Memory Overload:

In large societies of other species, they are founded in a stable and resilient way because most of the information needed to sustain is in their genomes. However, in the case of sapiens, when they formed more complexly societies with large systems of cooperation and laws, it required the handling and the storing of information. As human's brain aren't the better place where to store information, they had to find new options. Keeping the data within their brains wasn't reliable because people die and also, they could forget. In fact, we are good for storing only certain type of things such as botanical, zoological, and social information; they needed math and writing.

One of the first civilization with symbols record is the Sumerians; they created symbols for people, animals, merchandise, and dates. With this, they were able to preserve far more data about tax accounts. Although the creation of symbols created a new way of communication, they didn't use for poetry for example. A lot of years had to happen before sapiens tried to use symbols in something else that taxation and managing things.

There are 2 types of written languages: completes and incompletes. What distinguishes each other is their capability to express everything that is possible to say in a voice speaking language. For example, you can't say how do you feel only with the numbers from 0 to 9; you need to use words that refers to feelings. Maybe, because their symbols were incompletes, they didn't search to express themselves in that way. Even though, now we try to transmit ideas such as 'poverty', 'happiness', and 'honesty' with numbers.

After some years after the invention of writing another problem appeared: where are we going to put all this data? They had to invent a form of archiving, cataloging, and retrieving written records. There are a lot of forms on which you can store information, but how much time you'll need for retrieving it is very important. I'm going to explain this with an example. Imagine that you are a librarian and every day hundreds of people go to see who is the ownership of a land because there are conflicts on who is the owner. If you archived the lands by their owner, you'll have to search their names. But, what if you have also another kind of information such as their taxes fees or the files of their slaves? Now you'll need to search where is their land property within all their files. What if there are two people with the same name? And if the land didn't appear in any of the files? They had to deal with these kinds of problems and many others much more difficult to solve.