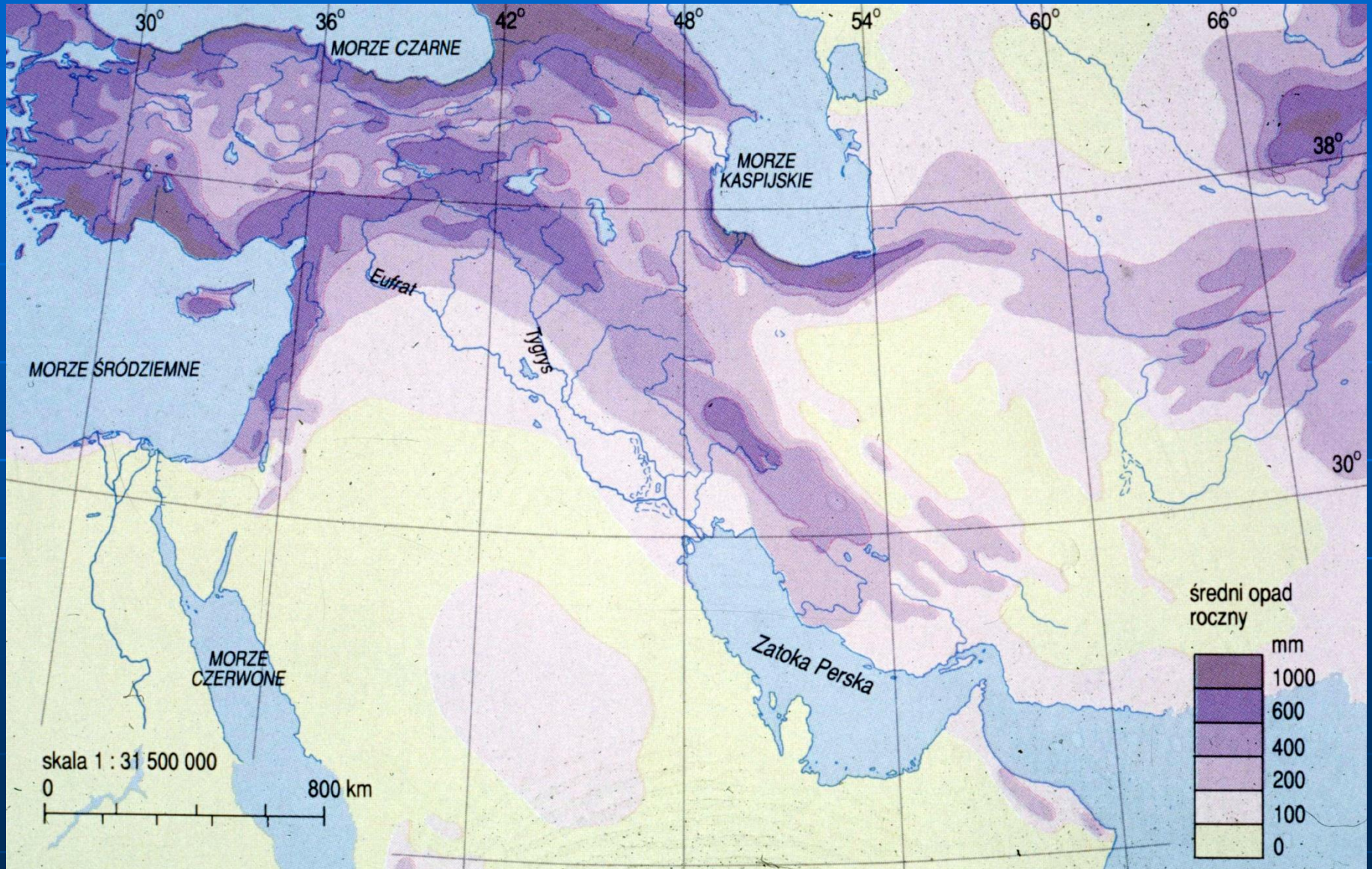


Early Bronze Age Mesopotamia

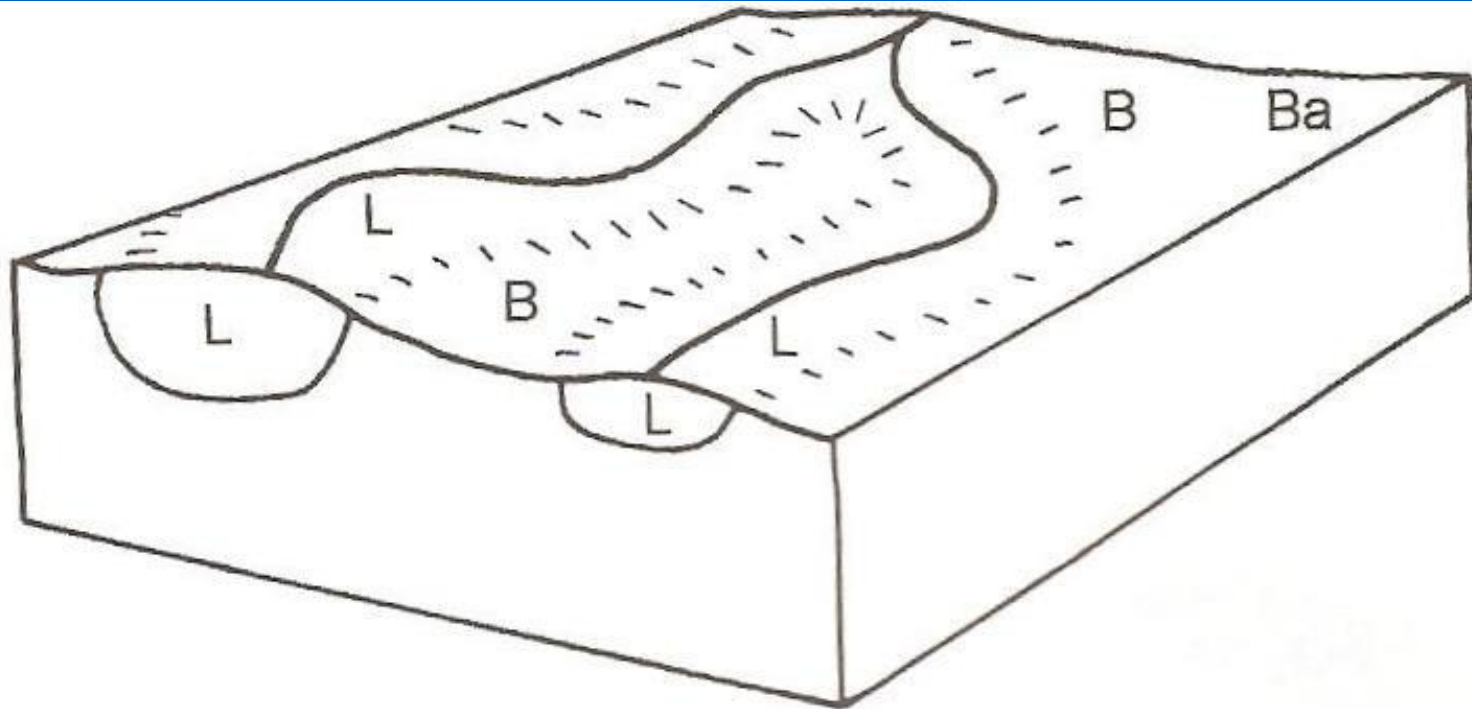




PRECIPITATION



SOUTHER MESOPOTAMIA: LEVEES FORMATION



L = levee

B = backslope

Ba = basin

IRRIGATION CANALS



SOUTHERN MESOPOTAMIA: MARSHLAND IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE REGION

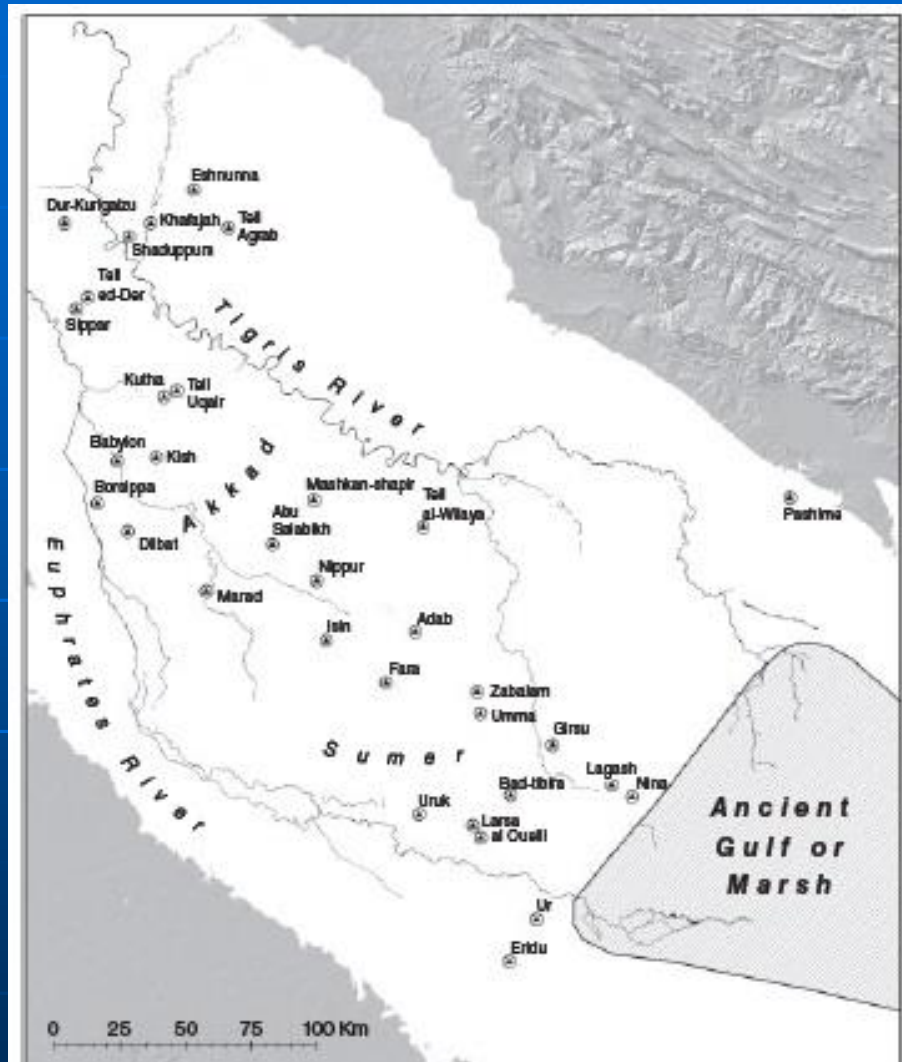


CANALS AND WATER TRANSPORT IN SOUTHERN MESOPOTAMIA



HISTORICAL REGIONS IN THE 3RD MILLENNIUM BC IN SOUTHERN MESOPOTAMIA

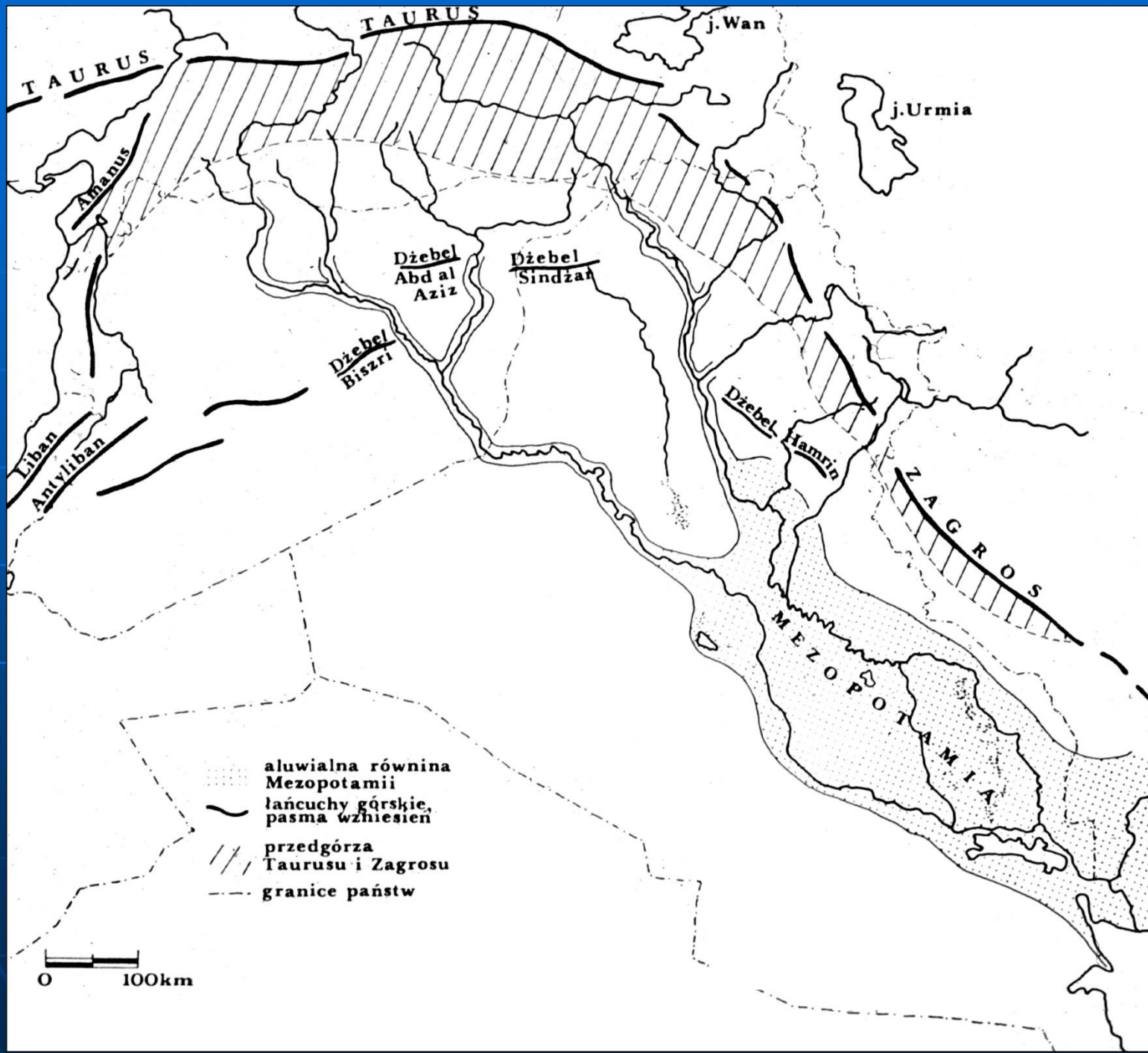




SALINISATION OF SOIL RESULTING IN WASTELANDS



MOUNTAIN RANGES





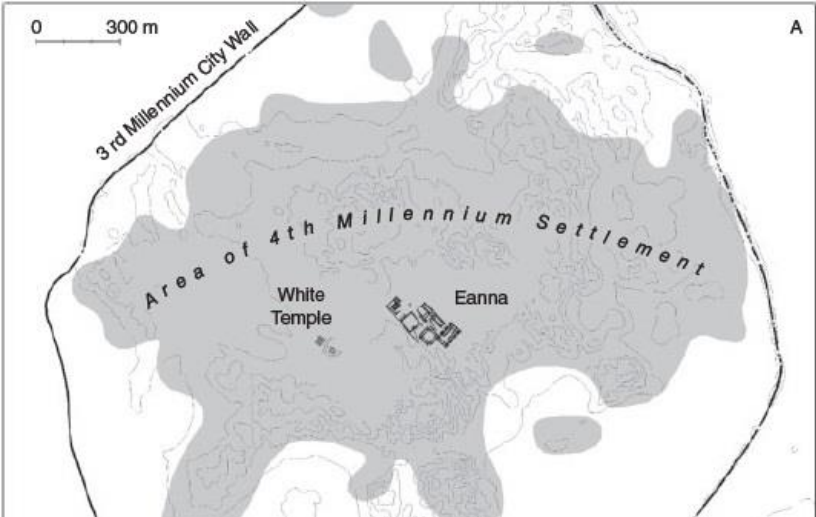


ZAGROS



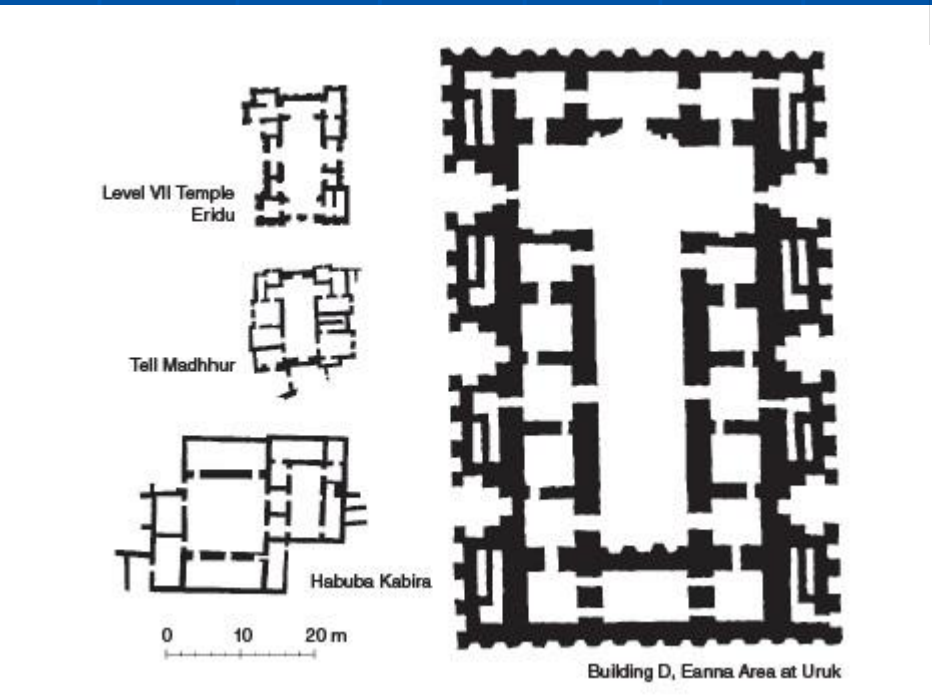
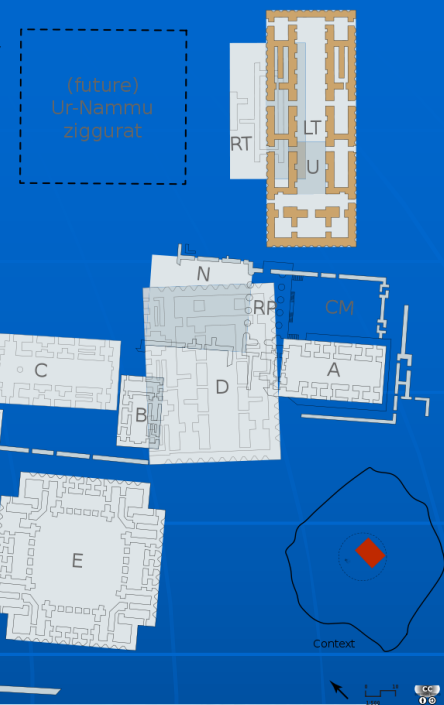
4th mill. BC Uruk period Mesopotamia: origins of the Early Bronze civilisation





Eanna District of Uruk VI-V

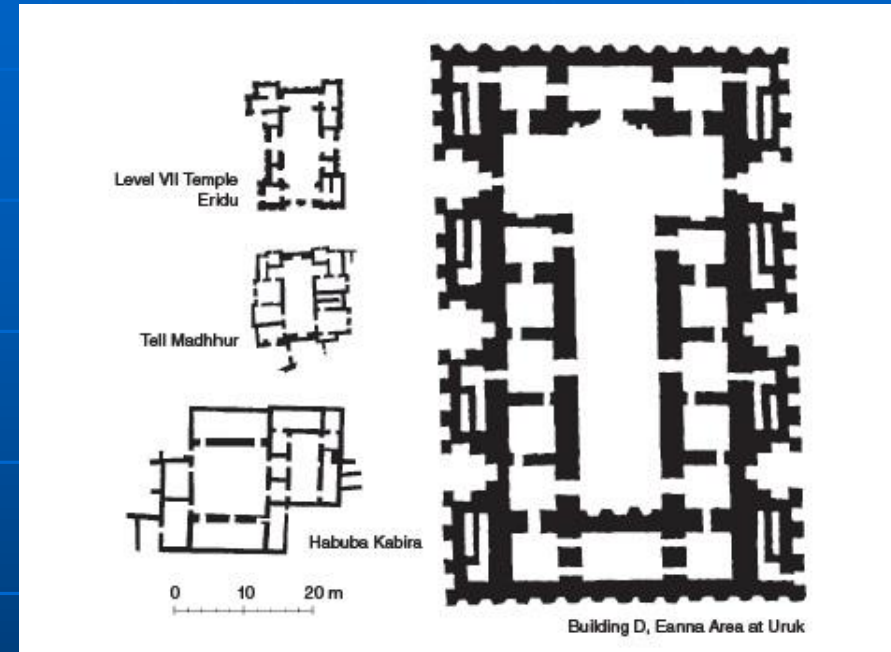
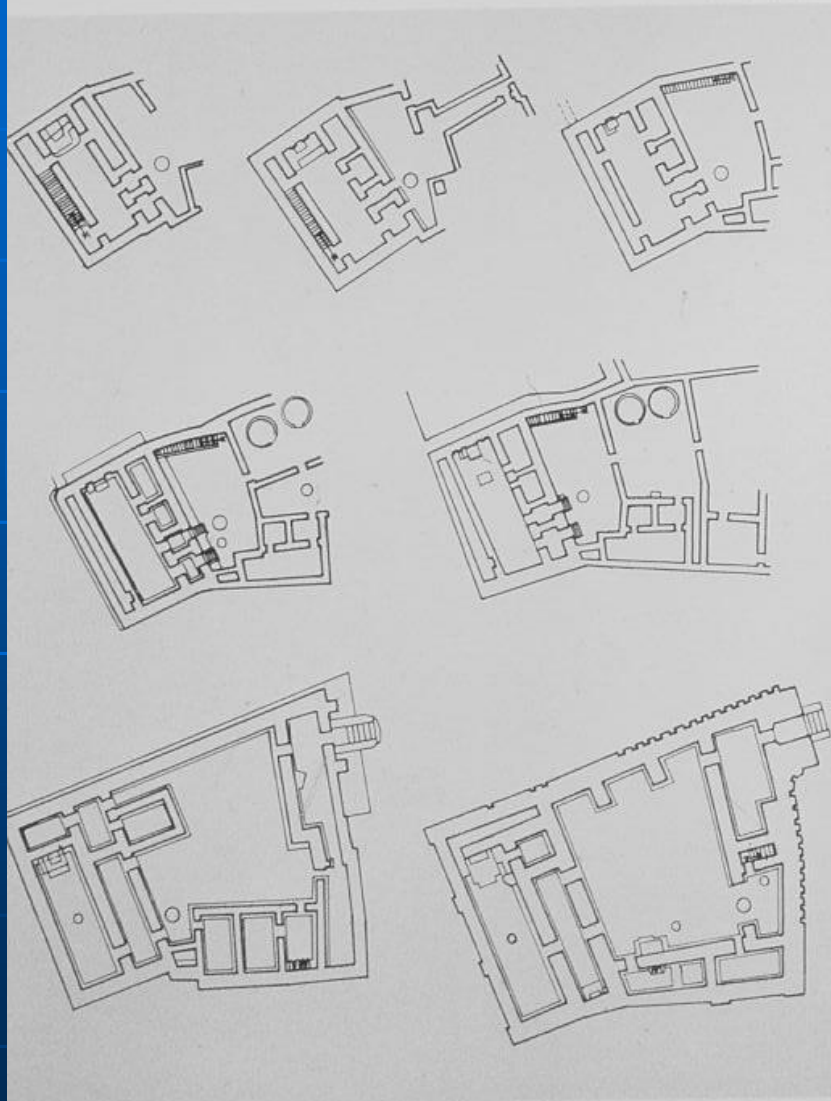
- A-N building A - building N
- CM cone mosaic courtyard
- GC great court
- GH great hall building
- LT limestone temple
- PH pillar hall
- RB round pillar hall
- RT red temple
- SC stone-cone building
- U ubaid temple



SIN TEMPLE – KHAFAJE, phases I-VII: Early Dynastic (ED) IN THE DIYALA REGION

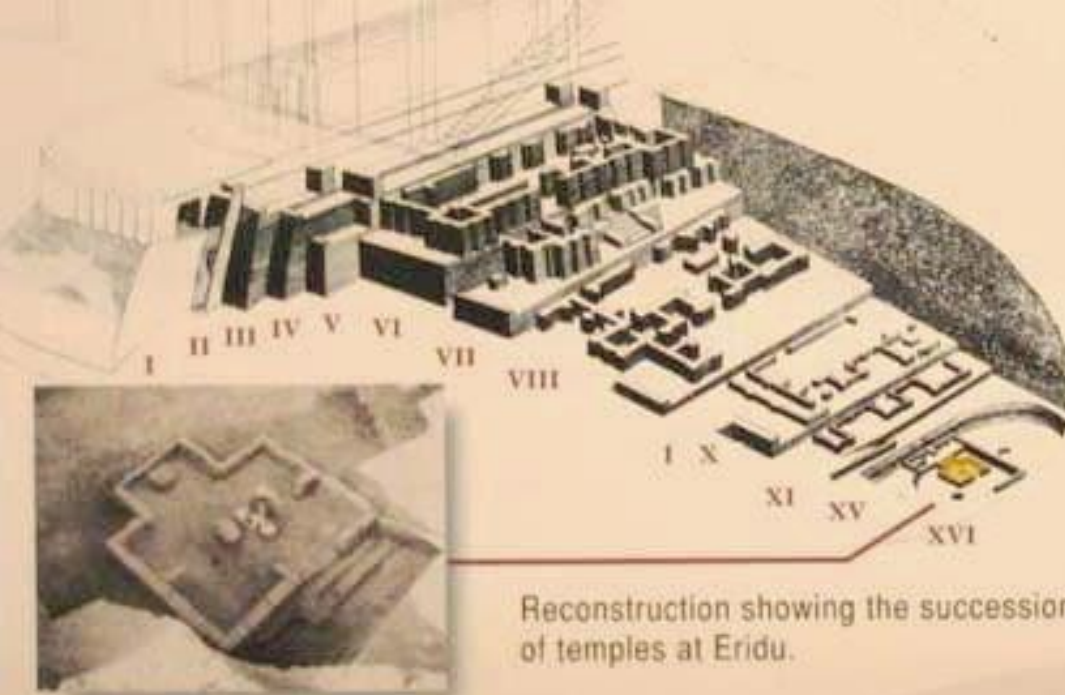
Si le tissu urbain de ces centres, surtout à l'origine du moins, ils ne semblent pas avoir eu une fonction exclusive dans l'économie de la ville. Une succession continue de

forme de coude, c'est-à-dire qu'on entre dans la *cella* par le fond du côté principal et qu'on fait un tour de 90° pour se diriger vers l'autel



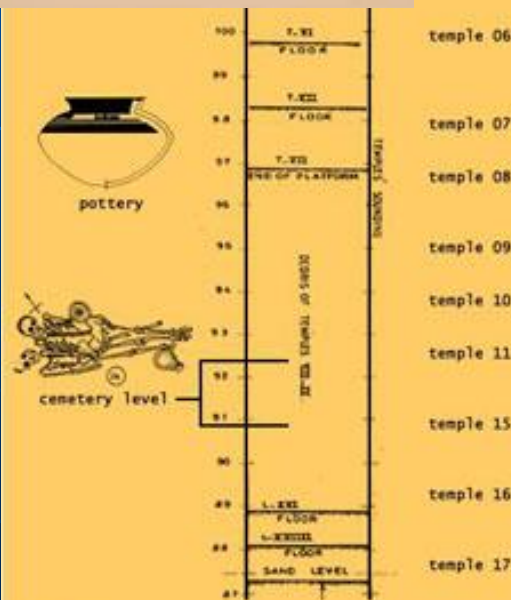
Early Uruk period tripartite plan: forerunner of the 3rd mill. temples

Sequence of temples in Eridu, southern Mesopotamia: 6000 - 2.500 BC

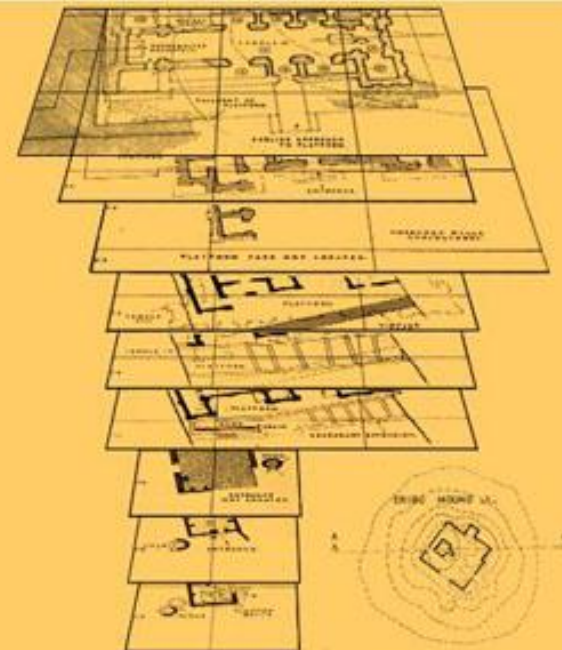


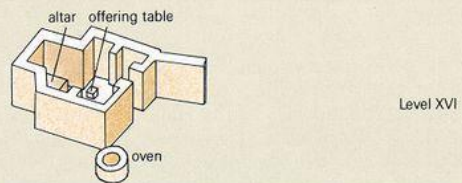
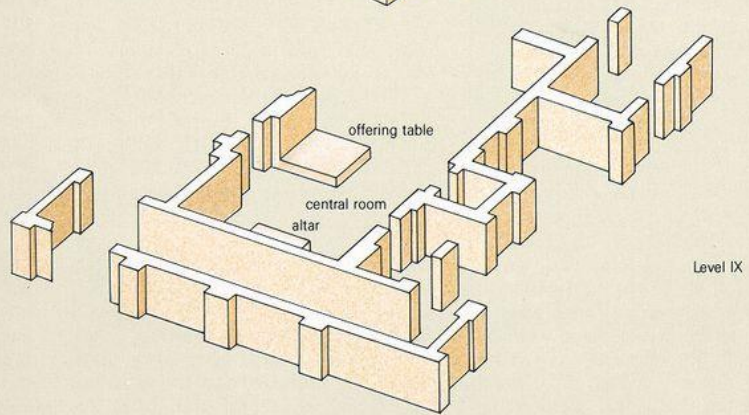
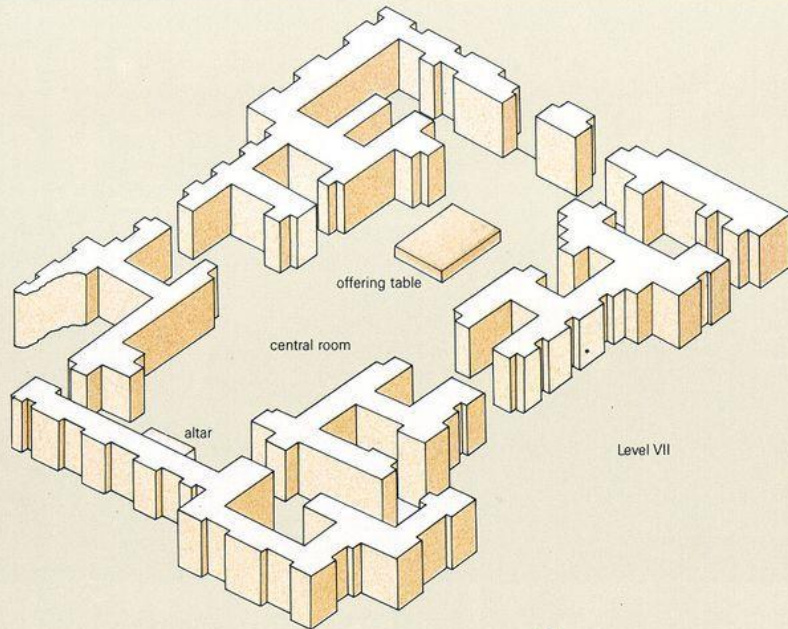
Reconstruction showing the succession of temples at Eridu.

Eridu Level XVI

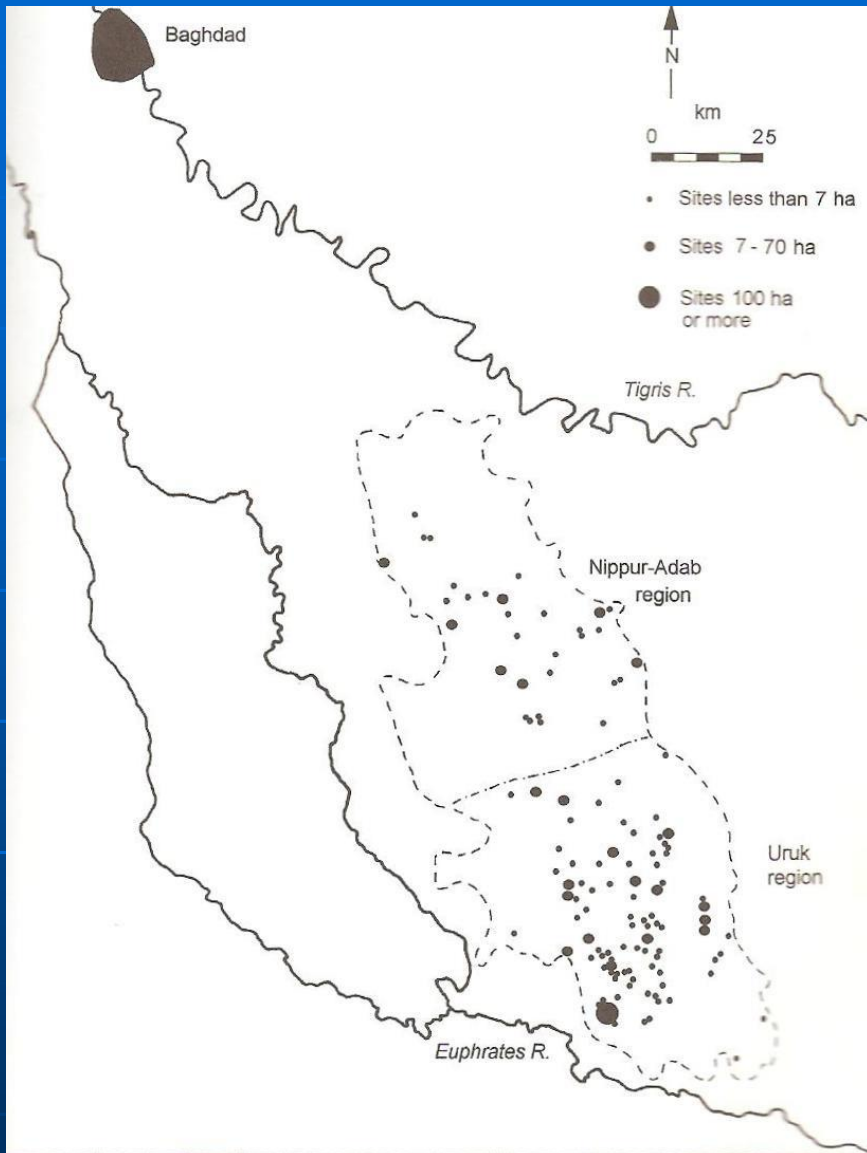


→ back

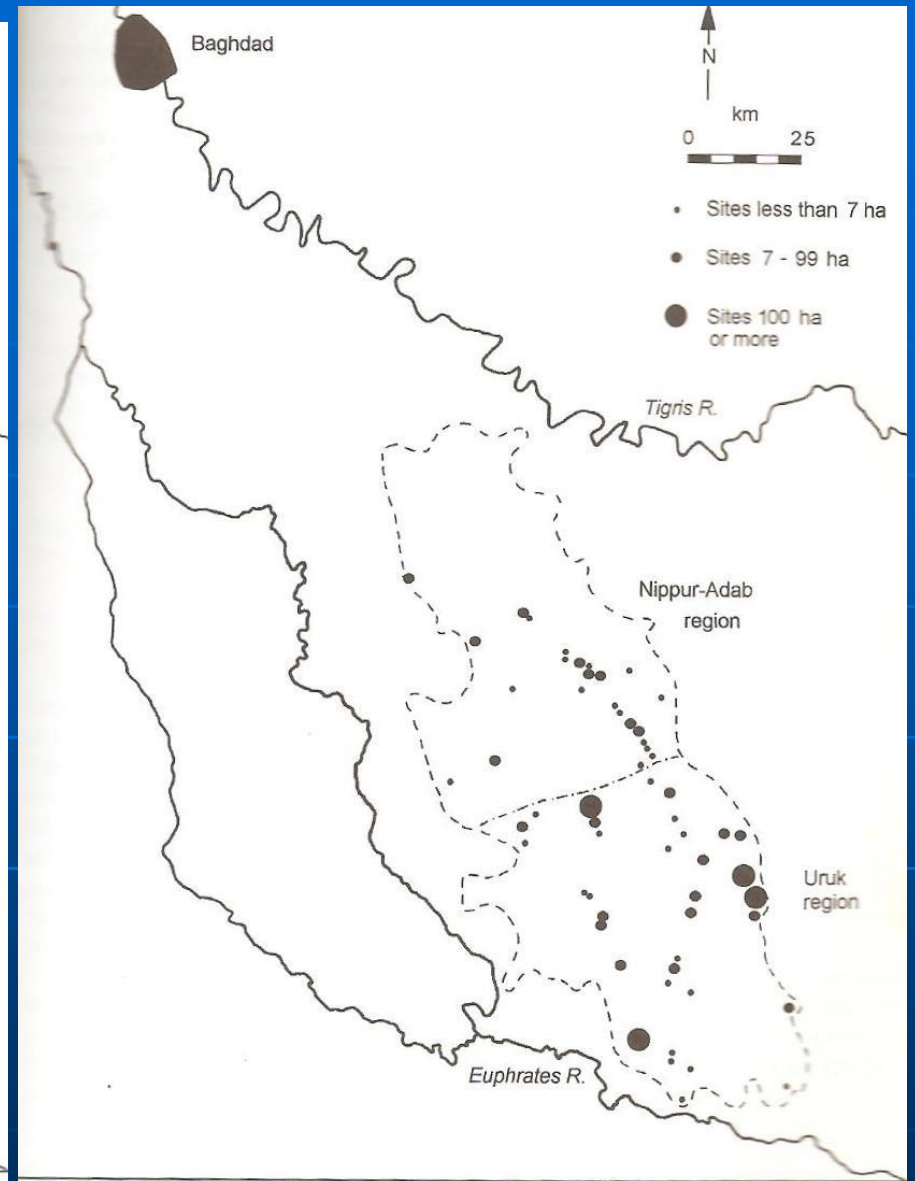




0 1 2 3
Scale (meters)

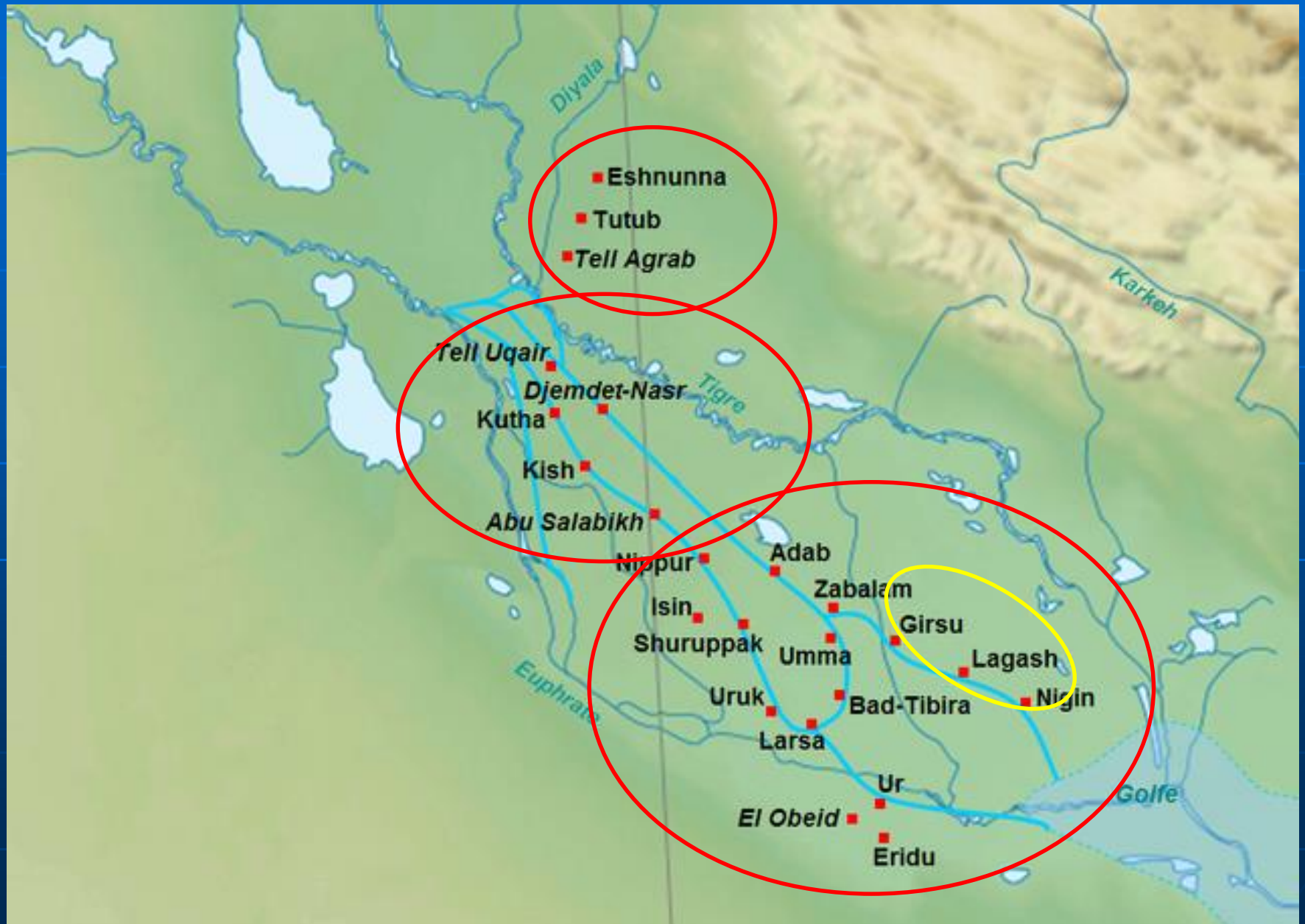


3.10 Settlement pattern maps for the Jemdet Nasr (*this page*) and Early Dynastic I (*next page*) periods, based on “raw” field data (after Adams 1981: figs. 18 and 21)

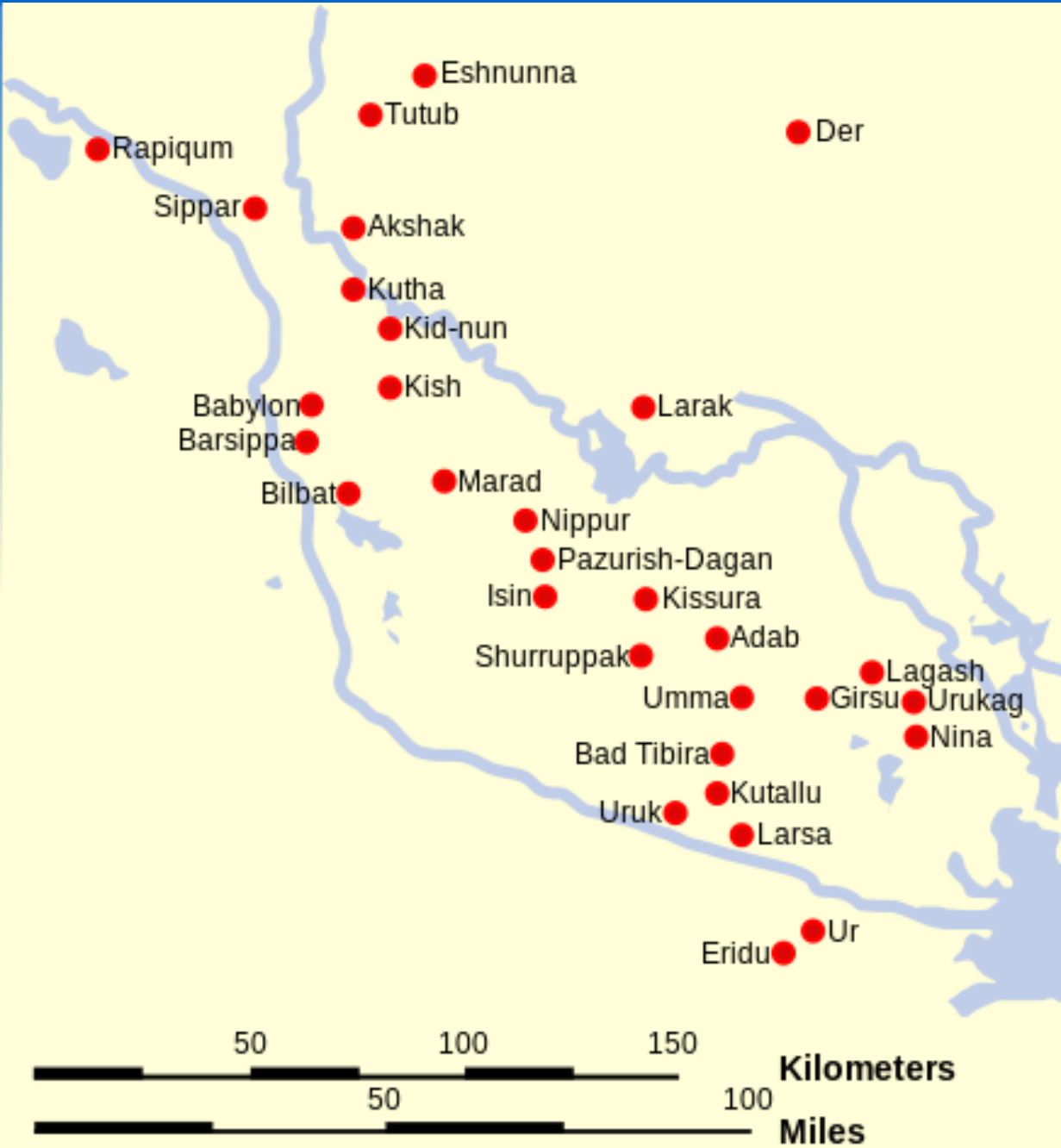


3.11 Settlement pattern maps for the Early Dynastic II-III (*this page*) and Akkadian (*next page*) periods, based on “raw” field data (after Adams 1981: figs. 29 and 30)

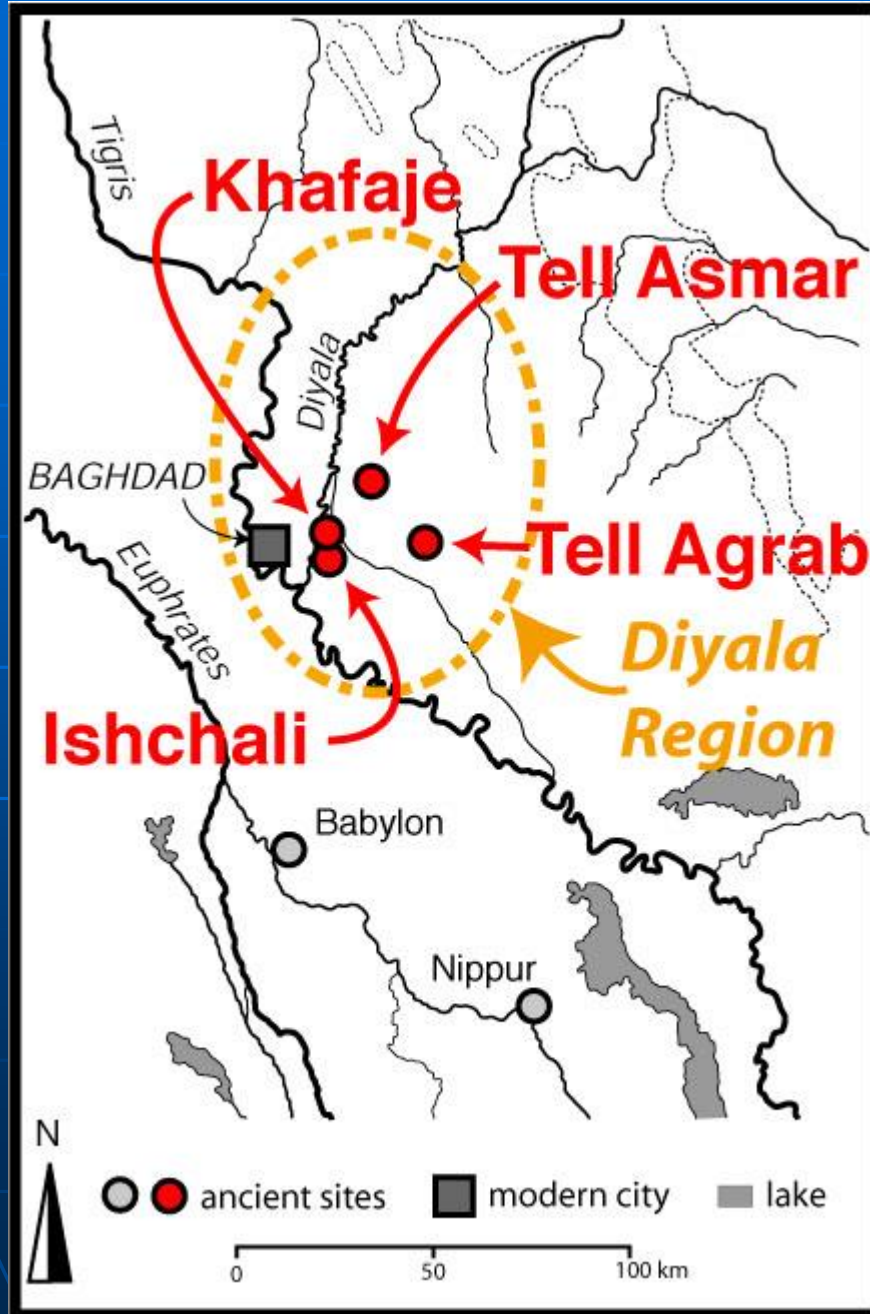
3rd mill. BC SUMER from north: Diyala zone, Akkad, Sumer



City states in the 3rd millennium Sumer



The Diyala valley Early Bronze Age culture



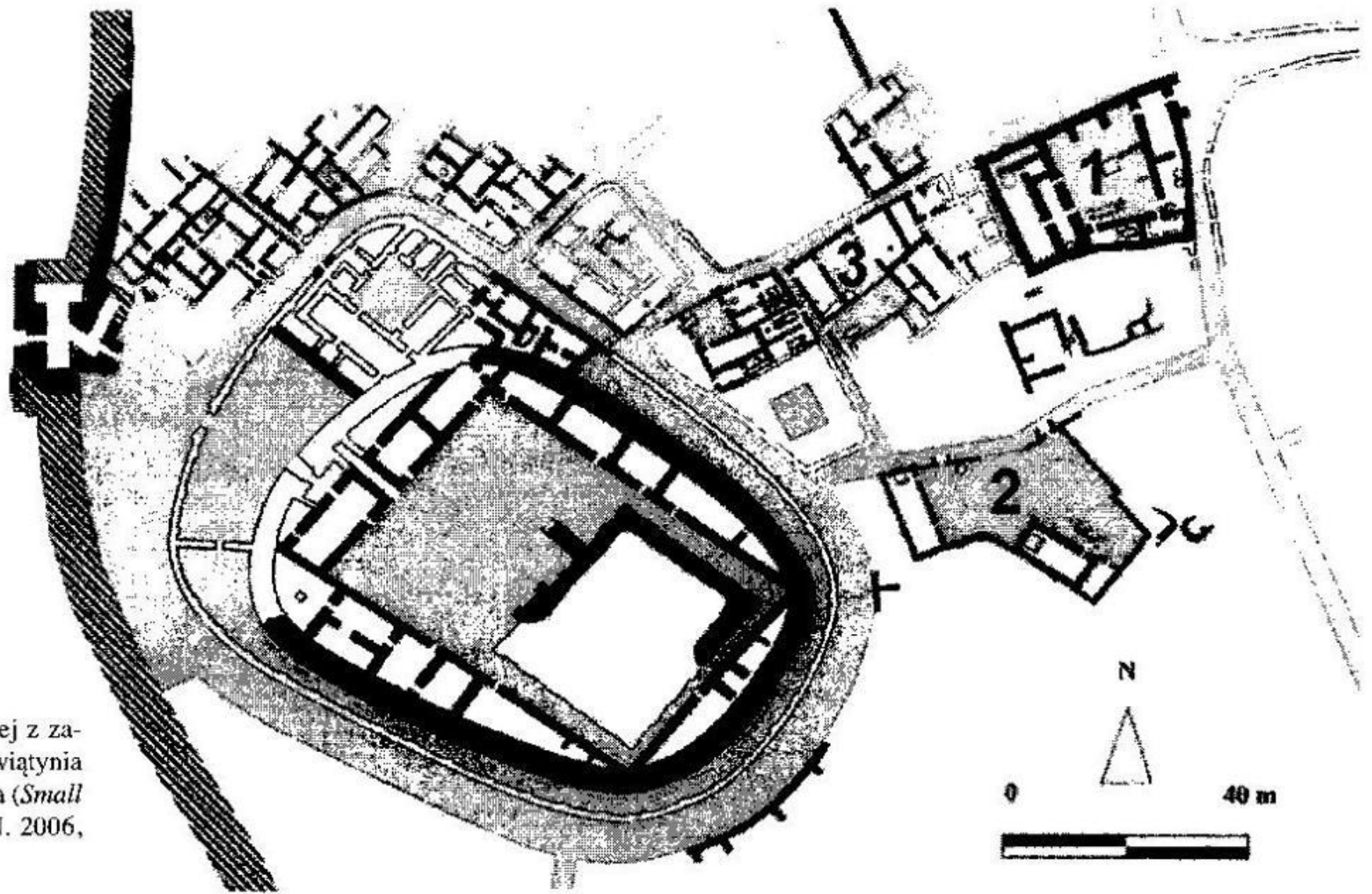
CUNEIFORM WRITING IN THE EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD



Ensi
= the highest priest

temple estate
communities „cooperating” with a
particular temple
family estates
poor (no property) / dependent

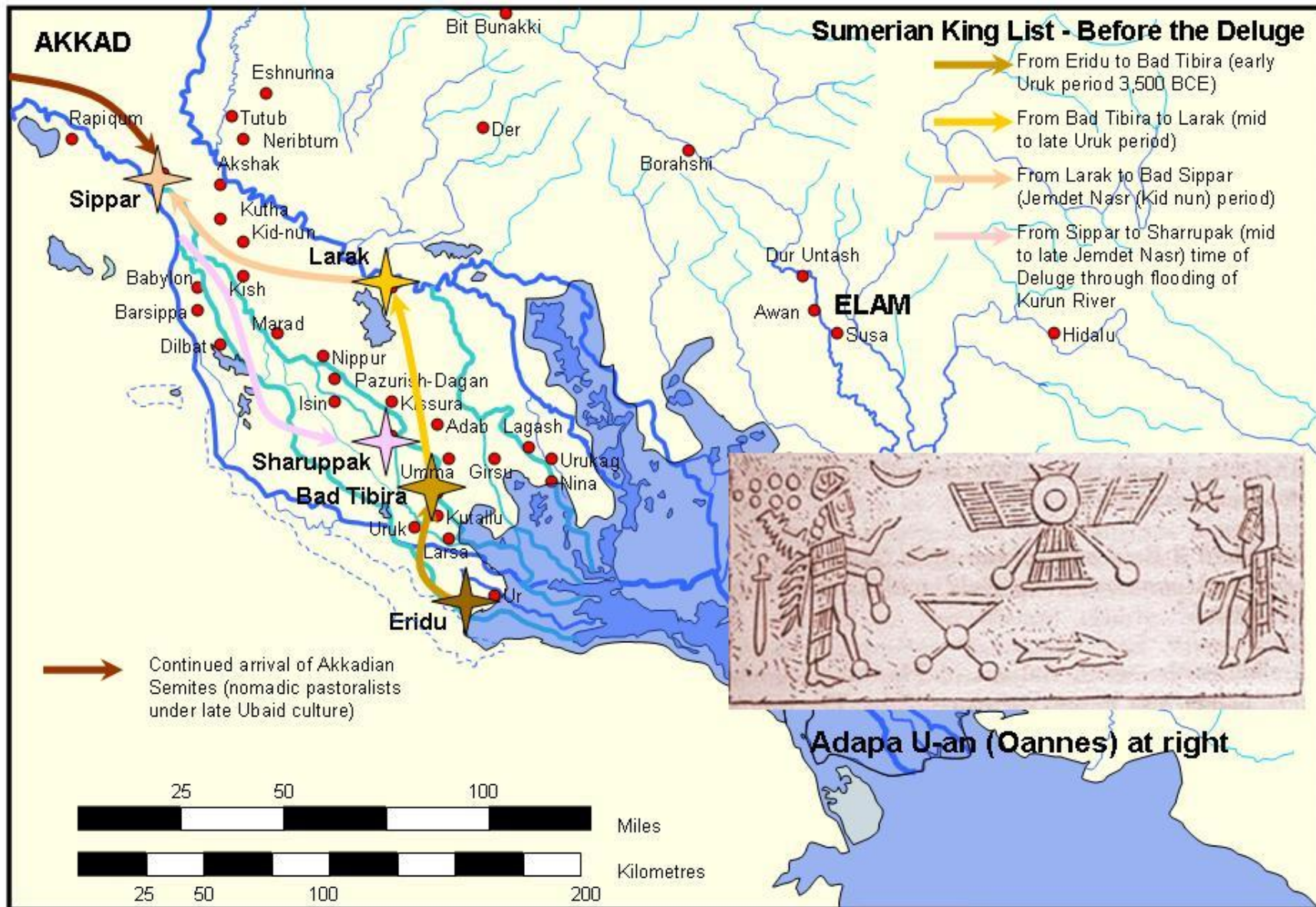
Temples Khafaje, Diyala valley: Oval temple: temple precinct and a priest house and 3 smaller shrines with double sanctuaries



...walnej z za-
...l – świątynia
...tynia (Small
...etti N. 2006,



SUMER, AKKAD AND ELAM



Chronology of the first half of the 3rd millennium IN

Southern Mesopotamia

According to excavations in the Diyala Valley:

Early Dynastic I period: 2900–2750 BC

Early Dynastic II period: 2750–2600 BC

Early Dynastic III a period: 2600–2500 BC

Early Dynastic III b period: ca. 2500–2334 BC

According to Nippur stratigraphy two phases:

Early Dynastic I = I + II

Early Dynastic III

WRITTEN SOURCES FOR EARLY MESOPOTAMIA

SUMERIAN KING LIST

ROYAL INSCRIPTIONS

YEAR NAMES/ FORMULE



Predynastic kings before the deluge event according to the Sumerian King List

***"After the kingship descended from heaven, the kingship was in Eridug.
In Eridug, Alulim became king;
he ruled for 28800 years.,,"***

Alulim 8 sars (28,800 years)

Alalngar 10 sars (36,000 years)

"Then Eridug fell and the kingship was taken to Bad-tibira."

En-men-lu-ana 12 sars (43,200 years)

En-men-gal-ana 8 sars (28,800 years)

Dumuzid, the Shepherd "the shepherd" 10 sars (36,000 years)

"Then Bad-tibira fell and the kingship was taken to Larag."

En-sipad-zid-ana 8 sars (28,800 years)

"Then Larag fell and the kingship was taken to Zimbir."

En-men-dur-ana 5 sars and 5 ners (21,000 years)

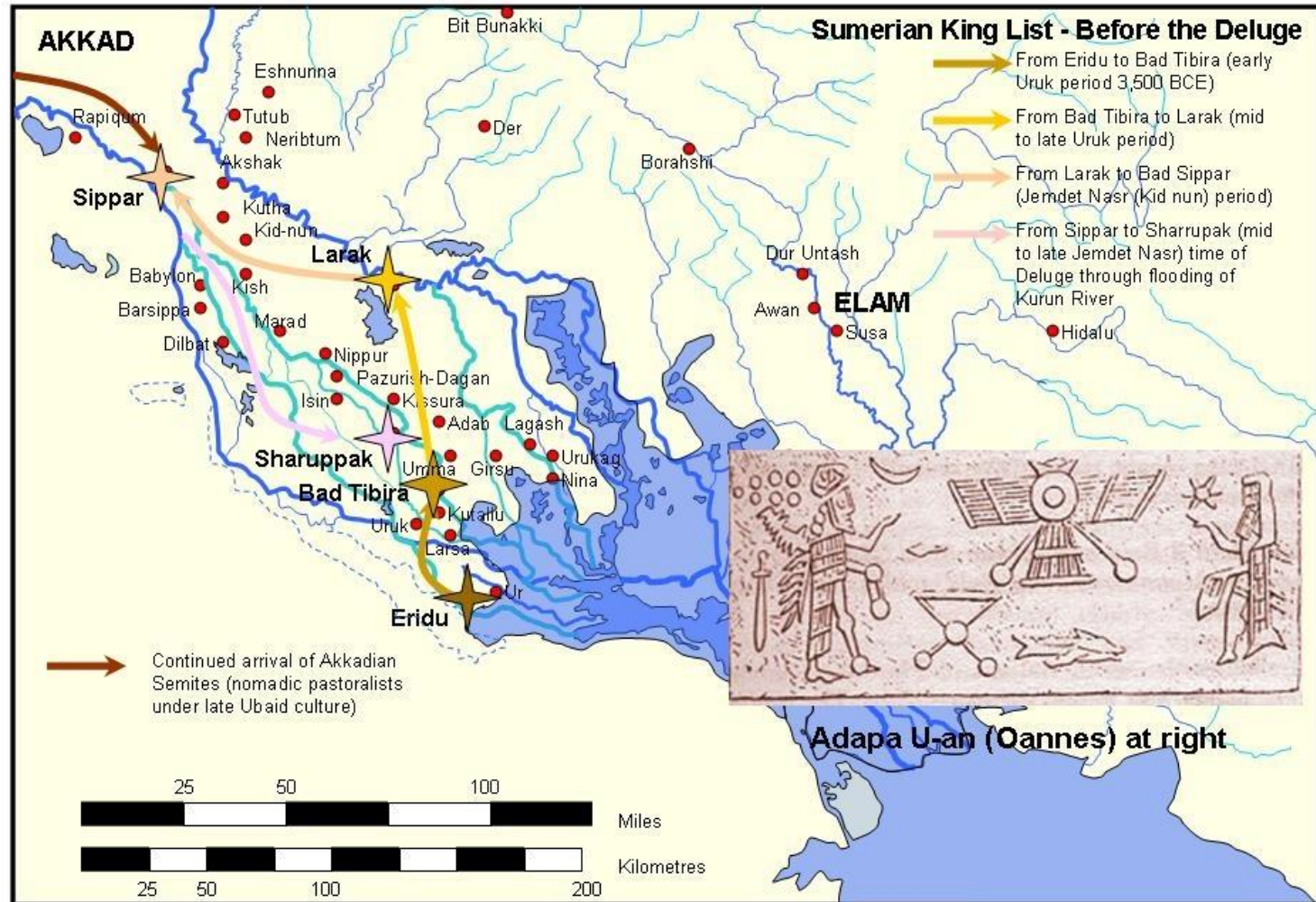
"Then Zimbir fell and the kingship was taken to Shuruppag."

Ubara-Tutu 5 sars and 1 ner (18,600 years)

"Then the flood swept over."

Cities of Southern Mesopotamia recorded in the Sumerian King List

SUMER, AKKAD AND ELAM



Post-deluge dynasties (Early Dynastic I – II) according to the SKL

First Dynasty of KISH after ca. 2900 BC

"After the flood had swept over, and the kingship had descended from heaven, the kingship was in Kish.,"

Ngushur 1200 years Kullassina-bel 960 years Nangishlishma 670 years En-tarah-ana 420 years Babum 300 years Puannum 840 years Kalibum 960 years Kalumum 840 years Zuqaqip 900 years Atab (or A-ba) 600 years Mashda "the son of Atab" 840 years Arwium "the son of Mashda" 720 years **Etana** "the shepherd, who ascended to heaven and consolidated all the foreign countries" 1500 years Balih "the son of Etana" 400 years En-me-nuna 660 years Melem-Kish "the son of En-me-nuna" 900 years Barsal-nuna ("the son of En-me-nuna")* 1200 years Zamug "the son of Barsal-nuna" 140 years Tizqar "the son of Zamug" 305 years Ilku 900 years Itasadum 1200 years **En-me-barage-si** "who made the land of **Elam submit**" 900 years

Aga of Kish "the son of En-me-barage-si" 625 years - ca. 2600 BC contemporary with Gilgamesh of Uruk, according to the Epic of Gilgamesh

"Then Kish was defeated and the kingship was taken to E-ana."

First Dynasty of URUK ca. 27th – 26th century BC according to the SKL

Mesh-ki-ang-gasher of E-ana "the son of Utu" 324 years "Mesh-ki-ang-gasher entered the sea and disappeared."

Enmerkar "the son of Mesh-ki-ang-gasher, the king of Unug, who built Unug (Uruk)" 420 years

Lugalbanda "the shepherd" 1200 years

Dumuzid (Dumuzi) "the fisherman whose city was Kuara."

("He captured **En-me-barage-si** single-handed.")* 100 years,
ca. **2600 BC** **Gilgamesh** "whose father was a phantom (?), the lord of Kulaba" 126 years (contemporary with Aga of Kish),

Ur-Nungal "the son of Gilgamesh" 30 years

Udul-kalama "the son of Ur-Nungal" 15 years

La-ba'shum 9 years

En-nun-tarah-ana 8 years

Mesh-he "the smith" 36 years

Melem-ana 6 years

Lugal-kitun 36 years

"Then Unug was defeated and the kingship was taken to Urim (Ur)."

Early Dynastic III a dynasties (= historical period)

Ca. 26th century

First dynasty of Ur (starting with Mesanepada known from the Royal Cemetery)

Dynasty of Awan

Second dynasty of Kish

Early Dynastic III b dynasties

(ca. 2500 – ca. 2271 BC)

Dynasty of Hamazi = **First Dynasty of Lagash** - *not mentioned in the King List (known from inscriptions)*

Second dynasty of Uruk

Second dynasty of Ur

Dynasty of Adab

Dynasty of Mari

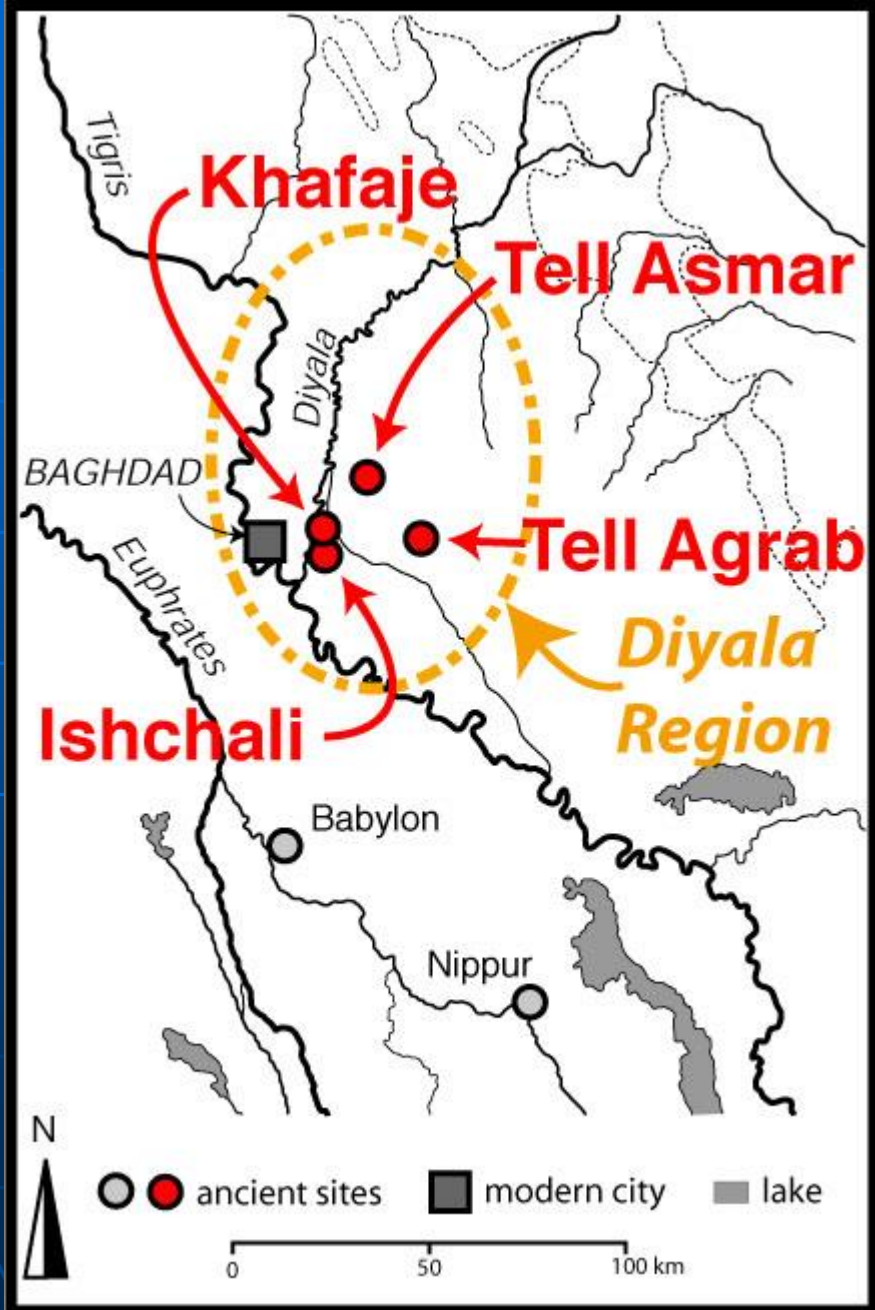
Third dynasty of Kish

Dynasty of Akshak

Fourth dynasty of Kish

Third dynasty of Uruk

"Then Unug was defeated and the kingship was taken to Agade," = THE END OF EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD

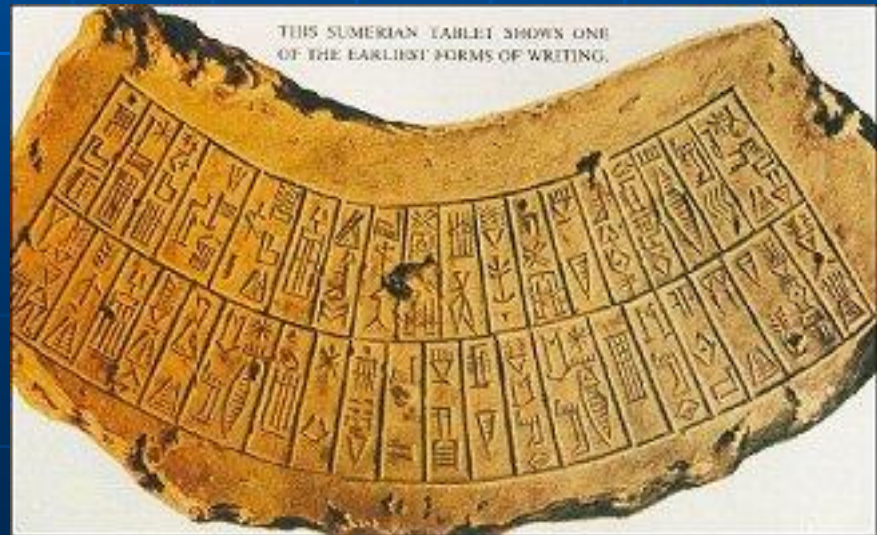


INANNA TEMPLE FROM EARLY DYNASTIC NIPPUR (SOUTHERN MESOPOTAMIA)

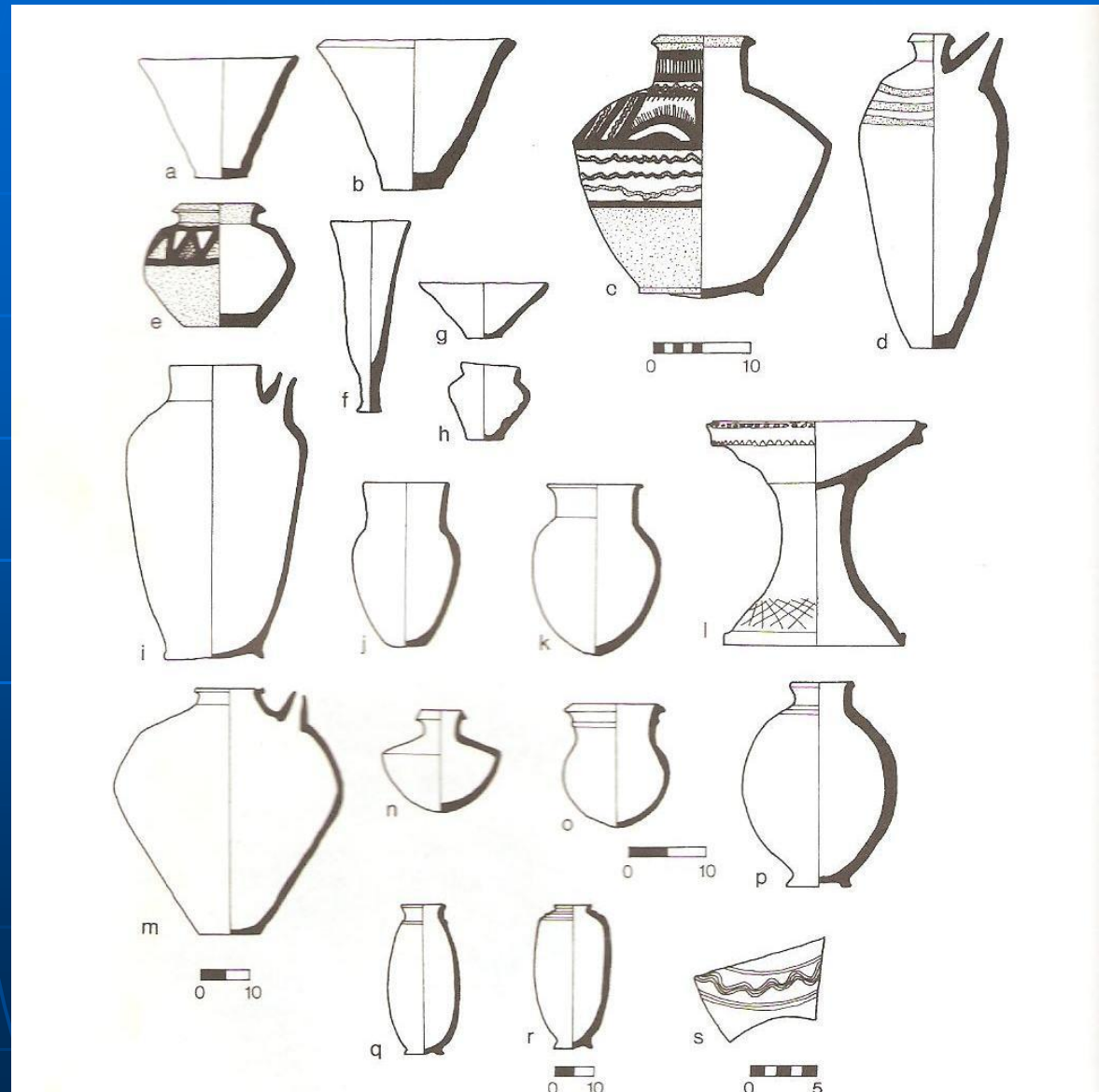
Fig. 6-29. Nippur, świątynia Inanny: a – VIII, Gibson M. *et al.* 1998-2001: 554, fig. 4; b – VIIB, Zettler R. L. 1992: 32, fig. 7; c – VIIA, *ibid.*: 33, fig. 8.



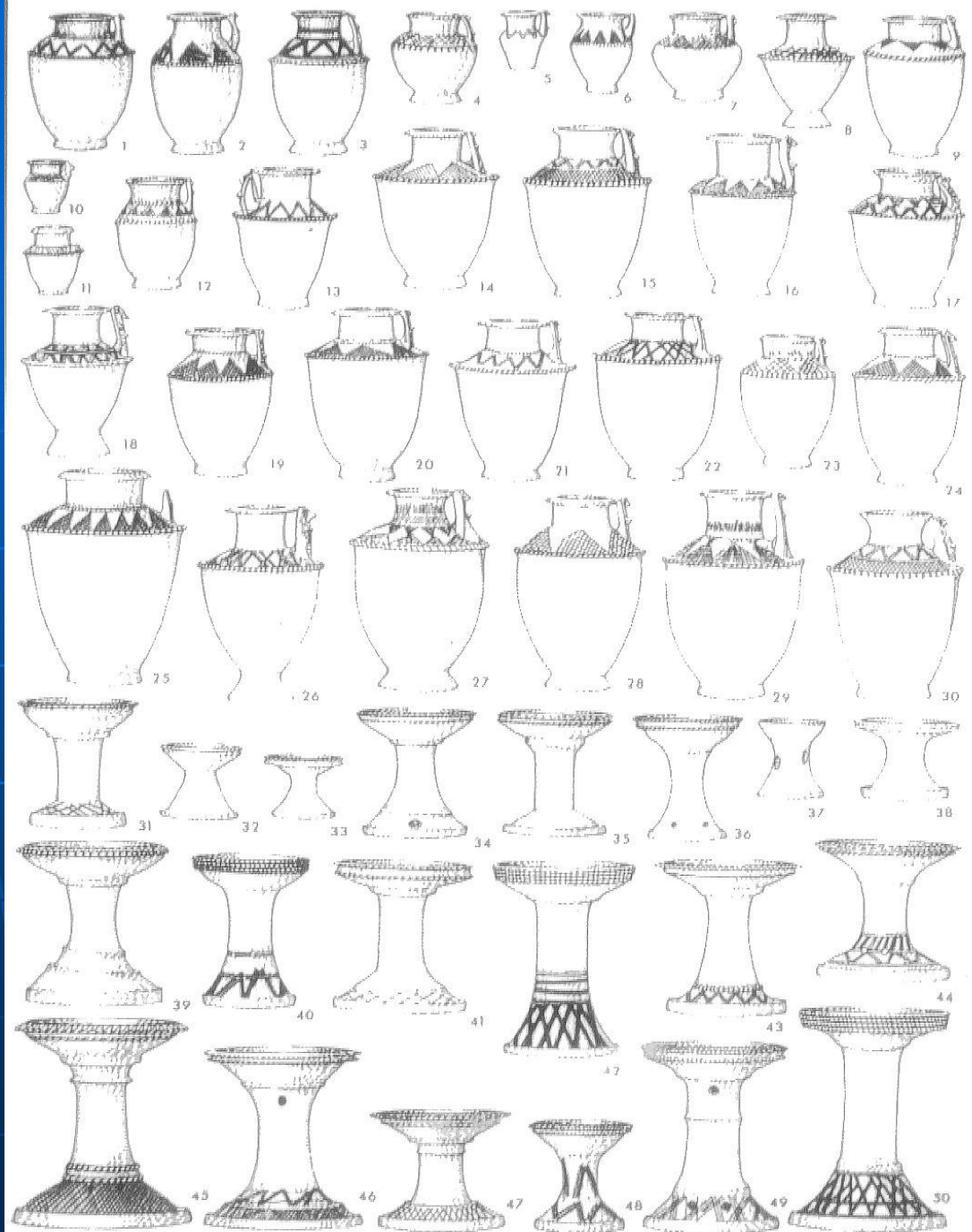
EARLY DYNASTIC IN MESOPOTAMIA



The Early Dynastic pottery types from the Southern Mesopotamia



Early Dynastic POTTERY FROM KISH



Early Dynastic I Contest scene on seal impressions

Pl. 58

EPOQUE DE TRANSITION

GLYPTIQUE ARCHAÏQUE D'UR



781



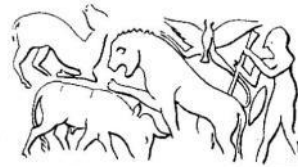
782



783



784



785



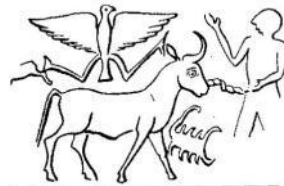
786



787



788



789



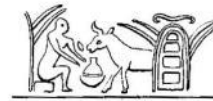
790



791



792



793



794



795

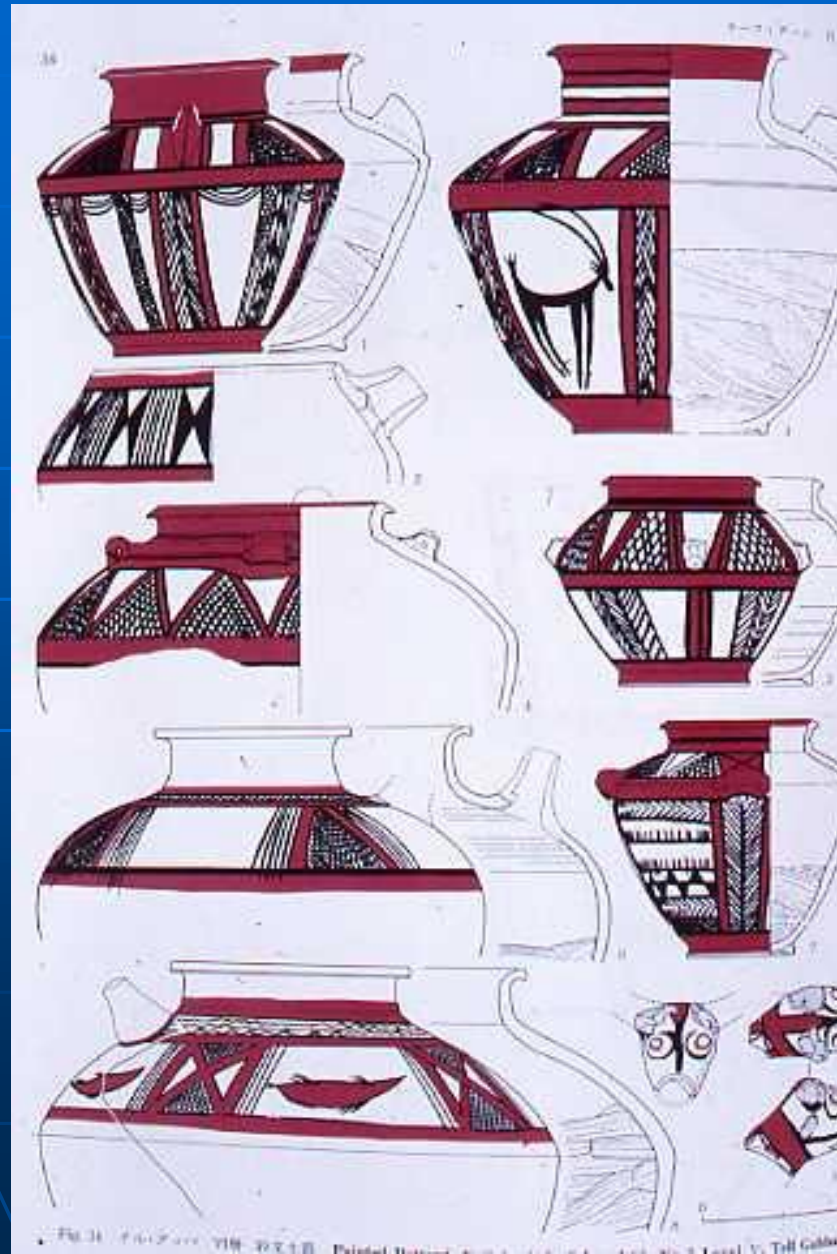


796

Early Dynastic I SCARLET WARE VESSEL



SCARLET WARE FROM THE THE DIYALA REGION (Early Dynastic I)



A „prototype” = Jemdet Nasr Ware (late 4th Millennium)

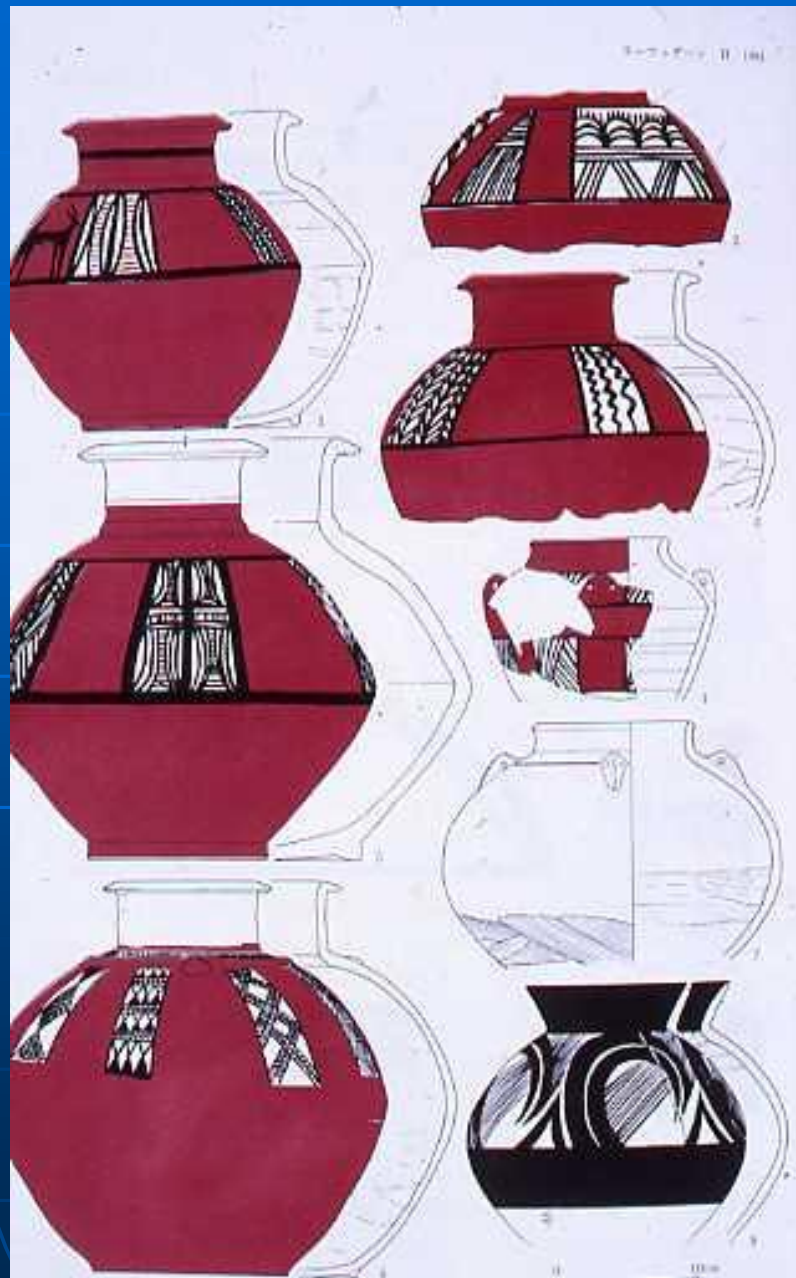
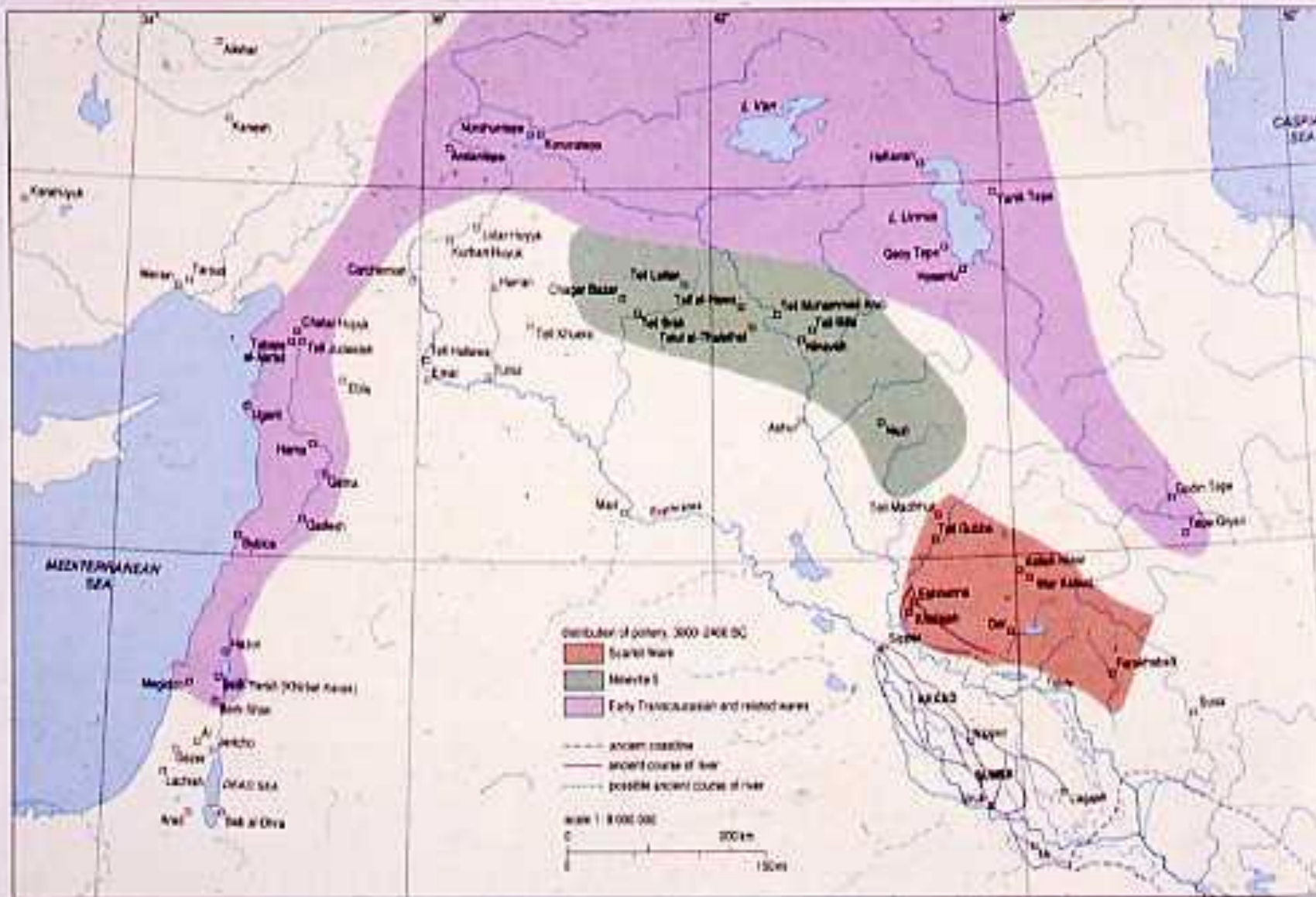


Fig. 22. 7000-6000 BC. Painted Pottery, Level III, (1-7), VIII, Tell Gubbi.

Distribution of Scarlet Ware (orange), Ninevite 5 Ware (green), Khirbet Kerak Ware (pink)



Tell Agrab

Diyala region

ED I



ED II

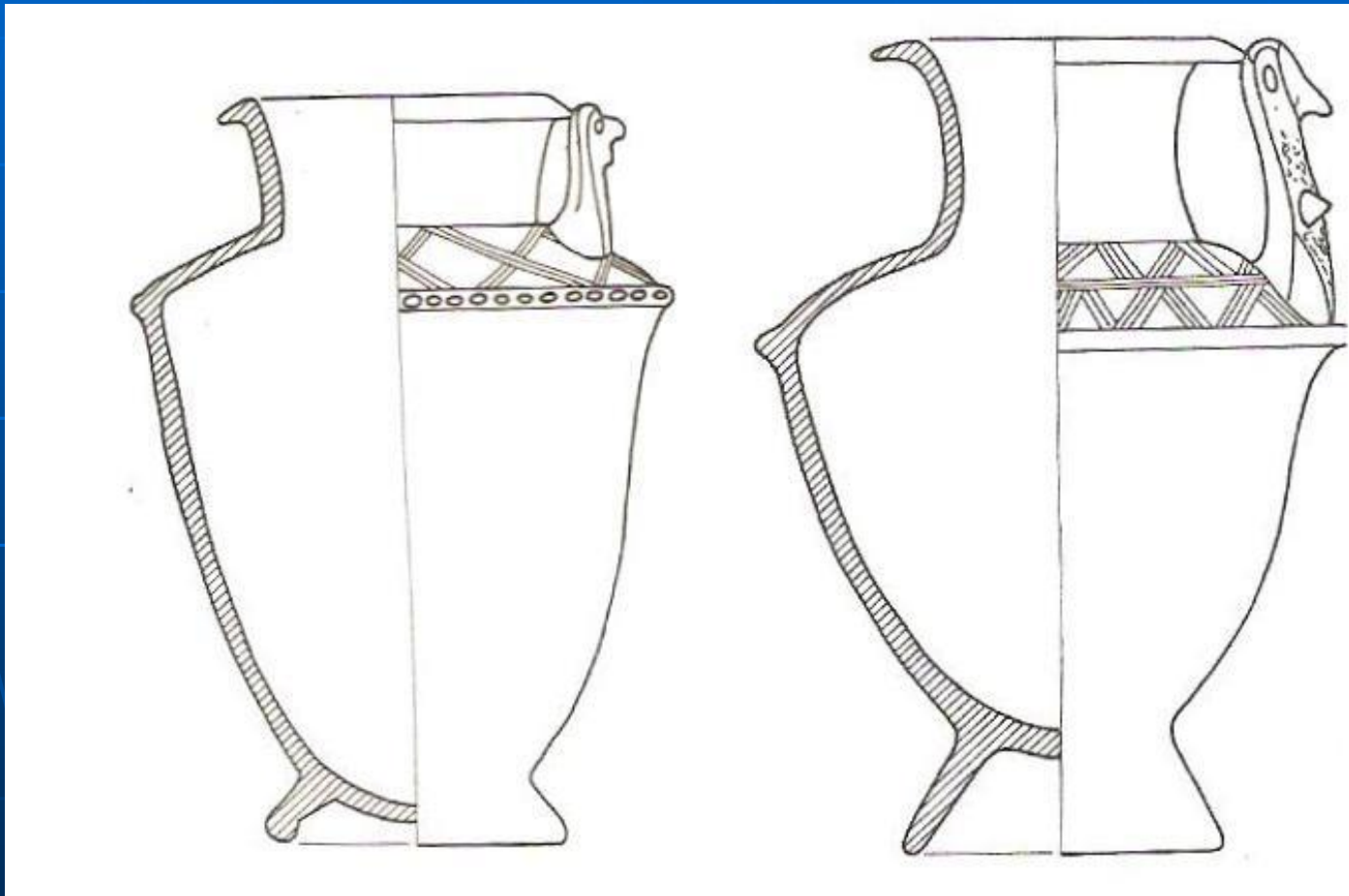
DIYALA



Diyala Project
Oriental Institute
University of Chicago



ED II jars with wing handle



ED III A – Urnanshe ensi of Lagash

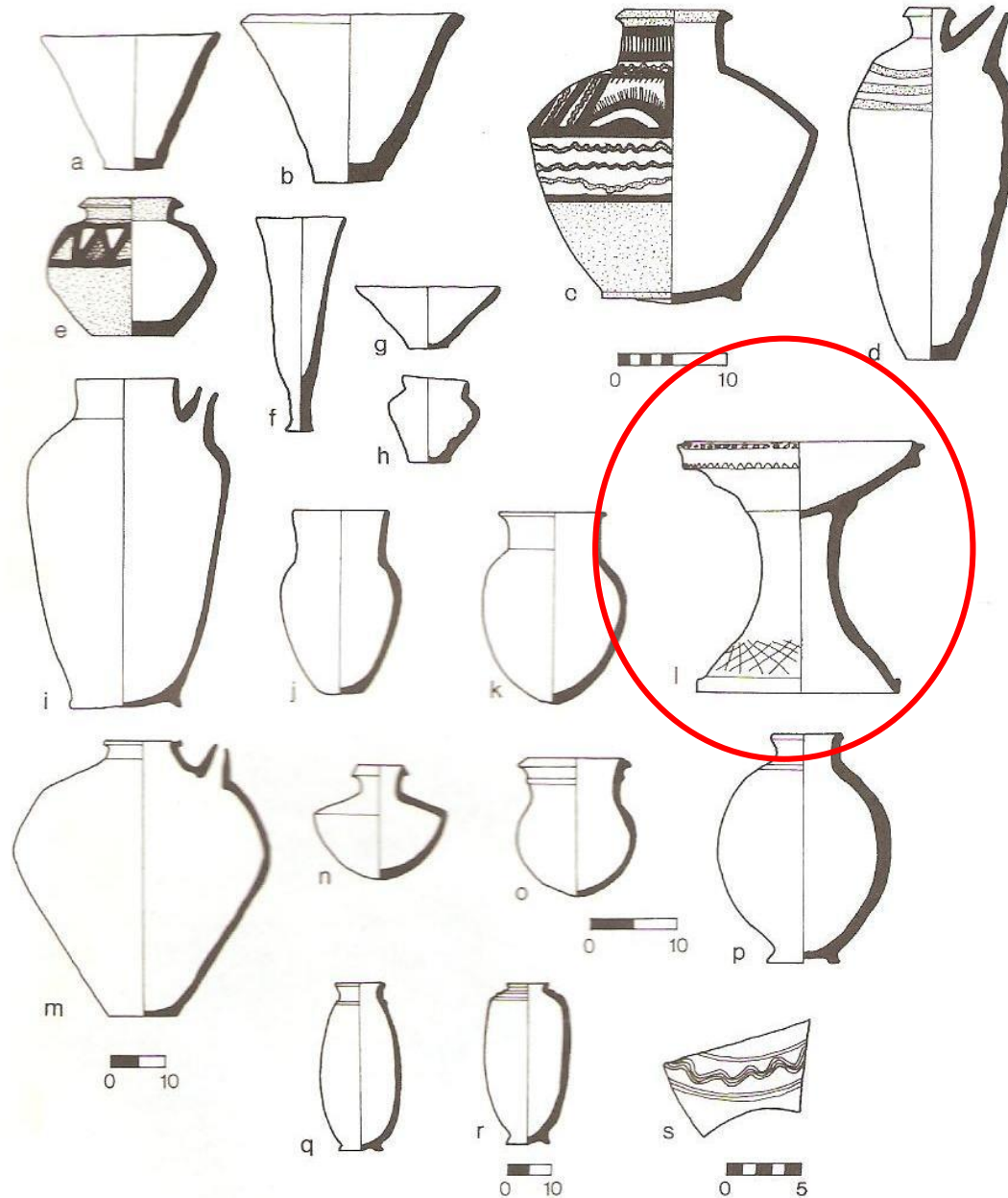


ED III CHLORITE VESSELS



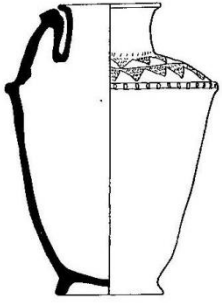
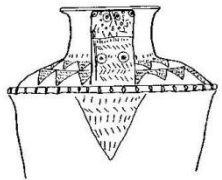
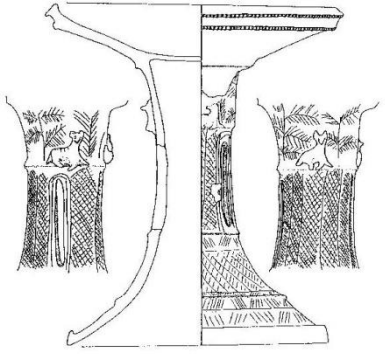
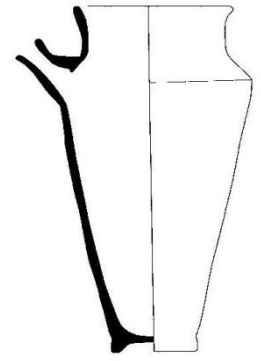
77. Fragment eines Gefäßes aus Halab, Irak, alfrühdynastisch, um 2500/2700 v. Chr.; Bagdad

ED III „fruit stands”

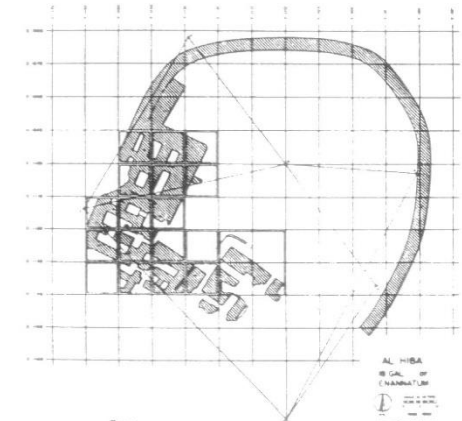
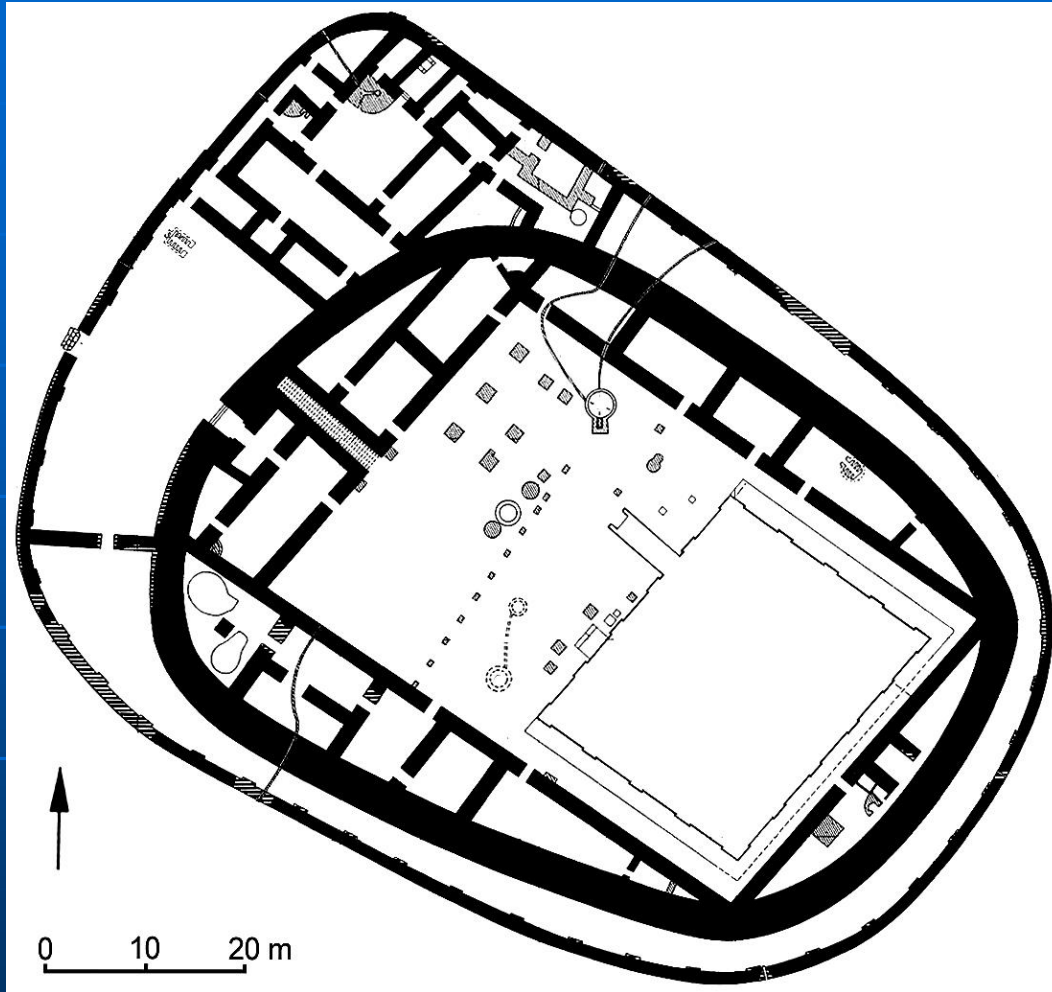


Typical ED III pottery

- Spouted jar
- Fenestrated „fruit-stand“
- Jar with upright decorated handle



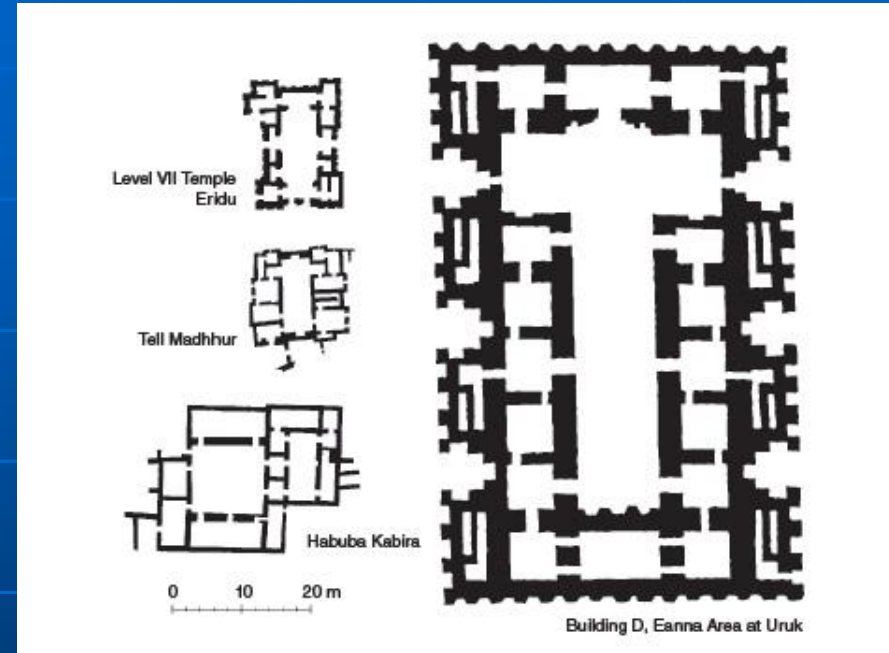
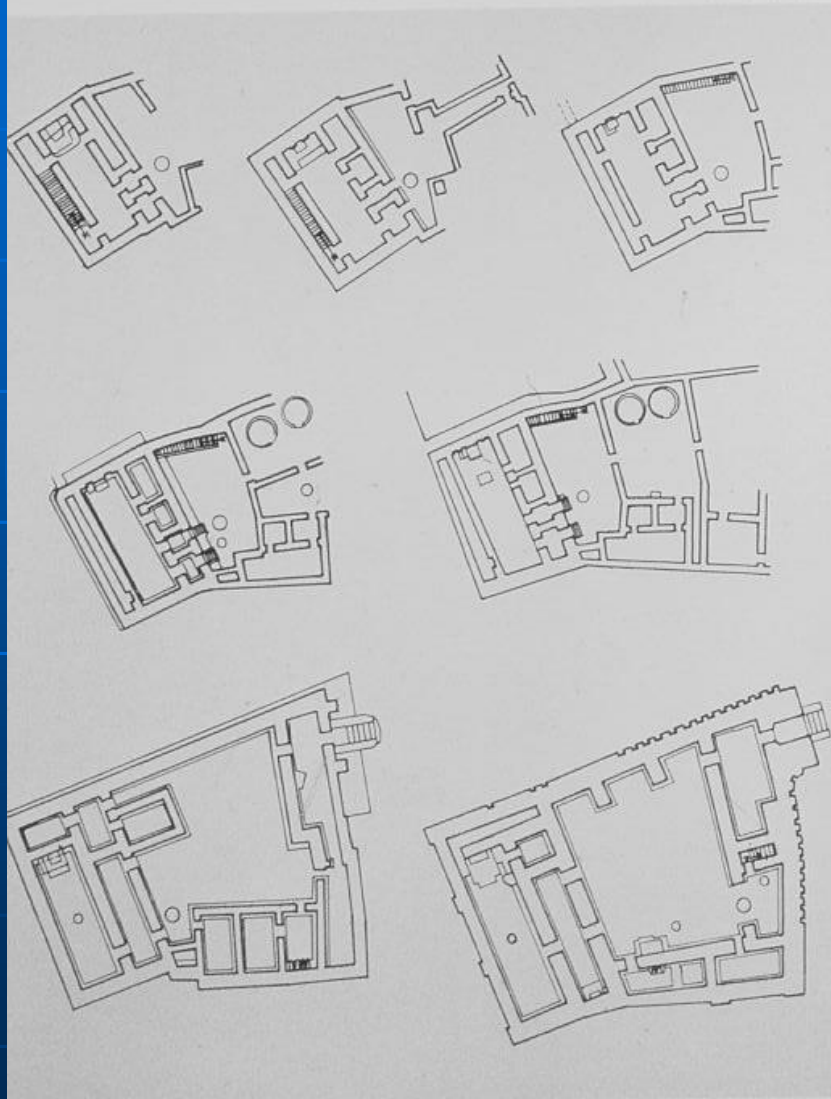
OVAL TEMPEL – KHAFAJE, the Diyala region (top), INANNA TEMPLE – LAGASH, Southern Mesopotamia (bottom)



SIN TEMPLE – KHAFAJE, phases I-VII – ED IN THE DIYALA REGION

Si le tissu urbain de ces centres, à l'origine du moins, ils ne semblent pas avoir eu une fonction exclusive dans l'économie de la ville. Une succession continue de

forme de coude, c'est-à-dire qu'on entre dans la *cella* par le fond du côté principal et qu'on fait un tour de 90° pour se diriger vers l'autel



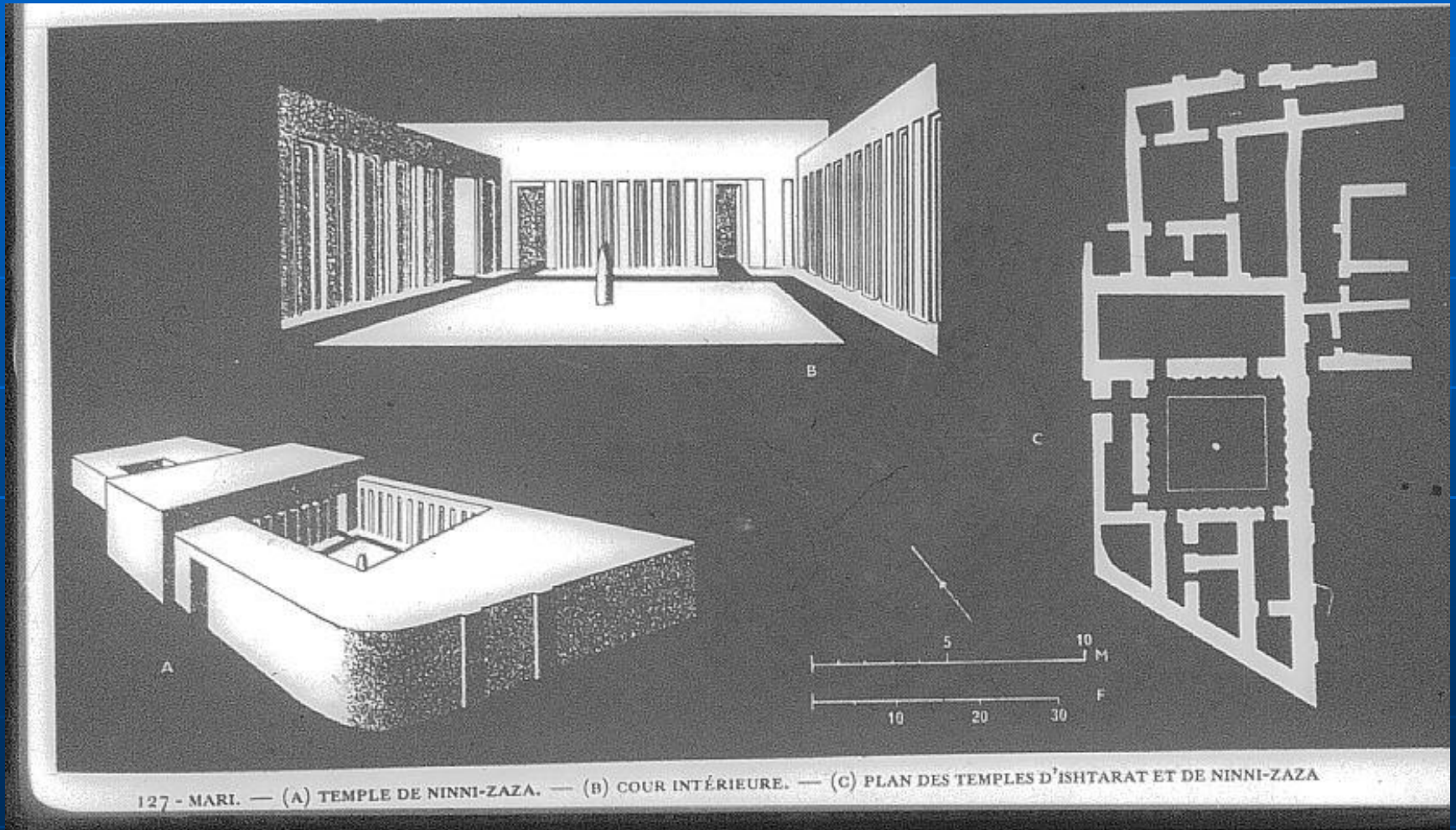
Earlier Uruk period tripartite plan

SIN TEMPLE PHASES FROM KHAFAJE IN THE DIYALA REGION (EARLY DYNASTIC)



Fig. 6-17. Chafadza, świątynia Sin: a – VI, Delougaz P., Lloyd S. 1942, pl. 6; b – VII, pierwsza faza, *ibid.*, pl. 8; c – VII, pierwsza faza, rekonstrukcja, Delougaz P., Lloyd S. 1942, pl. 10; d – VIII, pierwsza faza, Delougaz P., Lloyd S. 1942, pl. 10; e – IX, *ibid.*, pl. 11; f – X, *ibid.*, pl. 12. Szarym kolorem zaznaczone celle.

ISHTARAT and NINNI-ZAZA temples from Early Dynastic MARI (NORTHERN MESOPOTAMIA)



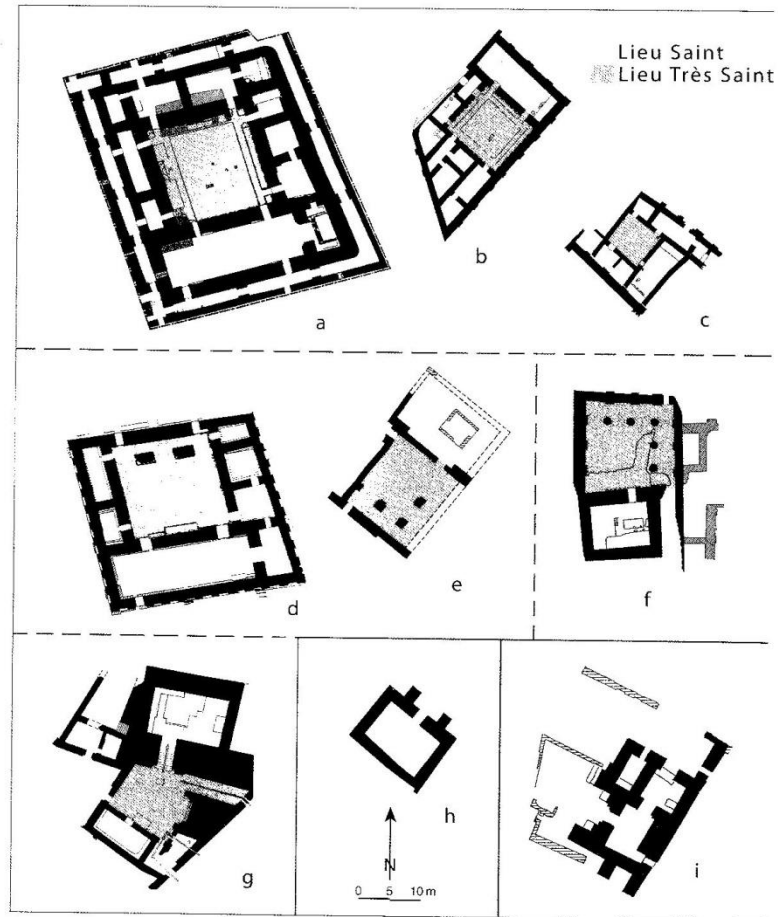
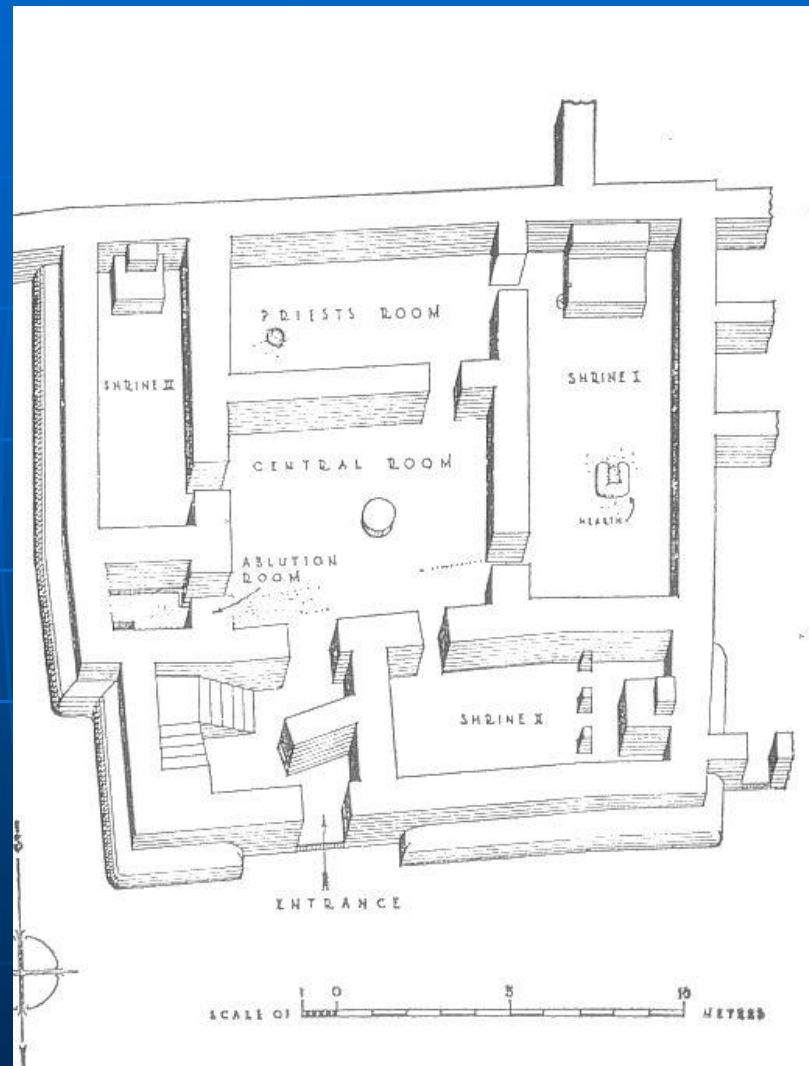
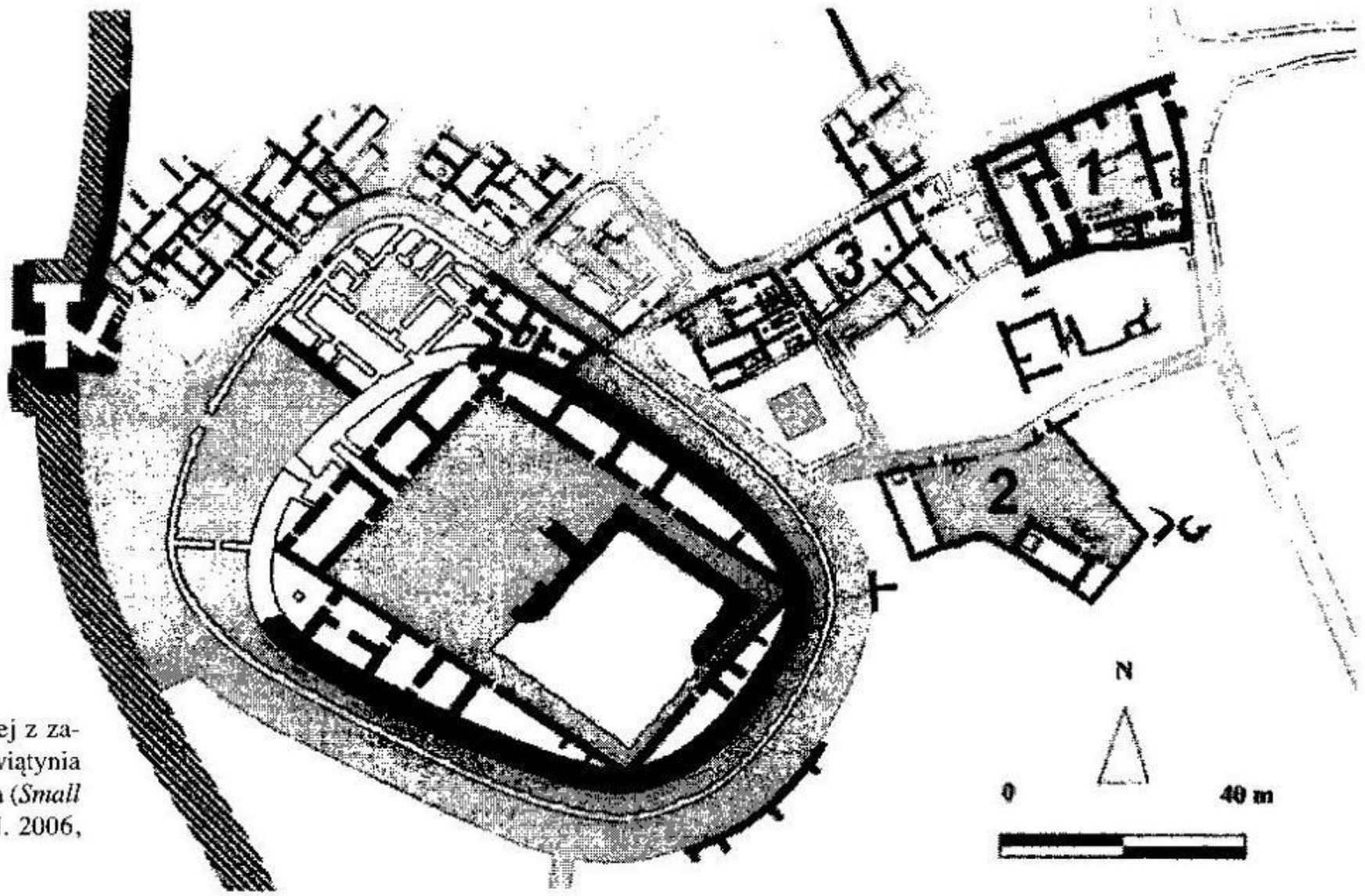


Fig. 31. Tableau des types de temples de la Ville II de Mari. a: Palais P2. – b: Ninnizaza. – c: Ištarat – d: Palais P0. – e: Šamaš. – f: Ištar. – g: Ninhursag. – h: Temple-tour du Massif Rouge. – i: Les temples Anonymes

ABU TEMPLE (EARLY DYNASTIC II) – ESHNNA (Tell Asmar) IN THE DIYALA REGION



6 Tell Asmar, Temple d'Abu de la période de Mésilim (dit «Square Temple»), perspective axonométrique. – D'après P. DELOUGAZ et S. LLOYD, OIP, 1942, LVII.



owalnej z za-
l – świątynia
ątynia (Small
etti N. 2006,

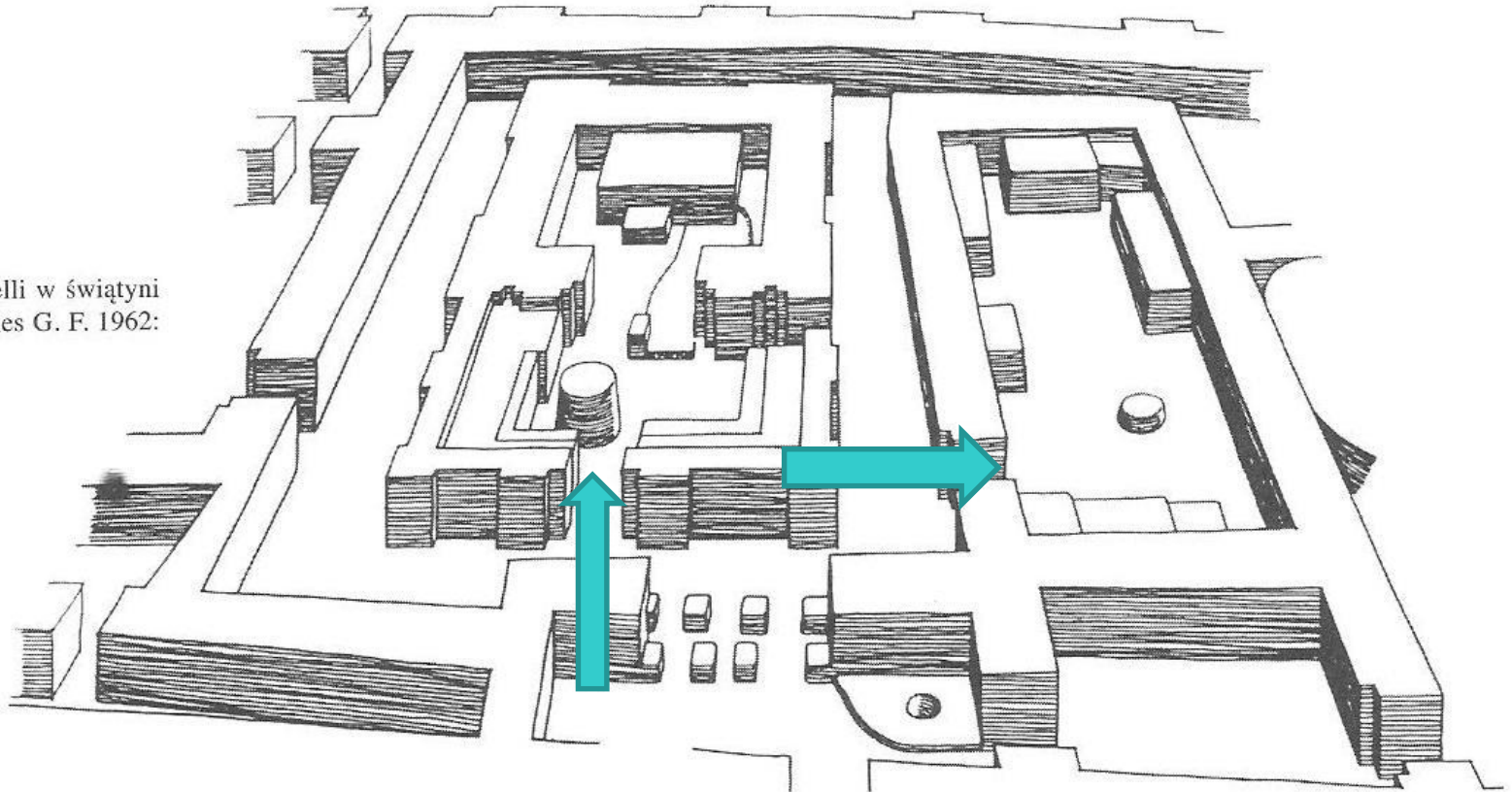
INANNA TEMPLE FROM EARLY DYNASTIC NIPPUR (SUMER)

Fig. 6-29. Nippur, świątynia Inanny: a – VIII, Gibson M. *et al.* 1998-2001: 554, fig. 4; b – VIIB, Zettler R. L. 1992: 32, fig. 7; c – VIIA, *ibid.*: 33, fig. 8.

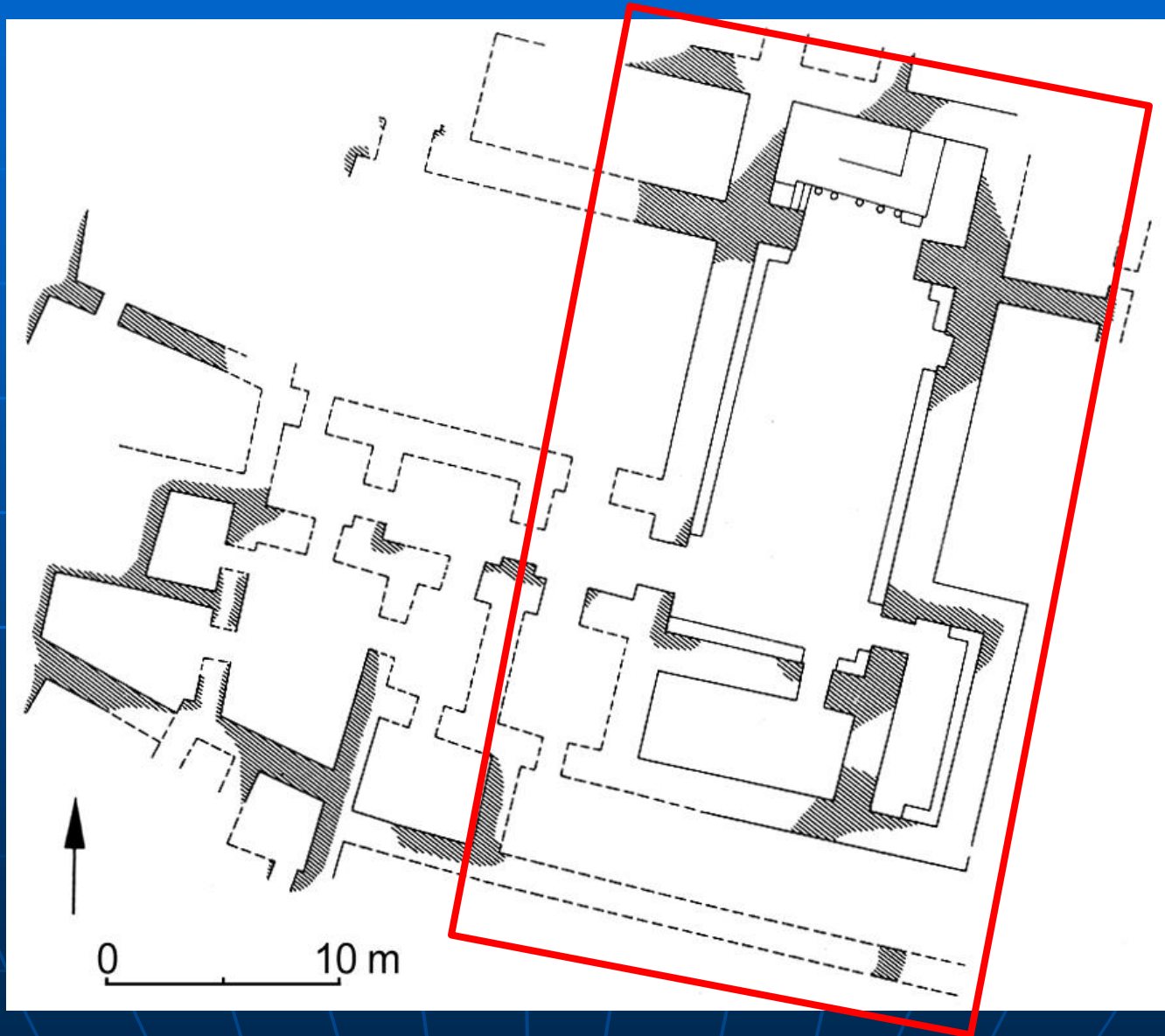


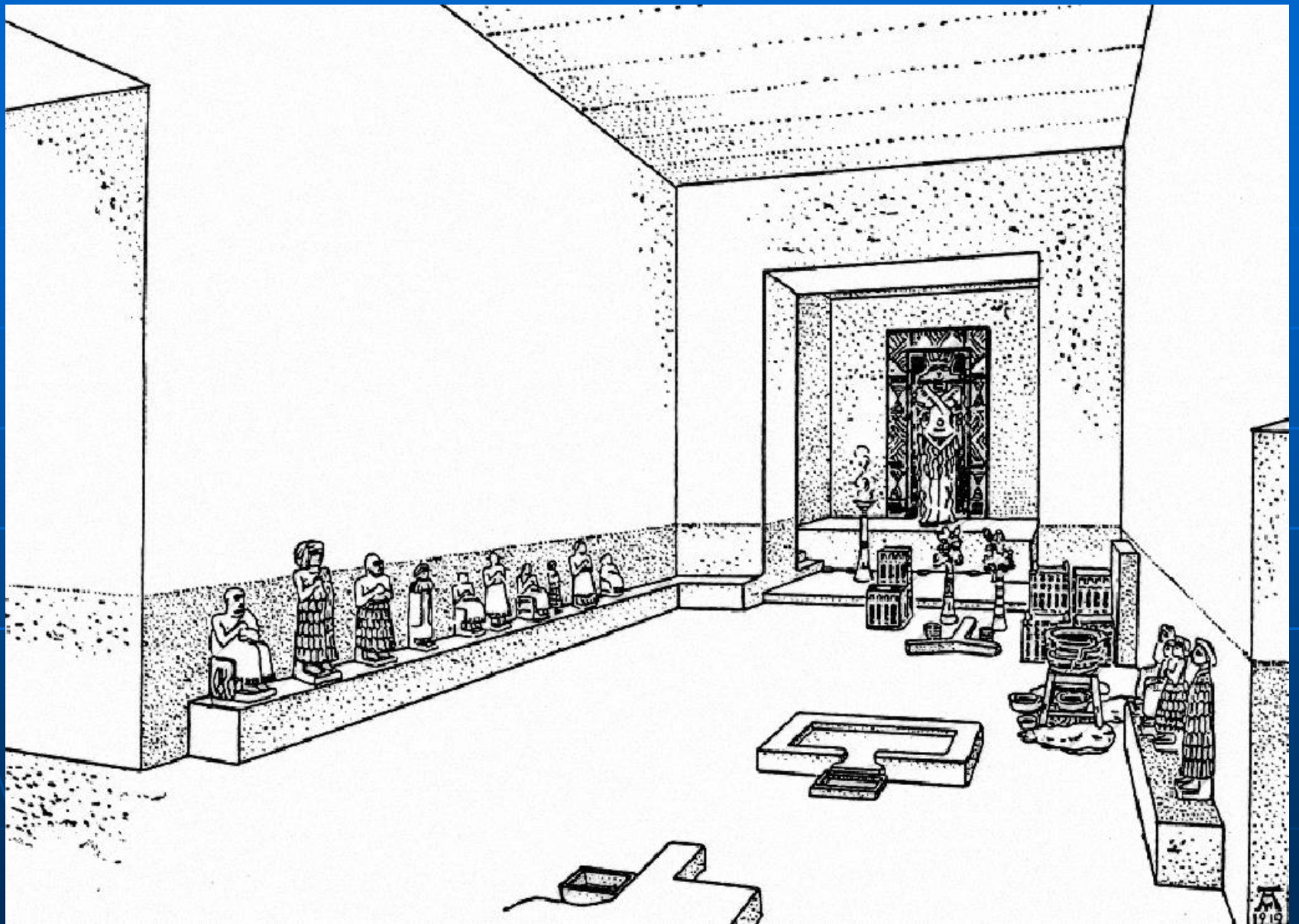
SHRINES IN THE INANNA TEMPLE FROM NIPPUR

óch celli w świątyni
P., Dales G. F. 1962:



ISHTAR temple in ASHUR, EARLY DYNASTIC,
Northern Mesopotamia

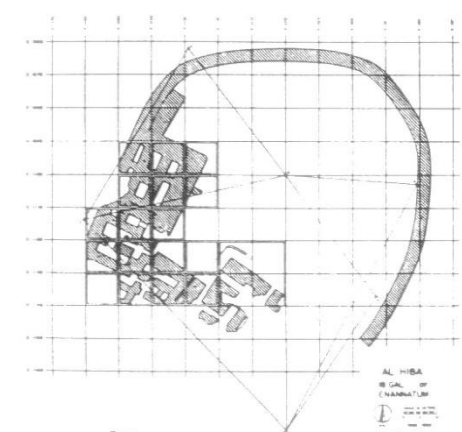
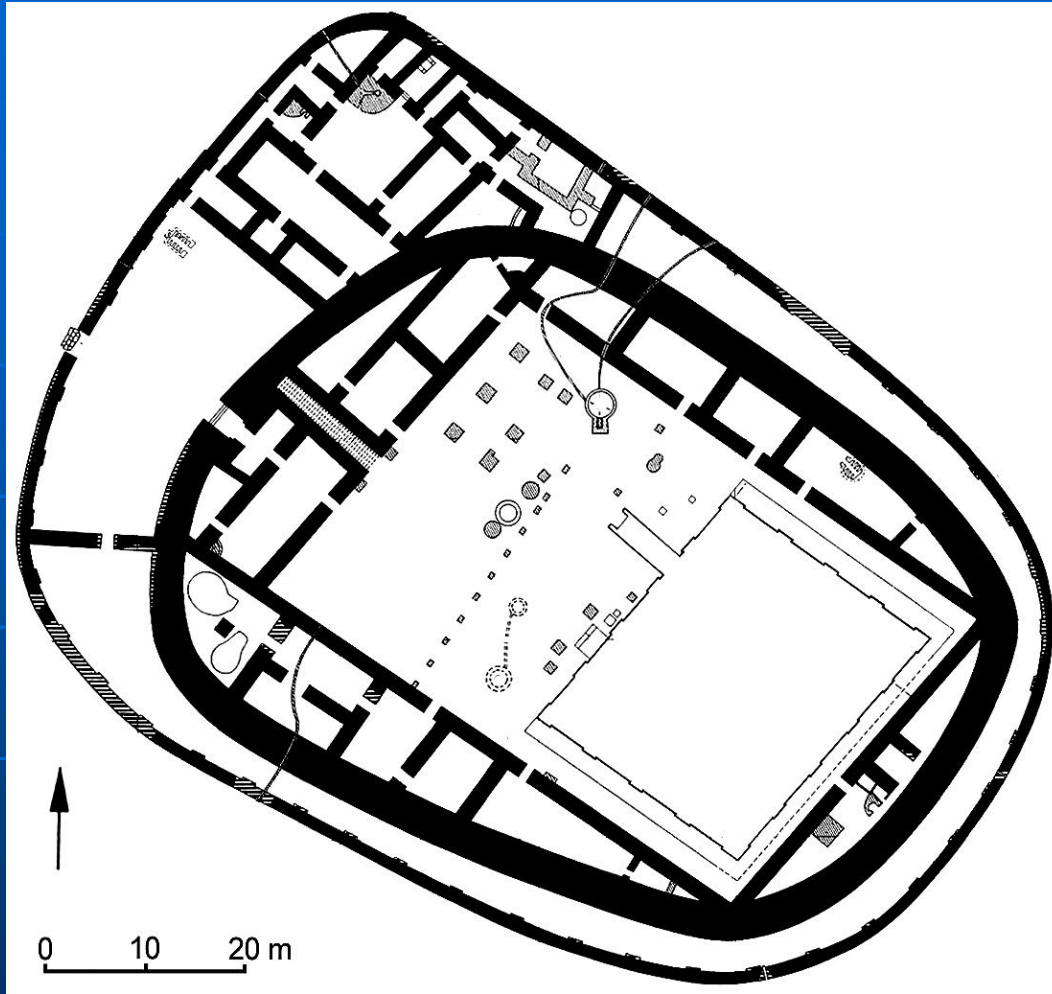




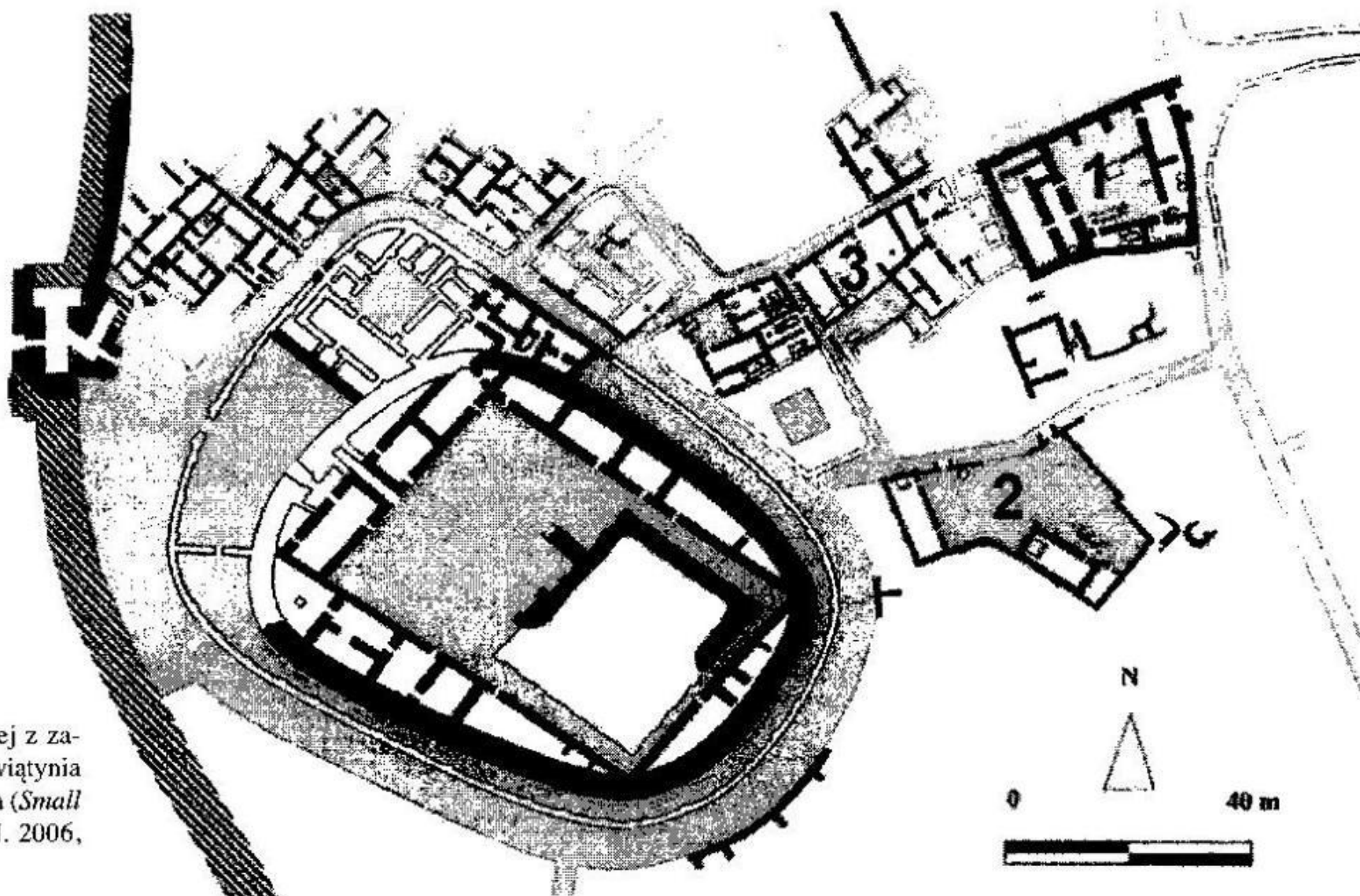
EARLY DYNASTIC VOTIVE STATUES FROM ESHNUNNA (Tell Asmar)



OVAL TEMPEL – KHAFAJE, the Diyala region (top), INANNA TEMPLE – LAGASH, Southern Mesopotamia (bottom)



Oval Temple from Khafaje on a high terrace



Owalnej z za-
l – świątynia
ątynia (Small
etti N. 2006,

ED temple of Ninhursag – ‘Lady of the hill’ Built on a high terrace at al-Ubaid

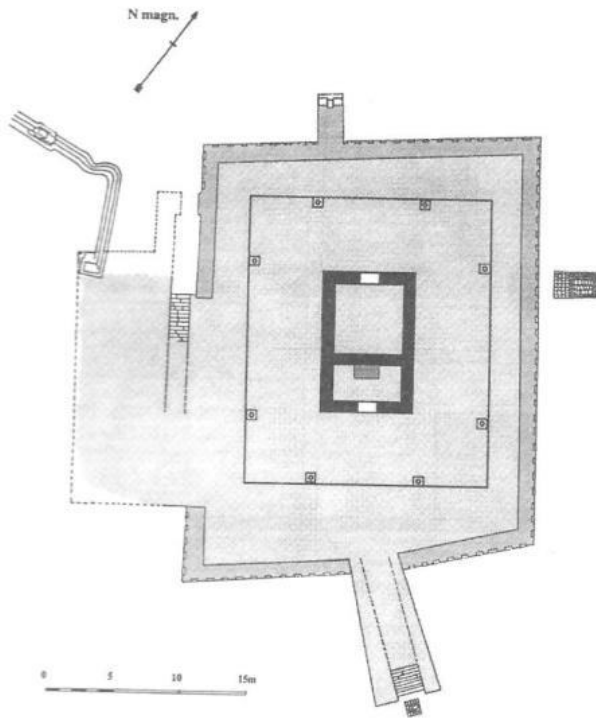
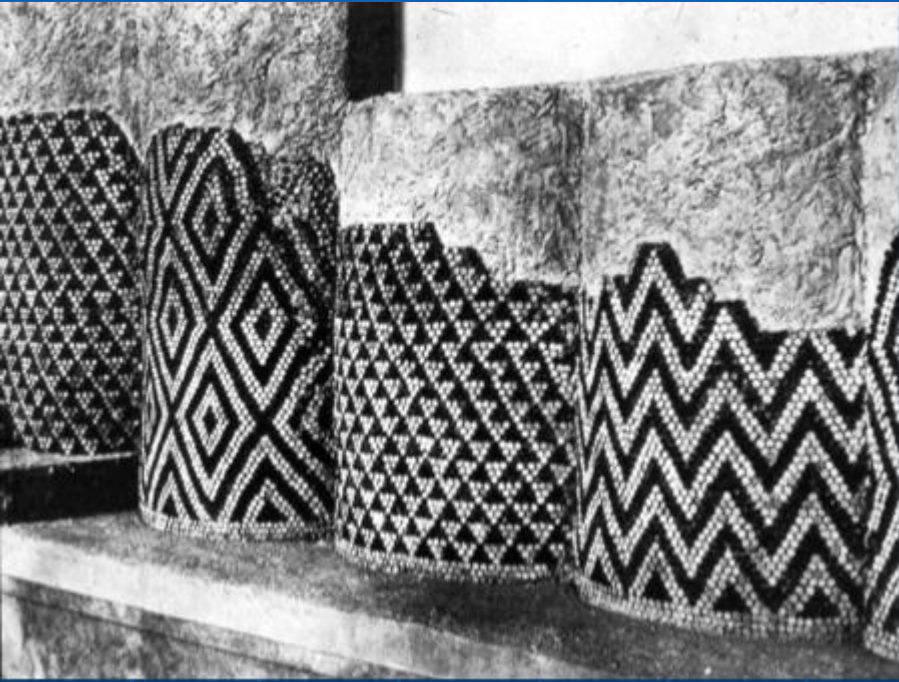


Fig. 6-44. Rekonstrukcja planu świątyni w Al-Ubajd, Forest J.-D. 1999: 11, fig. 23.

między in
miedzian
jakie częś
świątyni
zdaje się
girsu¹⁷⁴.

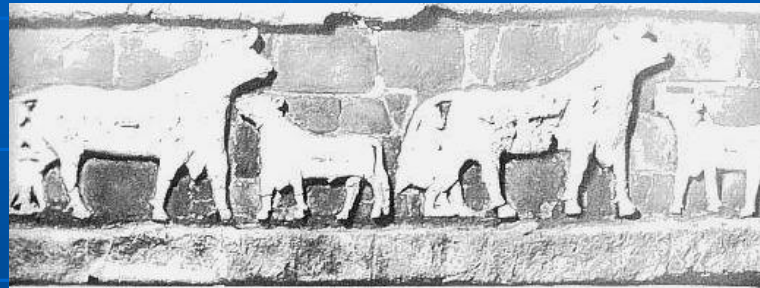
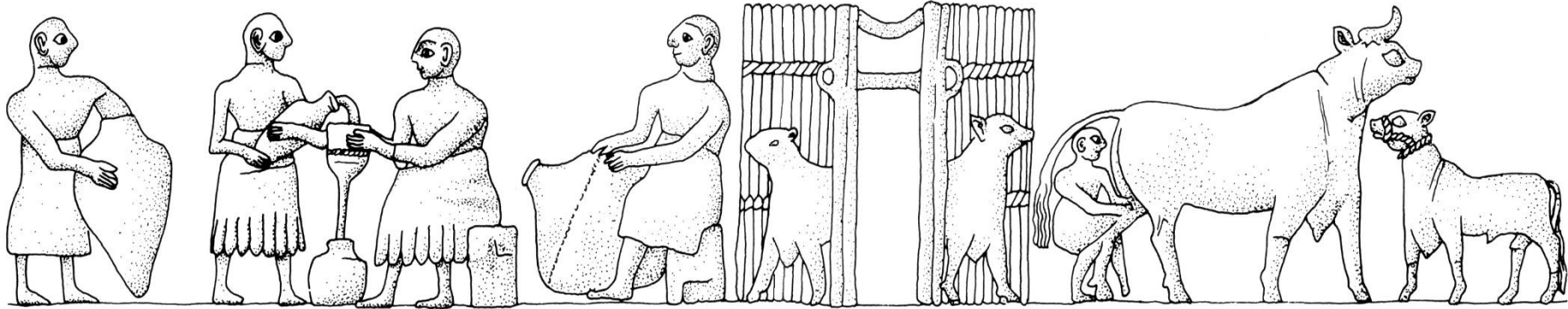




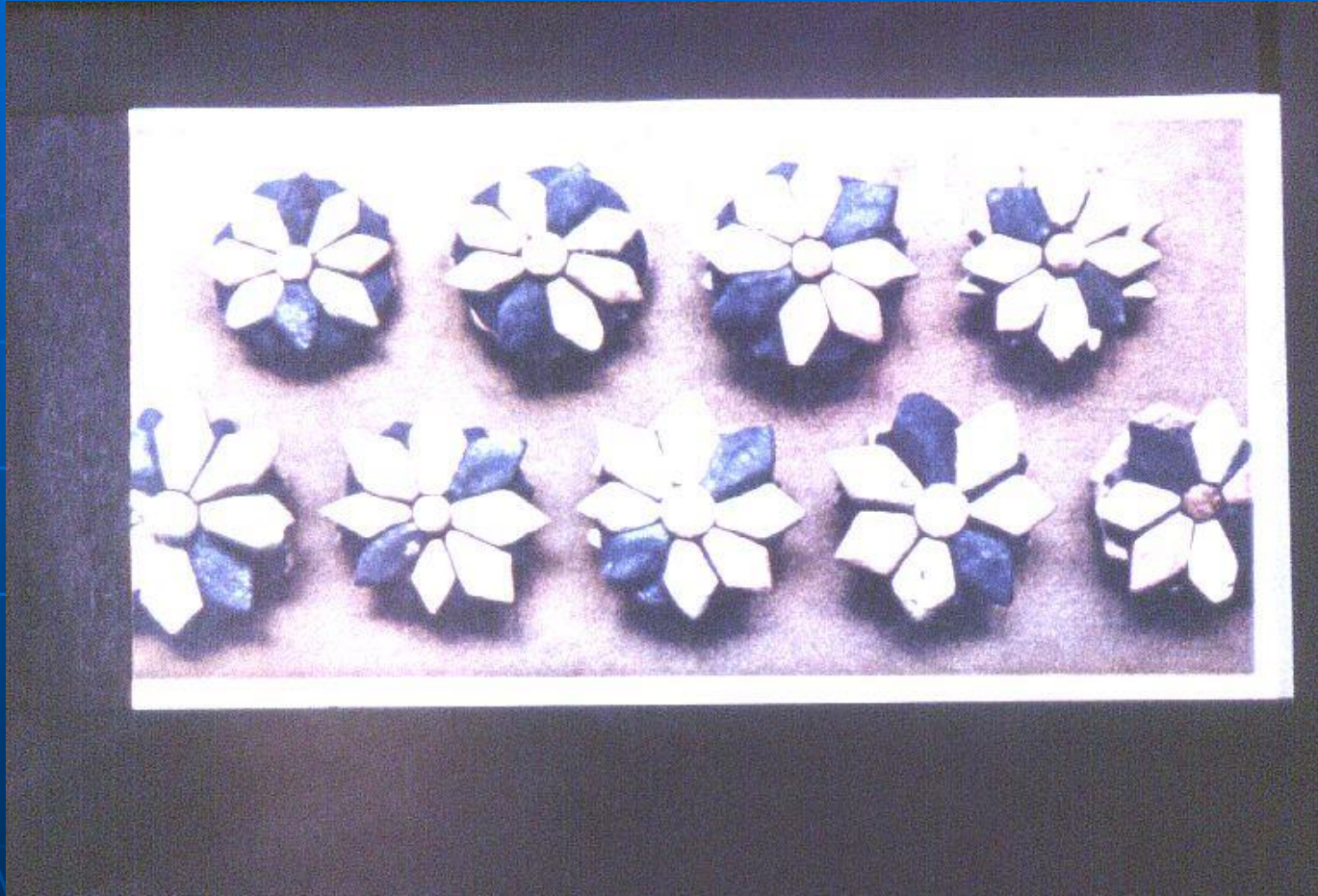
ANZU bird: LINTEL DECORATION FROM AL-UBAID TEMPLE



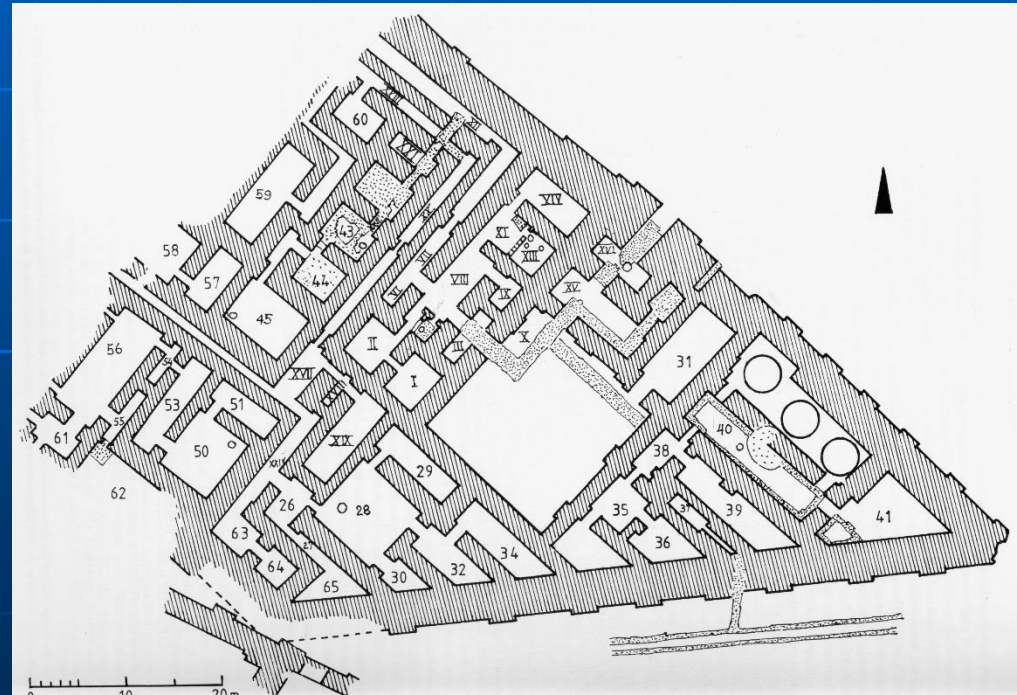
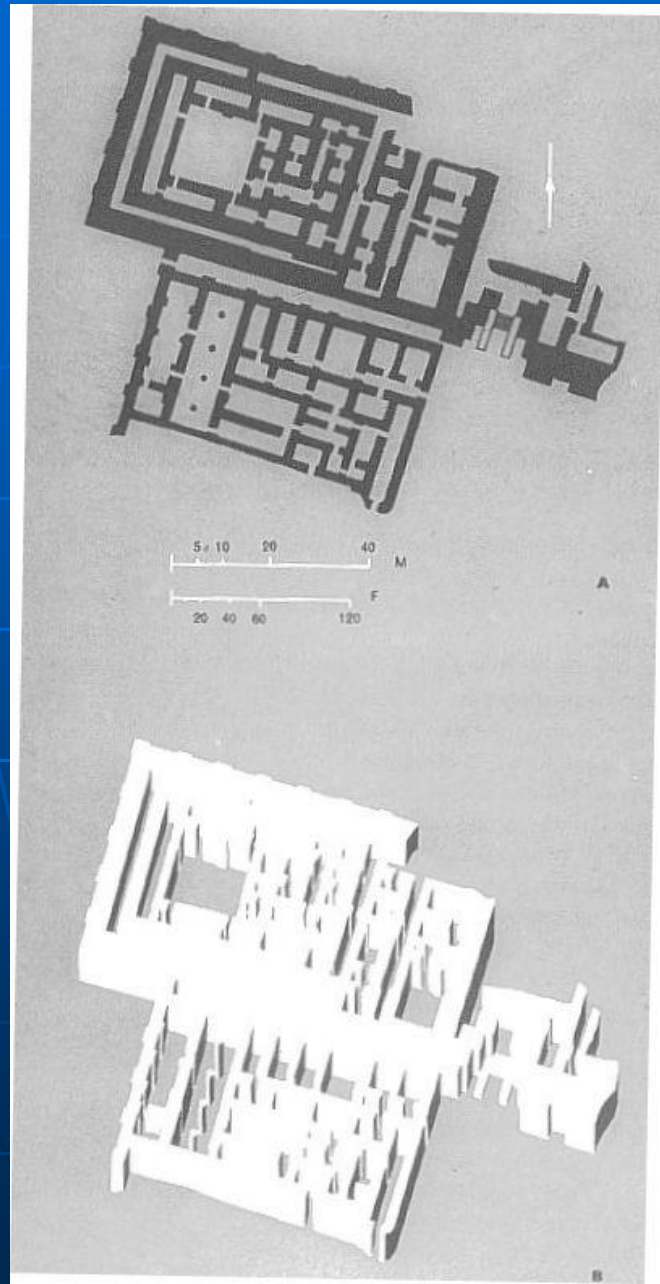
MOSAIC FRIEZE DEPICTING MILKING OF TEMPLE COWS – AL.-UBAID TEMPLE



CLAY CONES WITH PETALS – WALL DECORATION AL UBAID TEMPLE

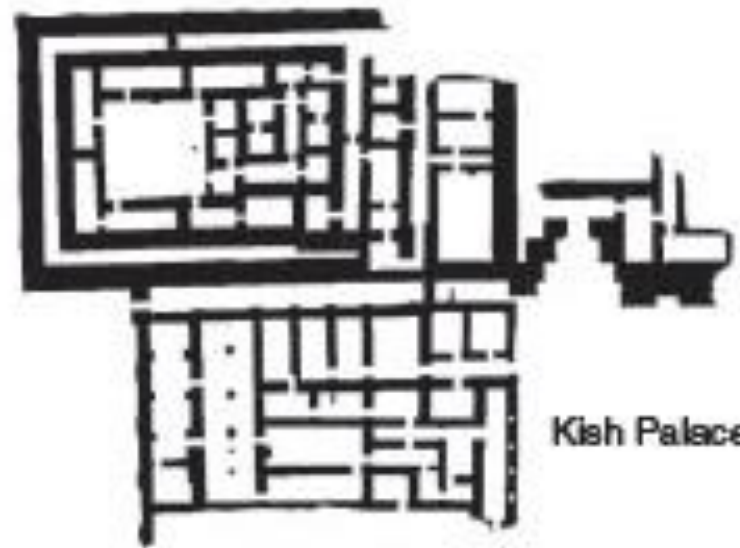


KISH – EARLY DYNASTIC PALACE A AND SO CALLED „PLANO-CONVEX BUILDING”





Uruk Stampflehmbau

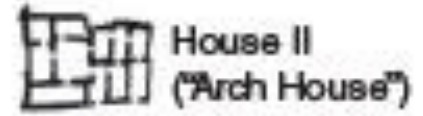


Kish Palace A



Eshnunna:
Northern Palace

Eshnunna Stratum V



House II
("Arch House")



House VI



House X



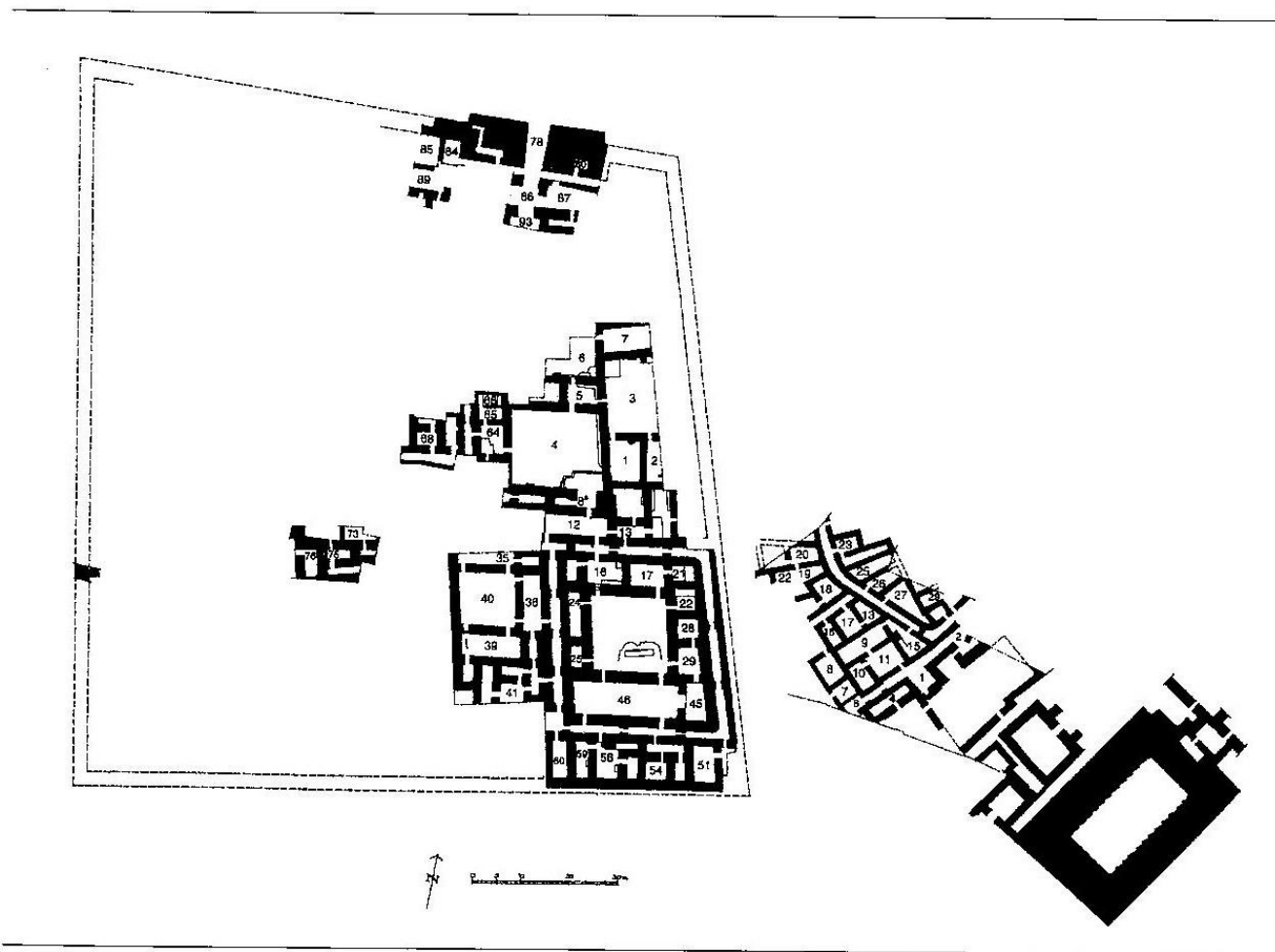


Fig. 29. Le palais (phase P-1) avec le Massif Rouge et son sanctuaire réunis par le quartier du Grand-Prêtre (N. Bresch)

SEAL IMPRESSIONS FROM EARLY DYNASTIC I - III

