

River changes are a geomorphological phenomenon that characterizes rivers in the river plains, as the stream moves from one place to another new place as a result of several geomorphological processes, and this affects the settlement pattern and the nature of human activity. The changes in the stream of the Euphrates River from one place to another have affected changes in settlement sites in the regions of Ur, Eridu, Ksika and others, this study aims to identify the ancient river streams of the Euphrates River, determine their ages, identify the factors and processes that led to the changes in these streams, as well as identify the impact of these changes on the nature of human activity. Where in this study reliance was placed on the analysis of satellite visuals to track and identify the ancient streams of the Euphrates River by relying on the (Landsatoli) satellite visuals as well as on the (Quick Bird) satellite visuals, in addition to the field study in which cross-sections were made along the ancient Euphrates, and samples of soil and fossils were taken for the purpose of laboratory analysis in a laboratory (---) in the United States of America, in this study, the chronological age of the ancient Euphrates River, which was passing through the city of Ur, was determined, and it turns out that it dates back to 400 BC, as well as determining the chronological age of the Euphrates River, which used to pass through the city of Eridu, based on determining the stream of the Euphrates River at the city of Ur, the sedimentary and tectonic processes had a great impact on changing the river streams of the Euphrates River, which produced many ground forms that in turn directed human activity in the study area, where the sites of the concave banks were convenient places for human colonies, such as the city of Eredo located on the left bank of the Euphrates, the river also affected the nature of economic activity, especially in the field of fishing and the growth of the marsh environment, as the river formed a group of marshes, which were formed by the Euphrates delta. The natural channels also contributed to the formation of meanderings through which the Euphrates River passes, in the formation of the first irrigation channels, which was known to mankind in Mesopotamia and later developed into artificial channels through human intervention.