

Periods of Art History I: from Prehistory to Trajan

V. The cultures of the Ancient “Near East”

Akkadians, Neo-Sumerians, Babylonians, Hittites,
Phoenicians

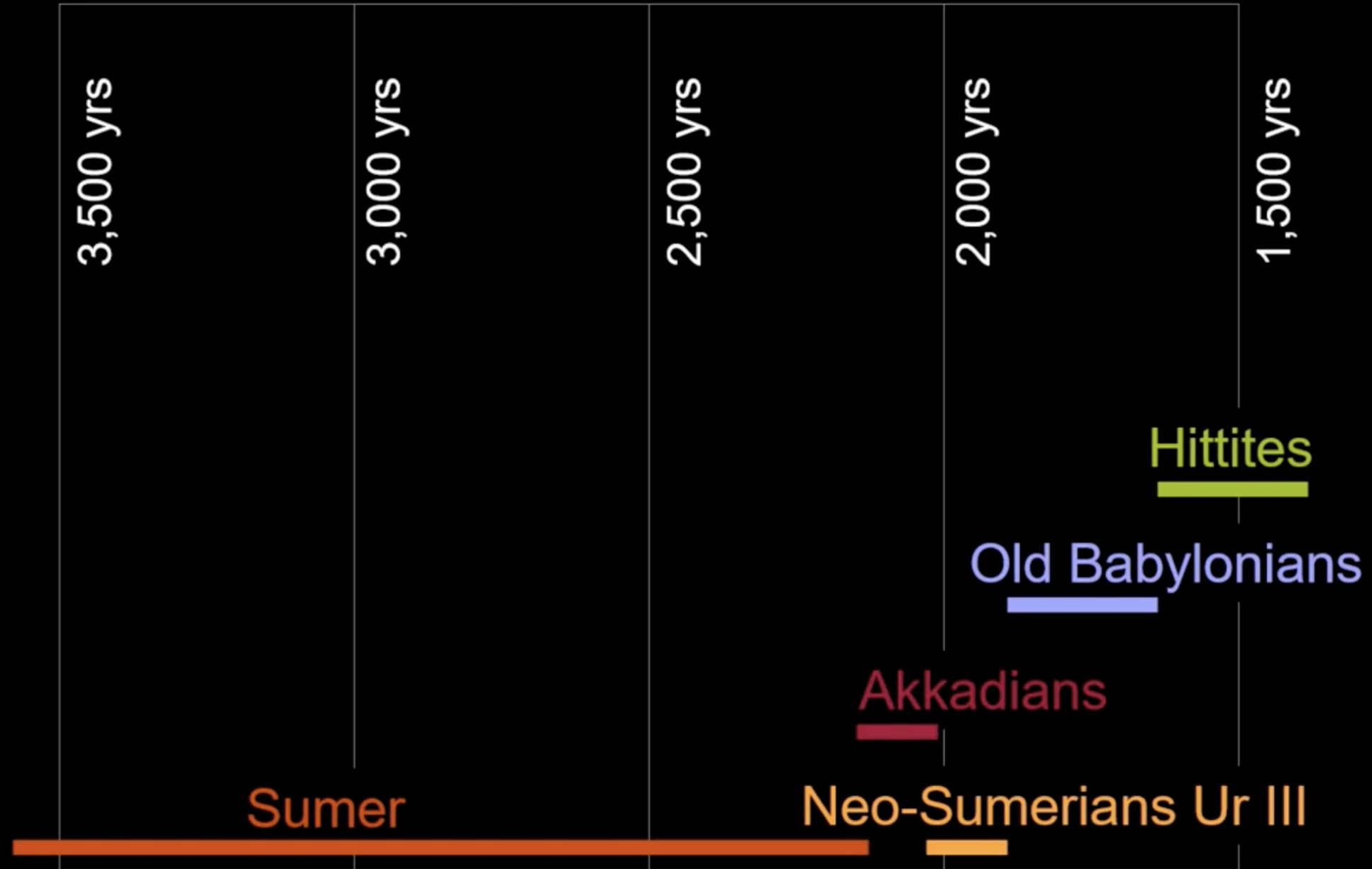


Plan of the Lesson

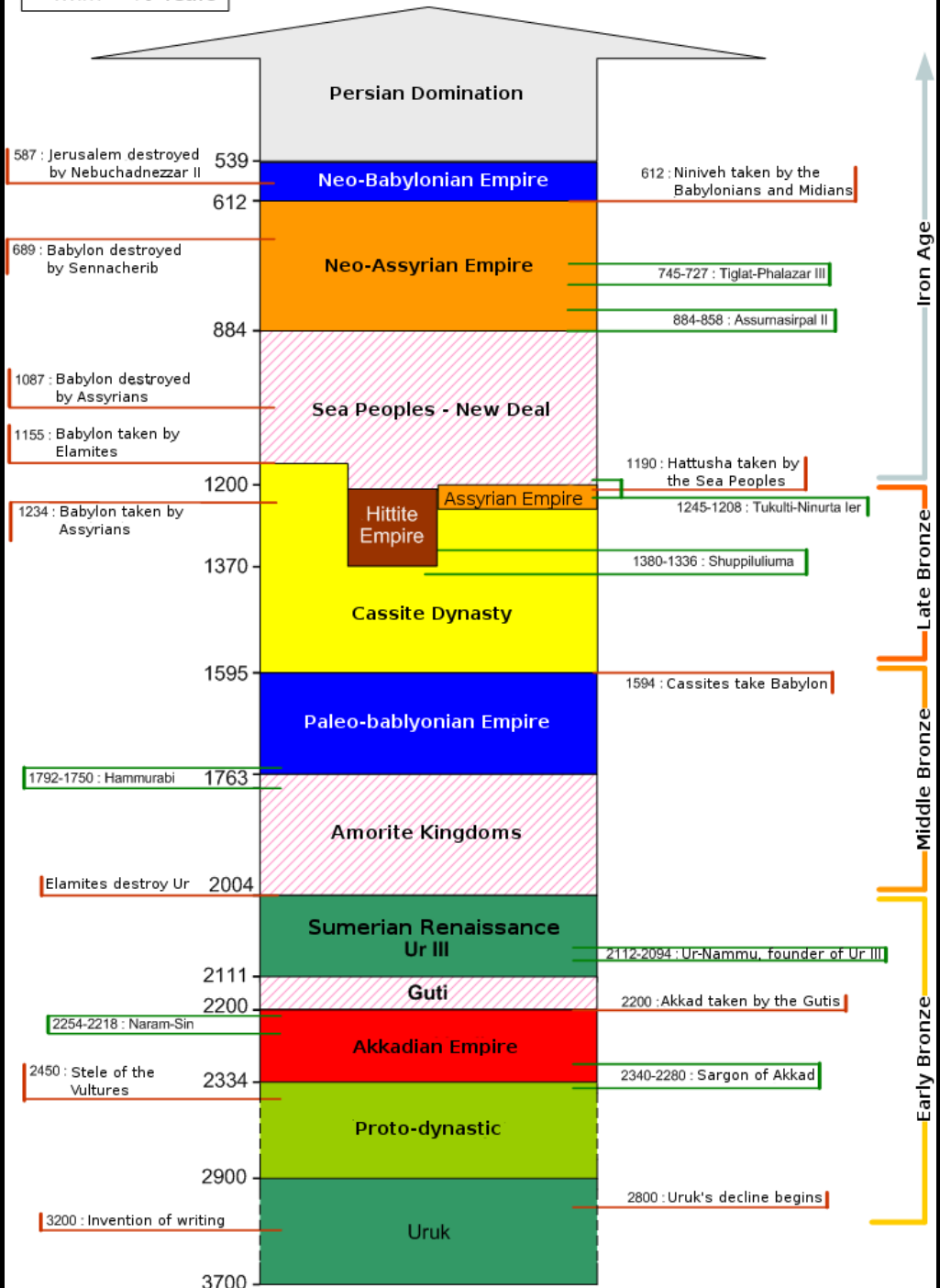
1. Akkadian Empire
2. Neo-Sumerians and consolidation of royal power
3. Babylonians
4. Cylinder seals as a constant of mesopotamian "art"
5. Hittites
6. Phoenicians

Early Bronze Age

| Middle Bronze Age



1mm = 10 Years





Head of a ruler (Sargon the Great?)
Found in Nineveh
Bronze
Akkadian Period, ca. 2300–2200 BCE
Iraqi Museum, Baghdad





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Victory stele of Naram-Sin (grandson of Sargon), king of Akkad, Akkadian period, ca. 2250 BCE / Musée du Louvre, Paris

Boundary stone - Kudurru

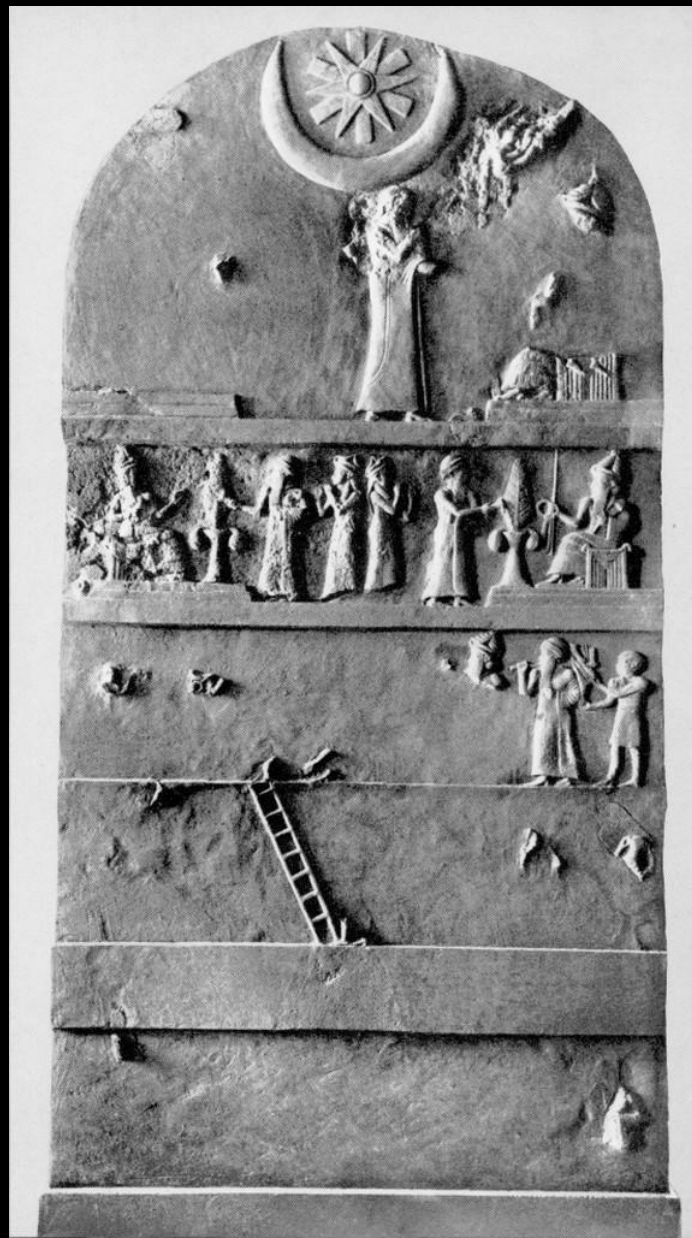
Kudurru for Šitti-Marduk
c. 1150 BCE
British Museum

Kudurru (stele) of King Melishipak I
(1186–1172 BCE), Musée du Louvre,
Paris





Neo-Sumerians – Sumerian Renaissance – Ur III



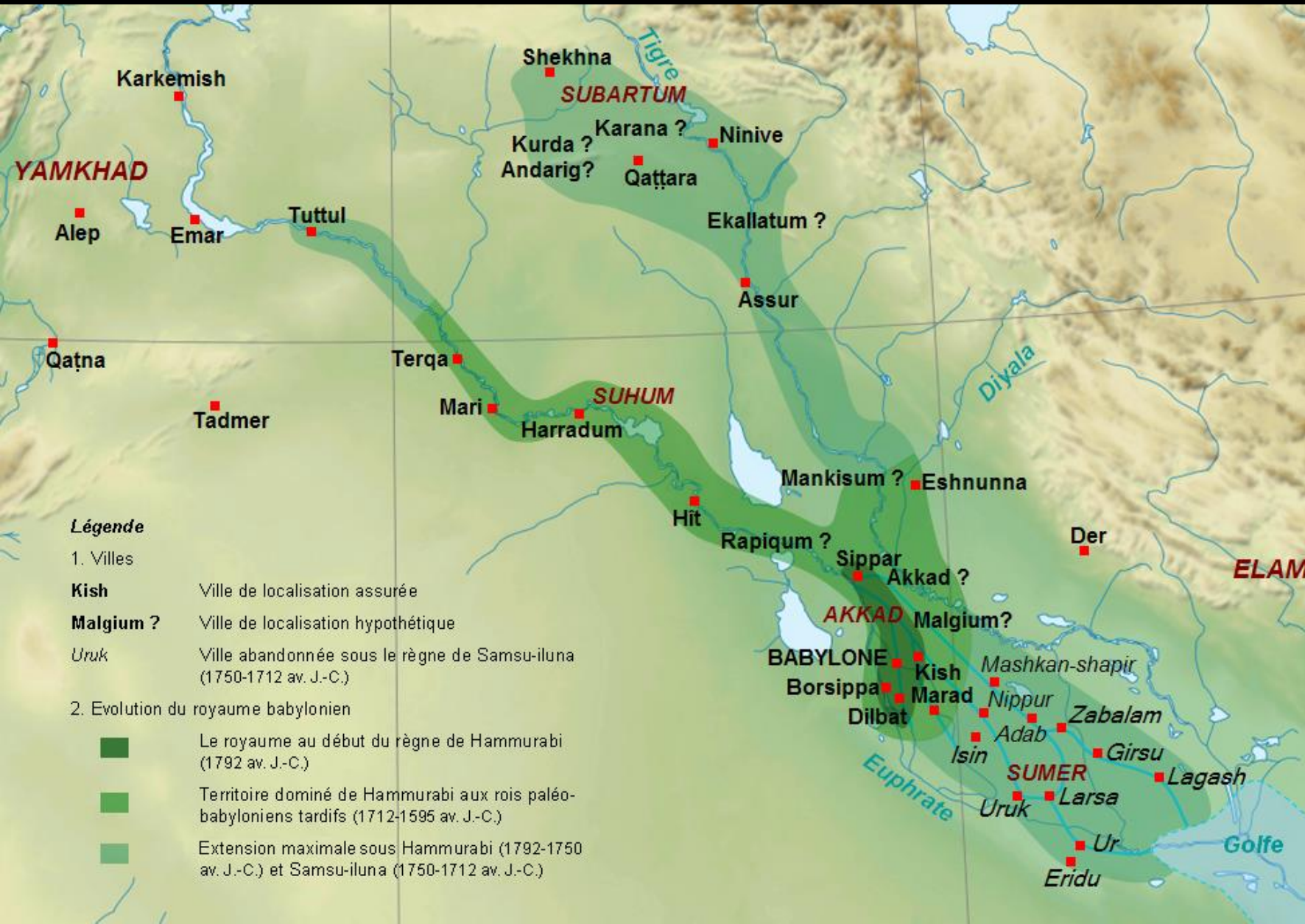


Statue of Gudea, diorite, 44 x 21,5 x 29,5 cm, neo-Sumerian, c. 2,090 BCE, from Girsu / Metropolitan Museum, New York

Gudea of Lagash

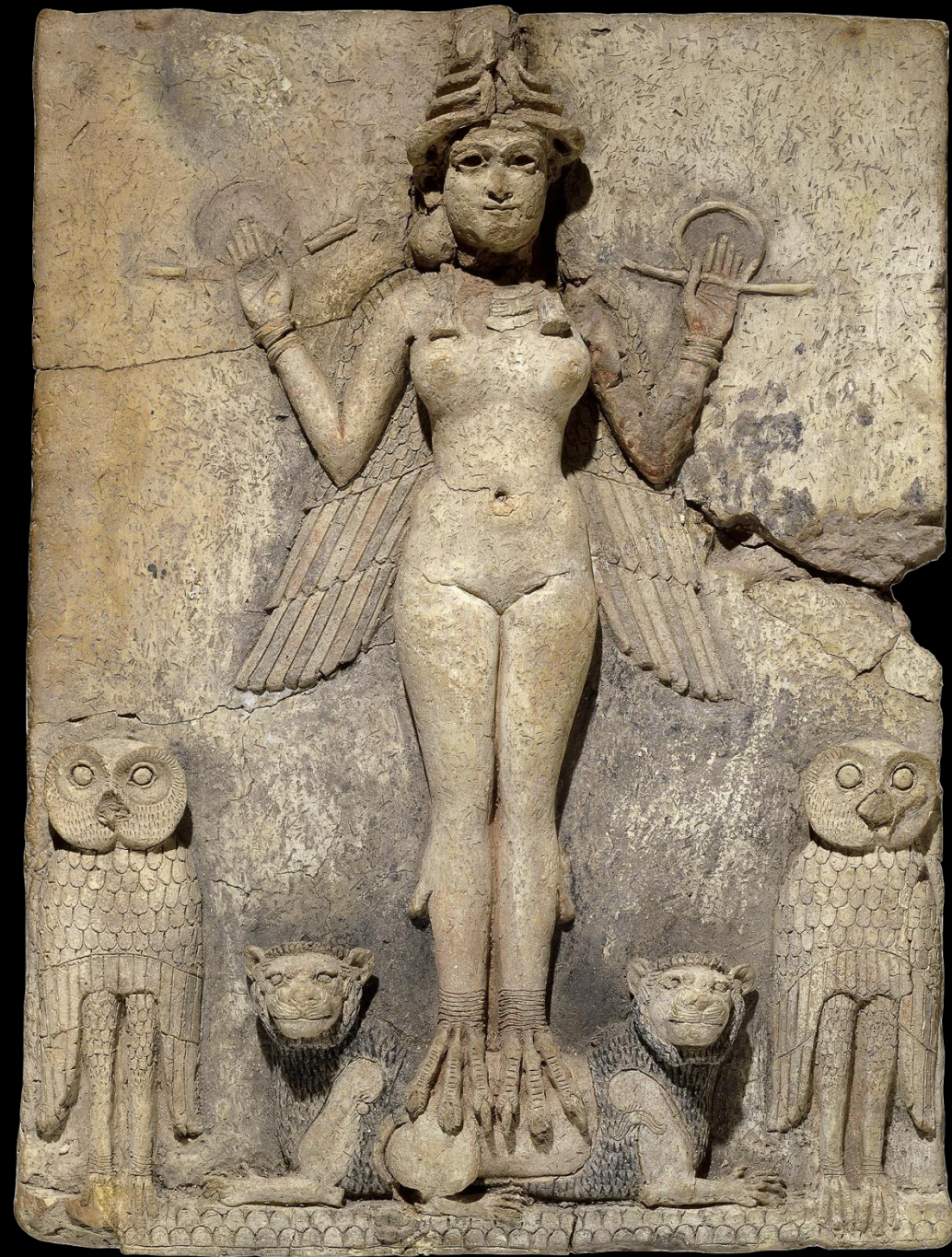


Old Babylonian Empire: c. 1900 BC – c. 1600 BC



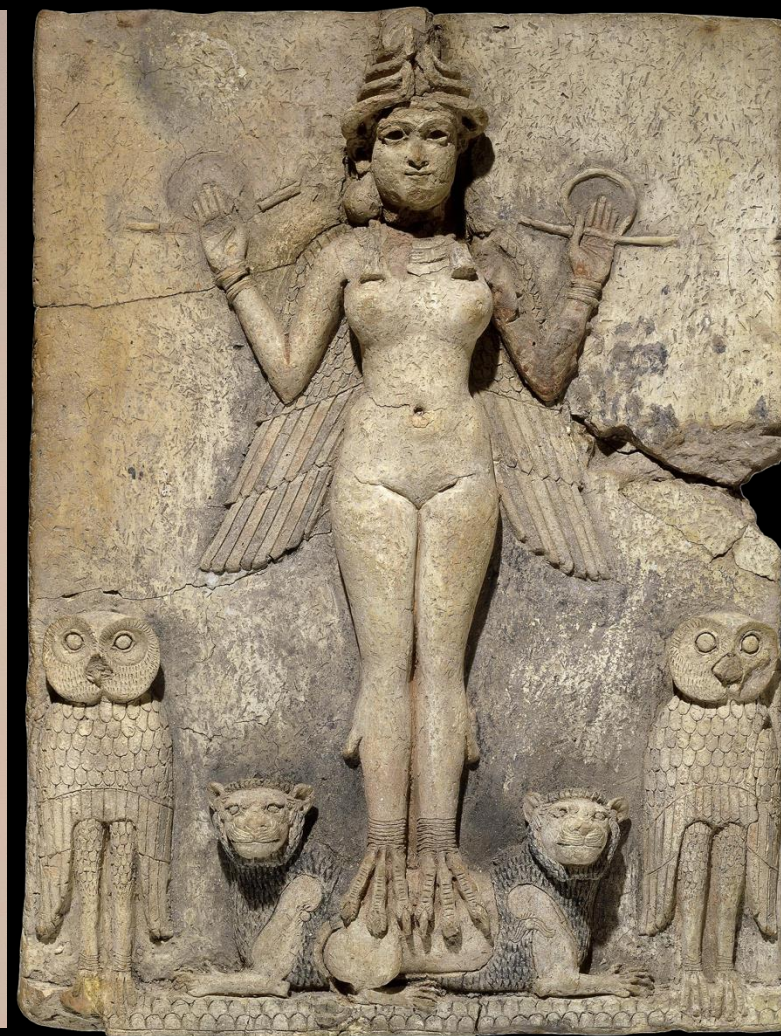
The stele of Hamurabbi code, basalt, c. 1792 - -1750 BCE, Louvre





The Burney Relief, Old Babylonian, 19th-18th century BCE, British Museum

Rod and ring symbol



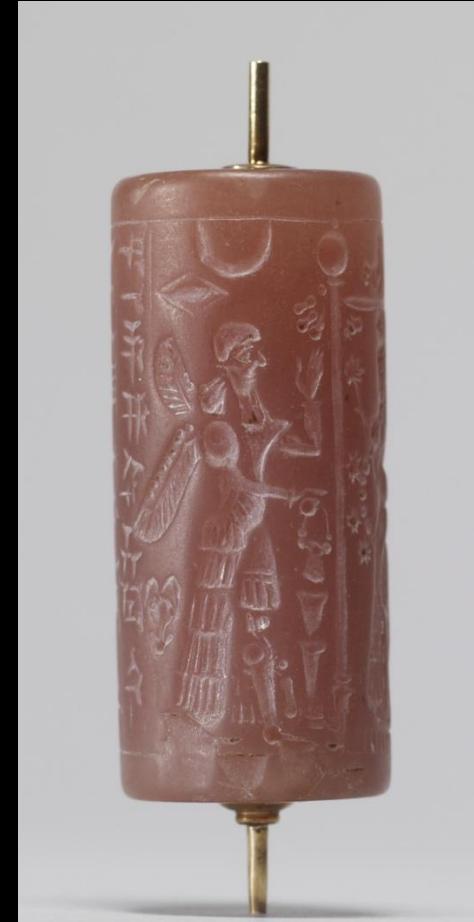


Worshipper of Larsa, copper, c. 1792 BC-1750 BC, Louvre



“To **Amurru**, his god, for the life of **Hammurabi**, king of Babylon, and for his own life, Lu-Nanna, son of Sîn-le’i, fashioned a copper statuette (in the attitude) of a suppliant, the face gold-plated, and dedicated it to him to (represent) his servant.”

Cylinder seals in Mesopotamia





Cylinder-seal of the Uruk period and its impression, c.3100 BC. Louvre Museum.



Cylinder seal of First Dynasty of Ur **Queen Puabi**, found in her tomb, dated circa 2600 BCE, with modern impression, Iraq, lapis lazuli, 4,2 cm long, diameter 2,6 cm, Penn Museum, Philadelphia

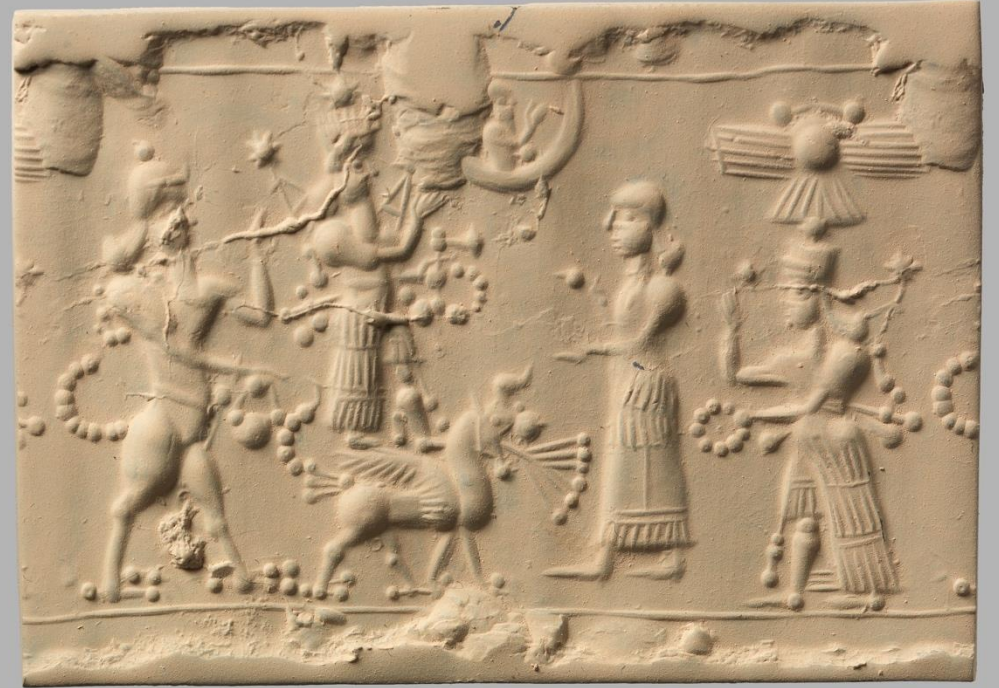


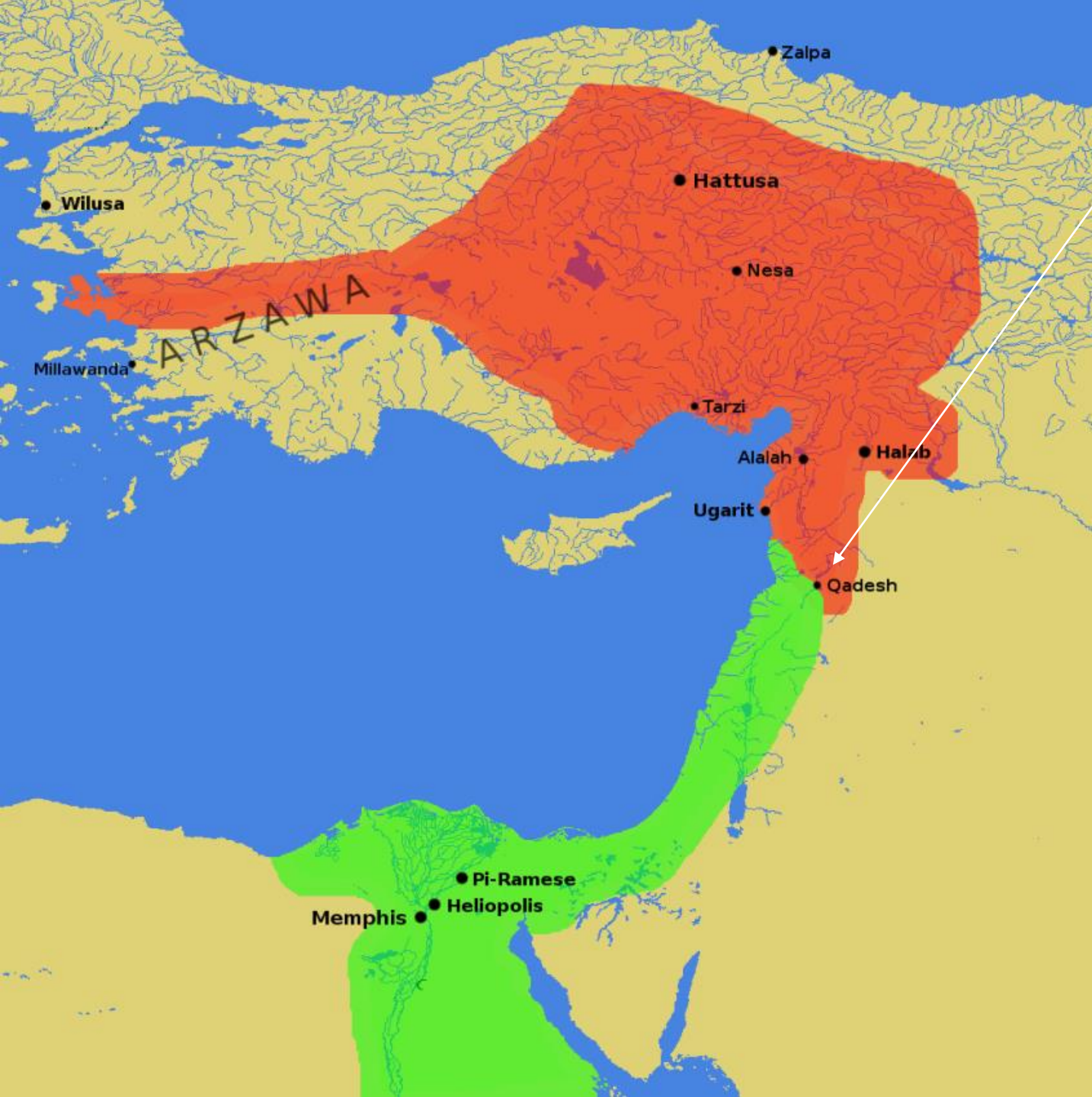


Cylinder seal with heroes dominating lions, chalcedony, Akkadian, ca. 2400–2200 BCE, British Museum, London

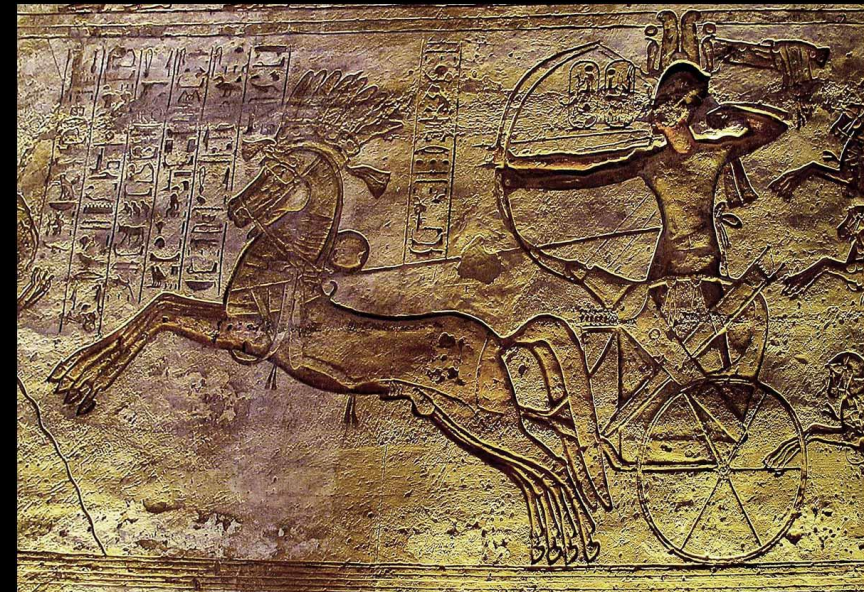


Cylinder seal with royal worshiper before a god on a throne, hematite, ca. 1820–1730 BCE. Metropolitan Museum, New York





1274 BCE, Battle of Qadesh





Patera, repoussé gold, 14th–13th century BCE,
Ras Shamra-Ugarit, acropolis adjacent to the temple of
Baal, Musée du Louvre, Paris



Ruins of Hattuşa, today Boğazkale





Rock carving from Yazılıkaya
ca. 1250-1220 BCE





Priest-King or Deity, c. 1600 BCE, North Syria, basalt with bone eyes; overall: 87.6 cm / The Cleveland Museum of Art





Seated goddess with a child, Hittite Empire, 1,300–1,200 BCE, gold, 4,3 x 1,7 x 1,9 cm, Metropolitan Museum, New York



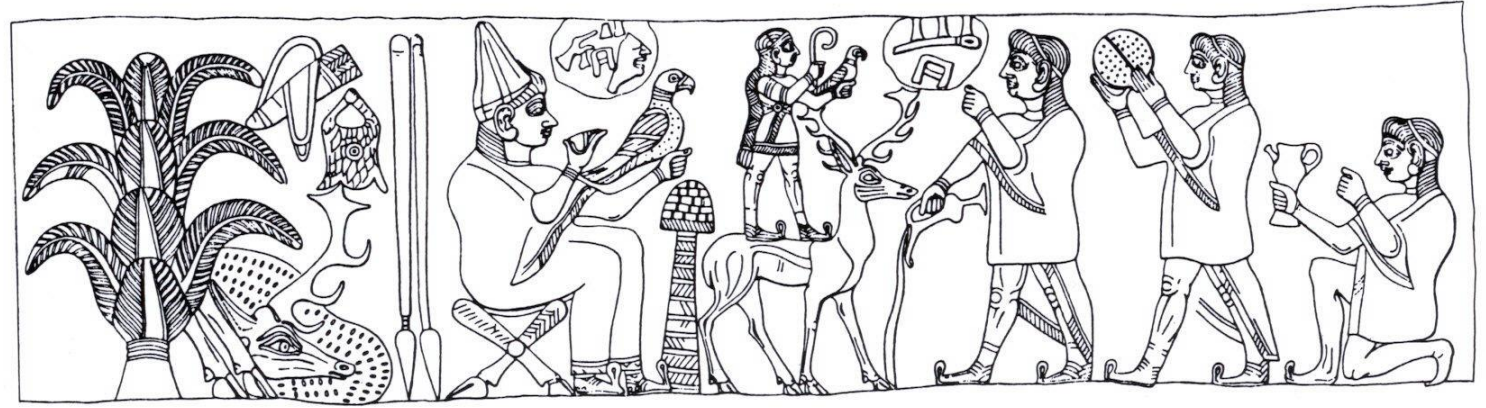
Gold figures of deities, Hittite, 13th century B.C.E., from Carchemish, south-east Anatolia (modern Turkey), largest figure 1.750 cm high



Vessel terminating in the forepart of a stag, Silver, gold inlay, Hittite, ca. 14th–13th century BCE, MET



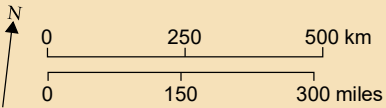
Vessel terminating in the forepart of a bull, silver, Hittite, ca. 14th–13th century BCE, Metropolitan Museum of Art New York





The Commercial Network of the Phoenicians

- Phoenicia
- Trade routes







Ivory plaque with ram-headed sphinx, 8th-7th century BCE



Ivory Plaque with Two Winged Female Figures Flanking Lotus Tree from Nimrud, 8th-7th century BC



Stele from Amrit, 9th-6th-century BCE, Musée du Louvre



Bronze bowl from Nimrud (Northwest Palace), with Egyptianizing motifs, labeled as "Phoenician" art. Ca. 9th-8th century BCE. British Museum

Phoenician silver-gilt bowl, 7th–8th centuries BCE
Walters Art Museum



Middle East & Eastern Mediterranean 14th cent. BC

 Mycenaean Greece	 Hittite Empire
 Arzawa	 Assyria
 New Kingdom Egypt	 Kassite Kingdom (Babylonia)
 Mitanni	 Elam