

Upper Mesopotamian Kingdom and Babylonia In the MBA

MBA IN NORTHERN MESOPOTAMIA

OLD ASSYRIAN PERIOD = post-Ur III period/ early Isin-Larsa period Assur: *iššakkum* Mari: *šakkanakkum*

UPPER MESOPOTAMIAN KINGDOM OF SHAMSHI-ADAD I

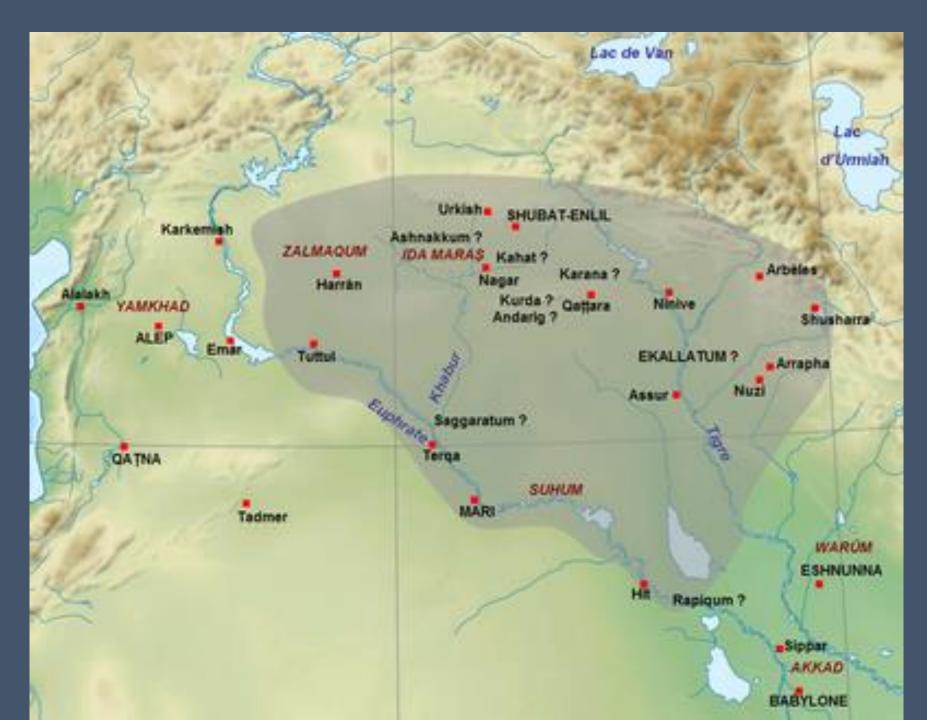
+ RULES OF "LIM"-DYNASTY IN MARI until destruction by Hammurabi

IMPORTANT MARI RULERS IN MBA

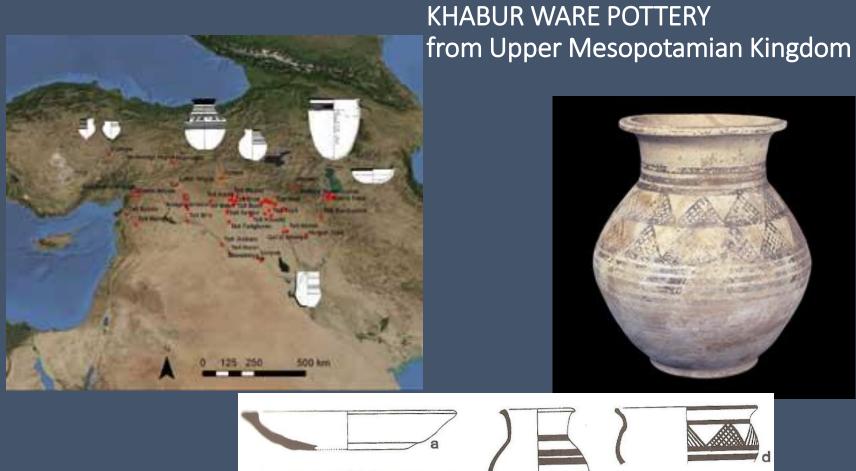
JAHDUN-LIM IN MARI (XX BC)

SHAMSHI-ADAD I 1833-1776 UPPER MESOPOTAMIAN KINGDOM His son lasmah-Adad in Mari

ZIMIRI-LIM in Mari 1775-1761



Upper Mesopotamian Kingdom: ShamshiAddu I realm



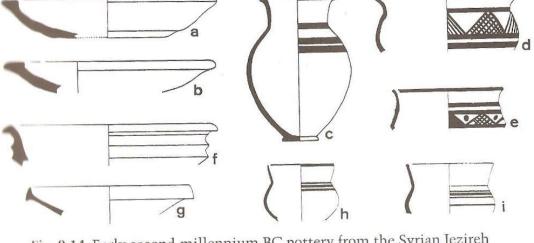


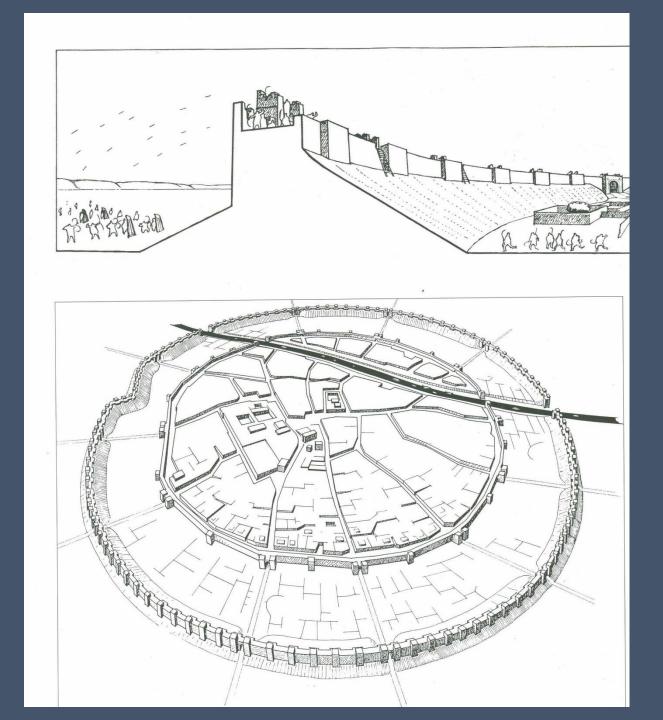
Fig. 9.14 Early second-millennium BC pottery from the Syrian Jezireh (scale 1:5).





MARI (Tell Hariri) in the 2nd millennium





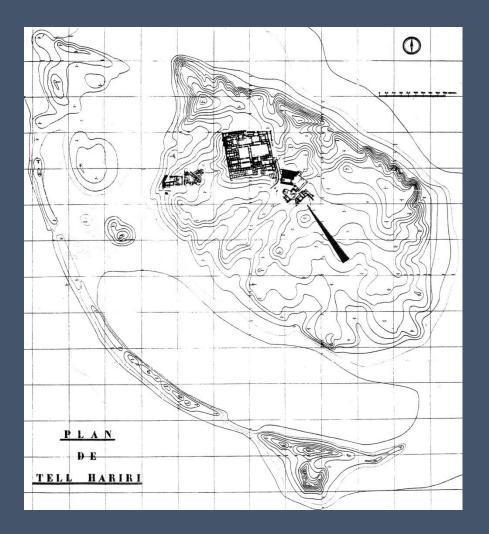


PL 3. Une oasis (Palmyre). PL 4. Les bords de l'Euphrate dans la région de Mari. PL 5. Le plateau steppique aux abords de Mari.











Mari: palce and the temples from the 3rd millennium BC underlying the 2nd millennium structures

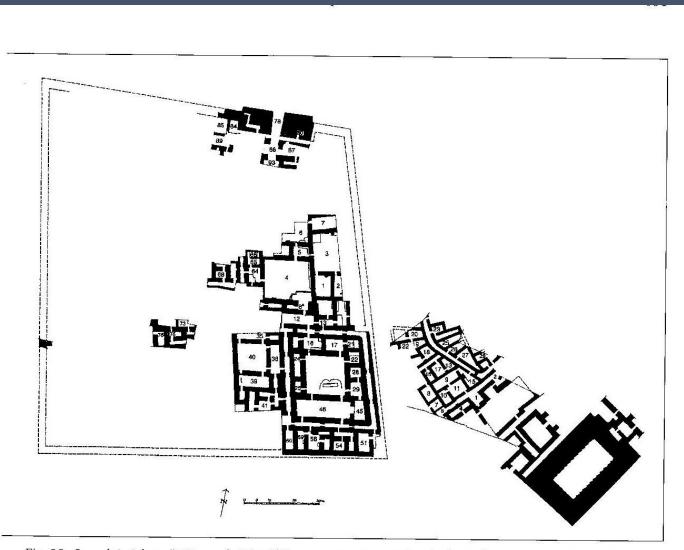
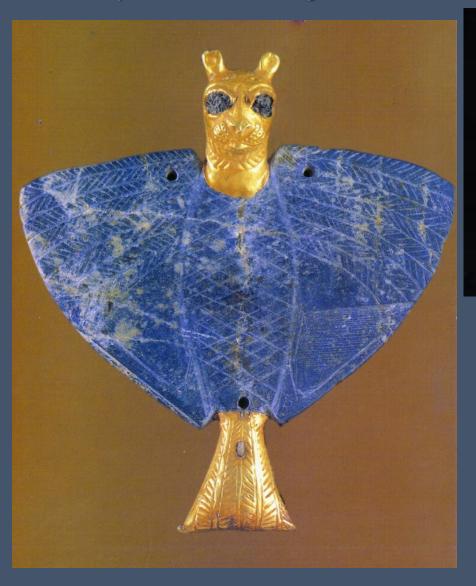
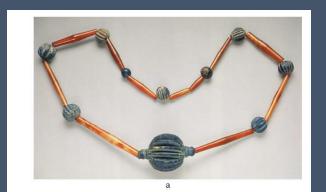
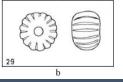


Fig. 29. Le palais (phase P-1) avec le Massif Rouge et son sanctuaire réunis par le quartier du Grand-Prêtre (N. Bresch) A treasure of Ur from MARI palace (3rd mill. BC): lapis lazuli bead with an inscription mentioning one of the Sumerian kings, evidence of tight contacts

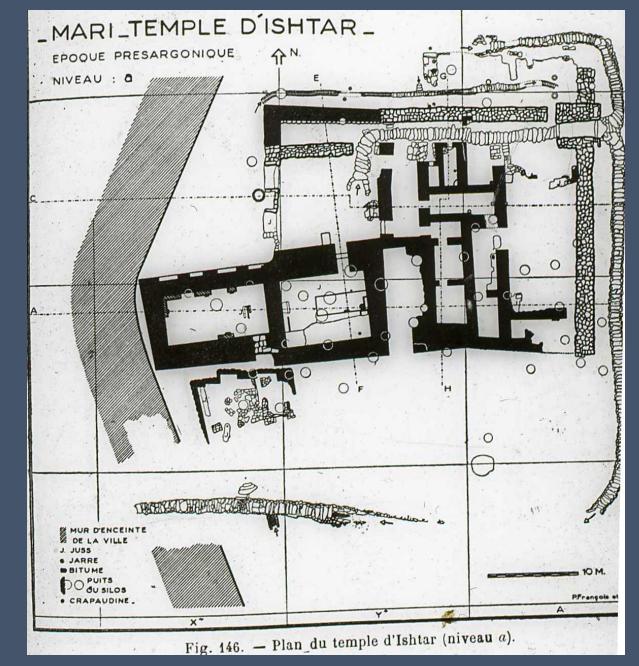








ISHTAR TEMPLE – MARI (ca. 2400 BC)





VOTIVE STATUES FROM ISHTAR TEMPLE IN MARI



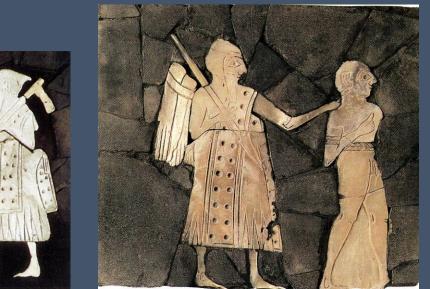


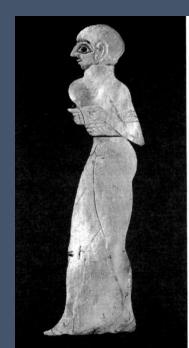




MOSAIQUE "STANDARD" FROM THE ISHTAR TEMPLE (3rd mill.)

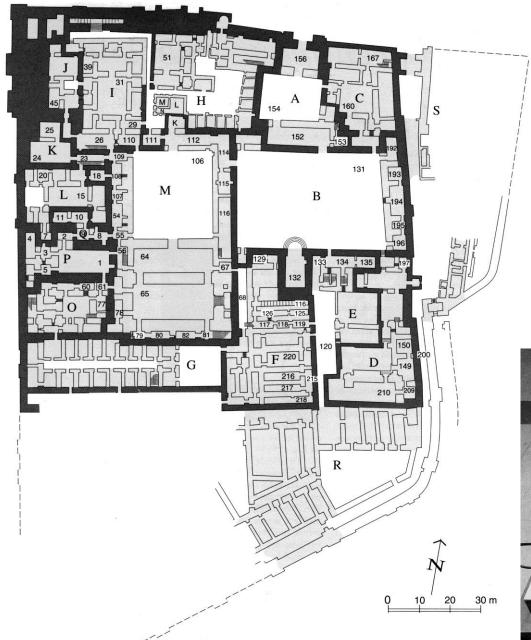


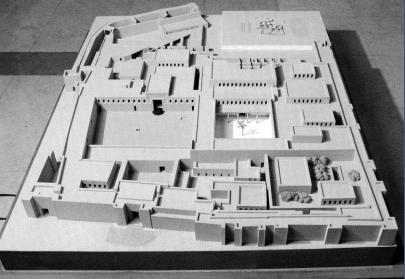


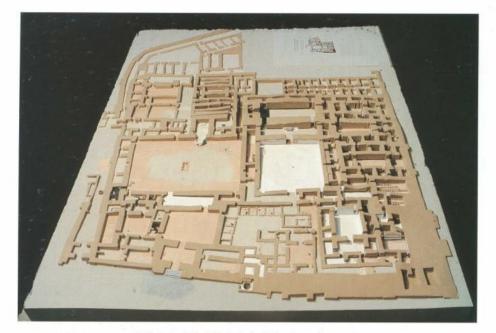




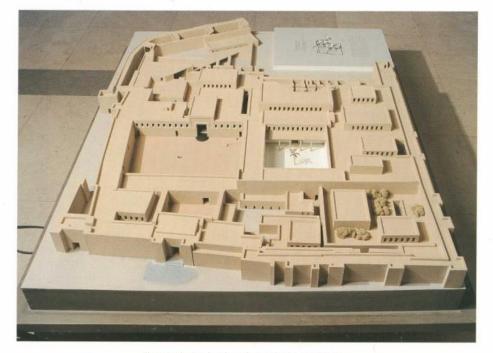
ZIMRILIM'S PALACE FROM MARI (2nd mill./ Middle Bronze Age)



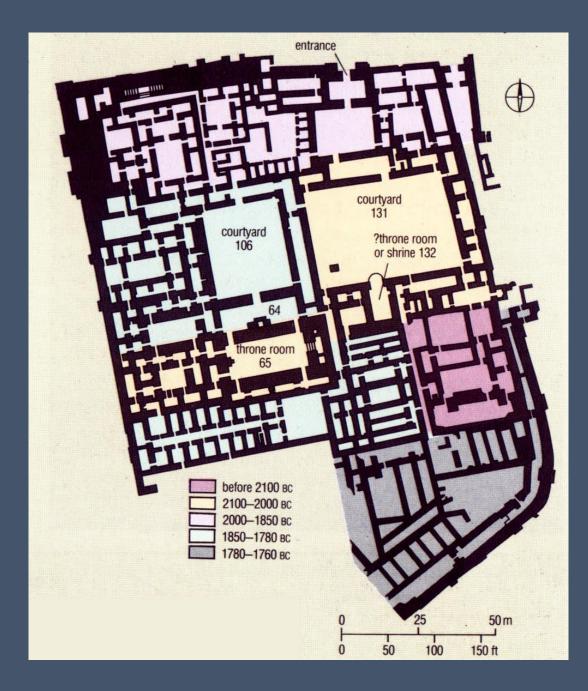




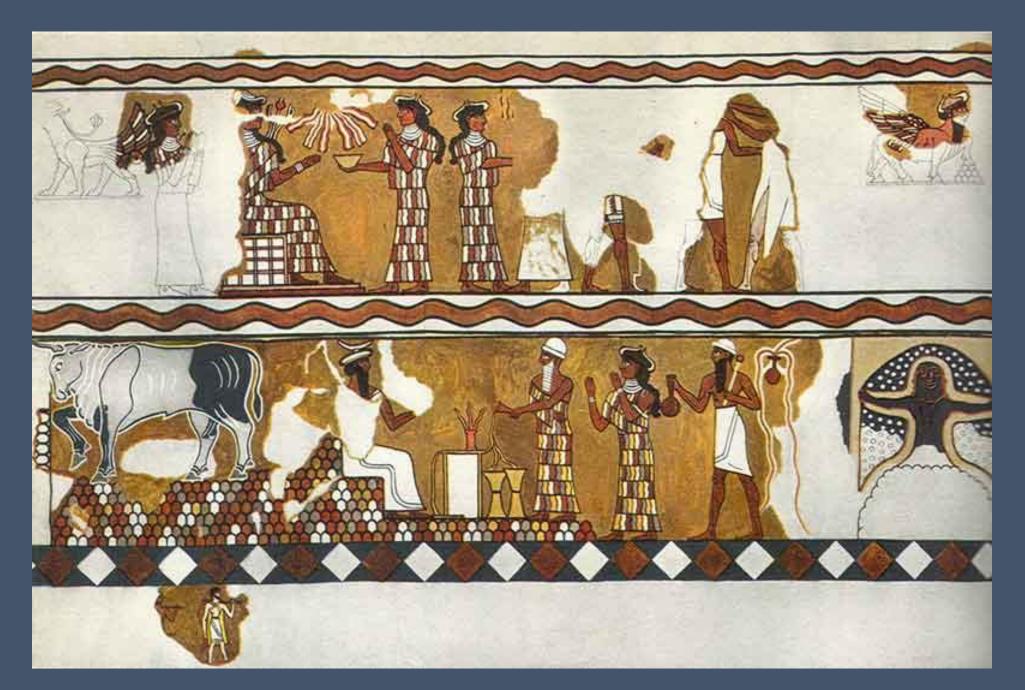
Pl. 65. Maquette du palais de Mari : état lors de son dégagement.

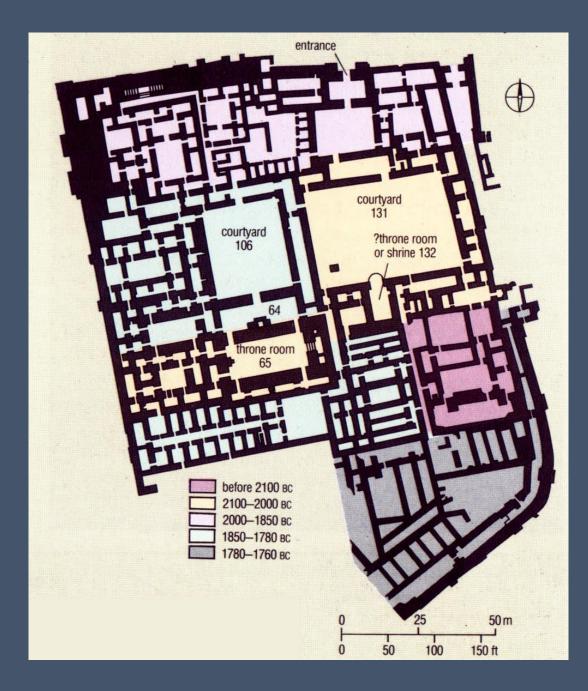


Pl. 66. Restitution du volume du Grand Palais Royal de Mari.



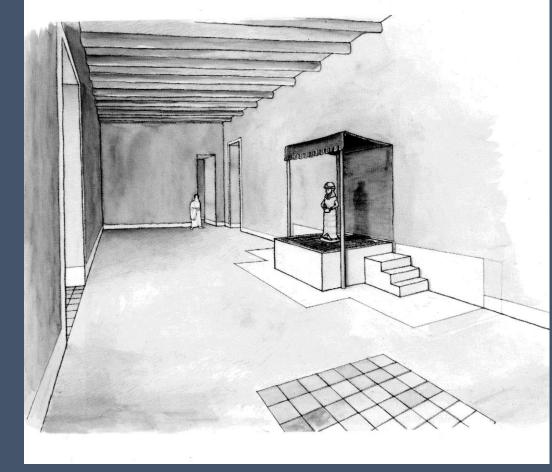
PAINTINGS FROM PALACE IN MARI



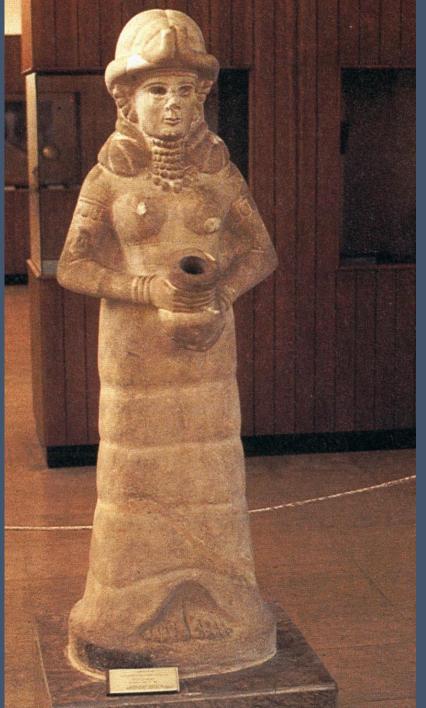




Pl. 58. Le côté méridional de la cour du Palmier (106) avec l'accès vers la salle du Trône, la frise supérieure des peintures murales et la peinture de l'Investiture protégées par un auvent (Grand Palais Royal de la Ville III).



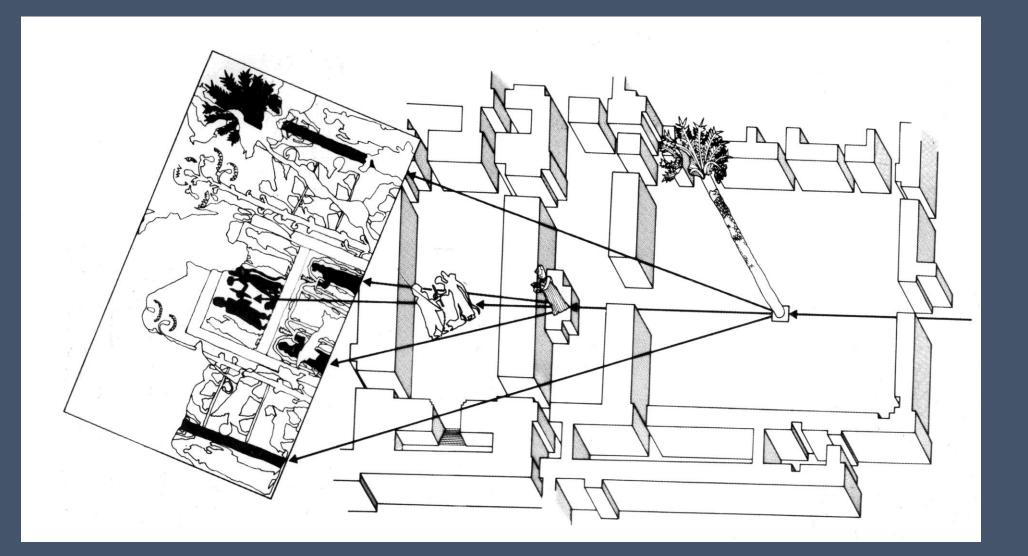
STATUE OF A GODESS WITH A FLOWING VASE FROM MARI



SHAKANAKKU-rulers' ISHTUP- ILUM AND PUZUR-ISHTAR STATUES

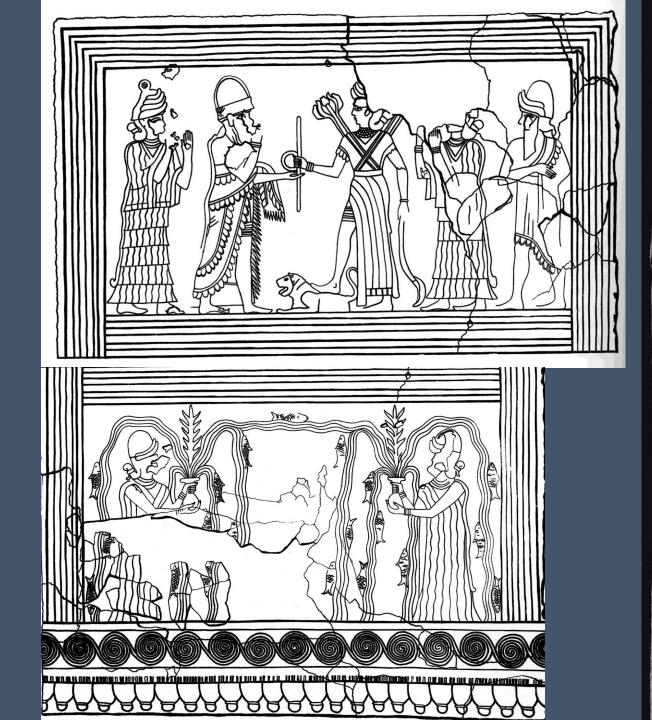


THE INVESTITURE OF ZIMRILIM PAINTING



THE INVESTITURE OF ZIMRI-LIM: painting from Mari palace

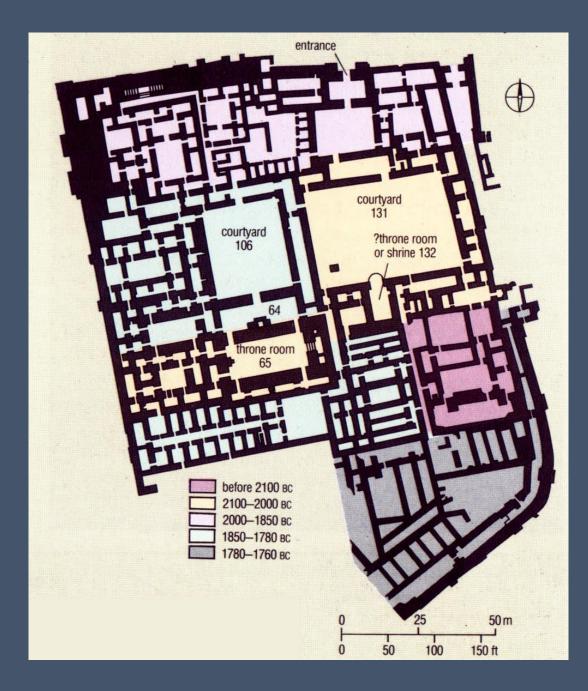


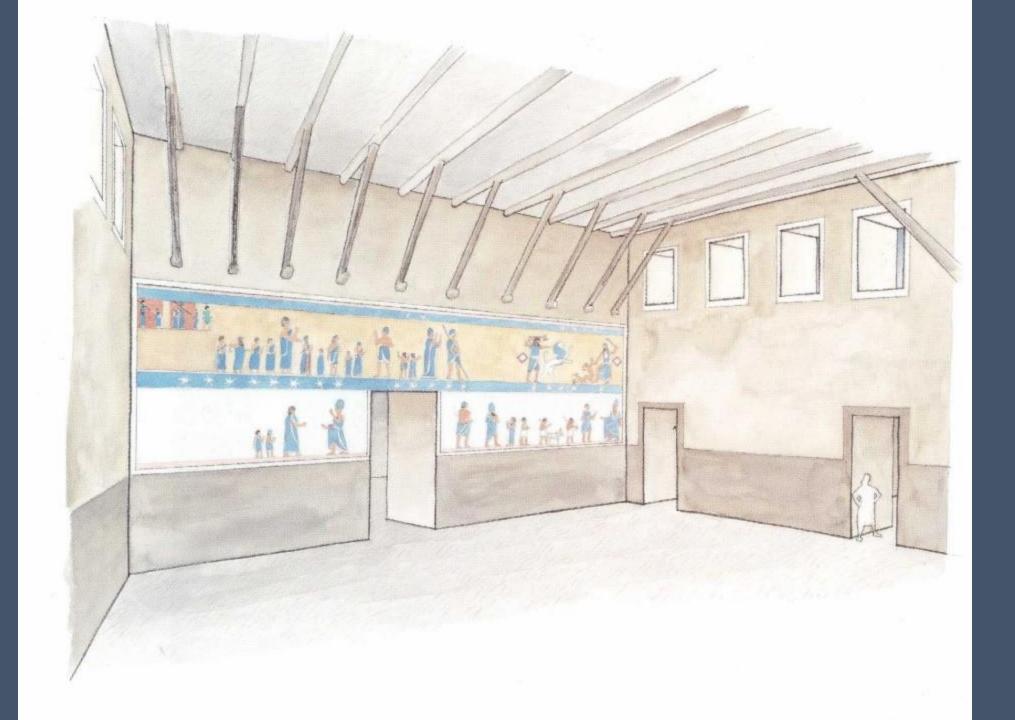
















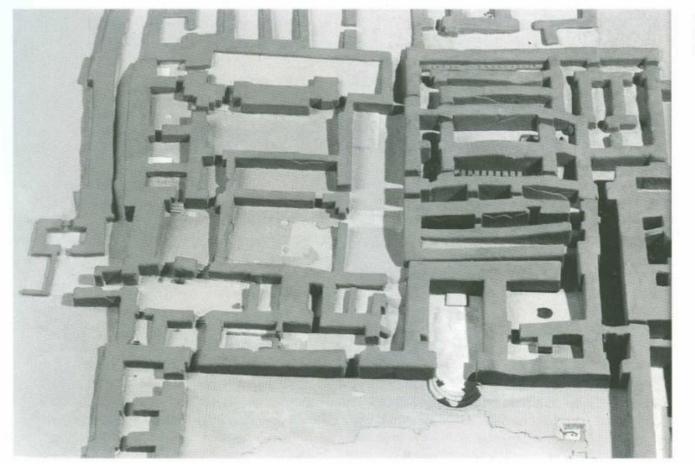
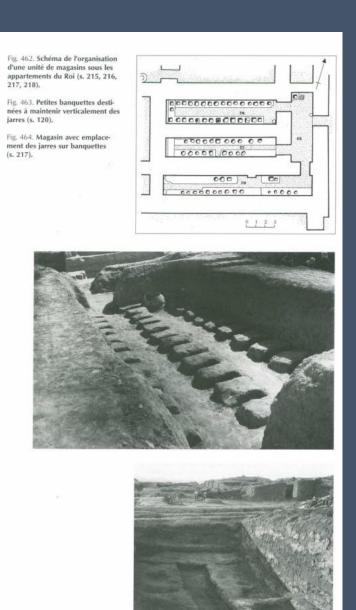


Fig. 440. Le Secteur Sacré et le temple aux Peintures (maquette architecturale du Louvre).





Bread – moulds from the palace



MOULES ET LEURS EMPREINTES

Terre cuite ~1800

Une cinquantaine de moules en terre cuite ont été retirés des éboulis d'une salle du palais de la cité-État de Mari. Comme ils ont été trouvés à proximité des cuisines dans le quartier domestique de la « maison du roi », on pense que ces moules étaient destinés à la confection de laitages et de fromages et, plus vraisemblablement, de pains et de pâtisseries pour les grands festins royaux qui nous sont rapportés par des textes. Les formes les plus courantes sont circulaires et peu profondes.

TELL HARIRI, ANCIENNE MARI: PALAIS MUSÉE NATIONAL D'ALEP

33 Ce moule est orné de sept cercles concentriques dont trois sont ornementés de 24 oiseaux.

27 x 3,8 cm M7872 BAAL 130

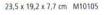
34 Ce moule appartient à un groupe de moules au décor géométrique.

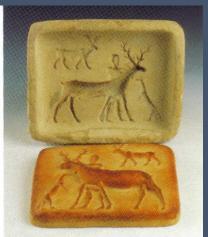
25,2 x 4,7 cm M7866

35 Ce moule a la forme d'un poisson dont les écailles ont été représentées avec beaucoup de réalisme.

30,2 x 11,2 x 5,7 cm M7862 BAAL 133

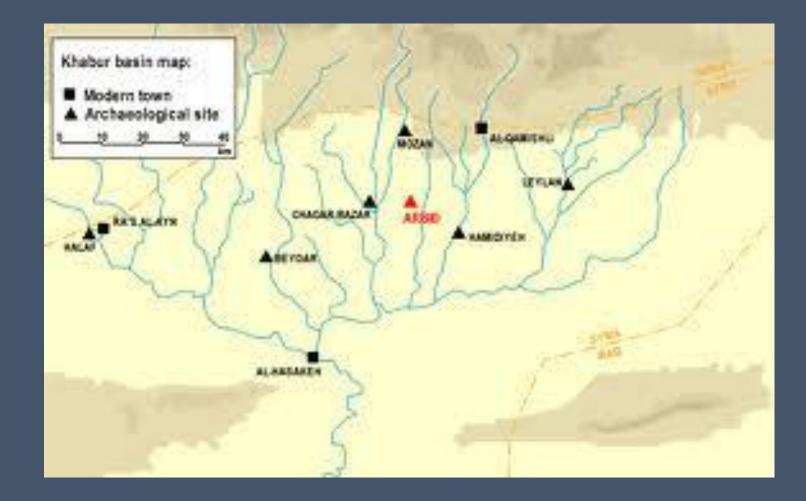
36 Ce moule de forme rectangulaire évoque un retour de la chasse au cerf. Un homme conduit l'animal en le tenant par les bois, et un chien se dresse devant eux comme pour surveiller l'animal. Dans le champ, en haut, à gauche, on voit un autre cerf plus petit, peut-être le faon qui accompagne son père prisonnier.



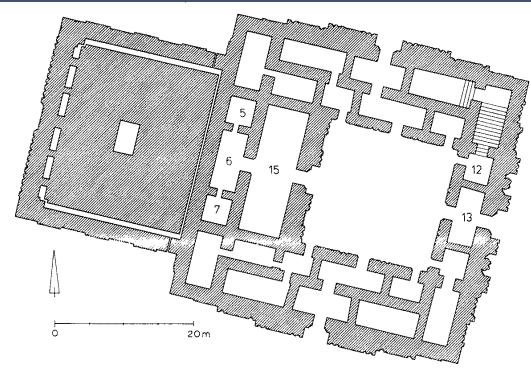


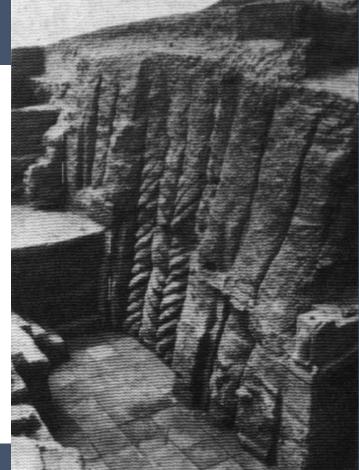


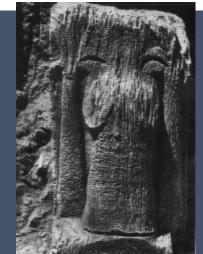


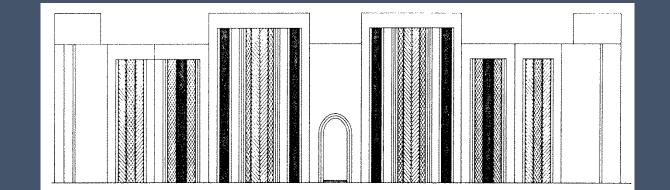


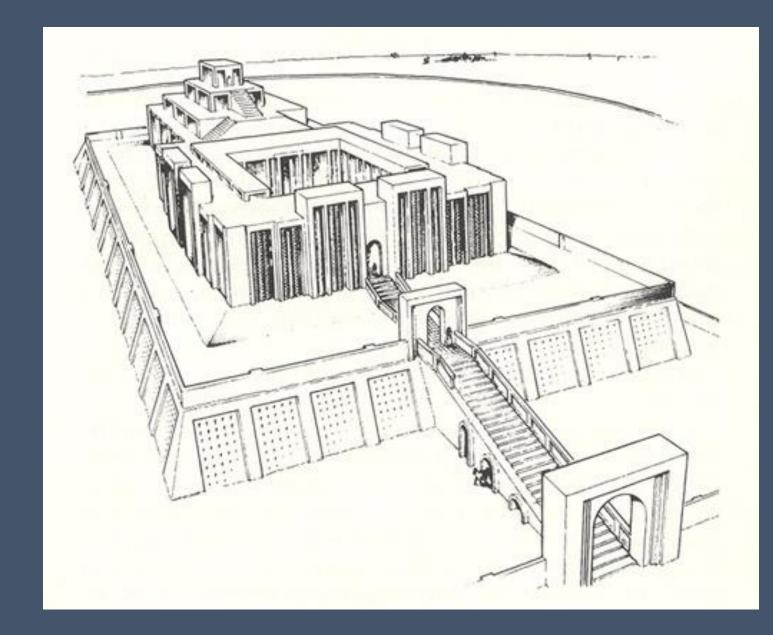
TEMPLE AND ZIGGURAT IN TELL AR-RIMAH

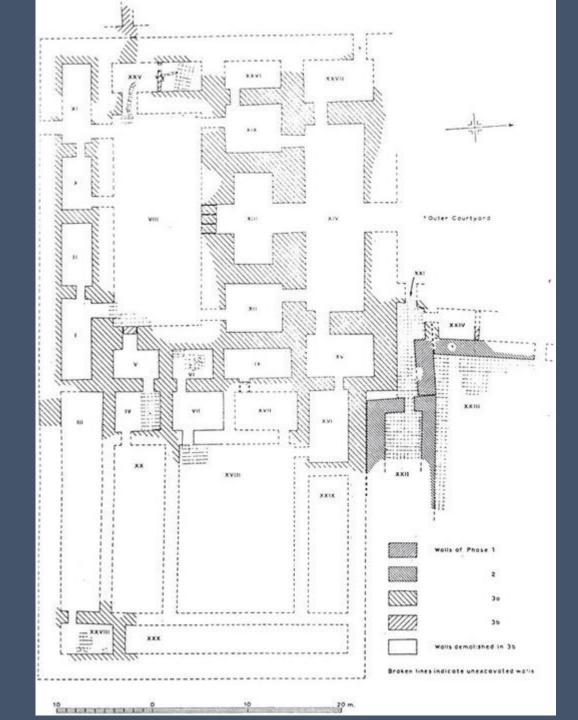












TELL AR-RIMAH PALACE

Vaulted chamber tombs from Upper Khabur river valley: Evidence of ancestors veneration, probably specific to the Amorites



TOMBS FROM TELL MOHAMMED DIYAB





