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who built the giza pyramids



The Pyramids of Giza were built by **thousands of skilled Egyptian laborers** under the rule of three different pharaohs during the Old Kingdom period, specifically the Fourth Dynasty (approximately 2575–2465 BCE). [↗](#)

Here's a breakdown of the pharaohs and the pyramids they commissioned:

- **Khufu:** The Great Pyramid of Giza, the largest and oldest of the group, was built for Khufu, the second king of the Fourth Dynasty. It was completed around 2560 BCE.
- **Khafre:** Khufu's son, Khafre, commissioned the construction of the second pyramid at Giza, as well as the Great Sphinx. His pyramid and the Sphinx were completed around 2530 BCE.
- **Menkaure:** The third and smallest pyramid in the main cluster was built for Menkaure, Khafre's son and the fifth king of the Fourth Dynasty. It was completed around 2510 BCE. [↗](#)

While it was once believed that the pyramids were built by slaves, archaeological evidence suggests that skilled workers, organized into labor units with names such as "Friends of Khufu" or "Drunkards of Menkaure," were responsible for their construction. They lived in nearby camps and were well-fed, suggesting a system of paid labor or perhaps a form of tax payment in the form of compulsory labor. [↗](#)

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where did the gift of technology come from

Where did the "gift of technology" come from?



The origins of technology are deeply intertwined with the emergence of humanity itself. Essentially, as soon as early hominids began manipulating their environment to solve problems and improve their lives, they were engaging in the creation and use of technology. [↗](#)

Here's a breakdown of technology's emergence and evolution:

1. Stone Age and beyond

- The history of technology begins roughly **3.3 million years ago** with the earliest known stone tools found in Ethiopia.

Ask anything



6 sites

Pyramids of Giza | History, Location, Age, Interior, & Facts

Jul 31, 2025 — Pyramids of Giza | History, Location, Age, Interior, &...

Britannica [⋮](#)

What are the Pyramids of Giza—who built them?

Dec 20, 2023 — The Pyramids at Giza were built to endure an eternity—

National Geographic [⋮](#)

Who Built the Pyramids? | Harvard Magazine

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Harvard Magazine [⋮](#)

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The Conversation [⋮](#)

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Study.com [⋮](#)

History of Technology Timeline | Evolution, Digital, Medical, ...

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Britannica [⋮](#)

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warmth, and protection, says Britannica. This may have played a role in the development of the human brain.

- **The Wheel:** The wheel was invented sometime before the 4th millennium BCE in Mesopotamia, revolutionizing transportation and trade.
- **Agriculture:** The Neolithic Revolution, starting roughly 10,000 to 7,000 years ago, involved the development of agriculture, leading to settled lifestyles and further technological innovation like pottery and more specialized tools.
- **Metallurgy:** The ability to work and shape metals like copper, bronze, and iron marked significant advancements in toolmaking, warfare, and agriculture. [↗](#)

3. The role of human ingenuity

- Technology wasn't developed by a single people or in one location.
- Innovations emerged in various groups, including early Homo sapiens and potentially Neanderthals, and then spread through trade and cultural exchange, notes The Conversation.
- The human capacity for abstract thought, problem-solving, and imagination has driven this continuous development of new tools and techniques. [↗](#)

In essence, the "gift of technology" is a continuous process of human ingenuity, spurred by needs, curiosity, and the desire to improve our lives and understand the world around us. [↗](#)

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in myth who gave mankind agriculture

In various mythologies around the world, there are deities or figures who are credited with gifting agriculture to humankind:

Greek mythology

- **Demeter:** The goddess of agriculture, grain, and the harvest. She is often credited with teaching humanity how to plant, cultivate, and harvest crops. Demeter taught the hero Triptolemus the secrets of agriculture and sent him on a mission to spread this knowledge across the world. Her grief over the abduction of her daughter Persephone by Hades also plays a role in explaining the seasons and the cyclical nature of agricultural growth.
- **Triptolemus:** While technically a hero or demi-god, Triptolemus was taught agriculture by Demeter and given the task of teaching it to the rest of the world, making him a central figure in the myth of the origin of agriculture. [↗](#)

Roman mythology

- **Ceres:** The Roman equivalent of Demeter, Ceres was also the goddess of agriculture, grain, and fertility. She is credited with showing humankind how to grow wheat and saving them from famine. Like Demeter, her sorrow over the abduction of her daughter

13 sites

Demeter: Greek Goddess of Agriculture & Eleusinian Mystery

Jun 27, 2022 — Demeter: Greek Goddess of Agriculture & Eleusini

TheCollector [⋮](#)

Shennong - Wikipedia

He is venerated as a culture hero China and Vietnam. In Vietnamese

Wikipedia [⋮](#)

Agriculture in Chinese mythology: Wikipedia

Agriculture in Chinese mythology. Agriculture is an important theme

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- **Houji:** Also a Chinese cultural hero, Houji is associated with agriculture and the cultivation of millet, a crucial crop in ancient China. [↗](#)

Mesopotamian mythology

- **Enlil:** In some Mesopotamian myths, Enlil, the god of wind, air, storms, and spirit, is associated with agriculture and is even credited with inventing the mattock, an important agricultural tool. [↗](#)

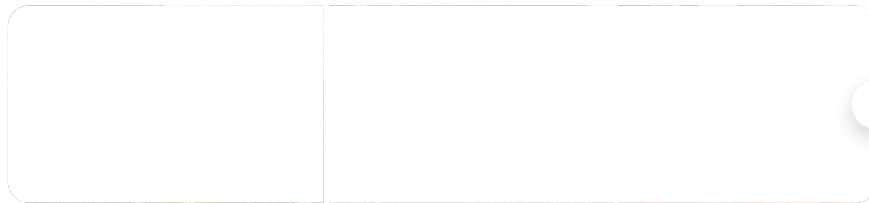
These are just a few examples, as many cultures have myths and legends surrounding the origins of agriculture and the deities or heroes who brought this vital knowledge to humanity. These stories highlight the fundamental importance of agriculture to ancient societies and their understanding of their relationship with the divine and the natural world.

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in the garden of eden were the fruits allowed for mankind technology, agroculture and earth ...

The question of whether the "forbidden fruit" in the Garden of Eden represents technology, agriculture, or earth sciences is a matter of symbolic interpretation, not a literal statement in the biblical text. [↗](#)



Here's a breakdown of different interpretations:

1. Traditional understanding of the forbidden fruit

- The forbidden fruit from the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil symbolizes **disobedience and a quest for forbidden knowledge**, leading to humanity's fall from innocence and grace.
- Eating the fruit is considered the **original sin**, marking the entry of sin, suffering, and death into the world, and separating humans from God.
- It represents **temptation and the crossing of boundaries** set by God, highlighting themes of free will and its consequences. [↗](#)

2. Symbolic interpretations related to knowledge

- Some interpretations suggest the knowledge of good and evil gained from the fruit refers to a **moral awareness**, a capacity to judge right and wrong, that Adam and Eve didn't possess in their state of innocence.

10 sites

What Was the Forbidden Fruit in Garden of Eden? ...

Apr 25, 2025 — What Was the Forbidden Fruit in the Garden of...

[faithfulpathcommunity.com](#) [⋮](#)

Fall of man - Wikipedia

Fall of man * The fall of man, the f of Adam, or simply the Fall, is a te

[Wikipedia](#) [⋮](#)

The Forbidden Fruit and the Orig of Poverty

The Forbidden Fruit and the Origin of Poverty. The forbidden fruit is...

[Compassion International](#) [⋮](#)

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- Many theological perspectives emphasize that the story serves as an **allegory** or a profound theological narrative, not necessarily a literal historical account.
- The narrative focuses on themes of **trust, obedience, and humanity's relationship with God**.
- The forbidden tree represents a test of faith and obedience, and the act of eating the fruit signifies a choice to pursue knowledge and autonomy apart from God. [↗](#)

Therefore, while the narrative doesn't explicitly link the forbidden fruit to technology, agriculture, or earth sciences in the Garden of Eden, the subsequent curse of toil and the acquisition of the knowledge of good and evil can be interpreted as foreshadowing humanity's reliance on technology, agriculture, and understanding the earth to survive and thrive outside the Garden. These interpretations are speculative, as the focus of the Genesis account remains on the themes of obedience, sin, and the consequences of choosing to know good and evil independently of God. [↗](#)

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is the god of the physical realm also the creator of all things

Whether the "god of the physical realm" is also the "creator of all things" depends heavily on the specific religious or philosophical system in question. Here's a breakdown:

1. Monotheistic religions

- In monotheistic religions like Christianity, Judaism, and Islam, the single God is typically viewed as both the **creator of all things** (including the physical and spiritual realms) and the **ruler/sustainer of the physical realm**.
- For example, Genesis 1:1 in the Bible states, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," encompassing both the spiritual realm (heavens) and the physical realm (earth).
- However, even within Christianity, there are debates among theologians about the nature and timing of this creation, [according to Wikipedia](#) notes Wikipedia. [↗](#)

2. Polytheistic religions

- In many polytheistic systems, there might be a primary creator god who initiates the process of creation, while other deities are responsible for different aspects of the universe, including the physical realm or parts of it.
- For instance, in some forms of Hinduism, Brahma is the creator god, while Vishnu is the preserver and Shiva the destroyer. Brahma creates the forms within the universe, but not necessarily the primordial universe itself, [according to Wikipedia](#) adds Wikipedia.
- Ancient Greek religion provides another example where different gods preside over different domains of the physical world, but they were not necessarily seen as the ultimate originators of existence. [↗](#)

11 sites

Creator deity - Wikipedia

Creator deity. ... A creator deity or creator god is a deity responsible

Wikipedia

11 Different Types of Gods in Mythology - Sorcerer of Tea -

Mar 10, 2020 — The different type gods * Triple Goddesses. The Thre

Sorcerer of Tea -

Deism - Wikipedia

Not to be confused with Theism. * Deism (/ˈdiːzəm/ DEE-iz-əm or /d

Wikipedia

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greater than the universe. [↗](#)

In summary, the relationship between the god of the physical realm and the creator of all things depends on the specific belief system. While monotheistic religions often conflate the two, other traditions offer a more diverse range of interpretations. [↗](#)

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before Islam which god did people worship

In the Arabian Peninsula before the advent of Islam, the religious landscape was diverse and included several belief systems. [↗](#)

1. Predominant religious beliefs

- **Polytheism:** The most widespread religion was polytheistic, with various gods and goddesses representing forces of nature, love, death, and other aspects of life. These deities were often worshipped through idols and sacred stones, which were believed to be representations of divine powers.
- **Monotheism:** Although polytheism was prevalent, monotheism had also begun to spread in the region from the fourth century onward. This included communities of Jews and Christians, [according to Wikipedia](#). [↗](#)

2. Key deities and their worship

- **Hubal:** The chief god worshipped in Mecca was Hubal, a Syrian god associated with the moon.
- **Allāt, Al-'Uzzá, and Manāt:** These three goddesses were considered the daughters of Allah and were worshipped as intercessors to him.
- **Allah:** While often associated with the supreme creator in a polytheistic pantheon, the concept of Allah in pre-Islamic Mecca was often vague. However, the name Allah (derived from the Arabic al-ilah, meaning "the god") was also used as a title for a deity, possibly a creator deity or a supreme deity in a polytheistic pantheon, notes Wikipedia. [↗](#)

3. The Role of the Kaaba

- The Kaaba, a cube-shaped building in Mecca, was considered sacred by both pre-Islamic polytheistic tribes and Muslims.
- It housed numerous idols, estimated to be around 360, representing the various deities worshipped in Arabia.
- The Kaaba also attracted worshippers from across the peninsula and served as a center for trade and pilgrimage. [↗](#)

4. Practices and beliefs

- Worship involved rituals such as pilgrimages to sacred places, circumambulation of the

6 sites

Religion in pre-Islamic Arabia - Wikipedia

Other religions—namely Christian Judaism, and Zoroastrianism—we

Wikipedia

Culture and Religion in Pre-Islam Arabia | World Civilization

Many of the physical descriptions the pre-Islamic gods are traced to

Lumen Learning

Allah as a lunar deity - Wikipedia

He associated Allah with a pre-Islamic Arabian deity, either Lah or Hubal,

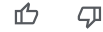
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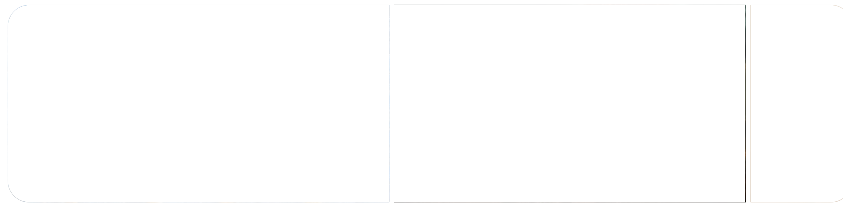


characterized by a blend of polytheism, animism, and the emerging presence of monotheistic traditions. The Kaaba played a central role as a site of worship and pilgrimage, housing a multitude of idols and attracting worshippers from various tribes across the Arabian Peninsula. [↗](#)

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who is baal

Who is Baal?



Baal, or Ba'al, was a significant deity worshipped in the ancient Levant (an area encompassing modern-day Syria, Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan). However, "Baal" was more of a title, meaning "lord" or "owner," and was used to refer to various local deities in different contexts. [↗](#)

Here's a breakdown of Baal's significance:

1. Primarily identified as the storm and fertility god Hadad

- Though the word Baal was a title applied to various deities, it was particularly associated with the storm and fertility god Hadad in ancient Semitic cultures.
- In Ugaritic mythology (from the ancient city of Ugarit in modern-day Syria), Baal is depicted as the **god of fertility, weather, rain, wind, and lightning**.
- He is considered the lord of the Earth and responsible for the life-giving rains essential for agriculture, according to EBSCO.
- Baal's symbols include the bull, ram, and thunderbolt. [↗](#)

2. Prominent in Canaanite mythology and the Bible

- Baal is the protagonist of the *Baal Cycle*, a collection of epic stories from the ancient Near East that describe his struggles against other gods like Yamm (the sea god) and Mot (the god of death).
- He is portrayed as a powerful warrior who defeats the forces of chaos and brings order and fertility to the world.
- In the Hebrew Bible, Baal is often presented as a rival to the God of Israel (Yahweh) and is condemned as a false god or idol by the prophets.
- The biblical narrative describes conflicts between the worshippers of Yahweh and Baal, notably in the story of the prophet Elijah challenging the prophets of Baal on Mount

8 sites

Baal - Wikipedia

For other uses, see Baal (disambiguation). * Baal (/ˈbeɪ. əl, .

Wikipedia

Baal (mythology) | EBSCO Resea

Represented as a powerful warrio believed to reside atop Mount Zap

EBSCO

Baal | Definition, Myths, Worship, Facts - Britannica

Jul 31, 2025 — If Baal triumphed, a seven-year cycle of fertility would

Britannica

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4. Spread of Baal worship

- The worship of Baal spread throughout the Levant and the Mediterranean world through trade and colonization, particularly by the Phoenicians.
- His cult appeared in Egypt during the Middle Kingdom and continued during the Nineteenth Dynasty, where he was associated with Set, according to Your Egypt Tours.
- Baal was worshipped in the Tyrian colony of Carthage as their supreme god, Baal Hammon, [according to Wikipedia](#).

In essence, Baal represents a complex and multifaceted deity in ancient Semitic religions, primarily associated with storms, fertility, and cosmic order. While often viewed as a false god in the context of monotheistic traditions, Baal's significance in ancient mythology and his connection to the natural world highlight the rich tapestry of beliefs in the ancient Near East.

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why do muslims circle around meca

Muslims circle the Kaaba, located in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, during the Hajj and Umrah pilgrimages as part of a ritual known as **Tawaf**. This act is a deeply symbolic and spiritually significant practice, demonstrating several key aspects of Islamic faith:



1. Obedience to Allah

- Tawaf is a direct act of worship commanded by Allah.
- Muslims believe that Allah instructed the Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) and his son Ismail (Ishmael) to build the Kaaba as a place of worship and establish the ritual of circumambulation.
- Performing Tawaf is seen as following in the footsteps of these prophets and submitting to Allah's will.

2. Unity and equality

- When Muslims from all walks of life, regardless of their background or status, gather to circle the Kaaba in unison, it represents their unity and equality before Allah.
- The ritual emphasizes that all believers are united in their submission to God, orbiting around a single, central point representing His oneness.

Kaaba - Wikipedia

For other uses, see Kaaba (disambiguation). * The Kaaba...

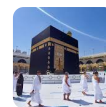
Wikipedia



Why do Muslims take round of Kaba in Hajj and Umrah?

Sep 23, 2023 — There are several reasons why Muslims perform Tawaf...

Talbiya Umrah Pvt Ltd



Medium 10 sites

Why do Muslims Circumambulate the Kaaba in Mecca?

May 29, 2025 — It was during this period that some thoughts came...

Medium

What is Umrah? - History and Significance - Islamic Relief

What is Umrah? – a summary. Umrah is often referred to as the 'lesser'

Islamic Relief UK

The Difference Between Hajj and Umrah | Islamic Relief UK

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distractions. [↗](#)

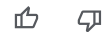
4. Connection to history and heritage

- Tawaf connects Muslims to the rich history of the Kaaba and the lives of Prophet Ibrahim, Hagar, and Ishmael.
- It serves as a reminder of their faith, devotion, and the establishment of the monotheistic tradition in Islam. [↗](#)

5. Physical act of worship

- Islam encourages both mental and physical acts of worship, and Tawaf embodies this principle.
- It is a physical manifestation of devotion, engaging the body in the act of worship and reinforcing the spiritual connection with God. [↗](#)

In essence, circling the Kaaba during Hajj and Umrah is a profound spiritual experience that symbolizes a Muslim's unwavering belief in Allah, their unity with fellow believers, and their dedication to seeking forgiveness and spiritual renewal. It represents a journey not just around a physical structure, but also around the spiritual center of Islam. [↗](#)

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when was kaaba built who built it. did the people do blood sacrifice

In Islamic tradition, the Kaaba is believed to have been originally built by **Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham)** and his son **Ismail (Ishmael)** thousands of years before the advent of Islam. However, it has been rebuilt and modified several times throughout history. For instance, it was rebuilt by the Quraysh tribe (the ruling tribe of Mecca) around 608 CE, and later damaged during a siege in 683 CE, leading to further rebuilding and renovation. [↗](#)

Regarding blood sacrifices:

- **In pre-Islamic times**, the Kaaba was a sanctuary for various deities, including idols of pagan gods. Animal sacrifices were part of the worship practices of pre-Islamic Arabs, often involving domestic animals like camels, sheep, and oxen. The blood of the sacrificed animals was sometimes sprinkled on the idols and the walls of the Kaaba.
- While human sacrifice as a ritual was likely uncommon in pre-Islamic Arabia, there are reports of it happening in certain situations, for instance, King Mundhir of Hirah is said to have sacrificed virgins and a son of another king to the goddess al-'Uzzā in 527 CE. It is argued these instances were likely associated with prisoners of war rather than a widespread ritual practice.
- **In Islam**, the Kaaba was purified of all idols by Prophet Muhammad upon his return to Mecca in 629/30 CE, and it became a center for the worship of Allah alone. The tradition of animal sacrifice continues to be part of the Hajj pilgrimage, particularly during Eid al-Adha, in remembrance of Prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son on Allah's command, but these sacrifices are performed outside of Mecca and the meat is distributed to those in need. [↗](#)

9 sites

The Kaaba (article) | Islam - Khan Academy

The history and form of the Kaaba
The Kaaba was a sanctuary in pre

Khan Academy

Kaaba - Wikipedia

For other uses, see Kaab
(disambiguation). * The Kaaba...

Wikipedia

The Kaaba - Smarthistory

The history and form of the Kaaba
The Kaaba was a sanctuary in pre

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...is a common story in both Islamic and Judeo-Christian traditions. However, there are significant differences in the details. [↗](#)

In Islamic tradition

- The son to be sacrificed is believed to be **Ismail (Ishmael)**, Abraham's first son born to Hagar.
- The Qur'an mentions the story in Surah As-Saffaat (Chapter 37), but it does not explicitly name the son.
- Muslims believe that when Ibrahim tells his son about the dream (interpreting it as God's command), Ismail willingly agrees to be sacrificed, demonstrating his unwavering faith.
- As Ibrahim prepares for the sacrifice, Allah intervenes and replaces Ismail with a ram, sparing the son's life.
- This act of devotion is commemorated by Muslims during the annual festival of Eid al-Adha, which marks the end of the Hajj pilgrimage. [↗](#)

In Judeo-Christian tradition

- In the biblical narrative (Genesis 22), God commands Abraham to sacrifice **Isaac**, the son born to Sarah.
- Abraham demonstrates his obedience and faith by taking Isaac to Mount Moriah, preparing the altar, and binding his son.
- However, an angel of the Lord intervenes before Abraham can complete the sacrifice, and a ram is provided as a substitute.
- This event is often referred to as the "Binding of Isaac" or "Akedah" in Jewish tradition and is seen as a test of faith and a foreshadowing of God's provision and ultimate sacrifice in Christianity. [↗](#)

In summary, while both Islamic and Judeo-Christian traditions share the story of Abraham being commanded to sacrifice his son as a test of faith, they differ on the identity of the son and other specific details of the narrative. [↗](#)

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was human sacrifice of sons of leaders common practice at any time

Yes, the ritualistic killing of the children of leaders or high-ranking individuals has occurred in various ancient societies, although it was generally reserved for specific and often dire circumstances rather than being an everyday occurrence. [↗](#)

Here's why and where this practice was documented:

Reasons for child sacrifice

12 sites

ANE TODAY – 201712 – Child Sacrifice in Ancient Israel

Child Sacrifice in Ancient Israel * "the Judahites have done evil in my

American Society of Overseas R...

Ancient Carthaginians really did sacrifice their children

Jan 23, 2014 — HomeNewsAncien Carthaginians really did sacrifice t

University of Oxford [↗](#)

Ancient History in depth: The Pre Sacrifice - BBC

Feb 28, 2011 — Mass human sacrific particularly a feature of ancient st



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building or structure, like a temple, in the belief it would protect and strengthen it.

- **Afterlife accompaniment:** In some cultures, particularly ancient states, when a leader died, their children and followers were sacrificed to accompany them into the afterlife. [↗](#)

Cultures that practiced it

- **Phoenicians and Carthaginians:** Archaeological evidence from sites known as tophets, containing the cremated remains of infants and young children, suggests that child sacrifice was a practice among these groups. Accounts from Greek and Roman writers also support this conclusion.
- **Mesoamerican cultures:**
 - **Aztecs:** Sacrificed children to rain gods, particularly during droughts and famines, notes History Hit. In some instances, it's believed these children were from noble lineages and their parents offered them willingly.
 - **Maya:** Child sacrifices occurred during crises like famine and drought, and also as dedicatory offerings during the construction of temples or at the beginning of the Maya calendar cycle. There's also evidence suggesting a belief that infants could substitute for more powerful humans in sacrifices to satisfy supernatural beings, according to Wikipedia.
 - **Inca:** Practiced child sacrifice, known as *qhapaq hucha*, where children were sacrificed to the sun god.
- **Ancient Israel:** While the Hebrew Bible explicitly forbids child sacrifice, it also contains references to the practice and condemnation of it, suggesting that it did occur in some Israelite and Judahite circles, likely to Yahweh or other deities like Molech. Research suggests the ban on sacrificing the firstborn was implemented to counteract an existing practice.
- **Other ancient cultures:** Accounts of human sacrifice, including the sacrifice of children, exist in various other ancient societies, but they were often seen as aberrations or were reserved for times of extreme crisis rather than being a regular practice. [↗](#)

It's important to remember that these practices were part of complex religious and social systems, and our understanding of them relies on archaeological evidence, historical accounts (which can be biased), and interpretations of ancient texts. While the sacrifice of the children of leaders may not have been a daily occurrence, it was a ritual that held immense significance in some ancient societies during specific periods or in response to particular circumstances. [↗](#)

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