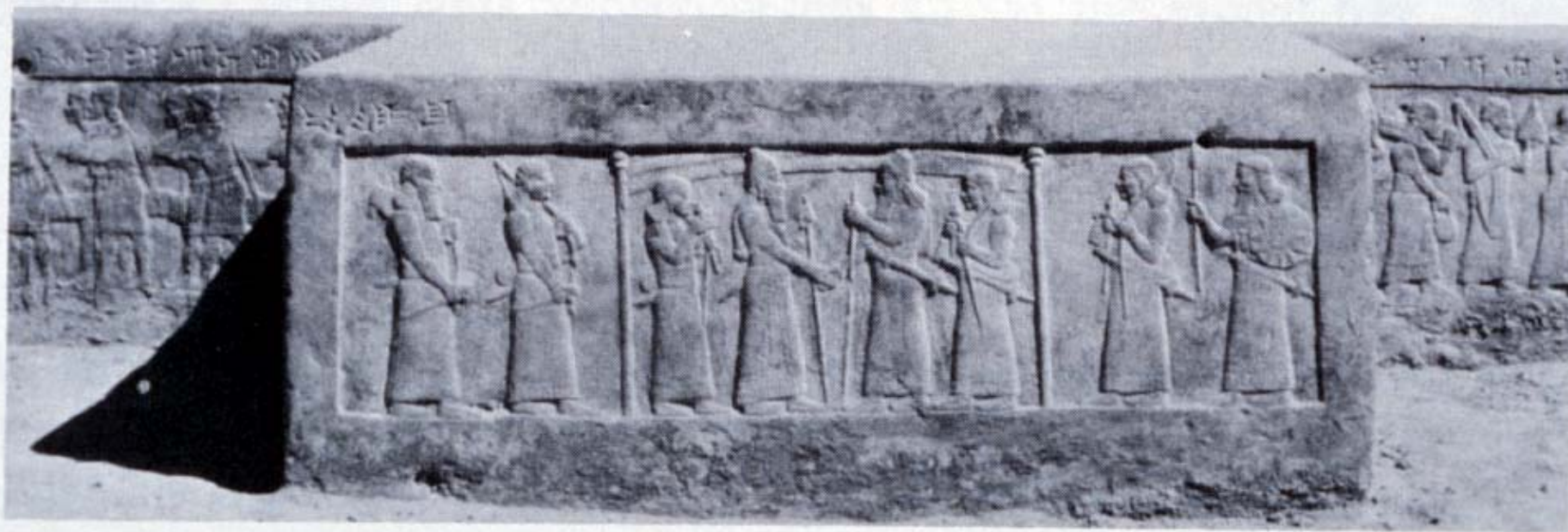


*Kudurru* of  
Nebuchadnezzar I  
(1125-1104 BCE)

n.b. astrological  
symbols



FIG. 8. Low relief carving on edge of throne base, Fort Shalmaneser, showing Shalmaneser III (right) sealing an agreement with Marduk-zakirshumi, subservient king of Babylon. (Photo courtesy of Prudence O. Harper)





M9-03

# Babylonian legal tablet, in clay envelope



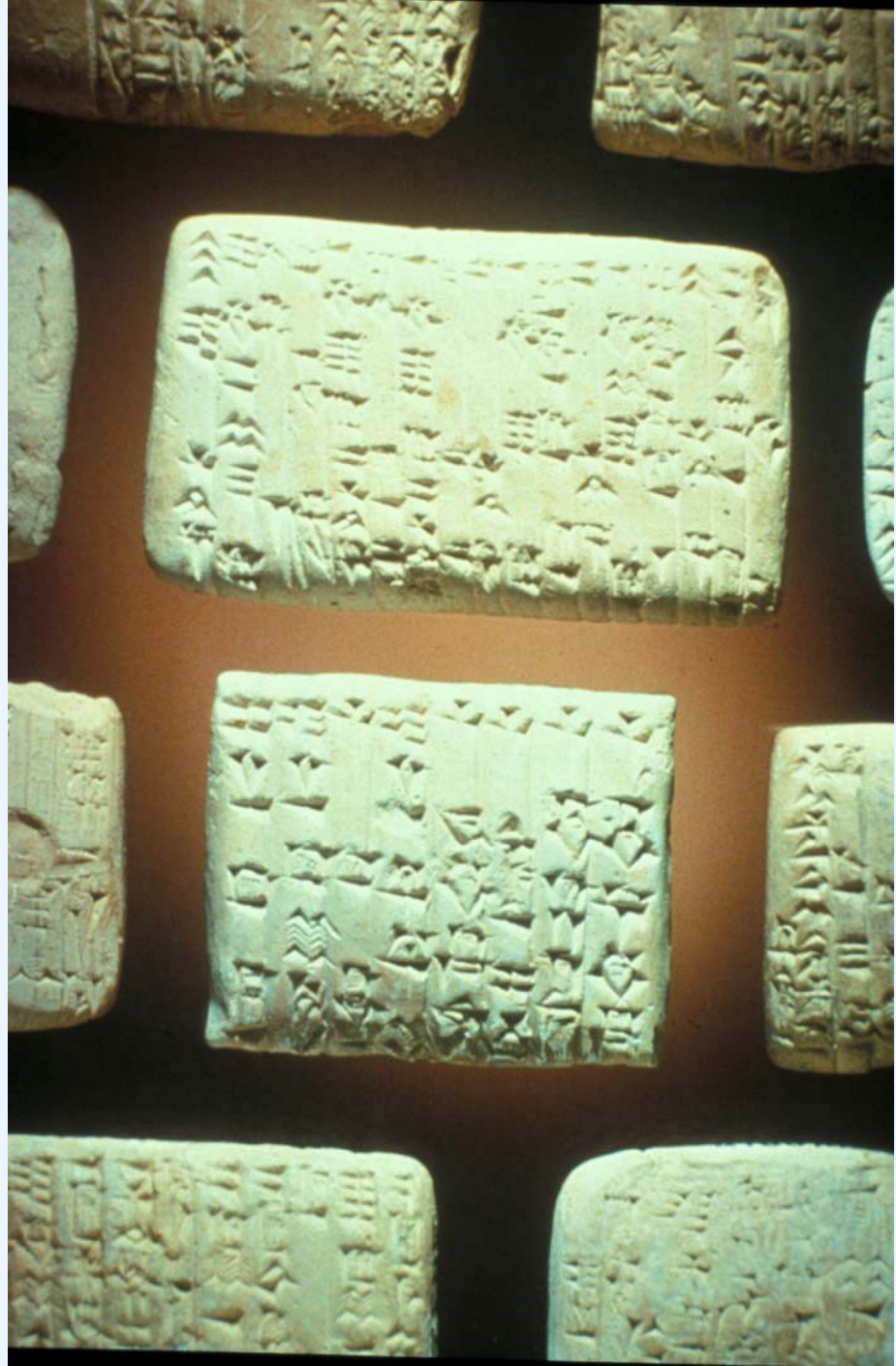
Babylonian  
king on  
*kudurru*



# Assurnasirpal II



# Cuneiform Tablets



Assyrian relief:  
Assyrian troops  
round up rebel  
Chaldaeans in  
the marshes of  
southern  
Mesopotamia

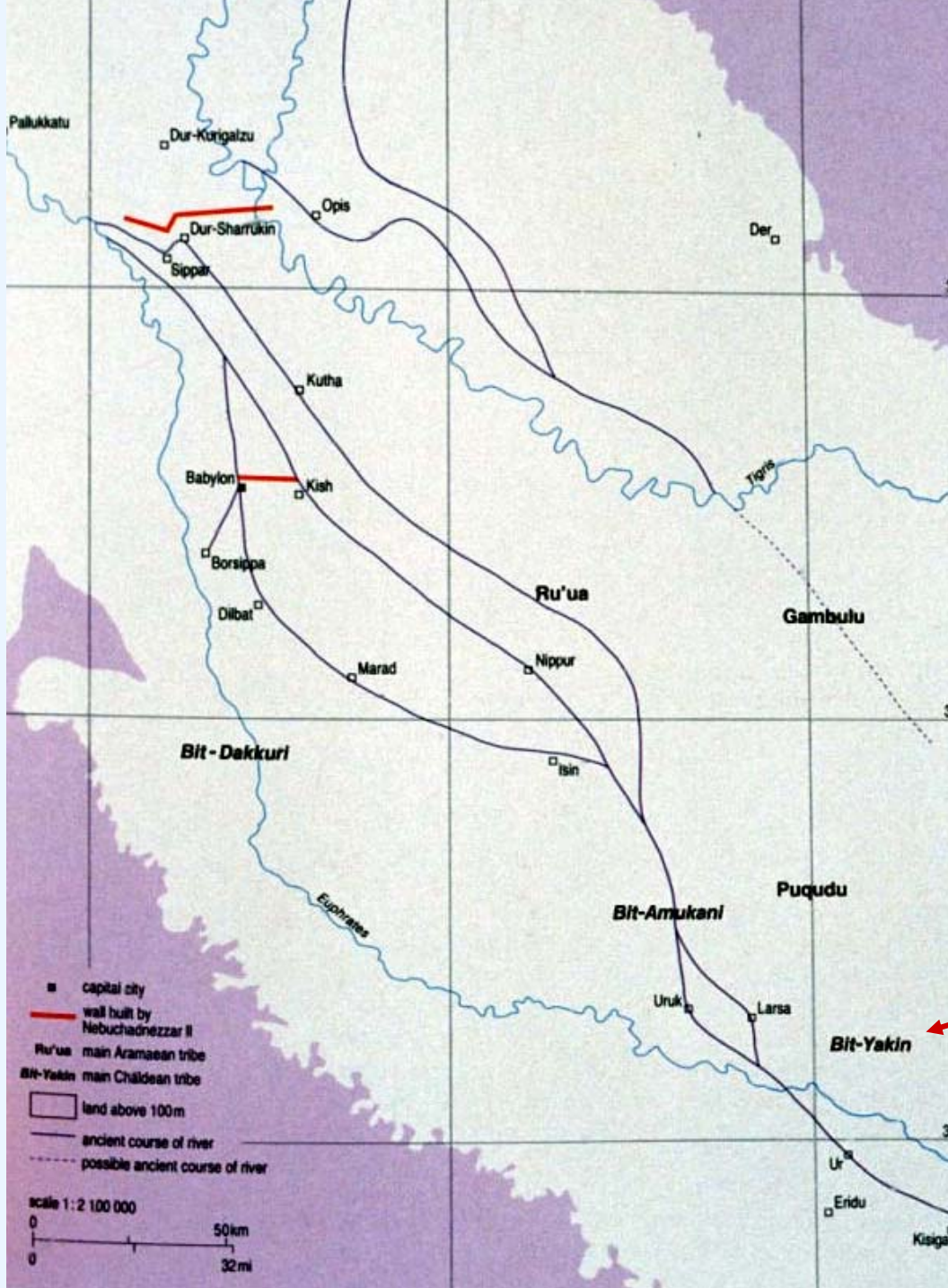


# Assyrian relief: Chaldeans in camps, awaiting resettlement



# Assyrian relief: Chaldaeans hiding in reed marshes





Bit-Yakin  
(main Chaldaean  
tribe)

# Astrological *kudurru*



Assyrian  
relief:  
captured  
Chaldaeans

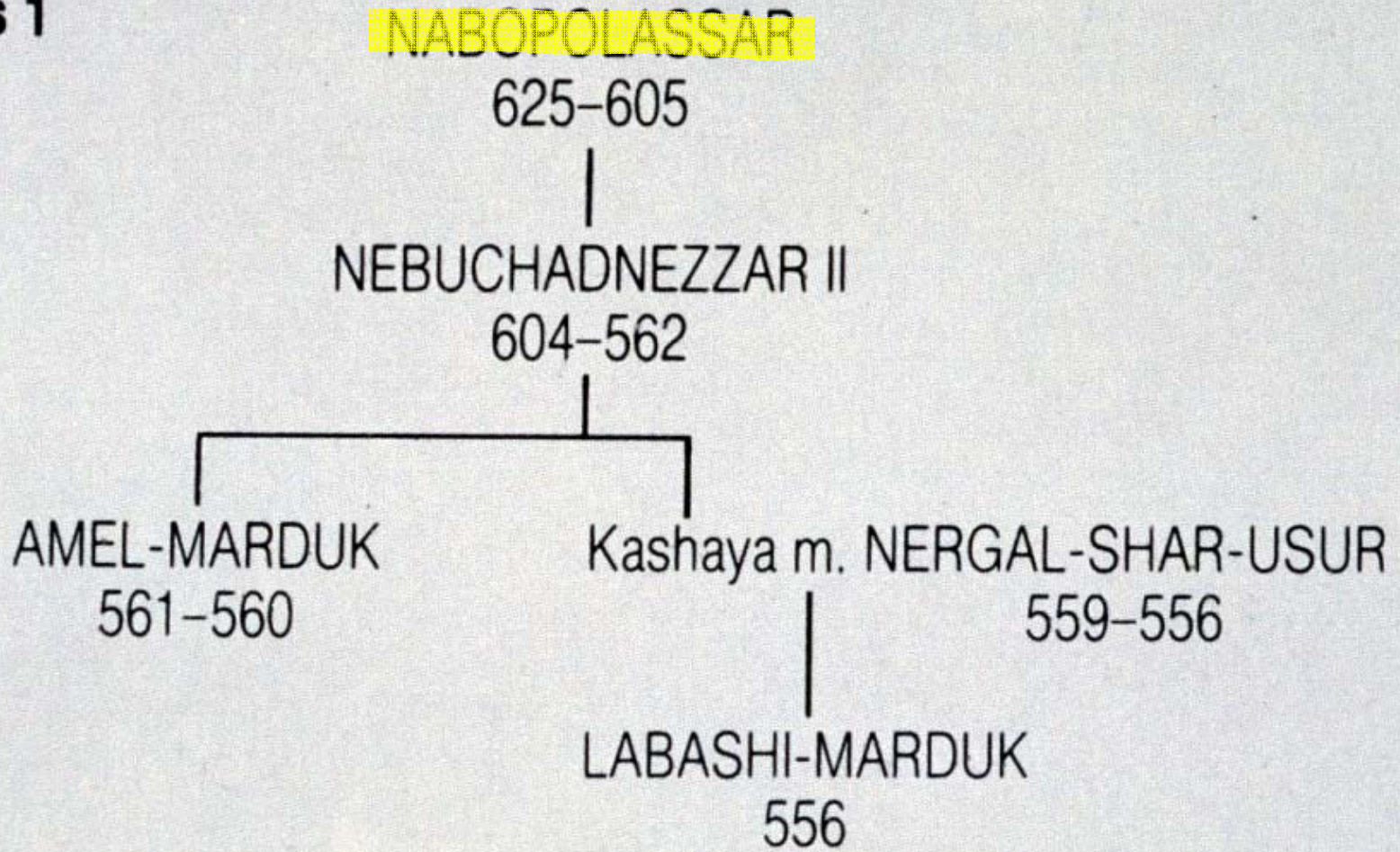
(Nineveh,  
Sennacherib's  
Palace)



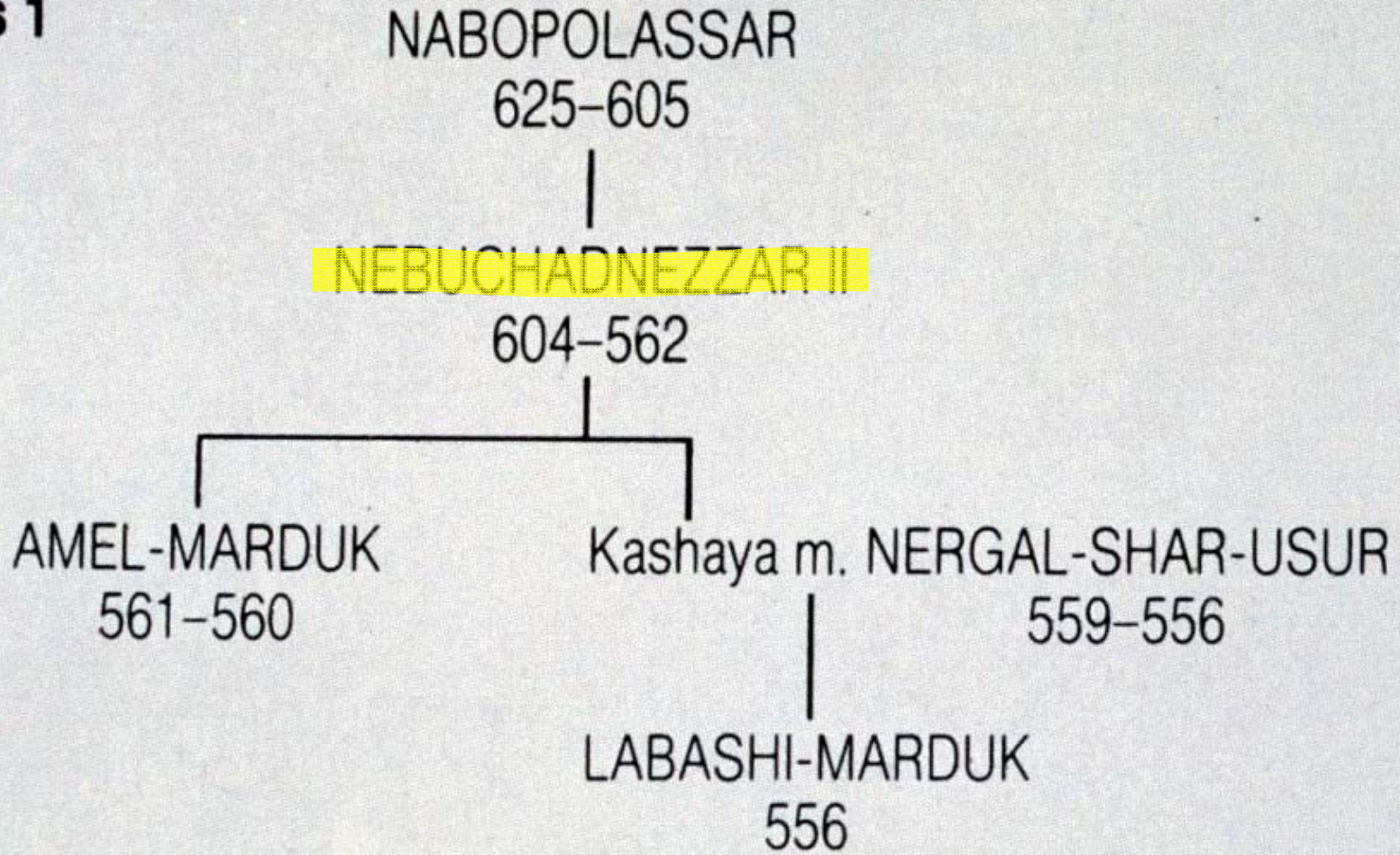
The Stele of  
Marduk-apal-  
iddina  
(Merodach-  
baladan)



# Neo-Babylonian Kings 1

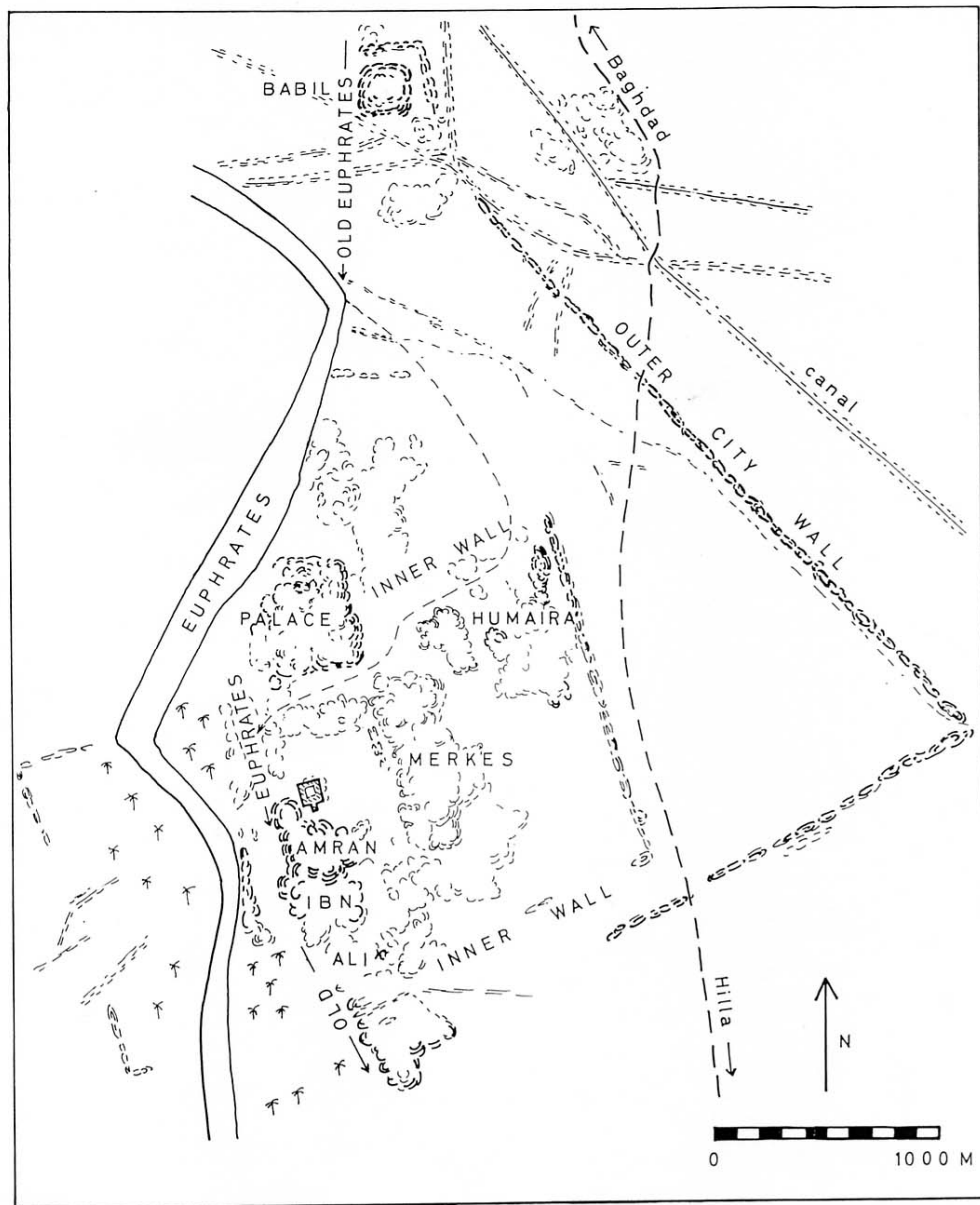


# Neo-Babylonian Kings 1



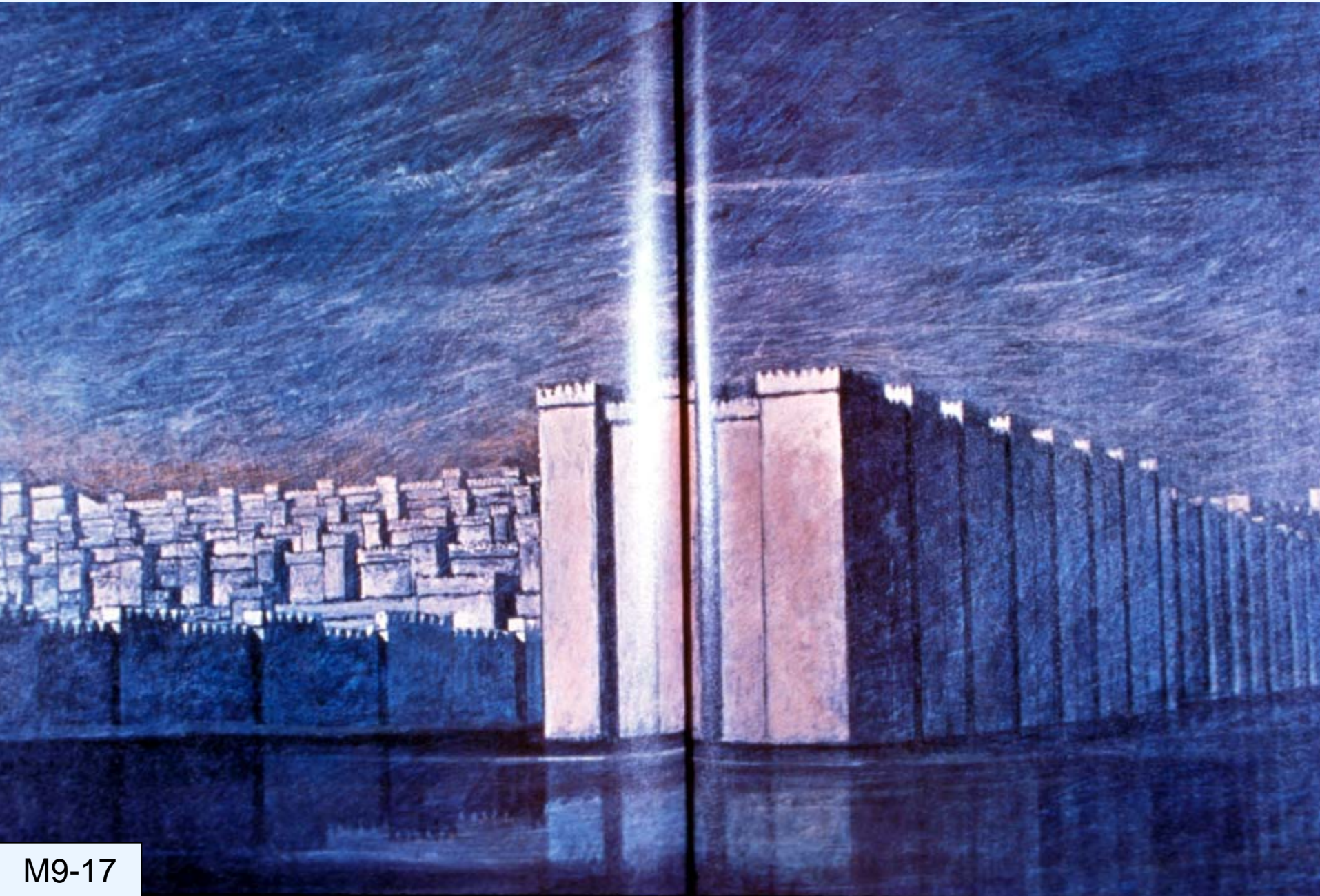
# Babylon

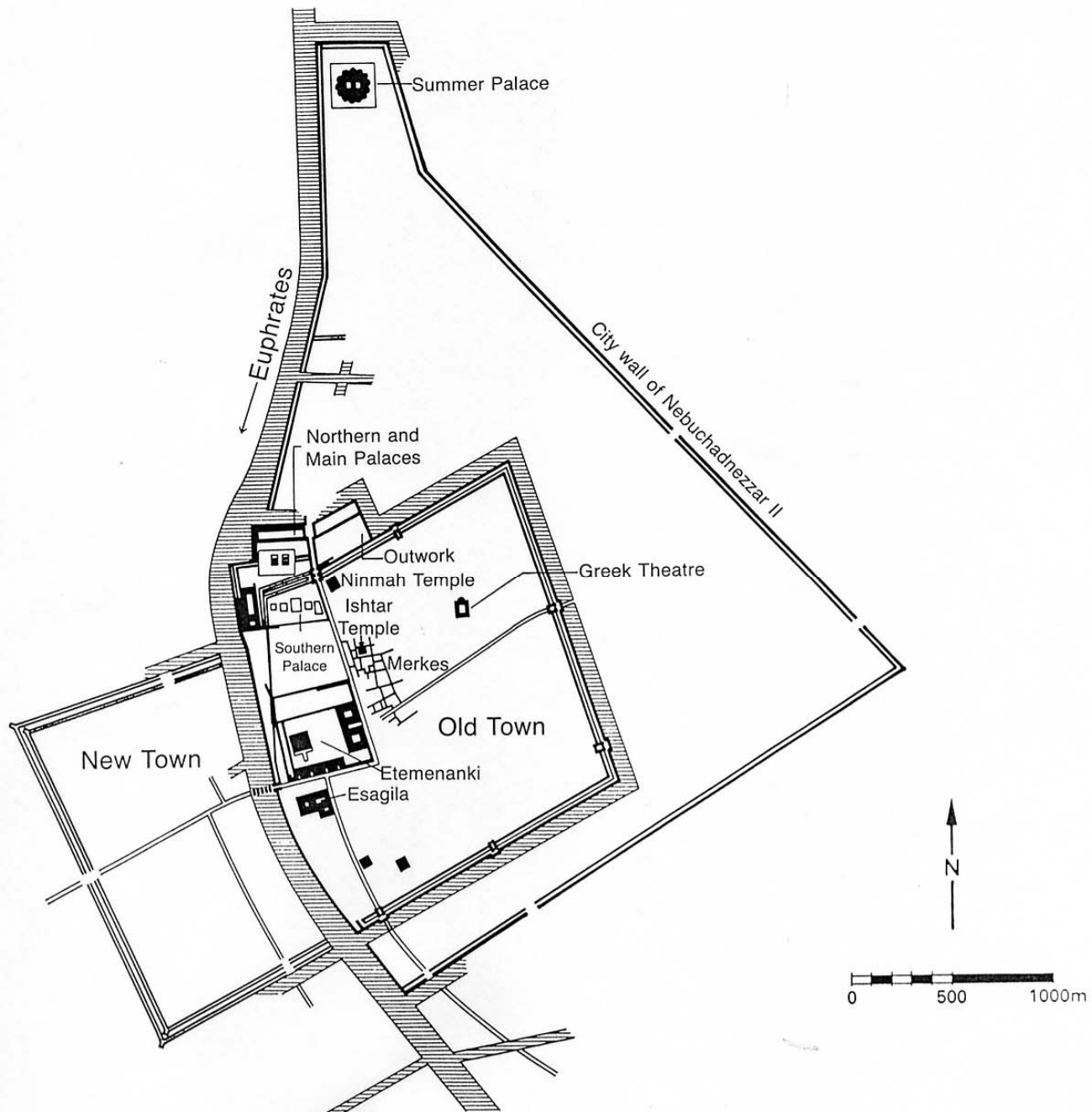




98,99 (Above) Sketch map of the site of Babylon before excavation. After Wetzel. The outline of the ziggurat, the 'Tower of Babel', can be seen clearly (above Amran) where the excellent ancient baked brick of the casing has been robbed for re-use, leaving only an insignificant stump of mud-brick in the middle. The air photograph (right), taken from 6000 feet (*c.* 2000 m), shows approximately the same area.

# Reconstruction of the walls of Babylon





Map of Babylon around 600 B.C.

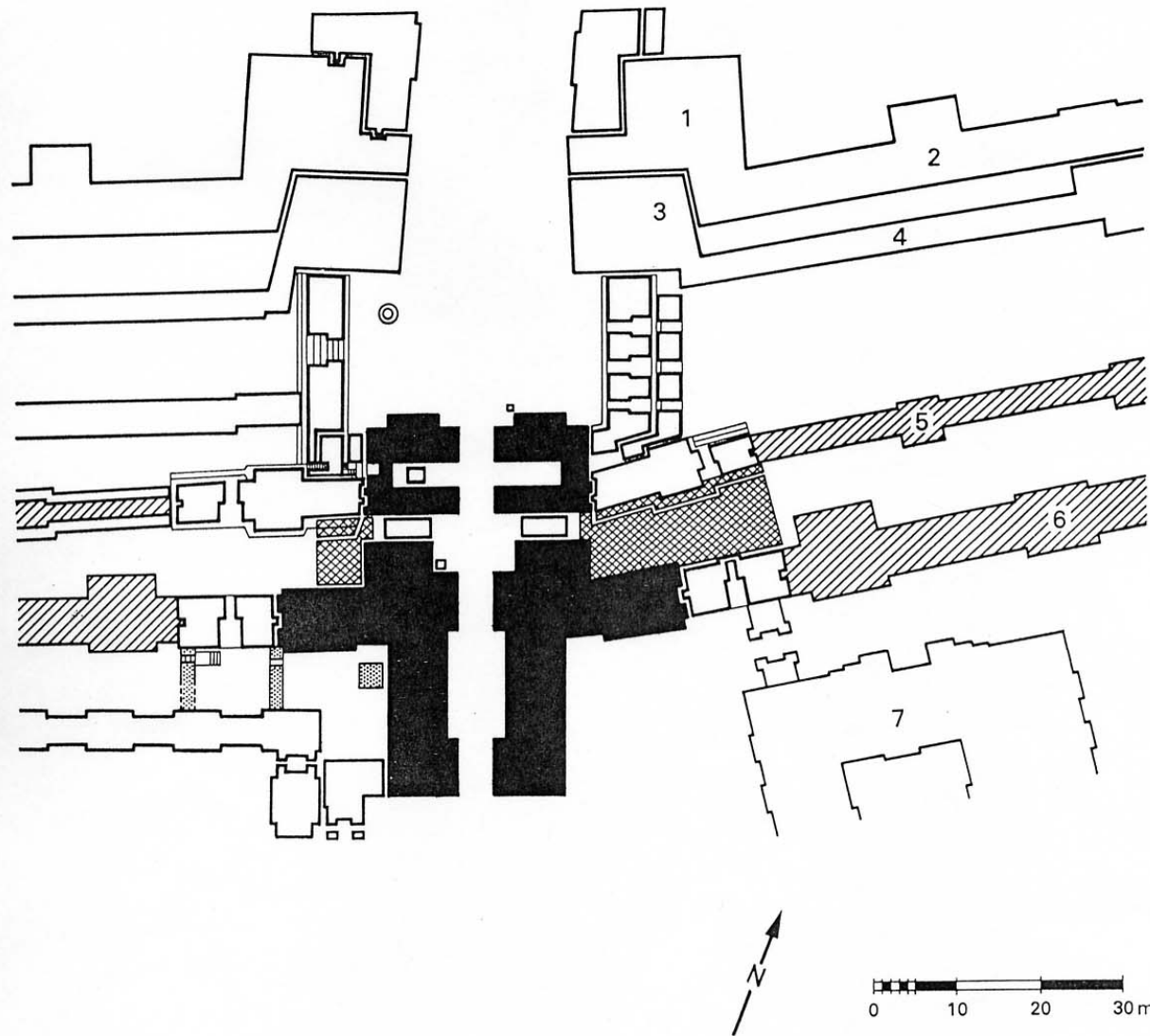


Fig. 8 Ground plan of the Ishtar Gate and its vicinity recovered during the excavation; it shows the second building phase which served as the foundation for the third phase

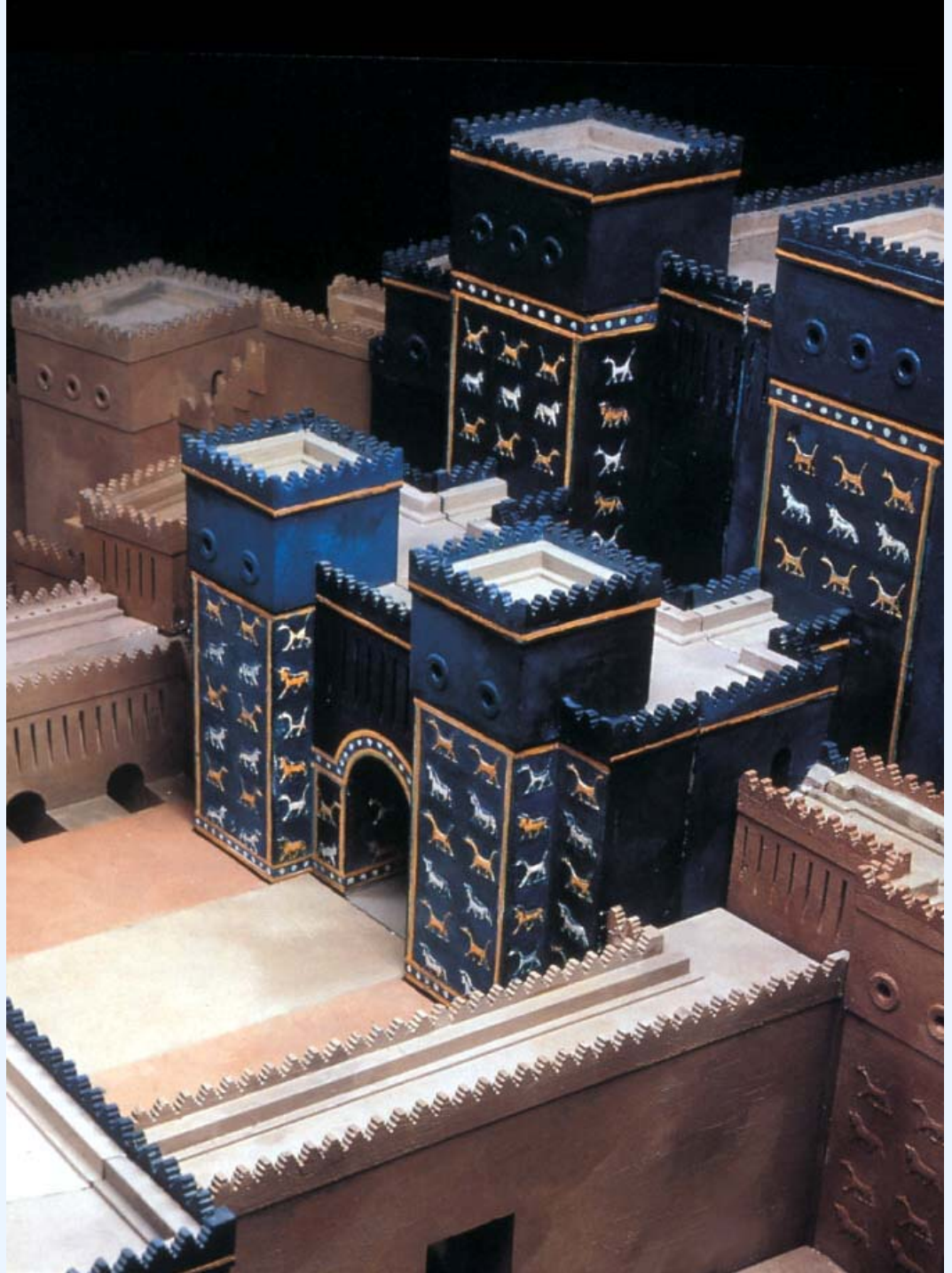
- 1 Younger, northern part of the Bastion opposite the Gate
- 2 Younger Moat Wall of Nebuchadnezzar II
- 3 Older southern part of the Bastion
- 4 Older Moat Wall of Nebuchadnezzar II

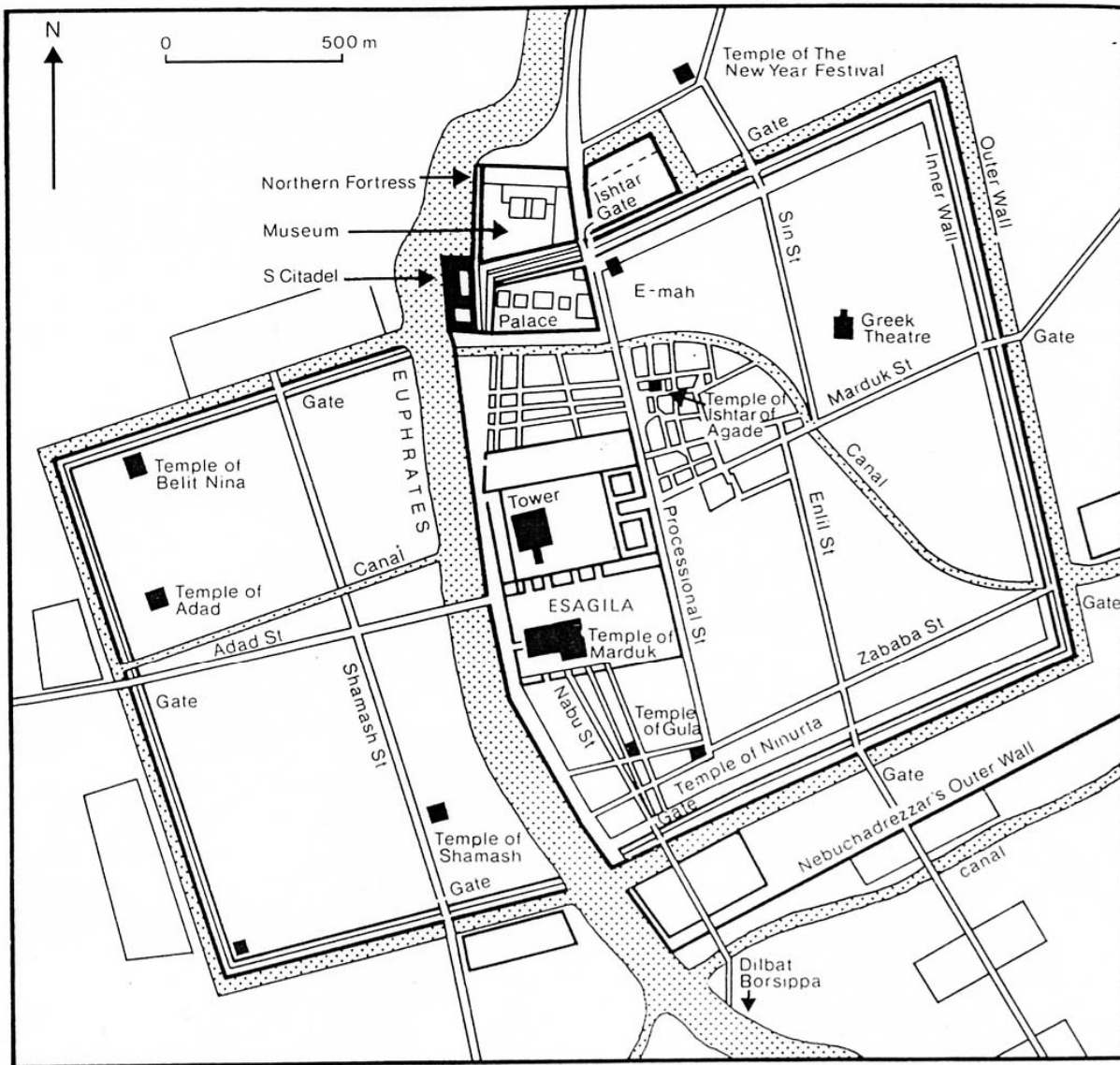
- 5 Nemetti-Ellil City Wall
- 6 Imgur-Ellil City Wall
- 7 Temple of Ninmah

B  
A  
B  
Y  
L  
O  
N

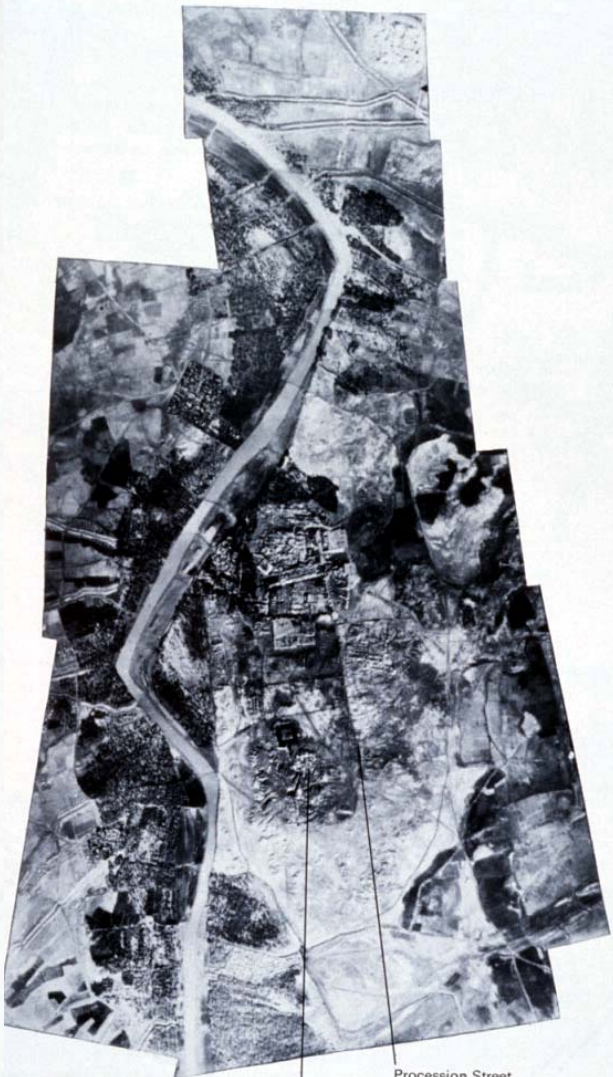
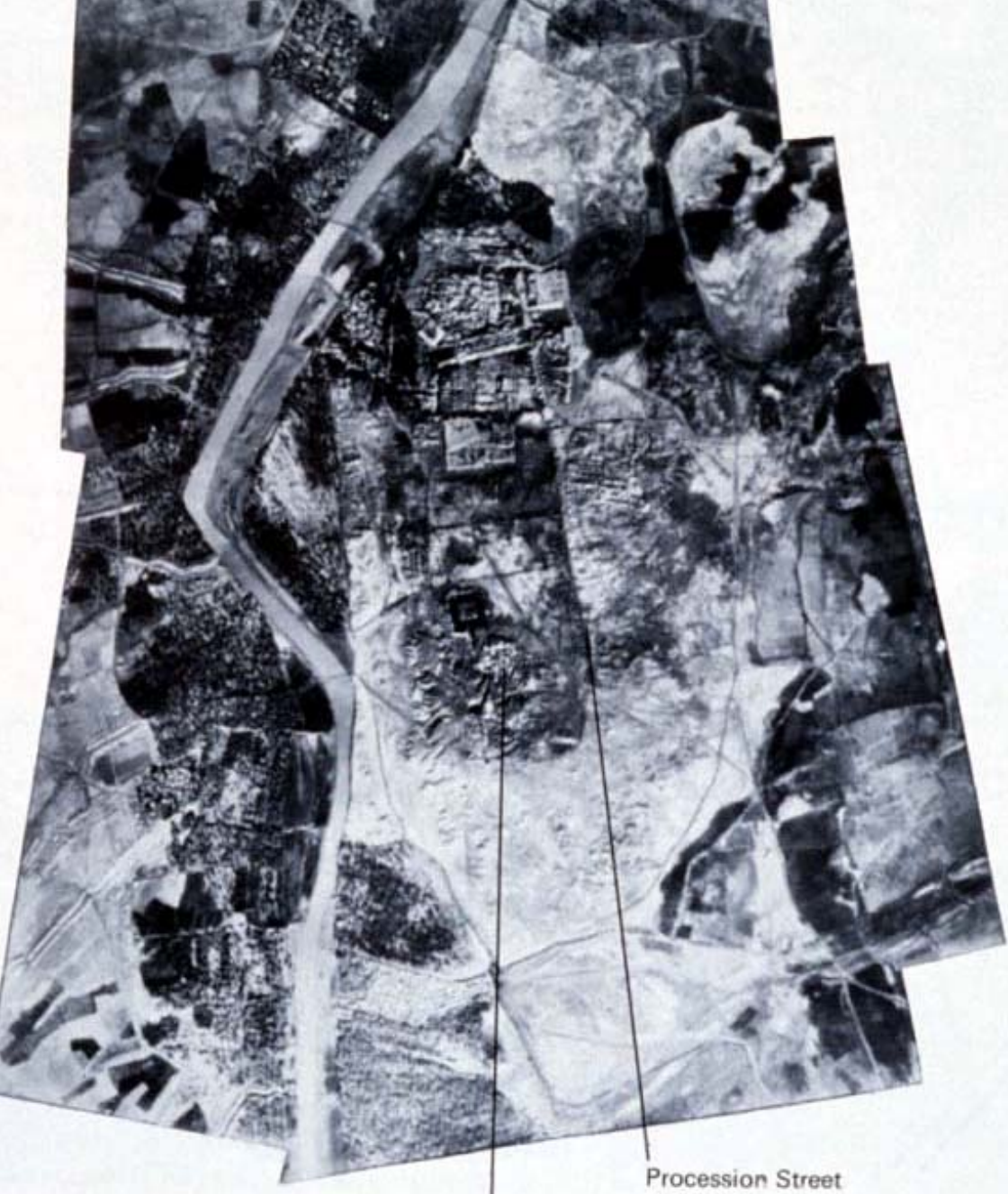


# Reconstructed Model of the Ishtar Gate



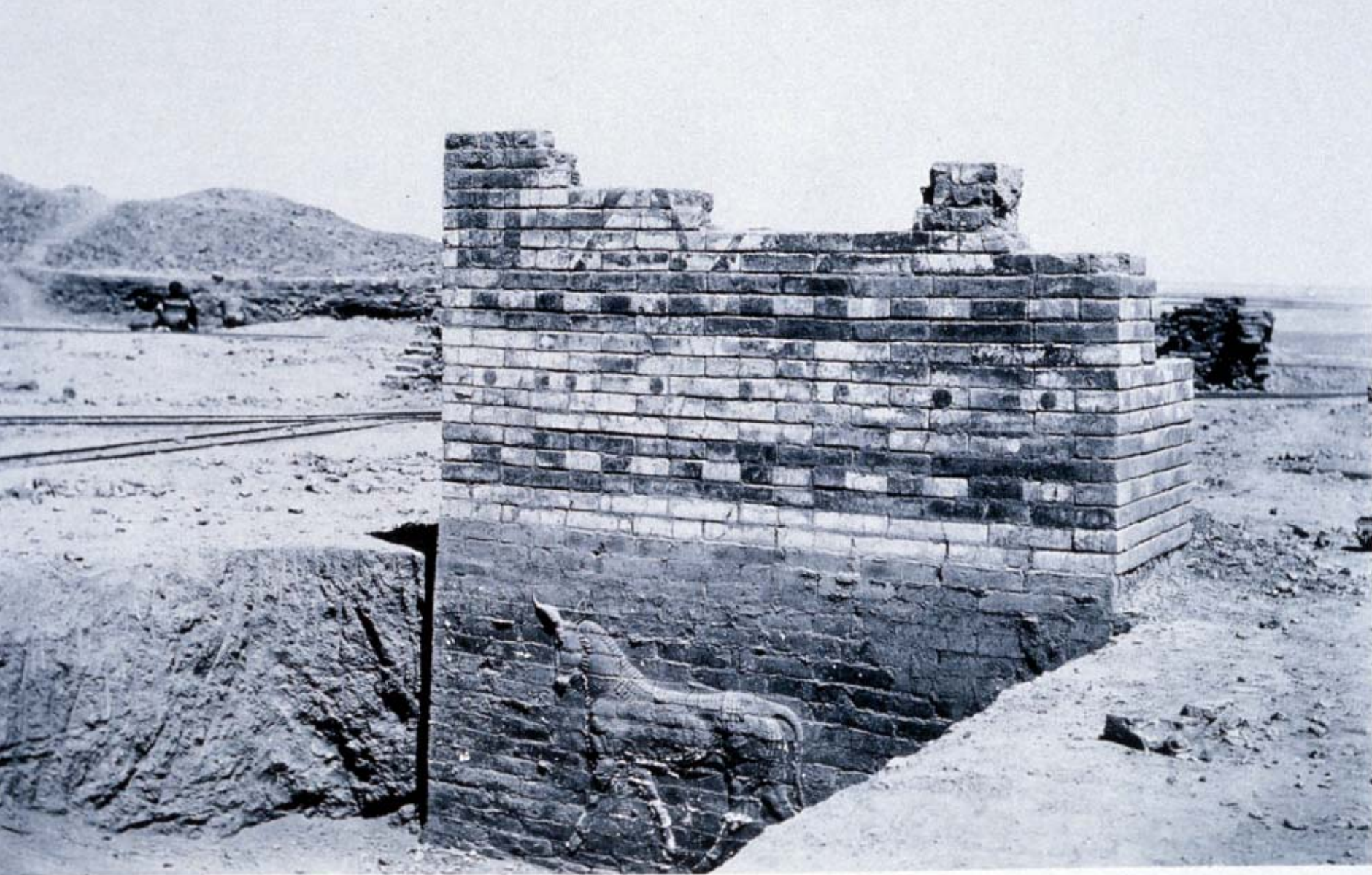


100 Schematic plan of the inner city of Babylon in the Neo-Babylonian period. The excavations have been concentrated largely in the western portion of the older part of the city, east of the Euphrates. After Unger.





*Fig. 1 The beginning of the excavation at the southeastern section of the El-Kasr hill; the picture shows the first excavated part of the second building phase of the Ishtar Gate (for comparison see Fig. 6)*



*Fig. 6 Remains of one of the gate towers of the Ishtar Gate during the excavation. Clearly visible is the transition from the first colourless building phase (below) to the second building phase in which coloured glazed bricks were used*

# Glazed Lion Relief



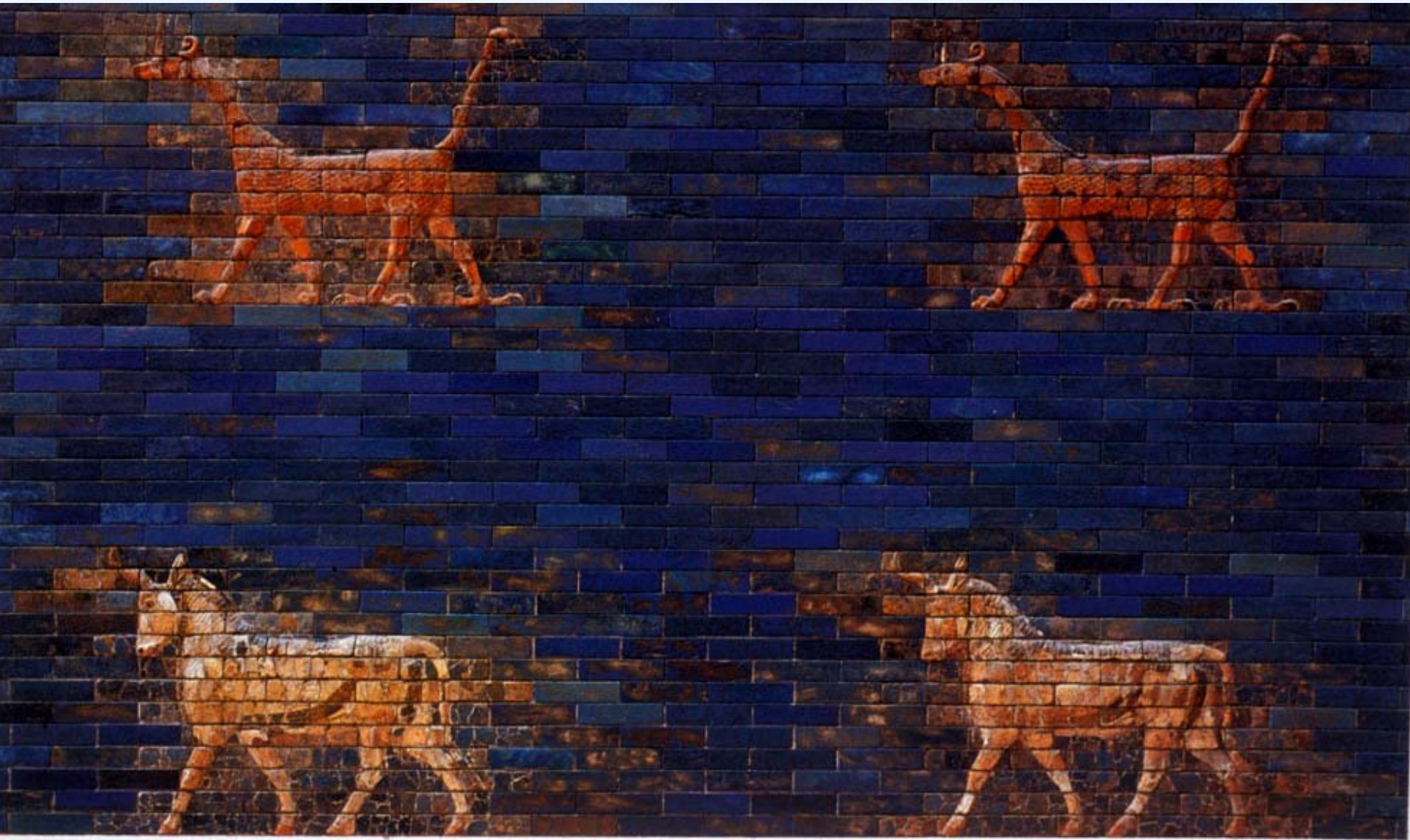
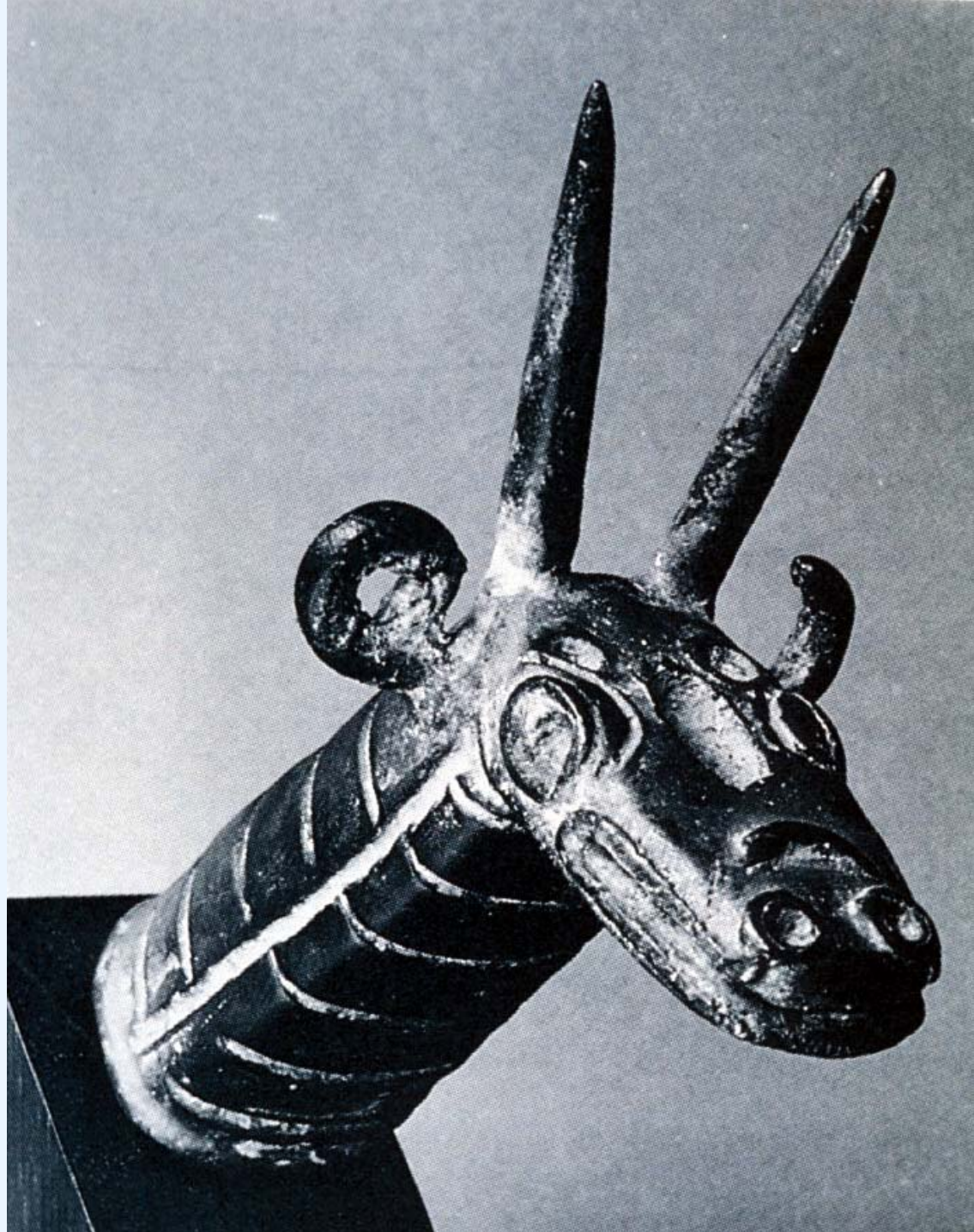


Fig. 10 *Dragon and bull reliefs from the covering of the Ishtar Gate's facade, third building phase*

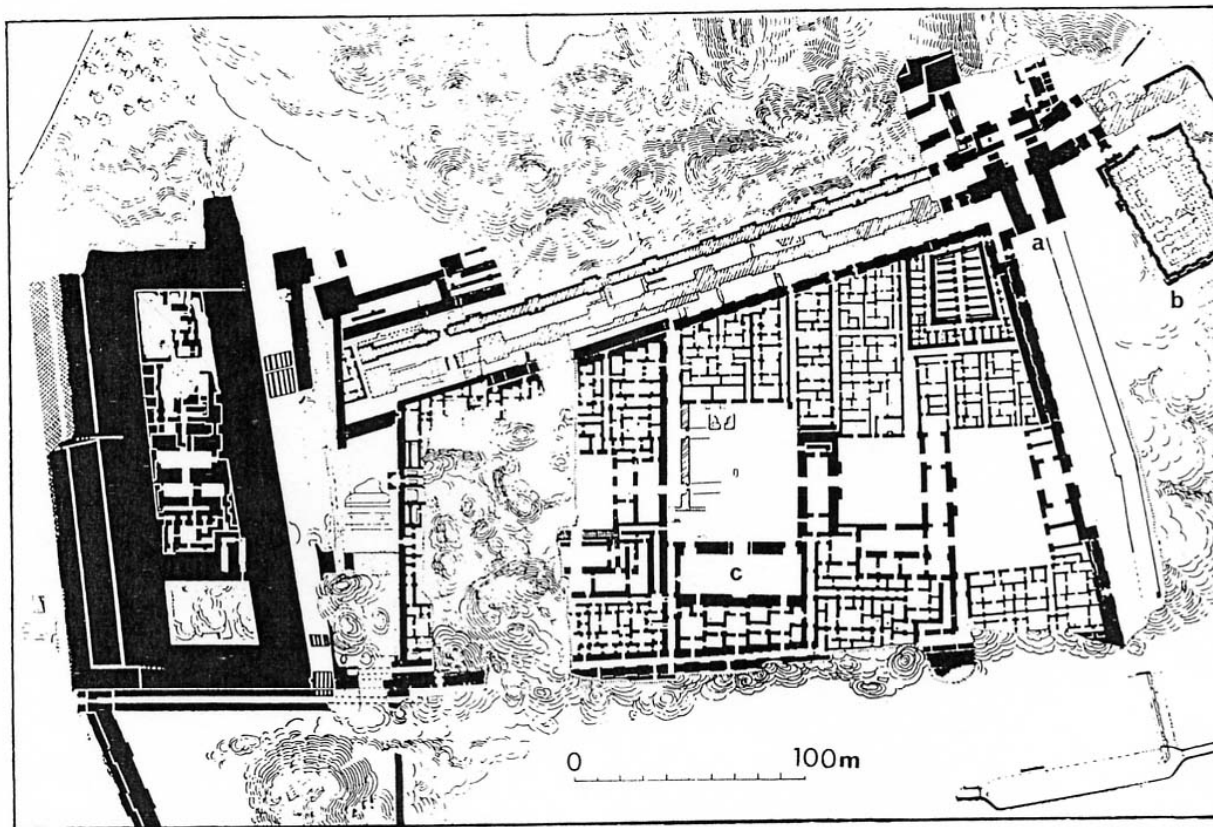


Head of a  
*mushushshu*  
(dragon  
sacred to  
Marduk)



# Glazed Lion Relief





101 The main or Southern Palace at Babylon lies between the Processional Way to the east, from which it was entered, and the thickly walled citadel to the west. Part of the inner city wall can be seen to the north of the palace adjoining the famous Ishtar Gate (a). Nebuchadrezzar's throne room (c) is situated on the southern side of the third or central courtyard, approached through a monumental gateway to the east. To the east of the Processional Way lies *E-mah*, the temple dedicated to Ninmah (b). After Koldewey.

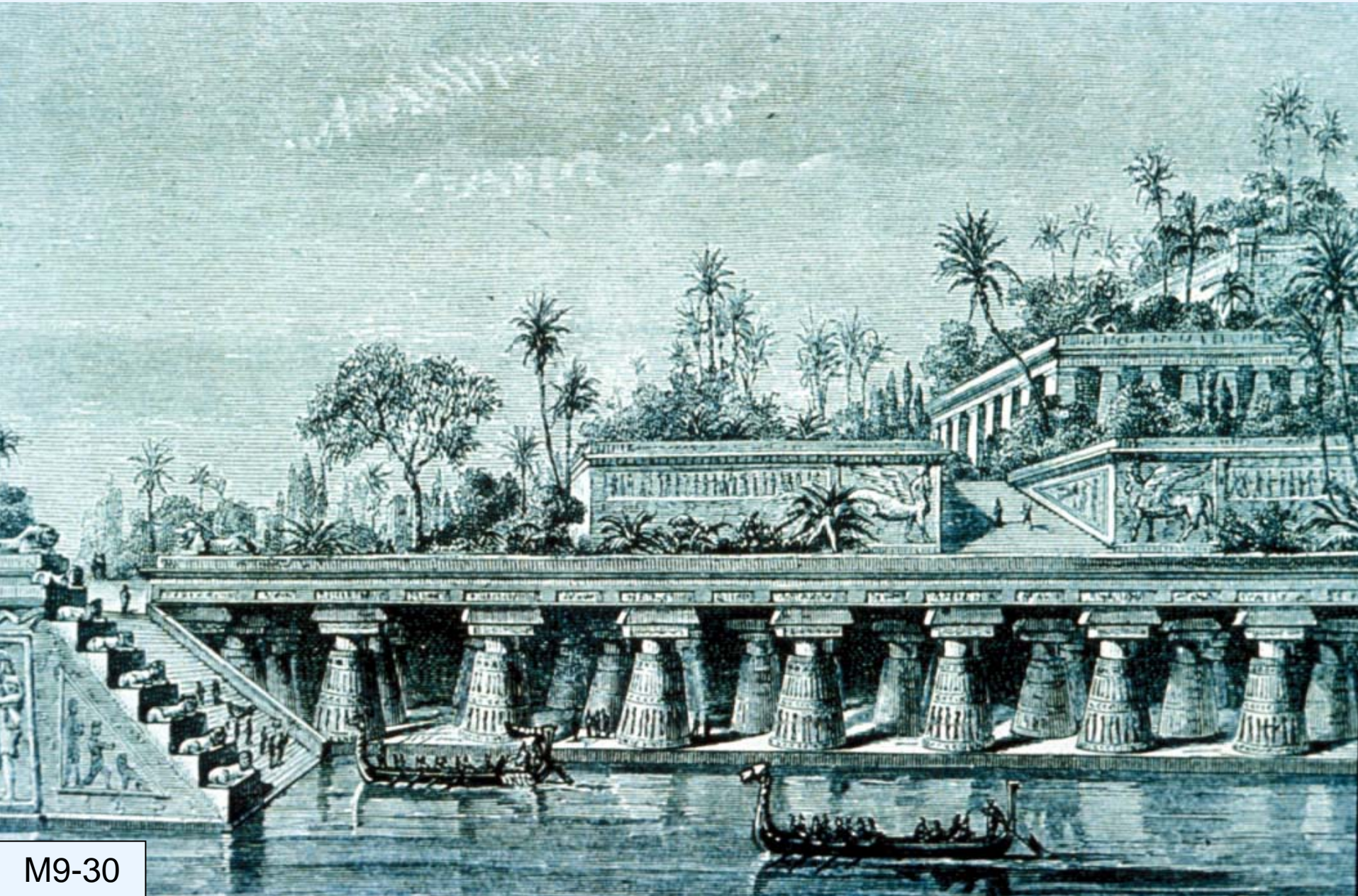
# Façade of the Throne Room



# Ruins of the Palace at Babylon



# Fanciful Reconstruction of the Hanging Gardens



# The *Entemenanki* and the *Esagila*

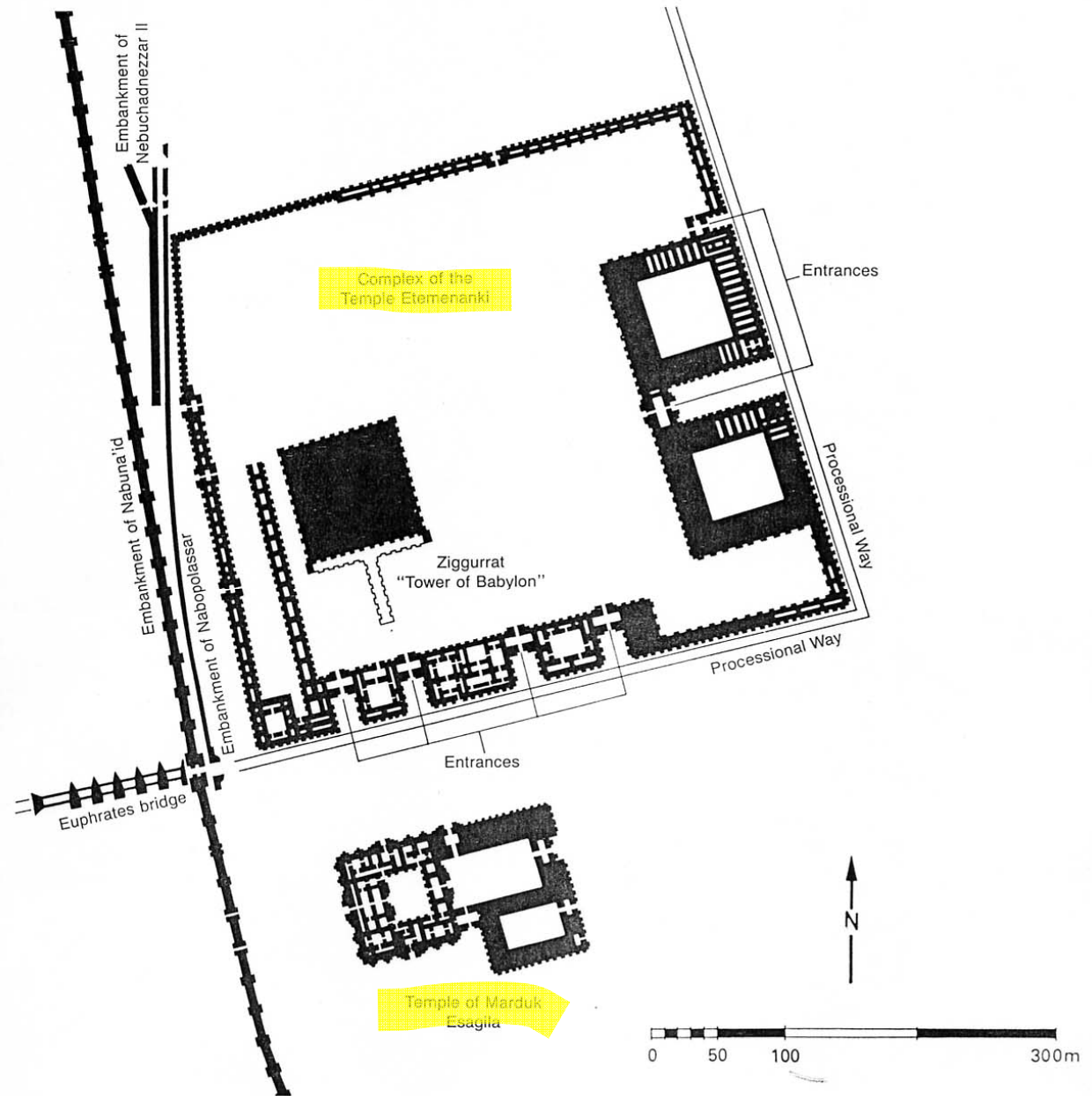
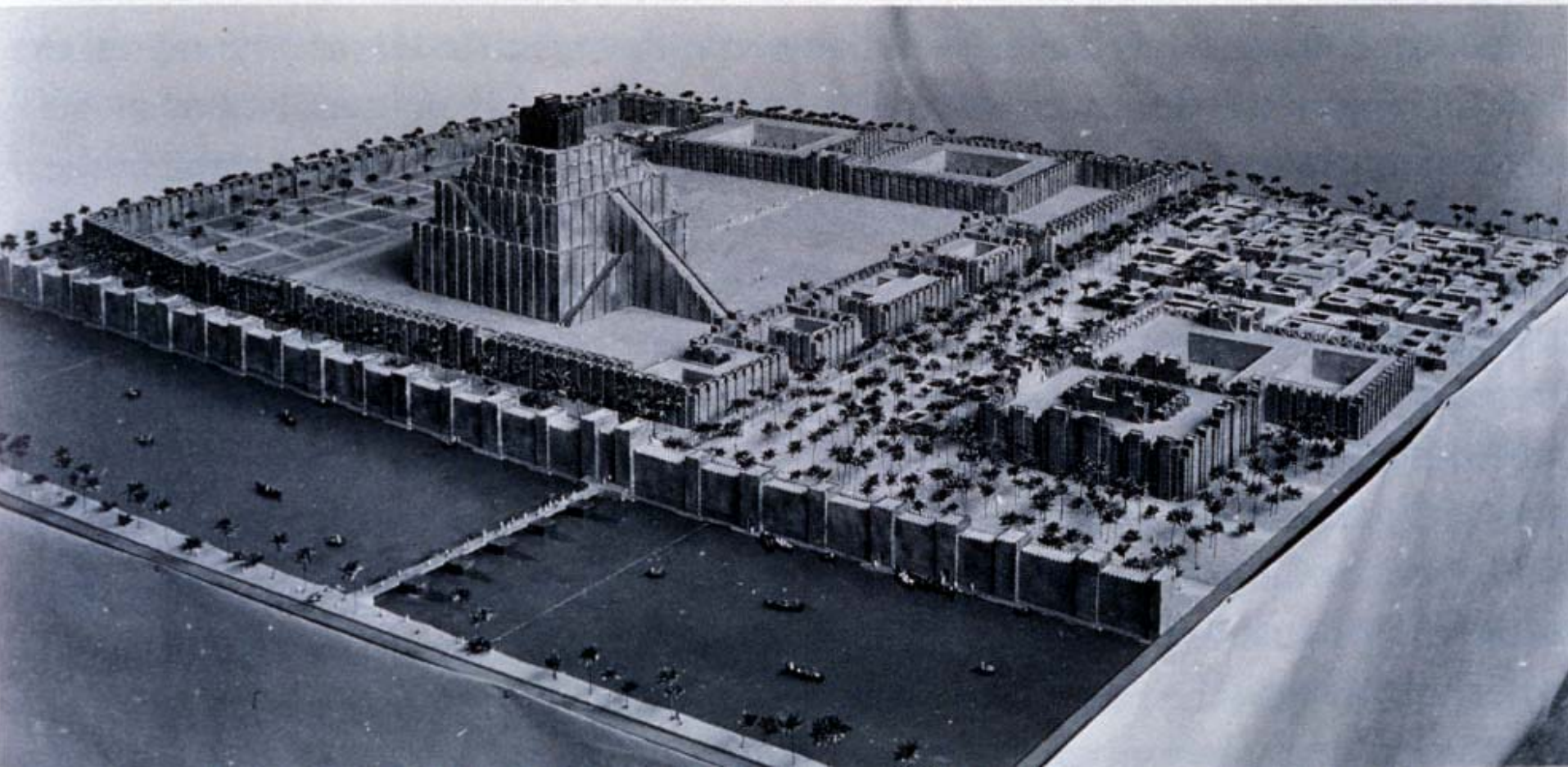
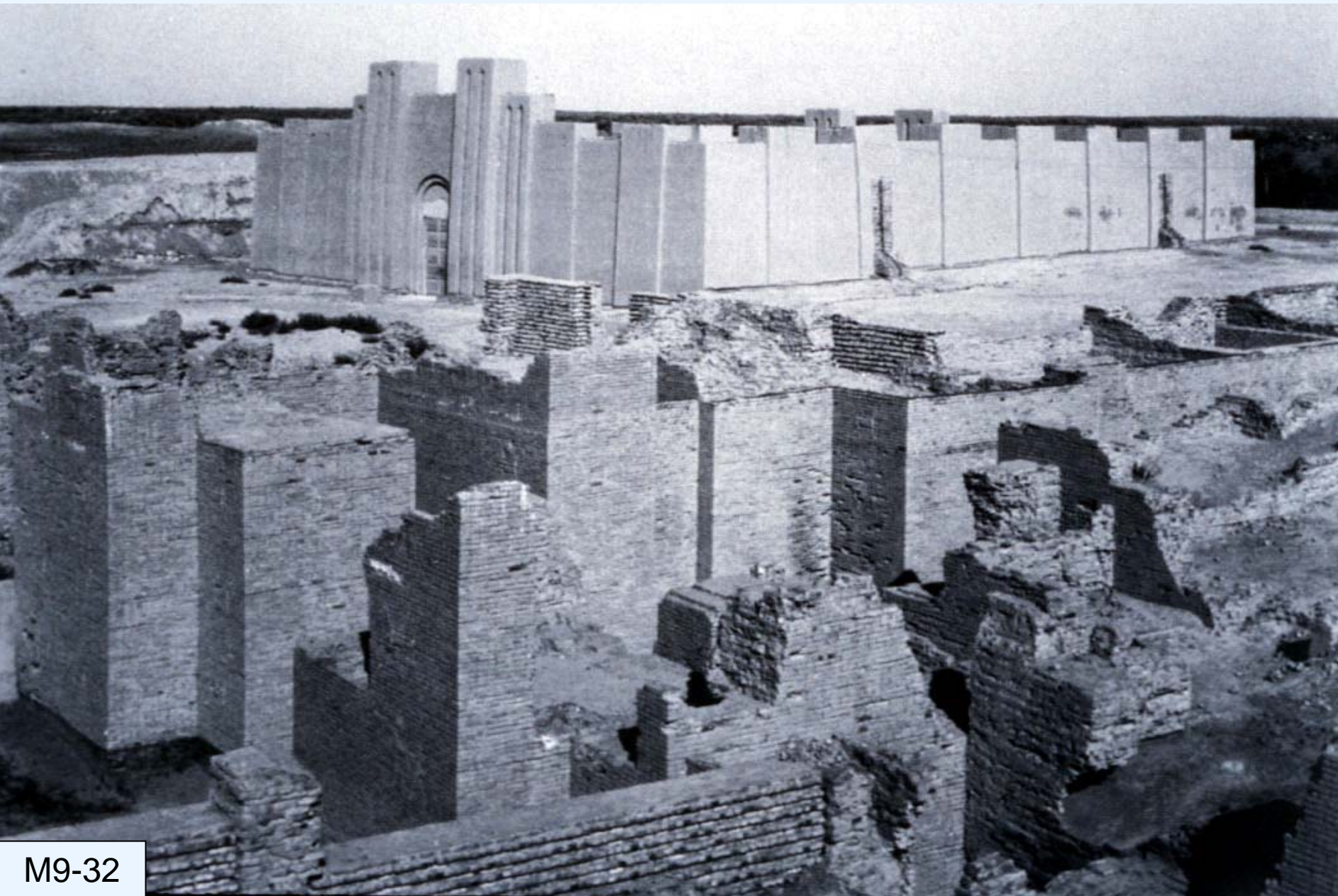


Fig. 19 Schematic ground plan of the Marduk sanctuary in the center of Babylon. Above: complex of the temple tower; below: the god's low temple. Condition at the beginning of the 6th century B.C.

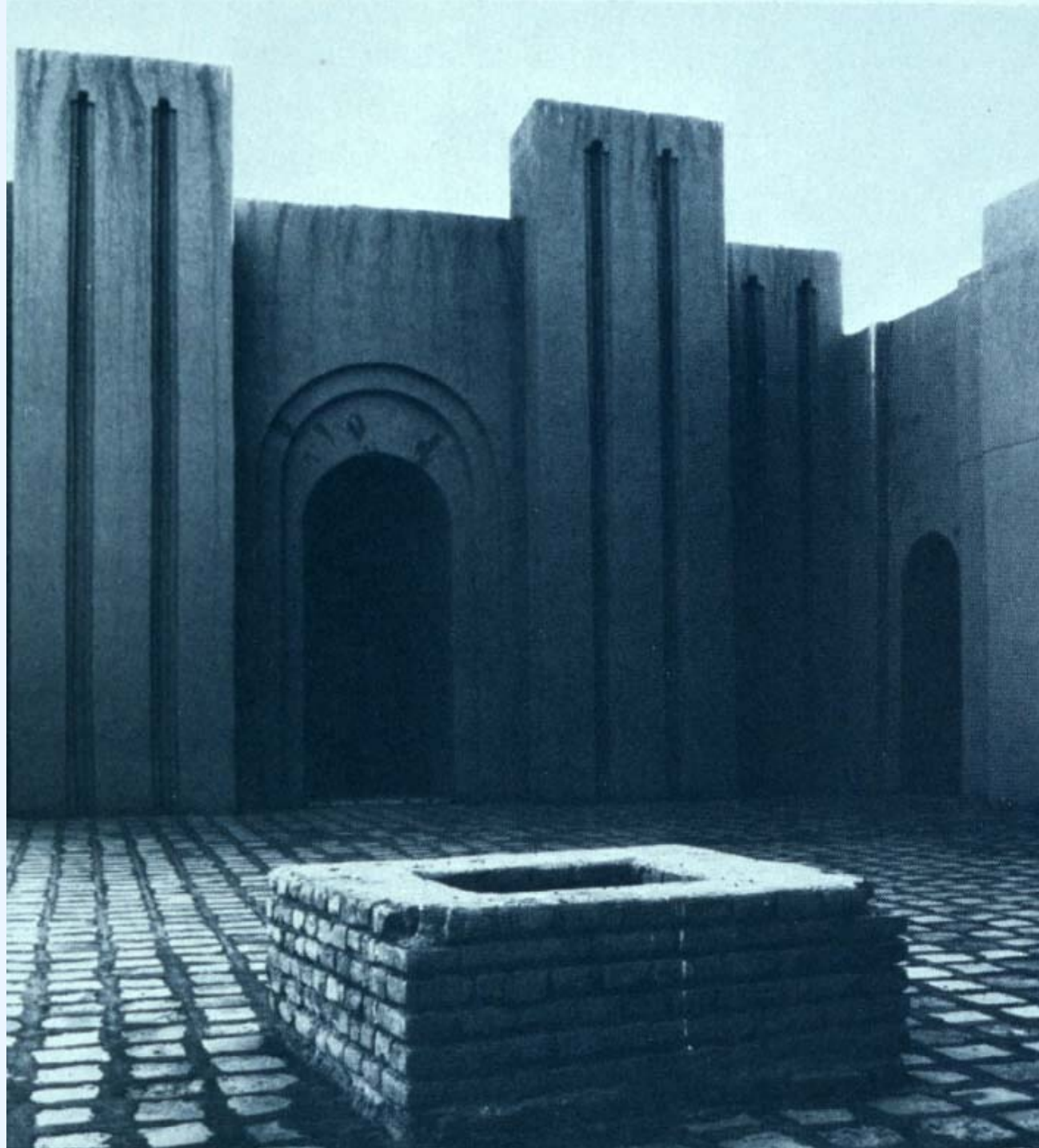
79 A scale model of the centre of Babylon at the time of Nebuchadnezzar II, showing the great temple Esagila and the ziggurat Etemenanki.



# E-Mala Temple



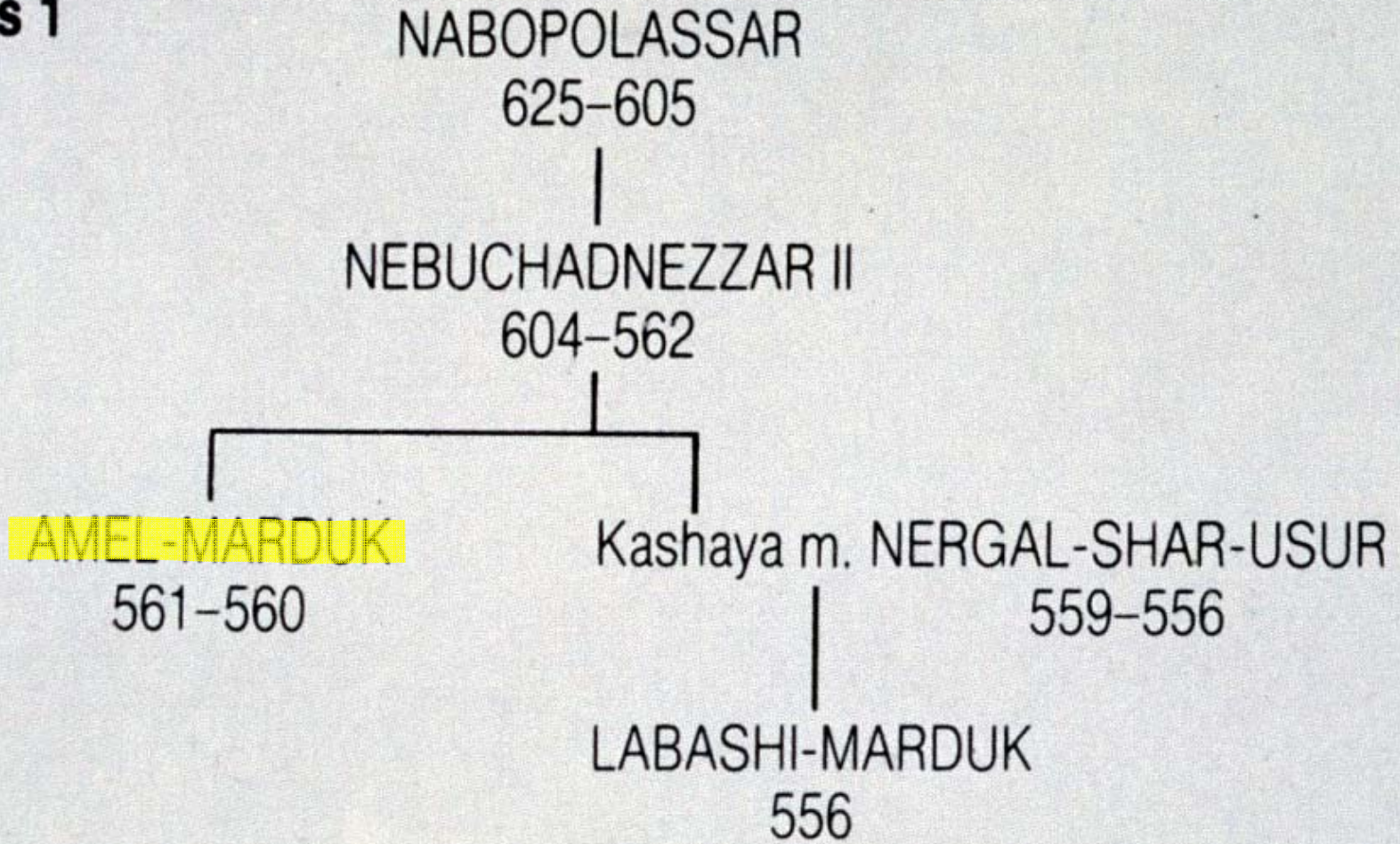
# Courtyard of the E-Mala Temple



# Aerial View of the Great Ziggurat of Marduk



# Neo-Babylonian Kings 1

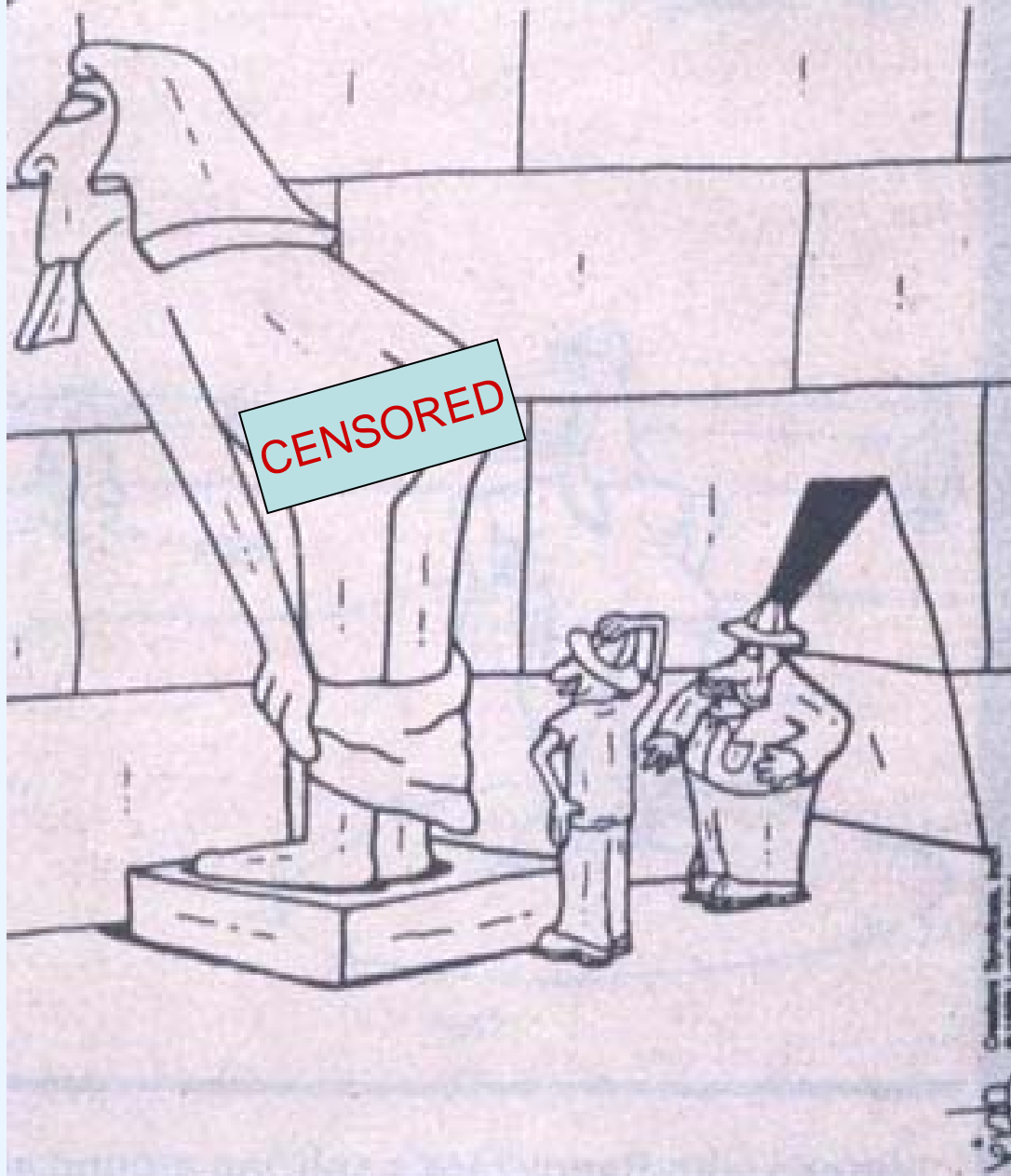




82 This stele represents King Nabonidus. In a text summarising Babylonian history since the devastation wrought by Sennacherib, Nabonidus is presented as the true pious successor of other Neo-Babylonian kings.

Stele celebrating  
the moon god Sin  
at Harran





"Spectacular, Watson! Pinch me so I know I'm not dreaming! We've discovered the legendary temple of the moon god!"

*Left* Reconstructed glazed brick panel from the facade of the main throne room of the Southern Citadel at Babylon built by Nebuchadnezzar II (604–562 BC). Height 12.4 m.

*Right* Stele with a relief of a Babylonian king. The inscription records the return of plenty after a drought. The name of the king is missing, but it was probably Nabonidus, as the figure is similar to that of Nabonidus on his stelae found at Harran, with the same symbols carved in front of the king. They are the moon, sun and planet Venus, representing the deities Sin, Shamash and Ishtar, respectively. Height 58 cm, width 46 cm.



# Belshazzar (Rembrandt)

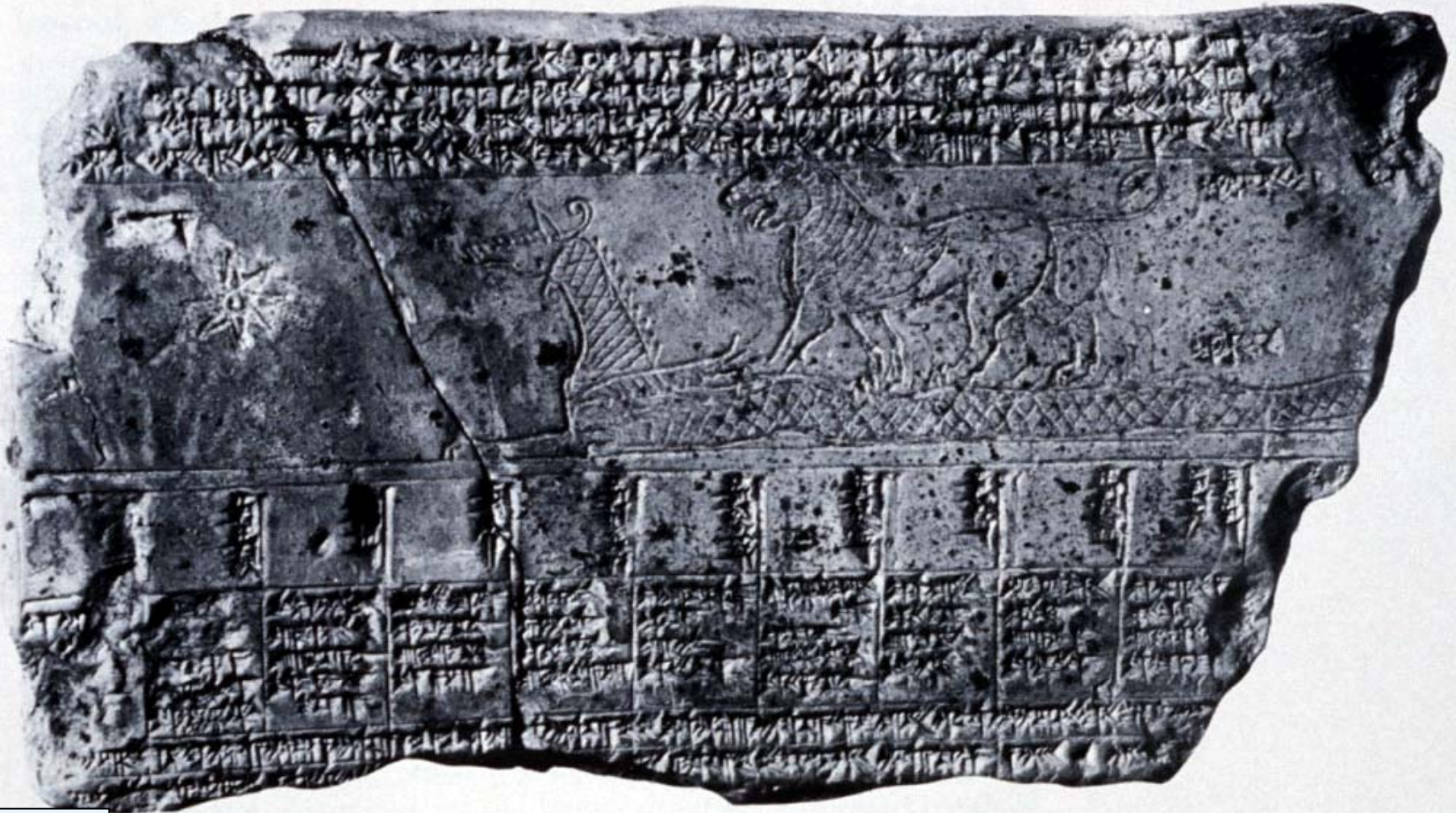


# Scene from D.W. Griffith's *Intolerance*



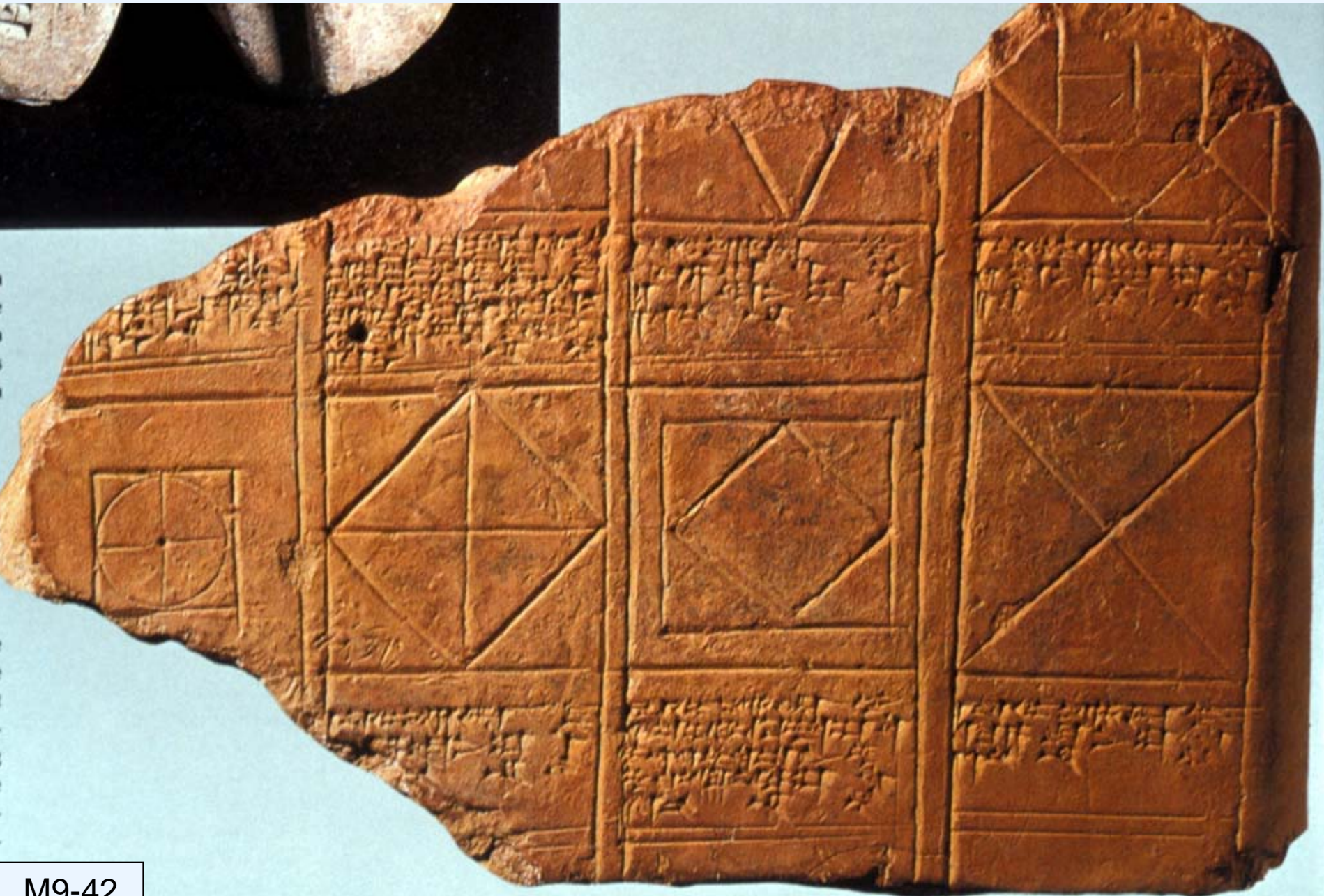
# Astronomical Text (Seleucid Period)

THE LEGACY OF BABYLON



M9-41

# Geometric Cuneiform Text



M9-42