Introduction to the Ancient Near East

M1-01 Map: The Ancient Near East
M1-01a Map: The Ancient Near East; n.b. Hit-Samarra line
M1-02 Mountain valleys in northern Mesopotamia
M1-03 Contour map: Southern Mesopotamia
M1-04 Delta: marsh and palm trees
M1-05 Delta of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, as seen from space
M1-06 Junction of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers
M1-07 Flooded field in southern Mesopotamia
M1-08 Map: Mesopotamia
M1-09 Tells in Al-Jazirah
M1-09a Map: rainfall levels in Mesopotamia and Syria
M1-10 Drawing: a nineteenth-century ship in a storm on the Euphrates
M1-11 Tigris Valley: irrigated fields
M1-12 Mesopotamian irrigation: irrigated fields
M1-13 Assyrian relief showing their method of irrigation (shaduf), from Sennacherib’s palace in Nineveh
M1-14 Drawing of Assyrian irrigation
M1-15 Canal in Iraq
M1-16 Parallel canals in southern Mesopotamia
M1-17 Salinized soil in southern Iraq
M1-17a Drawing: man plowing field, with seed funnel
M1-18 Desert west of Babylon
M1-19 Map: Mesopotamia
M1-20 Archaeologists collecting artifacts and planning positions at a site
M1-21 Pot: Jemdet Nasr (late Uruk), ca. 3000 BCE
M1-22 Cylinder Seal: Early Dynastic III
Mesopotamian Prehistory

M1-25 Map: The Ancient Near East, 9000-2000 BCE
M1-26 Map: Spread of agriculture, before 9000-3000 BCE
M1-27 Evolution of Wheat
M1-28 Neolithic flints and potsherds: sharp-butted axes, incised potsherds, European
M1-29 Jericho: long shot of tell
M1-30 Map: Neolithic Sites in the Near East
M1-31 Jericho: aerial view of site
M1-32 Jericho: map
M1-33 Mudbricks
M1-34 Mudbricks being made
M1-35 Mudbricks drying
M1-36 Modern mudbrick houses
M1-37 Jericho fortification wall, Neolithic, 6" thick, 20' high, mortarless
M1-38 Jericho: Tower/Fortress (color)
M1-39 Jericho: Tower/Fortress (b/w, with caption)
M1-40 Bitumen boat
M1-41 Bitumen shell relief
M1-42 Plastered skull from Jericho
M1-43 Figurines, from Ain Ghazal, Neolithic, plaster, 6750-6250 BCE
M1-44 Çatal-Hüyük, site: houses (long view); area is ca. 25 square meters, ca. 1000 households total (?5000 total population). It is not known whether there were city walls or not.
M1-45 Çatal-Hüyük, Map
M1-46 Çatal-Hüyük, site: houses (close-up)
M1-47 Çatal-Hüyük: reconstruction (drawing)
M1-48 Çatal-Hüyük: Leopard painted on plaster, n.b. it was re-plastered often and repainted at least seven times
M1-49 Çatal-Hüyük: bull fresco
M1-50 Çatal-Hüyük: bull fresco, drawing
M1-51 Çatal-Hüyük: bull shrine, reconstruction
M1-52 Çatal-Hüyük: bull shrine, reconstruction
M1-53 Çatal-Hüyük: statuette of birth goddess giving birth seated on leopard throne, full figure, side view
M1-54 Çatal-Hüyük: statuette of birth goddess, front view
M1-55 Çatal-Hüyük: Umm Dabaghiyah
M1-56 Map: Southern Mesopotamia
M1-57 Chronological Chart of the Ancient Near East (7000-1500 BCE)
M1-58 Early Ubaid jar, from Tell Arpachiyah
M1-59 Statue of bull, Ubaid
M1-60 Warka temple
M1-60a Temple at Eridu: diagram of architectural evolution over time
M1-61 Palace facade on cylinder seal: impression pressed into tablet from the reign of
Tiglath-Pileser I, Middle Assyrian; n.b. important in reconstructing temple facades
M1-62 Ubaid bowl: latest style, crescent patterns, from grave at Ur, ca. 23 cm. diameter
M1-63 Diagram of pottery: Ubaid styles
M1-64 Incense burner, in shape of a house, from Al-Ubaid
M1-65 Bitumen Boat
M1-66 Lizard-Headed statuettes
M1-67 Lizard-Headed statuette, n.b. clay pellets on shoulders
M1-70 Heads of lizard-headed statuettes
M1-71 Anubis statue
M1-71a Hassuna artifacts (drawings)
M1-72 Early Hassuna vase: mid-7th mill., with herring-bone pattern
M1-73 Pottery: Samarra ware, ca. 5500 BCE
M1-74 Samarra bowl: from Tell Hassuna, n.b. repaired in antiquity
M1-75 Max Mallowan supervising a dig at Nimrud
M1-76 Pottery: Halafian diagram, Tell Arpachiyah
M1-77 2 Pots: Halafian
M1-78 Map: Halafian culture
M1-79 Halafian female statuette
M1-80 Tell Arpachiyah statue ca. 5000 BCE, n.b. exaggerated sex organs
M1-81 Bowl: Arpachiyah, Northern Iraq, Halaf, 5000-4500 BCE, diameter 29 cm.
M1-82 Pottery: Halafian bowl, n.b. purple color
M1-83 Pottery: hand-shaped, from Tell Arpachiyah
M1-84 Copper Tools
M1-85 Pottery bowl: Ubaid, Ur, ca. 4000 BCE
M1-86 Timeline: 5000-1600 BCE
M1-87 Aerial photo: Uruk
M1-88 Diagram of settlement patterns
M1-89 Map: Uruk, n.b. walls built by Gilgamesh
M1-96 Clay tokens
M1-97 Early clay tablet: text is numbers only (?)
M1-98 Early pictographic cuneiform tablets, from Tell Brak
M1-99 Cylinder seal: early steatite, ca. 2900 BCE
M1-100 Cylinder seals
M1-101 Drawing of person wearing a cylinder seal
M1-102 Cylinder seal: close-up
M1-103 Crystal lens (?) or possibly inlay for furniture
M1-104 Cylinder seal: Proto-literate, long-necked beasts, necks intertwined three times
M1-105 Uruk: Stone vase, Jemdet Nasr, 3200 BCE
M1-106 Reed huts: southern Iraq
M1-107 Cylinder seal impression, Jemdet Nasr: goats and reed hut
M1-108 Reed hut
M1-109 Drawing based on cylinder seal, late Uruk (end of 4th mill.): reed huts, temple herd. Ringed posts are symbols of goddess?
M1-110 Reed bundles, modern photograph
M1-111 Cuneiform tablet, from Ur, ca. 2900-2600 BCE: records of deliveries of barley and meal to a temple (b/w)
M1-112 Early clay tablet
M1-113 Drawing of tablet from Jemdet Nasr Period
M1-114 Early clay tablet: account (with translation of text)
M1-115 Warka Vase, from Uruk, alabaster
M1-116 Warka Vase (both sides)
M1-117 Warka Vase: naked priests (long shot)
M1-118 Warka Vase: naked priests (close-up)
M1-119 Warka Vase: top panel, goddess Inanna, with symbols
M1-120 Warka Vase: drawing of whole vase
M1-121 Cylinder seal: drinking from bibru at banquet
M1-122 “Lady of Uruk” and “Little King,” both from Uruk

Egyptian Prehistory

E1-01 Nile at sunset
E1-02 Map: Egypt
E1-03 Nile delta, from space
E1-04 Map: Ancient Egypt
E1-04a Colossi of “Memnon” (Amenhotep III) during flood: lithograph by Roberts, opposite Luxor.
E1-04b Map: Predynastic sites
E1-04c Map: Egypt, with chronology
E1-05 Flints: hand axes, Paleolithic (before 100,000 BCE), from Thebes
E1-06 Neolithic flint scraper, used to shape shafts of arrows and spears in style typical of Thebes
E1-07 Egyptian statuette, ivory, eyes inlaid with lapis lazuli, Predynastic, 5th mill. BCE
E1-08 Hierakonpolis: painted tomb, photo taken in 1899 A.D., burial of upper Egyptian chief, late Predynastic, ca. 3300 BCE
E1-09 Abydos: Sanctuary of Osiris
E1-10 Flint sickle: Badarian sickle blade, n.b. sickle sheen
E1-11 Badarian pot: polished on the textured surface, 4000s BCE, 22.8 cm. high
E1-11a Map: Principal Neolithic sites
E1-11b Examples of Predynastic pottery (drawings)
E1-12 Pottery styles of the Amratian and Gerzean periods
E1-13 Naqada I vase: white-on-red ware, ca. 4000-3600 BCE
E1-14 Naqada I vase (ca. 4000-3600 BCE): man harpooning hippopotamus, Amratian white-on-red ware
E1-15 Amratian male figurine: carved from tusk; amulet?, n.b. hole in top to string a cord through
E1-16 Gerzean Vase: Naqada II
E1-17 Gerzean stoneware, n.b. fine stonework, precursor of OK stonework
E1-18 Naqada II pot: painted to look like stoneware, ca. 3400 BCE
E1-19 Flints: pressure-flaked, ca. 3200 BCE
E1-20 Naqada II vase: ca. 3500 BCE, multi-oared boat
E1-20a Naqada II vase: ca. 3500 BCE, multi-oared boat, Ballas (b/w)
E1-21 Naqada II vase, multi-oared boat
E1-22 Naqada II: pre-dynastic burial, naturally desiccated, ca. 3200 BCE
E1-23 Gerzean knife handle
E1-24 Gerzean comb handle
E1-25 Naqada II palette: siltstone, with birdheads, 3600-3200 BCE
E1-26 Early palette, with ring to grind cosmetics
E1-27 Metal hoard, n.b. macehead: from cave of Nahal Mishmar, east of Dead Sea, arsenical copper, 3500-3000 BCE, first half of 4th mill.
E1-28 King Den smiting foreigner, ivory, on label for sandals, Dynasty 1, ca. 3000 BCE
E1-29 Pre-dynastic maceheads: 1) Naqada I, el-Mohasne, ca. 4000-3500 BCE; 2) red breccia, pear-shaped, Naqada II, 3500-3100 BC
E1-30 Towns Palette: animals destroying towns, ca. 3100 BCE
E1-31 King Scorpion Macehead: 10" high, king digging foundation of building?
E1-32 Diagram: Crowns of Egypt
E1-33 King Scorpion Macehead: diagram
E1-34 Map: Egyptian nomes
E1-35 Narmer Palette, obverse: Narmer routing the enemy, ca. 3000 BCE, 25 inches high, n.b. he wears the domed crown of Upper Egypt
E1-36 Serekh of Raneb from Mitrahina, Dynasty 2, ca. 2850 BCE, 1 meter high
E1-37 Narmer Palette, obverse
E1-38(a/b) Narmer Palette, reverse (close-up of top [E1-38a]; close-up of bottom [E1-38b])
E1-38c Cylinder seals: proto-literate, with long-necked animals, necks intertwined once.
E1-39 Horus Hawkhead: gold, from Hierakonpolis
E1-39a Seth (twice): with Tuthmosis III drawing his bow against Egypt’s external enemies, Karnak, drawing of wall painting (left); adored by deputy foreman, late 19th Dynasty, ca. 1200 BCE (right)

Dynasty 1, page 1 (Narmer, Aha, Djer)

**Egyptian Chronology**

E1-40 King Den at Sed Festival
E1-41 Djoser at Sed Festival: photograph of relief
E1-42 Djoser at Sed Festival: drawing
E1-43 Egyptian hieroglyphic symbol for “eternity”
E1-44 Seti Frieze, Abydos, ca. 1280 BCE
E1-45 Cartouche of Amenemhet I
E1-46 Palermo Stone, 5th Dynasty. Numbers in boxes below each year indicate height of inundation. Includes major events of each year.
E1-47 Painted relief: harvesting of papyrus plants
E1-48 Relief: making of papyrus sheets (top: making strips; bottom: pounding strips into
Section Two: Sumer and the Old Kingdom

Sumer I

M2-01 Map: Sumerian city-states (with time line)
M2-01a Chart of languages in the Ancient Near East
M2-01b Sumerian King list
M2-02 Cuneiform Tablet: Atrahasis epic, with flood passage
M2-03 Relief fragment: flood, from Shuppurak, ED IIIA (2600-2500 BCE); Shuppurak was the city of the Flood according to Mesopotamian tradition.
M2-03a Kish: later Neo-Babylonian temples, built by Nebuchadnezzar II. Original walls, 5.6 meters high, n.b. recessed facades.
M2-03b Map: Ancient coastline of the Persian Gulf
M2-04 Nippur: ruins
M2-05 Scarlet ware: Khafaje
M2-06 Scarlet ware vase with metopes and triglyphs, ED I; rare depiction of humans
M2-07 Ziggurat at Nippur
M2-08 Male figurine: from Square Temple in Tel Asmar, praying worshiper?
M2-08a Diagram of the Sin Temple (II/V), Khafaje
M2-09 Cylinder seal
M2-09a Cylinder seal: ED IIIA, n.b. interlocked figures.
M2-10 Cylinder seal: ED IIIA, n.b. crossing figures (lions attack bull and bison); from Royal Graves, ca. 2600 B.C.
M2-11 Abu statuette(s): Khafaje statuettes, color photograph
M2-12 Abu statuette(s): close-up of fringed hems
M2-13 Standard of Ur: close-up of King in *kaunakes*
M2-14 Statue: man with square beard
M2-15 Abu statuette(s): close-up of eyes
M2-16 Abu statuette(s)
M2-17 Abu statuette: close-up
M2-18 Greek vase: Apollo and Artemis libating

Sumer II

M2-18a Comparison of city sizes in antiquity
M2-19 Gilgamesh: relief
M2-20 Cuneiform tablet: Epic of Gilgamesh
M2-21 Khafaje: Oval Temple
M2-22 Khafaje: door panel of Oval temple, ca. 2500 B.C., depiction of sheep and goats
M2-23 Khafaje: copper statue
M2-24 lost-wax technique: explanation and drawing
M2-24a Statue base: naked figurine from Northern Iraq; hollow cast copper (very difficult); hero (cf. cylinder seals) inscription: dedication of Naram-Sin.
M2-25 Statue of priest: Stone, Tell Al-Ubaid, ED III
M2-25a Reconstruction/drawing (color): Facade of ziggurat of Tell al-Ubaid. Temple of Ninhursag on top, ca. 2500 B.C.
M2-25b Pillar from temple at Al-'Ubaied, ca. 2500 B.C.: tree trunk coated with stones and shells
M2-28 Elamite statuette: Lioness
M2-30 Proto-Elamite cylinder seal: goats and sheep, from Susa
M2-31 Photo of wild sheep
M2-32 Leonard Woolley, excavating
M2-33 Royal Graves of Ur: gold jewelry
M2-34 Royal Graves of Ur: vessels
M2-35 Royal Graves of Ur: helmet of Mes-Kalam-Dug
M2-36 Cylinder seal impression: Pu’abi at banquet, found in her tomb in Royal Graves of Ur
M2-37 Royal Graves of Ur: reconstruction
M2-38 Royal Graves of Ur: reconstruction of death scene
M2-39 Royal Graves of Ur: cosmetics in shell
M2-41 Royal Graves of Ur: Queen’s headdress, as found in situ
M2-42 Royal Graves of Ur: Queen in headdress
M2-43 Royal Graves of Ur: lyre (restored)
M2-44 Royal Graves of Ur: lyre, as found in situ
M2-44a Royal Graves of Ur: lyre, close-up of bull’s head (side view)
M2-45 Royal Graves of Ur: lyre, close-up of bull’s head (frontal view)
M2-46 Royal Graves of Ur: dagger and sheath
M2-47 Royal Graves of Ur: goat in tree (2 views). Originally, another was on the other side.
M2-48 Goat eating tree, ivory, furniture inlay, Phoenician, Nimrud, 8th c. BCE
M2-49 Standard of Ur
M2-50 Standard of Ur: both sides
M2-51 Standard of Ur: top register
M2-52 Standard of Ur: bottom register battle
M2-53 Standard of Ur: King with attendants
M2-54 Standard of Ur: Sumerians leading bull on the way to banquet
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M2-55</td>
<td>Standard of Ur: lyre-player</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-56</td>
<td>Royal Graves of Ur: Lyre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-57</td>
<td>Map: trade routes in ED III period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-58</td>
<td>Eannatum: stone plaque, from Telloh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-59</td>
<td>Clay tablet of Lugalzagesi. 2340-2316 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-60</td>
<td>Stele of the Vultures: n.b. curved top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-61</td>
<td>Stele of the Vultures: Infantry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-62</td>
<td>Stele of the Vultures: troops (drawing) infantry phalanx. Naked enemy corpses being trampled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-63</td>
<td>Stele of the Vultures: Enemy corpses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-64</td>
<td>Stele of the Vultures: Ningirsu, with close-up of captives in net.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-65</td>
<td>Graph: humidity as measure of climate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-66</td>
<td>Cylinder seal: Old Babylonian, Tell Asmar, worshiper brings a kid to Shamash. Ishtar is on the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-67</td>
<td>Statue of priest, Tell Asmar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-68</td>
<td>Statue of priest, Khafaje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-69</td>
<td>Statue of sheep, Northern Mesopotamia, ca. 2300 B.C., part of house model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-71</td>
<td>Statue of priestess, Khafaje, side view (black and white); also front view (color)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-72</td>
<td>Telloh stele of Ur-Nanshe: Lagash, ca. 2480 B.C. (color)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-73</td>
<td>Telloh stele (black and white)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-74</td>
<td>Khafaje Plaque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-75</td>
<td>Macehead of Me-salim, Kish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-76</td>
<td>Entemena vase (color and b/w): silver, Entemena was King of Lagash (ca. 2400 B.C.); Ningursu as lion-headed eagle (meaning storm god, “Imdugud bird”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-78</td>
<td>Imdugud bird: copper relief, Ninhursag Temple, Al-Ubaid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-79</td>
<td>Sumerian chariot model (early)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-80</td>
<td>Offering stand in form of house (front view/side view): ED III, ca. 2400 B.C.; from Assur (Ishtar Temple); not incense burner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-82</td>
<td>Cylinder seal with house altar: Akkadian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-83</td>
<td>Gilgamesh with conquered lion: Sargon II, Assyria, 8th c. B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-84</td>
<td>Early tablet, ca. 2348 B.C.: record of payments of grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2-85</td>
<td>Sumerian figurines from Nippur: Ur-Nammu (Sumerian King) carrying mortar to build temple to Enlil, 3rd mill. B.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Old Kingdom Egypt**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E1-04b</td>
<td>Map, with chronology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2-01</td>
<td>Palermo Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2-02</td>
<td>Egyptian graffiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>011</td>
<td>Dynasty 1, page 1 (Narmer, Aha, Djer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2-03</td>
<td>Drawing of ivory label inscription from Naqada: King Aha, with possible citation of name “Menes”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2-04</td>
<td>Map: Egypt (color); close-up of Cairo/Memphis and environs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2-05</td>
<td>Reconstruction/drawing of mastaba Tomb, Naqada, Queen Neithotep: Dynasty I,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ca. 3100 BCE, n.b. palace facade

E2-05a Tomb of King Ka’a at Abydos
012 Dynasty 1, page 2 (Djet, Den, Adjib, Semerkhet, Qaa [Ka’a])
E2-05b Map: Egypt (color)
E2-06 A-group pottery
E2-06a Stele of Peribsen: granite, from his tomb of Abydos, ca. 2700 BCE
E2-07 Statue of Khasekhemuwy: Hierakonpolis, Dynasty 2, 2700 BCE

021 Dynasty 2, page 1(Hetepsekhemwuy, Neba, Ninetjer, Peribsen, Sekhemib, Khasekhm[w]y)
E2-07a Map: Pyramid sites
E2-08 Abydos grave goods: gold lids/bowls, dolomite, ca. 2690 BCE, Dynasty 2. Tomb of Khasekhemuwy
E2-09 Gold bracelet: from Abydos, tomb of Khasekhemuwy
031 Dynasty 3, page 1 (Netjerikhet, Sekhemkhet, Sanakht)
E2-10 Statue of Djoser (color)
E2-11 Famine Stele: inscription of 7-year famine in reign of Djoser; found on island of Sehel, South of Aswan; may have been inscribed in Ptolemaic period (but from OK document?)
E2-12 Statue of Djoser (black and white)
E2-12a Imhotep: bronze statuette
041 Dynasty 4, page 1 (Snef[e]ru)
E2-12b Diagram of family tree of Dynasties 4-5
E2-13 Diagram: genealogy of New Kingdom pharaohs showing brother-sister incest.
E2-14 Statue of Cheops (b/w, color): ivory, 3" high; n.b. only surviving image of Cheops
042 Dynasty 4, page 2 (Khufu, Djedefra, Khafra)
E2-16 Ra: frieze, as Re-Horakhte
E2-17 Obelisk at Karnak
E2-17a Obelisks at Karnak: both in situ (one later was moved to Paris), watercolor of Luxor, painted by Francois Charles Cecile, one of Napoleon’s savants
051 Dynasty 5, page 1 (Userkaf, Sahura, etc.)
061 Dynasty 6, page 1 (Teti, Pepy I, Merenra(t) Nemtyemsaf, Pepy II)
E2-72 Pepy II, as a child with his mother. Alabaster figurine.
E2-73 Pepy II as adult. Alabaster figurine
E2-74 Pepy II as adult: life-size copper statue, hammered over wooden core
E2-75 Prince Ankh-haf: bust, painted limestone, life-size, ca. 2600 BCE
E2-76 Egyptian scribe: ca. 2400 BCE 5th Dynasty governor? High Egyptian officials were schooled as scribes and took pride in writing
E2-77 Stele of Prince Netjer-a-perr: court official of Snefru; also, scribe, judge, “director of missions” (post involved with foreign affairs)
E2-77a OK statuette of dwarf: nmiu (“dwarf”) versus dng (“pygmy”)
E2-78 Statue of a nobleman and his wife: Dynasty 5, Giza; calls himself “Keeper of the King’s Things”; private tomb, n.b. informal embrace (less formal than royal pair)
C-Group pottery
Kermah ware
Egyptian wall relief, Saqqara: victims of famine, ca. 2350 BCE

**Pyramids**

E2-18 Pyramids at Giza: subsidiary pyramids of Mankaura, Dynasty 4, 2581-2503 BCE
E2-19 Pyramid of Chephren
E2-20 Step Pyramid, Saqqara: limestone, long view (with camel)
E2-21 Step Pyramid: closer view
E2-21a Ground plan of Saqqara
E2-22 Step Pyramid: model
E2-23 Step Pyramid, with stones in foreground
E2-24 Mastaba: diagram, OK, private tomb
E2-25 Mastaba: diagram/reconstruction of tombs at Saqqara
E2-25a Plan of Saqqara, underground galleries
E2-25b Mastaba: interior, statue of Meraruka coming through false door
E2-26 Stepped mound: mastaba tomb, Dynasty 1
E2-27 Step Pyramid, with temples in foreground
E2-28 Step Pyramid: diagram of interior, burial chambers in cut-away drawing
E2-29 Step Pyramid: Funerary Complex
E2-30 Step Pyramid, courtyard: Sed complex
E2-31 Step Pyramid, courtyard: reconstruction/diagram with Sed festival court
E2-32 Architect’s sketch, diagram of roof: calculations in hieroglyphics
E2-33 Step Pyramid: reconstruction model
E2-34 Meidum Pyramid, east side(causeway)
E2-35 Meidum Pyramid, east side(causeway), closer shot
E2-36 Stele of Snefru: n.b. paneled motif at base, 4th Dynasty., ca. 2600 BCE
E2-37 Meidum Pyramid: diagram, cut-away showing burial chambers
E2-38 Meidum Pyramid, with slagheap at the bottom of the pyramid
E2-39 Bent Pyramid, Dashur: long shot, b/w
E2-40 Bent Pyramid: diagram of angle
E2-41 Bent Pyramid: close-up, with lower temple in foreground (b/w)
E2-42 Bent Pyramid: diagram, from top
E2-43 Pyramids at Abusir: drawing, with causeway
E2-44 Drawing/reconstruction of lower temple of Bent Pyramid
E2-45 Egyptian stone model of smooth pyramid (Hawara pyramid)
E2-46 Pyramids at Giza, overcast day
E2-47 Pyramids at Giza, aerial photograph
E2-47a View up a pyramid, with climbers who show the size of the blocks.
E2-48 Drawing: building of Pyramids, ground plan laid out
E2-49 Drawing: building of Pyramids, first stones
E2-50 Drawing: building of Pyramids, pattern of laying down stones
E2-51 Drawing: building of Pyramids, slaves dragging stones up ramps
Section Three: The Akkadians and the Middle Kingdom

Akkadians

M3-01  Noah, Ham, Shem and Japeth: medieval French drawing
M3-02  Ishtar
M3-03  Map: Akkadian Empire
M3-04  Ebla, archive room of palace G. Tablets lie where left after sack of the palace. The shelves were burned. Texts are mostly economic records.
M3-05  Philistine Astarte statuettes
M3-06  Naked goddess statuettes
M3-07  Enheduanna
M3-08  Enheduanna, close up
M3-09  Obelisk of Manishtusu
M3-10  Stele of Naram-Sin, celebrating the conquest of the Lullubi in the Zagros Mountains, ca. 2225 BCE
M3-11  Guti Macehead
M3-11a Akkadian Poem of Succession
M3-11b City-Plan of Eshnunna
M3-12  Palace at Tell Asmar: diagram
M3-12a Palace at Tell Asmar: diagram
M3-13  Sargon (or Naram-Sin): bronze bust found in Ishtar temple, Nineveh; cast in lost-wax technique
M3-14  Sargon bust: nose and eyes hacked at by later invaders (2 views)
M3-15  Stele of Naram-Sin: long shot, and close-up of top
M3-17  Statue of multi-horned deity: clay, Ur, ca. 1800-1750 BCE
M3-18  Stele of Naram-Sin: middle shot
M3-19  Akkadian victory stele
M3-20  Akkadian victory stele, nude prisoners, drawing
M3-21  Akkadian victory stele, prisoners relief (close-up)
M3-22  Akkadian cylinder seal: late Akkadian period, 2250-2154 BCE
M3-23  Akkadian cylinder seal: Sargon’s brother with two officials; seal belongs to Kalki (scribe behind the King)
M3-24  Akkadian cylinder seal: horned goats with inscription between horns
M3-25  Akkadian cylinder seal: Etana and eagle
M3-26  Cuneiform text: Legend of Etana, 1st mill. BCE version
M3-27  Akkadian cylinder seal impression: Legend of Etana and eagle. Etana is carried off by an eagle; Akkadian, ca. 2350-2200 BCE, below shepherds, sheepdogs, and man working a churn.
M3-28  Akkadian cylinder seal: Akkadian gods. Sun god cuts out of eastern mountains, ca. 2300 BCE
M3-29  Bust of Akkadian ruler: late 3rd mill. BCE Made of arsenical copper; identity of head unknown. Realism suggests it is a portrait, n.b. found at Nineveh, importance of Akkadians to Assyrians.

Third Dynasty of Ur

M3-30  Gudea of Lagash: statuette
M3-30a  Time line, from Gutian interregnum through the Hittite sack of Babylon (2350-1595 BCE)
M3-31  Cylinder seal: 3rd dynasty of Ur. Hashhamer, King greets Hashhamer (governor of the city of Ishkon-Sin) who is introduced by two goddesses, ca. 2112-2095 BCE; n.b. this is the first Sumerian text ever published (1820 AD).
M3-32  Statuette of Ur-Ningirsu, son of Gudea: Neo-Sumerian, chlorite, 11.4 cm high
M3-33  Figurine of Ur-Ningirsu: diorite. Son/successor of Gudea, late 2100's BCE
M3-34  Gudea statuette: headless, side view of inscription on skirt.
M3-35  Gudea statuette: with flowing water
M3-36  Gudea statuette
M3-37  Gudea statuette: hands clasped, diorite, ca. 2100 BCE  The bottom part of this statue is missing.
M3-38  Gudea statuette, head
M3-39  Stele of Gudea of Lagash
M3-40  Topographical Map of Nippur; also, ziggurat, ca. 2100 BCE, built by Ur-Nammu
M3-41  Cuneiform text: “Uruk was smitten...”  Text covers from Ur-Nammu to Ibi-Sin.
M3-42  Four-sided clay block, ca. 1820 BCE
M3-43  Lady of Ur, ca. 1900 BCE: stone statue of woman worshiper, n.b. paint was unusually well preserved
M3-44  Aerial shot of Ur, with ziggurat
M3-45  Bricks with stamped inscription of Ur-nammu, 2112-2095 BCE
M3-46  Ur-Nammu bricks with inscription, “ For Inanna his lady, Ur-Nammu the mighty man, King of Ur, King of Sumer and Akkad, has built her temple.”
M3-47  Foundation figurine
M3-48  Ur-Nammu figurine: copper, man with basket of bricks on his head
M3-49  Map: Sites of Ur-Nammu’s ziggurats
M3-50  Ziggurat of Ur, 23rd c. BCE: long view across desert
M3-51  Ziggurat of Ur, (closer) long view across desert
M3-52  Ziggurat of Ur: long view, with wall and buildings in foreground
M3-53  Ground plan of sacred district in Ur
M3-54  Ziggurat of Ur: staircase, long view
M3-55  Ziggurat of Ur: reconstruction/drawing
M3-56  Cylinder seal, with depiction of ziggurat from Babylon, 9th-8th c. BCE
M3-57  Drawing of relief: from palace of Assurbanipal, Nineveh. Representation of ziggurat, in Elam (Susa?), n.b. horned shrine. Original relief was lost in 1854 when raft was sunk by thieves.
M3-58  Ziggurat of Ur: reconstruction/drawing (color).
M3-59  Ziggurat of Ur: staircase, close-up
M3-60  Ziggurat of Ur: drainage holes, n.b. Woolley’s reconstruction of Sumerian ziggurat to 2nd tier
M3-61  Cylinder seal: ziggurat, Assyrian, 9th-8th or 12th c. BCE
M3-62  Stele of Ur-Nammu: full view, with drawing of detail at top: goddess pouring water from the sky
M3-63  Stele of Ur-Nammu: close-up, color.
M3-64  Stele of Ur-Nammu: close-up, b/w, with text
M3-65  Dedication stele of Shulgi
M3-66  Map: Third Dynasty of Ur
M3-67  Graph: Applications of Writing
M3-68  Ibbi-Sin of Ur: seal impression
M3-69  Ibbi-Sin of Ur: cylinder seal, seal of Aham-arshi, (scribe) being led to Ibbi-Sin (2038-2004 BCE ) by a goddess
**Middle Kingdom Egypt**

E3-01  Funerary stele of Neferyu (“Chancellor” or “Sole companion of the King”), Dynasty 8

071-101  Dynasties 7-10, page 1

111  Dynasty 11, page 1 (Sehertawy Intef, Wahankh Intef, Nakhtnebtepnefer Intef)

E3-01a  Beni Hasan: cliff tombs built by nomarchs, Dynasties 11/12, long view from Nile

E3-01b  Beni Hasan: cliff tombs, entrance

E3-01c  Graph: Development of the Egyptian language

E3-01d  Mentuhotep I: limestone statue, n.b. wearing crown of Upper Egypt

112  Dynasty 11, page 2 (Mentuhoteps)

E3-02  Mentuhotep I: stone statue

E3-03  Mentuhotep II: painted relief, funeral complex at Deir el-Bahri

E3-04  Mentuhotep II: painted relief, from his cult-temple at Deir el-Bahri, wearing the red crown of Lower Egypt

E3-05  Drawing: Buhen Gate, ca. 1950 BCE at 2nd cataract, n.b. recessed gate

E3-06  Deir el-Bahri: Mentuhotep’s and Hatshepsut’s funerary complexes

E3-07  Map: Thebes

E3-07a  Ground plan of Mentuhotep’s Mortuary Temple (left); also, Hatshepsut’s Mortuary Temple (right)

E3-08  Reconstruction/drawing of Mentuhotep’s funerary complex, n.b. without pyramid

E3-09  Reconstruction/drawing of funerary complex, n.b. with pyramid on top

E3-10  Papyrus: Book of the Dead (NK), opening of the mouth ceremony. From papyrus of Hunefer, n.b. far right is the funerary chapel with pyramid roof

E3-11  Mentuhotep II: seated, black-skinned statue, sandstone, 2 views; also, detail of head, wearing red crown (Lower Egypt)

E3-14  Punt relief: Egyptian soldiers on ships to Punt

E3-15  Punt relief: Date palms

E3-16  Punt relief: Queen

E3-17  Excreration text: drawing

121  Dynasty 12, page 1 (Amenemhet I)

E3-18  Karnak: Pavilion for Sed festival of Senwosret I, 12th Dynasty. Used to store god Amun’s boat

E3-19  Karnak: Great Court

E3-20  Karnak: sacred lake

122  Dynasty 12, page 2 (Sesostris I, Amenemhet II)

E3-21  Colossus of Sesostris I, Karnak

E3-22  Statue of Sesostris I (full view): wooden, striding, in white crown (Upper Egypt), 56 cm. high, found in Lisht pyramid. N.b. delicacy of execution not found in stone statuary. Made of 16 pieces of wood fitted together. Kilt is made of plaster.

E3-23  Statue of Sesostris I: wearing red crown (Lower Egypt), full view; also, close-up of face

E3-25  Tomb of Amenemhet: interior

E3-26  Sesostris III (2 statues): black granite statue; also, as Sphinx
Amenemhet III: 12th Dynasty, limestone, from his pyramid at Hawara (Fayyum), n.b. large eyes and feet representing a stylistic trend in the Middle Kingdom; function of amulets on necklace is unknown; also closeup of head.

Amenemhet as sphinx: side view, found in delta (to intimidate foreigners?); also, Amenemhet III as sphinx, close-up of face.

Dynasty 12, page 3 (Sesostris II, Sesostris III)

Fayyum: modern Egyptians picnicking

Osiris: from one of few wooden doors surviving. Found in Deir el-Medina. N.b. Osiris is wrapped as a mummy and wears the atef-crown.

Statue of Sennuwy: granite, from Kermah. Wife of Prince Hephzibah; shows influence of Egypt to the south; best statue of Middle Kingdom; also, close-up of face.

Bust of 12th Dynasty princess

Sesostris III as sphinx; also, bust

Sesostris III: head of statue, red granite

Beni Hassan wall painting from tomb of Khnumhotep (12th Dynasty, nomarch). From Lepsius’ illustration. Includes “heqa khaswt” as description of foreigners.

Drawing: Retenu chief riding on donkey, Dynasty 12. From temple at Serabit el-Khadim.

Relief, from Tell Halaf: single combat, 10th-9th c. BCE

Section Four: The Old Babylonians and the Hyksos Period

Old Babylonians I

Map: Sumeria
Mound of Babylon
Early Mari Art: shell plaque, ED III
Mari: site
Map: Isin/Larsa, ca. 1990 BCE
Stele of Dedusha, King of Eshnunna
Clay model of chariot, from Old Babylonian period. Figure on chariot is a seated god, possibly a cult object.
Pot: Isin/Larsa period, depiction of boat
Map: Isin/Larsa, 1910 BCE
Map: Isin/Larsa, 1879 BCE
Ancient Near East
Assur: city plan
Diagram: Temple of Assur
Map: Mesopotamia, 3200-1600 BCE
Cuneiform library in situ
Old Babylonians II

M4-19 Diagram: Palace of Zimri-Lin at Mari (color)
M4-20 Diagram: Palace of Zimri-Lin (close-up)
M4-21 Diagram: Palace of Zimri-Lin (3D)
M4-22 Pottery molds, n.b. NOT from kitchens at Mari
M4-23 Fresco painting, from Palace of Mari: close-up of man leading bull
M4-24 Painted plaster, from walls of Palace of Mari: attendants leading bull to sacrifice, King in hierarchical perspective
M4-25 Investiture Fresco: King (in rounded Amorite style) receives emblems of office from a goddess; n.b. tassels above show the painting. It is seen as a wall hanging.
M4-26 Drawing of Investiture Fresco of Zimri-Lin: King and goddess Ishtar and other deities (unidentified) at entrance to reception room
M4-27 Old Babylonian cylinder seal
M4-28 Map: Isin/Larsa, 1802 BCE
M4-28a Chronology: Hammurabi’s Reign (by regnal years), Years 1-10
M4-29 Map: Hammurabi’s kingdom
M4-29a Chronology: Hammurabi’s Reign, Years 11-29
M4-29b Chronology: Hammurabi’s Reign, Years 30-33
M4-29b Chronology: Hammurabi’s Reign, Years 34-38
M4-30 Votive monument of Hammurabi
M4-31 Old Babylonian school text
M4-32 Code of Hammurabi stele: full view
M4-33 Code of Hammurabi stele: top half; also, close-up of Shamash and Hammurabi with his arm raised in a pious gesture (*mushkenum*)
M4-36 Terracotta cone of Lipit-Ishtar, King of Isin, 1934-1924 BCE
M4-37 Kneeling votive statue of Hammurabi, bronze with gold face; performing *mushkenum* gesture, dedicated to god Amurru for Hammurabi by Lu-nannu; probably from Larsa. Height 19.5 cm; ca. 1750 BCE (2 views)
M4-39 Woman at the window: ivory from Layard’s Nimrud ivories, NW palace. Sacred prostitute?
M4-40 Hittite stele
M4-41 Old Babylonian cylinder seal, n.b. pious gravity of scene
M4-42 Old Babylonian word-list: syllabary from Perisan period, includes names, pronunciations, meanings of various cuneiform signs, 10th year of Artaxerxes I, 455 BCE
The Hyksos

124 Dynasty 12, page 4 (Amenemhet III, Amenemhet IV, Sobekneferu)
131 Dynasty 13, page 1
132 Dynasty 13, page 2
133 Dynasty 13, page 3
141-151 Dynasties 14-15, page 1

E4-01 Chronology: Overview of Dynasties 13-17
E4-02 Ka statue of King Hor, Dynasty 13. Hands on head represent hieroglyph for \textit{ka}, 1.7 meters high. Wood, not originally nude, cf. holes for penis shield. Also, close-up of head: eyes are inlaid bronze and stone, n.b. traces of gilding and paint. Left eye was found in place; the right eye has been restored.

E4-03 Egyptian scribe, seated, statue
E4-04 Wall painting from tomb of Khnumhotep (nomarch) at Beni Hasan, Dynasty 12. From Lepsius illustration, includes \textit{"heka khaswt"} as description of foreigners.
E4-05 Map: Lower Egypt, with Avaris
E4-06 Seth, relief with rounded top
E4-07 Chariot hieroglyphic
141-151 Dynasties 14-15, page 1

Section Five: Disorder in Mesopotamia (1600-1200 BCE)

Kassites and Hittites I

M5-01 Map: Mitanni Empire
M5-02 Hurrian vase: “Khabur ware,” from Chagar Bazar, ca. 1800 BCE. Khabur ware occurs between 1900-1600 BCE, n.b. distinctive use of stripes.
M5-02a Diagram: Mitannian pottery
M5-03 Ebla: archive room
M5-04 \textit{Lamasu} (Assyrian), winged lion: Nimrud, 883-859 BCE; limestone, 122.5” high
M5-05 Kassite ziggurat, at Aqarquf (Dur-Kurigalzu, north of Baghdad): remains are 200’ high still. Vast sacred complex beside ziggurat.
M5-06 \textit{Kudurru}: Middle Babylonian, 1124-1103 BCE, Nebuchadnezzar I
M5-07 Kassite facade for temples, with statues in niches
M5-08 Bust from Dur-Kurigalzu: small, bearded head, painted with red ochre and black paint, 4 cms high
M5-09 Kassite clay figurine, Dur-Kurigalzu: feline head (lioness?), 3 cms. long, n.b. naturalism
M5-10 Ziggurat of Dur-Kurigalzu: 1300’s BCE, triple staircase, after every seven layers of bricks are reed mats. Earlier travelers thought it was the Tower of Babel.
M5-11 Ziggurat of Dur-Kurigalzu: closer view of base, lower part is restored
M5-11a Diagram of bricks in the ziggurat at Dur-Kurigalzu
M5-12 Wall painting, from Dur-Kurigalzu, 12th c. BCE (b/w drawing)
M5-13  Late Kassite kudurru: grant of land to Marduk-apil-iddina I by his father Meli-Shipak, 12th c. BCE, n.b. dragon of Marduk in third register
M5-14  Post-Kassite kudurru, with astrological symbols
M5-15  Kassite cylinder seal
M5-16  Kassite cylinder seal: belonging to official of King Burnaburiash
M5-17  Map: Hittite Empire (Hattusas)
M5-17a Table of Hittite Kings I
M5-17b  Map: Asia Minor (Hittite lands)
M5-18  Hattusas: foreground of Temple III. Behind is the citadel of Hattusas (Buyukkaya).
M5-19  Taurus mountains, Cilicia
M5-20  Map: Hittite Kingdom

Hittites II and Middle Assyrians

M5-20a Table of Hittite Kings II
M5-21  Genealogy of Hittite kings
M5-22  Map: Battle of Qadesh
M5-23  Abu Simbel: Battle of Qadesh, Ramses’ depiction of Qadesh
M5-24  Map: city-plan of Hattusas
M5-25  Hattusas: lower city, Temple of weather god, view from citadel (palace)
M5-26  Hattusas: great temple, n.b. store room
M5-27  Hattusas: King’s gate, double gateway with pointed shape, strong towers on either side of gateway
M5-28  Hattusas: guardian figure on King’s gate, wearing short kilt and helmet with ear flaps, carrying short curved sword and elaborate battle axe
M5-29  Stamp seal of peace treaty, impression made for Mutwatallis I, n.b. hieroglyphics on inside and cuneiform outside provide same information. Center shows the Hittite weather god embracing the king.
M5-30  Yazilikaya relief: Tudhaliyas IV embraced by god Sharruma, n.b. god’s horned crown, 1250-1220 BCE
M5-31  Hittite: statuette of god, gold, 3.94 cms. high, 1400-1200 BCE; n.b. horned headdress, boots with upturned toes, and sword
M5-32  Hittite silver drinking cup, in the shape of a stag
M5-33  Map: Aramaic sites and Neo-Hittite sites
M5-34  Chalk sketch by Andrae: Assur, north face of cliffs as seen from the east
M5-35  Charcoal sketch, reconstruction of Assur, by Andrae
M5-36  Map: Middle Assyrian Empire
M5-37  Assur, with ziggurat in background
M5-38  Wall painting (drawing): Kar-Tukulti-Ninurta
M5-39  Wall painting (drawing): Kar-Tukulti-Ninurta, n.b. sacred vegetation
M5-40  Assur (site): Qala’at Sherqat, Tigris in background
M5-41  Map: Assur
M5-42  Diagram: Temple of Ishtar, Assur
Section Six: The New Kingdom of Egypt

**New Kingdom Egypt I**

161-171  Dynasties 16 and 17, page 1
E6-01  Hippopotamus: Dynasty 18, ca. 1473-25 BCE, painting on limestone, artist’s sketch
E6-01a  Head of the mummy of Seqenenre Tao: he died of a wound to the head (spear thrust behind left ear through forehead, while he was on his knees); the wound on the top of his head has healed, so it was not fatal.
E6-01b  Genealogy, Dynasty 18, Generations 1-4
E6-01c  Statue of Ahmose
E6-02  Donation stela of Ahmose with his wife Ahmose Nefertari and their son
E6-03  Map: New Kingdom Imperialism
E6-04  Relief: battle scene, Ramses IV, ca. 1304-1237 BCE painted sandstone. Enemy consists of Asiatics. The block was originally from Ramses II.
E6-05  Ceremonial axe of Ahmose
E6-06  Egyptian warriors, ca. 1500 BCE
E6-06a  Map: Egypt and the Near East (n.b. Ugarit/Ras Shamra)
E6-07  Hittite war chariot: Egyptian relief, Ramses II, Abydos
E6-08  Gold vessel, with inscription of Ahmose’s name (18th Dynasty), used for libations; also, alabaster jar of Queen Ahmose Nefertari (wife of Ahmose, mother
of Amenhotep I), from her tomb in Thebes. She was revered as “God’s wife of Amun.”

E6-10 Amenhotep I: Sphinx, close-up of head
181 Dynasty 18, page 1 (Ahmose, Amenhotep I, Tuthmosis I)
E6-10a Amenhotep I and his mother Nefertari: wall painting from “Tomb of the Two Sculptors”
E6-11 Amenhotep I: Sphinx, but with human hands, and offering a ceremonial vessel. Found in Karnak cachette, n.b. human head must be too large to make it look right; nemes head cloth helps.
E6-12 Clepsydra (water clock), from the reign of Amenhotep III
E6-13 Map: plan of Valley of the Kings (tomb of Tuthmosis I), n.b. every crevice is used.
E6-14 Genealogy of pharaohs showing brother-sister incest (from NY Metropolitan Museum display)
182 Dynasty 18, page 2 (Tuthmosis II, Hatshepsut)
E6-15 Map: New Kingdom expansion
E6-15a Genealogy: The Tuthmoside Family Tree (Tuthmosis II, Hatshepsut)
E6-16 Statue of Hatshepsut, seated
E6-17 Statue of Hatshepsut, kneeling and with beard, from her temple complex at Deir el-Bahri, red granite, 8’7” high
E6-18 Hatshepsut as Sphinx
E6-18a Drawing of Hatshepsut, with beard, by Carter: wall decoration from Deir el-Bahri
E6-18b Bust of Hatshepsut, with beard
E6-19 Relief: Amun blessing Hatshepsut
E6-20 Hatshepsut as Sphinx
E6-21 Hatshepsut: broken head of a statue, red granite, Thebes
E6-22 Relief of soldiers in reign of Hatshepsut, important to our understanding of military equipment
E6-23 Relief: Hatshepsut at Sed festival, from red chapel at Karnak, quartzite
E6-24 Obelisk of Hatshepsut, Karnak: red granite, from Nubia (b/w, with text; color, in situ)
E6-24a Deir el-Bahri: long view, from across the Nile
E6-25 Deir el-Bahri: funerary complexes of Mentuhotep II and Hatshepsut (aerial)
E6-26 Deir el-Bahri: Hatshepsut’s mortuary temple (aerial)
E6-27 Deir el-Bahri: funerary complex of Hatshepsut (long shot)
E6-28 Deir el-Bahri: Hatshepsut’s funerary complex (view up ramp)
E6-28a Deir el-Bahri: upper terrace of funerary complex of Hatshepsut
E6-29 Statue of Tuthmosis III: standing, made of graywacke (side view)
E6-30 Map: Ancient Near East and Egypt during Ramses II
E6-30a Karnak: sacred lake
E6-30b Drawing of relief, from portfolio published by Carter: bust of Tuthmosis III from Deir el-Bahri
183 Dynasty 18, page 3 (Tuthmosis III)
E6-31 Tuthmosis III: standing statue, close-up of head
E6-32  Colossi of Tuthmosis III, from third pylon of Karnak, later usurped by Ramses II
E6-33  Tuthmosis III: white statue, kneeling, front view; also side view
E6-35  Gold sandals of minor wife of Tuthmosis III
E6-36  View across Nile to the Valley of the Kings (b/w)
E6-37  Map: Luxor (Thebes) and Valley of the Kings
E6-38  Plan of Valley of the Kings
E6-38a Tomb of Tuthmosis III, burial chamber with red sandstone sarcophagus
E6-39  Sarcophagus and body of Amenhotep II, made of red quartzite. Body of
Amenhotep II was found in situ, with bow. He had a strong body. He boasted that
no one but he could pull his bow.
183  Dynasty 18, page 3 (Amenhotep II)
E6-39a  Mummies in cache
E6-39b  Mummy cache
E6-39c  Mummy of Tuthmosis III as it was found after reburial

New Kingdom Egypt II

E6-40  Egyptian staff, with two foreigners bound (Asiatic and Nubian), from Tut’s tomb
E6-41  Tablet from El-Amarna, letter from Tushratta (King of Mitanni) to Amenhotep III
E6-42  Wall painting: Tomb of Sobekhotep, Thebes, Dynasty 18. Asiatic envoys are
bringing gifts to Tuthmosis IV, ca. 1400 BCE, painted plaster.
E6-43  Wall relief: Karnak, Temple of Amun, Tuthmosis III, captured cities listed in
oval frames, each topped with the head of a Canaanite captive
E6-44  Wall painting: Nubians with gifts for Tuthmosis IV, from the tomb chapel of
Sobekhotep, Thebes
E6-44a  Egyptian toilet: box of sand placed underneath the bed and removed in morning
by servants
E6-45  Statue of Tuthmosis IV with standard, quartzite, 2.8 meters high
E6-45a  Drawing of Tuthmosis IV in chariot, by Carter
E6-46  The Sphinx
E6-47  The Sphinx: electronic reconstruction, with statue of Amenhotep II between its
paws
183  Dynasty 18, page 3 (Tuthmosis IV)
E6-48  Statue of Amenhotep III as child, basalt, head wearing khepresh (“crown of
victory”), probably the king as a child (notice the chubby cheeks)
E6-48a  Genealogy: Family of Amenhotep III
E6-49  Statue of Amenhotep III and his wife Tiye, limestone, 7 meters high, n.b.
daughter Henettaneb between their legs
E6-49a  Bust of Tiye
E6-49b  Drawing of Ay: taken from gold foil, originally on furniture in his tomb (with
text)
E6-50  X-ray of Tiye’s head (mummy); she was the mother of Akhenaten
E6-51  Amenhotep III as blue Sphinx
184  Dynasty 18, page 4 (Amenhotep III)
Colossi of Amenhotep III outside his funerary temple, identified by the Greeks as Memnon (color)

Luxor: papyrus columns

Luxor at night

Colossi of Amenhotep III (b/w)

Colossi of Amenhotep III (color)

Amenhotep III and Queen Tiye: with Aten above, from Akhetaten; n.b. loving embrace, and praenomen used twice to avoid saying Amun which is in his nomen

Bust of Amenhotep III (older): quartzite, in blue crown, Dynasty 18

Dynasty 18, page 5 (Akhenaten)

Bust of King Tut, painted wood

Relief of Horemheb, from the doorjamb from his tomb, with the King in an attitude of adoration

El-Amarna tablet

Bust of Amenhotep III, in blue crown.

Early relief of Ramose (vizier), from the reign of Amenhotep IV (Akhenaten): shows standard worship of Amun-Ra prior to heresy

Re-Horakhte: papyrus, 21st Dynasty

Relief: Akhenaten and Nefertiti offer flowers to Aten. Two daughters shake sistroms, found in room 4 of Royal tomb, may have served as model for workmen.

Painted relief: Akhenaten offers duck to Aten. Sun offers ankh before Akhenaten’s nose.

Relief: Akhenaten clutching an olive branch, n.b. remnants of paint

Ninth Pylon, Karnak: made of talatat (small stone blocks). Talatat came from Akhenaten’s Aten Temple.

Reconstruction of Talatat: decorated wall of Akhenaten’s temple, scene of workers in temple.

Modern workers moving talatat from inside the ninth pylon

Talatat blocks: Amarna relief, horses, n.b. one horse is biting his itchy foreleg

Talatat blocks: detail of Amarna relief, delicate hand dropping incense as offering

Amenhotep IV worshiping the aten

Limestone altar: Akhenaten (left) and Nefertiti (right)

Osiris, on painted papyrus

Cartouche of Amenhotep IV (Akhenaten)

Cut-away diagram of Egyptian temple

Uraeus

Uraeus, on the death mask of Tut

Statue of the aten as a cobra, with uraeus

Map: El-Amarna, Akhetaten (plan)

El-Amarna: ruins Akhetaten (site)

Stele “S”: boundary marker at Akhetaten

Sketch Map of Akhetaten, with stele locations underlined in red

Map: Akhetaten (city plan)
E6-74a City plan of Akhetaten
E6-75 Window of Appearances: Parennefer receiving rewards beneath the palace balcony.
E6-76 Drawing of relief: Akhenaten and Nefertiti with six daughters
E6-77 House-stela: Akhenaten kissing Meritaten who is pointing to Nefertiti and Meketaten and Ankhesenpaaten (left); Nefertiti with Meketaten and Ankhesenpaaten who is playing with Nefertiti’s ear ornament (right)
E6-79 House-stela: Nefertiti kissing her oldest daughter; n.b. Nefertiti’s face has been badly abraded by later despoilers
E6-80 Reliefs: official portraits of Akhenaten and Nefertiti; model for a master sculptor found at Amarna
E6-81 House-stela (full): Akhenaten, Nefertiti and daughters
E6-81a Colossus of Akhenaten, close-up of face
E6-82 Bust of Nefertiti in hat
E6-83 Statuette of Akhenaten, bearing a plate with offering for Aten: limestone, mid-14th c., 16 inches high
E6-84 Colossus: Akhenaten? Nefertiti as Tefnet? n.b. no genitalia, from site of Gempaaten Temple, Eastern Karnak. Sandstone colossus, which was ritually broken at knees and left where it fell.
E6-85 Akhenaten: Osirid colossus
E6-86 Drawing of wall painting at Akhetaten: all six daughters of Akhenaten and Nefertiti
E6-87 Wall painting: 2 of Akhenaten’s daughters (Meritaten and Meketaten?) seated on cushions, close-up of previous slide (color)
E6-88 Stone bust of Akhenaten: later portrait, n.b. not as exaggerated as earlier portraits. Argues against his having a real illness or deformity.

New Kingdom Egypt III

E6-88a Unfinished statue of Akhenaten and daughter
E6-88b Osirid colossus of Akhenaten
E6-88c Akhenaten: limestone stele, with Nefertiti wearing a crown (double). Originally thought to be Smenkhare.
E6-89 Relief of Nefertiti, in short Nubian wig with double uraeus
186 Dynasty 18, page 6 (Tutankhamun)
E6-90 Bust of young Tut
E6-90a Tut’s throne: wood sheathed with gold foil. Queen (Akhensenpaaten?) anoints Tut with perfumed oil.
E6-90b Bust of Tutankhamun, wearing blue crown: indurated limestone, favored by Amarna sculptors. Hand on back is Amun’s blessing Tut, n.b. Amun is much larger.
E6-91 Amun: cult image, Karnak, ca. 1300 BCE; silver and gold
E6-92 Book of the Dead
E6-93 Book of the Dead: the weighing of the souls of the dead
Hieroglyphic “Tutank(u)aten”: inscription with Tut’s original name.

Amun as Tut

Statue of Tut, standing

Portrait of Howard Carter, 1924

Plan of Valley of the Kings

Valley of the Kings: road to the tombs

Tut’s Tomb: entrance, lying at foot of Ramses VI’s tomb, hidden by huts of workmen for Ramses VI

Tut’s Tomb: diagram with tombs of Ramses III shown overlying Valley of the Kings

Tut’s tomb: entrance, Valley of the Kings

Tut’s tomb: mouth of tomb, before and after being cleared of dirt and debris

Tut’s Tomb: door seal

Tut’s Tomb: Carter peering in tomb.

Tut’s Tomb: door blockings, plastered with jackal motif

Tut’s Tomb: diagram, simple plan

Tut’s Tomb: diagram, 3D

Tut’s Tomb: tomb materials in situ

Tut’s Tomb: tomb materials in situ

Tut’s Tomb: tomb materials in situ

Tut’s Tomb: Carter examining mummy; also, mummy (unwrapped)

Tut’s Mask: mummy, as found with cloth cover and as it looked when uncovered

Tut’s Tomb: gold mask

Ay as Nile god: fragment of throne base, indurated limestone

Horemheb and his wife

Horemheb as scribe. Horemheb was a scribe, and as such shows respect for literacy. Elsewhere Horemheb stresses his skills as administrator.

Sandstone colossus of Akhenaten, Karnak. Gempaaten Temple.

Limestone block: from reign of Horemheb, Amarna.

Papyrus fresco (painted plaster; marsh) Tell-el-Amarna

Bust of Nefertiti: original (left) and reconstruction (right)

The neck is shorter than in other portraits of Nefertiti, and seems less mature.

Amarna pavement fragment, painted stucco: duck walking among papyrus plants, typical late 18th Dynasty palace floor

Stele of Ptah, receiving offerings from Penbuy: painted limestone, Deir el-Hedira, Dynasty 19, ca. 1250 BCE; also, statue of Ptah, from Tut’s tomb

Colossi of Ramses II at Abu Simbel, Nubia, lit up at night

Dynasty 19, page 1 (Ramses I, Seti I)

Horemheb as pharaoh: calcite canopic stopper, found in Valley of the Kings.

Statue of Seti I, striding: front, full view; also, side view, close-up of face

Seti frieze, Abydos, ca. 1280 BCE
E6-123 Karnak: North wall, relief of Seti I making offerings to Amun, n.b. Amon ithyphallic
E6-124 Relief: Seti I carries off Canaanites in fetters, with other captives in tow
E6-125 Mortuary Temple of Seti I
E6-126 Tomb of Seti I: interior, supported by scaffolding after being flooded, n.b. vibrancy of colors
E6-127 Mummy of Seti I (2 views): found in Deir al-Bahri cache. Seti I was 5' 6" tall and had pierced ears.
E6-128 Statue of Ramses II: granite, wearing double crown; also, relief of Ramses II: in war helmet, n.b. remains of paint
E6-130 Statue of Ramses II, as a child protected by god Horus (as a falcon), n.b. hair in lock on one side
E6-130a Relief of Seti and young Ramses II: Seti frieze, at Abydos
E6-131 Bust of Ramses II: grey granite, with pink patches, 58 cms high. Ramses was probably young here, n.b. aquiline nose, probably Seti’s nose because artists were still used to showing Seti’s features.
E6-132 Ramses II: striding statue, in traditional pose
E6-133 Facade of the great temple of Ramses II at Abu Simbel. The colossi are 20 meters high; n.b. broken statue was left broken even after move.
E6-134 Colossi at Abu Simbel: Ramses II, four statues
E6-135 Colossi at Abu Simbel: Ramses II, close-up
E6-136 Colossi at Abu Simbel, lit up at night
E6-137 Egyptian statue: with Fran kneeling, to show scale
E6-137a Abu Simbel: Facade of the Temples, side view
E6-138 Abu Simbel: map showing plan. Temple of Ramses II [A] and his queen Nefertari [B].
E6-139 Abu Simbel: cut-away drawing
E6-140 Relief of Ramses II, smiting a northern enemy, Abu Simbel; n.b. curved sword. Behind Ramses is the symbol of the royal ka.
E6-141 Abu Simbel: Ramses’ praenomen (User-Maat-Ra), cartouche on great temple
E6-141a Abu Simbel: view inside, toward statue of Ramses. Colossi line the hypostyle hall.
E6-141b Aswan: High Dam
E6-141c Aswan: Low Dam
E6-141d Aswan Lake, with sailboats
E6-141e Abu Simbel: aerial, with dam
E6-142 Abu Simbel: colossi being moved, with text
E6-143 Tomb of Ti’a: sister of Ramses II, n.b. remains of pyramid in foreground
E6-143a Tomb of Nefertari: Valley of the Queens; Italian restorers work on flaking murals
E6-144 Ramesseum: Osirid pillars in second court, head of “Ozymandias” in foreground (broken colossus of Ramses II), later painting inspires Shelley
Section 7: The Sea-Peoples and the Early Israelites

Late Egypt

E7-01  Fresco of Moses refilling the Red Sea, Dura-Europus, 244 A.D.: a defensive barrier against attack; sand protected the fragile fresco
E7-02  Map: Possible paths of the Exodus
E7-03  Southwest Sinai: one possible route of the Exodus
E7-04  Map: Fertile Crescent, with Canaan in inset box
E7-05  Dynasty 19, page 3 (Merneptah)
E7-06  Israelite Stele: Victory Stele of Merneptah; also, close-up of hieroglyphic word for “Israel” on the stele
E7-07  Drawing of Relief at Karnak, showing Israelites? (if relief dates to the reign of Merneptah)
E7-08  Relief of Ramses III smiting enemies (Sea Peoples), from first pylon of Ramses III’s funerary temple at Medinet Habu
E7-09  Egyptian relief: captured Libyan, faience tile, Dynasty 20
E7-10  Piece of alabaster sarcophagus of Merneptah, identified by his cartouches (top left)
E7-11  Egyptian relief of the Sea Peoples, n.b. headdresses
E7-12  Drawing of Sea-Peoples relief, with headdresses shown from front and side
E7-13  Egyptian relief: Sherden soldier, from a depiction of the Battle of Qadesh, Abydos temple
201 Dynasty 20, page 1 (Ramses III)
E7-14 Relief of Ramses III smiting foreigner
E7-15 Philistine warriors invade the Nile Delta: Egyptian relief, 13th c. BCE, Ramses III
E7-16 Drawing of Egyptian relief: War against the Sea Peoples
E7-17 Neo-Hittite relief, banqueters
E7-18 Cuneiform text: Ugaritic, The Epic of Aqhat
E7-19 Oasis: Bedouins and sheep/goats.
E7-20 Philistine figurines of Astarte, the fertility goddess.
E7-21 Aramaic stele: Close-up of Aramaic text.
E7-22 Mummy coffin of Ramses II
E7-23 Mummy of Ramses II, in his coffin
E7-23a Mummy of Ramses II, close-up of face (2 views)
E7-23b Door jamb from the palace of Merneptah, Memphis, ca. 1236-1223 BCE
E7-24 Mummy of Seti II (son of Merneptah, grandson of Ramses II)
194 Dynasty 19, page 4 (Seti II)
E7-25 Stele of the Viceroy of Kush, during reign of Ramses II.
195 Dynasty 19, page 5
E7-26 Relief of Ramses III hunting
E7-27 Deir el-Medina: site of worker’s village. One of the few town sites in Egypt that are excavated. Turin papyrus probably came from here.
E1-02 Map: Egypt, with Deir-el-Medina
E7-29 Schematic plan of the village/houses of Deir-el-Medina
E7-30 Reconstruction/drawing: workers’ settlement at Deir el-Medina
E7-31 Salt papyrus: hieratic text, quarrel between workmen and foreman
E7-32 Tomb of Sennedjem (overseer at Deir el-Medina): relief, lavish table with food
E7-33 Bust of Mentuemhat, the mayor of Thebes and 4th prophet of Amun, Dynasty 26 (Assyrian period), n.b. naturalistic style (i.e. portrait) mixed with Egyptian conventionalism
E7-34 Hieratic text of lucky and unlucky days: 19th Dynasty, Merneptah; used by the Egyptian priesthood to control the populace
E7-35 Karnak: Ramses IX and high priest of Amun, n.b. king and priest are the same size
202 Dynasty 20, page 2 (Ramses XI)
211 Dynasty 21, page 1
212 Dynasty 21, page 2
E7-37 Gold pectoral: Amenemope, Dynasty 27, found in tomb at Tanis, inside Amun temple. Amenemope offers incense to Osiris.
E7-38 Papyrus drawing of Ramses III before the Memphite triad (Ptah, Sekhmet, Nefertem); Great Harris papyrus, Dynasty 20, ca. 1150 BCE
221 Dynasty 22, page 1 (Sheshonq I)
E7-39 Gold mask (of Sheshonq?), found on mummy of Sheshonq, but more likely Sheshonq II, the young son of Osorkon II (Dynasty 21). Mummy was in tomb of Psusennes I.
Ancient Israelite Religion

M7-01 Map: Ancient Israel/Judah
M7-02 Dead Sea Scrolls, text of Isaiah, written on leather
M7-02a Timeline of Ancient Israel
M7-03 Biblical authors: JEPD
M7-03a Biblical authors: J
M7-03b Biblical authors: E
M7-03c Biblical authors: P
M7-03d Biblical authors: D
M7-04 Map: Fertile Crescent (Palestine)
M7-04a Evolution toward Monotheism
M7-05 Moabite Stele, written by Mesha (King of Moab), addressed to the god Chemosh
M7-06 Text of the Moabite Stone
M7-07 Drawing/reconstruction: First Great Temple in Jerusalem
M7-08 Relief of Egyptians carrying an ark: Stele of Meri-meri, Treasurer of Thebes, with servants in front carrying water-jars
M7-09 Drawing/reconstruction: Solomon’s Temple (’Ulam)
M7-10 Drawing/reconstruction: “Bronze Sea” before Solomon’s Temple
M7-11 Horned altar: Limestone, 1.5’ high, 10th c. BCE
M7-12 Drawing/reconstruction: Temple of Solomon, n.b. pillars in front (Yachin/Boaz)
M7-13 Two suggestions for the reconstruction of the First Temple in Jerusalem (hekal/devir)
M7-14 Megiddo Ivory, late Canaanite period: scene of court life, n.b. king (god?) sits on a cherub throne
M7-15 Drawing of the Megiddo Ivory
M7-16 King (or god) on throne: sarcophagus of Ahiram, king of Gebel. King/god holds lotus and cup. Servant holds fly whisk over food. Byblos, 10th C. BCE
M7-17 Canaanite Temple, Hazor: Holy of holies (photo)
M7-18 Drawing/reconstruction of Canaanite Temple at Hazor
M7-19 Diagram of temples resembling that of Solomon
M7-20 Philistine figurines of Astarte (fertility goddess)
M7-21 Cylinder Seal: Sacred Tree
M7-22 Link to article on Asherah

Section 8: The Neo-Assyrians

The Neo-Assyrians I

M8-01 Relief of Assyrian soldiers, from Nineveh
M8-02 Assyrian relief: Soldiers of the royal guard, part of the international component of the Assyrian army. The soldiers on the left are Aramaic (from Assyria); on the
right are Palestinian (or from that area), cf. men of Lachish on Sennacherib’s
campaign relief.

M8-03 Relief of Aramaean chariot, 10th-9th C. BCE
M8-03a Aramaic Stele: Bar-rabib, pro-Assyrian ruler of Zinjirli, with scribe, ca. 732 BCE
M8-03b Map: Assyria
M8-04 Map: Assyrian Empire during the reign of Shalmanezer III, n.b. red line shows the route taken by Tukulti-Ninurta II in his conquests
M8-05 Stele of Assurnasirpal II, 883-859 BCE, with right hand in a gesture of respect to symbols of 5 gods above
M8-06 Statue of Assurnasirpal II, limestone, found in Temple of Ninurta by Layard, shawl shows king as priest; rare statue in the round, 1.06 meters high
M8-06a Drawing of an Assyrian relief: siege of a town, Assurnasirpal II, from Calah
M8-07 Relief showing Assurnasirpal II in a chariot traveling through hill country (Kurdistan?), with arrows in his left hand and a bow in his right (symbols of victory); n.b. king wears wristlet
M8-08 Assyrian relief of Judean captives being impaled outside Lachish, Nineveh. Archaeologists have confirmed the existence of a siege ramp; n.b. defenders built center ramp.
M8-09 Drawing of an Assyrian relief from Nineveh, Assurbanipal II: the torture of defeated victims, with the top two being flayed
M8-10 Relief of a god (Assur?)
M8-11 Assyrian relief, from the Northwest palace, Kalku: cavalry pair, n.b. one (the rider) shoots, while the other controls both horses. N.b. also, saddles and stirrups have not been invented yet.
M8-12 Relief of a scene from Assurnasirpal’s annal, 878 BCE, the campaign down the Euphrates. Enemies escape in river on inflated skins; n.b. trees are crudely drawn.
M8-13 Glazed brick, from the reign of Assurnasirpal II (ca. 865 BCE), Nimrud. The King holds a libation bowl and quiver and stands under an awning. Behind the King are attendants and soldiers, n.b. guilloche border (bottom).
M8-14 The citadel at Nimrud: view of the ziggurat as seen from Fort Shalmanezer
M8-15 Nimrud: close-up of ziggurat.
M8-16 Print: View of Nimrud from across the Tigris, showing the Palace of Nimrud restored, from A Second Series of the Monuments of Nineveh (1853), based on a sketch by Fergusen, highly fanciful and unrealistic.
M8-17 Sketch of Layard in Persian dress, Constantinople, 1843
M8-18 Painting of the older Layard, 1885
M8-19 The cover of Layard’s book, with its design based on painted plaster decorations found in the Northwest Palace, Nimrud and the title in pseudo-cuneiform
M8-20 Plan of the citadel at Nimrud
M8-21 Painting of Hormuz Rassam (1826-1910), who excavated the North Palace of Assurbanipal, Nineveh (b/w); also, close-up of his face (b/w)
M8-22 Loftus Ivory, from the Northwest Palace at Nimrud, rooms V-W: King holding a lotus and wearing a uraeus, n.b. on the lower right tenon is a West Semitic letter (bet)
Loftus Ivory plaque, “Mona Lisa”: found in a well at Nimrud
Loftus Ivory plaque: lioness and African, with gold leaf on the African’s kilt, also inlaid with lapis-lazuli, n.b. alphabetic symbols on the top and bottom mortise-holes
Plan of the Northwest Palace
Aerial shot of Nimrud, with ziggurat in foreground
Lamasu statue (full view; close-up of head)
Relief of bird-headed deity, from Nimrud, ca 883-859 BCE
Assyrian relief of Assurnasirpal II and eunuch, from the Northwest Palace, Nimrud
Wall relief, from the Northwest palace of Assurnasirpal II, ca 865 BCE: upper register showing eunuch and soldier pursuing enemies, n.b. three horses attached to the chariot (one is for reserve), n.b. bird of prey overhead (symbolic?)
Relief of royal bull hunt, Nimrud, Northwest Palace, Room B, near the throne of Assurnasirpal II; n.b. again a three-horse chariot. There were few wild bulls still left by Assurnasirpal II’s time.
Balawat gates: close-up of Shalmanezer III
Black Obelisk of Shalmanezer III: full shot
Black Obelisk, lower register: tribute-bearers of Muskhi (Egypt?), but camels are two humped (<Iran?)
Black Obelisk, lower register: Judeans bringing tribute, with captain telling what the items of tribute are, but many of the words are unknown
Black Obelisk, lower register: Jehu prostrating himself before Shalmanezer III
Fort Shalmanezer, Nimrud: old photo of tents over where ivories were found
Fort Shalmanezer: archaeologist inspecting mud-brick architecture, 1962
Inscribed brick of Shalmanezer III: foundation tablet of ziggurat, found at Nimrud
Tigris River, Assyria, in the area northwest of Mosul
Reconstruction of the Balawat Gates (Shalmanezer III, 825-824 BCE), in the British Museum (b/w)
Balawat Gates: close-up reliefs, hammered onto sheathing/bands over pivots (Art and Empire, p. 98)
Balawat Gates: reliefs on bands showing the King on campaign (Art and Empire, p. 98)
Balawat Gates: Assyrian siege machine, in northern Syria; n.b. changes in design can be seen in reliefs
Balawat Gates: Shalmanezer III stands by a jar on a folding stand. The top register shows an incense burner and altar table behind the jar.
Balawat Gates: The bottom register shows the Assyrians marching out of a circular camp to attack the town of Sugunia (859 BCE).
Balawat Gates: Syrians bringing tribute to Shalmanezer III by boat; n.b. Tyre is a Phoenician island. The Phoenician navy was used by the Assyrians.
Balawat Gates: Assyrian chariots in Babylon, n.b. palm trees. Assyrian chariots have six spokes here; later they have eight spokes; n.b. there are three members of
a chariot crew (driver, warrior, and shield-man).

M8-48a Balawat Gates: besieged city on fire
M8-48b Balawat Gates: the dismembering of enemies, at Kulisi
M8-48c Balawat Gates: heads nailed to walls
M8-49 Balawat Gates: scene at the source of the Tigris, near Lake Van in Northern Iraq; n.b. sculptors carving reliefs in caves
M8-50 Statue of Assurnasirpal II (drawing; 2 views)
M8-51 Gold wristlet, inlaid with stones, found in Assyrian tomb; cf. reliefs where courtiers wear the same
M8-52 Genealogy of Assyrian Kings I: Adad-nirari I to Tiglath-Pileser III
M8-53 Stele of Shamshi-adad V (823-811 BCE), from the Temple of Nabu, Kalku; n.b. King’s gesture of reverence to the symbols of deities (Assur, Shamash, Sin, Adad, and Ishtar). Text covers his fourth campaign involving a revolt of Assyrians after death of Shalmanezer III; close-up of the King’s head (b/w).
M8-55 Stele of Adad-nirari III (805-800 BCE), basalt, with King again gesturing in worship to symbols of gods. It was probably erected by Nergaleresh, governor of Eastern Syria where stele was found.

The Neo-Assyrians II

M8-56 Relief of Tiglath-Pileser III, riding in chariot, from Nimrud, ca. 730 BCE
M8-57 Northern Assyria: view toward the mountains of Urartu
M8-58 Assyrian siege relief, from the reign of Tiglath-Pileser
M8-59 Assyrian relief: Tiglath-Pileser III’s capture of Astartu (b/w)
M8-60 Assyrian relief: the capture of Astartu (730 BCE), with the Assyrian King in procession (below), from Tiglath-Pileser’s Southwest Palace at Nimrud (originally the central palace?). Astartu is modern Jordan, south of Damascus. The fortress is on a mound with turrets. The prisoners are dressed as natives (like ancient Israelites).
M8-61 Assyrian relief: close-up of prisoners captured at Astartu
M8-62 Assyrian scribes recording booty: Southwest Palace, Nineveh, n.b. heads being counted (b/w)
M8-63 Relief of Sargon II, with high official (Sennacherib?), from the Palace at Khorsabad (Dur-Sharrukin), ca. 710 BCE
M8-64 Drawing of a relief depicting the Urartian campaign (714 BCE), from Sargon’s Palace at Khorsabad: the burning of the Temple of Haldi (at Musasir), n.b. cauldrons. The relief is now lost; all that remains of it is this drawing by French archaeologists (1849).
M8-65 Urartian cauldron, found in tomb
M8-66 Kudurru of Merodach-Baladan, 712 BCE: grant of land
M8-66a Plan of Khorsabad (Dur-Sharrukin)
M8-67 Sargon’s Palace at Khorsabad, photo taken in early 1850's; human-headed winged bulls in situ, supporting an arch
M8-68 Reconstruction/drawing of the citadel at Khorsabad
Lamasu statues, Khorsabad, *in situ*

Reconstruction/drawing of Khorsabad: view from ziggurat of Sargon’s palace (b/w)

Map of Sargon’s Palace at Khorsabad

Drawing of wall reliefs at Khorsabad (b/w)

Relief of four-winged god with bucket and cone (genie?), from a gate at Dur-Sharrukin, ca. 3.65 meters high

Foundation figurine (*lahmu*), from Dur-Sharrukin: painted, sun-dried clay

Relief of Phoenicians shipping logs for Sargon’s palace at Khorsabad, from Dur-Sharrukin; n.b. they are collecting the longest possible logs because the width of rooms depends on the length of beams

Charred cedar beam preserved from Nimrud

Drawing of reliefs at the entrance to the throne room in palace at Khorsabad

Relief showing the Assyrian army attacking a fortress, from the Southwest Palace at Nineveh. Middle figurine holds up shield, while Assyrian soldier cuts rope attached to pulley above because someone is trying to get water from below; soldier on left is the same one (sequential action?)

Drawing of relief, from the Palace of Sargon: Assyrians weighing booty from Musasir

Relief showing Sennacherib inspecting booty from Lachish. Throne is decorated with protective genies, n.b. footstool. Sennacherib’s face was later mutilated, probably by Babylonian and Mede soldiers in the sack of 612 BCE

Relief showing Sennacherib’s archers and slingers, from the Southwest Palace, Nineveh. Eunuch archer and attendant holding shield, with two slingers behind; n.b. relief was re-cut because floor level was raised (mistake? haste?).

Relief showing Assyrian cavalry in Babylon, from the Southwest palace. Reeds and water (left) are original, but the right side was re-cut by a later king on a different campaign in Babylonia, n.b. different treatment of fish. The original dates to the reign of Sennacherib; the later king was probably Assurbanipal (or Sinsharrishkun?).

Cuneiform prism: Assyrian record of assault on Jerusalem, one of the military campaigns of Sennacherib (704-681 BCE)

Assyrian siege mound discovered at Lachish (b/w)

Reconstruction/painting of the Siege of Lachish, in Assyrian style but using modern techniques, by Alan Sorrell

Drawing of relief of the Siege of Lachish: the procession of the conquered after the fall of Lachish, with some prisoners being resettled, and high officials being executed and mutilated, n.b. naturalism of landscape (vines, figs, olives, orchards)

Map: Biblical view of Sennacherib’s attack on Palestine, n.b. no Lachish!

Relief of Judean exiles, commissioned by Sennacherib

Northeast Mesopotamia

Austen Henry Layard, painting (b/w)

Relief of Nineveh(?). The city is Assyrian certainly, n.b. triple walls, columns with lion bases, and generally suits the known description of Sennacherib’s
Southwest Palace from Assurbanipal’s reign. Below are soldiers setting out on campaign. Also, close-up of top of relief. Also, close-up of lion bases, from Nineveh, North Palace, ca. 645 BCE (but picture of the Southwest Palace?). Columns are bronze; bases are solid cast bronze in the shape of lions and bulls, each weighing 20 tons.

M8-90 Drawing of statue of Assurnasirpal II, front and back view; n.b. cylindrical
M8-90a Egyptian statue of scribe; n.b. rectangular, cf. Greek kouroi
M8-91 Reconstructed walls: Shamash gate at Nineveh
M8-92 Restored northern outer wall of Nineveh; in the distance is the Nergal gate
M8-93 Drawing of a relief of Sennacherib’s laborers hauling a colossus, by Cooper
M8-94 Relief of workers carrying equipment (spades, pickaxes, saws) for the quarrying of stone, from the reign of Sennacherib, ca. 700-695 BCE
M8-95 Assyrian relief, from the throne room of the Northwest Palace; Assurnasirpal II is shown twice. The god is the winged sun-disk (Shamash? Assur?).
M8-96 Drawing of relief, Nineveh: Sennacherib holding court in the hillside of Canaan
M8-97 Relief of Assurbanipal III (in the background), in a garden/park (at Nineveh?), ca. 645 BCE
M8-98 Wall painting from Til Barsip: late Assyrian palace; n.b. preserved color, lion hunt
M8-99 Reliefs with faint traces of paint: set of protective spirits (lahmu, ugallu, lar). Lar (right) has horned helmet. All are in twisted perspective. Lahmu has elaborate ringlets; n.b. red paint is preserved on the ugallu’s head.
M8-100 Assyrian blue wall paintings and glazed brick (top right): Nimrud, painting by William Boutcher, ca. 1854
M8-101 Assyrian jewelry: headband of gold and lapis lazuli
M8-102 Reconstruction/drawing of an Assyrian throne room, from Layard’s Monuments of Nineveh, but n.b. the ceiling is entirely speculative. The picture gives a sense of painted reliefs, but no sense of the original order of the reliefs.

The Neo-Assyrians III

M8-103 Stele of Esarhaddon (post 671 A.D.), from Zinjirli (Sam’al); the King wears a religious costume and holds reins attached to defeated enemies (one is African)
M8-104 Foundation record of Esarhaddon, 680-669 BCE: solid terra cotta decagonal prism, annals of his first regnal year, recounting the reconstruction of Babylon after its destruction several years before
M8-105 Black stone tablet: celebration of Esarhaddon’s restoration of Babylon, n.b. plow with seed drill
M8-106 Map: Assyrian Empire
M8-107 Taharqo: granite sphinx
M8-108 Relief of Assurbanipal III, riding and shooting
M8-109 Relief of Assurbanipal III, close-up of his face, from the Northern Palace, Nineveh. The King is shooting from a chariot.
M8-110 Map: Nineveh, n.b. the gates are named after gods as at Babylon
M8-111 Relief, lion hunt: Assurbanipal hunting lions, guards behind him ward off wounded lion; Assurbanipal’s Palace Nineveh, 645 BCE.

M8-112 Warka stele, lion hunt: black granite (imported), from the proto-literate period; King(?) is hunting lions; n.b. prehistoric(!) version of Neo-Assyrian motif

M8-113 Relief of lion hunt, Nimrud: lion leaping at the King’s chariot

M8-114 Relief of a lion and lioness in a garden, Assurbanipal’s palace at Nineveh

M8-115 Lion relief: sequential action. Top register has Assurbanipal facing a lion released from a cage. The middle register shows Assyrians assaulting the lion from behind. The bottom register shows libations over the dead lions.

M8-116 Relief of dying lion, from Assurbanipal’s Palace, Nineveh

M8-117 Relief of dying lion, vomiting blood. See Curtis’ description in Art and Empire, p. 88.

M8-118 Relief of dying lioness, from Assurbanipal’s Palace, Nineveh

M8-119 Relief of Assurbanipal killing lion, from the North Palace, Nineveh. Behind King is an Elamite attendant.

M8-120 Relief: Assurbanipal with hounds, hunting wild asses (onagers), as mare looks back at her foal in fear; n.b. all animals were not necessarily killed, some were kept for breeding

M8-121 Relief of the Assyrian army attacking an Egyptian town, Nineveh, Assurbanipal III

M8-122 Elamite letter from Nineveh

M8-123 Relief of the capture and burning of Hassuna (Elamite city), ca. 647 BCE, North Palace, Nineveh; n.b. fire on towers

M8-124 Relief: diaspora of Elamites, from the Elamite city of Madaktu

M8-125 Relief: Elamite kings forced to act as a servant at Assurbanipal’s court, Nineveh, 645 BCE

M8-126 Til Tuba relief, from the Southwest palace, Nineveh: left side (color)

M8-127 Til Tuba relief, right side: Assyrians drive Elamites into a river

M8-128 Til Tuba relief: close-up of battle, showing the crash of the Elamite king’s (Teumann) chariot; n.b. the king’s helmet has fallen off revealing his receding hairline

M8-129 Til Tuba relief: an Assyrian soldier clubs the Elamite king and cuts off his head, while another picks up the king’s helmet

M8-130 Til Tuba relief: an Assyrian soldier cuts off the Elamite king’s head (close-up)

M8-130a Drawing of Til Tuba relief: an Assyrian soldier cutting off Teumann’s head

M8-131 Til Tuba relief: Assyrian soldiers ride in Elamite King’s chariot, with one of them carrying the king’s head

M8-132 Til Tuba relief: the capture of another Elamite king (Ummanaldash). Sequential action?: Ummanaldash waves scornfully to a betrayer(?), then is forced into an Assyrian chariot; n.b. a lioness below them stalks a wild goat, a metaphor of the Assyrians and Elamites(?).

M8-133 “Garden Relief”: Assurbanipal and his queen at a banquet

M8-134 “Garden Relief”: close-up of the Assyrian queen at a banquet

M8-135 “Garden Relief”: Assurbanipal and queen feasting in garden, n.b. the head of an
Elamite king hanging in the tree

M8-136 Relief showing Assyrian troops pursue Arabs on camels, Nineveh, 645 BCE
M8-137 Relief showing Assyrian soldiers fighting nomads, from the reign of Assurbanipal III, Nineveh; n.b. an Assyrian soldier (left) is setting a tent on fire
M8-138 Genealogy of Assyrian Kings II: Adad-Nirari III to Assurbanipal III
M8-139 Stele, sandstone: Assurbanipal III celebrates rebuilding the Esagila in Babylon. King is carrying earth for making of the first brick.
M8-140 Mede bringing horses to Assyrian king
M8-141 Ruins of Nineveh, with Biblical quote, “And Nineveh shall become a waste.”
M8-142 Statuette of Pazuzu (wind-demon), bronze; with the inscription “I am Pazuzu, son of Hanbi, King of the evil wind-demons.” It was probably used as an apotropaic emblem by women in childbirth as protection against Lammashtu, goddess of sterility.
M8-143 Head of Pazuzu, used as protection against Lammashtu, the goddess of sterility
M8-144 Dog statuettes: part of an Assyrian ritual, found in a niche on one side of the door of the palace of Assurbanipal III. See Art and Empire, p. 116, for the names of the dogs.

Section 9: The Neo-Babylonians

M9-01 Limestone kudurru: Nebuchadnessar I (1125-1104 BCE), with six registers with many astronomical/astrological symbols, 6.5 cm. high
M9-02 Limestone altar, with relief showing a meeting between Shalmanezer III (right) and the King of Babylon (Marduk-zakir-shumi, left), from Fort Shalmanezer (full view, b/w)
M9-03 Limestone Altar, close-up; n.b. kings are equal in appearance. This is a unique scene in Mesopotamian art, with kings depicted as peers.
M9-04 Cuneiform text: Middle Babylonian legal tablet from Alalakh, in a clay envelope
M9-05 Black limestone kudurru, from the reign of Marduk-nadin-ahhe who is shown wearing quilted slippers and a feathered headdress. Garment is pleated with stripes, later the standard royal Babylonian dress.
M9-06 Drawing of a statue of Assurnasirpal II (front and back view)
M9-07 Cuneiform tablets
M9-09 Assyrian relief: Assyrian troops catching Chaldean rebels in marshes of Southern Babylonia.
M9-10 Assyrian relief of a camp of Babylonian prisoners who are being resettled, from Assurbanipal III’s reign.; n.b. women are stoking the fire, and men (below) are drinking
M9-11 Relief of Chaldaeans hiding from Assyrians in reed marshes, from Sennacherib’s palace, Nineveh
M9-12 Map: Nebuchadnezzar II’s empire, with the walls he built to create artificial lakes as defenses of Babylon
M9-13 Astrological kudurru, diorite, from Babylon during the reign of Marduk-nadin-
ahhe (1049-82 BCE); n.b. framed by a snake, a common motif in kudurrus

M9-14 Relief of captured Chaldeans, from Sennacherib’s palace, Nineveh

M9-15 Stele of Marduk-apli-iddina, the Chaldaean rebel who rules Babylon from 721-710 BCE

M9-15a Genealogy of early Neo-Babylonian kings (Nabopolassar, Nebuchadrezzar II)

M9-16 Ruins of Babylon (b/w)

M9-16a Babylon, city plan

M9-17 Drawing/reconstruction of the walls of Babylon

M9-17a Babylon, city plan

M9-17b Ishtar Gate, plan

M9-18 Babylon: Ishtar Gate (b/w)

M9-19 Reconstructed model of the processional way leading to the Ishtar Gate, with forecourt and bastions

M9-19a Schematic view of Babylon

M9-20 Aerial view of the site of Babylon (b/w)

M9-21 Excavation of Babylon: Ishtar gate

M9-22 Excavation of Babylon: close-up of tower of Ishtar Gate; n.b. transition from colorless bricks (below) to colored/glazed bricks (above)

M9-23 Lion frieze from the Processional Way, Babylon (color)

M9-24 Dragon and bull reliefs, third phase of the facade of the Ishtar Gate

M9-25 Ishtar Gate: striding lions (above and below, going in opposite directions)

M9-26 Bronze head of the mushushshu, the symbolic dragon of Marduk, with viper’s horns, cf. dragons on Ishtar gate; 14.6 cm. high

M9-27 Panel with striding lion, glazed brick: Neo-Babylonian, ca. 604-562 BCE

M9-27a Southern Palace of Nebuchadnezzar

M9-28 Reconstruction of the facade of the throne room of Southern Palace of Nebuchadnezzar II

M9-29 Ruins of Nebuchadnezzar’s Southern Palace: Babylon, facing northeast, toward the Hanging Gardens

M9-30 Drawing/reconstruction of the Hanging Gardens (b/w)

M9-30a Esagila (Babylon), Marduk Temple

M9-31 Drawing/model of Nebuchadnezzar’s Babylon, with Esagila and Entemenaki

M9-32 Babylon: Ishtar Gate, with E-Mala temple in distance

M9-33 Courtyard of Temple of E-Mala, dedicated to mother-goddess Ninmah: view toward toward the entrance chamber, with temple wall in foreground

M9-34 Aerial view of the zigurrat of Babylon, as it is today overgrown with vegetation

M9-35 Stele of Nabonidus

M9-36 Stele of Sin, from Haran, 6th c. BCE; n.b. pillars surmounted by the crescent moon

M9-37 Cartoon: Discovery of the Temple of the Moon God

M9-38 Stele of Nabonidus

M9-39 Belshazzar: painting by Rembrandt

M9-40 Scene from Intolerance (D.W. Griffith)

M9-41 Seleucid astronomical text: from Uruk, reign of Antiochus I. It reads (left to
right): Jupiter as star, Hydra as winged snake, lion (Leo?).

M9-42  Geometric cuneiform text

**Section 10: Mesopotamian Literature and the Old Testament**

**Mesopotamian Literature I**

| M10-01 | Cuneiform text: Ugaritic text of the *Legend of Aqhat* |
| M10-07 | Canaanite Stele: weather-god, from Ugarit |

**Mesopotamian Literature II**

| M10-09 | Cuneiform text of Gilgamesh (b/w) |
| M10-10 | Drawing of cylinder seal, protoliterate: bull-men and lion subduing lesser animals |
| M10-11 | Bronze statuette of a Canaanite god (El?), overlaid with gold |
| M10-12 | Face of Humbaba |
| M10-13 | *Epic of Gilgamesh*, Tablet 6: Ishtar’s revenge |
| M10-14 | Cylinder seal: god sitting by sacred tree; n.b. women and snake on either side |
| M10-15 | Walls of Uruk: aerial view |