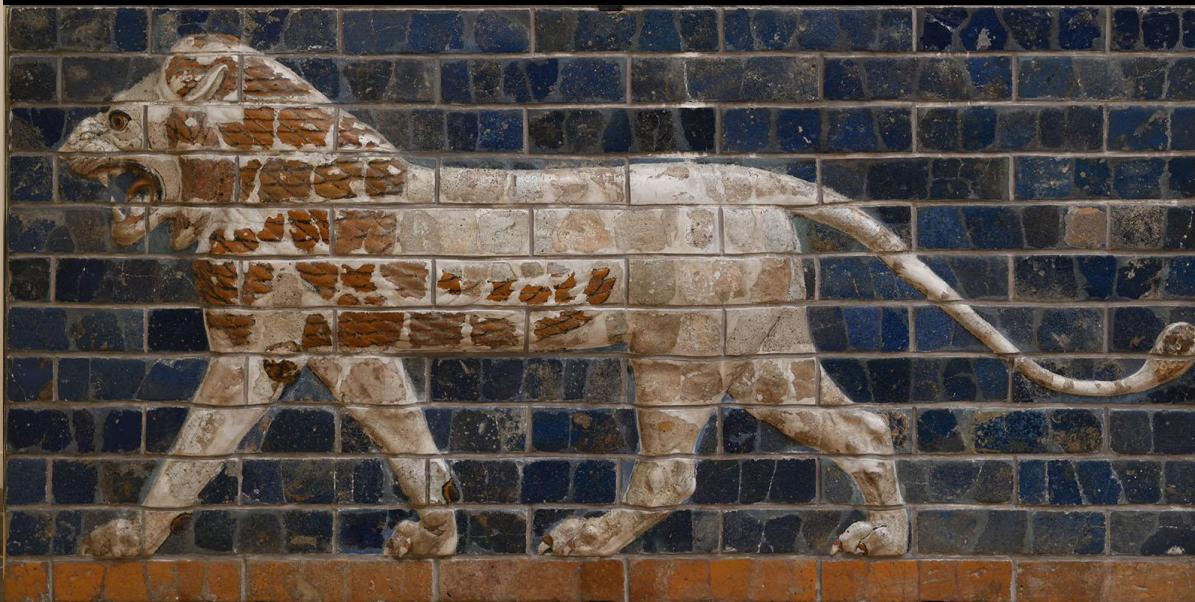
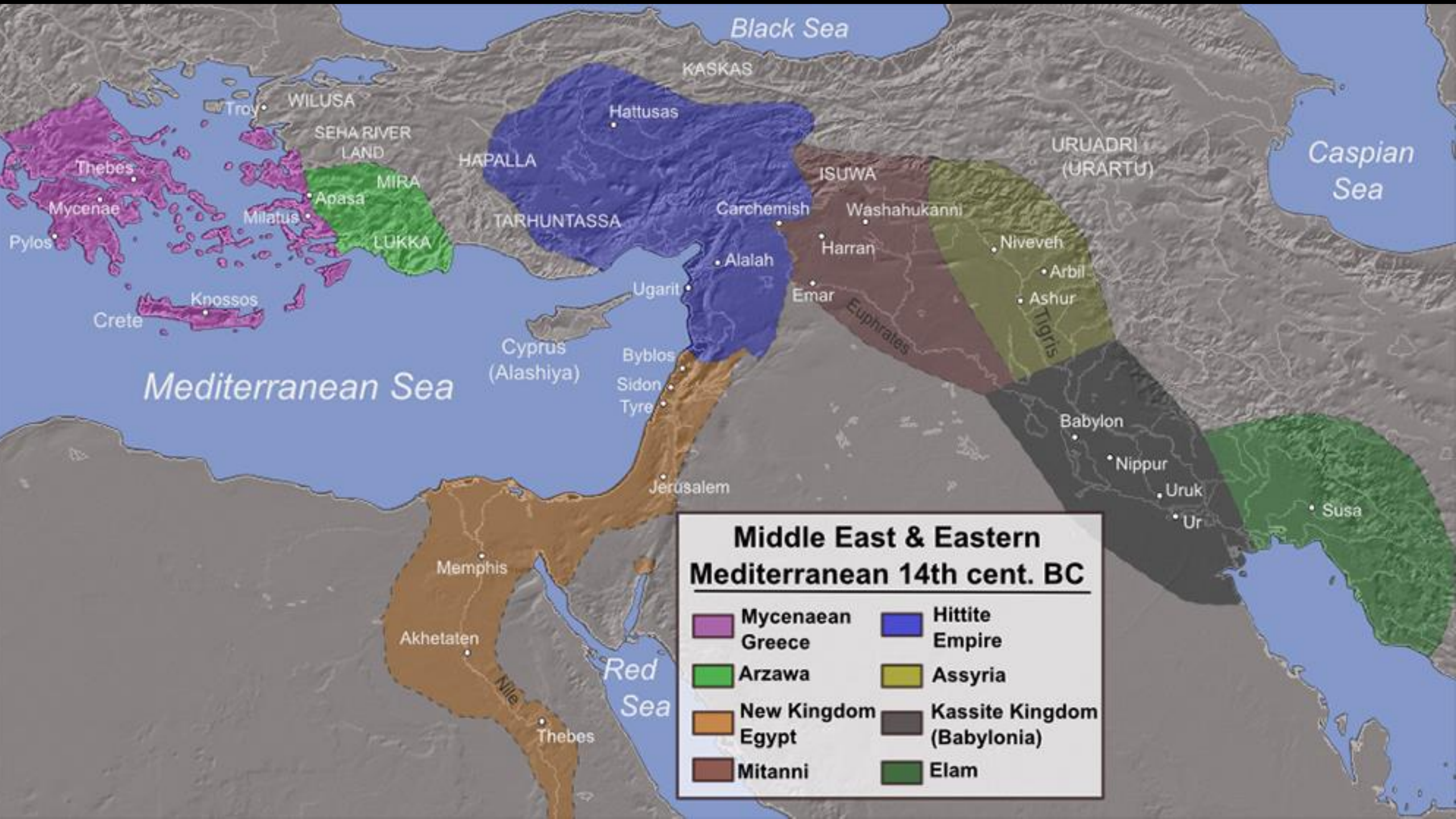


VII. Assyria, Babylonia, Achaemenid Persia: Age of Empires





Middle East & Eastern Mediterranean 14th cent. BC

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

Late Bronze Age | Iron Age | Iron Age II



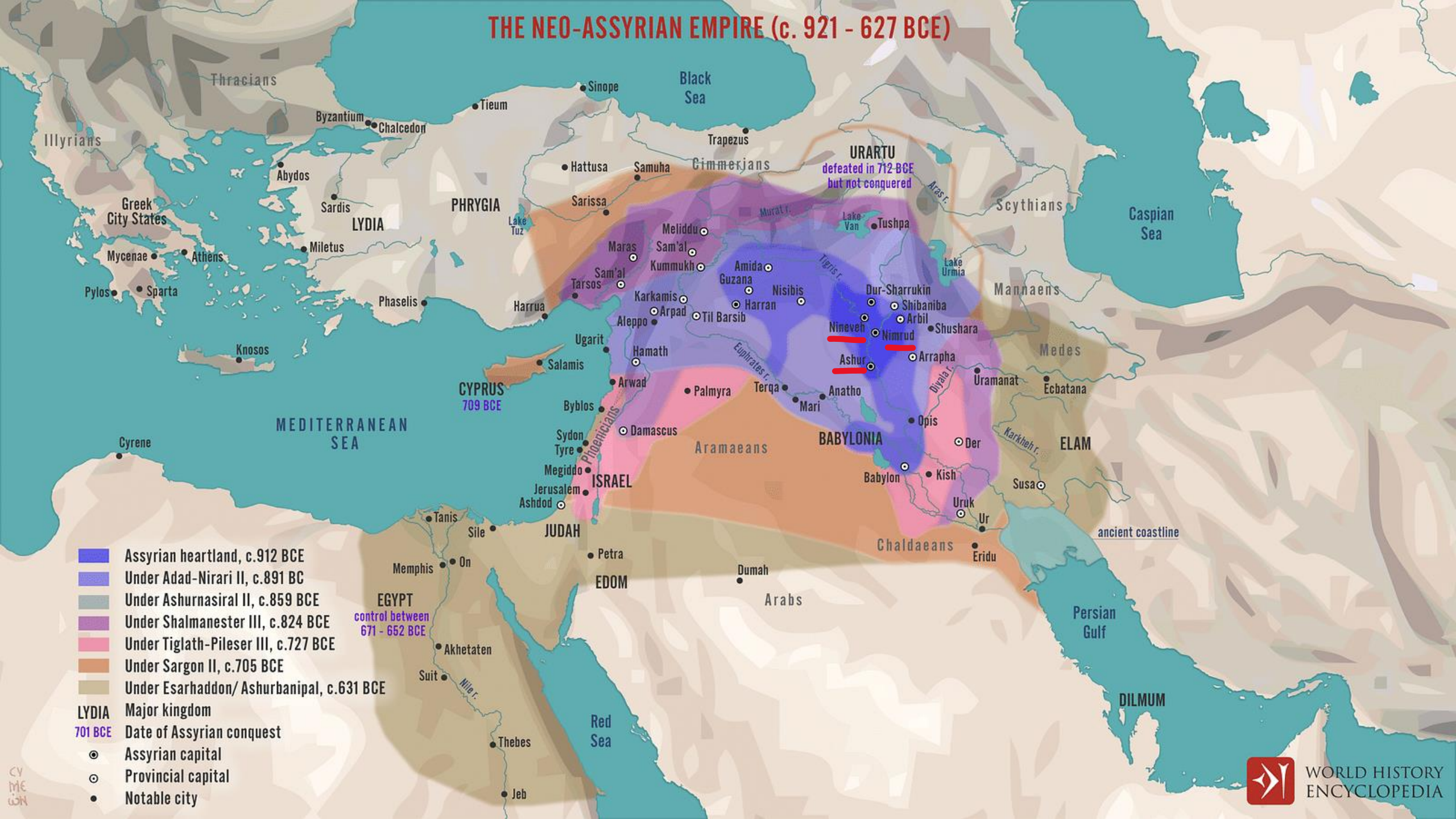
Plan of the lesson

1. Neo-Assyrian empire and its monumental art
 - a) Nineveh
 - b) Nimrud

2. Neo-Babylonian empire and major monuments in Babylon
 - a) Ziggurat of Etemenanki aka the Tower of Babylon
 - b) Isthara gate

3. Achaemenid empire and its monumental art
 - a) Persepolis
 - b) Susa

THE NEO-ASSYRIAN EMPIRE (c. 921 - 627 BCE)



- Assyrian heartland, c.912 BCE
- Under Adad-Nirari II, c.891 BC
- Under Ashurnasirpal II, c.859 BCE
- Under Shalmaneser III, c.824 BCE
- Under Tiglath-Pileser III, c.727 BCE
- Under Sargon II, c.705 BCE
- Under Esarhaddon/ Ashurbanipal, c.631 BCE

- LYDIA** Major kingdom
- 701 BCE** Date of Assyrian conquest
- Assyrian capital
- Provincial capital
- Notable city

Assyrian warfare

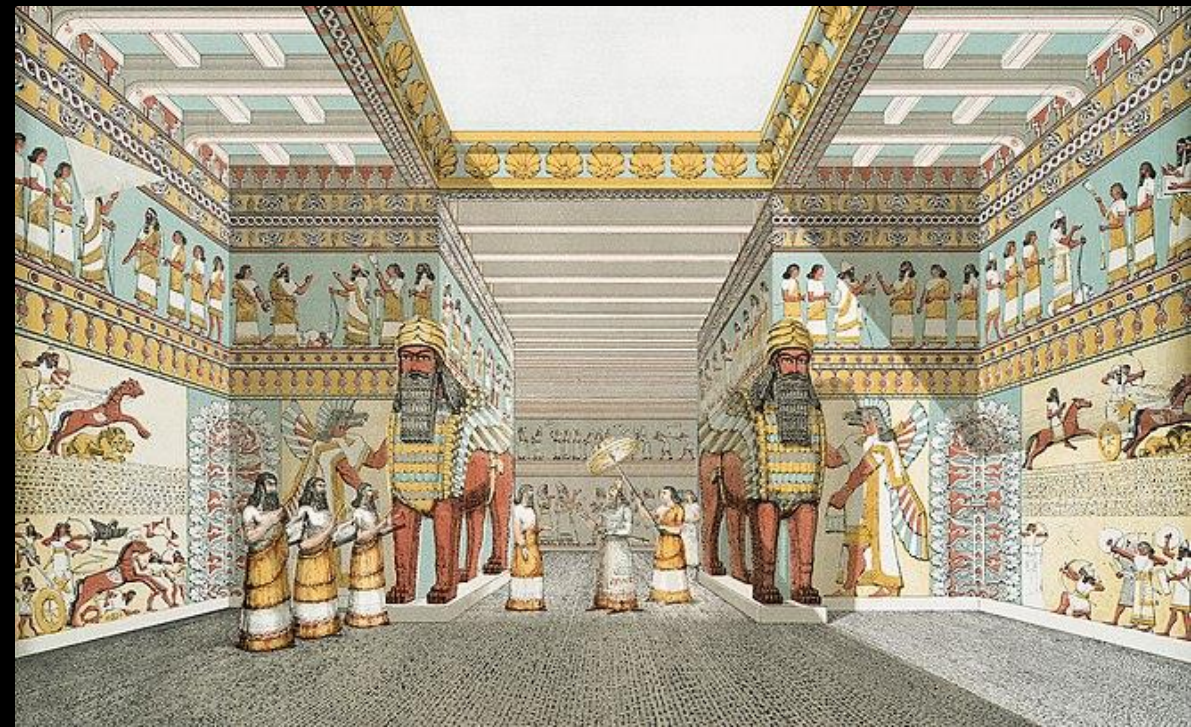
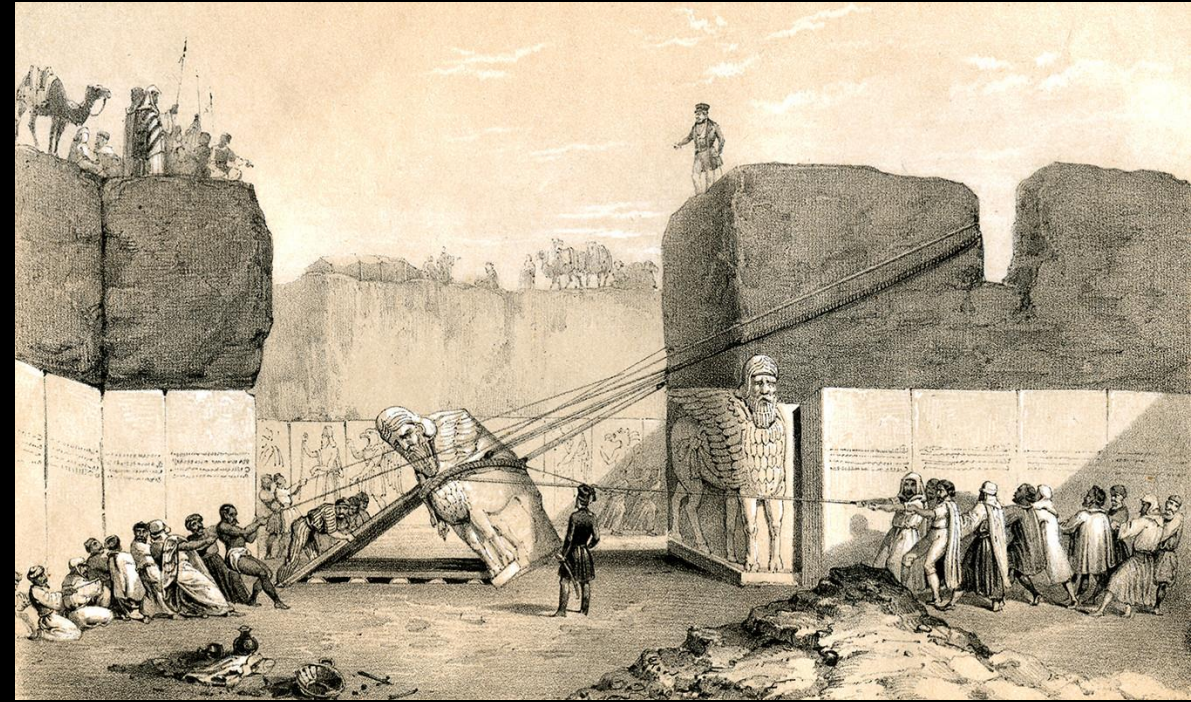
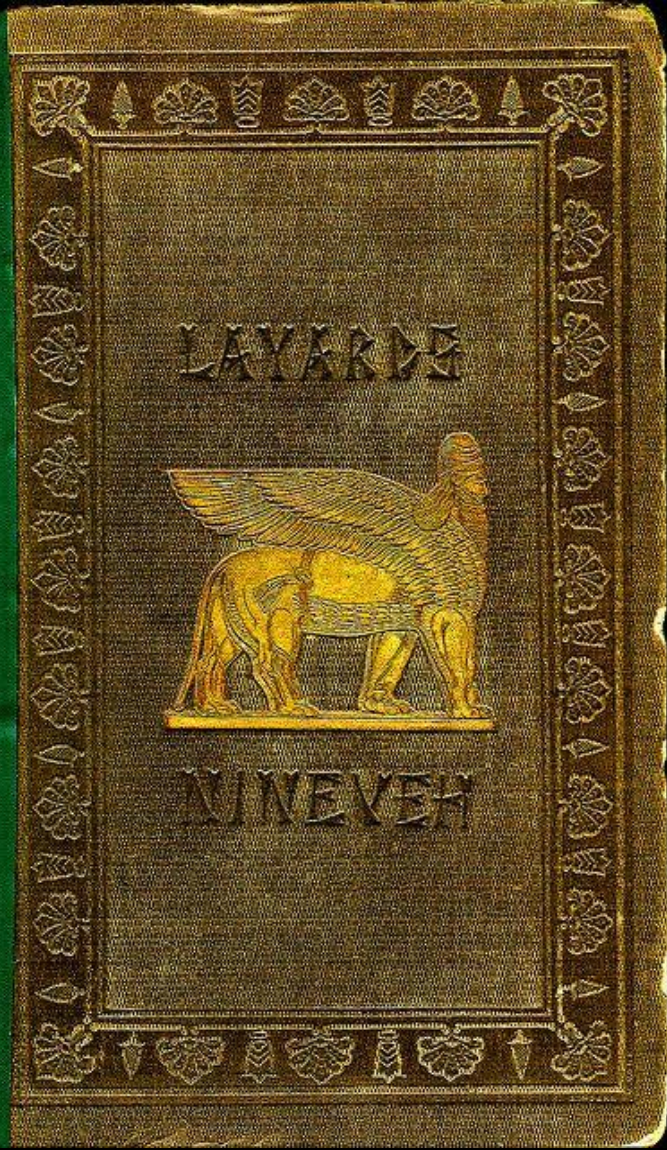


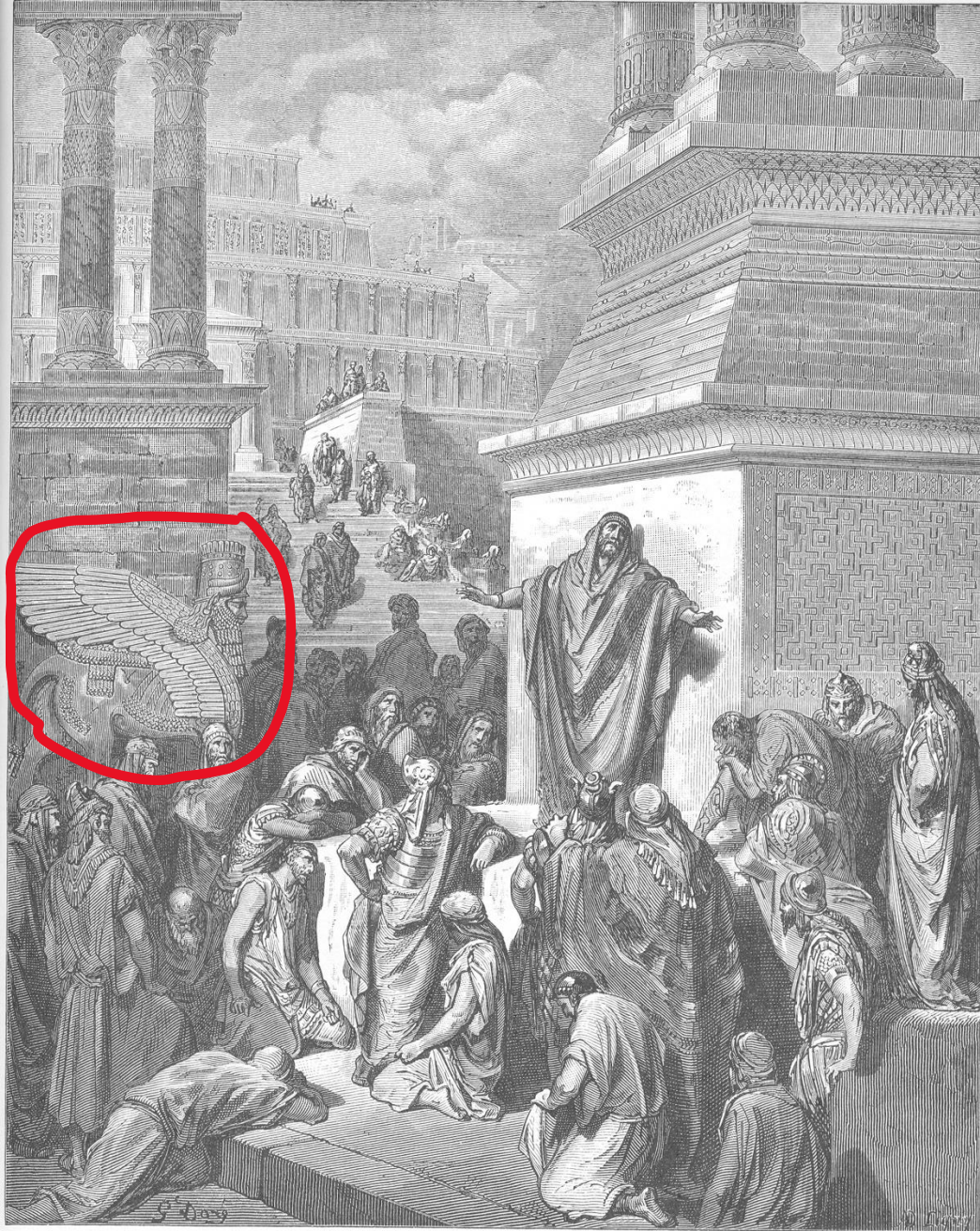
Relief depicting the destruction of Susa of Elam by Ashurbanipal, 645-640 BCE, North Palace, Nineveh, British Museum



Lachish Relief, Palace of Sennacherib in Nineveh, 700–681 BCE, British Museum

Austen Henry Layard, *The Monuments of Nineveh*, 1853

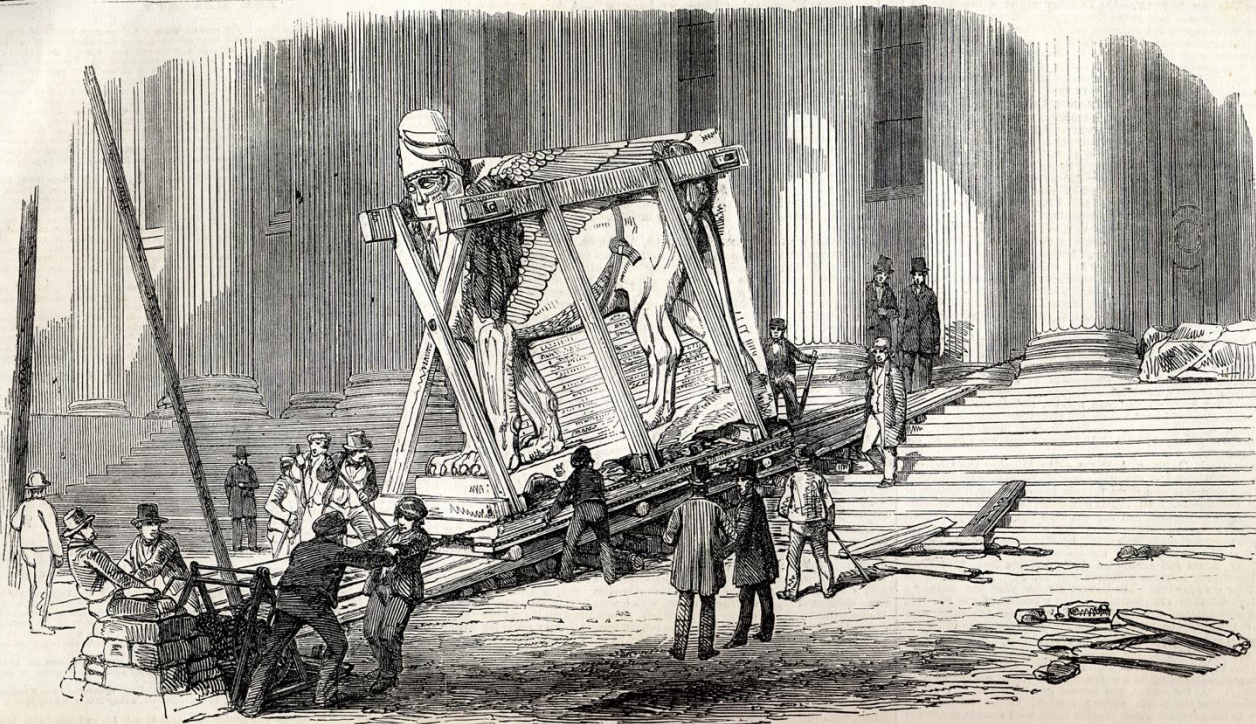




Gustave Doré, Jonah Preaches to the Ninevites, Bible anglaise, 1866



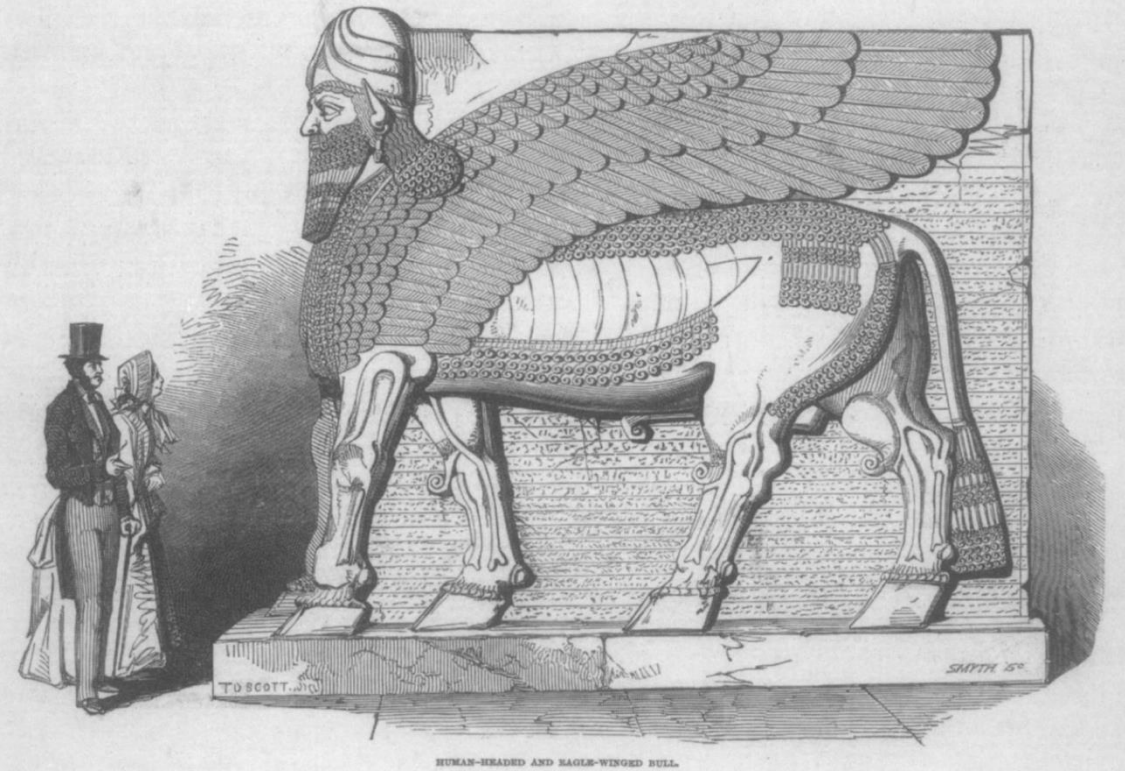
Rembrandt van Rijn, Jonah at the walls of Nineveh, 1655



RECEPTION OF NINEVEH SCULPTURES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

In 1851 the British journal *Athenaeum* carried an editorial in which the writer declared himself “satiated with these repeated recurrences of the same formulae of expression,—and little disposed to recommend that an inch more of the valuable space in our Great National Building shall be given up to them [Assyrian carvings]. It is sufficient for the national honour that this country was among the first to possess any of these **primitive specimens of sculpture**, with the valuable lessons which they teach.”

NIMROUD SCULPTURES JUST RECEIVED AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



HUMAN-HEADED AND EAGLE-WINGED BULL.

Figure 8. Scott and Smyth. “Nimroud Sculptures Just Received at the British Museum.” Engraving. From *Illustrated London News*, Oct 26, 1850: 332. Courtesy of the Huntington Library, San Marino, California.



Lady Layard's jewelry in the Assyrian style. Carved cylinder and stamp seals dating to various ancient periods; gold settings created in 1869; British Museum, London



Lamassu statues from Nineveh, British Museum



Lamassu from Khorsabad, Le Louvre



Lamassu from Nimrud, ca. 883–859 BCE, MET

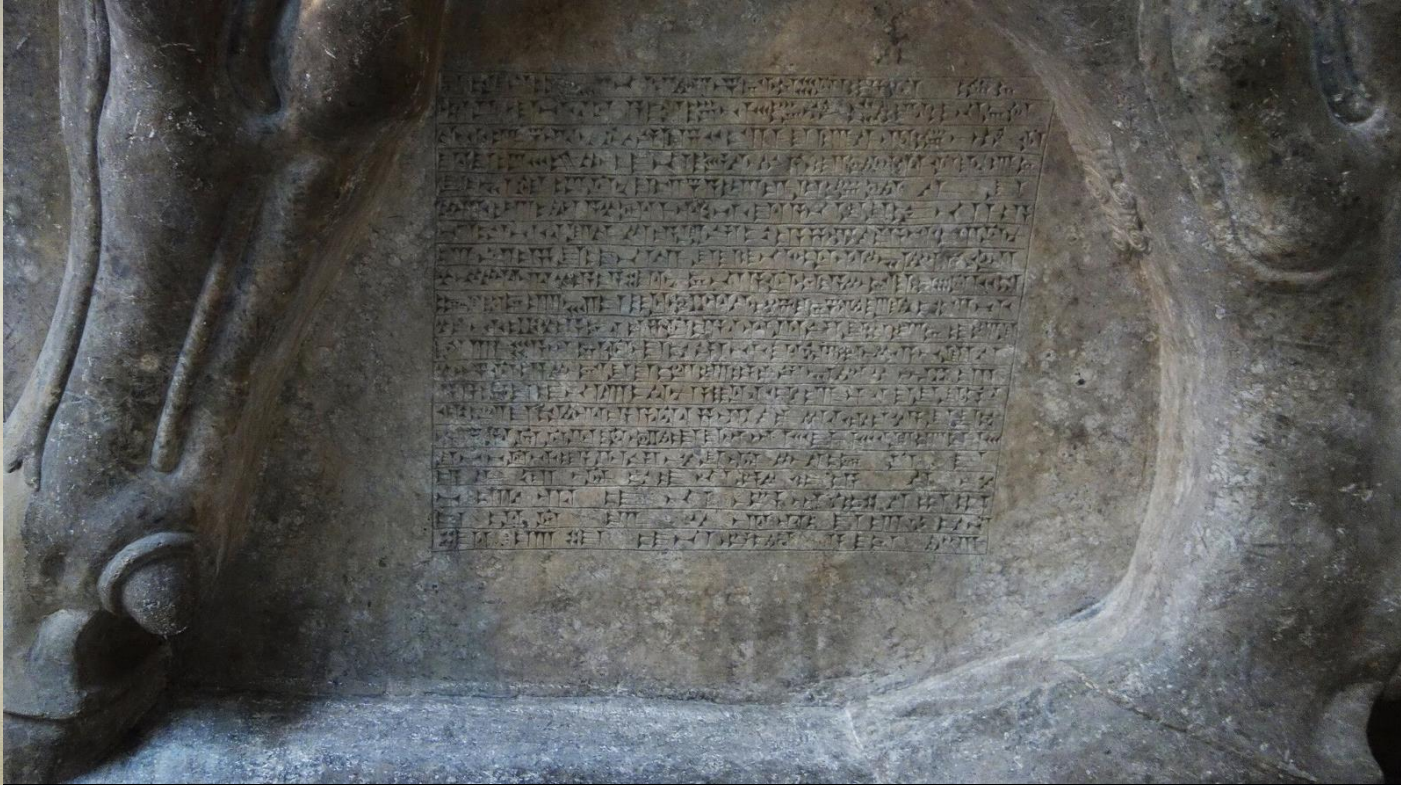


Lamassu, neo-Assyrian, c. 883–859 BCE, gypsum alabaster,
from Nimrud, MET

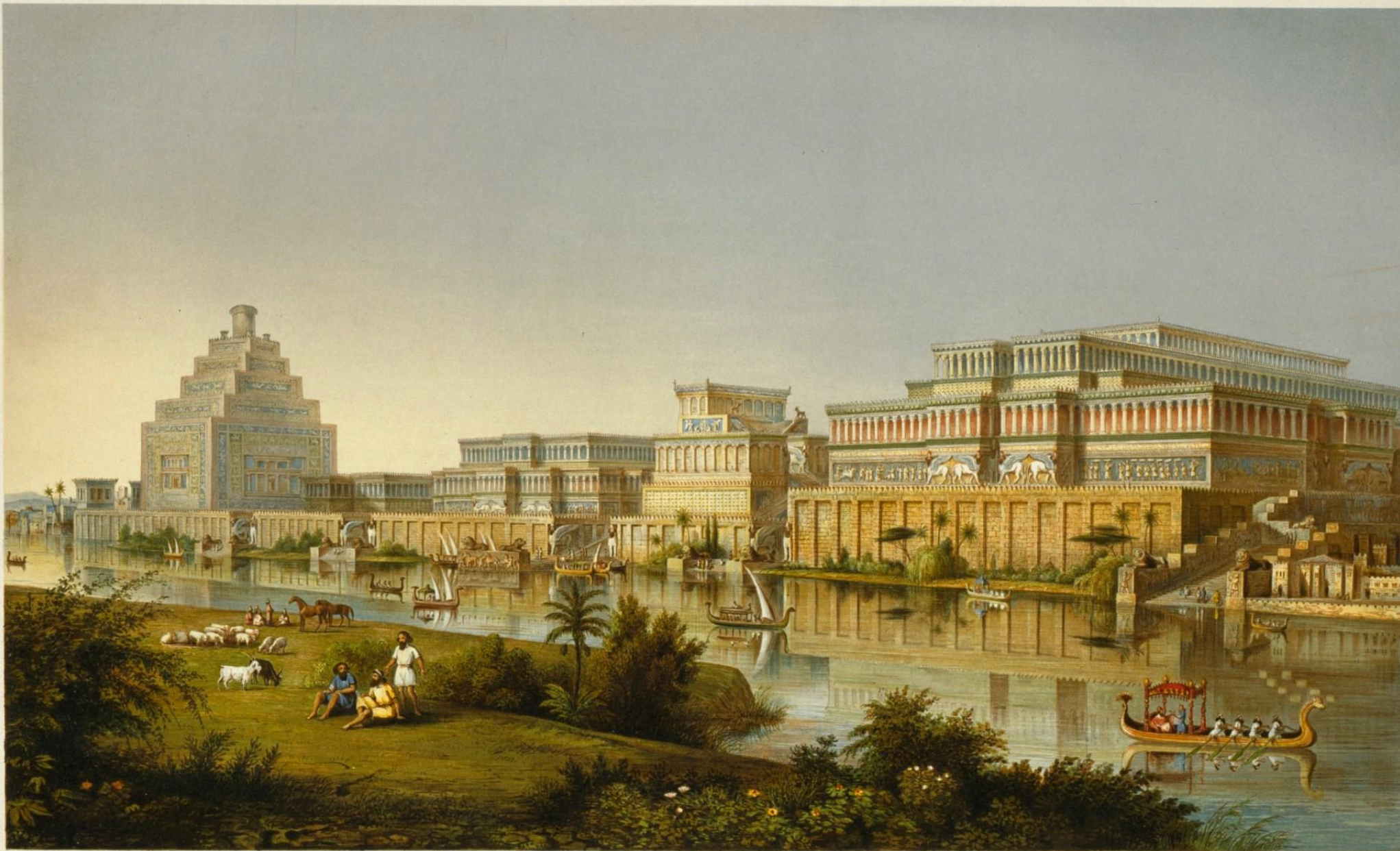




Lamassu, neo-Assyrian, reign of Sargon II, c. 721-705 BCE, from Khorsabad, ancient Dur Sharrukin, Iraq, excavated in 1843-44 / Musée du Louvre, Paris



The standard inscription



Baynes, del.

L. Gruner, dir.

Winckelmann & Sons, lith.

Plate 1 - The Palaces of Nimroud Restored
From a Sketch by James Fergusson, Esq.

*The Palaces of Nimrud
restored, 1853, after
James Fergusson*



Relief panels, Assyrian, from the Northern Palace in Nimrud, ca. 883–859 BCE, Metropolitan Museum of Art

Tracking a trail of historical obliteration: ISIS trumpets destruction of Nimrud

By Susannah Cullinane, Hamdi Alkhshali and Mohammed Tawfeeq, CNN

9 minute read · Updated 8:43 PM EDT, Mon April 13, 2015



ISIS USES BULLDOZERS AND EXPLOSIVES TO BLOW UP ANCIENT CITY



Video Ad Feedback





How ISIS Makes Millions From Stolen Antiquities

Published Apr 06, 2016 at 9:50 PM EDT

Updated Jun 03, 2016 at 10:15 AM EDT

Opinion | International | Apr 13, 2020

ISIS the Art Dealer

Daniel Kees



Stronger regulations are needed to combat antiquities trafficking that finances terrorist activity.

Opinion: How ISIS Funds Terror Through Black Market Antiquities Trade

BY RUSSELL HOWARD
OCTOBER 27, 2014 11:17 AM



A soldier stands guard near the remains of Hatra, Iraq on June 22, 2013. Photo via Xinhua/ZUMAPRESS



Ivory panels ca. 800 BCE, from Fort Shalmaneser, Neo-Assyrian, Phoenician, MET



Relief depicting Ashurbanipal and his queen in a garden. The head of Ashurbanipal's enemy hangs from a tree on the far left, Nineveh, Iraq, ca. 645–640 BCE



Ashurbanipal, hunting lions, gypsum relief, North Palace of Nineveh (Iraq), c. 645-635 BCE / British Museum, London



FIGURE 16

Attributes of royalty

As shown in *Relief of King Ashurnasirpal II* (detail, image 19)

Distinctive headdress

Activities, such as the performance of rituals

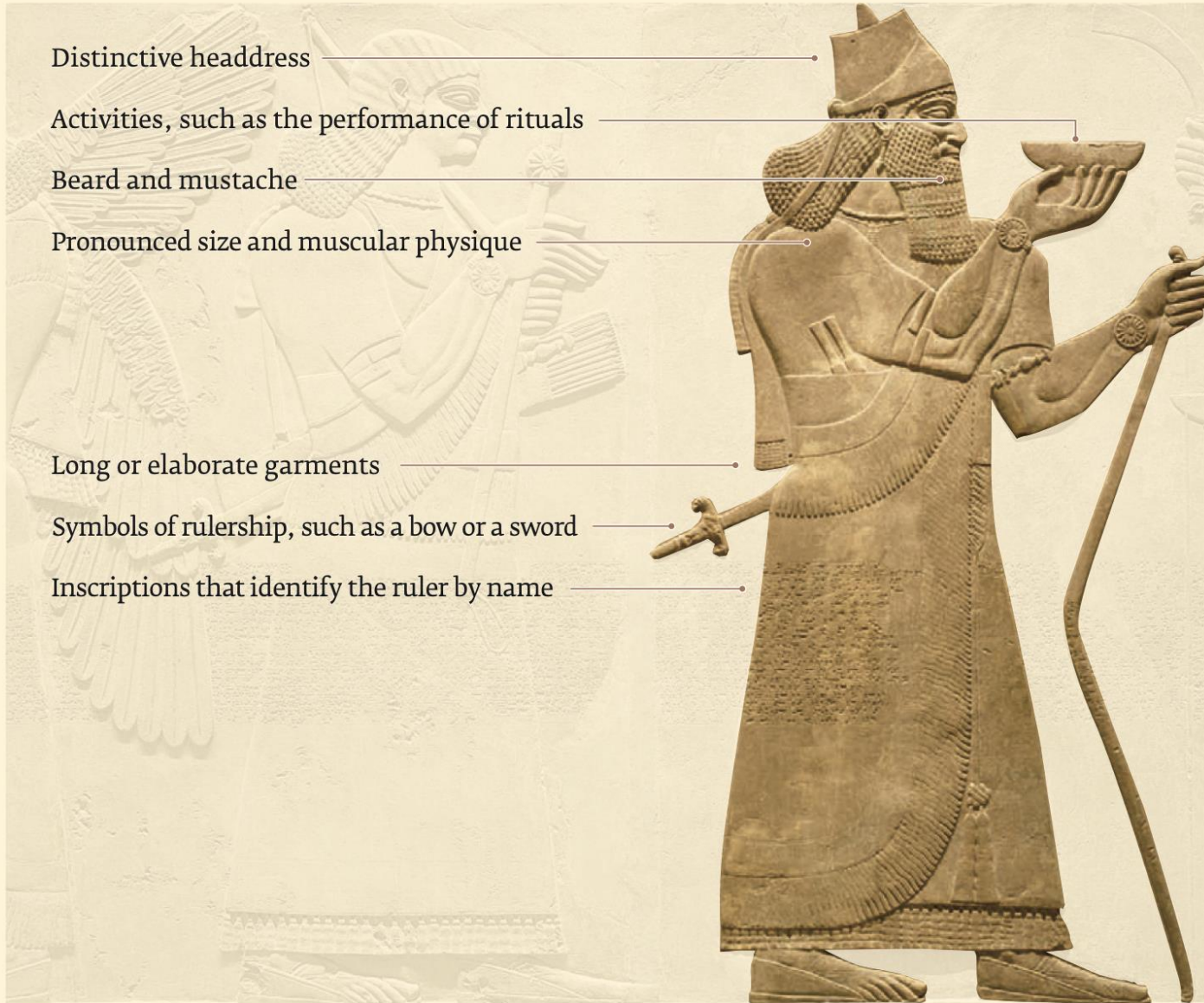
Beard and mustache

Pronounced size and muscular physique

Long or elaborate garments

Symbols of rulership, such as a bow or a sword

Inscriptions that identify the ruler by name



Relief from King's gate, Hattusa, Hittite, ca. 1350–1200 BC

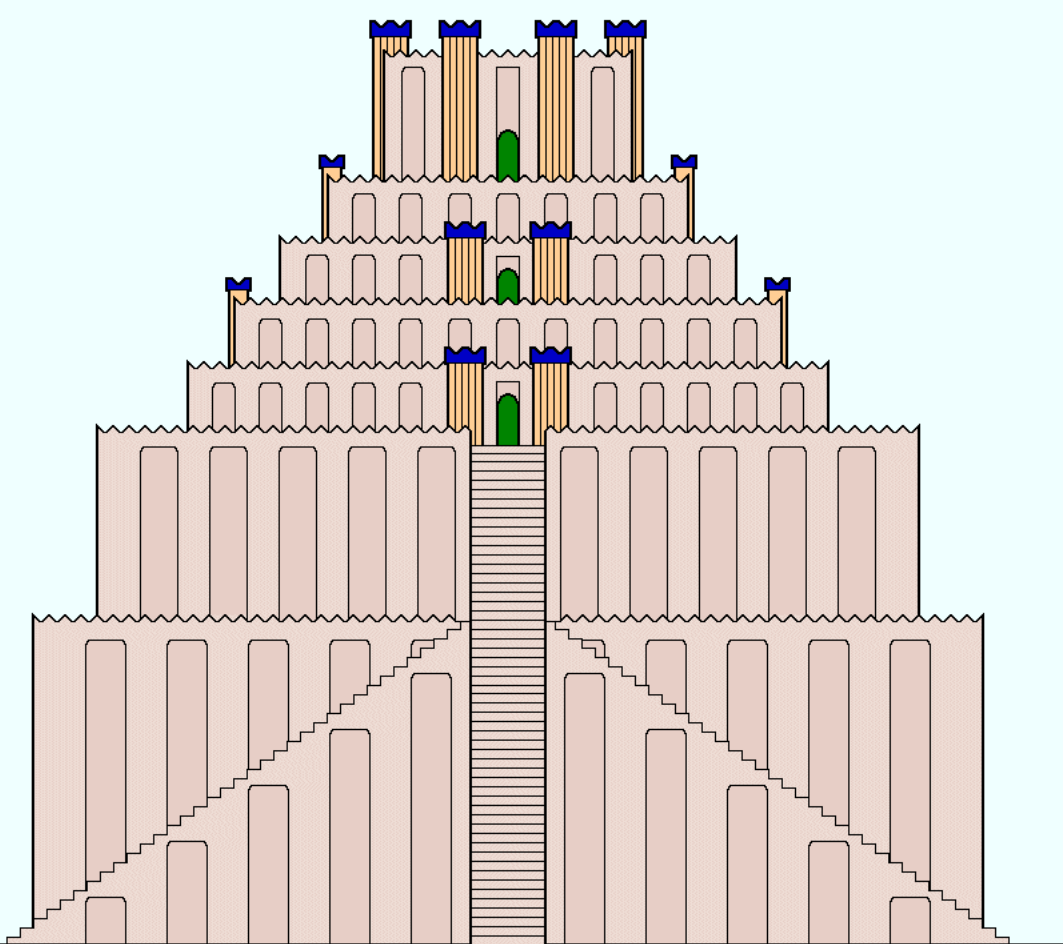


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Babylon



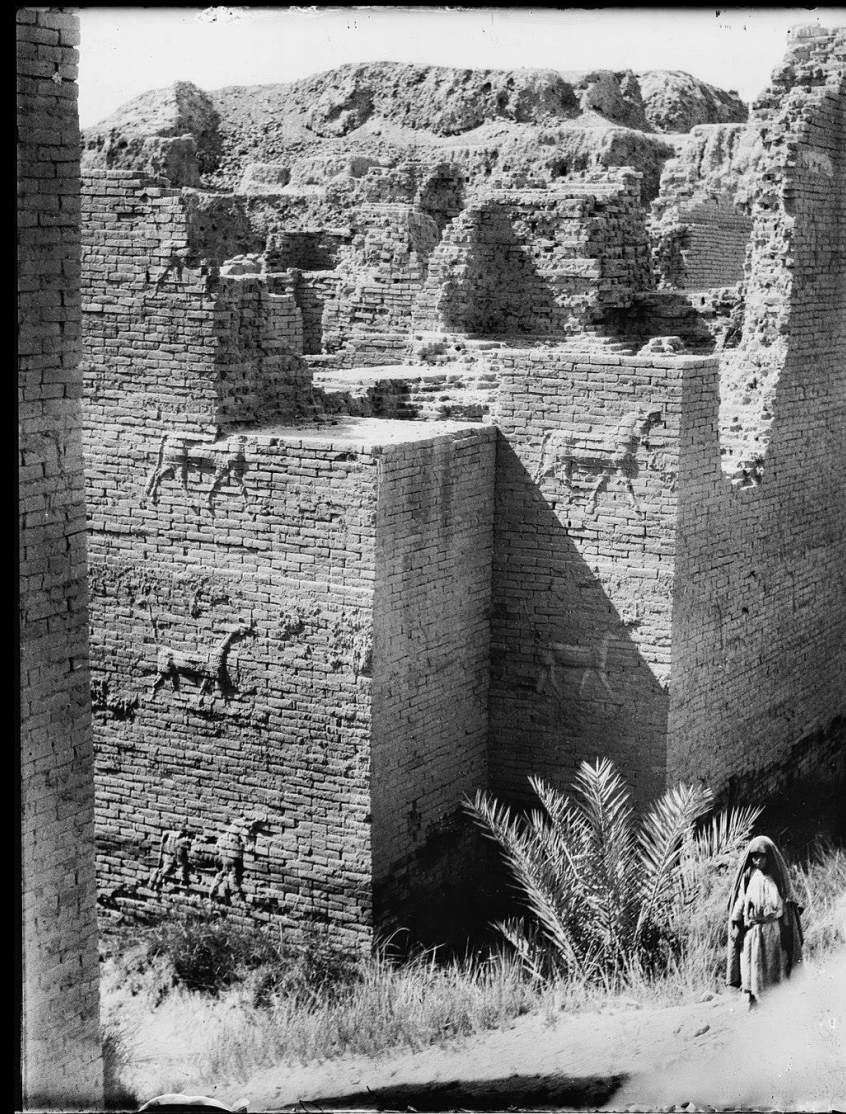


Ziggurat of Etemenanki, graphic reconstruction,
Likely built or expanded by Nebuchadnezzar II
(605–562 BCE)

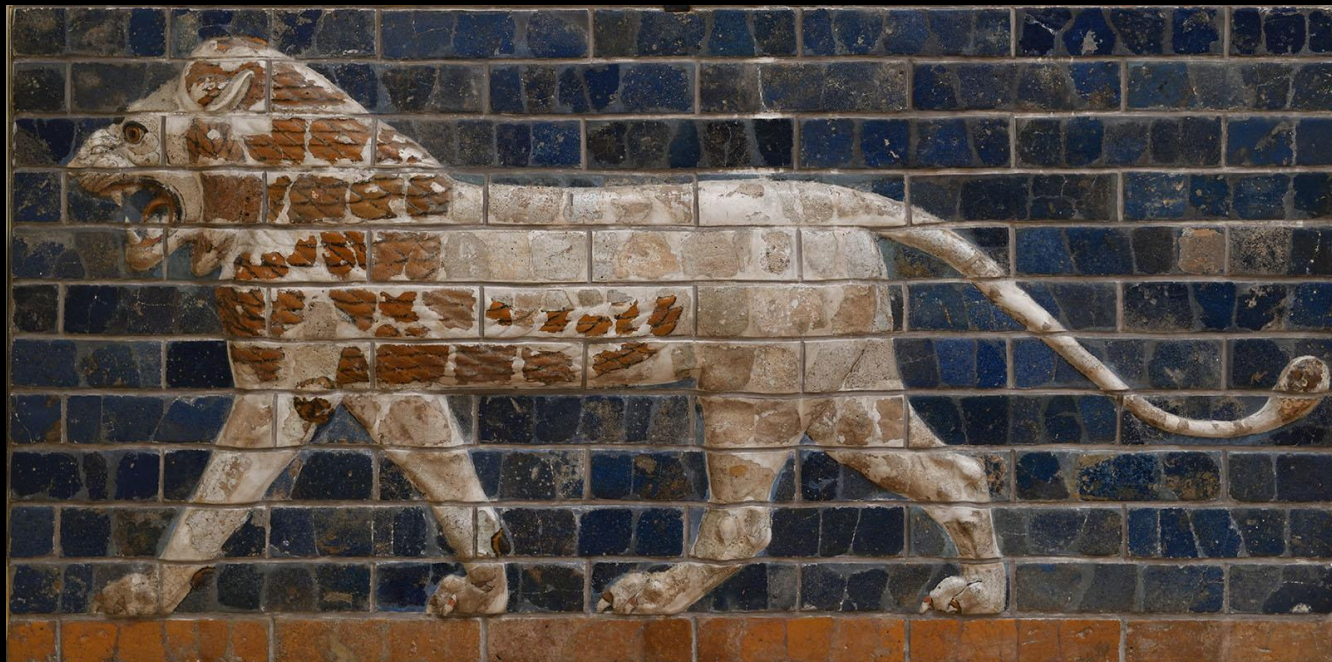
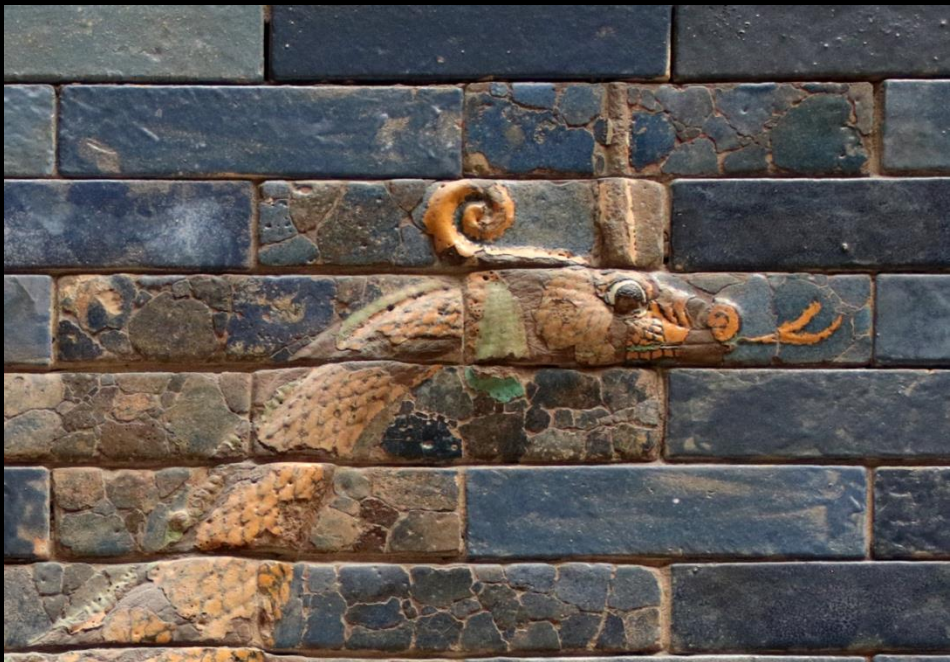


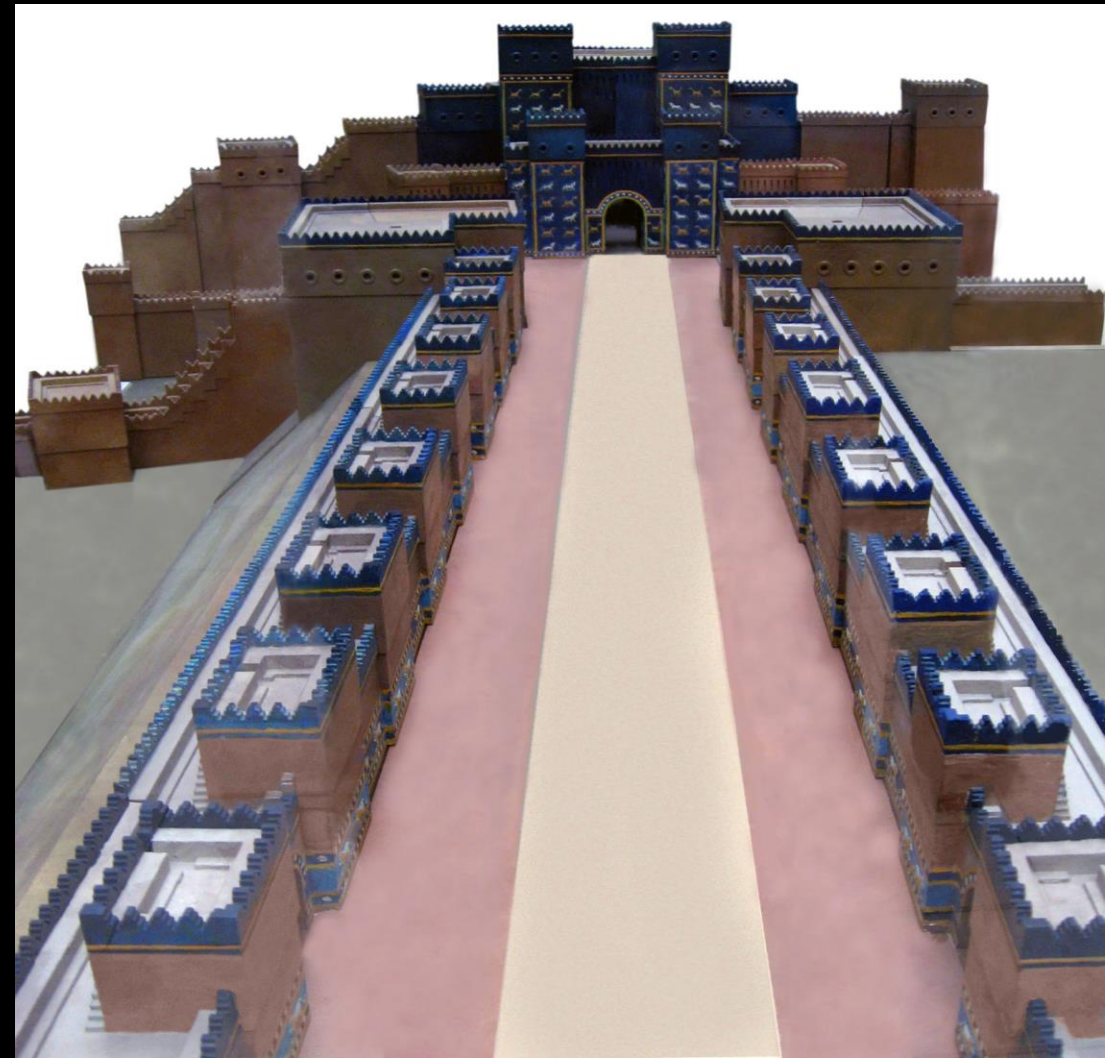
Pieter Bruegel the Elder, *Tower of Babel*, 1563, Kunsthistorische
Museum Vienna





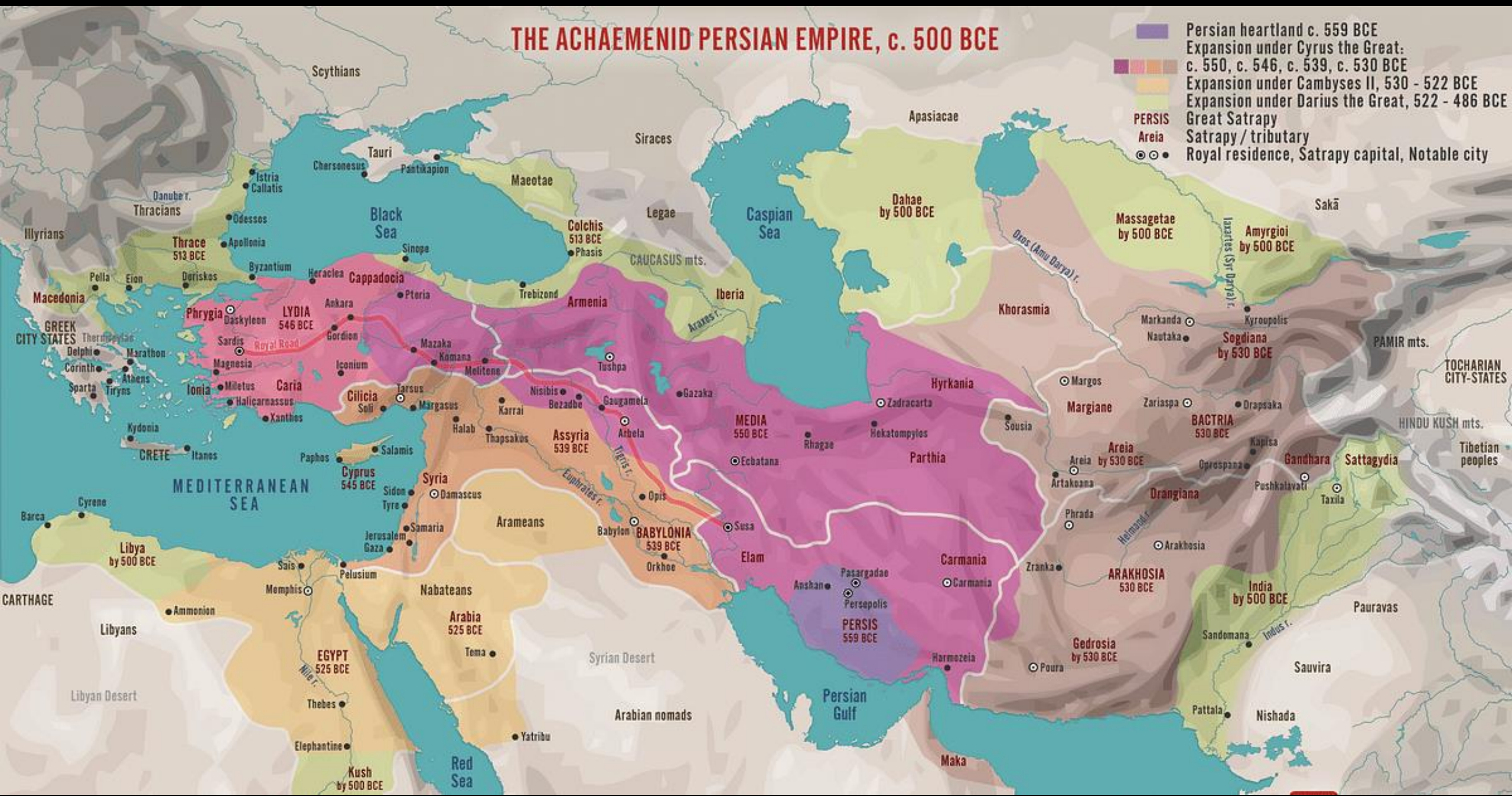
The remains of the Ishtar Gate at the beginning of the excavations, Babylon, 1902
© Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Vorderasiatisches Museum, Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft





THE ACHAEMENID PERSIAN EMPIRE, c. 500 BCE

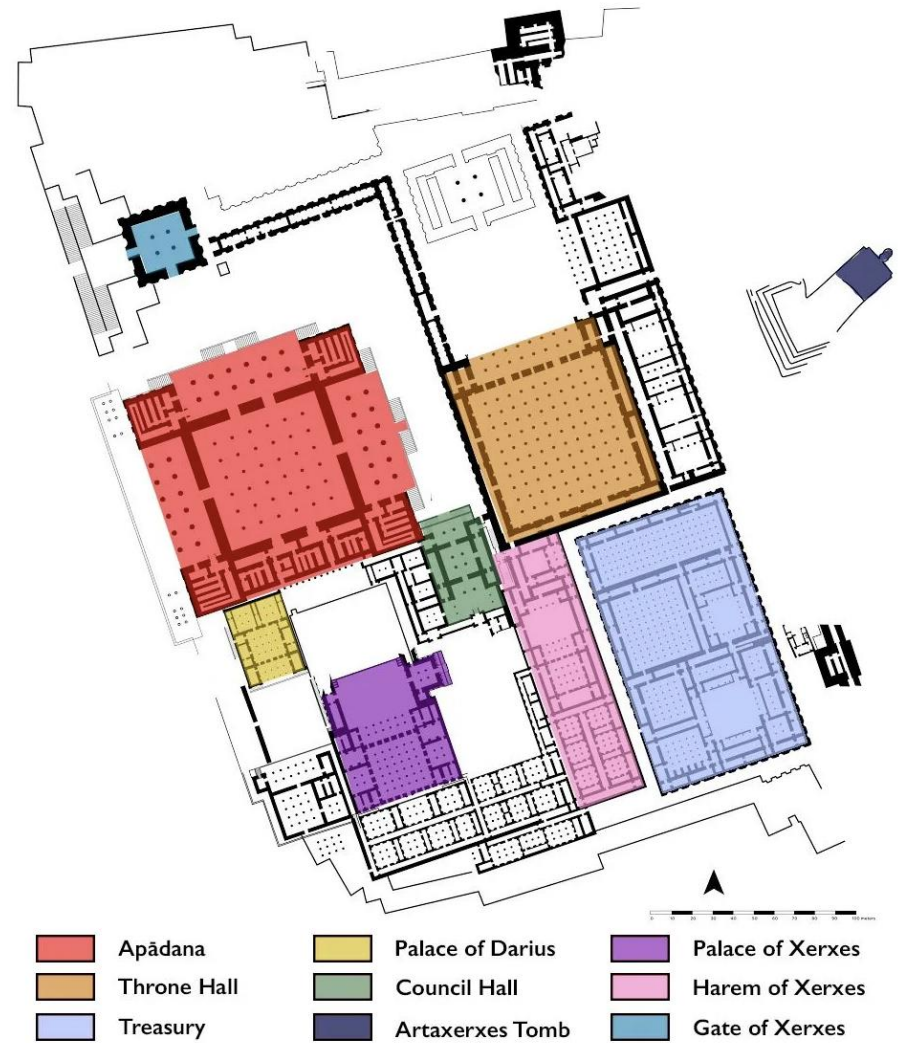
- Persian heartland c. 559 BCE
- Expansion under Cyrus the Great:
 - c. 550, c. 546, c. 539, c. 530 BCE
- Expansion under Cambyses II, 530 - 522 BCE
- Expansion under Darius the Great, 522 - 486 BCE
- PERSIS
- Area
- Satrapy
- tributary
- Royal residence, Satrapy capital, Notable city





Kylix depicting a Greek slaying a Persian, by the Triptolemos painter, 5th century BCE, National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh

Persepolis



- | | | |
|---|--|--|
|  Apādana |  Palace of Darius |  Palace of Xerxes |
|  Throne Hall |  Council Hall |  Harem of Xerxes |
|  Treasury |  Artaxerxes Tomb |  Gate of Xerxes |



Gate of All nations, (also Gate of Xerxes),
ca. 490–480 BCE, ruins of Persepolis, Iran





Monumental stairway leading to Apadana, Persepolis, ca. 500–490 BCE





Column from the Apadana of
Susa / Musée du Louvre, Paris





Griffin, Glazed bricks panel
from the Palace (Apadana)
of Darius, Susa, west
courtyard of the palace, 522-
486 BCE
Paris, Musée du Louvre



Depiction of guards from the Apadana in Susa, 522-486 BCE, Berlin, Pergamon Museum

Egyptian statue of Achaemenid Emperor Darius the Great as Pharaoh of the Twenty-seventh Dynasty of Egypt; 522–486 BCE; greywacke; height: 2.46 m; National Museum of Iran (Teheran)





Fragment of a Wall Decoration from the Palace of Xerxes, gray limestone, 53x43,6 cm, 486-465 BCE, Persepolis / Cleveland Art Museum





Vessel Terminating in the Forepart of a Leonine Creature
Achaemenid period, ca. 600–500 b.c. Iran
Gold; H. 6 3/4 in. (17 cm), MET

