

Cradles of Civilization

Mesopotamia

the land between two rivers.



By Mr. Jack

Wednesday

September 17, 2014.

- Objective: I will ID “Region” and “Movement” two of the 5 main themes of Geography. Sumeria given as an example.
- Bell Work: Review notes, make sure everyone in your group has all the notes.
- Homework: Paragraph Why is the Fertile Crescent considered a Region?

Wednesday

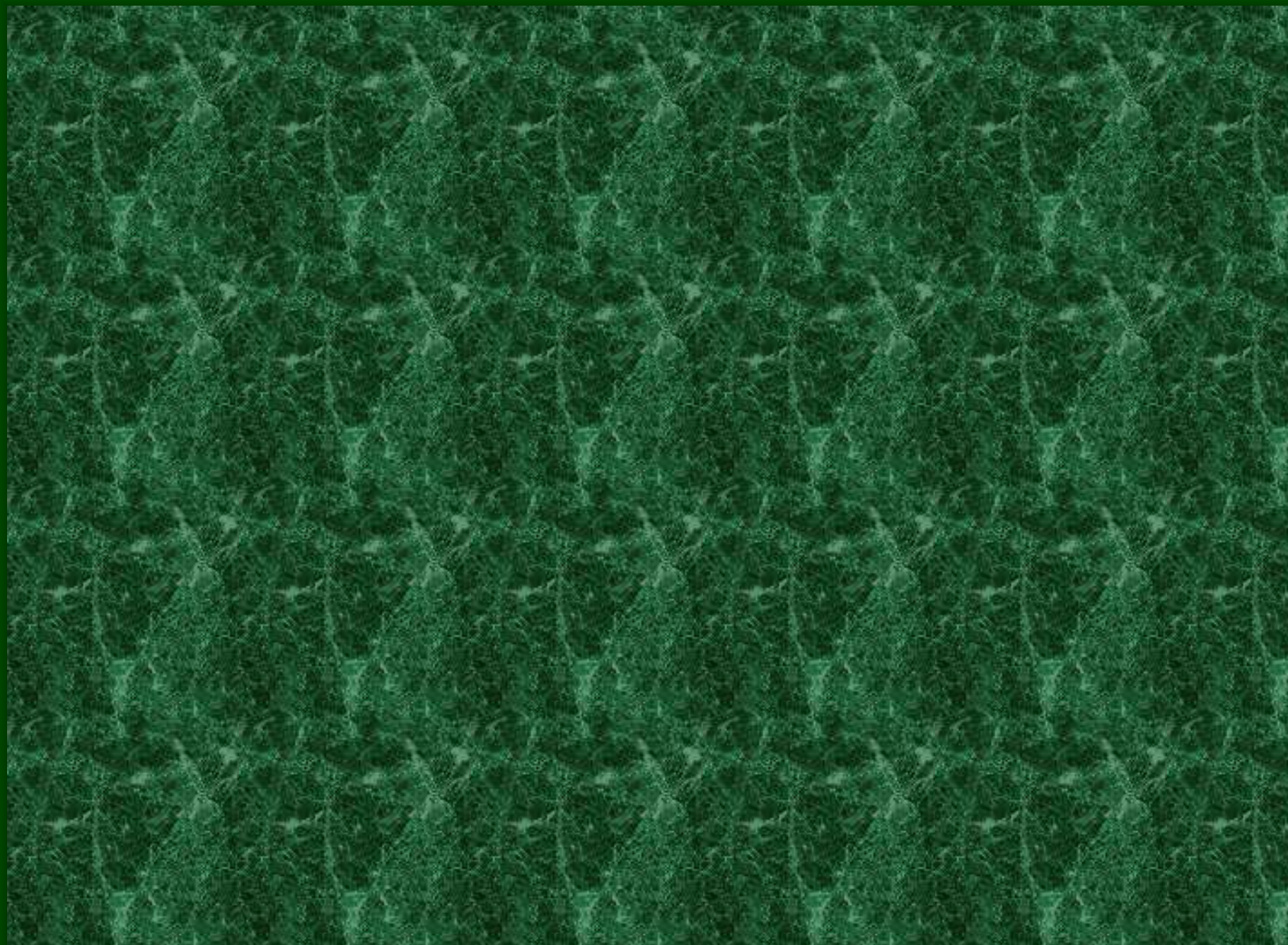
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Tuesday

September 23, 2014.

- Objective: I will understand “movement and human interactions” in the Fertile Crescent.
- Bell Work: Review notes, make sure everyone in your group has all the notes.
- Homework:
- Review Sheet for Thursday Map Skills and 5 Themes of Geography Level Test.



Vocabulary

abstract

assiduous

bellicose

capitulate

despot

effigy

fledgling

problematic

quash

reprehensible

sanguinary

Primary Source: A first-hand, or eyewitness, account of an event.

Ex: Artifacts, skeleton, diary, newspaper , Art

Secondary Source : A second-hand source of information.

Ex: Textbook, Encyclopedia, Wikie article.





USA

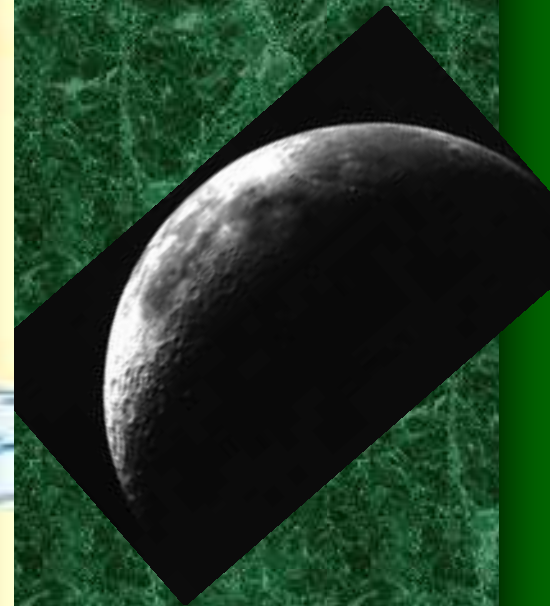


**Mesopotamia
located in the
Middle East.**



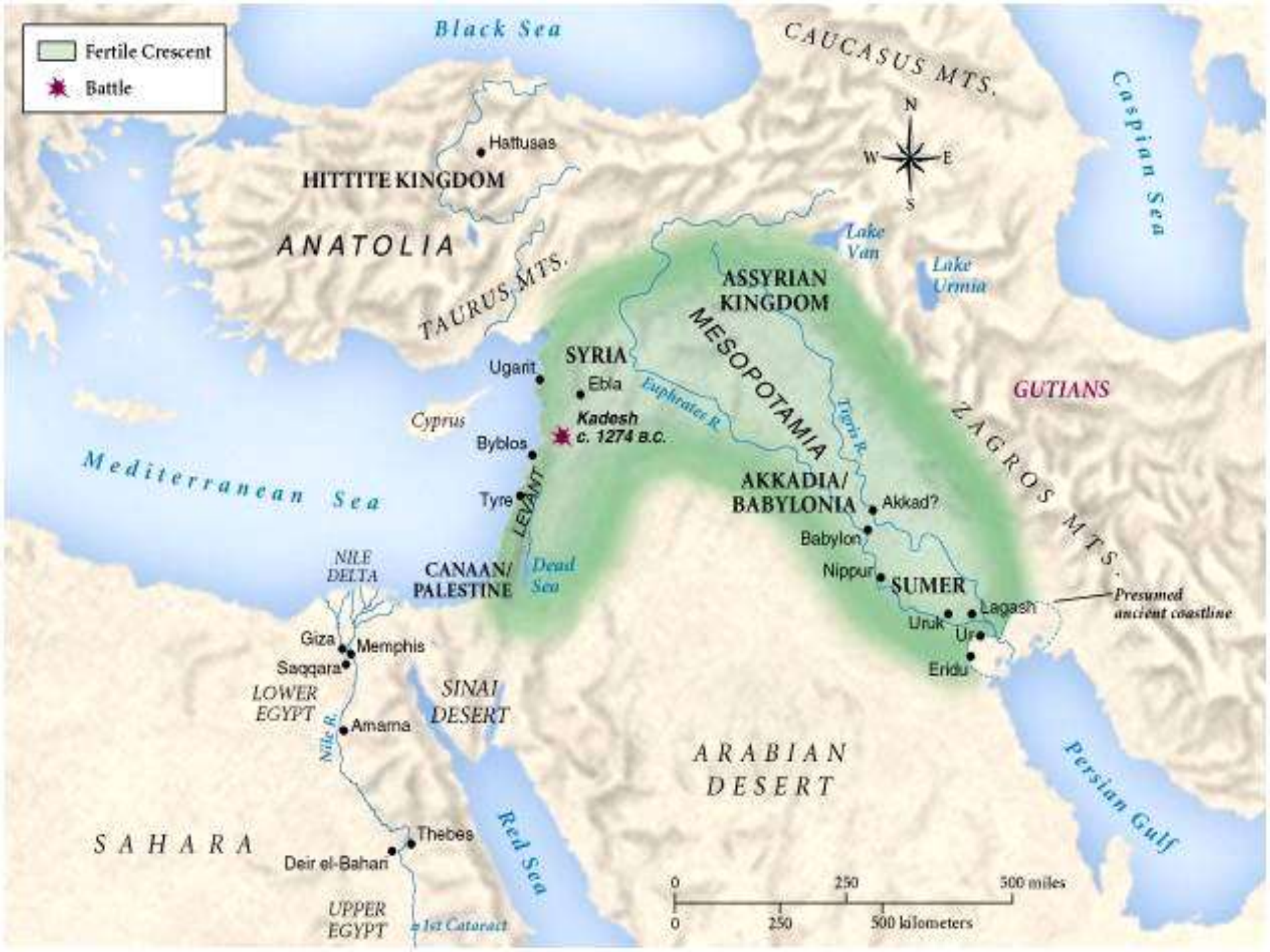
Thailand

The **Fertile Crescent region** includes Mesopotamia, Egypt, and the east coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Early civilizations emerged here.



Region: an area grouped together by certain characteristics.

Fertile Crescent
 Battle

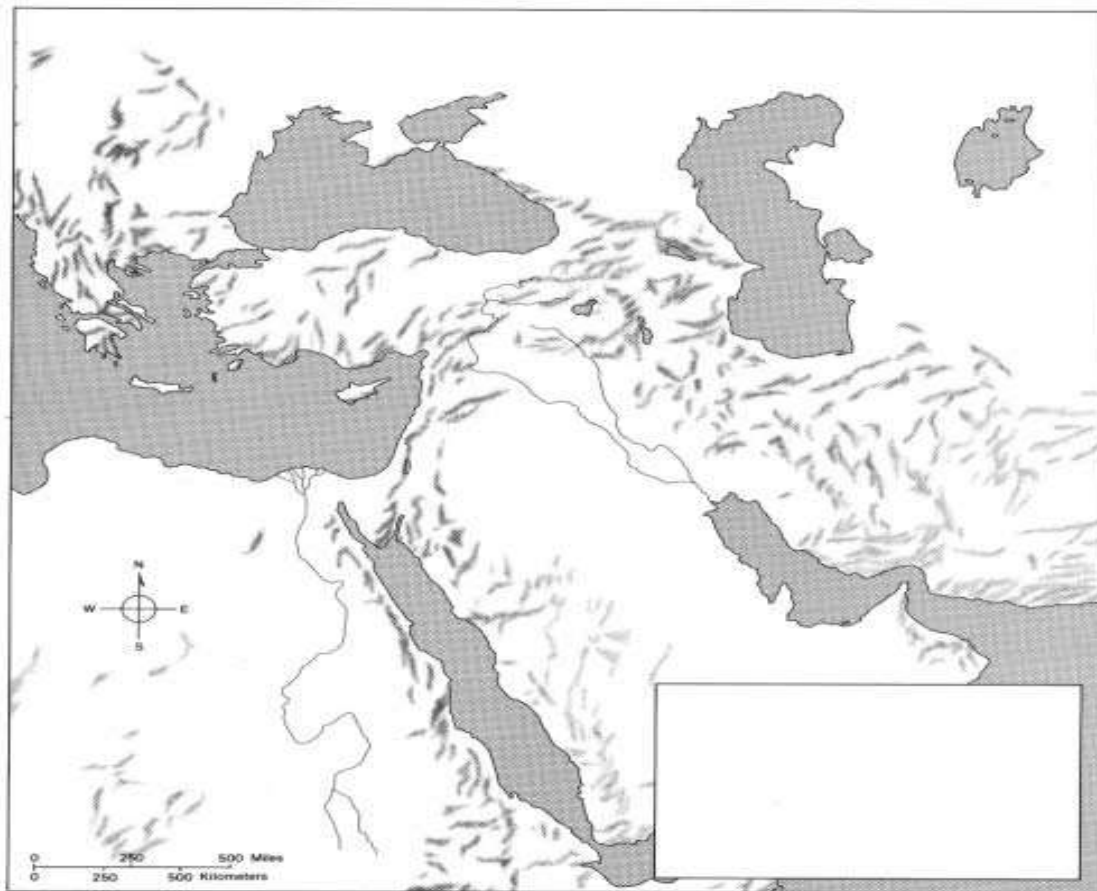


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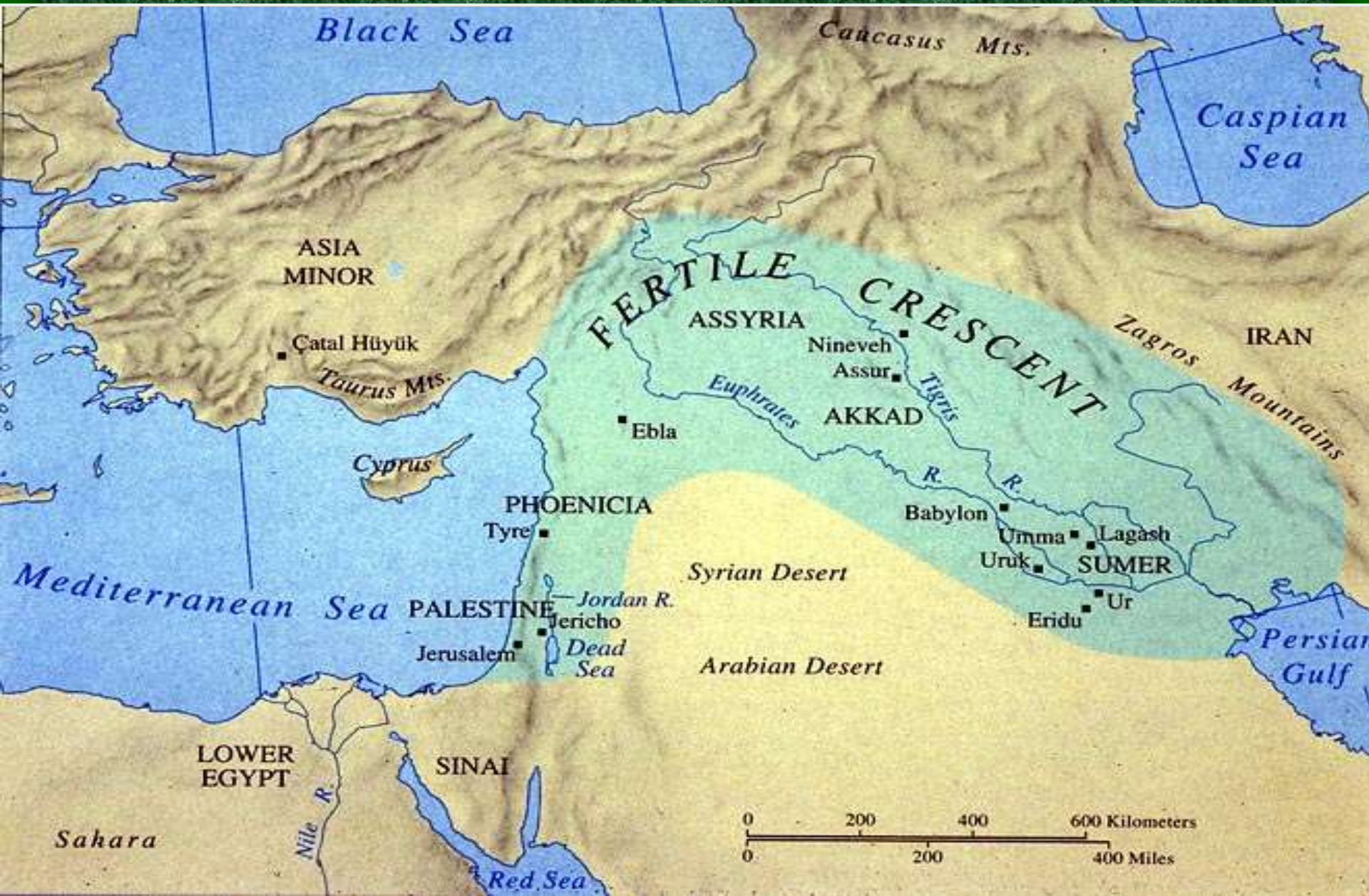
Date _____

3 Ancient Middle East

Tigris
Euphrates
UR
URK
Lagash
Sumer
Babylon
Ural Sea
Persian Gulf



Between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, Mesopotamia has good soil for farming.



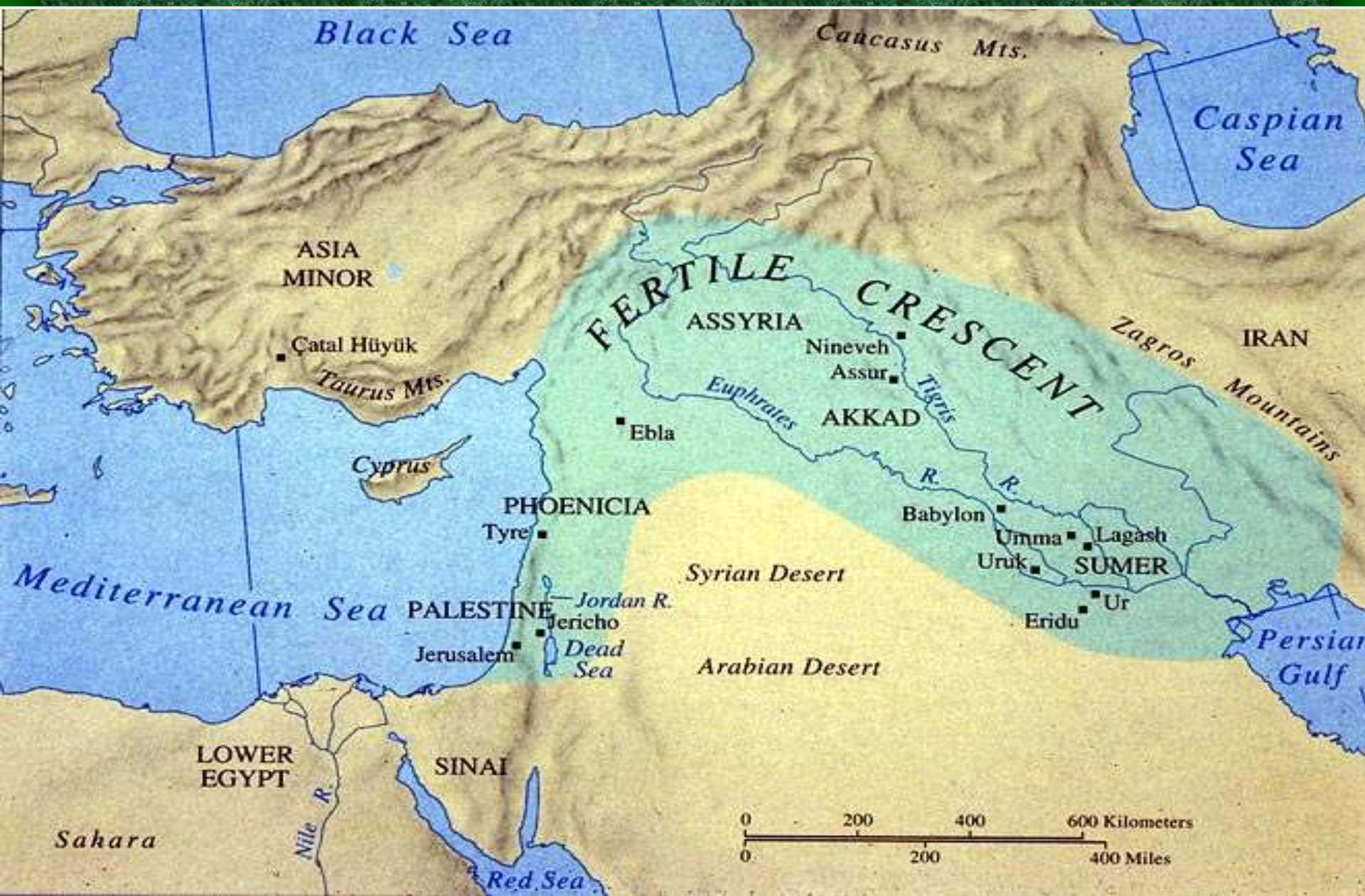


Unlike the Nile, the Tigris floods violently.

Unlike Egypt, Mesopotamia has horrible sandstorms, earthquakes, and drought.

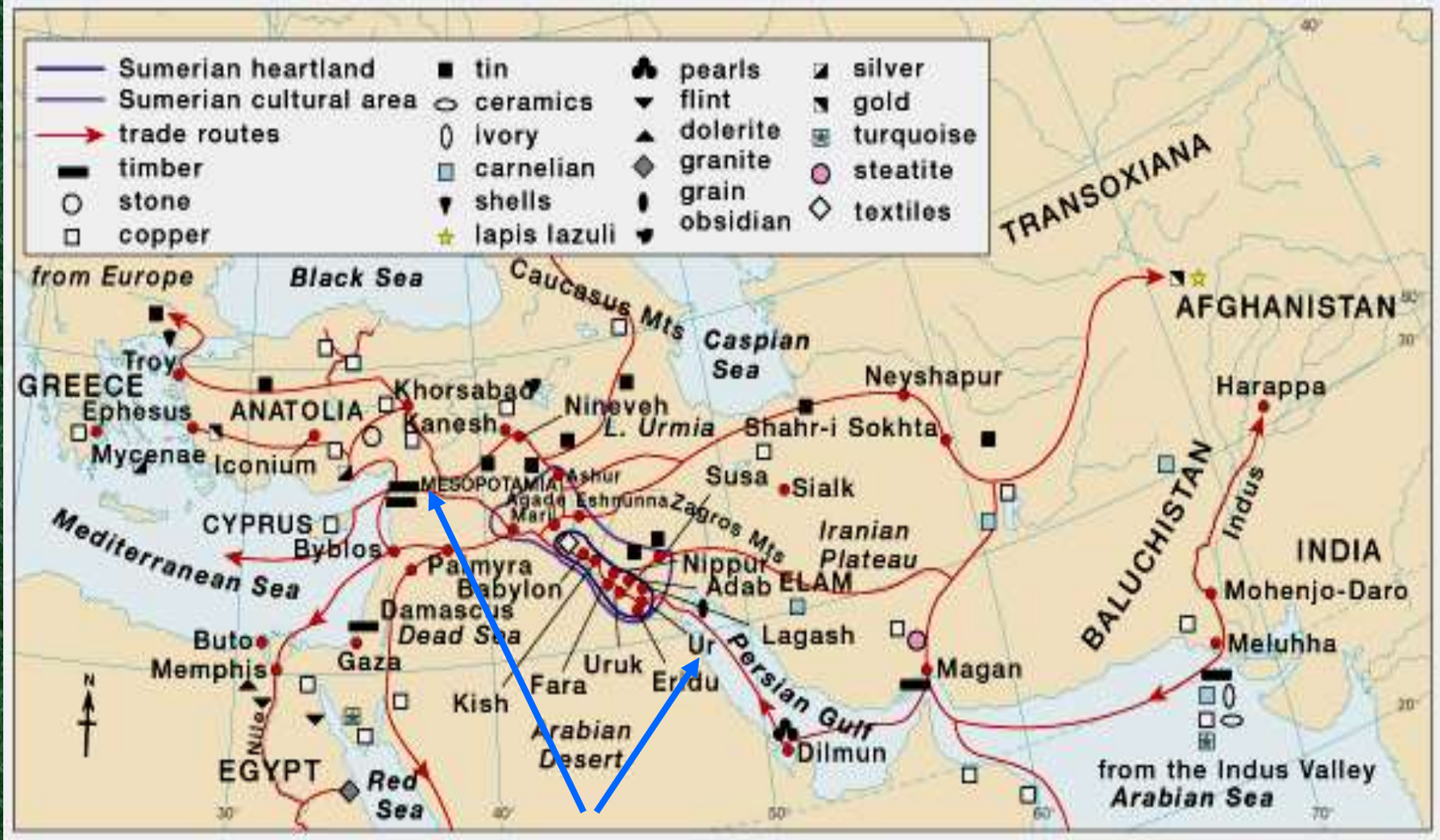
Mesopotamia has open borders, prone to invasions.

The Tigris and Euphrates rivers serve as natural highways of trade, called **movement**.



Movement: ideas, people, or goods are transported or communicated.

Mesopotamian Trade



"The Cuneiform World"

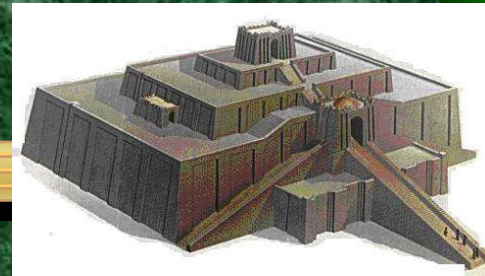
- Individual cities, groups of cities, external and internal empires fought for control of that trade.





Mesopotamia has four major
Civilizations.

1. Sumerian: the foundation
culture.



2. Akkadian: the first empire in
history.

3. Babylonian: The richest and
most cosmopolitan.

4. Assyrian: An empire forged in
terror.



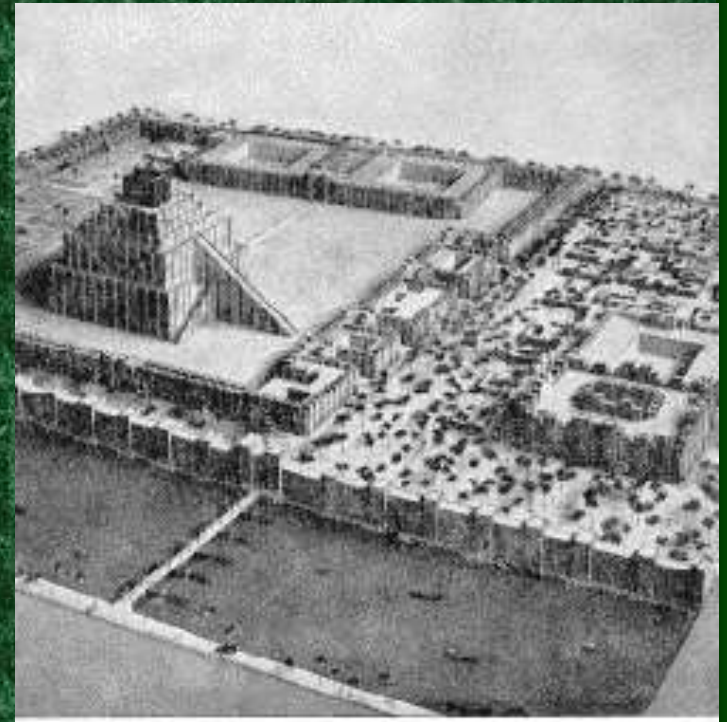
Sumer is the most eastern part of Mesopotamia, where the two rivers meet. We call the people Sumerians.



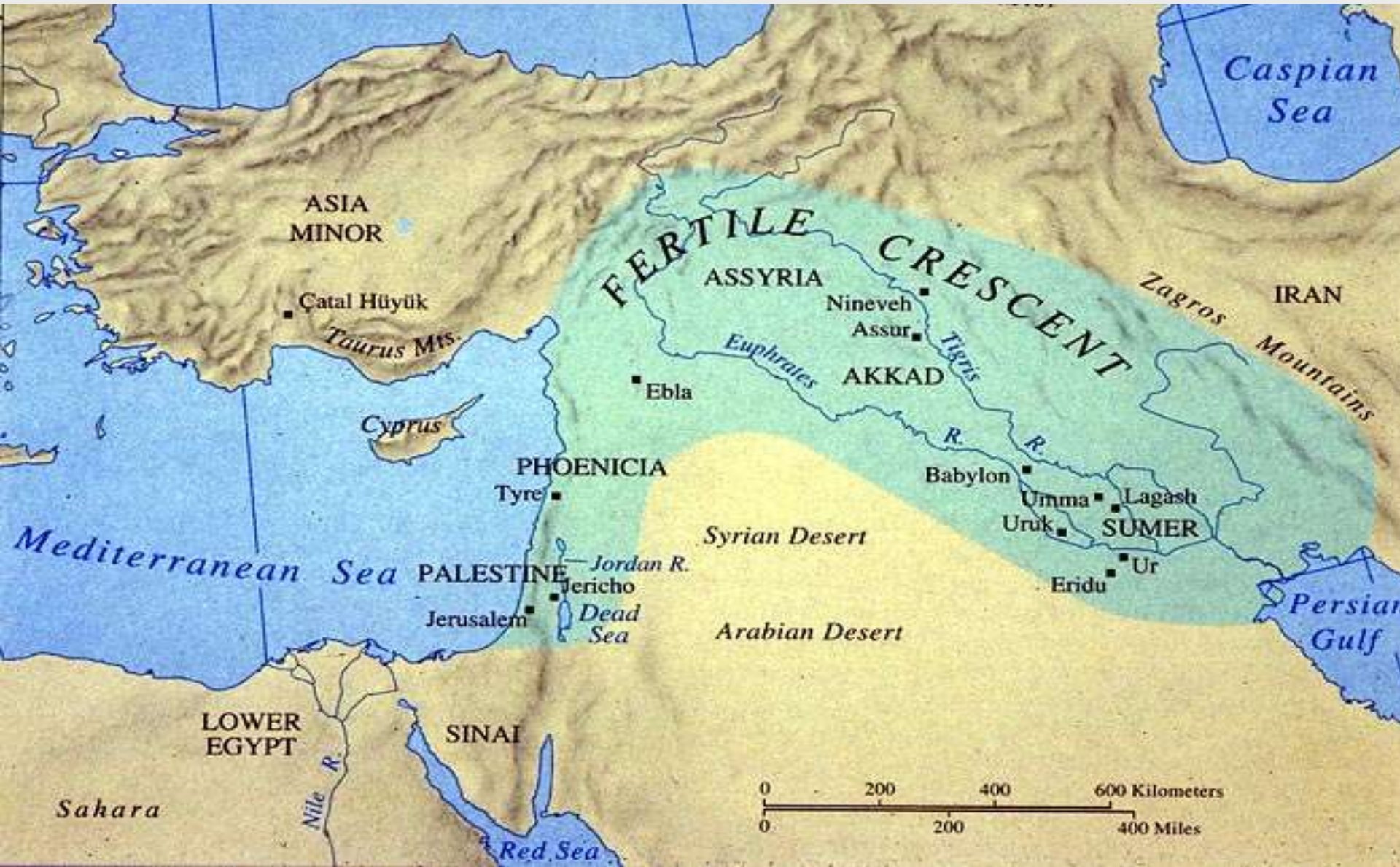
1. SUMER

4500-2350 BCE

- A major cultural change took place.
- Neolithic and Copper Age
- towns developed into cities (Urban living).
- 18 major city states arose (Ur, Urk, Sumer, Lagesh, Nipor, Akkad)



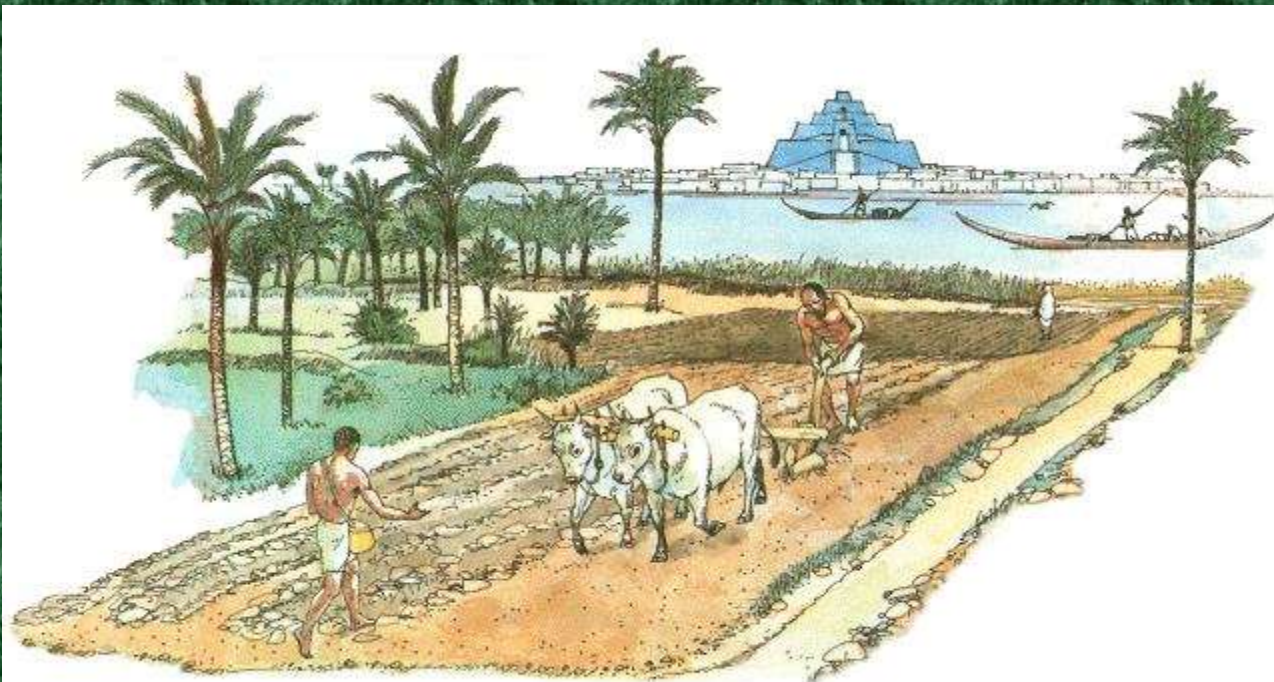
Each city had its' own independent, government, traditions, holidays, and gods. Each controlled the area around it. Historians call this type of government a “city- state”.



1. SUMER

4500-2350 BCE

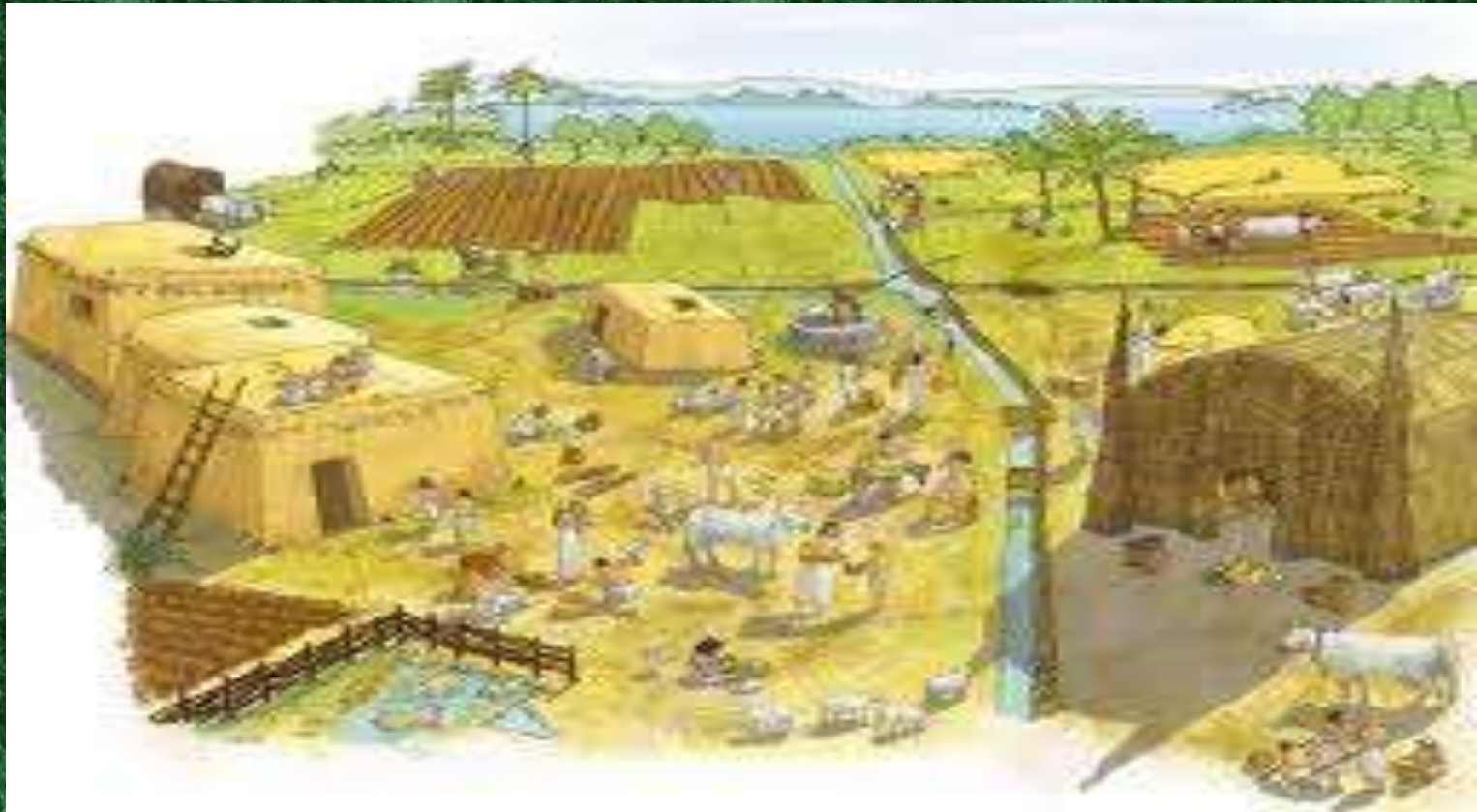
- By 4100 BC, the Sumerians developed advanced farming techniques.



1. SUMER

4500-2350 BCE

- Including; draining swamps, irrigation, mono crops, specialized labor force.



SUMER

4500-2350 BCE

- Fledgling Sumerian city's populations grew to 50,000 with the food surpluses.



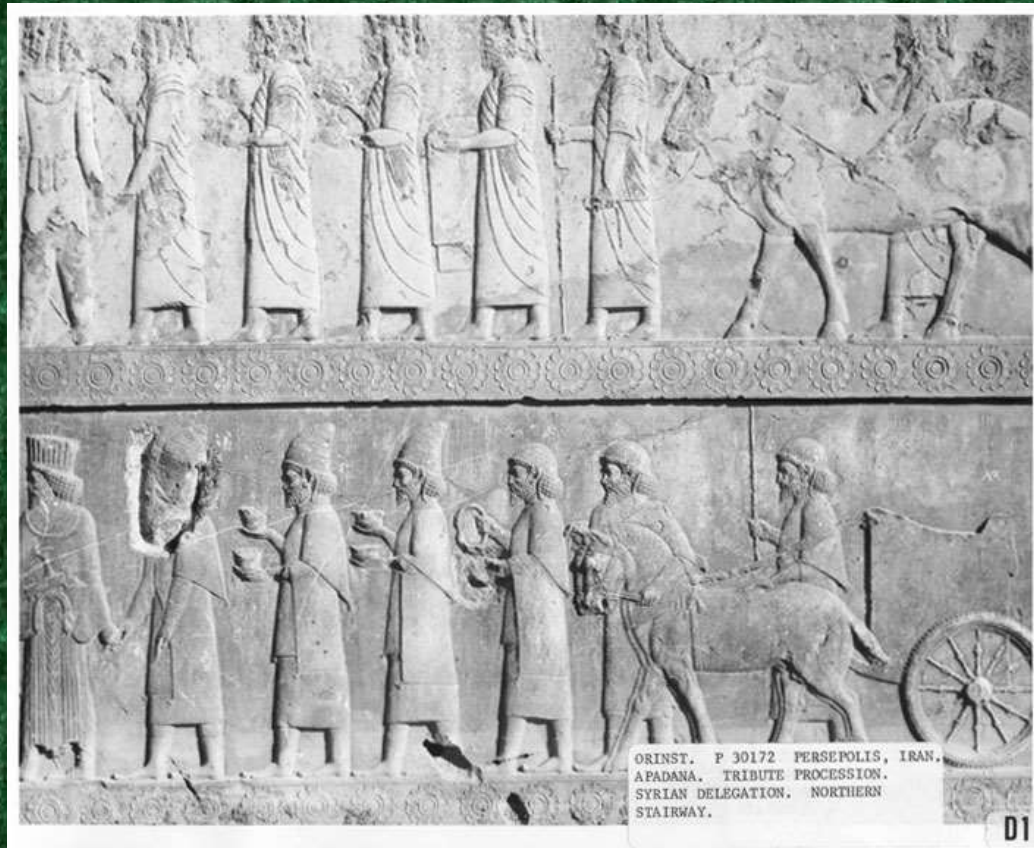
SUMER

4500-2350 BC

- We have urban living , society has many different jobs and roles.



SUMER



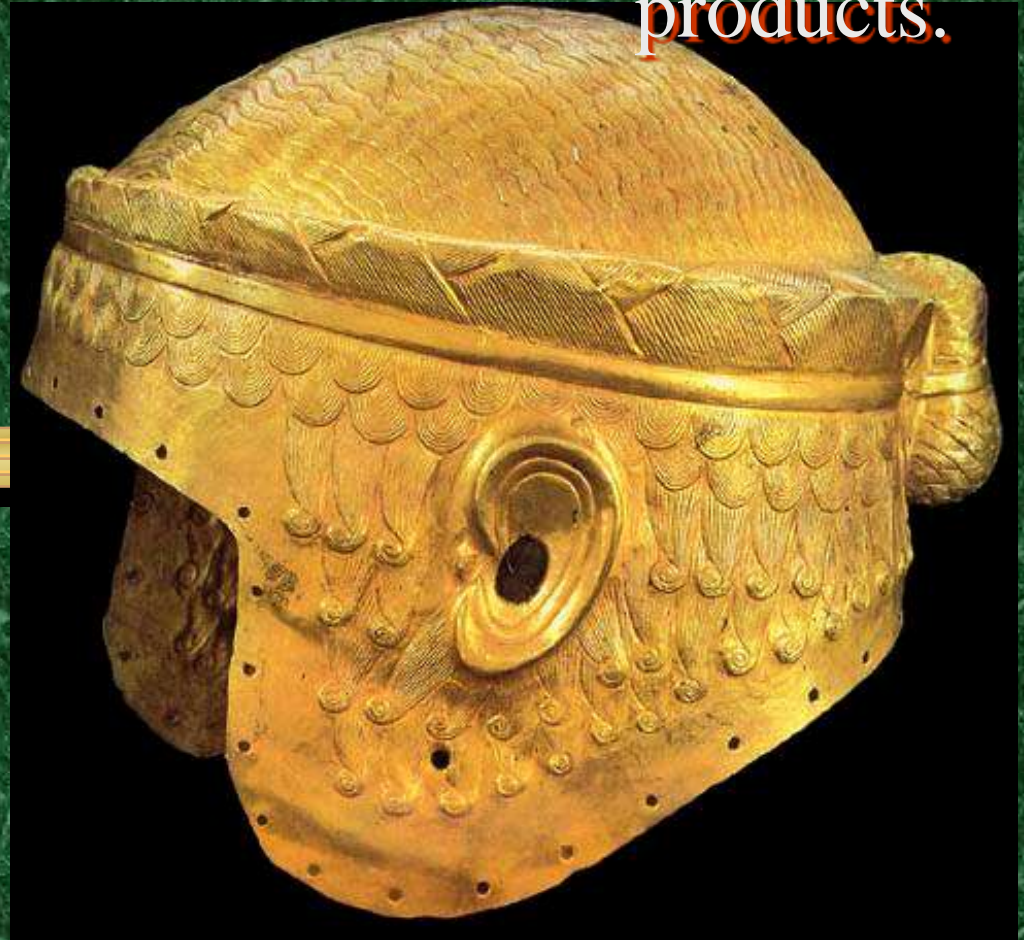
- In addition to all the Neolithic and Copper Age tech, they invent the wheel.

Today, archeologists find Sumerian pottery from India to Greece.

Sumerian pottery.



Cities compete with each other to make better products.



Sophisticated Metallurgy Skills at Ur.

Sumerian Harp



Board Game From Ur



Sumerians craft many boats for trade.



or piracy. Then as now, it is much easier to steal things you need rather than work assiduously to make them.





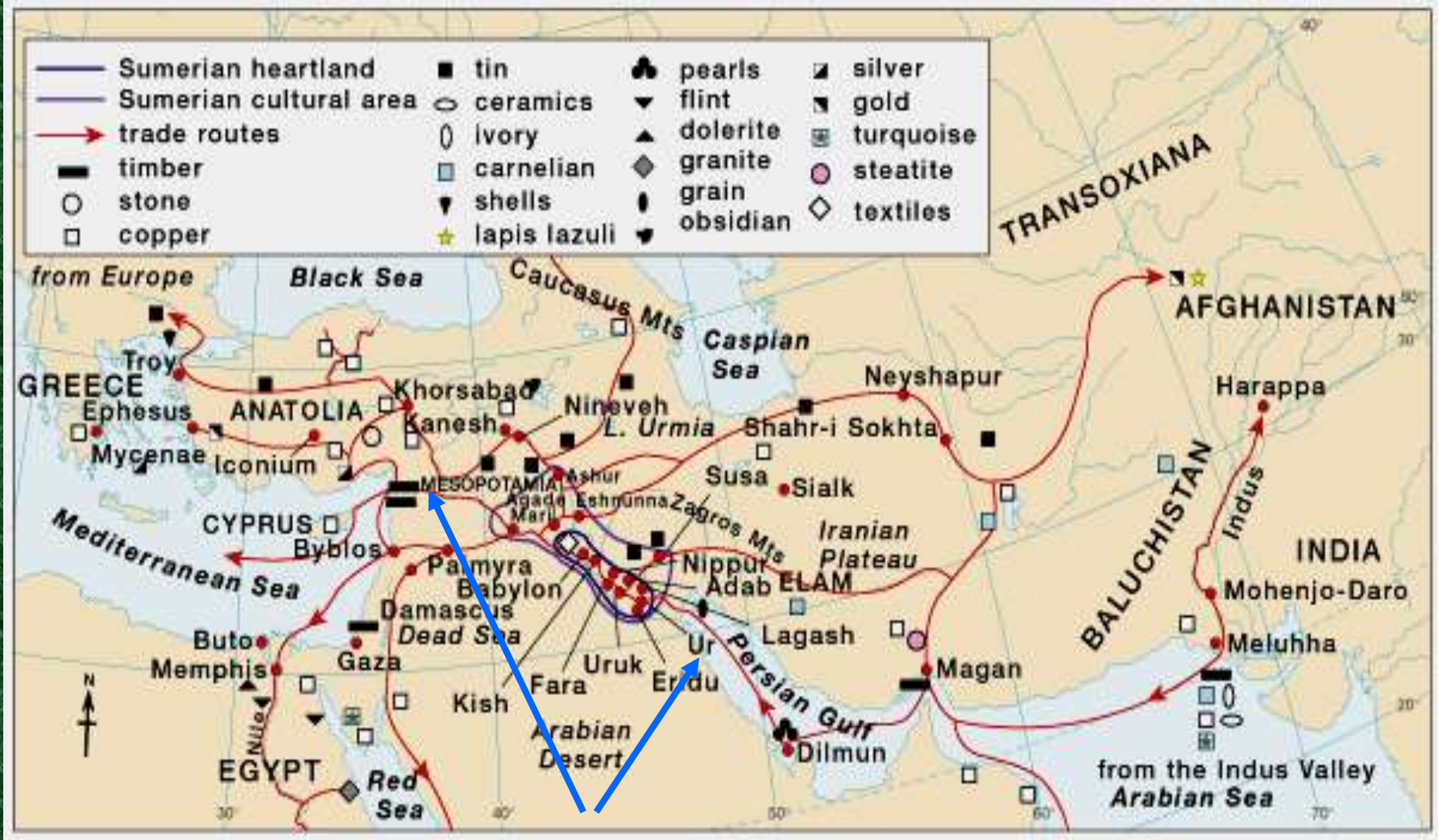
- The bellicose Sumerian city states constantly raid, pillage, and pirate their neighbors.



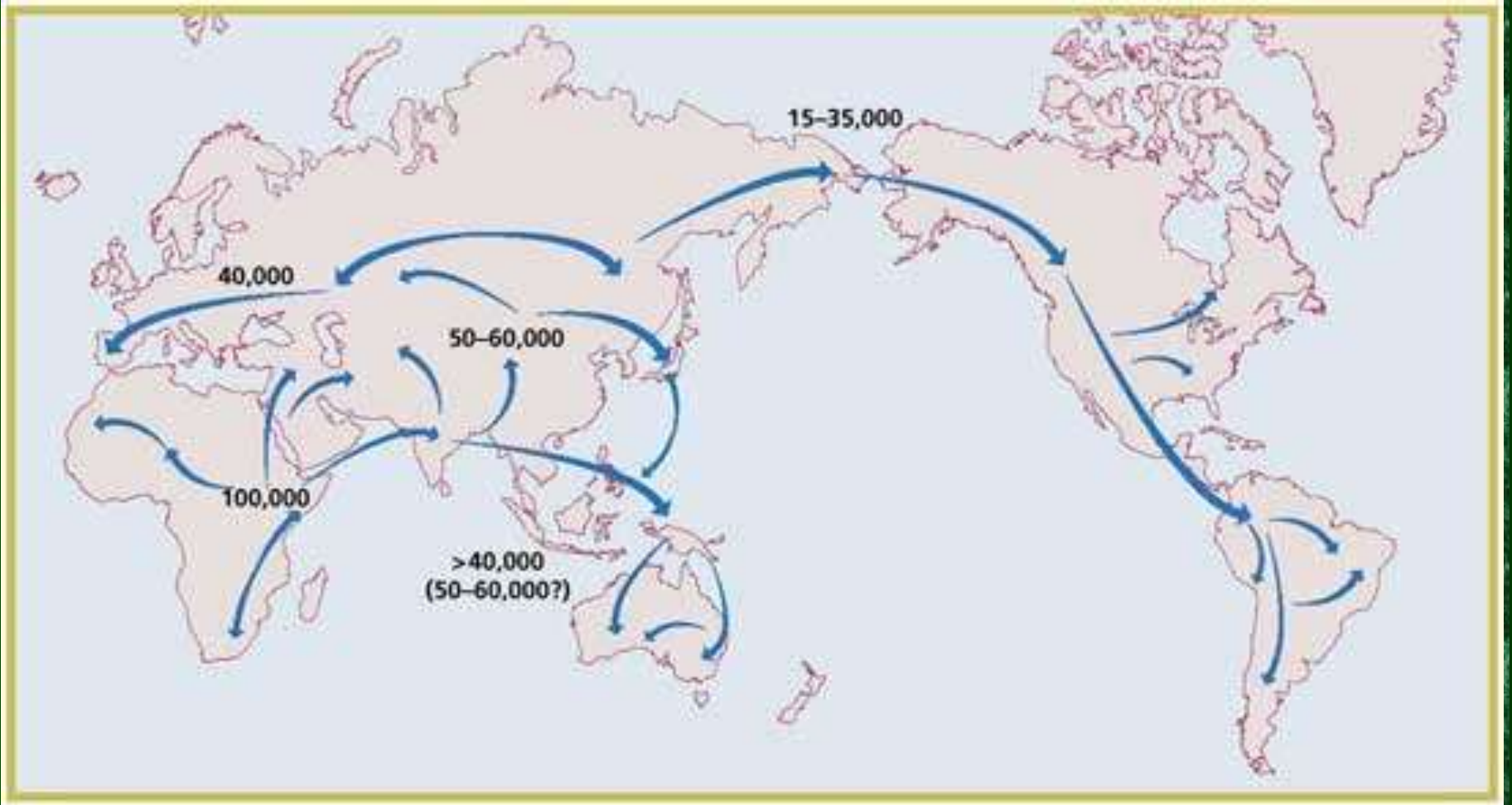
- Fighting in the name of their city's god, constant bloody reprehensible war colors Sumerian history.

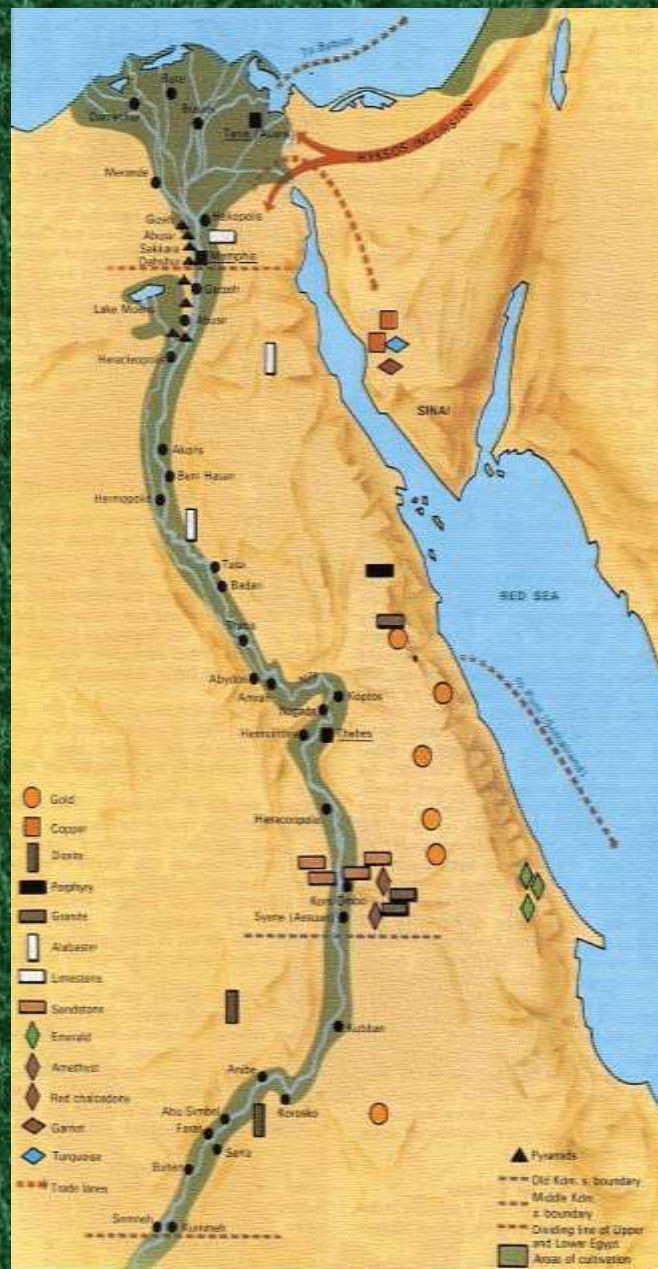
Thematic Maps

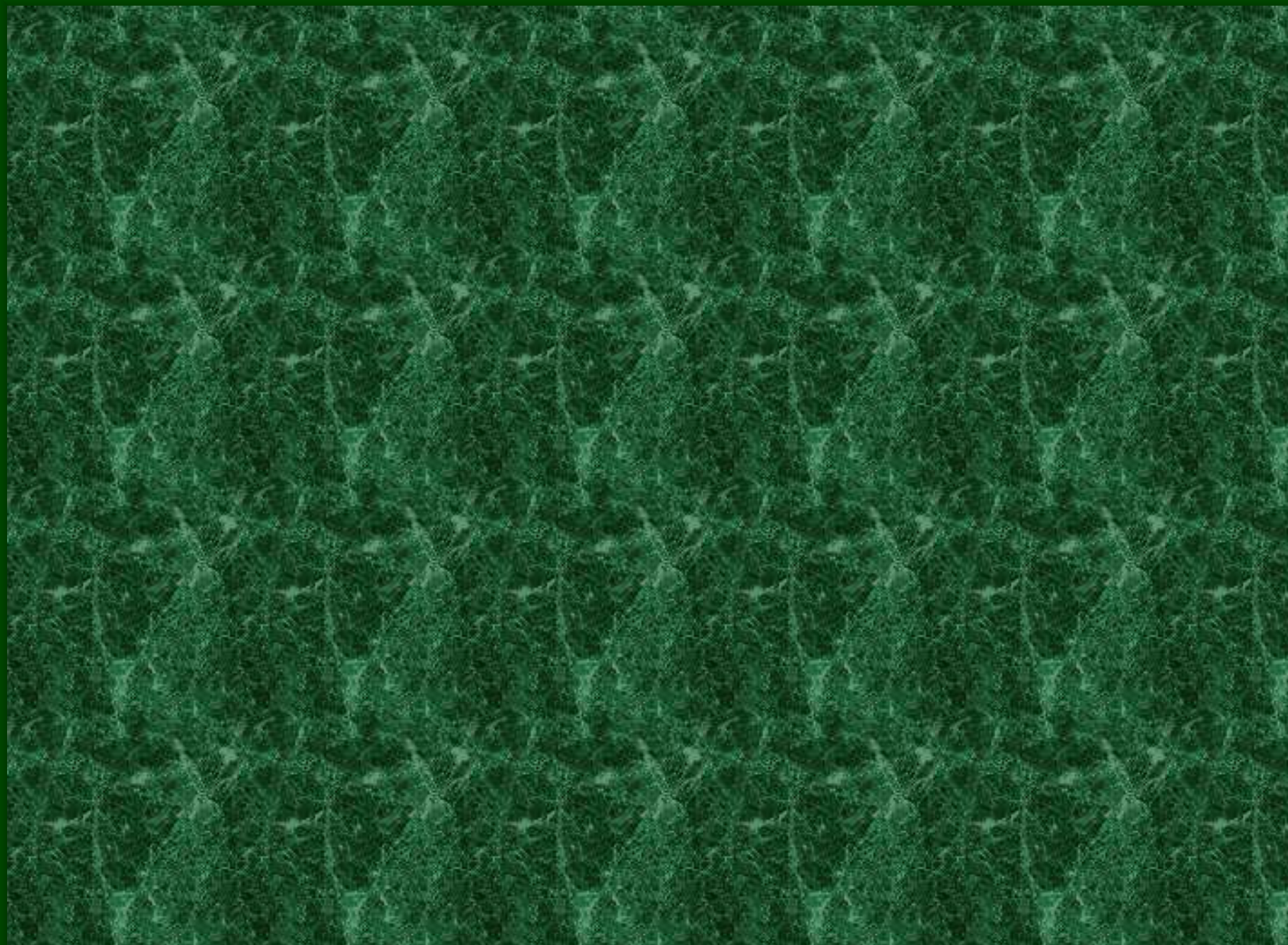
Mesopotamian Trade



"The Cuneiform World"







Sumerian cylindrical seals marked ownership.



4000 BCE Cuneiform (wedge-shaped) writing



Cuneiform

Cuneiform develops from business needs. Traders had to know how many things they own and what things were worth. By 4000 BC, tablets record simple business transactions.















Cuneiform

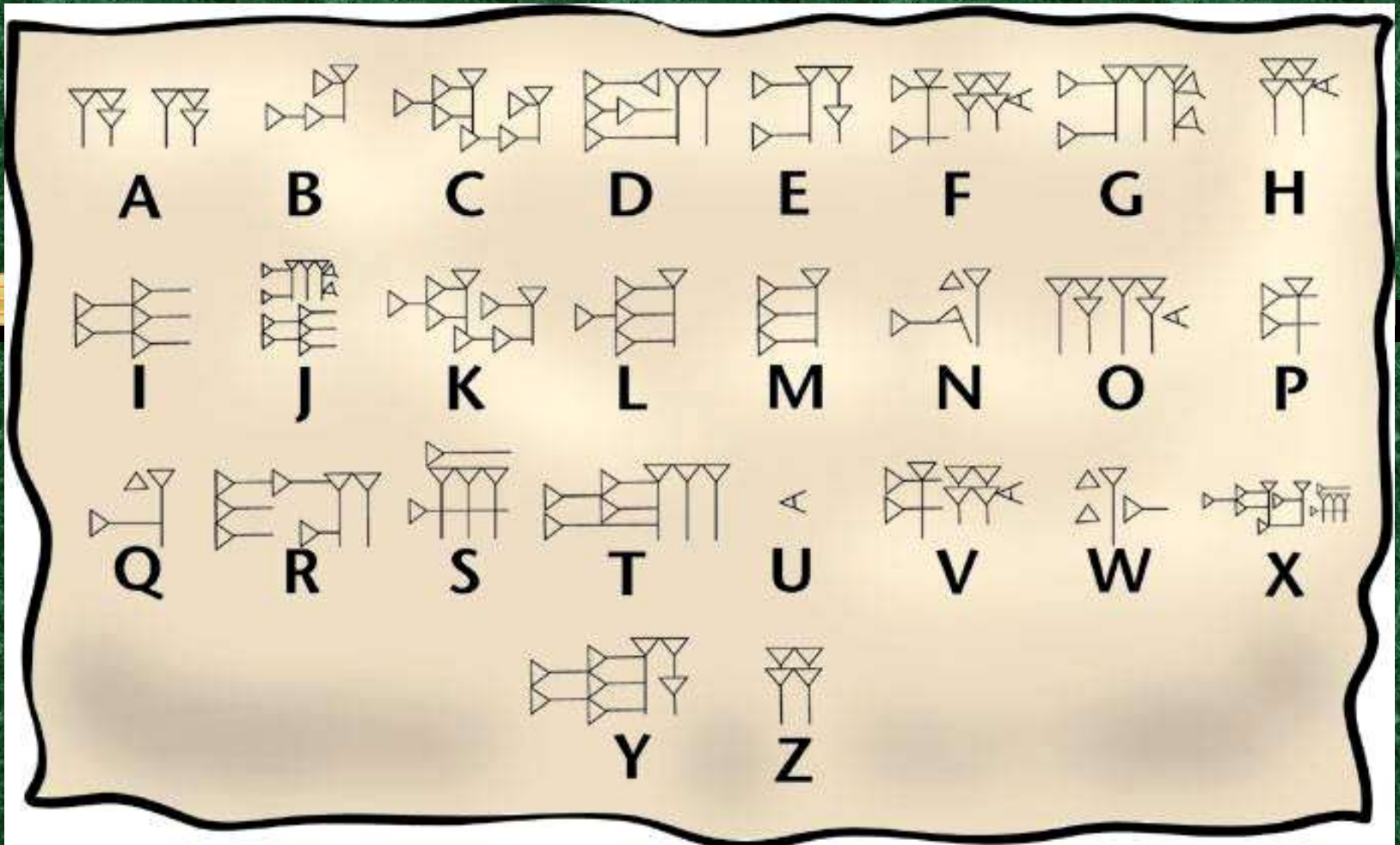
Scribes use a sharp pointed stick (**stylus**) to etch words into clay tablets. Good for business, these tablets signal the birth of history.



Cuneiform writing began as pictographs.

Meaning of Pictograph						
	Ear of Barley	Head and Body of Man	Fish	Bird	Bowl of Food	Stream of Water
Pictographs c. 3000 B.C.						
Rotated Position Pictographs c. 2800 B.C.						

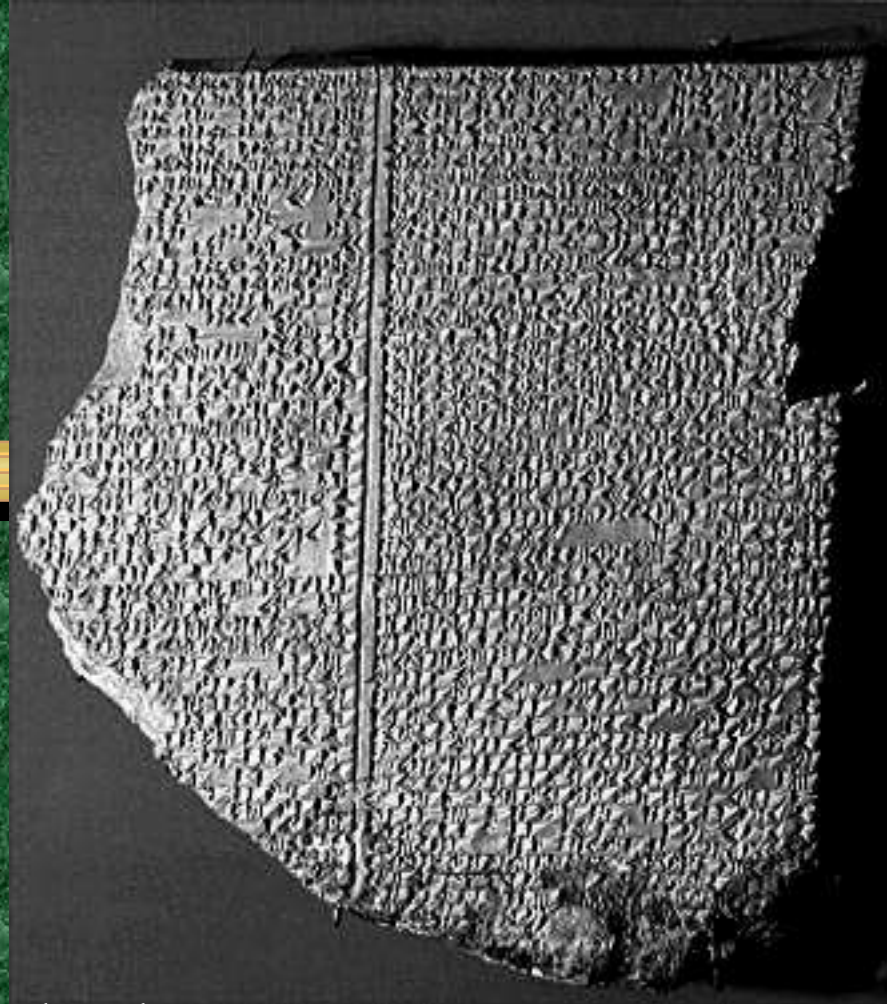
Later, under the Akkadians, it develops into an abstract alphabet.



Sumerian inscription in monumental archaic style, c. 26th century BC



Myths, literature, poetry, and songs followed.



Sumerian Epic of the Flood 2150 BC

Copies of the Epic of Gilgamesh date from 2150 BCE, the world's first literature.

[Jack's Summary of the standard version of Gilgamesh.docx](#)



The Epic of Gilgamesh

[Jack's Summary of the standard version of Gilgamesh.docx](#)

He is wise, strong, and handsome. He is part man and part god.

He befriends a hairy beast named Enkidu. Together, they go on many adventures.



When Enkidu dies, Gilgamesh feels the pain of death and begins a search for the secret of immortality.

His fails and remains mortal.

This Mesopotamian epic makes clear that “everlasting life” is only for the gods

Sumerian Scribes



Temples opened schools or
“Tablet Houses”.

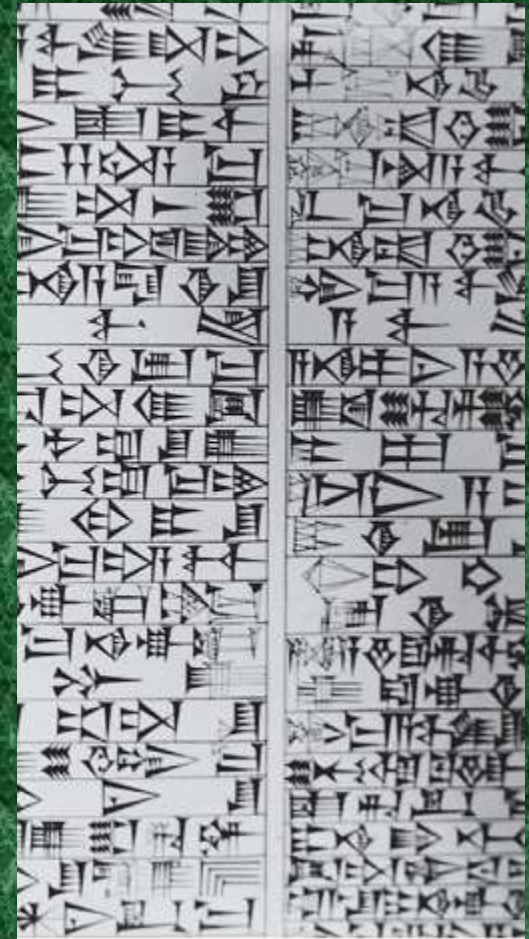
Sumerian Scribes



School days began at sunrise and ended at sunset, with harsh discipline.

Student notes c 2500BC

- **“In the tablet-house, the monitor said to me:**
- **“Why are you late?”** I was afraid, my heart
- beat fast. I entered before my teacher, took
- my place.
- My “school-father” read my tablet to me, said,
- **“The word is cut off,”** caned me.
- He who was in charge of drawing said **“Why**
- **when I was not here did you go out?”**
- caned me.
- He who was in charge of the gate said
- **“Why when I was not here did you go out?”**
- caned me.
- My teacher said **“Your hand is not good,”**
- caned me.”

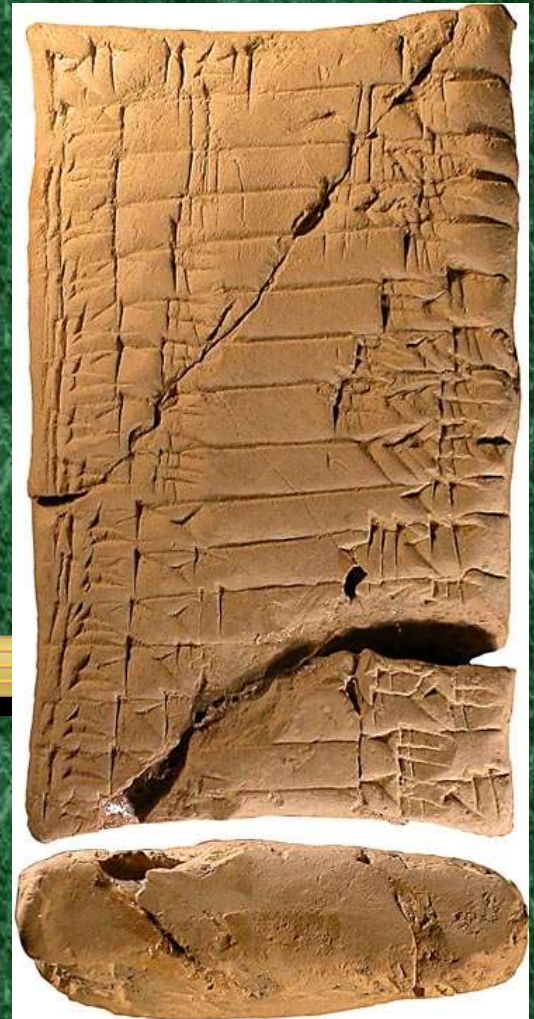


Math



By 2700 BC, they invent an adding machines, the abacus.

Sumerian Math



MS 3866
Multiplication table for $1.12 (=72)$.
Babylonia, 19th c. BC

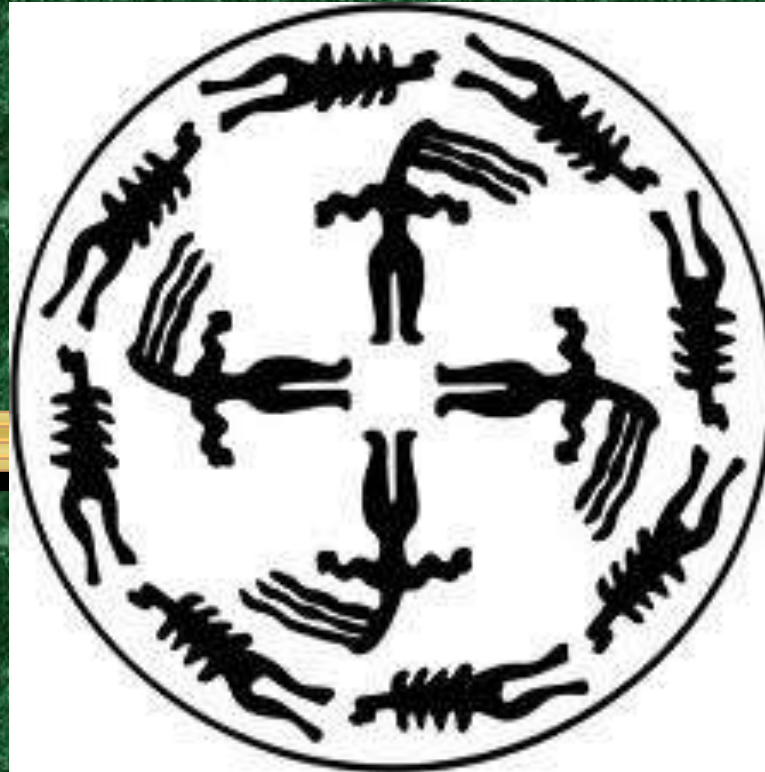
By 2600 BC, they did multiplication and division problems, the beginning of homework.

Sumerian Math



They calculate areas of triangles and circles.

Sumerian Math



They make more accurate calendars, dividing the year into 12 months, months into 30 days, 24 hours, 60 minute hours.

Math



They map the stars and constellations.

Sumerian Architecture



- Urk today

Sumerian Architecture



- Urk reconstructed

Sumerian Architecture



Sumerians built walls around the cities, to protect against animals, but mostly other Sumerian cities!

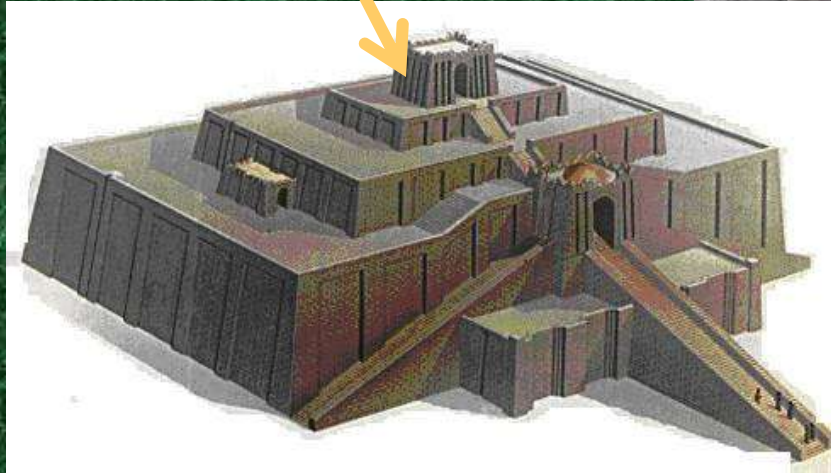
ZIGGURAT

- They built a ziggurat in the center of the city-state.
- Step pyramids made of dried mud bricks up to 93 M tall.
- Each city had its own patron God or Goddesses .
- Initially, the temple owned and ruled all the land, a theocracy.



Ziggurat at Ur

Temple, "Mountain of the Gods"



Sumerians believed that the god or goddess lived in the temple.

ZIGGURAT



The Nanna Ziggurat of Ur (Iraq today)

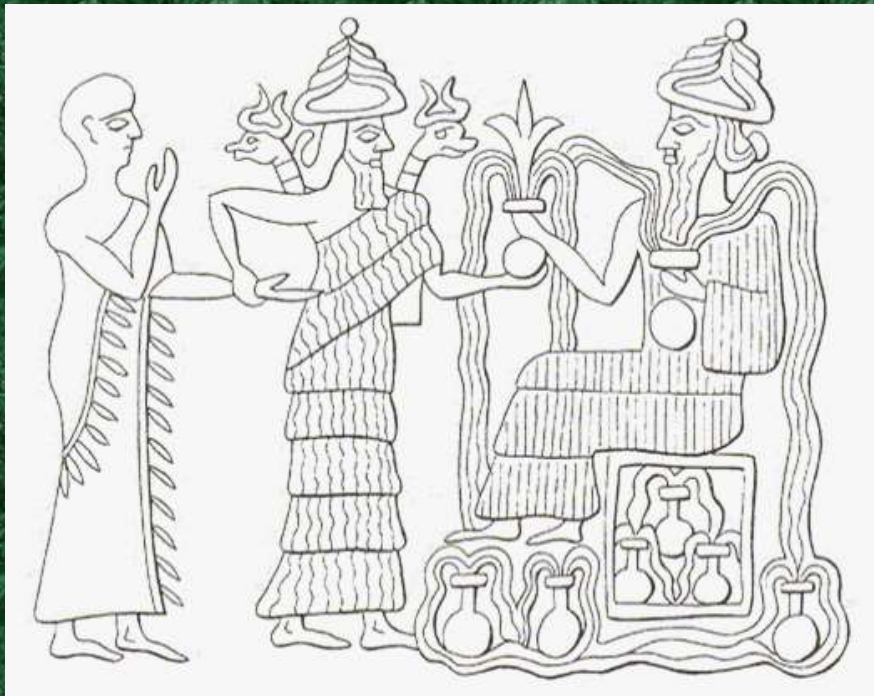
- In the temple, Priests and priestesses met with the Gods and Goddesses.
- They told the people what the Gods wanted and commanded.
- Problematic residents could be sacrificed to the Gods.



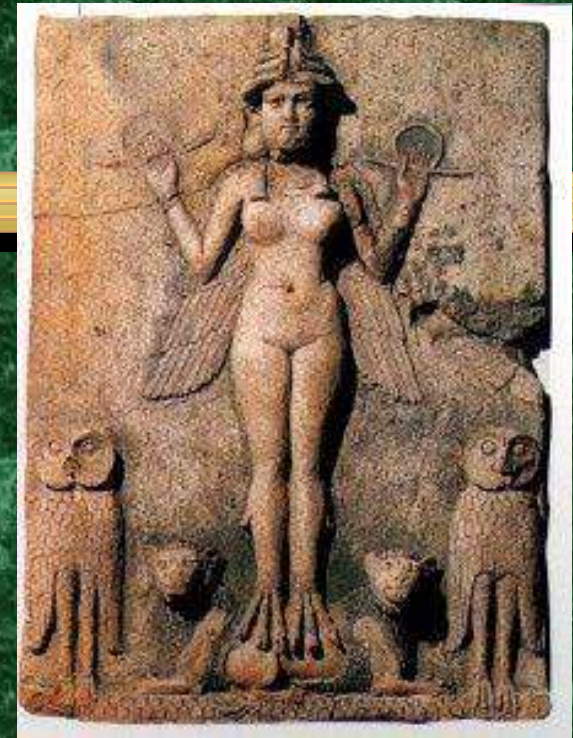
bThe Beastmaster (Widescreen
DVDRip)2.avi

Sumerian Religion –

Each city state had its own god or goddess, many gods (polytheism).



Enki



Anthropomorphic Gods **Innana**



Anu
father of Gods and sky

- The gods create humans to do the work they did not want to do themselves.



Sanguinary Sumerian Gods sent floods, earthquakes, sandstorms, plagues, and locusts.



Utnapishtia surviving the Great Flood

The land of the Sumerian Gods remained
incomprehensible to humans.



Inanna or Ishtar the
Goddess of Love

VOTIVE FIGURES

- 2900 BCE
- Votive figures: statues to worship the gods.
- Self-effigies of individual worshippers.



VOTIVE FIGURES

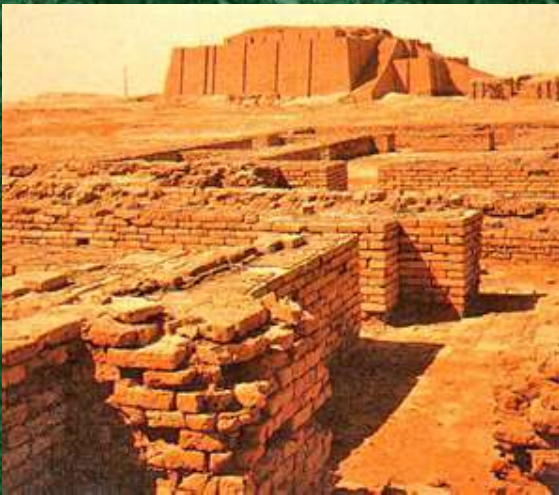


The artists reduced features to simple geometric shapes.

VOTIVE FIGURES

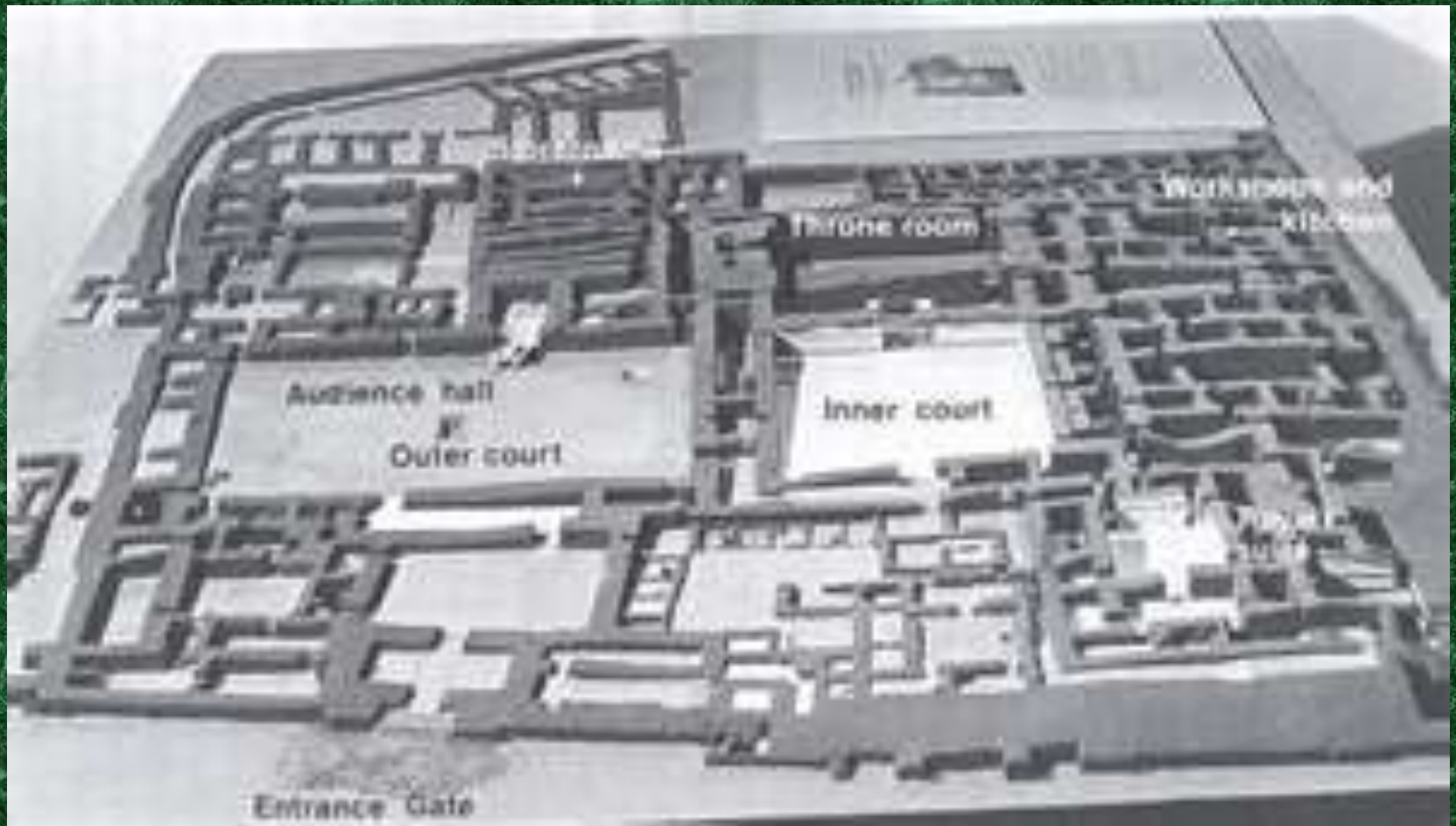


Sumerian Architecture

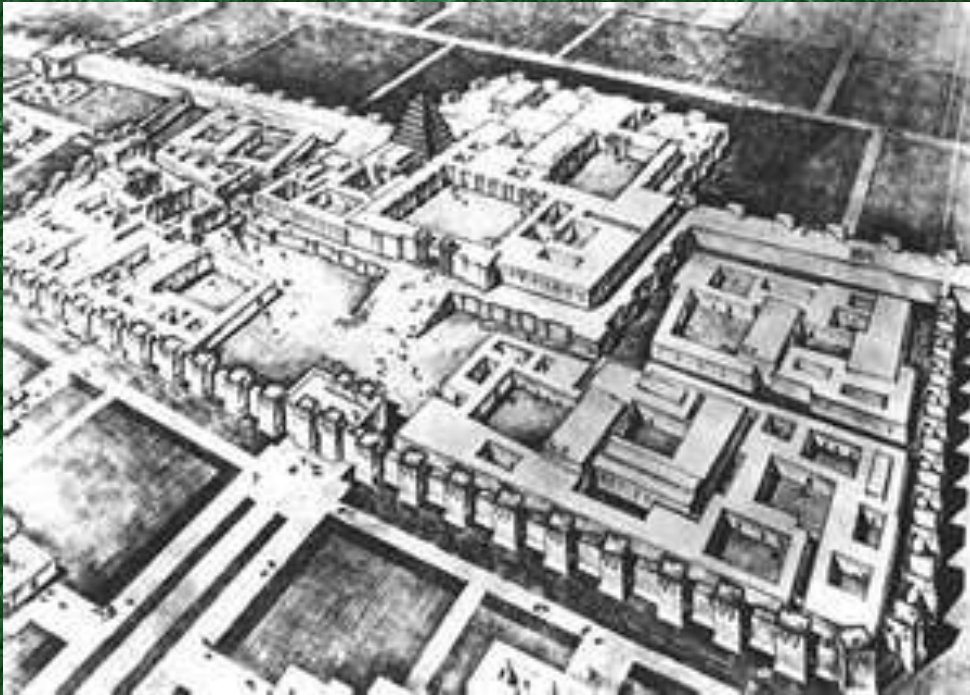


The Lugal's palace dominates the city.
Lugal= "great man" controls religion and city projects.

Sumerian Architecture



Sumerian Architecture



Sumerian Art

- LOW or BAS RELIEF CARVINGS



- Low or Bas relief usually less than 1.5 CM deep.

LOW OR BAS RELIEF



- This low relief vase tells a story of a marriage between a god and goddess.

Sumerian art

- High or Alto relief carvings.



- High relief is usually 1.5- 5 CM deep.

Sumerian Politics



Sumerian cities raided and fought endlessly with each other.



Sumerian King's list I

*"Weld-Blundell collection"
Ashmolean Museum*

2800-2500 Early Dynasty Period

The theocracy of the temple fell to the rule of the strong man or “lugal”.

-



c 2600 BCE Meslim of Kish

- The first King, he separates temple and palace.
- The palace controls agriculture, walls, war building projects etc.

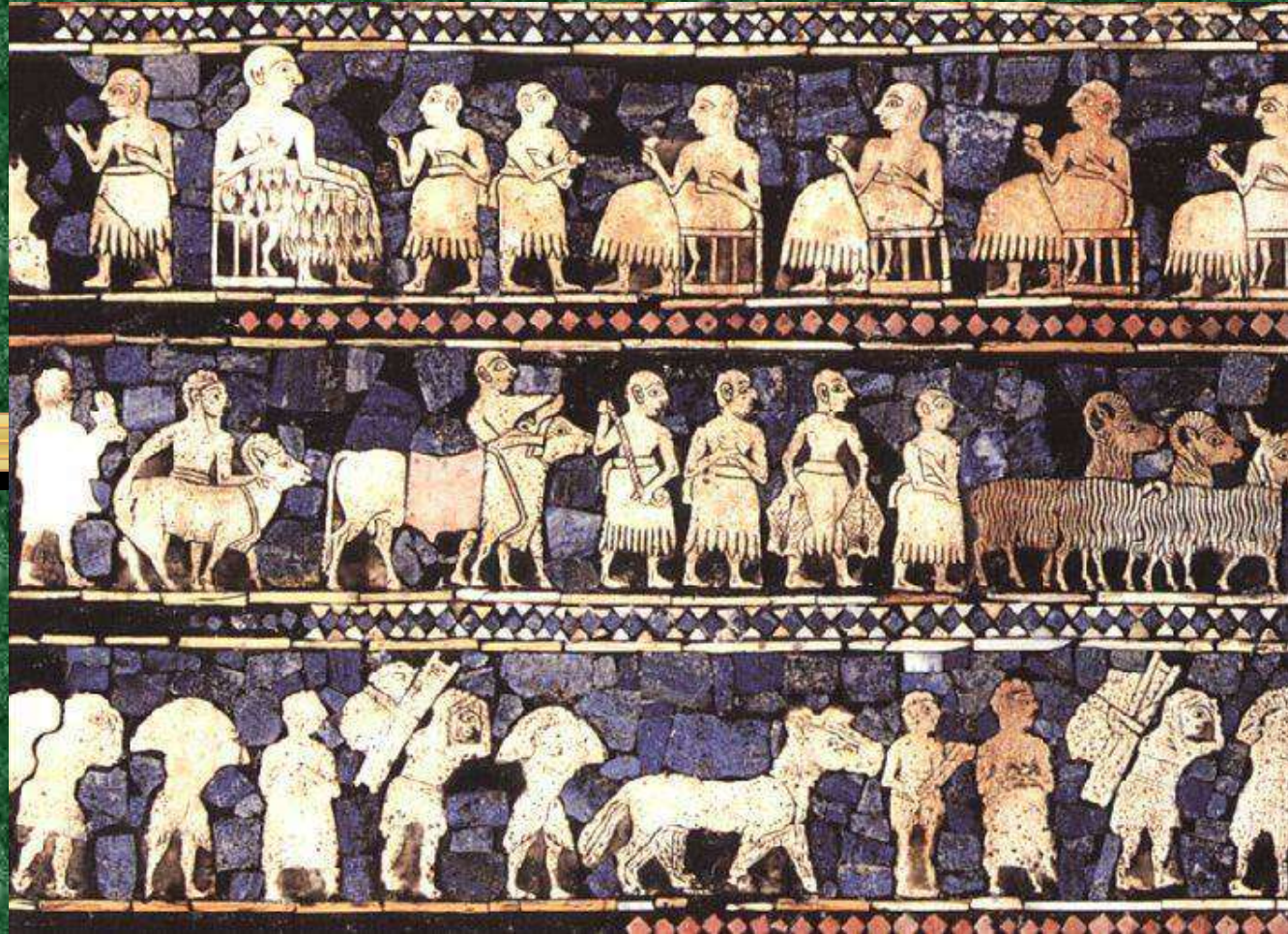


c 2600 BCE Meslim of Kish

- Yet, after Meslim quashes the surrounding city states, he proclaims himself nearly a god.
- City-states fought each other in the name of the city state's main god or goddess.

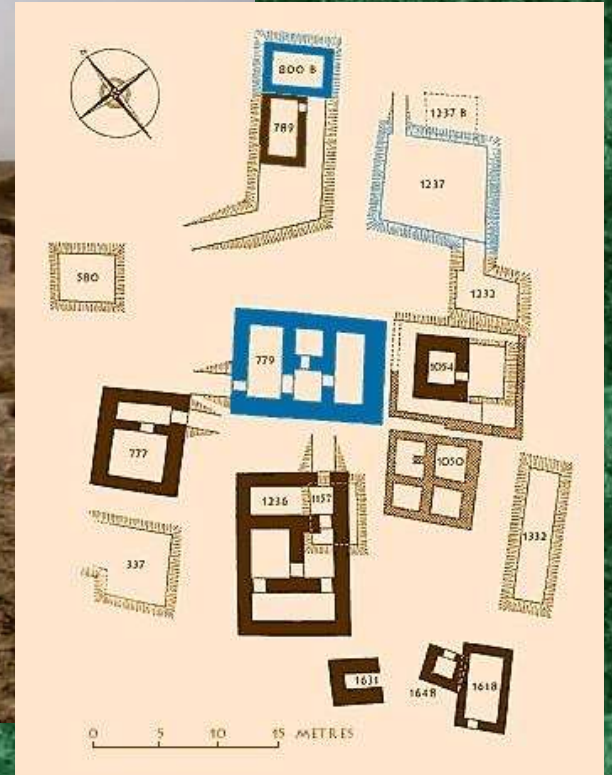


In 2500 BCE, Ur quashes Kish and dominates
Sumer.



The Royal Standard of Ur

2550 Dynasty I of Ur



- King Mesannepadda (c2550BCE) , famous for royal tombs with his poisoned retainers, quite a despot.

2450-2360 BCE Dynasty I of Lagash

- By 2450, King Urnanshe of Lagash quashes Ur.
- The first political historical document, recording the deeds of his sons (Stella of Vultures).



They conquer 6 city-states,
then marched west but,,,,,



- They are stopped by the far more powerful city-state of Akkad.

Akkadian soldiers. From the victory stela of Naram-Sin. Ca. 2250 BCE.

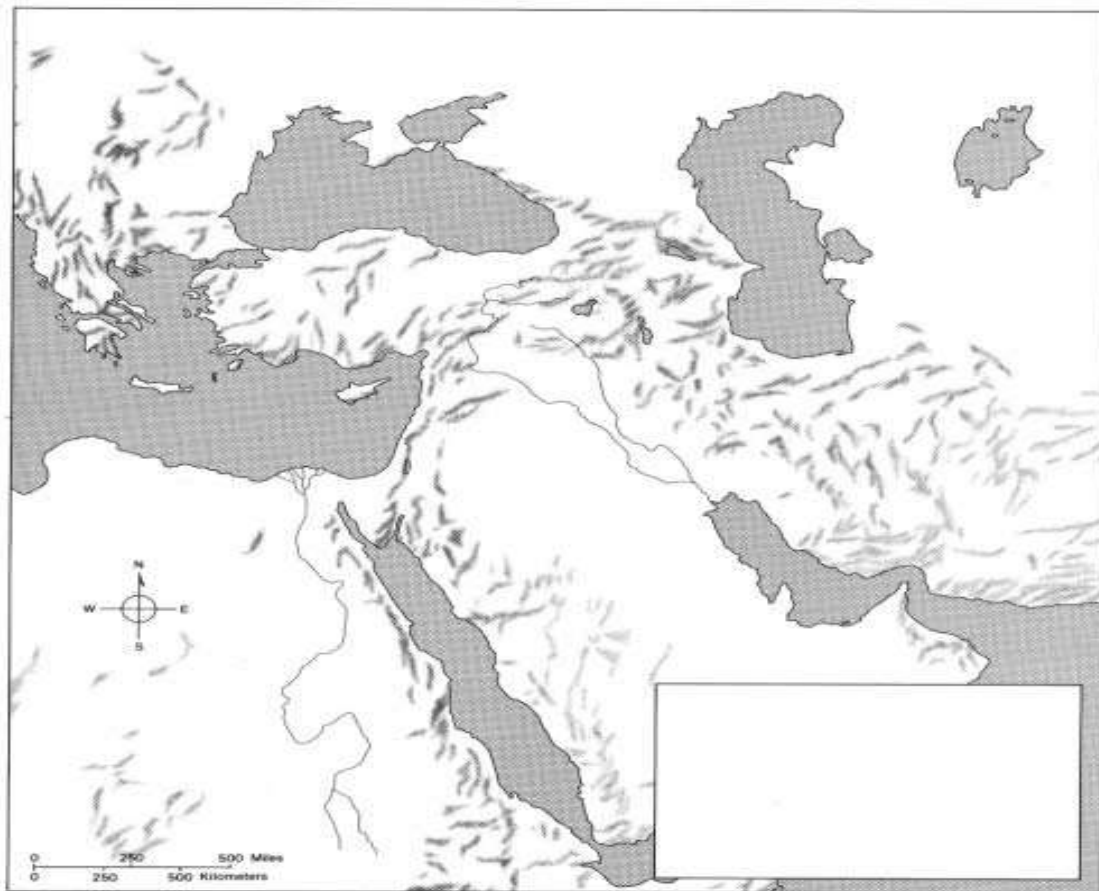
- 200 to 300 years of drought," said Matt Konfirst, a geologist at the Byrd Polar Research Center
2012

Name _____

Date _____

3 Ancient Middle East

Tigris
Euphrates
UR
URK
Lagash
Sumer
Babylon
Ural Sea
Persian Gulf



2350-2300 Akkadian Empire



A major centralized state, with a new capital at Akkad.

2350-2300 Akkadian Empire



The Akkadians were a Semite people, like the Jews, Arabs and Babylonians.

2350-2300 BC Akkadian Empire



Stone relief depicting Sargon (c. 2334-c. 2279 BC) standing before a tree of life; in the Louvre, Paris. © Photos.com/Jupiterimages

- Sargon I the Great
- 2350-2300
- “ruler of the four quarters of the world”

Sargon's Birth ??



- “My mother was a high priestess. She conceived me, in secret she bore me. She set me in a basket of rushes, with bitumen she sealed my lid. She cast me into the river which rose over me.”



- The river bore me up and carried me to Akkad. Akki, the drawer of water, took me as his son and appointed me his gardener.



While I was a gardener,
Ishtar granted me her
love, and for four and
fifty years I was king.



Sargon I 2350-2300

The King had had a bad dream about Sargon killing him. So, he asked the King of Ur to kill Sargon.

Instead, Sargon killed the king (regicide), took the throne, and conquered an empire.

2350-2300 BC Akkadian Empire



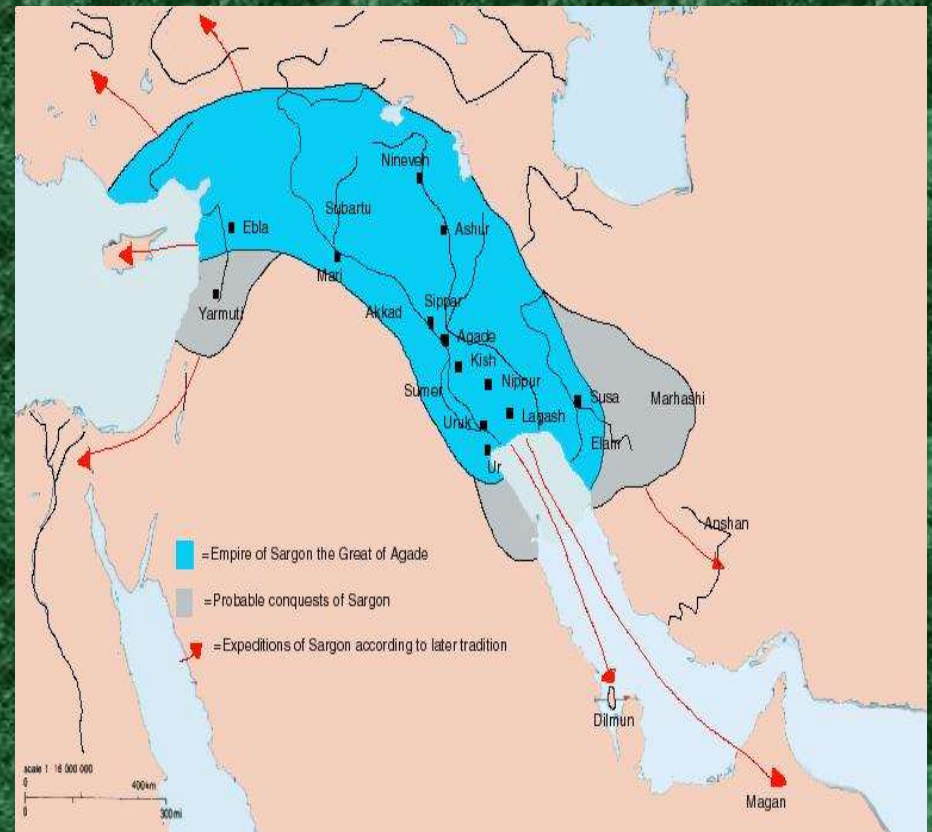
- Sargon was a foreigner (son of a gardener) who became cup bearer to the King of Kish. He killed the king, took the throne, and conquered an empire.

2350-2300 Akkadian Empire



Major centralized state, new capital at Akkad.

- An empire is a large political unit usually under a single leader, which controls many different peoples or territories.
- Empires are easier to create than to maintain.
- The rise and fall of empires is an important part of history



Sargon develops a high tech army.



- Use of horses and chariots.
- Bow and arrows with spears as projectiles.
- vs the phalanges of the other Sumerian cities.



Most importantly, bronze armor.



Akkadian Empire



- Sargon created a standing army.
- He appointed a court of 5,400 men to "share his table".
- vs conscript (anybody) armies of other Sumerian city-states.

Akkadian Empire



He appointed Akkadians as governors and sent garrisons, which administered the main city-states of Sumer.

Akkadian Empire



Every year, conquered people had to pay tribute to Sargon in food, luxury items, slaves.

Also, conquered city states had to follow Sargon's foreign and trade policies.

Akkadian Empire



- They transformed cuneiform into an abstract alphabet.



- The great plundering wars of Sargon spurred economic development and spread culture.

Akkadian Empire



- Akkad and the other city states became rich.
- For example, troops brought so many camels back, trading them for a cup of beer.

Akkadian Empire



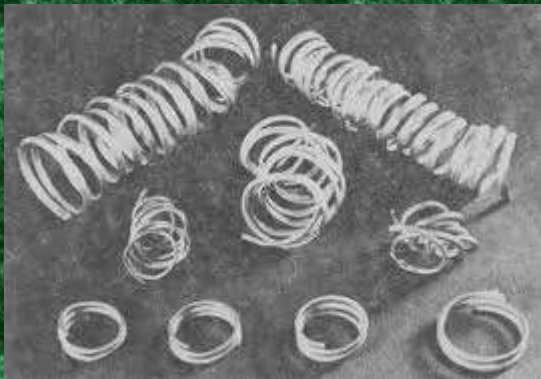
- Merchants and farmers set up markets (bazaars) to trade commodities with the soldiers.

Akkadian Empire



Temples overflowed with so much plunder, that they began to use silver bars to represent commodities.

- They began to standardized how much commodities' worth in bars of silver or fields of barley.

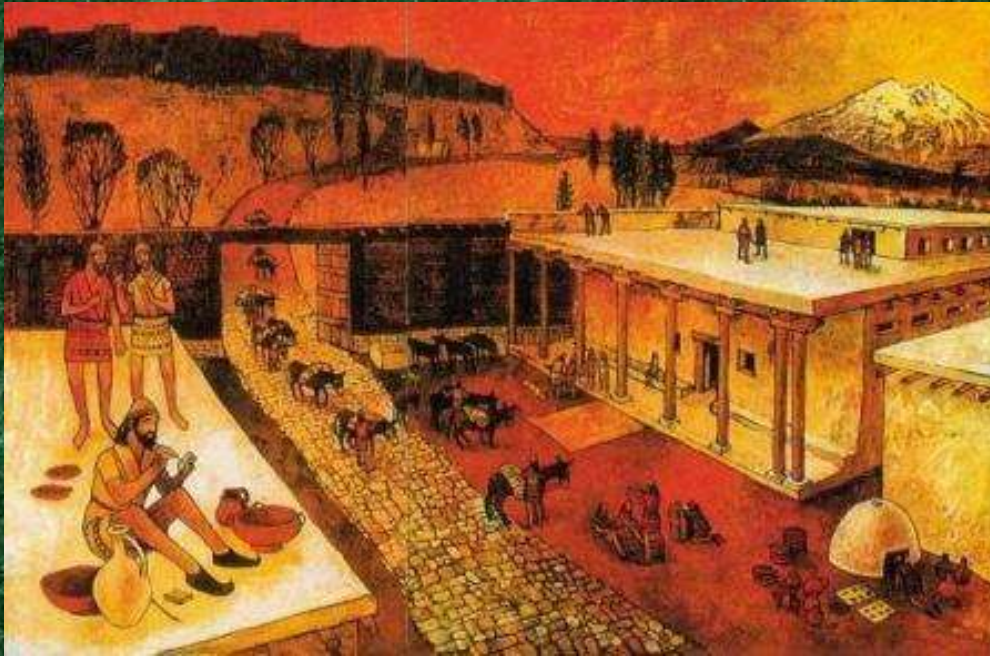


Akkadian Empire



- Soon the priestess of Ishtar (love goddess) lent kings silver at interest for things the kings or nobles need.
- They began to act like banks.

Akkadian Empire



- Priests and scribes also went shopping in the bazaars.

Akkadian Empire



- City states that wanted to resist the Akkadians had to develop their own bronze age



- This meant developing trade, finding copper, building mines, opening smiths, and other craftsmen.

Akkadian Empire



- By the time of Sargon's death (2215 BC), a new middle class had arose in many city states.

Akkadian Empire



- After his death, the city states revolted again.
- Sargon's son and grandson put them down, reining for another 23 years.

Akkadian Empire



- Soon after, most of the city states had developed the same tech and they overwhelmed Akkad.
- By 2100 B.C., Mesopotamia returns to the system of warring city-states

Akkadian Empire



Sargon was regarded as a model by future Mesopotamian kings.

For some two millennia after his death Babylonian and Assyrian kings aspire to be Sargon.



- 350 years of chaos and decline follow.
- Sumer became more arid as cities upstream used more water.
- Kings and small empires come and fall quickly.
- First the 3rd dynasty III of Ur, who fell to Lagih, who fell to the Canaanites, who fell to the Babylonians.



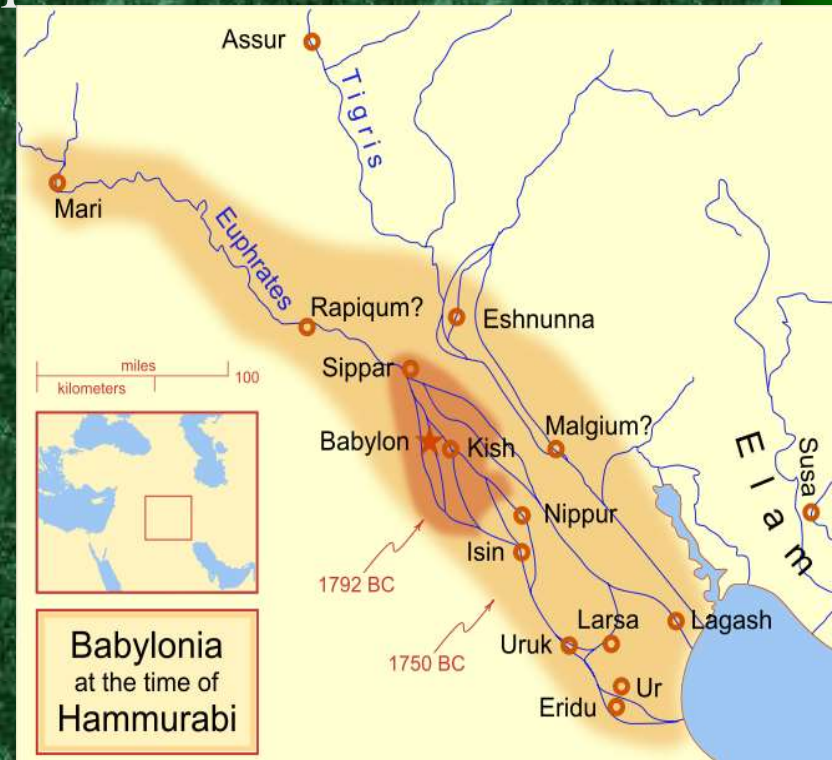
- First the 3rd dynasty III of Ur, who fell to Lagash, who fell to the Canaanites, who fell to the Babylonians.

Babylonian Empire

- By 1792 BC, the Akkadian city of Babylon controls much of Mesopotamia.

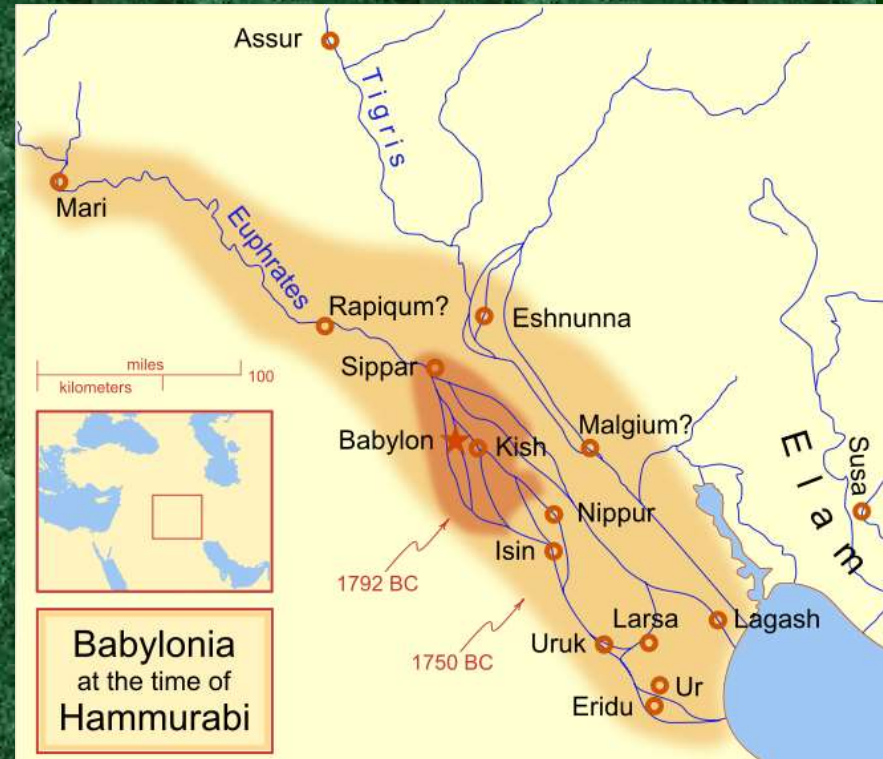
- Even today, Babylon symbolizes wealth, diversity, and decadence.

- Revelation contains a prophecy about the fall of “Babylon the Great”.



Babylonian Empire

- The major trade routes of the Tigris and Euphrates both passed through Babylon.
- The city could control the flow of both rivers downstream.



Babylonian Empire

- Babylon's population grew to over 200,000 people.

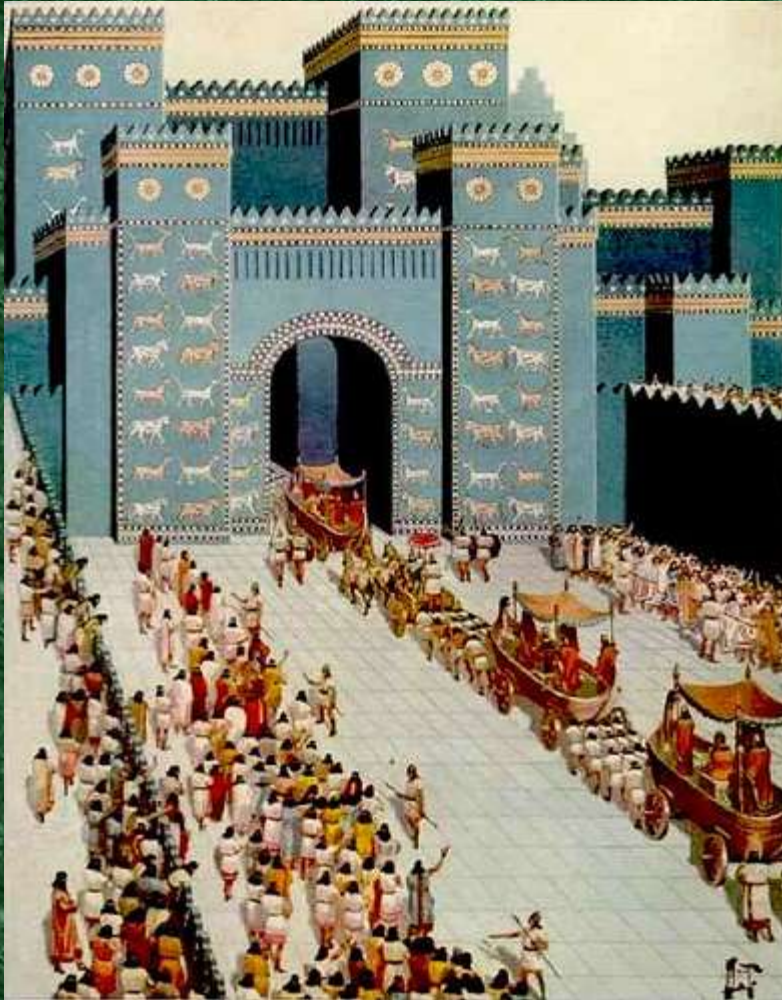


Babylonian Empire

- Cosmopolitan living : hundreds of Temples, traditions, and traders from India, Greece. Egypt, Crete, etc.



Babylonian Empire



- Its' famous Ishtar Gate covered in colorful glass.







Babylonian Empire



- Loan statement or contract with annual interest
- Both temples and palace served as banks.
- You could deposit your gold, but had to pay interest.
- Both lent, and exchanged money with interest.

Babylonian Empire


































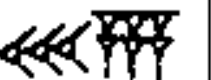




























- They had money as a commodity called a Shekel. A unit of measurement equal to so much barley, lead, copper, bronze, tin, silver,
- or gold.

Babylonian Math



Babylonian Numbers

1		11		21		31		41		51	
2		12		22		32		42		52	
3		13		23		33		43		53	
4		14		24		34		44		54	
5		15		25		35		45		55	
6		16		26		36		46		56	
7		17		27		37		47		57	
8		18		28		38		48		58	
9		19		29		39		49		59	
10		20		30		40		50		59	

Babylonian Empire



- Hammurabi established the Babylonian Empire by conquest, treaties, controlling water flow, and trade.

- Hammurabi of Babylon
- 1792-1750

Hammurabi 1792-1750 B. C. E.



Hammurabi is most remembered for his law code of 282 laws.

Hammurabi's Code



It was based on a system of harsh and strict justice (An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth).

Although penalties varied with social class, the law was supreme, not just the will of the King.

Hammurabi's Code



The law code formalized the role of money in civil society.

It set interest on loans, fines for wrong doing, and compensation for breaking the law.

Hammurabi's Code



A crime against a member of the upper class (a noble) by a member of the lower class (a commoner) was punished more severely

than the same offense against a member of the lower class.

Hammurabi's Code



Hammurabi's code took seriously the duties of public officials. Officials were expected to catch burglars.

If they failed, the officials had to replace the lost property.

Hammurabi's Code



If a house collapsed and caused the death of the owner, the builder was put to death.

If the collapse caused the death of the son of the owner, the son of the builder was put to death

Hammurabi's Code



Fathers ruled their families
children and wives.

If a son has struck his
father, he shall cut off his
hand.

Parents arranged marriages.

Hammurabi's Code



Women had less rights in marriage than men. If she failed to fulfill her duties, her husband had legal grounds for divorce.

If a wife could not have children or tried to have a business, her husband could divorce her.

Hammurabi, the Judge



[Hammurabi.doc](#)

Empire falls



Empire falls

1600 BCE The Hittites conquer much of the Babylonian Empire with iron weapons and fast war chariots

1300 BCE the Assyrians conquer most of Mesopotamia.

Assyrians 1375-625 BC

- Another Semite city that rules an empire with terror, cruelty, and horror.



Assyrians 1375-625 BC

- They enslaved, mamed An Akkadian city that ruled an empire with terror, cruelty, and horror, extreme punishments.



Assyrians 1375-625 BC

- They built a new capital at Nineveh.



Assyrians 1375-625 BC



- Ashurnasirpal II wrote that he flayed, impaled, and beheaded rebels.
- Also, his armies burnt alive, ripped out the eyes, cut off fingers, noses and ears of their enemies.

Assyrians 1375-625 BC



Other brutal acts include: rape, mutilating men until death, placing heads, arms, hands and even lower lips on the conquered city's walls, skulls and noses atop stakes .

Also, they piled those up or even fed them to the dogs.

Assyrians 1375-625 BC

Some times, people were blinded so they would walk throughout the land and speak of Assyrian terrors.

This would demoralize the local people.





Assyrians 1375-625 BC



Another form of population control was forced exile.

For example, they forced all the Hebrews out of Jerusalem and into Babylon.

- 1) **Psychological warfare:** the possibility of deportation would have terrorized the people;
- 2) **Integration:** a multiethnic population base in each region would have curbed nationalist sentiment, making the running of the Empire smoother;
- 3) **Preservation of human resources:** rather than being butchered, the people could serve as slave labor or as conscripts in the army.



- The Assyrians used iron weapons and war chariots. Both invented by the Hittite Kingdom.





At Nineveh, the last Assyrian King, Ashurbanipal, established a great library.



The Assyrians were right to be fearful of the Babylonians because, in the end, the Babylonians with help from the Medes, destroyed the Assyrian Empire and burned Nineveh.

NEO-BABYLONIA 625-539)

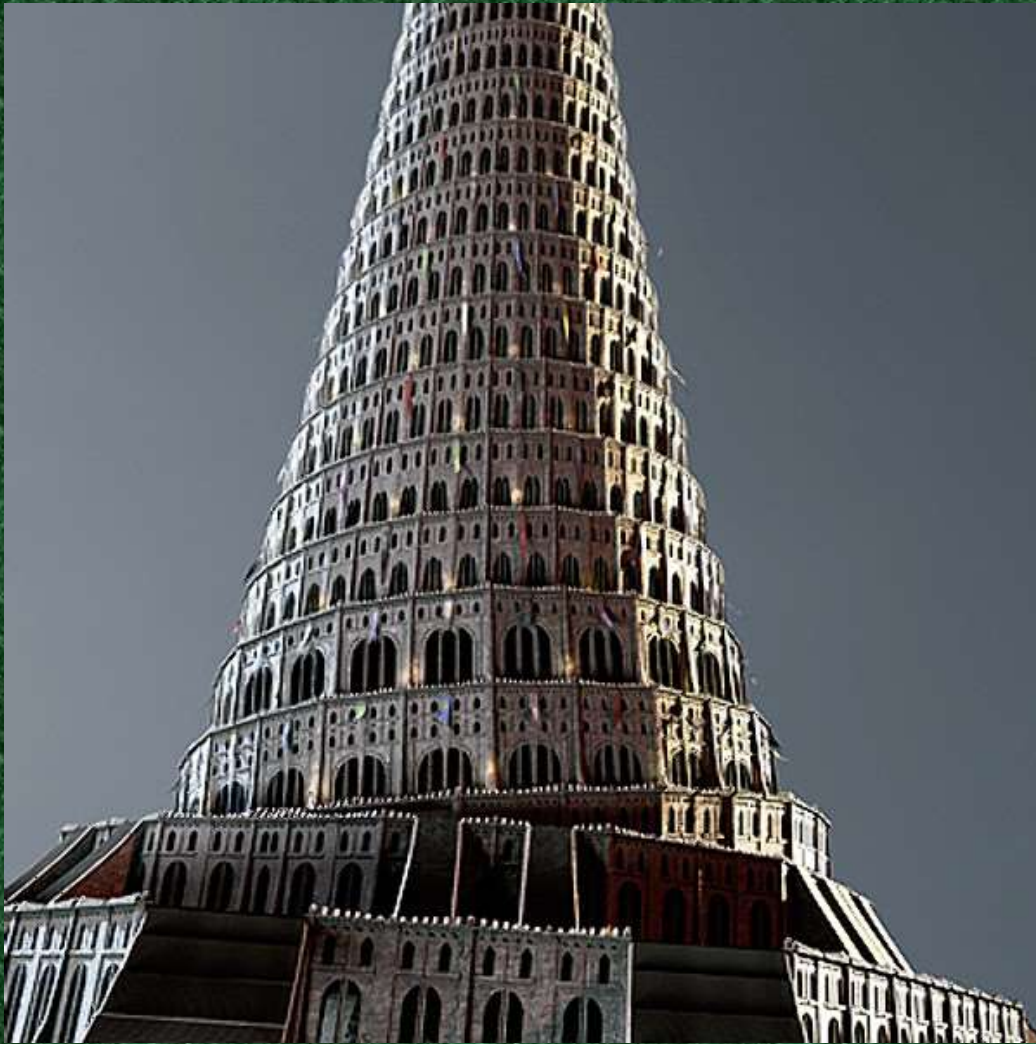


Napabolassar 625-605



- He defeated the Assyrians and rebuilt Babylon. He was a great builder, diplomat, and skilled at business and war.

Napabolassar 625-605



He built the Tower of Babel. The Etemenanki ziggurat dedicated to Marduk. The Great Ziggurat of Babylon base was square (not round), 91 metres (300 ft) in height,

Napabolassar 625-605



- The Great Ziggurat of Babylon was 91 meters in height.

Nebuchadnezzar II 604-562

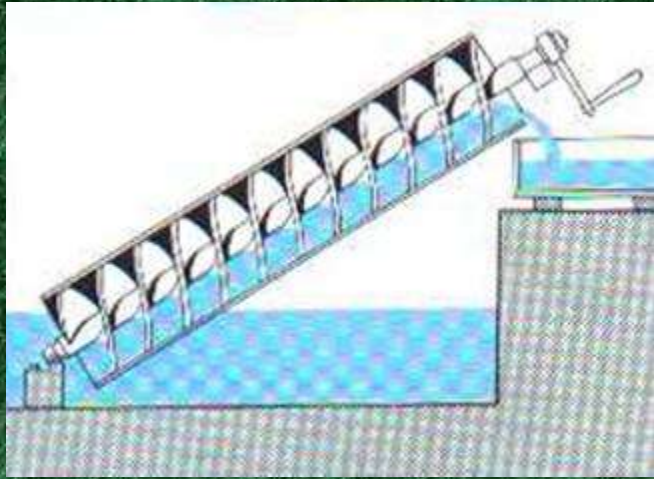


He was a great builder, business man, and diplomat held the Jews in Babylon.

Nebuchadnezzar II 604-562



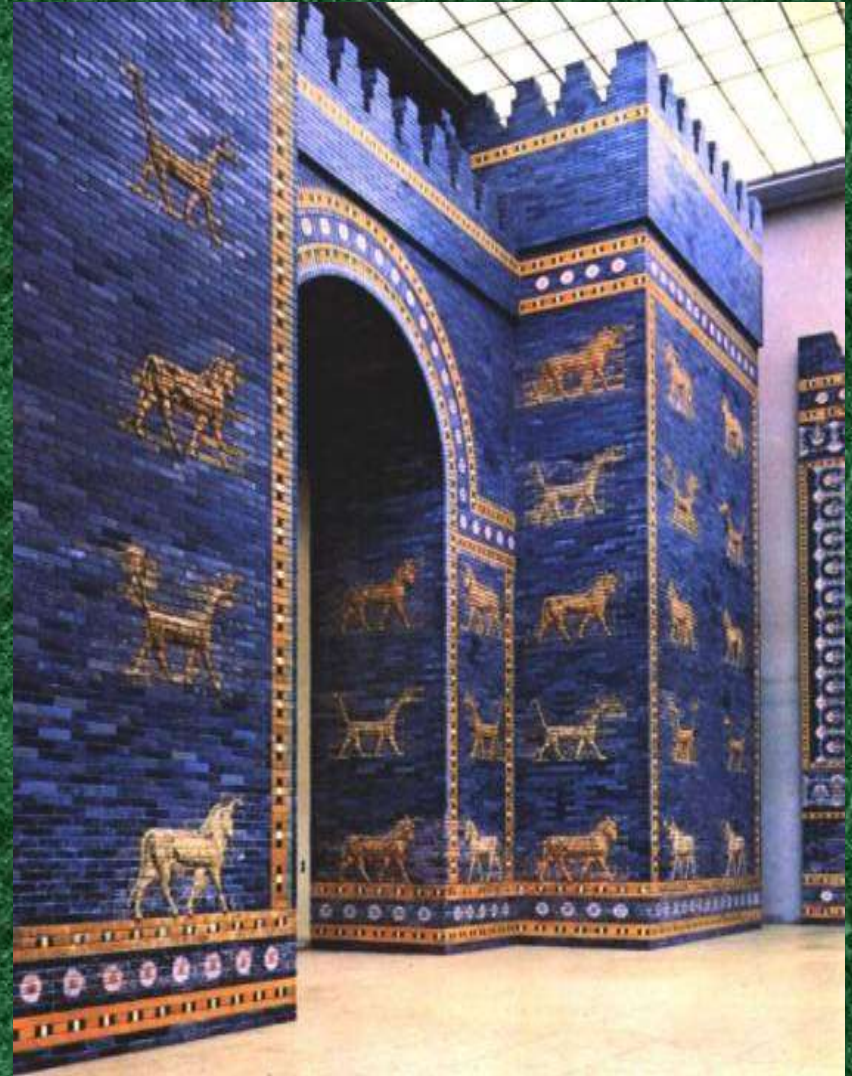
He built The Hanging Gardens of Babylon for his homesick wife Amylis of Media. Herodotus (Greek historian) named it one of the 7 wonders of the world.



- An Archimedes style screw irrigated the gardens with a minimum of 37,000 liters of water a day.

ISHTAR GATE

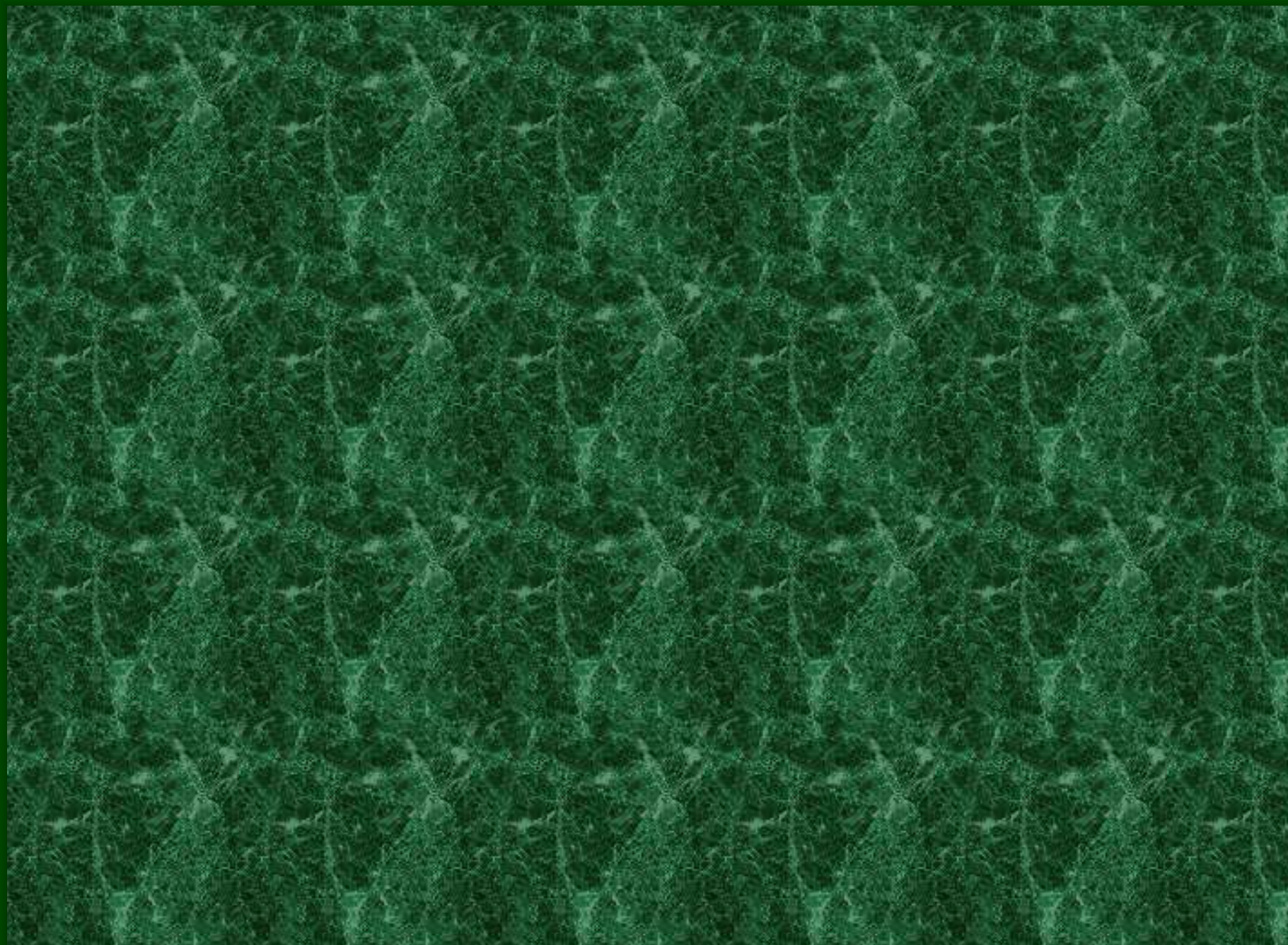
- Turquoise bricks were **GLAZED**, painted and fired
- The top is a **CRENELATION** or topped with notches.
- Gold-colored bricks depict lions, the symbol of the goddess Ishtar.

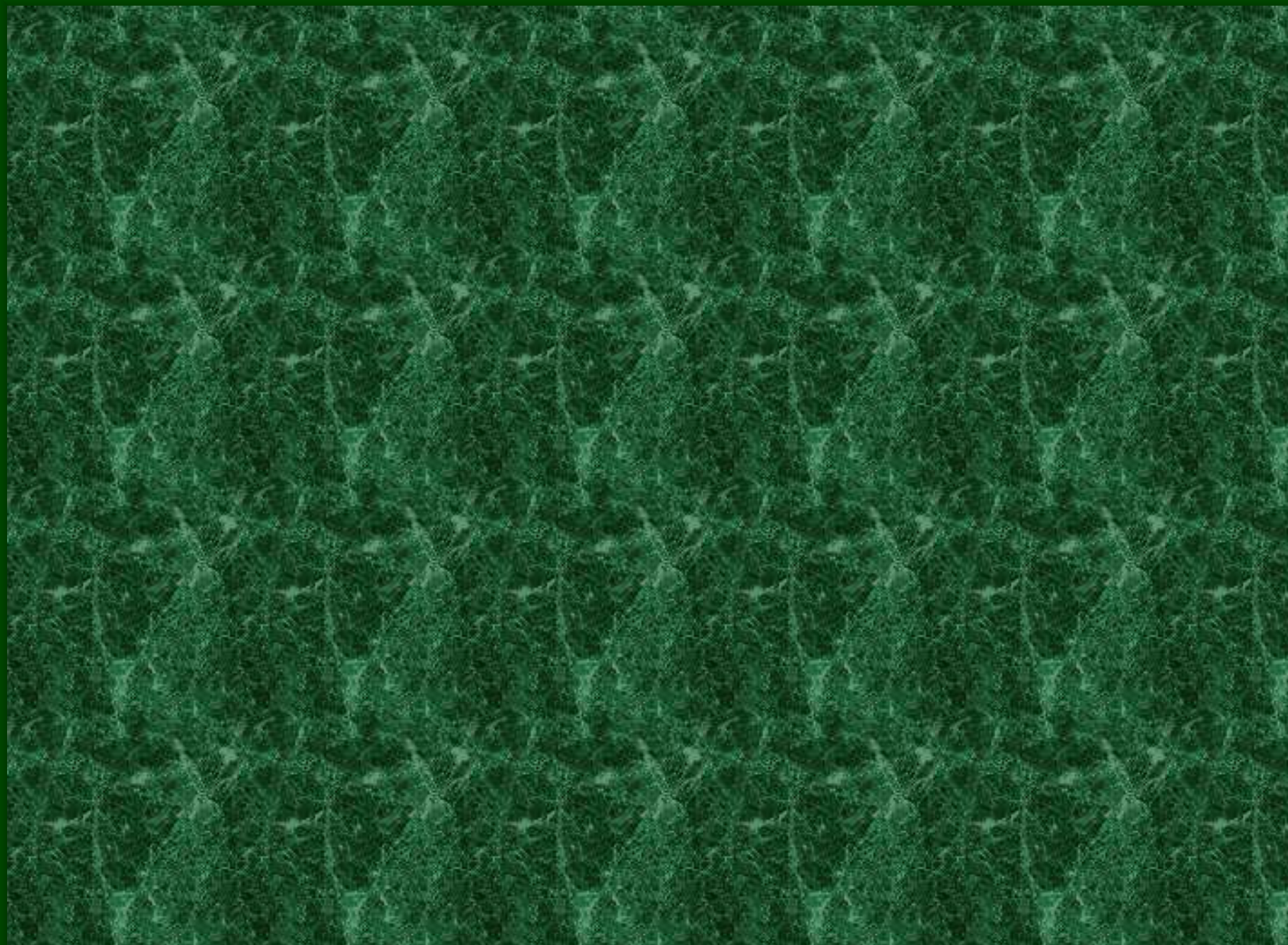




NEXT STOP: EGYPT







22,000 people from Ham to the
Assyrian-Babylonian border at the
Diyala river

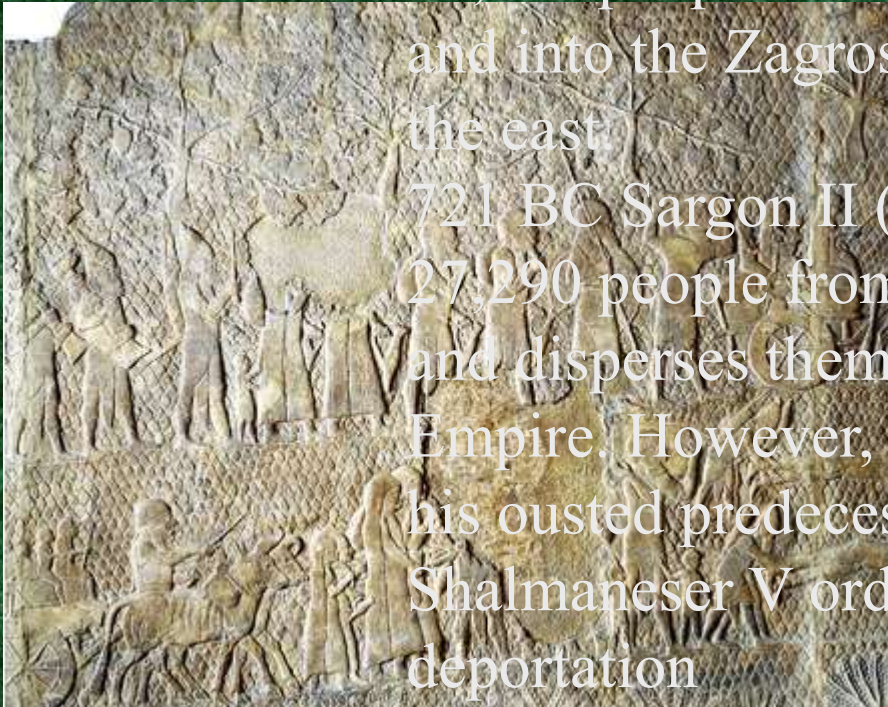
742 BC Tiglath Pileser III deports
30,000 people from Hamath, Syria
and into the Zagros mountains in
the east

- mass deportations

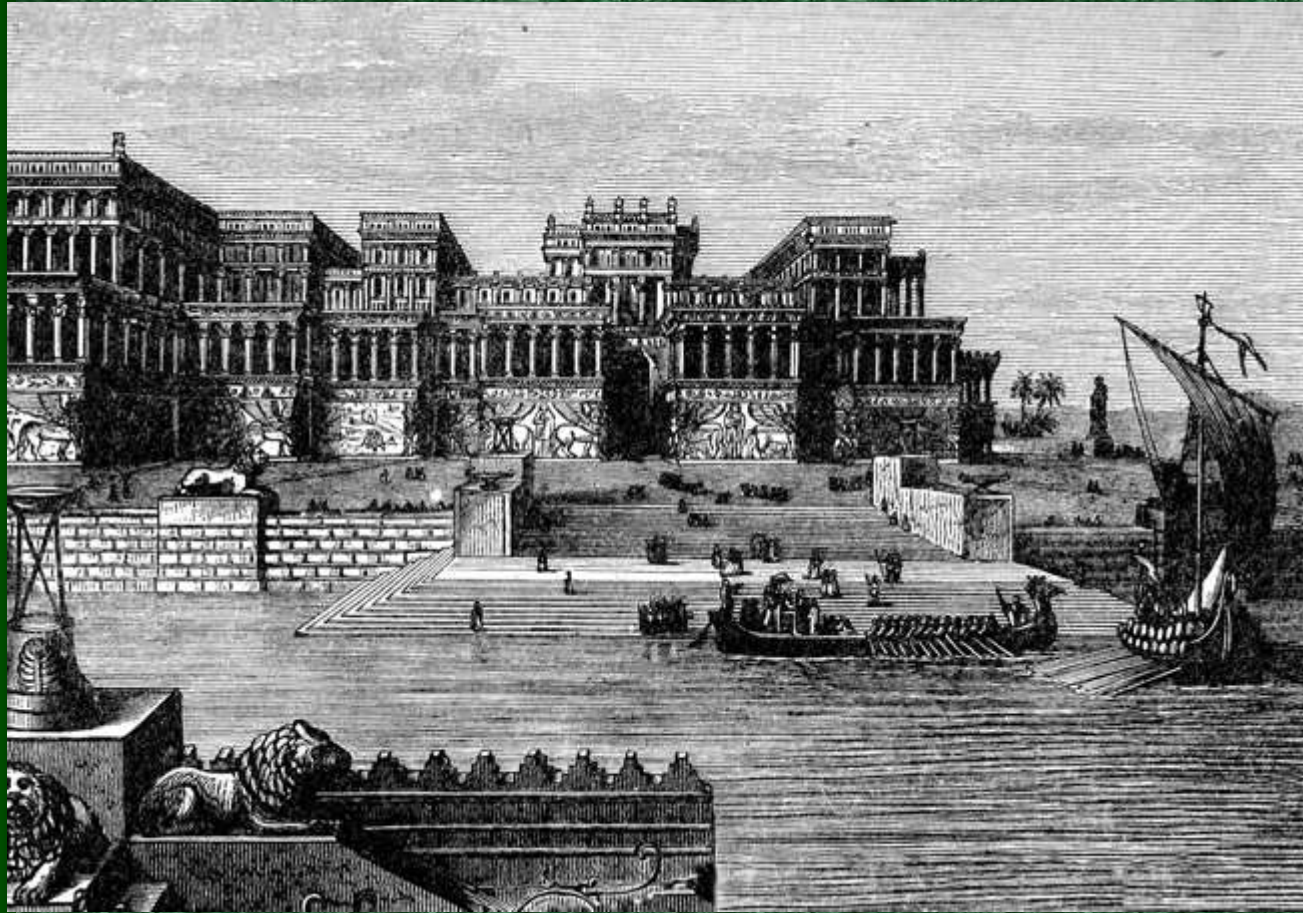
721 BC Sargon II (claimed) deports
27,290 people from Samaria, Israel
and disperses them throughout the
Empire. However, it is likely that
his ousted predecessor,
Shalmaneser V ordered the
deportation

707 BC Sargon II deports 108,000
Chaldeans and Babylonians from
the Babylonian region

703 BC Sennacherib deports
208,000 people from Babylon



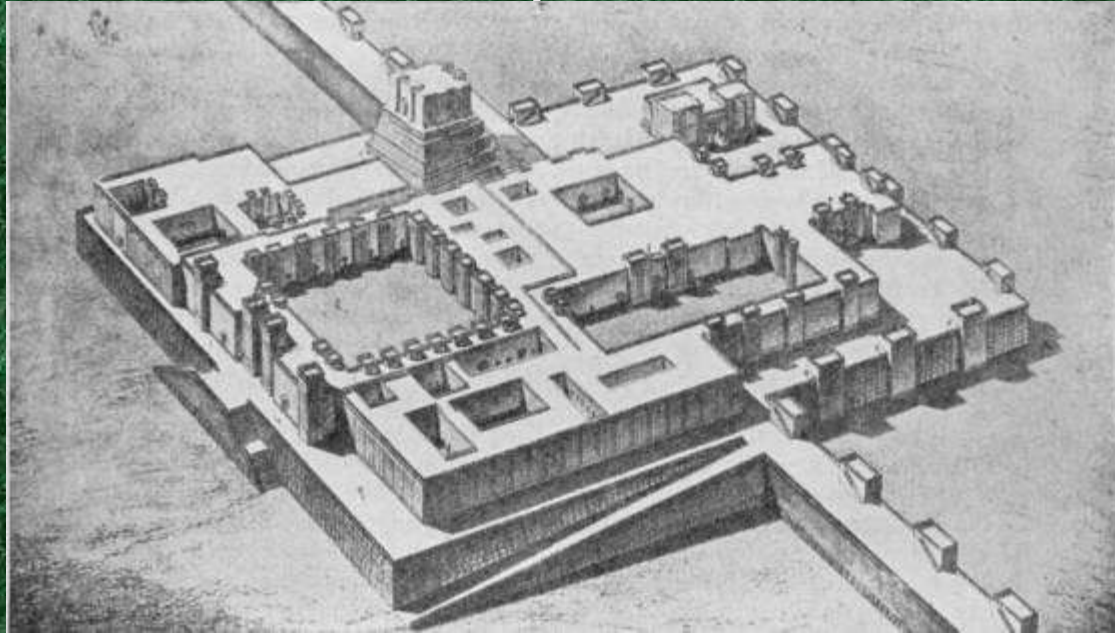




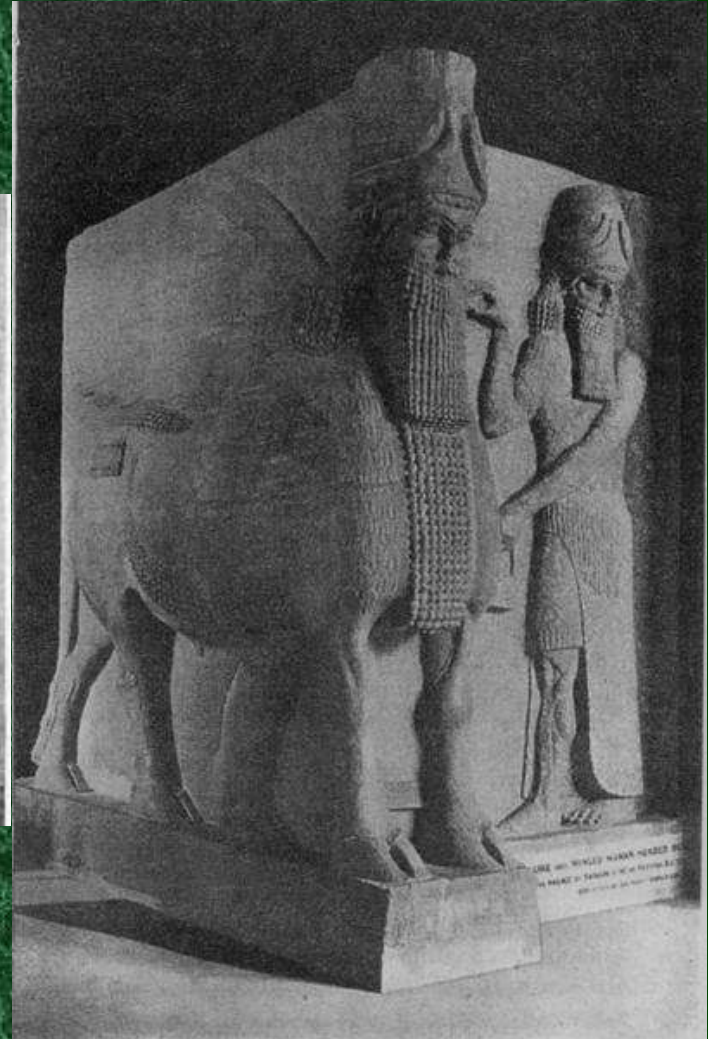


- Nineveh served as the **capital** of the **Assyrian Empire** from 705 to 612 BC

- Assurbanipal's



Assurbanipal's library



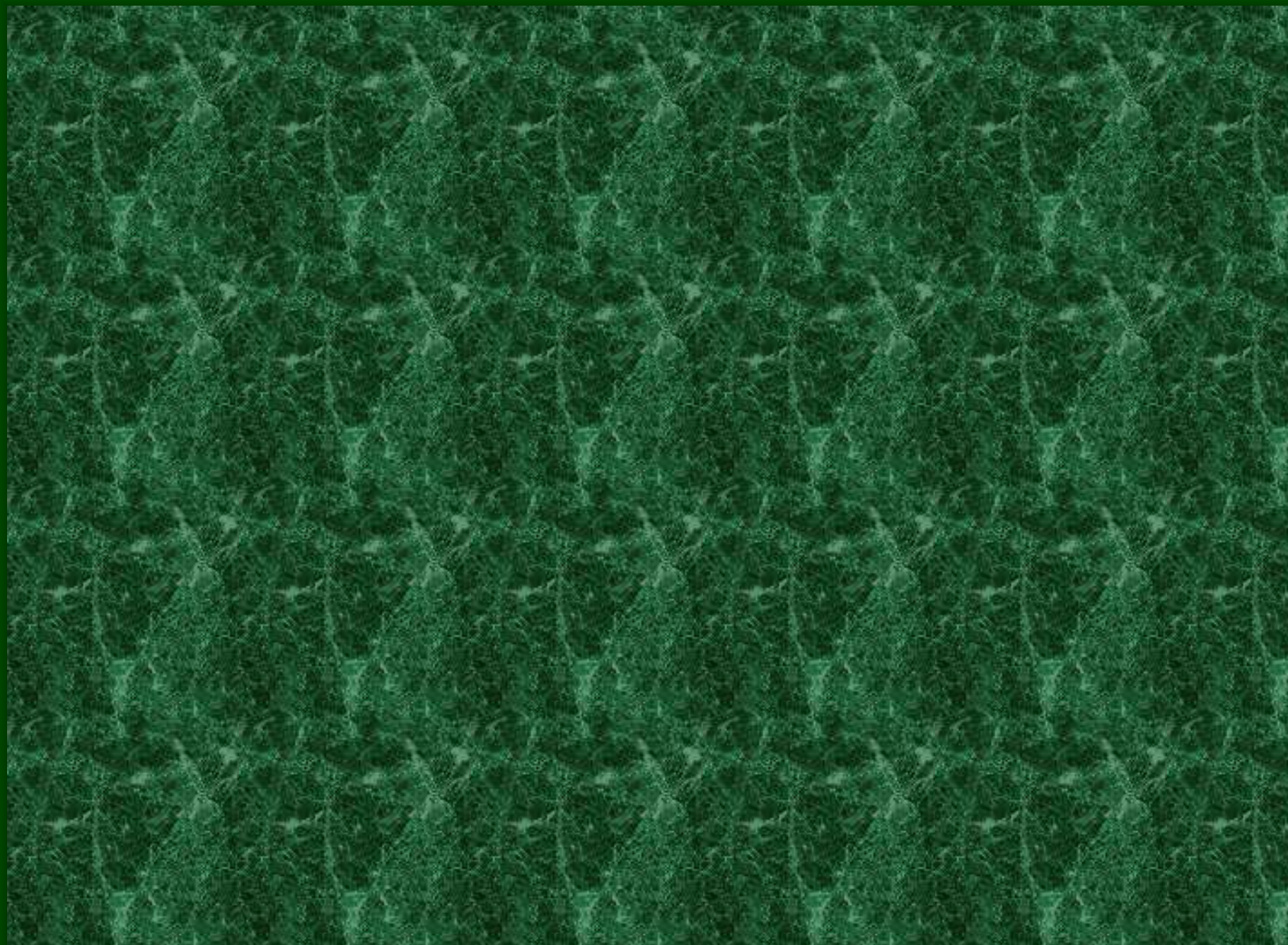




Assyrian expansion and empire

1390 - 1076 BC

- Assur-uballit promptly invaded Babylonia to avenge his son-in-law, entering Babylon, deposing the king and installing Kurigalzu II of the royal line king there. Ashur-uballit I then attacked and defeated Mattiwaza the Mitanni king despite attempts by the Hittite king Suppiluliumas, now fearful of growing Assyrian power, attempting to preserve his throne with military support. The lands of the Mitanni and Hurrians were duly appropriated by Assyria, making it a large and powerful empire.
- 1274 a major threat to Egyptian and Hittite interests in the region, and was perhaps the reason that these two powers made peace with one another.



- Kashtiliash IV was captured, single-handedly by Tukulti-Ninurta according to *his* account, who “trode with my feet upon his lordly neck as though it were a footstool”^[17] and deported him ignominiously in

- victorious Assyrian demolished the walls of Babylon, massacred many of the inhabitants, pillaged and plundered his way across the city to the Esagila temple, where he made off with the statue of

**Assyria in the Ancient Dark Ages,
1075-912 BC**

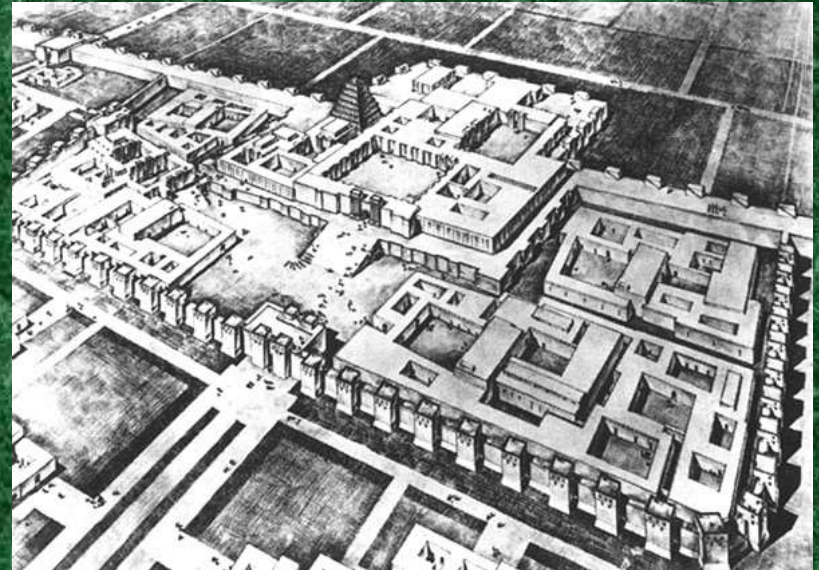


, 911-627 BC

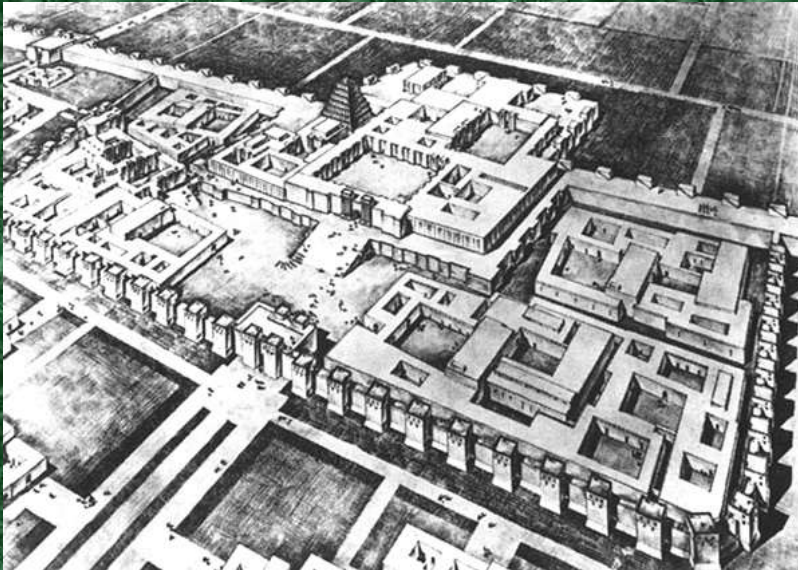
Assyria where locks and keys were first used. One cannot survive in this world without knowing the time; it is in Assyria that the sexagesimal system of keeping time was developed. One cannot imagine driving without paved roads; it is in Assyria where paved roads were first used. And the list goes on, including the first postal system, the first use of iron, the first magnifying glasses, the first libraries, the first plumbing and flush toilets, the first electric batteries, the first guitars, the first aqueducts, the first arch, and on and on.

VOCABULARY WORD

- A CITADEL is a walled fortress
- Sargon II built this citadel within the walls of the Assyrian capital at Dur Sharrukin



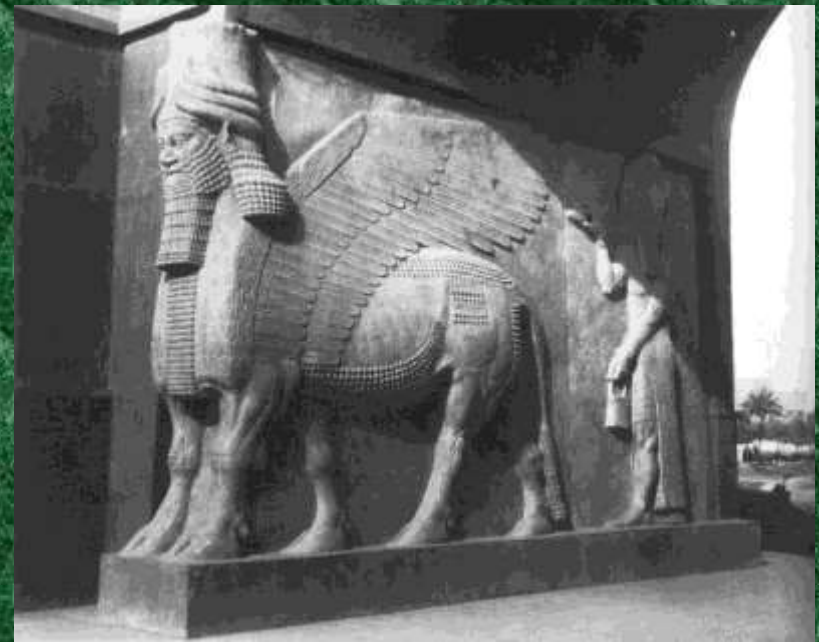
VOCABULARY WORD



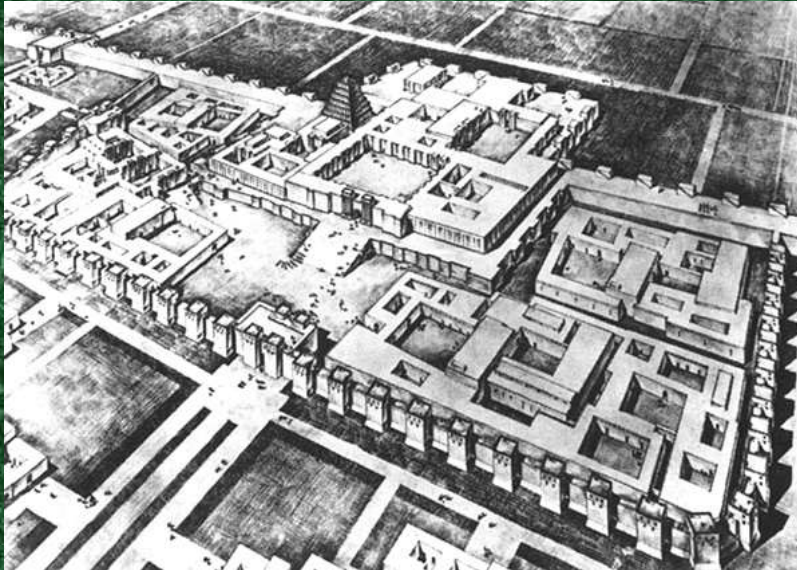
- He also built a **PALACE COMPLEX**, centered in the back on a raised platform
- This is a monumental use of art as propaganda to support political power

SARGON II

- The king's throne was flanked by these guardian figures, which also flanked the gates of the citadel
- They are winged human-headed bulls
- They guard against evil influences



SARGON II



- Located between the Palace Complex and the Temple Complex is a ziggurat, 7 levels high, each level painted a different color, declaring the might of Assyria's kings and symbolizing his claim to empire

ANATOLIA (Turkey)



- The Hittite stronghold of Hattushash sculpted guardian figures out of the foundational rock itself
- This Lion Gate harmonized the colossal scale of the construction

PERSIA and the city of PERSEPOLIS



PERSEPOLIS



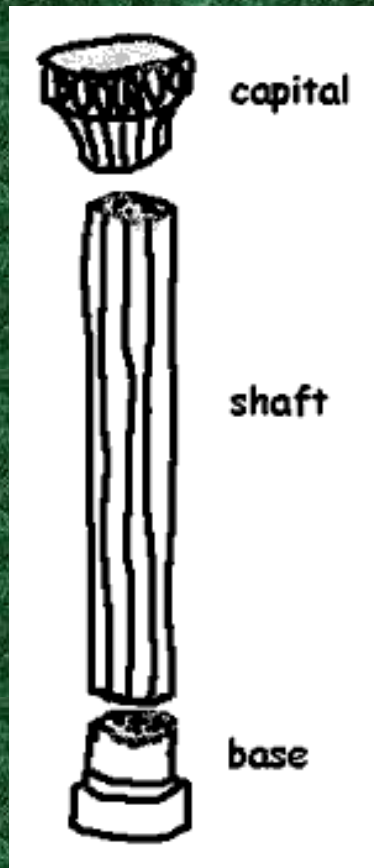
- 518 BCE
- King Darius utilized influences and materials from all over his empire, which included Babylon, Egypt, Mesopotamian and Greece

PERSEPOLIS

- At the height of the Persian Empire it stretched from India to Africa
- Persia today is known as Iran
- The city included extensive use of columns



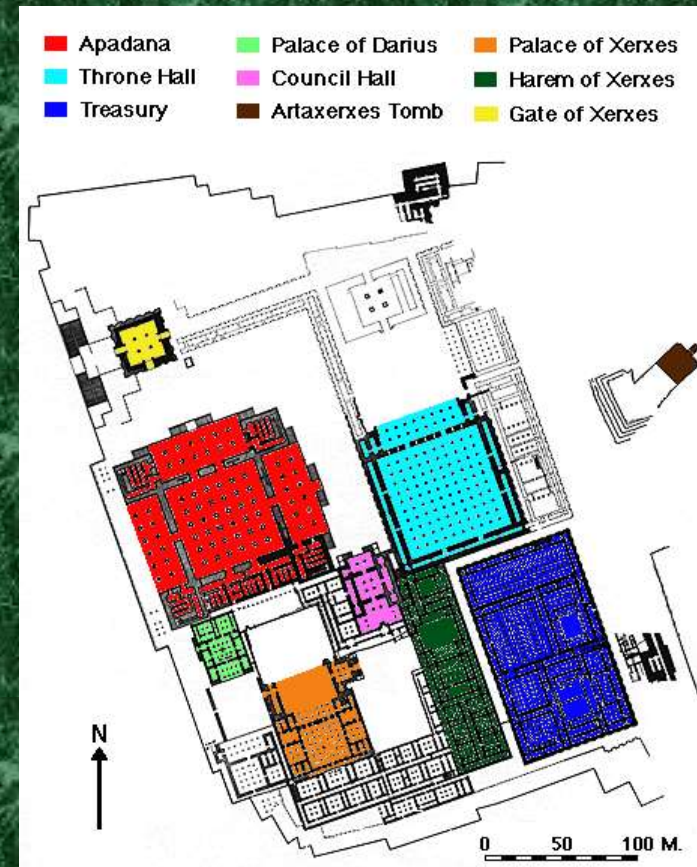
VOCABULARY WORDS



- The COLUMN is divided into three parts:
- The BASE
- The SHAFT
- The CAPITAL
- This shaft is FLUTED

VOCABULARY WORD

- A PLAN is a two-dimensional drawing of a building(s).
- Then it is viewed from overhead
- This PLAN is laid out as a GRID, a system of crossed lines



PERSEPOLIS



- Darius was followed by his son, Xerxes (ruled 485-465)
- The Apadana (Audience Hall) features wonderful low relief sculpture

- An: God of heaven/the firmament.
- Ki: Goddess of the earth.^[10]
- Enlil: God of the air (from Lil = Air); patron deity of Nippur.
- Enki: God of freshwater, male fertility, and knowledge; patron deity of Eridu.
- Inanna: Goddess of sexual love, female fertility and warfare; patron deity of Uruk.
- Ninlil: An air goddess and wife of Enlil; one of the patron deities of Nippur; she was believed to reside in the same temple as Enlil.^[11]
- Ninurta: God of war, agriculture, one of the Sumerian wind gods; patron deity of Girsu and one of the patron deities of Lagash.
- Utu: God of the sun at the E'barbara temple^[12] of Sippar.
- Nanna, God of the moon; one of the patron deities of Ur.^[13]
- Ningal: Wife of Nanna.

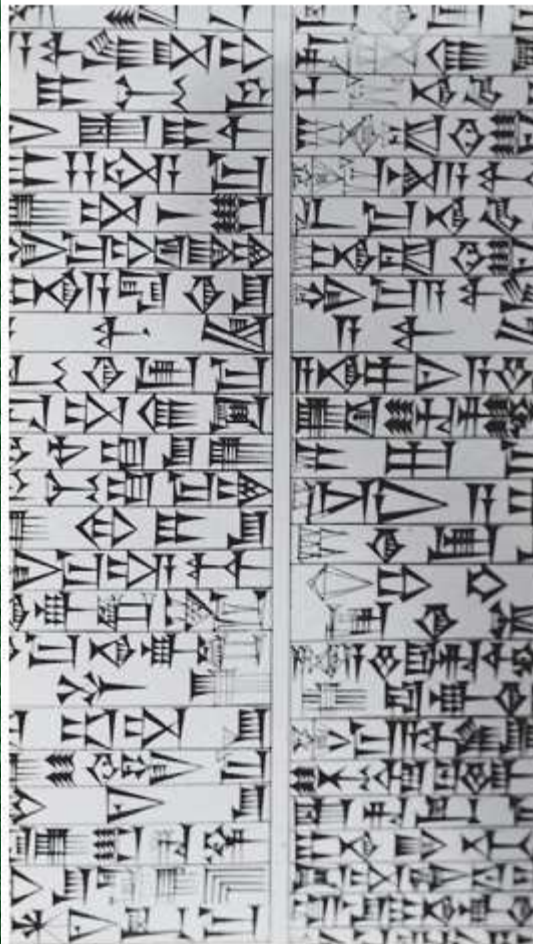


Sumerian inscription, detail of a diorite statue of Gudea of Lagash, 22nd century BC; in the Louvre, Paris. Archives Photographiques

Surviving epigraphic matter from the third and early second millennia BC includes both historical and quasi-historical material. The Sumerian king list is a compilation of names, places, and wholly fabulous dates and exploits, apparently edited to show and promote time-hallowed oneness of kingship in the face of the splintered city-states of the period. The Sargon Chronicle is a piece of literary legendry concentrating on spectacular figures and feats of the past, whereas contemporary royal inscriptions, notably by Sargon I of Akkad and Gudea of Lagash, are historical documents in the proper sense.

Both kinds of texts are preserved also from the Babylonian and Assyrian periods, from the reign of Hammurabi (1792–1750 BC) to the sixth century BC. There are lists of date formulas and year names from Hammurabi's reign and from that of his son Samsuiluna; lists of Assyrian eponymous

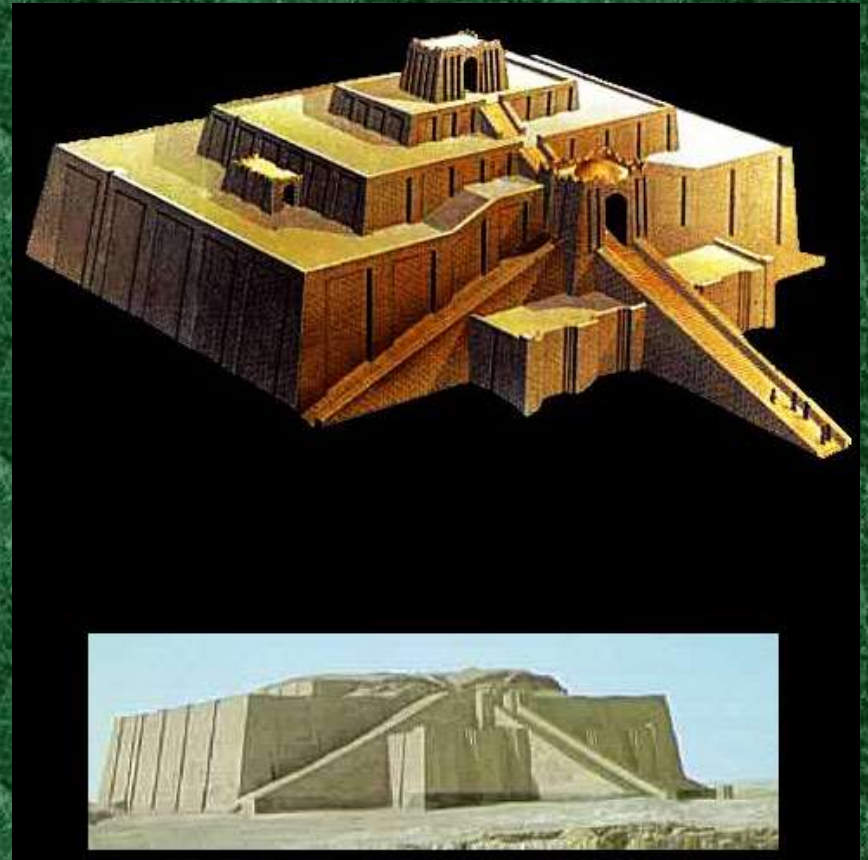
year names, based on those of dignitaries; the Babylonian king lists, running from Hammurabi through the Kassite era and the Assyrian domination of Babylon to the last flicker of Babylonian self-assertion in the early sixth century BC; the Assyrian king list from Khorsabad, which made



Transcribed copy of a section of the Code of Hammurabi, the ancient record of Babylonian laws named for the king whose nearly 300 legal decisions are collected therein. Kean Collection/Hulton Archive/Getty Images

ZIGGURAT

- A ziggurat is a stepped pyramidal building with a temple on top
- Functioned symbolically as a bridge between earth and the heavens



Ziggurat of Akkad
And reconstruction