



● 4000-3000

● 06-ÉCONOMIE

● MÉTIER

● **INDUSTRIE**

● ASIE

● **MÉSOPOTAMIE**

● 04-SAVOIR

● SCIENCE

● TECHNIQUES

● **ROUE**

● 04-SAVOIR

● **SAVOIR**

● **TECHNIQUE**

● 02-ESPACE

● ENVIRONNEMENT

● ALLER

● **TRANSPORT**



roue

The wheel is a circular mechanical device that rotates around an axis to facilitate the movement of people, animals, and loads. It is considered one of the most important inventions in human history. The first known wheels appeared around 3500 B.C. in Mesopotamia, where they were initially used on potter's wheels before being adapted for transportation. This invention marked a decisive step in the development of societies, as it made it possible to move much heavier loads with less effort. Thanks to the wheel, trade expanded, distances became easier to travel, and economic activities became more efficient. Its use gradually spread to many civilizations around the world. Over the centuries, the wheel underwent numerous improvements: solid wooden wheels, spoked wheels, metal-rimmed wheels, and eventually wheels fitted with tires. Its importance is not limited to transportation. It also gave rise to numerous technical mechanisms, such as mills, gears, clocks, industrial machinery, and many tools. The wheel thus plays an essential role in the fields of agriculture, crafts, industry, and transportation.

