

## Lecture 13

- Civilisation of Mesopotamia

- art in Sumer
- Script, semitic languages
- epic of Gilgamesh

The standard of Ur has different prints on opposite sides, both of opposite meanings apparently. (on the sides of the tomb).

- Assyria & new narratives

'low-relief' technique

↓  
the surface is relatively flat (2D)  
the carving is very light-  
(less intense) : 2D feel.

↓  
development  
here started  
late (the narrative  
is of 7-9<sup>th</sup> century  
BC) but the Sumer  
work was before 2000 years BC.

→ such  
features are  
very common  
to depict  
narratives of  
war etc.

5 legs & wings in the  
'Lamassu of Nimrud'

form from 9<sup>th</sup> century BC

↓  
these figures were placed at  
entrances of palaces / cities etc.

↓  
will see only 2 legs from the  
front - but we will see 4 legs  
in the side / profile view of the  
sculpture.

Assyrian siege of an Elamite fort

↓  
evidence ? or a narrative ?  
of something . = of an event .

degree of evidence as well  
as some level of glorification  
of a war narrative. (∴ BOTH)

the Assyrian army is wearing armor but the defenders are not.

attributed indicating that the Assyrians were known for warfare as we saw from the low-relief narratives before. (some glorification)

Structure of the Elamite fort

indicates how Elamite cities were protected back then.

∴ the form also serves as some kind of evidence of architecture of that era.

## • Greece & Classicism

— aesthetics, philosophy & arts.

— gods?

— idea of democracy? free thinking!

