

Slides: Ancient Near East

**M = Mesopotamia; E = Egypt; Numbers 1-10 = Sections of the course
3-digit Numbers (e.g. 011) = Egyptian Chronology**

[Numbers in the lefthand column below correspond to those in the bottom lefthand corner of slides. Please note that, due to the removal or reconfiguration of slides in this catalogue, some slide numbers are missing, e.g. M4-33, M4-36, M4-37, M4-39. Also, because of the addition of slides, some slides are affixed with *letters*, e.g. E3-01a, E3-01b, E3-01c, etc. Slides used multiple times are listed only once, when they first appear.]

Section One: Prehistory

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 (<i>shaduf</i>), 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 potsherd: sharp-butted axes, incised potsherd, 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
- M1-68 Lizard-Headed statuettes
- M1-69 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)
- 011 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

	sheets)
E1-49	Egyptian Scribe
E1-50	Goddesses of Upper and Lower Egypt, crowning Ptolemy II
E1-50a	The 31 Dynasties of Egypt

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 <i>kaunakes</i>
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-'Ubaid, ca. 2500 B.C.: tree trunk coated with stones and shells
- M2-26 Stone Frieze: Ninhursag temple, Tell Al-Ubaid, ca. 2500 B.C. Milking of cows and making butter. Framed in copper.
- M2-27 Frieze: Tell Al-Ubaid, ED III, ca. 2600 B.C. Limestone on slat, 9" high. Cow husbandry.
- 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
- M2-40 Royal Graves of Ur: gold utensils. Electrum goblet, fluted gold feeding cup, boat-shaped vessel.
- 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

M2-55	Standard of Ur: lyre-player
M2-56	Royal Graves of Ur: Lyre
M2-57	Map: trade routes in ED III period
M2-58	Eannatum: stone plaque, from Telloh
M2-59	Clay tablet of Lugalzagesi. 2340-2316 B.C.
M2-60	Stele of the Vultures: n.b. curved top
M2-61	Stele of the Vultures: Infantry
M2-62	Stele of the Vultures: troops (drawing) infantry phalanx. Naked enemy corpses being trampled
M2-63	Stele of the Vultures: Enemy corpses
M2-64	Stele of the Vultures: Ningirsu, with close-up of captives in net.
M2-65	Graph: humidity as measure of climate
M2-66	Cylinder seal: Old Babylonian, Tell Asmar, worshiper brings a kid to Shamash. Ishtar is on the left.
M2-67	Statue of priest, Tell Asmar
M2-68	Statue of priest, Khafaje
M2-69	Statue of sheep, Northern Mesopotamia, ca. 2300 B.C. , part of house model
M2-71	Statue of priestess, Khafaje, side view (black and white); also front view (color)
M2-72	Telloh stele of Ur-Nanshe: Lagash, ca. 2480 B.C. (color)
M2-73	Telloh stele (black and white)
M2-74	Khafaje Plaque
M2-75	Macehead of Me-salim, Kish
M2-76	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”)
M2-78	Imdugud bird: copper relief, Ninursag Temple, Al-Ubaid
M2-79	Sumerian chariot model (early)
M2-80	Offering stand in form of house (front view/side view): ED III, ca. 2400 B.C. ; from Assur (Ishtar Temple); not incense burner
M2-82	Cylinder seal with house altar: Akkadian
M2-83	Gilgamesh with conquered lion: Sargon II, Assyria, 8th c. B.C.
M2-84	Early tablet, ca. 2348 B.C.: record of payments of grain
M2-85	Sumerian figurines from Nippur: Ur-Nammu (Sumerian King) carrying mortar to build temple to Enlil, 3rd mill. B.C.

Old Kingdom Egypt

E1-04b	Map, with chronology
E2-01	Palermo Stone
E2-02	Egyptian graffiti
011	Dynasty 1, page 1 (Narmer, Aha, Djer)
E2-03	Drawing of ivory label inscription from Naqada: King Aha, with possible citation of name “Menes”
E2-04	Map: Egypt (color); close-up of Cairo/Memphis and environs
E2-05	Reconstruction/drawing of mastaba Tomb, Naqada, Queen Neithotep: Dynasty I,

- 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 (Hetepsekhemwy, Nebra, Ninetjer, Peribsen, Sekhemib, Khasekhem[wy])
- 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 child. 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-aperaf: 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)

- E2-79 C-Group pottery
- E2-80 Kermah ware
- E2-81 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

E2-52	Sledge for transport of stones, Metropolitan Museum
E2-53	Drawing: building of Pyramid, long ramp to reach top
E2-54	Drawing: finished pyramid with ramp
E2-55	Workers hewing stone, Egyptian relief
E2-56	Copper tools
E2-57	Egyptian quarry (sandstone): Gebel el-Silsila, used from 18th Dynasty. on, 65 kilometers north of Aswan, n.b. graffiti goes back to Pre-dynastic period (3400-3100 BCE)
E2-57a	Drawing of the construction of the Pyramid of Khufu, n.b. quarry in southeast corner
E2-58	Pyramid: diagram of interior
E2-59	Pyramid: cartoon diagram of interior
E2-60	Pyramids of Giza
E2-60a	Giza: aerial view, n.b. workers' barracks
E2-60b	Tombs of workers, near pyramids
E2-61	Egyptian relief: sculptors
E2-62	Diagram of Giza: general plan
043	Dynasty 4, page 3 (Menkaura, Shepseskaf)
E2-63	Sphinx and pyramids (side view)
E2-64	Sphinx (front view)
E2-64a	Face of Sphinx (side view)
E2-65	Statue of Chephren, with Horus falcon (side view; close-up of face)
E2-67	Cheops' Pyramid: cut-away diagram of burial chamber and causeway; aerial view with tombs and lesser pyramids at base visible
E2-68	Funerary boat
E2-69	Egyptian relief: boats, ca. 2400 BCE
E2-70	Funerary boat, reconstruction
E2-71	Frieze: Dynasty 5, tomb art of Ptahhotep, Saqqara. Demonstrates wealth of Egypt
E2-71a	Village along the Nile

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 Gutu 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. Four-sided clay block, ca. 1820 BCE
- M3-42 Lady of Ur, ca. 1900 BCE: stone statue of woman worshiper, n.b. paint was unusually well preserved
- M3-43 Aerial shot of Ur, with ziggurat
- M3-44 Bricks with stamped inscription of Ur-nammu, 2112-2095 BCE
- M3-45 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.”
- M3-46 Foundation figurine
- M3-47 Ur-Nammu figurine: copper, man with basket of bricks on his head
- M3-47a Map: Sites of Ur-Nammu’s ziggurats
- M3-48 Ziggurat of Ur, 23rd c. BCE: long view across desert
- M3-48a Ziggurat of Ur, (closer) long view across desert
- M3-49 Ziggurat of Ur: long view, with wall and buildings in foreground
- M3-49a Ground plan of sacred district in Ur
- M3-50 Ziggurat of Ur: staircase, long view
- M3-51 Ziggurat of Ur: reconstruction/drawing
- M3-52 Cylinder seal, with depiction of ziggurat from Babylon, 9th-8th c. BCE
- M3-53 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.
- M3-54 Ziggurat of Ur: reconstruction/drawing (color).
- M3-55 Ziggurat of Ur: staircase, close-up
- M3-56 Ziggurat of Ur: drainage holes, n.b. Woolley’s reconstruction of Sumerian ziggurat to 2nd tier
- M3-57 Cylinder seal: ziggurat, Assyrian, 9th-8th or 12th c. BCE
- M3-58 Stele of Ur-Nammu: full view, with drawing of detail at top: goddess pouring water from the sky
- M3-59 Stele of Ur-Nammu: close-up, color.
- M3-60 Stele of Ur-Nammu: close-up, b/w, with text
- M3-61 Dedication stele of Shulgi
- M3-62 Map: Third Dynasty of Ur
- M3-63 Graph: Applications of Writing
- M3-64 Ibbi-Sin of Ur: seal impression
- M3-65 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, Nakhtnebtpefer 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 Execration 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

- E3-28 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
- E3-30 Amenemhet as sphinx: side view, found in delta (to intimidate foreigners?); also, Amenemhet III as sphinx, close-up of face
- 123 Dynasty 12, page 3 (Sesostris II, Sesostris III)
- E3-32 Fayyum: modern Egyptians picnicking
- E3-33 Osiris: from one of few wooden doors surviving. Found in Deir el-Medina. Behind Osiris is Ma'at, goddess of truth; his face is green, symbolizing fertility. N.b. Osiris is wrapped as a mummy and wears the *atef*-crown
- E3-34 Statue of Sennuwy: granite, from Kermah. Wife of Prince Hepzeta; shows influence of Egypt to the south; best statue of Middle Kingdom; also, close-up of face.
- E3-36 Bust of 12th Dynasty princess
- E3-37 Sesostris III as sphinx; also, bust
- E3-39 Sesostris III: head of statue, red granite
- E3-40 Beni Hassan wall painting from tomb of Khnumhotep (12th Dynasty, nomarch). From Lepsius' illustration. Includes "heqa khaswt" as description of foreigners.
- E3-41 Drawing: Retenu chief riding on donkey, Dynasty 12. From temple at Serabit el Khadim.
- E3-42 Relief, from Tell Halaf: single combat, 10th-9th c. BCE

Section Four: The Old Babylonians and the Hyksos Period

Old Babylonians I

- M4-01 Map: Sumeria
- M4-02 Mound of Babylon
- M4-03 Early Mari Art: shell plaque, ED III
- M4-04 Mari: site
- M4-05 Map: Isin/Larsa, ca. 1990 BCE
- M4-06 Stele of Dedusha, King of Eshnunna
- M4-07 Clay model of chariot, from Old Babylonian period. Figure on chariot is a seated god, possibly a cult object.
- M4-08 Pot: Isin/Larsa period, depiction of boat
- M4-09 Map: Isin/Larsa, 1910 BCE
- M4-10 Map: Isin/Larsa, 1879 BCE
- M4-10a Ancient Near East
- M4-10b Assur: city plan
- M4-10c Diagram: Temple of Assur
- M4-10d Map: Mesopotamia, 3200-1600 BCE
- M4-11 Cuneiform library *in situ*

- M4-12 Map: Road from Assur to Kanesh
- M4-13 Kanesh/Kultepe: ruins, view of street, mudbrick walls; behind, view of city mound of Nesa (left); remains of home (right)
- M4-14 Assur cemetery, diagram (E = Grave 20)
- M4-15 Walter Andrae, self-portrait
- M4-16 Jewelry from grave 20 (b/w; color)

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 *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 "*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 Baazar, 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 *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 *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

- M5-43 Reconstruction/drawing: Temple of Ishtar, Assur, Tukulti-Ninurta I
M5-44 Ziggurat at Assur, view from northwest. The 19th c. police post was on the site of the Temple of Assur. Tigris in background.
M5-45 Cylinder seal of ziggurat: Middle-Assyrian, 13th c. BCE , found in temple of Ishtar, Assur; picture of Nineveh (where Temple of Ishtar has ziggurat)?; this cylinder seal is often used by scholars to reconstruct ziggurats
M5-46 Photo of three stone cult stands in situ, throne room of Ishtar Temple, Assur, from the reign of Tukulti-Ninurta I
M5-47 Tukulti-Ninurta I, on altar/podium. Sequential action?
M5-48 Tombs of Assur: five royal tombs beneath floor of palace of Assur. Center tomb with sarcophagus is Assur-bel-kal's, 1074-1054 BCE; also, tombs of Assurnasirpal II, Shamshi-Adad V.
M5-49 Assyrian colored tile, probably for walls. Rosette in hexagonal frame, made of millefiori glass; n.b. colors, middle Assyrian? (probably neo-Assyrian, to judge from other things found around it)
M5-50 Cylinder seal, middle-Assyrian, 13th c. BCE, from Tomb 45, lapis lazuli; n.b. star cuneiform inscription of *dingir* ("god"). Name on cylinder seal is Babu-ah-iddina, n.b. interest in nature, delicacy of work, airy breadth of space, deep carving of sheep versus trees, suggesting depth.
M5-51 Middle Assyrian Carnelian cylinder seal, n.b. naturalism and landscape elements

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 *kheprsh* ("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)

- E6-52 Colossi of Amenhotep III outside his funerary temple, identified by the Greeks as Memnon (color)
- E6-53 Luxor: papyrus columns
- E6-53a Luxor at night
- E6-54 Colossi of Amenhotep III (b/w)
- E6-54a Colossi of Amenhotep III (color)
- E6-55 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
- E6-56 Bust of Amenhotep III (older): quartzite, in blue crown, Dynasty 18
- 185 Dynasty 18, page 5 (Akhenaten)
- E6-57 Bust of King Tut, painted wood
- E6-58 Relief of Horemheb, from the doorjamb from his tomb, with the King in an attitude of adoration
- E6-59 El-Amarna tablet
- E6-60 Bust of Amenhotep III, in blue crown.
- E6-61 Early relief of Ramose (vizier), from the reign of Amenhotep IV (Akhenaten): shows standard worship of Amun-Ra prior to heresy
- E6-62 Re-Horakhte: papyrus, 21st Dynasty
- E6-63 Relief: Akhenaten and Nefertiti offer flowers to Aten. Two daughters shake sistrums, found in room 4 of Royal tomb, may have served as model for workmen.
- E6-64 Painted relief: Akhenaten offers duck to Aten. Sun offers *ankh* before Akhenaten's nose.
- E6-65 Relief: Akhenaten clutching an olive branch, n.b. remnants of paint
- E6-65a Ninth Pylon, Karnak: made of *talatat* (small stone blocks). *Talatat* came from Akhenaten's Aten Temple.
- E6-65b Reconstruction of *Talatat*: decorated wall of Akhenaten's temple, scene of workers in temple.
- E6-65c Modern workers moving *talatat* from inside the ninth pylon
- E6-65d *Talatat* blocks: Amarna relief, horses, n.b. one horse is biting his itchy foreleg
- E6-65e *Talatat* blocks: detail of Amarna relief, delicate hand dropping incense as offering
- E6-65f Amenhotep IV worshiping the aten
- E6-66 Limestone altar: Akhenaten (left) and Nefertiti (right)
- E6-66a Osiris, on painted papyrus
- E6-67 Cartouche of Amenhotep IV (Akhenaten)
- E6-68 Cut-away diagram of Egyptian temple
- E6-69 *Uraeus*
- E6-70 *Uraeus*, on the death mask of Tut
- E6-71 Statue of the aten as a cobra, with *uraeus*
- E6-72 Map: El-Amarna, Akhetaten (plan)
- E6-73 El-Amarna: ruins Akhetaten (site)
- E6-73a Stele "S": boundary marker at Akhetaten
- E6-73b Sketch Map of Akhetaten, with stele locations underlined in red
- E6-74 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

- E6-93a Hieroglyphic “Tutankh(u)aten”: inscription with Tut’s original name.
- E6-94 Amun as Tut
- E6-95 Statue of Tut, standing
- E6-96 Portrait of Howard Carter, 1924
- E6-97 Plan of Valley of the Kings
- E6-97a Valley of the Kings: road to the tombs
- E6-98 Tut’s Tomb: entrance, lying at foot of Ramses VI’s tomb, hidden by huts of workmen for Ramses VI
- E6-98a Tut’s Tomb: diagram with tombs of Ramses III shown overlying
- E6-98b Tut’s tomb: entrance, Valley of the Kings
- E6-98c Tut’s tomb: mouth of tomb, before and after being cleared of dirt and debris
- E6-99 Tut’s Tomb: door seal
- E6-99a Tut’s Tomb: Carter peering in tomb.
- E6-99b Tut’s Tomb: door blockings, plastered with jackal motif
- E6-100 Tut’s Tomb: diagram, simple plan
- E6-101 Tut’s Tomb: diagram, 3D
- E6-102 Tut’s Tomb: tomb materials in situ
- E6-103 Tut’s Tomb: tomb materials in situ
- E6-104 Tut’s Tomb: tomb materials in situ
- E6-105 Tut’s Tomb: Carter examining mummy; also, mummy (unwrapped)
- E6-106 Tut’s Mask: mummy, as found with cloth cover and as it looked when uncovered
- E6-107 Tut’s Tomb: gold mask
- E6-107a Ay as Nile god: fragment of throne base, indurated limestone
- 187 Dynasty 18, page 7 (Ay, Horemheb)
- E6-107b Tut and Ankhesenamun: he hunts while she supplies him with arrows, from the little golden shrine in Tut’s tomb
- E6-108 Horemheb and his wife
- E6-109 Horemheb as scribe. Horemheb was a scribe, and as such shows respect for literacy. Elsewhere Horemheb stresses his skills as administrator.
- E6-110 Sandstone colossus of Akhenaten, Karnak. Gempaaten Temple.
- E6-111 Limestone block: from reign of Horemheb, Amarna.
- E6-112 Papyrus fresco (painted plaster; marsh) Tell-el-Amarna
- E6-113 Bust of Nefertiti: original (left) and reconstruction (right)
- E6-115 Bust of Nefertiti (front and side views): model, without hat. Or is it Meritaten? The neck is shorter than in other portraits of Nefertiti, and seems less mature.
- E6-117 Amarna pavement fragment, painted stucco: duck walking among papyrus plants, typical late 18th Dynasty palace floor
- E6-118 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
- E6-119 Colossi of Ramses II at Abu Simbel, Nubia, lit up at night
- 191 Dynasty 19, page 1 (Ramses I, Seti I)
- E6-120 Horemheb as pharaoh: calcite canopic stopper, found in Valley of the Kings.
- E6-121 Statue of Seti I, striding: front, full view; also, side view, close-up of face
- E6-122 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.
- 192 Dynasty 19, page 2 (Ramses II)
- E6-128 Statue of Ramses II: granite, wearing double crown; also, relief of Ramses II: in
war helmet, n.b. remains of paint
- E6-129 Statue of Ramses II, kneeling: Abydos, 98 cms, limestone. Ramses offers *hes-*
vase on offering table.
- 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

- E6-145 Head of “Ozymandias,” close-up:
 E6-145a Ramesseum: Temple Courtyard
 E6-145b Ramesseum: hypostyle hall, with 48 columns, second largest next to Karnak
 E6-146 Ramesseum: diagram
 E6-147 Ramesseum: view from second courtyard
 E6-148 Ramesseum: 2nd courtyard. Ramses as Osiris, fallen statue of seated Ramses, granite from Aswan weighing 1000+ tons. The name in the cartouche is Ramses’ coronation name.
- E6-149 Abu Simbel, relief: Battle of Qadesh
 E6-151 Abu Simbel, relief: Battle of Qadesh, close-up of camp
 E6-152 Abu Simbel, relief: Battle of Qadesh, close-up of Ramses
 E6-153 Abu Simbel, relief: Battle of Qadesh, Ramses II in his chariot
 E6-154 Relief: Ramses II’s temple at Abydos, Egyptian infantry. These soldiers probably fought at Qadesh.
- E6-155 Relief from Saqqara tomb, from the reign of Horemheb: Asiatic captives in wooden manacles, being let to Tut
 E6-156 Blue faience chalice: scene of marsh, ca. 900 BCE; shows contact with Levant and Aegean
 E6-157 Head of Ammonite god/king, wearing *atef* crown of Osiris, ca. 1100 BCE

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
 193 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 (<i>'Ulam</i>)
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 (<i>Yachin/Boaz</i>)
M7-13	Two suggestions for the reconstruction of the First Temple in Jerusalem (<i>hekal/devir</i>)
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 Ahi-melech, king of Byblos. 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 Shalmanezar 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 Shalmanezar
- 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 Ferguson, 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)

- M8-23 Loftus Ivory plaque, “Mona Lisa”: found in a well at Nimrud
- M8-24 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
- M8-25 Plan of the Northwest Palace
- M8-26 Aerial shot of Nimrud, with ziggurat in foreground
- M8-27 Lamasu statue (full view; close-up of head)
- M8-28 Relief of bird-headed deity, from Nimrud, ca 883-859 BCE
- M8-29 Assyrian relief of Assurnasirpal II and eunuch, from the Northwest Palace, Nimrud
- M8-30 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?)
- M8-31 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.
- M8-32 Balawat gates: close-up of Shalmanezer III
- M8-33 Black Obelisk of Shalmanezer III: full shot
- M8-34 Black Obelisk, lower register: tribute-bearers of Muskhî (Egypt?), but camels are two humped (<Iran?)
- M8-35 Black Obelisk, lower register: Judeans bringing tribute, with captain telling what the items of tribute are, but many of the words are unknown
- M8-36 Black Obelisk, lower register: Jehu prostrating himself before Shalmanezer III
- M8-37 Fort Shalmanezer, Nimrud: old photo of tents over where ivories were found
- M8-38 Fort Shalmanezer: archaeologist inspecting mud-brick architecture, 1962
- M8-39 Fort Shalmanezer: after excavations by British
- M8-40 Inscribed brick of Shalmanezer III: foundation tablet of ziggurat, found at Nimrud
- M8-41 Tigris River, Assyria, in the area northwest of Mosul
- M8-42 Reconstruction of the Balawat Gates (Shalmanezer III, 825-824 BCE), in the British Museum (b/w)
- M8-43 Balawat Gates: close-up reliefs, hammered onto sheathing/bands over pivots (*Art and Empire*, p. 98)
- M8-44 Balawat Gates: reliefs on bands showing the King on campaign (*Art and Empire*, p. 98)
- M8-45 Balawat Gates: Assyrian siege machine, in northern Syria; n.b. changes in design can be seen in reliefs
- M8-46 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.
- M8-46a Balawat Gates: The bottom register shows the Assyrians marching out of a circular camp to attack the town of Sugunia (859 BCE).
- M8-47 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.
- M8-48 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 Shalmaneser 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 Nergaleres, 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

- M8-69 Lamasu statues, Khorsabad, *in situ*
- M8-70 Reconstruction/drawing of Khorsabad: view from ziggurat of Sargon's palace (b/w)
- M8-70a Map of Sargon's Palace at Khorsabad
- M8-71 Drawing of wall reliefs at Khorsabad (b/w)
- M8-72 Relief of four-winged god with bucket and cone (genie?), from a gate at Dur-Sharrukin, ca. 3.65 meters high
- M8-73 Foundation figurine (*lahmu*), from Dur-Sharrukin: painted, sun-dried clay
- M8-74 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
- M8-75 Charred cedar beam preserved from Nimrud
- M8-76 Drawing of reliefs at the entrance to the throne room in palace at Khorsabad
- M8-77 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?)
- M8-78 Drawing of relief, from the Palace of Sargon: Assyrians weighing booty from Musasir
- M8-79 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
- M8-80 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?).
- M8-81 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?).
- M8-82 Cuneiform prism: Assyrian record of assault on Jerusalem, one of the military campaigns of Sennacherib (704-681 BCE)
- M8-82a Assyrian siege mound discovered at Lachish (b/w)
- M8-83 Reconstruction/painting of the Siege of Lachish, in Assyrian style but using modern techniques, by Alan Sorrell
- M8-84 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)
- M8-85 Map: Biblical view of Sennacherib's attack on Palestine, n.b. no Lachish!
- M8-86 Relief of Judean exiles, commissioned by Sennacherib
- M8-87 Northeast Mesopotamia
- M8-88 Austen Henry Layard, painting (b/w)
- M8-89 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 Lamashtu, goddess of sterility.
- M8-143 Head of Pazuzu, used as protection against Lamashtu, 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 Chaldaean 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, Nebuchadnezzar 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 ziggurat 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

M9-42 right): Jupiter as star, Hydra as winged snake, lion (Leo?).
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