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Dramatically, the title of the book takes its name from Milton's great epic poem "Paradise Lost & Regained", in the sense that there is a struggle between good vs. evil and of the tragedy of draining marshes by the previous regime, vs. the living testimony of the persistence and the immortality of this unique ecosystem. Being God's-made, Iraqi Marshes and Paradise are similar and there is no clear-cut distinction between them. The only difference is that the former is the paradise in the heaven while the latter represents the paradise on the earth. Iraqi Marshes are considered an everlasting mark in the history and civilization of humanity.

Needles to say that the Iraqi Marshes, *the* *Paradise* *on the Earth*, stirs one's imagination towards the flavour of the environment.

Historicizing with respect to Sumerian culture, Iraqi marshes are part of a major global river system, the Tigris and Euphrates; one of the great ‘cradles of civilization’ and the largest river system in the southwest Asia

They are also considered the largest wetland in the Middle East that cover a wide region. Having varied environment such as rivers, lakes and vegetation, Marshes of Iraq represent an indispensable source to natural life and livelihood as well.