

MIDDLE BRONZE AGE IN THE ANCIENT
NEAR EAST
SOUTHERN MESOPOTAMIA

SOUTHERN MESOPOTAMIA:

TIME OF THE AMORITES

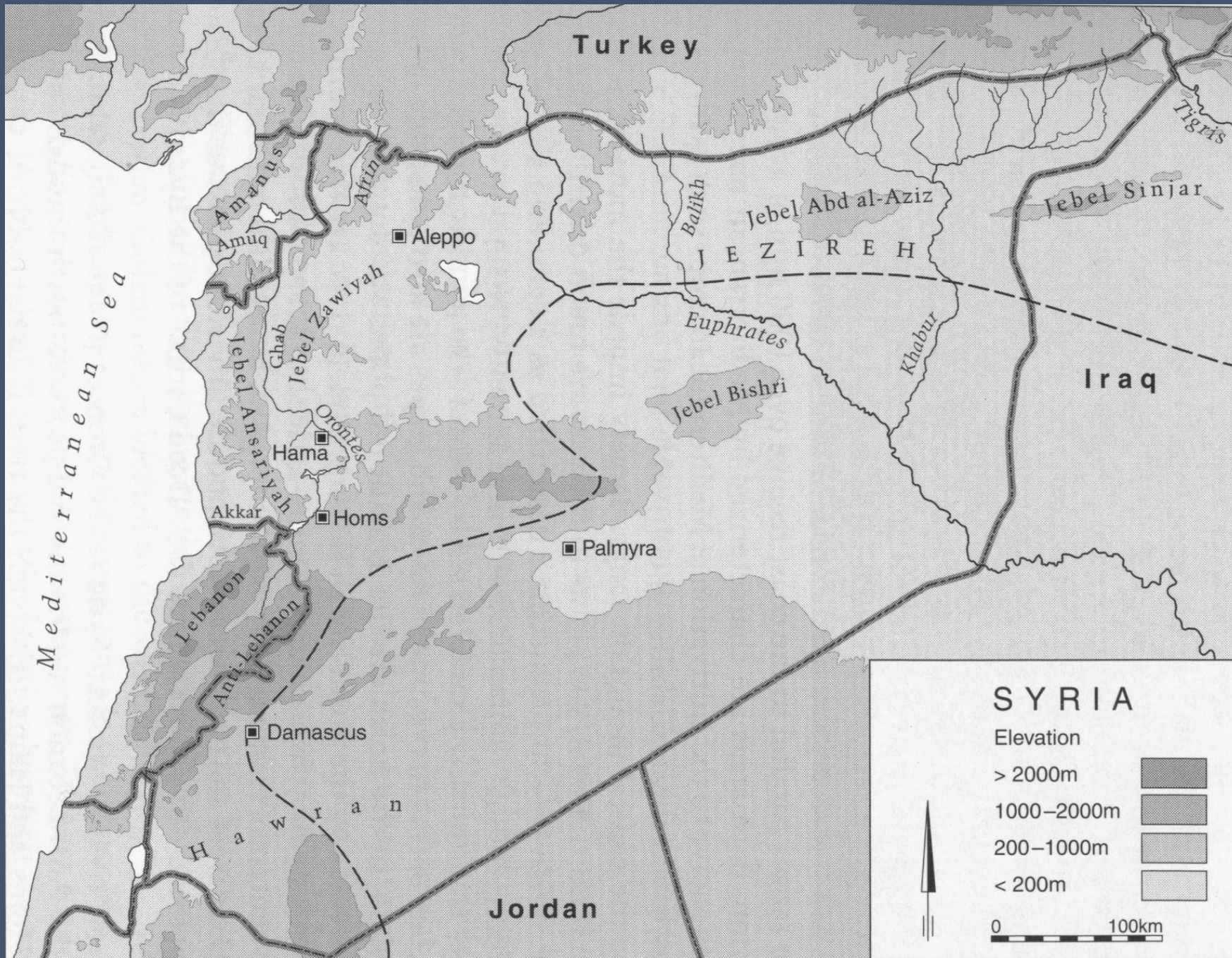
MB I = ISIN–LARSA PERIOD

ca. 2000-1800

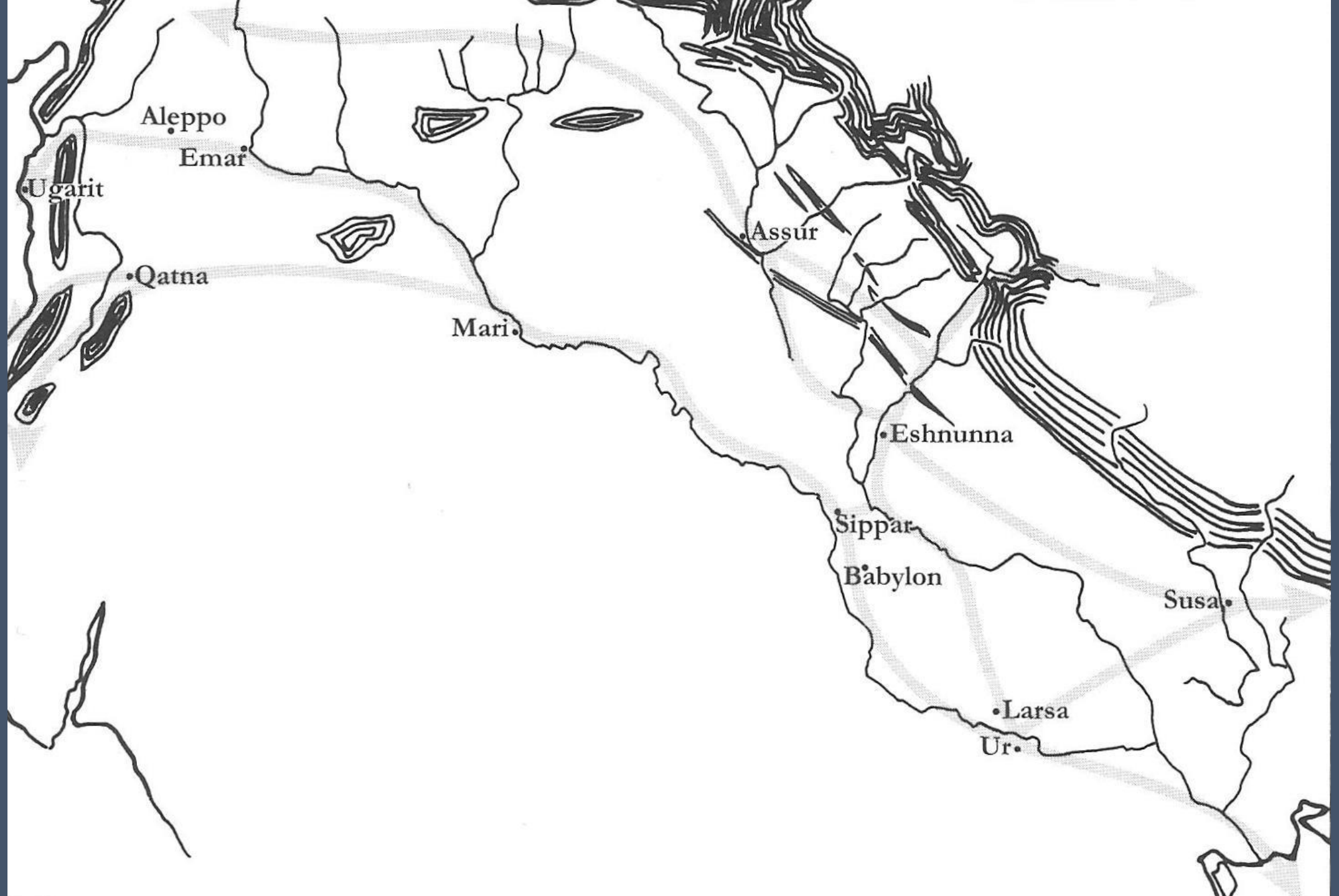
MB II = OLD BABYLONIAN PERIOD

ca. 1800-1595

the First Dynasty of Babylon



Important urban centers at the beginning of the 2nd mill. BC, Most of them governed by the Amorite dynasties



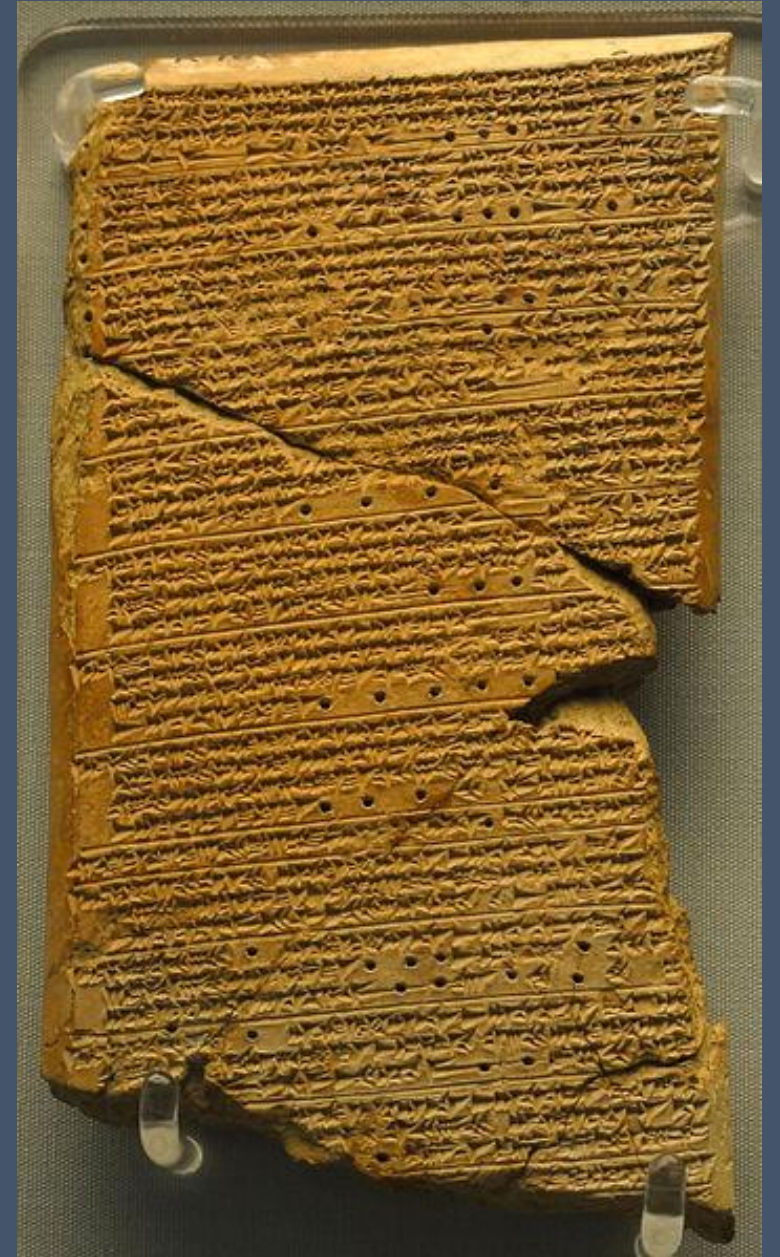




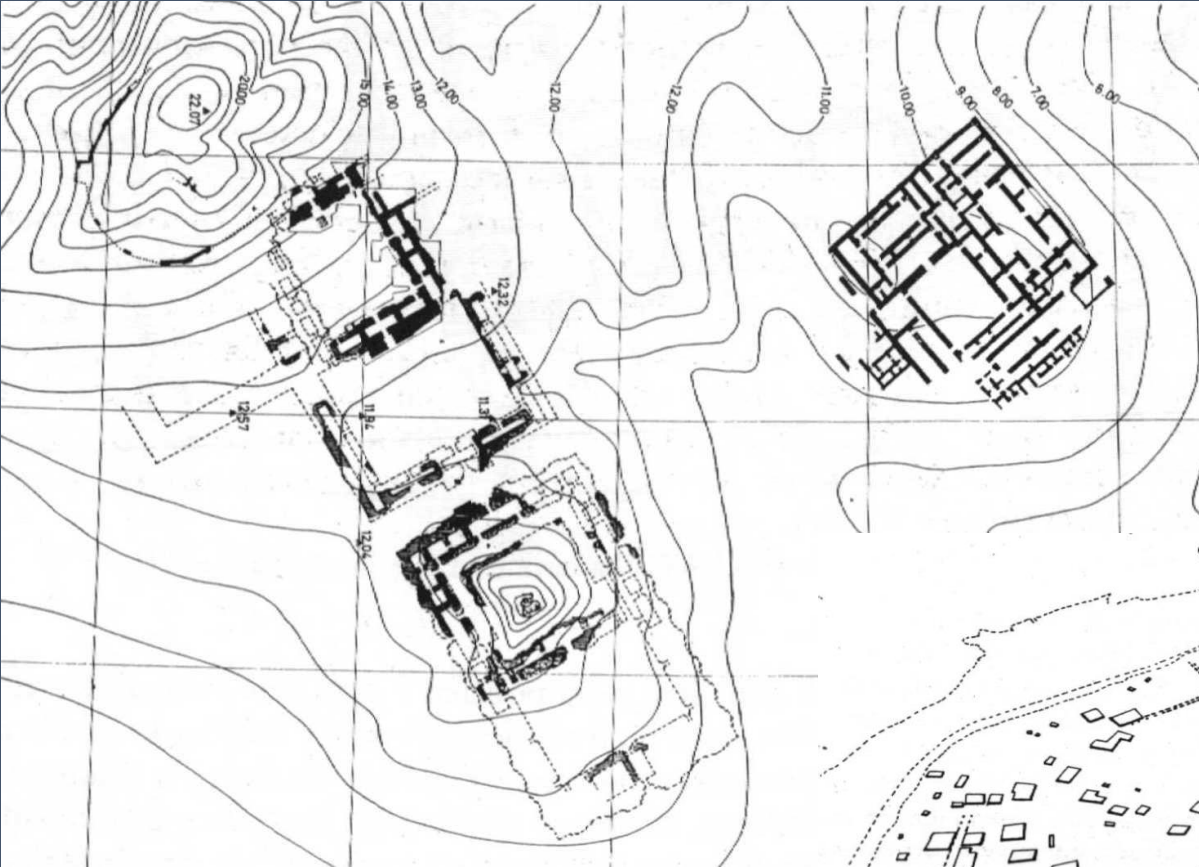
The First Dynasty of Babylon (middle chronology)

Sumuabum 1894 - 1880 BC
Sumu-la-El 1880 -1844 BC
Sabium ca. 1844 -1830 BC
Apil-Sin ca. 1830 -1812 BC
Sin-muballit 1812 -1792 BC
Hammurabi 1792 - 1750 BC
Samsu-iluna 1749 - 1711 BC
Abi-eshuh 1711 - 1683 BC
Ammi-ditana 1683 - 1646 BC

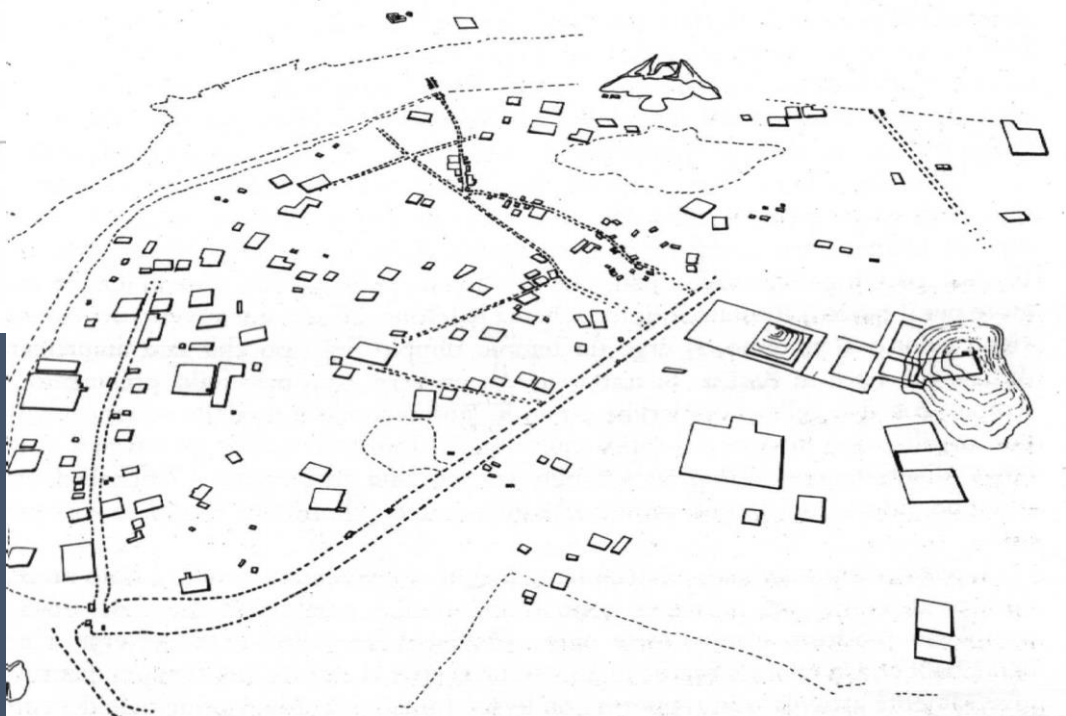
Ammi-saduqa 1646 - 1625 BC (Venus tablet)
Samsu-Ditana 1625 -1595 BC Sack of Babylon



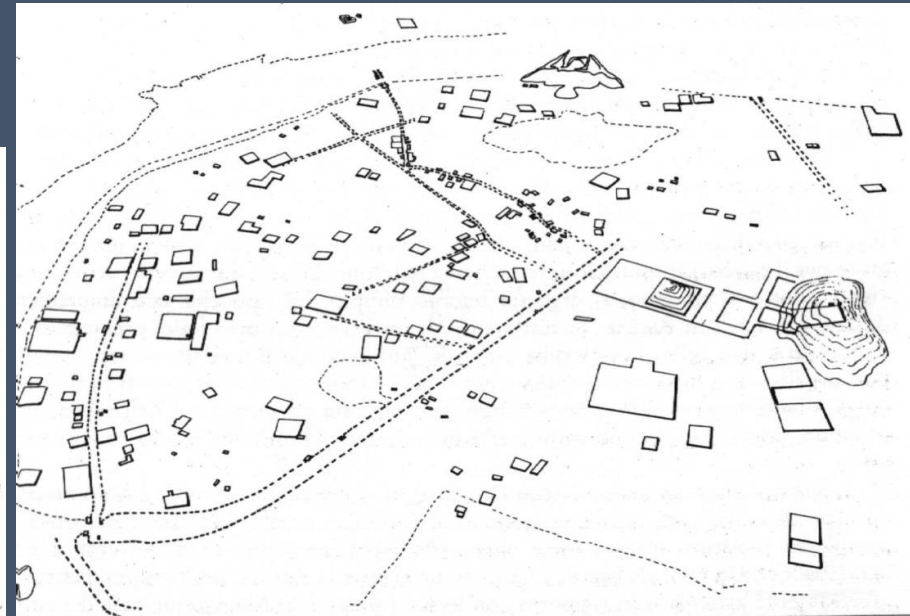
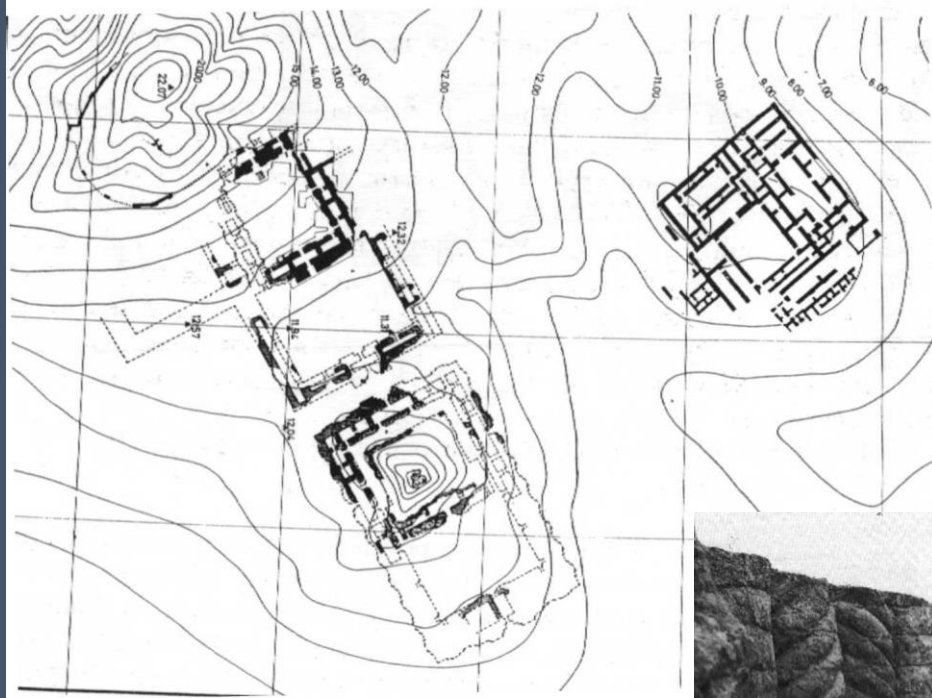




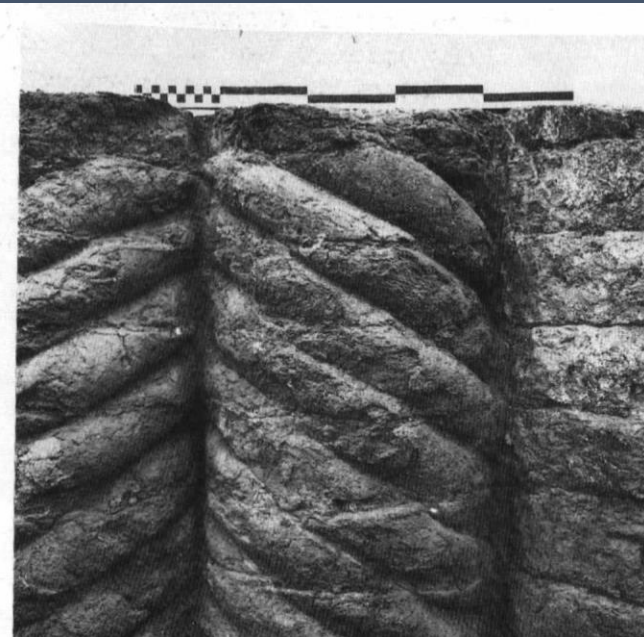
LARSA: city plan with a zigurrat and temples



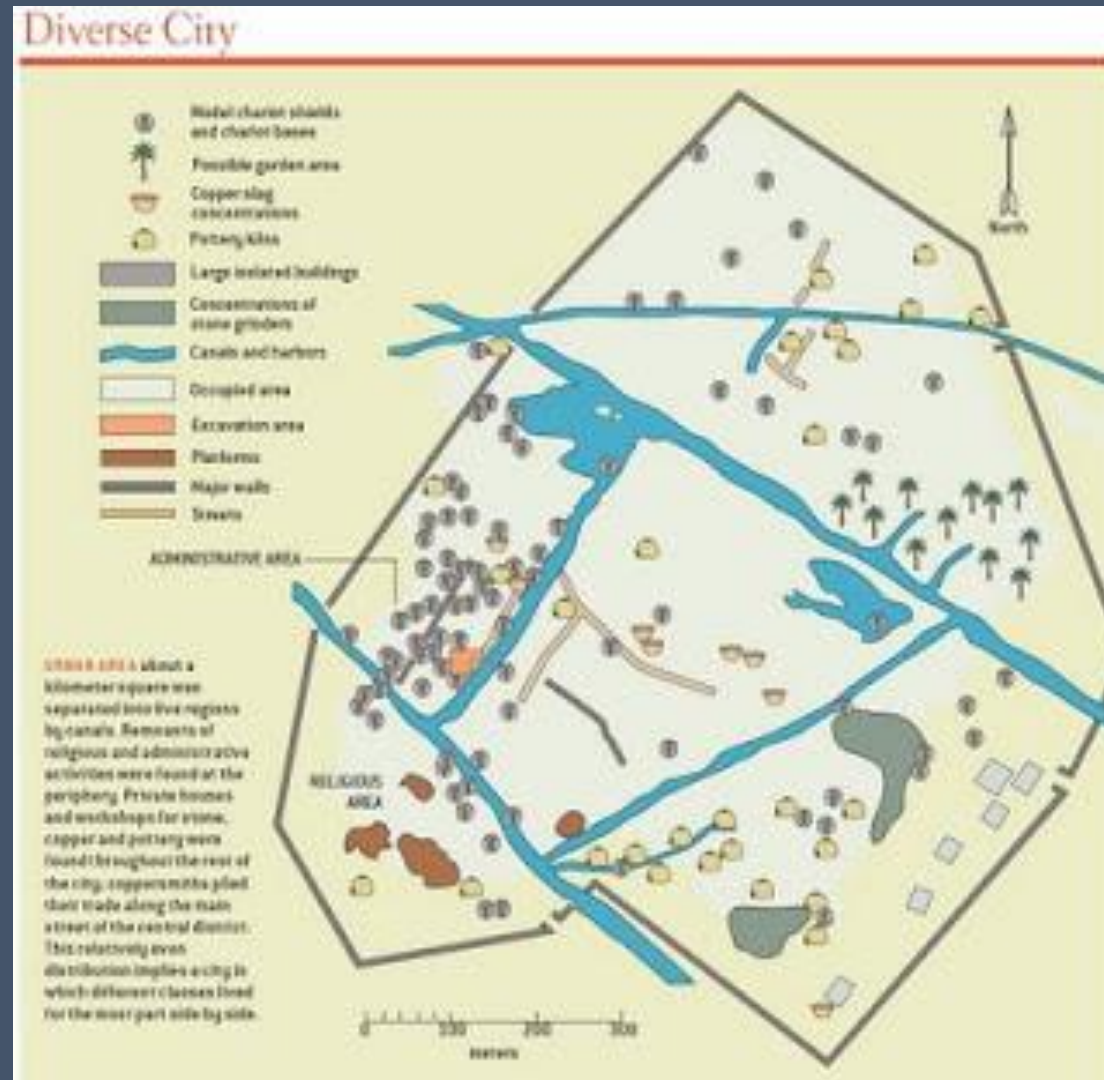
E-BABBAR temple and ziggurat in LARSA

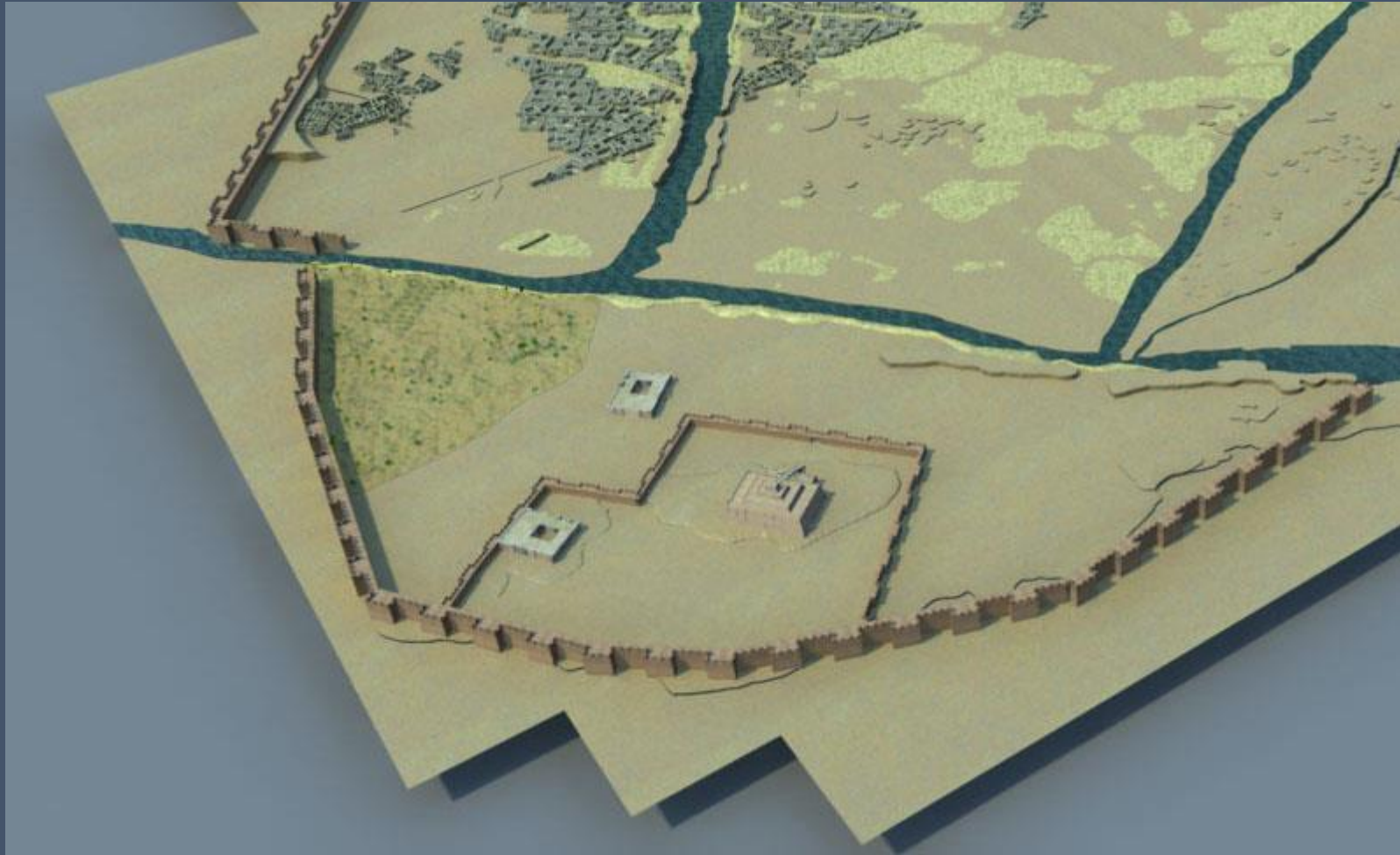


Temple facade decorated with moulded semi-columns, invention of MBA



MASHKAN SHAPIR: City plan





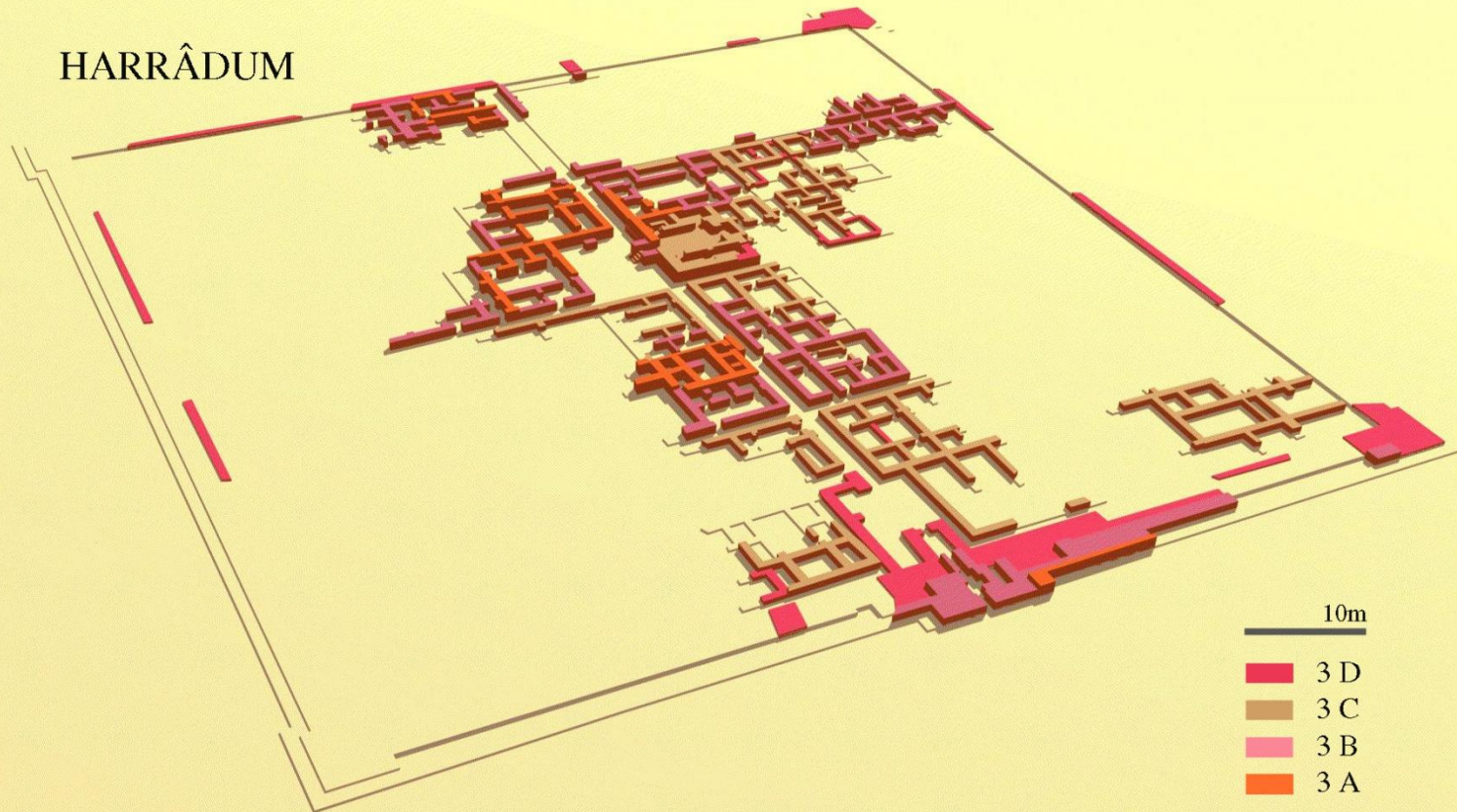
Mashkan Shapir:
Sacred precinct
with ziggurat
separated from
the city

SHADUPPUM (Tell Harmal)



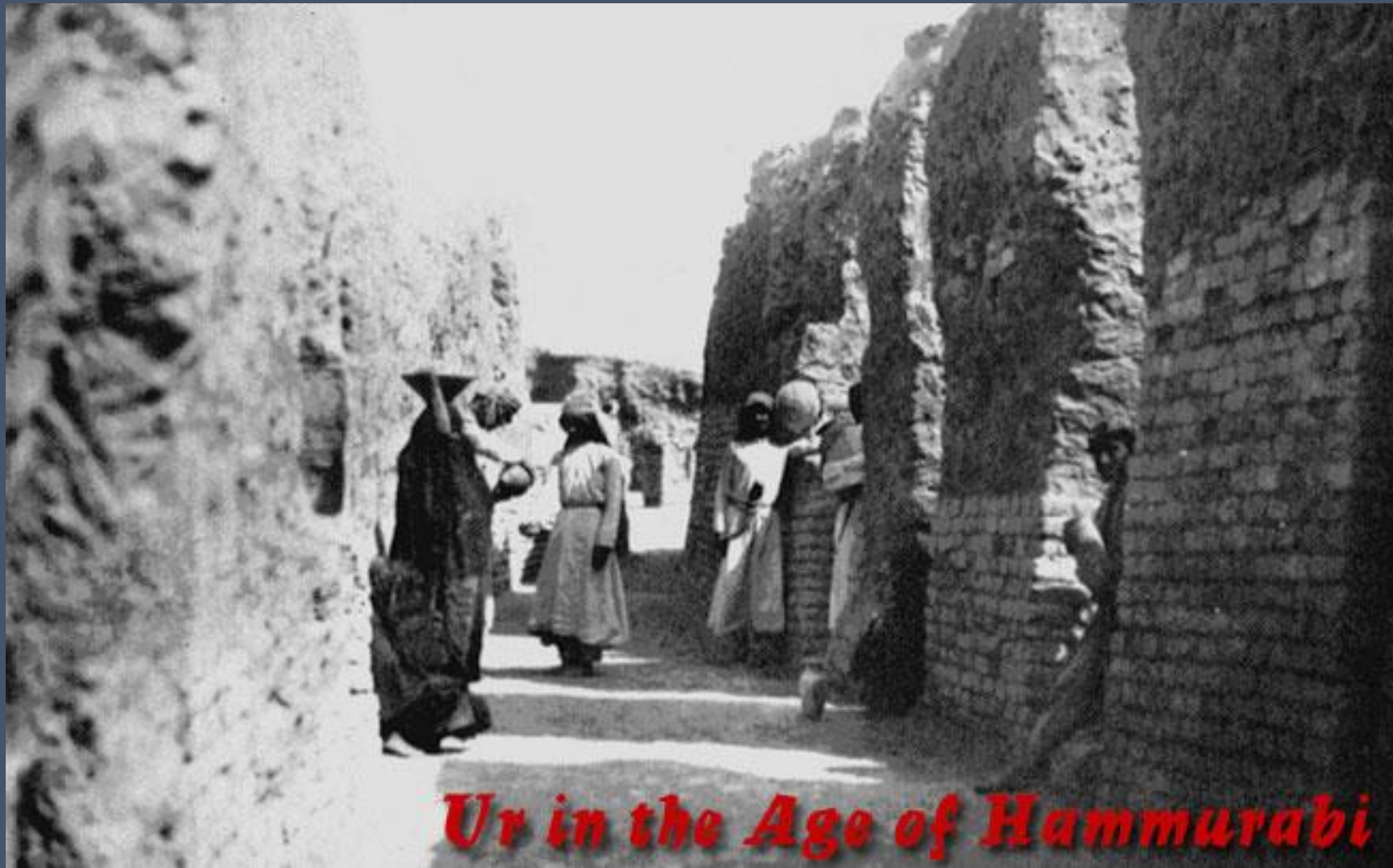
temples

HARRÂDUM



LARSA: Palace and the sacred area



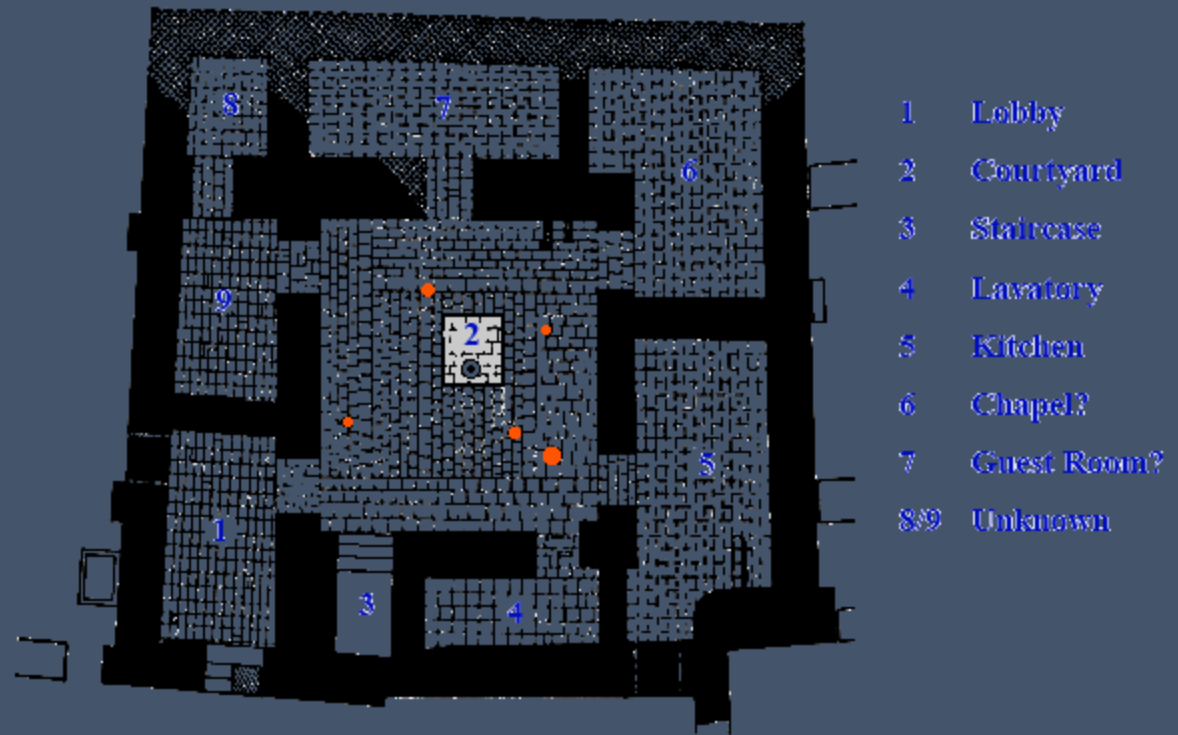


Ur in the Age of Hammurabi

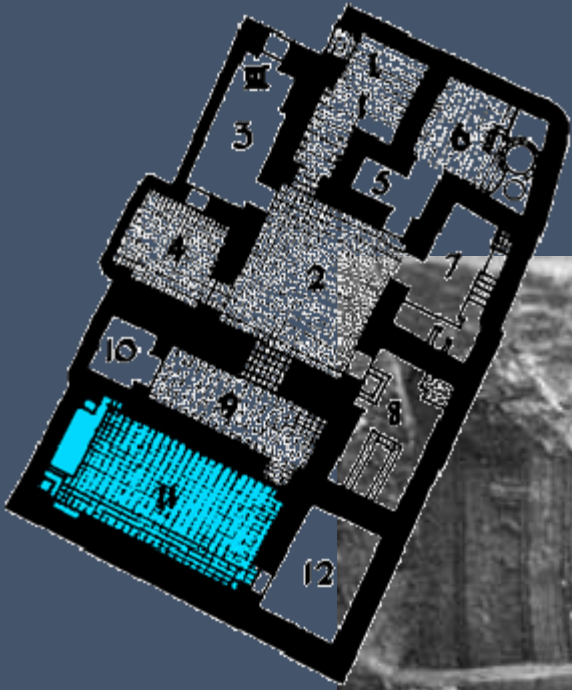


Old babylonian Ur:
City plan

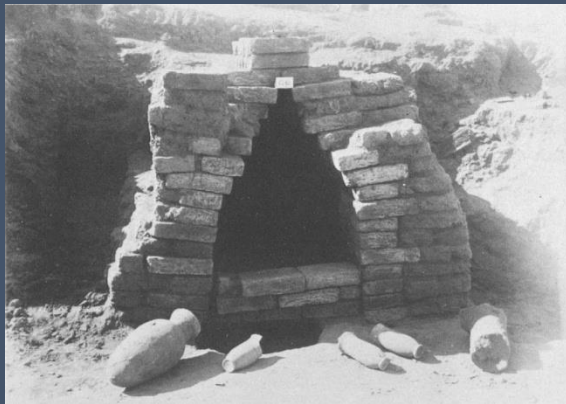
Ur: plan of a typical house from that period



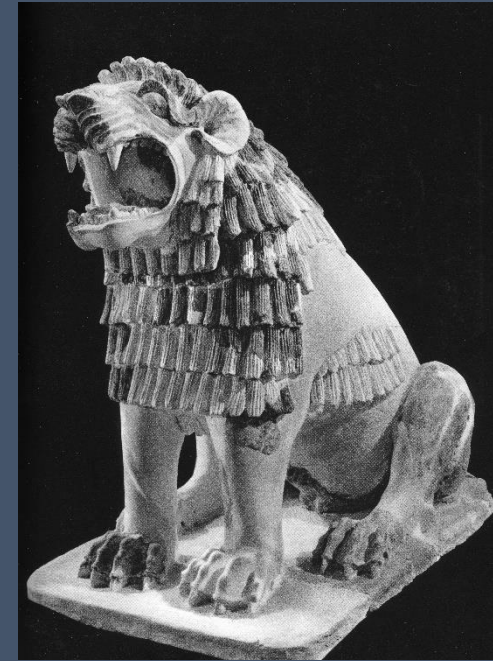
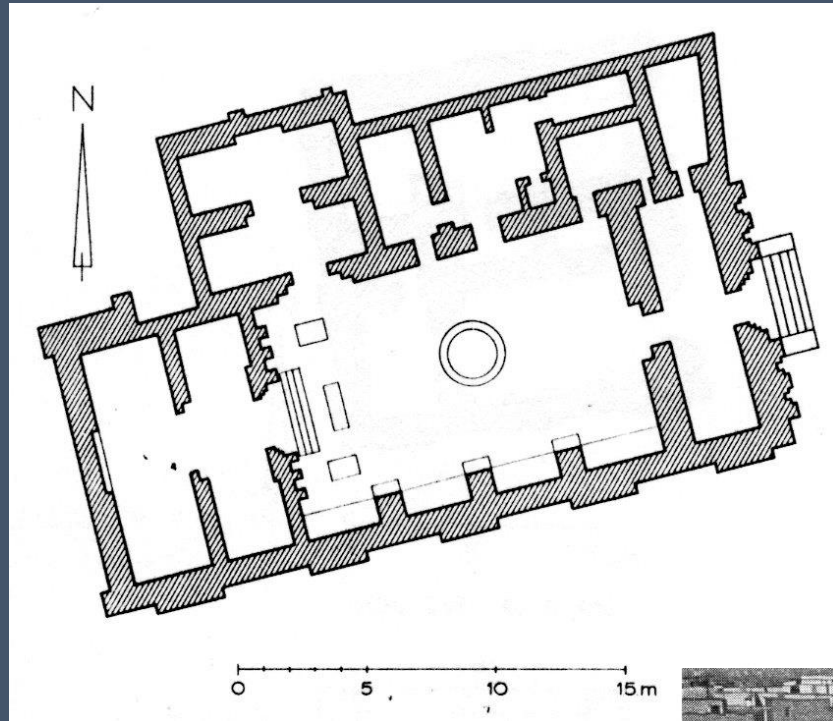
Ur: domestic chapel for veneration of ancestors



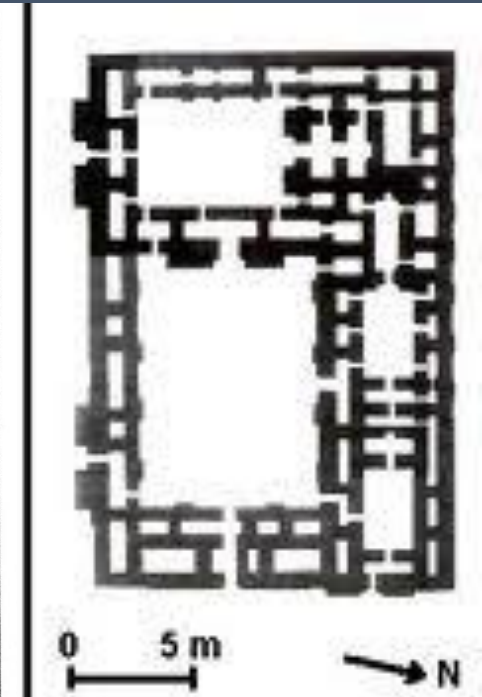
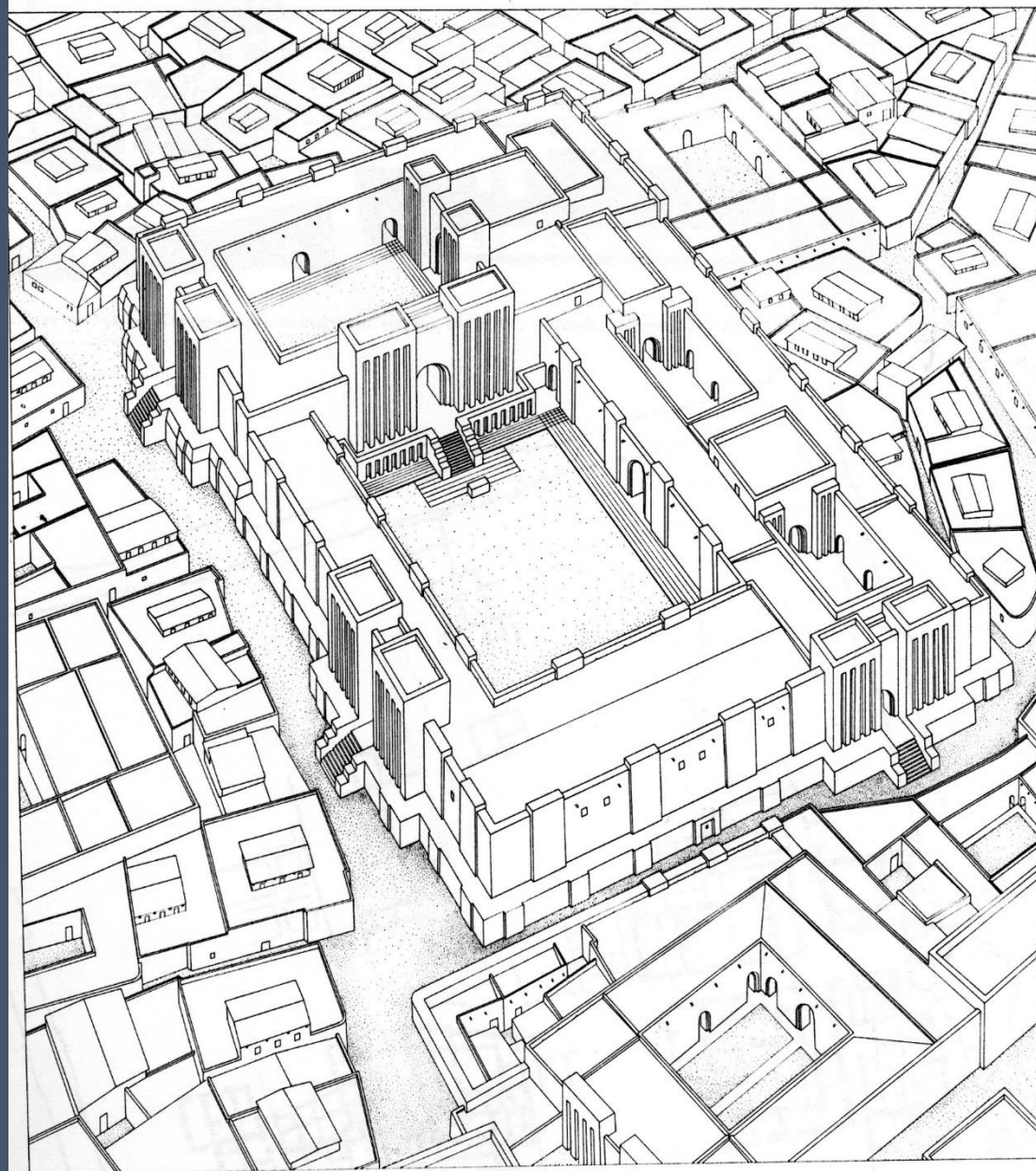
Ur – tombs below a house floor



TEMPEL OF HANI AND NISABA FROM SHADUPPUM (Tell Harmal)



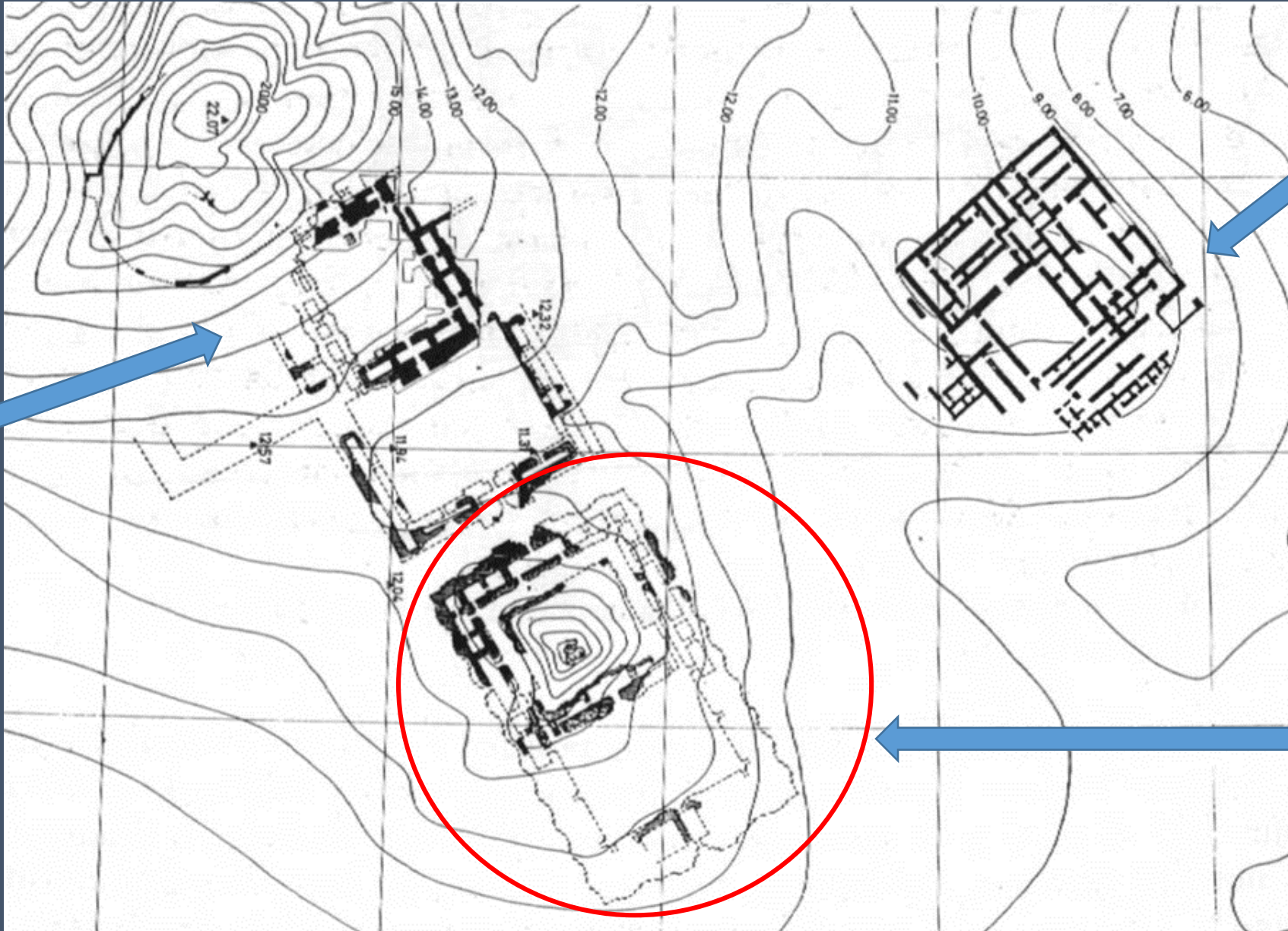
ISHTAR-KITITUM TEMPLE FROM NEREBTUM (Ishjali)



Ur – street chapel of Ninshubr



Temple courtyard



Palace

Ziggurat

SO CALLED HAMMURABI'S HEAD



HAMMURABI KNEELING – VOTIVE STATUE



Statue of goddesses from street chapels in Ur



HAMMURABI'S LAW CODE STELE





133 *Ischali: dea quadrifonte, Chicago Oriental Institute Museum A.7120 (b. 16.2), bronzo (Spycket 1981, tav. 153b).*
 134 *Ischali: dio quadrifronte, Chicago Oriental Institute Museum A.7119 (b. 17.3), bronzo (Spycket 1981, tav. 153a).*
 135 *Gruppo di capridi rampanti, Parigi Museo del Louvre AO.15705 (b. 22.5), bronzo, oro, argento (Spycket 1981, tav. 191).*



METAL CULTIC FIGURINES FROM NEREBTUM
 IN DIYALA REGION

METAL STANDARD SUPPORT
from Bassetki (Iraq)



METAL STANDARD SUPPORT from ESHNUNNA



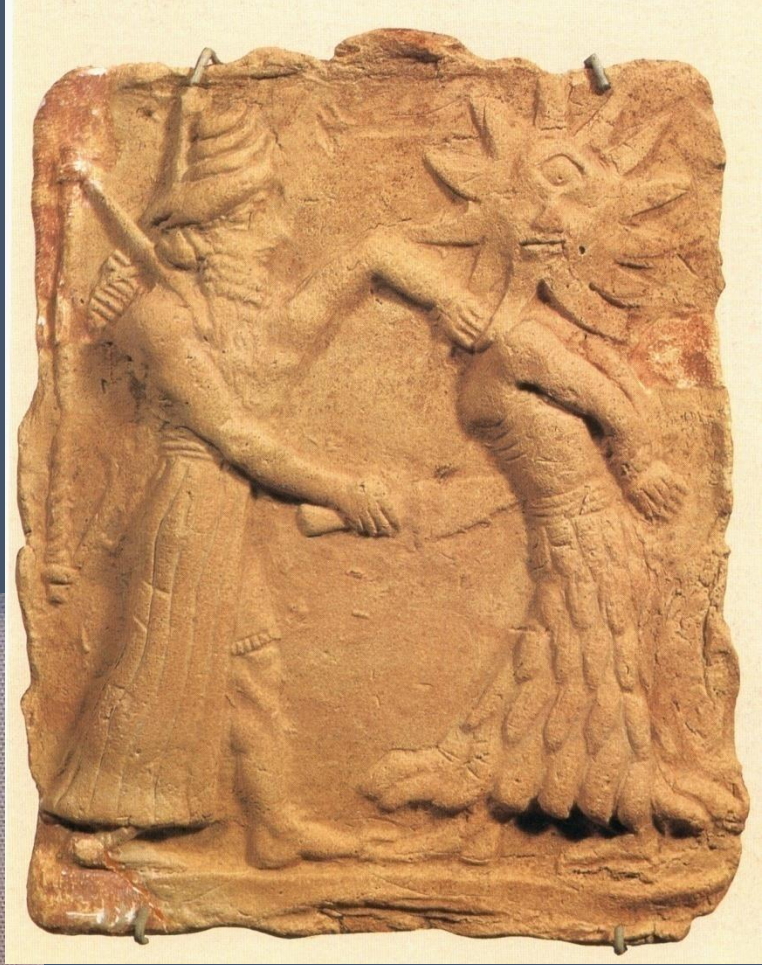
Fig. 136-138 Tell Asmar: figura femminile accosciata, As.33.322 Baghdad Iraq Museum IM.20631 (h. 6.7), bronzo (Frankfort 1943, tav.76).

Moulded terracotta plaque of the Lilith demon



Terracotta figurines and plaques







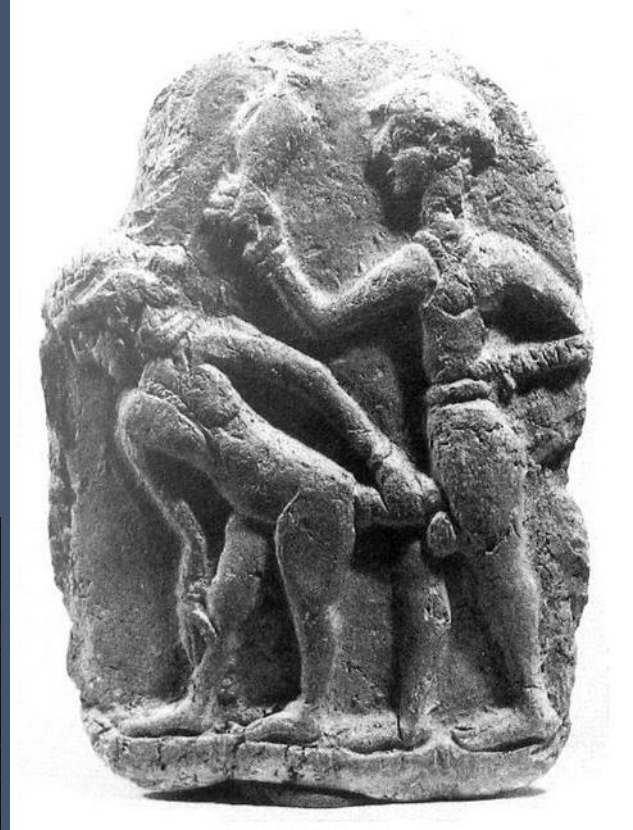




Figure 7.4 Presentation scene before seated king (note the small dancing lute-player). Inscribed 'Sin-Ishmeanni, son of Sin-iddinam, servant of Sumu-Yamutbala [attested as ruler of a city in northern Babylonia from 1855-1843 BC]'. Lapis lazuli. 2.48 × 1.45. BM ANE 134757 (1966-2-18, 18) (Collon 1986, no. 56).