



**AKKADIAN ARMY** 2350 - 2150 B.C.  
Army

The Akkadian Army, established by Sargon of Akkad around 2334 BC, is considered one of the earliest professional standing armies in history. Known for its discipline, organization, and innovative use of combined forces, the Akkadian Army employed infantry, archers, and chariots to conquer and unite the Sumerian city-states under the first Mesopotamian empire. Sargon's campaigns expanded the Akkadian Empire across much of Mesopotamia.

Increase your Defense by 500 when they are teamed up with a Mesopotamian Leader.

**Ancient Mesopotamia** 3000 / 2000

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**Sin-lēqi-unninni** c. 1900 - c. 1000 BC  
Author

Sin-lēqi-unninni was an ancient Mesopotamian scholar and scribe, traditionally credited as the compiler or author of the Epic of Gilgamesh, one of the world's oldest known literary works. Living around the late second millennium BCE, likely during the Kassite or early Babylonian period, Sin-lēqi-unninni is believed to have preserved and refined the oral and written traditions surrounding the legendary King Gilgamesh of Uruk.

Your Morale will not decrease below 500 when Sin-lēqi-unninni is in your Civilization.

**Ancient Mesopotamia** 20 / 20

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**Rise of the Sumerian City-States** 4500 - 3000 BC  
Event

The rise of the Sumerian city-states around 4500-3000 BC marks one of the earliest known instances of organized urban civilization. Located in the fertile region of southern Mesopotamia, these city-states, such as Uruk, Uruk, Lagash, and Eridu, developed complex social, political, and religious structures that set them apart from other early communities.

**INTERRUPT:** Join forces of two Lands in Defense for one of the two Lands. For one Round.

**Ancient Mesopotamia** Gilgamesh

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**THE AMARNA LETTERS** c. 1351-1334 BC  
Relic

The Amarna Letters are a collection of clay tablets dating to the 14th century BC, discovered in the ancient Egyptian city of Amarna, the capital established by Pharaoh Akhenaten. Written primarily in Akkadian, the diplomatic language of the time, these letters document correspondence between the Egyptian court and various rulers across the Near East, including those of Babylon, Assyria, Mitanni, and Canaan.

**INTERRUPT:** Call a truce between you and an opponent for one Round.

**Ancient Mesopotamia** Akkadian

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**ASSYRIAN ARMY** 14th - 7th century BC  
Army

The Assyrians were one of the most formidable military forces, particularly during the Neo-Assyrian Empire. Known for its organization, discipline, and advanced military tactics, the Assyrian Army employed a variety of innovative strategies, including the use of iron weapons, chariots, cavalry, and siege engines like battering rams and mobile siege towers. They were pioneers in psychological warfare, often using terror tactics to intimidate enemies.

When teamed up with one military Leader increase their Strength by 500, AND decrease your opponent's Morale by an additional 100 after each attack the opponent loses.

**Ancient Mesopotamia** 3000 / 2000

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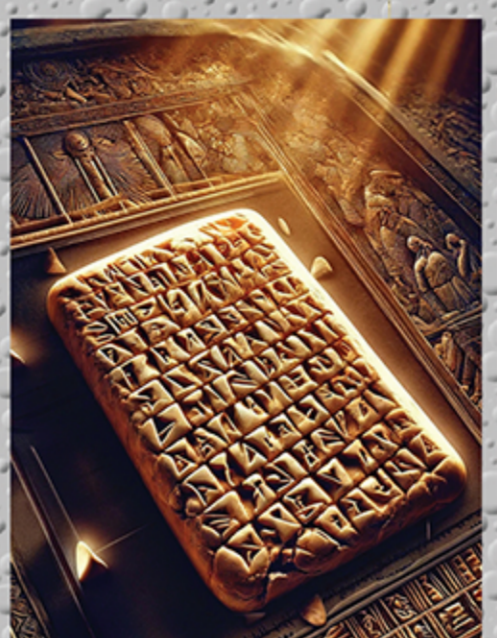
**SARGON OF AKKAD** c. 2334-2279 BC  
Conqueror

Sargon was the founder of the Akkadian Empire, widely regarded as the first empire in recorded history. Rising from humble origins—legend holds that he was a gardener's son—Sargon unified the Sumerian city-states and expanded his empire across Mesopotamia, reaching parts of the Levant and Anatolia. Known for his military prowess and administrative skill, he developed a centralized system of government.

Draw two new Lands from your Land pile. Keep the Land that is closest to yours - those already active - and discard the one further away.

**Ancient Mesopotamia** 800 / 800

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**Sumerian Cuneiform Writing** Knowledge

Cuneiform writing is one of the earliest known systems of writing, developed by the ancient Sumerians around 3200 BC. Named for its wedge-shaped marks (from the Latin "cuneus" for "wedge"), cuneiform was initially created to keep records for trade, agriculture, and administration. Scribes used a reed stylus to press symbols into clay tablets, creating a durable and versatile record-keeping. Over time, cuneiform evolved from pictographs to more abstract symbols.

With this Knowledge, increase your Morale by 100 every Round until you hit 1200.

**Ancient Mesopotamia** Sun Dials

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**Esagil-kin-apli** 1067-1046 BC  
Scientist - Author

Esagil-kin-apli was a prominent Babylonian scholar and physician of the 11th century BC, renowned for his contributions to ancient Mesopotamian medicine. He is best known for compiling the Diagnostic Handbook, an extensive medical text that systematically categorized symptoms, diagnoses, prognoses, and treatments for a wide array of ailments. This handbook represented an advanced understanding of diagnostic techniques, as he used observations of symptoms to determine specific illness.

Save one Character heading to the discard pile and replay him in a different Land.

**Ancient Mesopotamia** 20 / 60

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**BABYLONIAN ARMY** 1894 - 539 BC  
Army

The Babylonian Army was a key force in ancient Mesopotamia, especially during the reigns of influential kings like Hammurabi. Known for its effective organization and use of infantry and chariots, the army was crucial in establishing and defending the empire's power. Under Hammurabi, the army expanded Babylon's control over surrounding city-states, helping to create one of Mesopotamia's most significant early empires.

Increase your Defense by 500 whenever your opponent attacks them with an Army.

**Ancient Mesopotamia** 3000 / 3000

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**TIGLATH-PILESER III OF ASSYRIA** Reigned c. 745-727 BC  
Conqueror

Tiglath-Pileser III reformed and expanded the Assyrian Empire, transforming it into a more powerful and efficient state. He introduced military and administrative reforms that allowed for a standing army and the direct control of conquered lands. His policies helped lay the foundation for the later Assyrian Empire's dominance.

The next Land you conquer, automatically search your deck for an Army, and place it in this newly taken Land.

**Ancient Mesopotamia** 700 / 700

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**Sumerian Timekeeping** Knowledge

Timekeeping was a revolutionary development in Mesopotamia, establishing many of the time divisions still used today. The Sumerians divided time based on a sexagesimal system, which is a base-60 system, leading to the 60-second minute and the 60-minute hour. This system was likely chosen because 60 is highly divisible, allowing for convenient fractions. They also divided the day into 12-hour periods (daytime and nighttime) and the year into 12 lunar months.

For the next Round, your opponents may only play one card and only attack once for the next round.

**Ancient Mesopotamia** Sun Dials

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**Enheduanna** c. 2286 - 2251 BC  
Spiritual Leader

Enheduanna was a high priestess of the moon god Nanna in the city of Uruk and the daughter of Sargon of Akkad, making her one of the earliest known authors in history. Serving as both a religious and political figure, Enheduanna composed hymns and poems dedicated to various deities, including the goddess Inanna, expressing devotion and exploring themes of divine power, personal identity, and political stability. Her most famous works, such as the Exaltation of Inanna.

If your Morale is below 500, automatically raise it to 800.

**Ancient Mesopotamia** 0 / 0

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**CHALDEAN ARMY** 626 - 539 BC  
Army

The Chaldean Army rose to prominence under Nebuchadnezzar II during the Neo-Babylonian Empire. This army was instrumental in reclaiming Babylonian dominance after the fall of the Assyrian Empire, contributing to victories that extended Babylonian control over Mesopotamia. Known for its siege warfare expertise, they successfully captured fortified cities, including Jerusalem, leading to the Exile of the Jewish people.

Your Attack will increase by 1000, when your opponent's Land has an Army.

**Ancient Mesopotamia** 3000 / 2000

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**The Sumerian King List** c.2084 - c.1648 BC  
Documents

This is an ancient text that records the reigns of kings from various Sumerian city-states, documenting both historical and legendary rulers. Compiled sometime during the early second millennium BC, it traces kingship from its mythical origins. The list then transitions into more historical accounts, noting rulers with shorter, plausible reigns, especially after the Great Flood—a cataclysmic event that serves as a dividing point in the list.

**INTERRUPT:** Reverse the effects of any Event that is played against you or an opponent.

**Ancient Mesopotamia** Alulim of Eridu

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**ASHURBANIPAL** c. 668 - 627 BC  
Leader

Ashurbanipal was one of the last and greatest kings of the Neo-Assyrian Empire, known for his military strength, administrative skills, and patronage of learning. Under his reign, Assyria reached its territorial peak, controlling lands from Egypt in the west to Elam in the east. Ashurbanipal is particularly celebrated for establishing the Library of Ashurbanipal in Nineveh, one of the ancient world's largest and most comprehensive libraries.

Draw two new Lands from your Land pile. Keep the Land that is closest to yours - those already active - and discard the one further away.

**Ancient Mesopotamia** 700 / 600

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**INVENTION OF THE WHEEL** Technology

The invention of the wheel in ancient Mesopotamia, around 3500 BC, marked a revolutionary advancement that transformed transportation, agriculture, and technology. Initially developed by the Sumerians, the earliest wheels were used on pottery wheels, allowing for more efficient and symmetrical pottery production. Shortly after, the wheel was adapted for use on carts and chariots, enabling heavier loads to be transported more easily across long distances.

Increase the Strength of all your Armies by 500.

**Ancient Mesopotamia** Sumerians

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**Lipit-Ishtar** c. 2000 - 1924 BC  
Author

Lipit-Ishtar was a king of the ancient Sumerian city-state of Isin, who reigned around 1934-1924 BC during the early part of the Isin-Larsa period in Mesopotamia. He is most famous for issuing the Code of Lipit-Ishtar, a legal code that predated the more widely known Code of Hammurabi by about a century. Written in Sumerian, his code addressed a variety of civil matters, including property rights, marriage, inheritance, and social justice, reflecting the legal and social norms of the time.

Lipit-Ishtar acts as a Leader, Author, Politician, and Activist.

**Ancient Mesopotamia** 20 / 20

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**Fall of Babylon** 540 - 539 BC  
Event

Babylon fell in 539 BC when the city was conquered by the Persian king Cyrus the Great. It had been the capital of the Neo-Babylonian Empire and a major center of culture, religion, and commerce under the rule of kings like Nebuchadnezzar II. However, internal unrest and dissatisfaction with the last king, Nabonidus, weakened Babylon's defenses, making it vulnerable to outside invasion.

Play this on an opponent. Within one Round, all Characters must be transported to another Land or Discarded.

**Ancient Mesopotamia** Nebuchadnezzar II

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**Scribes of the Babylonian Schools** Organization

The scribes of the Babylonian schools were essential figures in ancient Mesopotamian society, responsible for maintaining records, preserving knowledge, and producing literature, law, and administrative documents. Trained rigorously from a young age in specialized schools, these scribes mastered cuneiform writing on clay tablets, a skill that required extensive knowledge of languages, mathematics, and legal codes. They were not only record-keepers but also scholars, astronomers, and mathematicians.

Copy the abilities of any one Technology cards held by your opponent.

**Ancient Mesopotamia** Cuneiform Writing

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**SOAP-MAKING** Technology

The invention of soap-making in ancient Mesopotamia, around 2800 BC, was an early advancement in personal hygiene and health. Archaeological evidence indicates that the Mesopotamians created a soap-like substance by boiling animal fats with wood ash, resulting in a basic soap used for cleaning textiles and treating skin ailments. Written recipes for soap were later recorded on clay tablets, suggesting that soap-making had become a refined craft over time.

Increase your Morale by 100 each turn until you hit 1400.

**Ancient Mesopotamia** Egyptian Linen

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