

ABOUT THE SHAHRIZODA HAMIDIY

Shahrizoda Hamidiy was born on December 21, 2012, in Philadelphia, USA. She is the author of *Queen of the Dunes*, an exciting story of courage, magic, and adventure. Her book has been published in both Turkey and Uzbekistan, making Shahrizoda one of the youngest internationally recognized authors of her generation.

In addition to writing, Shahrizoda is a creative and curious individual who enjoys making handmade soap flowers and practicing Jiu-Jitsu. She is also currently taking professional classes in hair and makeup, expanding her talents in the world of beauty and style.

With imagination, discipline, and a love for learning, Shahrizoda Hamidiy continues to inspire young readers and dreamers around the world.



World history is the story of humanity from the earliest times to the present. It covers the rise and fall of civilizations, the development of cultures, and the progress of science, politics, and society across centuries.

Human history began with the appearance of Homo sapiens in Africa around 300,000 years ago. Early humans lived as hunters and gatherers before gradually forming agricultural societies. The first major civilizations, such as Mesopotamia, Ancient Egypt, the Indus Valley, and China, developed in river valleys, where farming and trade flourished.

The classical period saw the rise of powerful empires like Greece, Rome, Persia, and the Maurya and Gupta Empires in India. These civilizations made lasting contributions to art, philosophy, science, and government.

In the Middle Ages, the world saw the spread of major religions such as Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism. The Islamic Golden Age, medieval Europe, the Chinese Tang and Song dynasties, and the powerful African kingdoms all shaped global history.

The Renaissance, starting in the 14th century, marked a rebirth of learning in Europe. It was followed by the Age of Exploration, where European powers expanded across the world. This era led to colonization, trade, and cultural exchange—often with destructive consequences for indigenous peoples.

The modern era, beginning in the 18th century, was defined by revolutions, industrialization, and global conflicts like World War I and World War II. The 20th century brought rapid technological change and the rise of new global powers. Today, the world continues to face challenges such as climate change, inequality, and conflict. Yet, history shows that human societies are capable of growth, cooperation, and innovation.

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