



Lecture 4: Ancient Near East and Cities of Mesopotamia



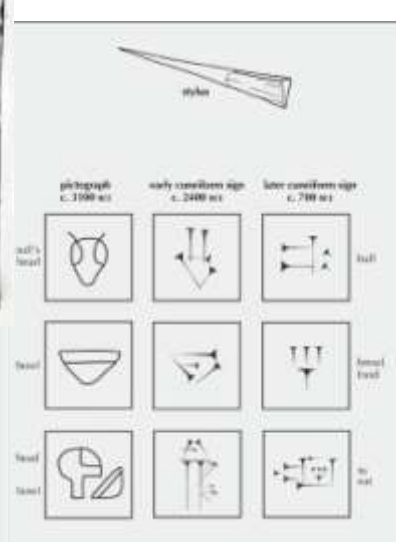
Ancient Near East, 5000-1500 BCE

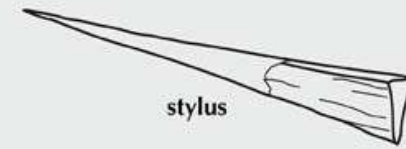


Ancient Near East



EGYPT

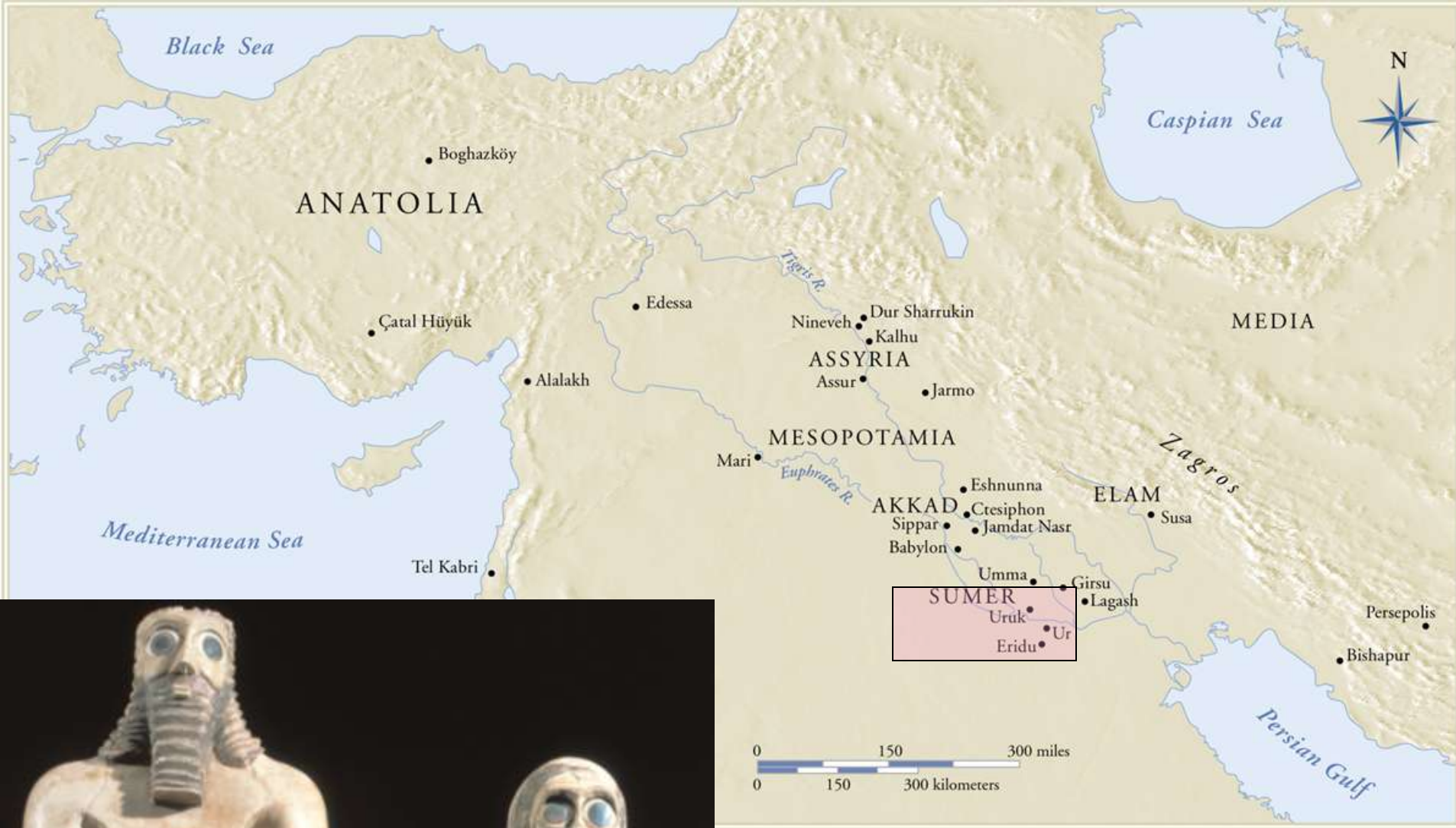




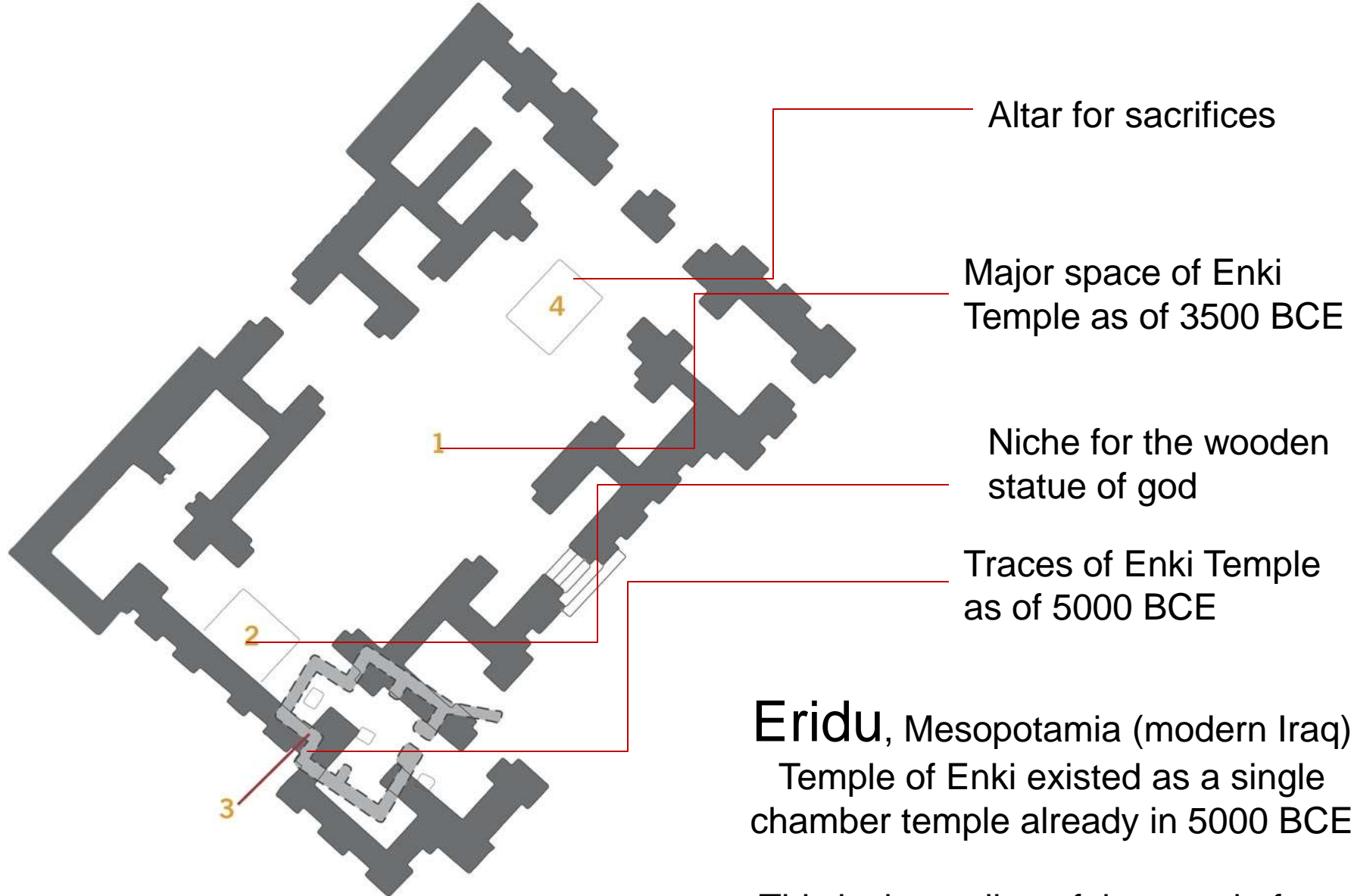
	pictograph c. 3100 BCE	early cuneiform sign c. 2400 BCE	later cuneiform sign c. 700 BCE	
bull's head				bull
bowl				bread, food
head bowl				to eat

Cuneiform Writing

clay tablet with cuneiform script (left) the development of Sumerian script from pictographs to cuneiform signs (right)

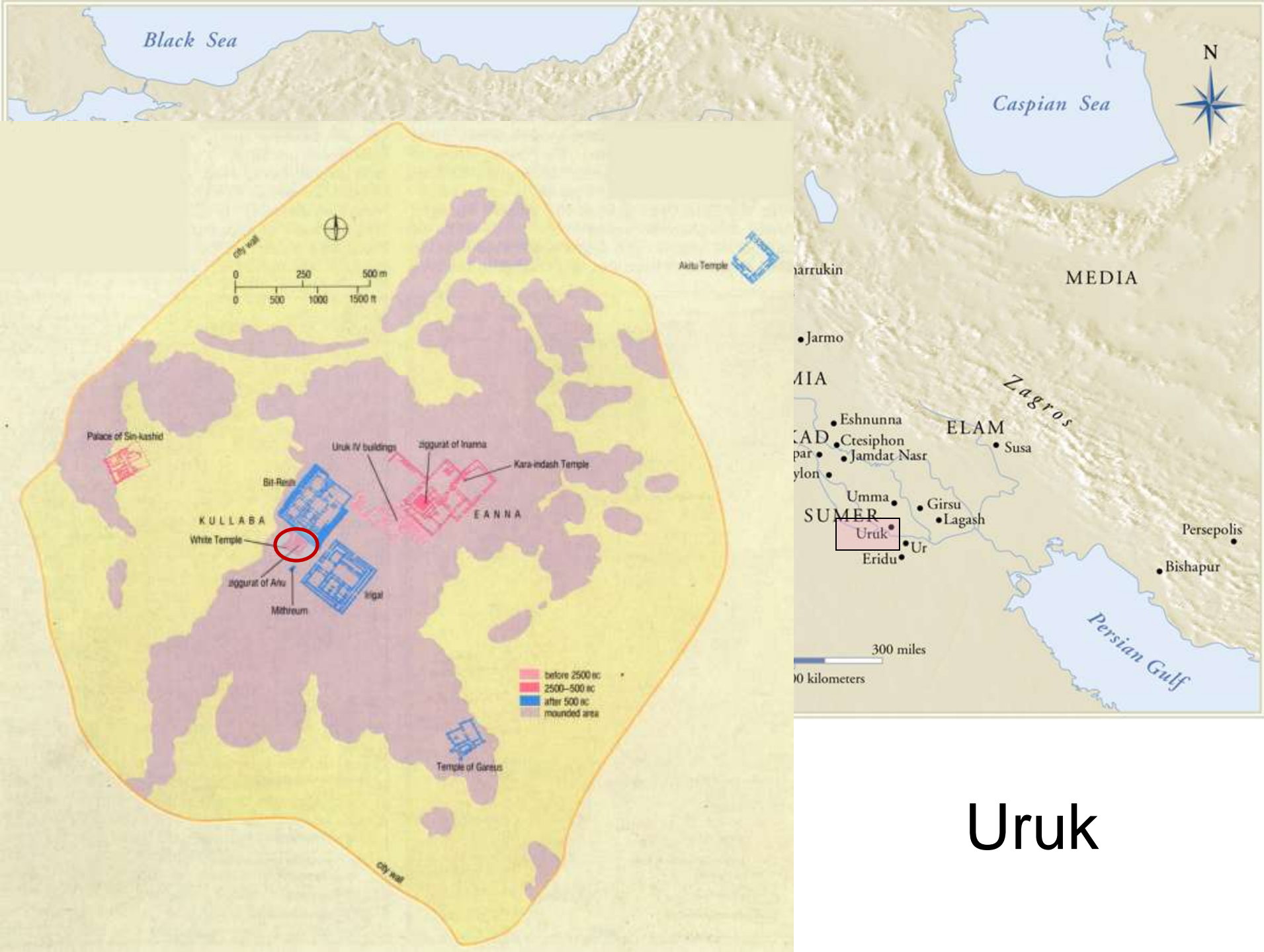


Sumerian Architecture

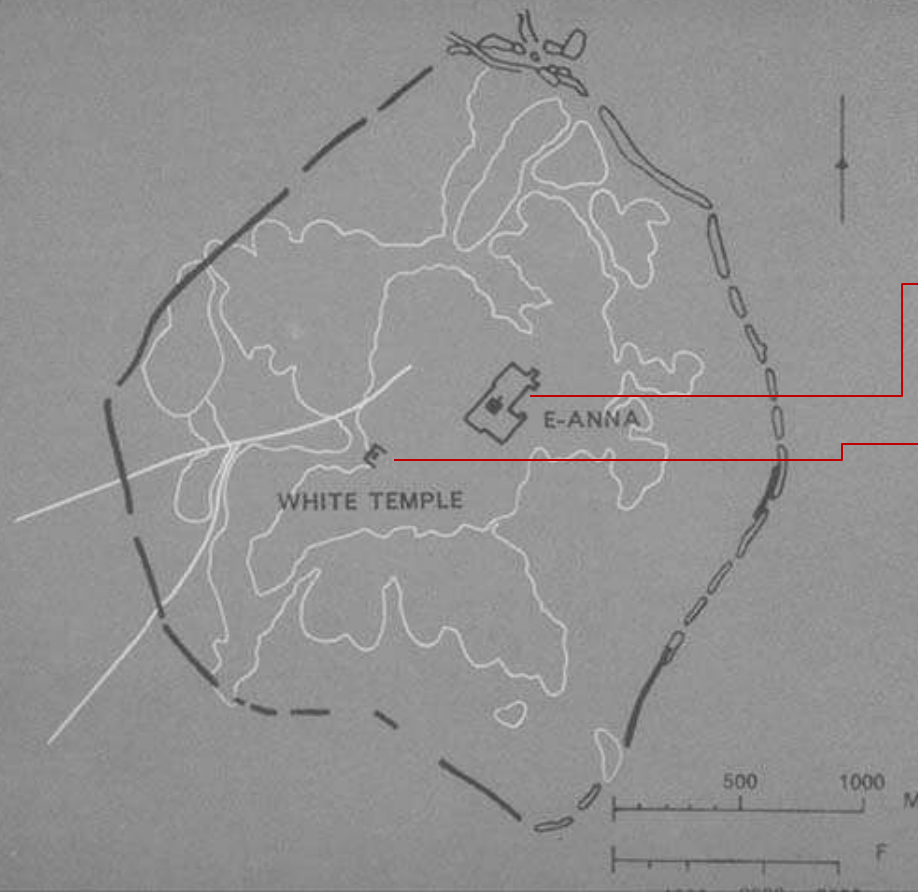


Eridu, Mesopotamia (modern Iraq)
Temple of Enki existed as a single chamber temple already in 5000 BCE

This is the outline of the temple from
ca. 3500 BCE built over 9 previous
versions



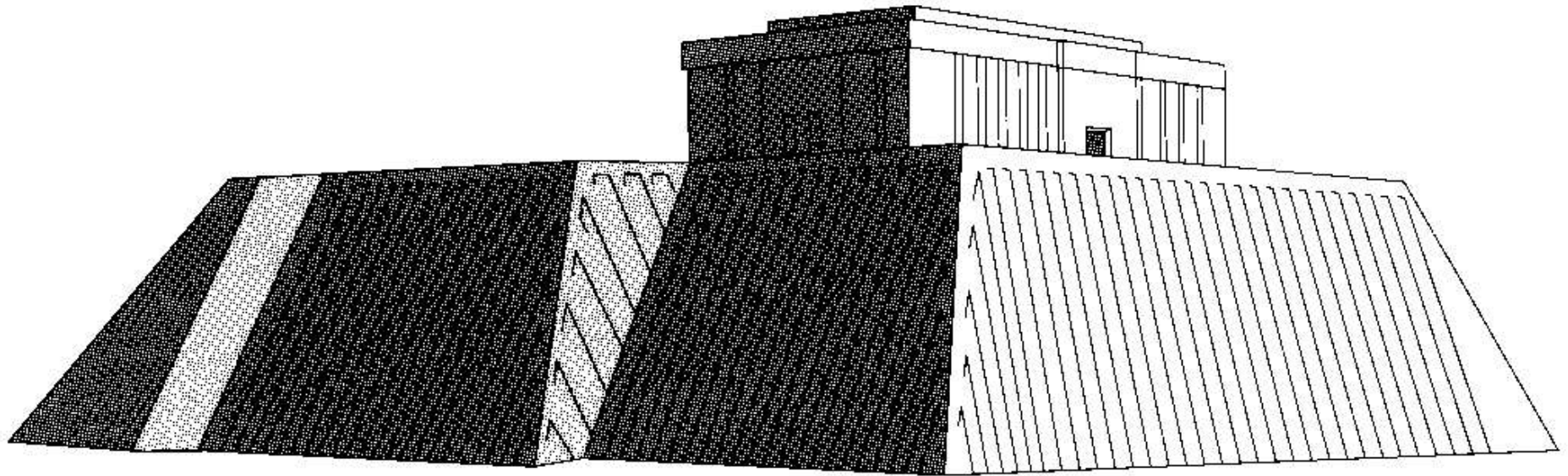
Uruk



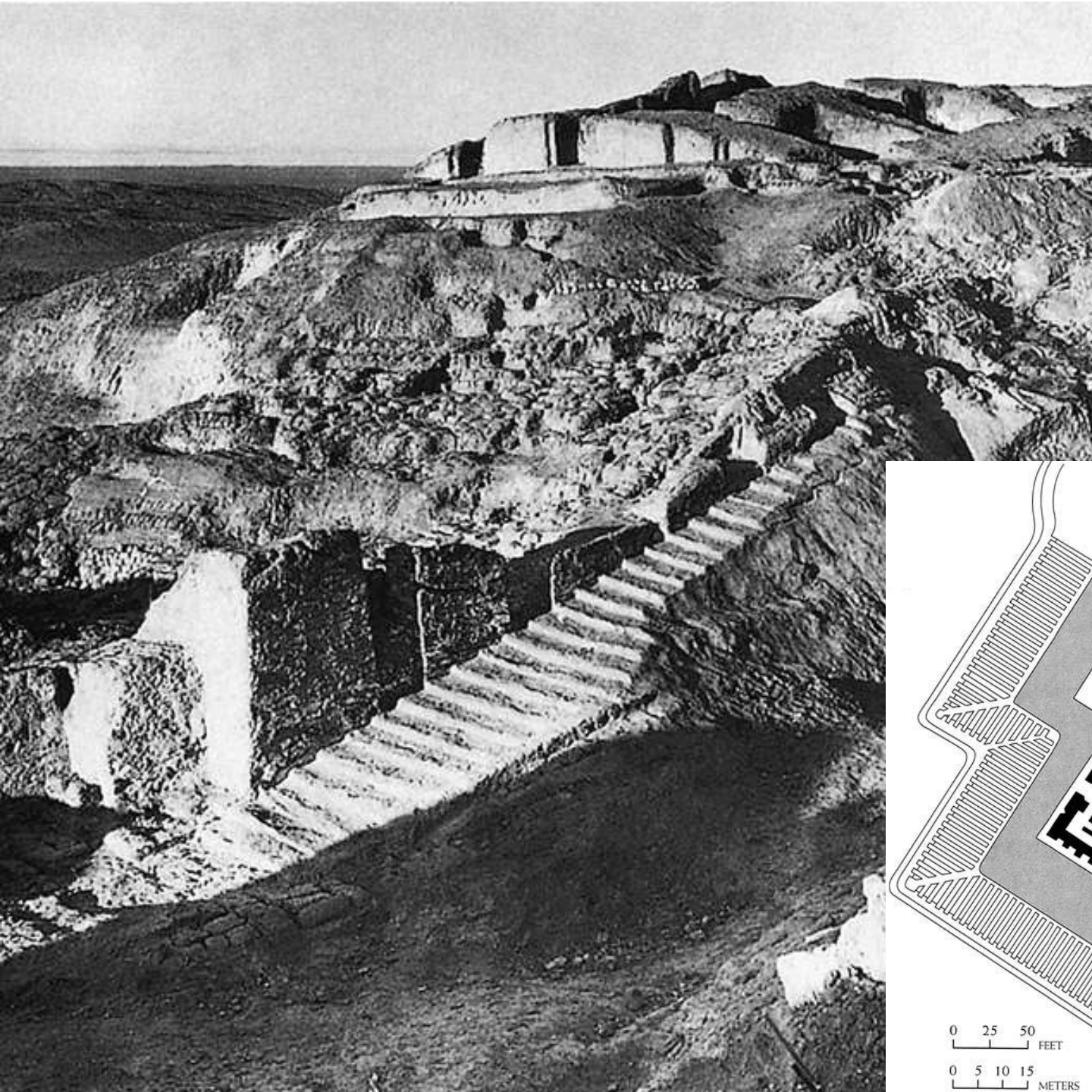
E-anna precinct

White Temple

Uruk

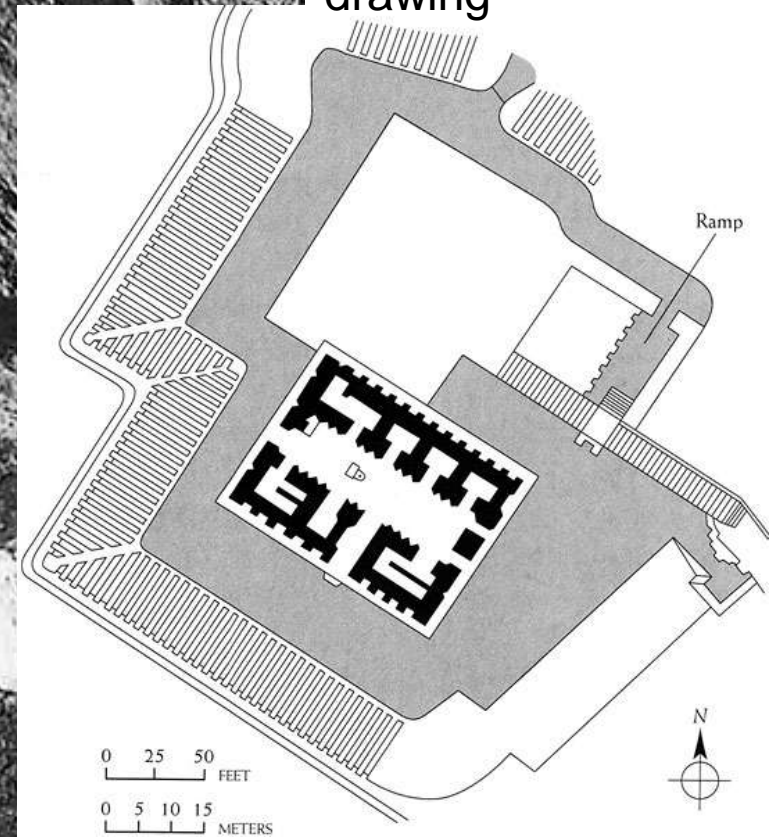


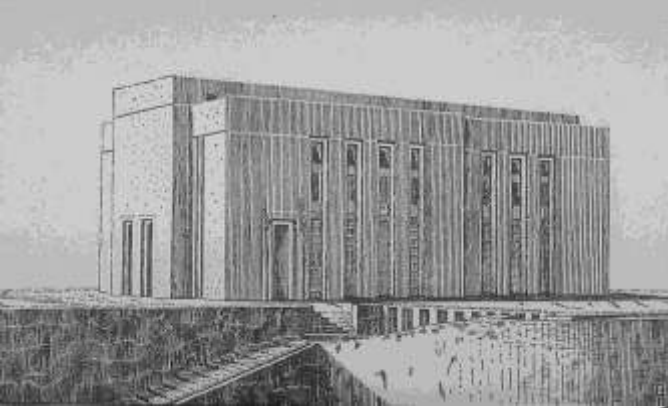
White Temple and ziggurat Anu, Uruk (modern Warka), Iraq, ca. 3300–3000 BCE



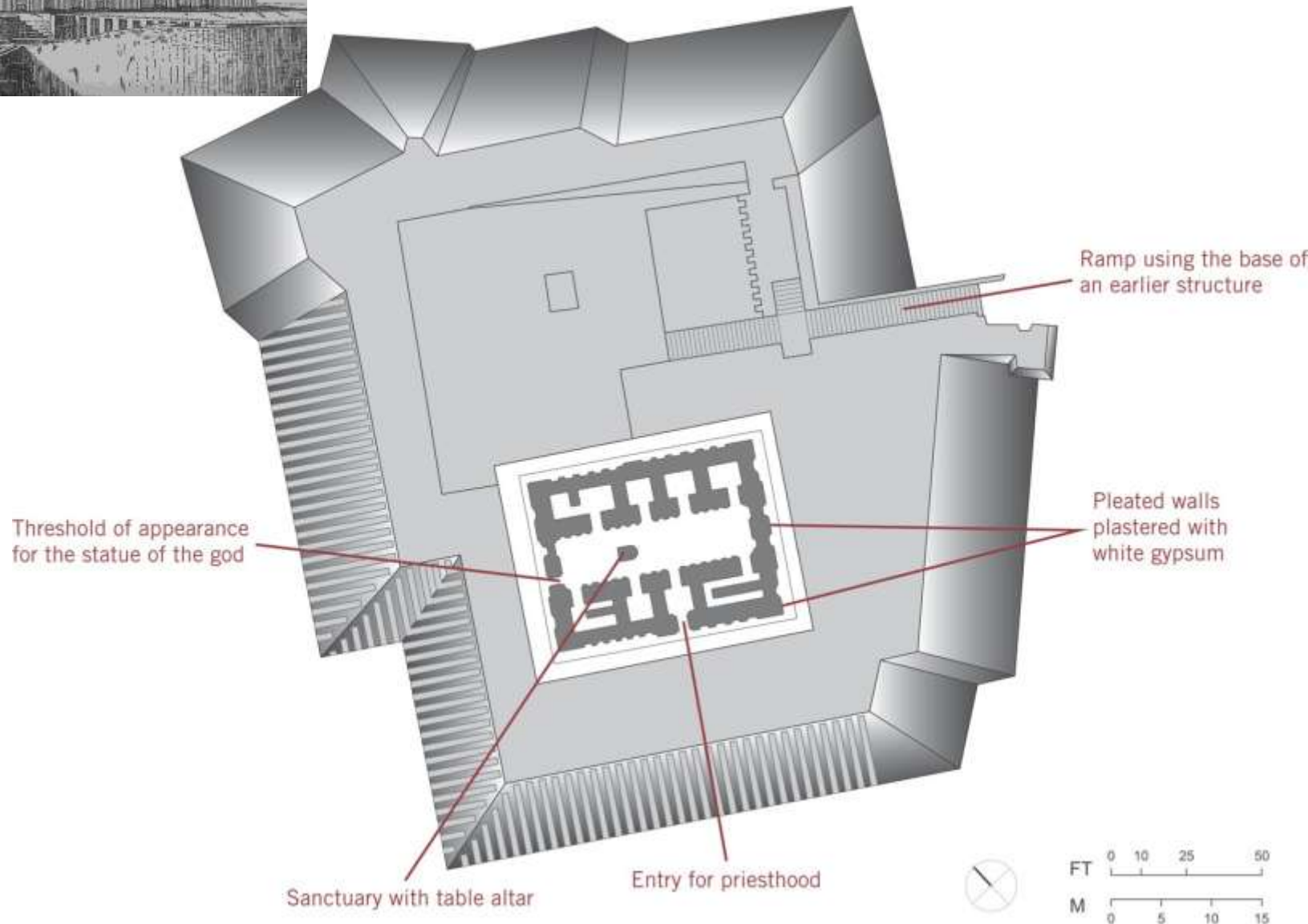
Ruins of the White Temple,
c. 3300–3000 BCE,
Uruk (present-day
Warka, Iraq)

Bottom right:
reconstruction
drawing

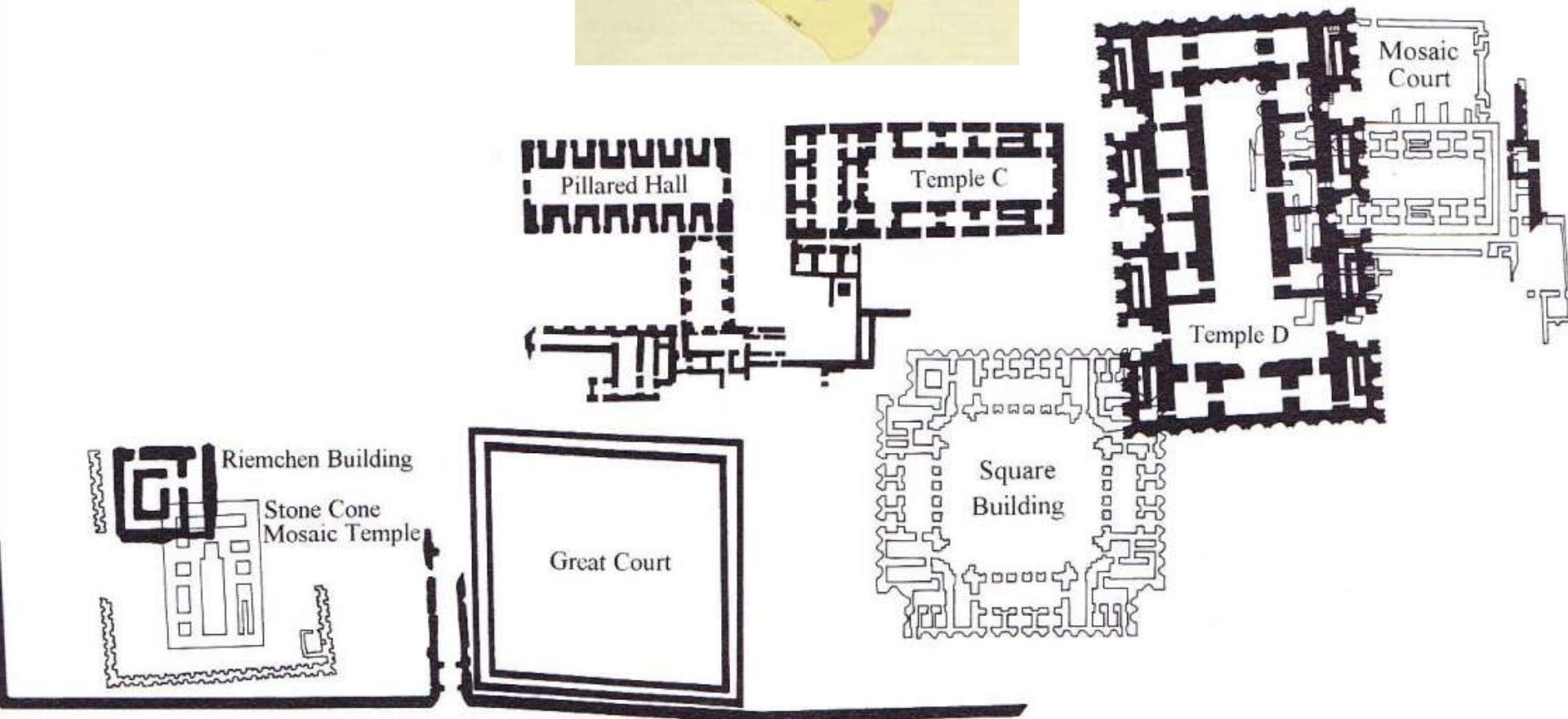
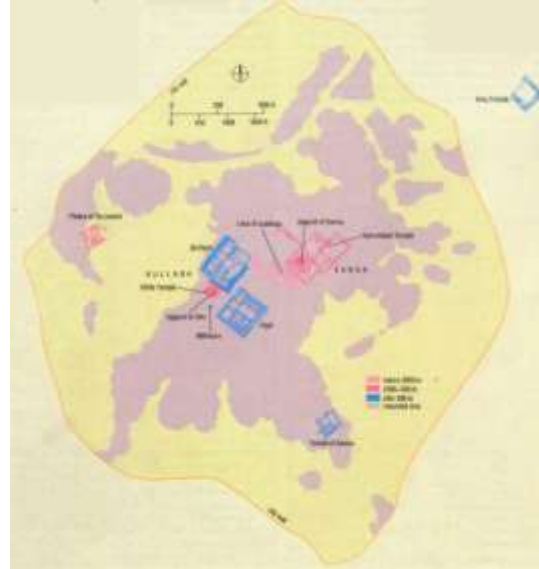
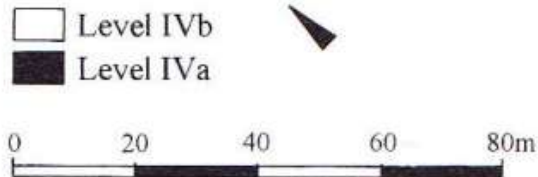




the White Temple,
c. 3300–3000 BCE, Uruk
(present-day Warka, Iraq)

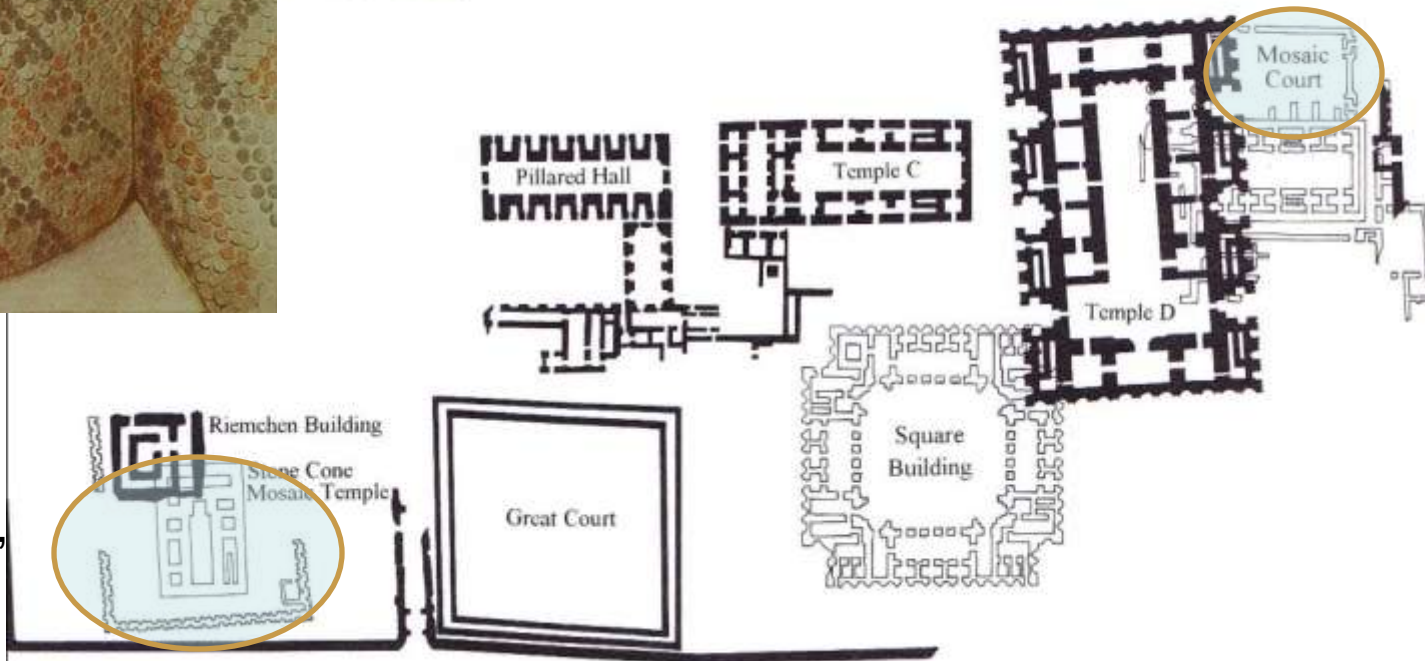


Eanna precinct
c. 3300–3000 BCE, Uruk
(present-day Warka, Iraq)



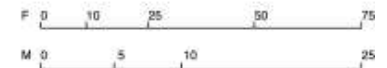


Monumental cone mosaics from the Eanna precinct
c. 3300–3000 BCE,
Uruk (present-day
Warka, Iraq)



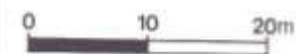
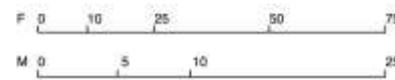
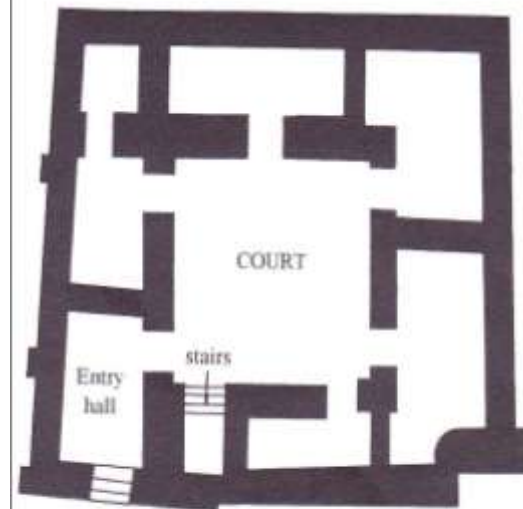
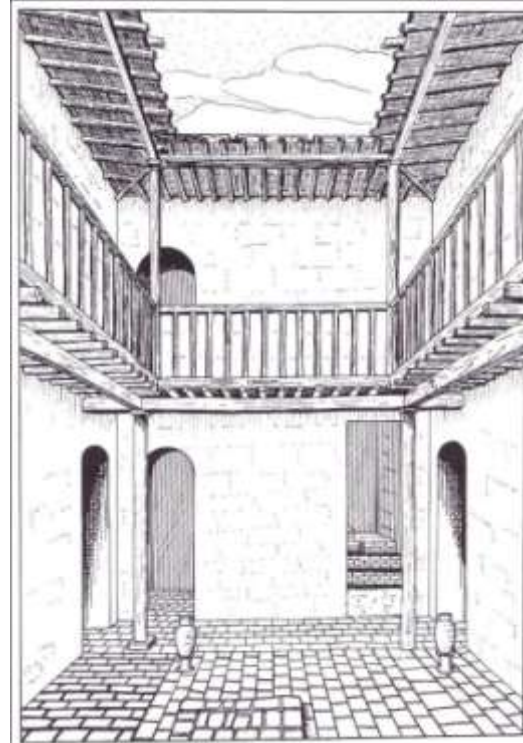
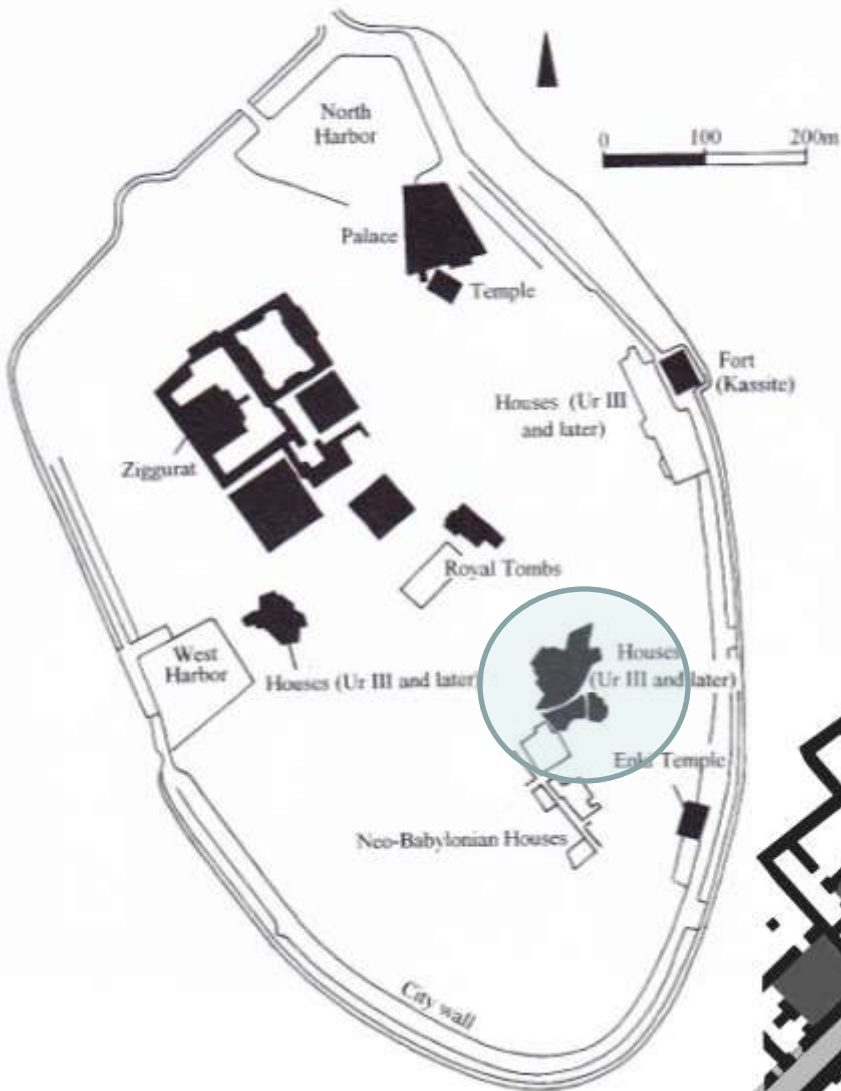


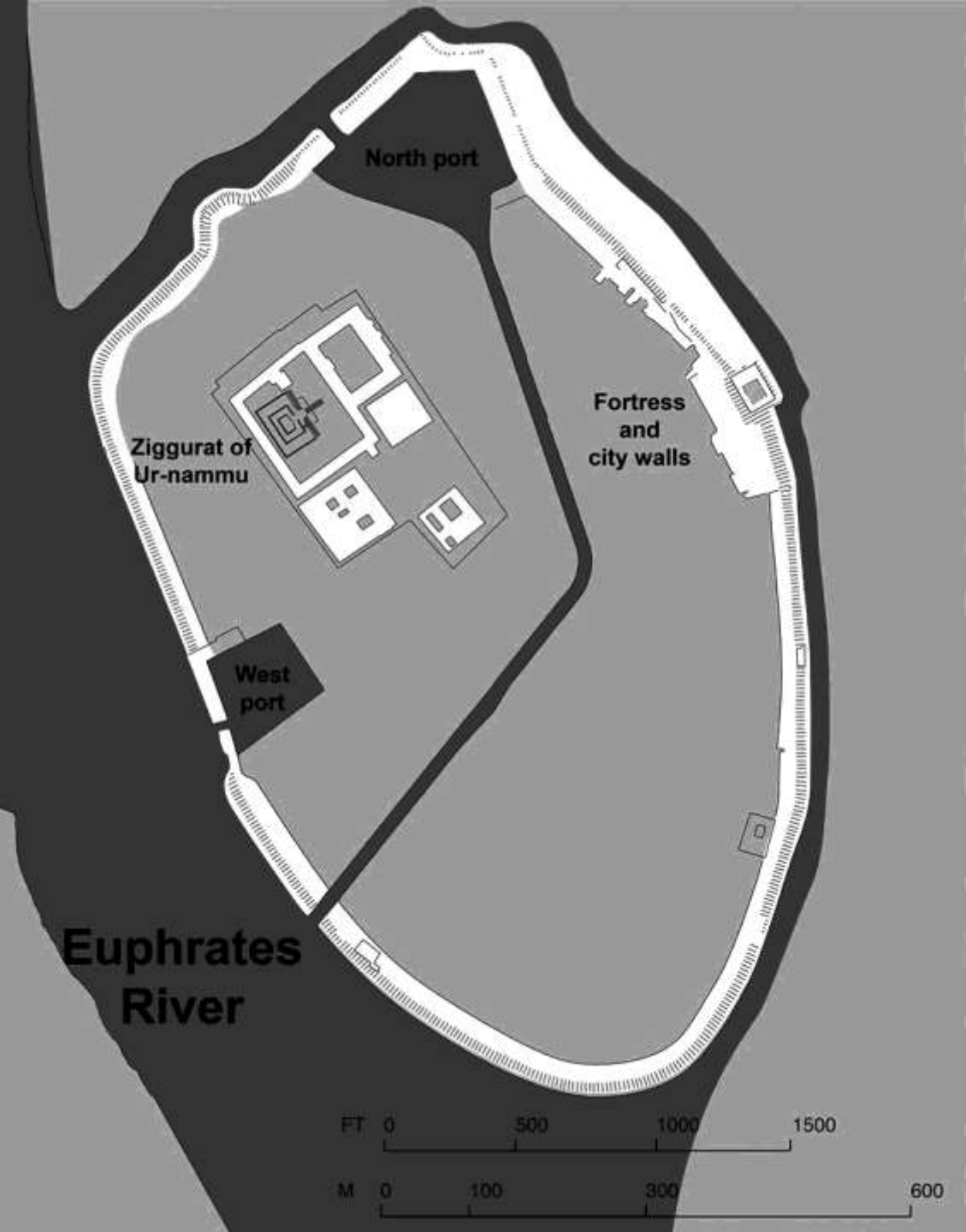
Ur



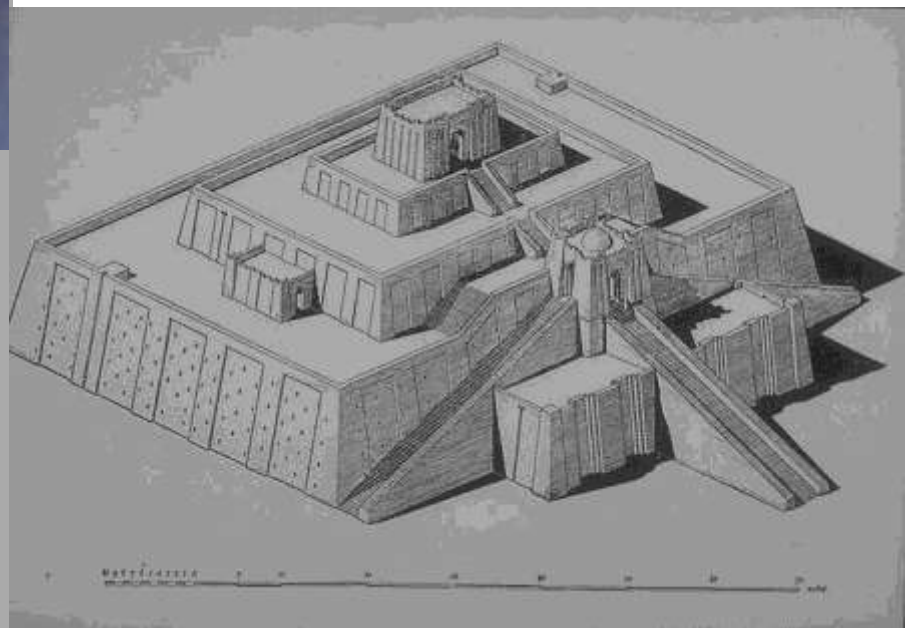
UR (present-day Muqaiyir, Southern Iraq) – city plan with the Nanna(r) ziggurat and city neighborhood, c. 2100–2000 BCE

UR (present-day Muqaiyir, Southern Iraq) city plan with the city neighborhood and typical courtyard houses, c. 2100–2000 BCE





UR (present-day Muqaiyir, Southern Iraq) – city plan with the Nanna(r) ziggurat, c. 2100–2000 BCE



Palace of E-Gir-Par

Palace of E-Hur-Sag

Royal cemetery

ziggurat

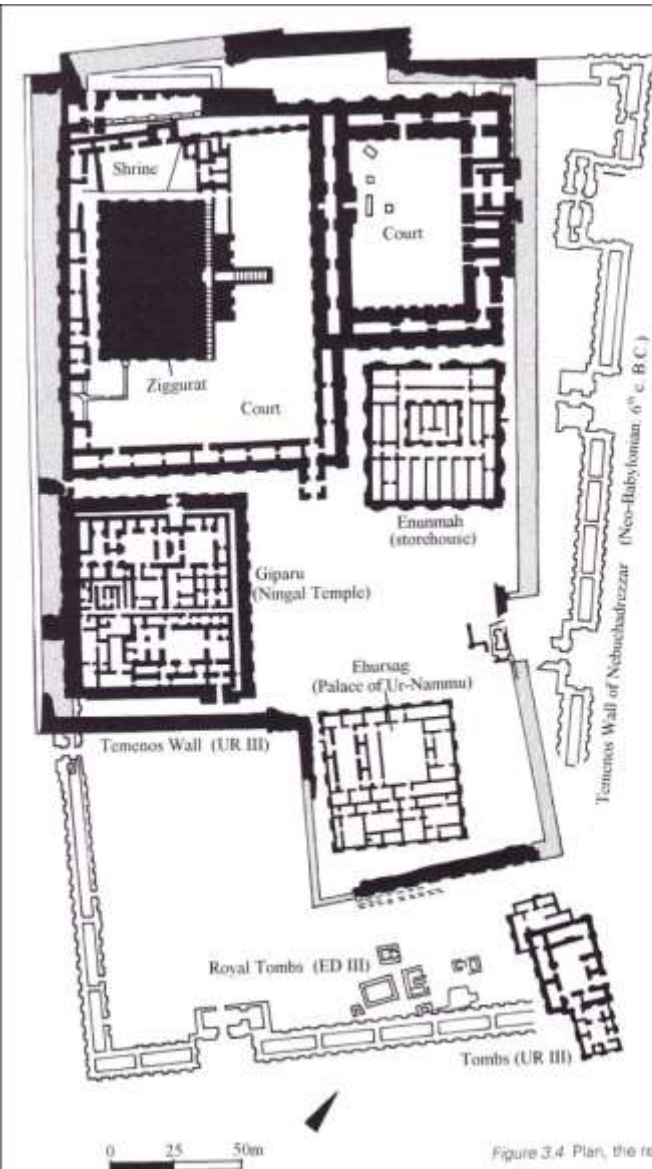
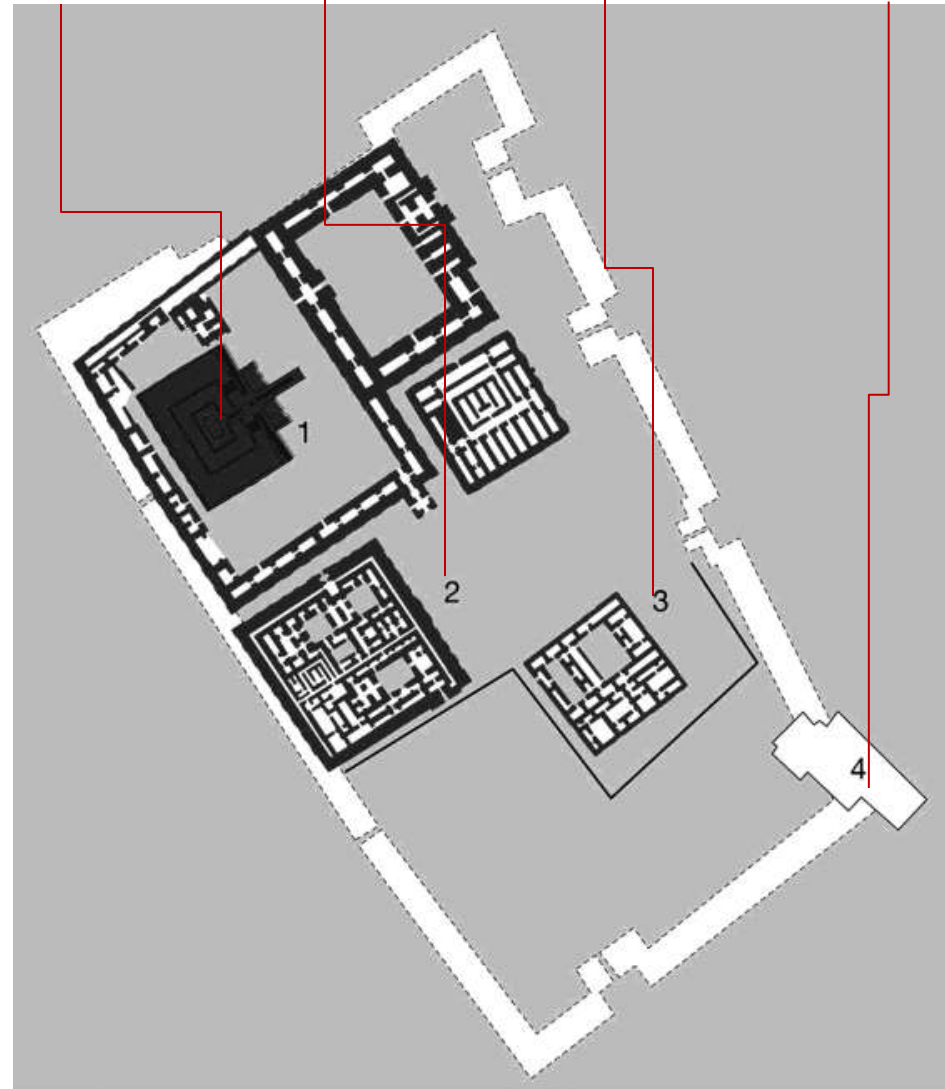
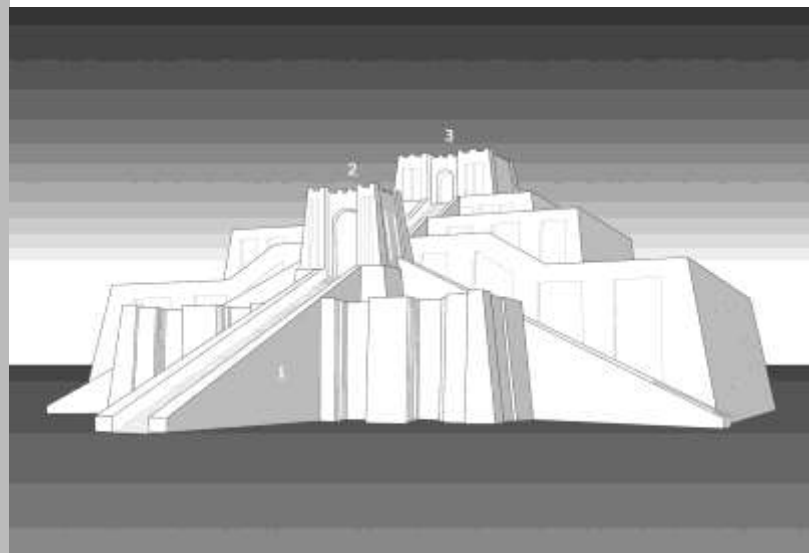
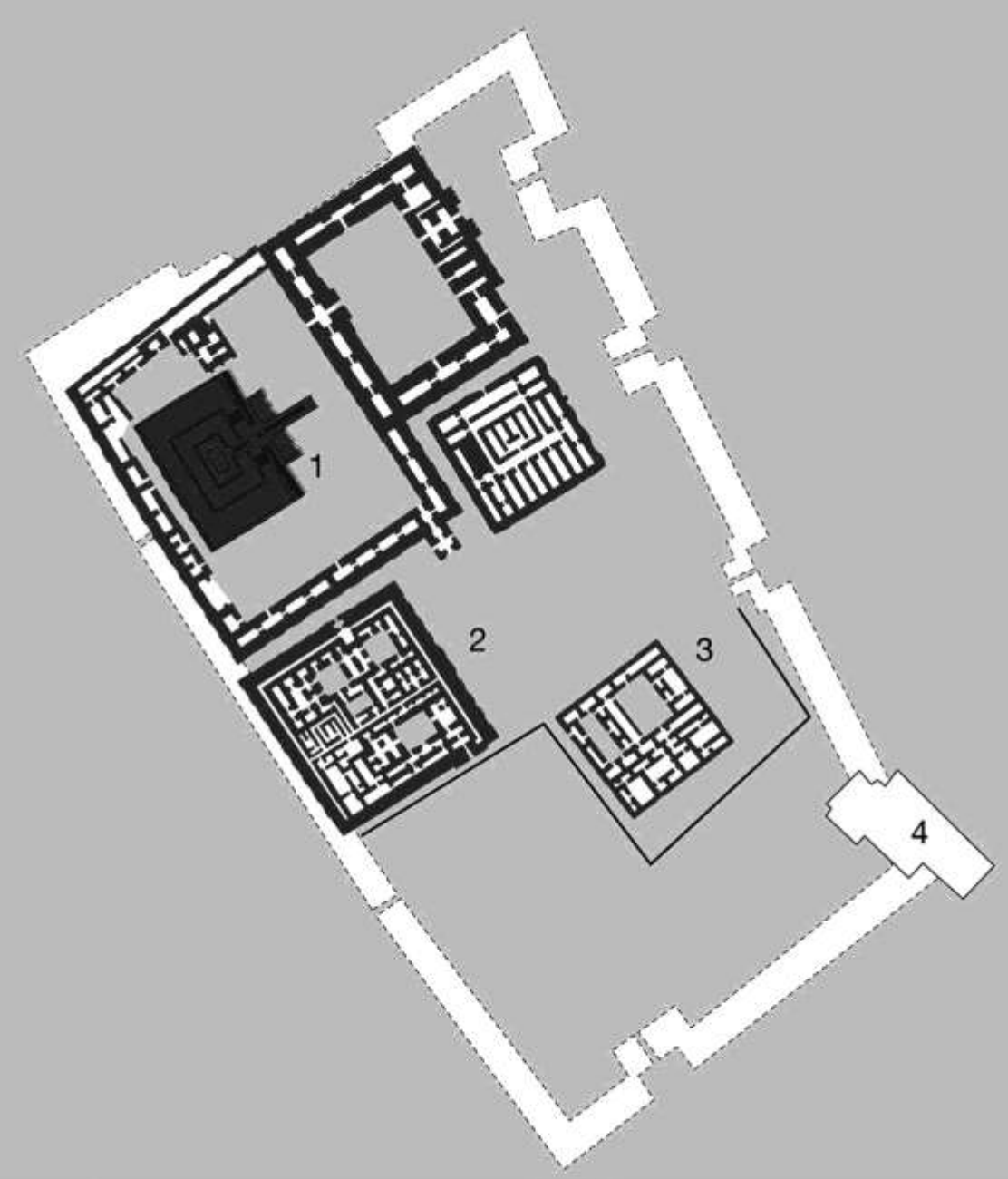


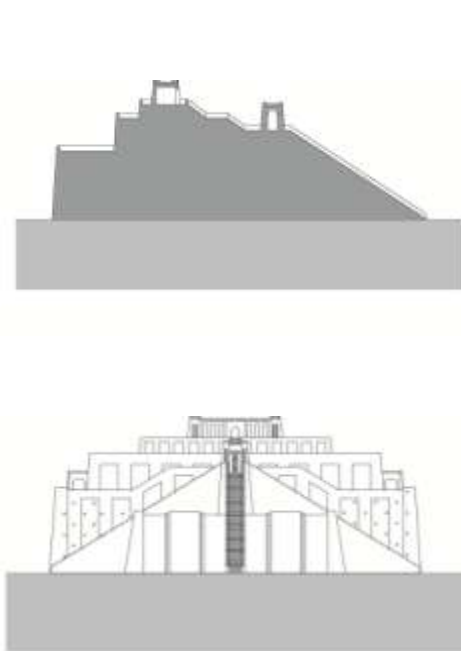
Figure 3.4 Plan, the religious center, Ur



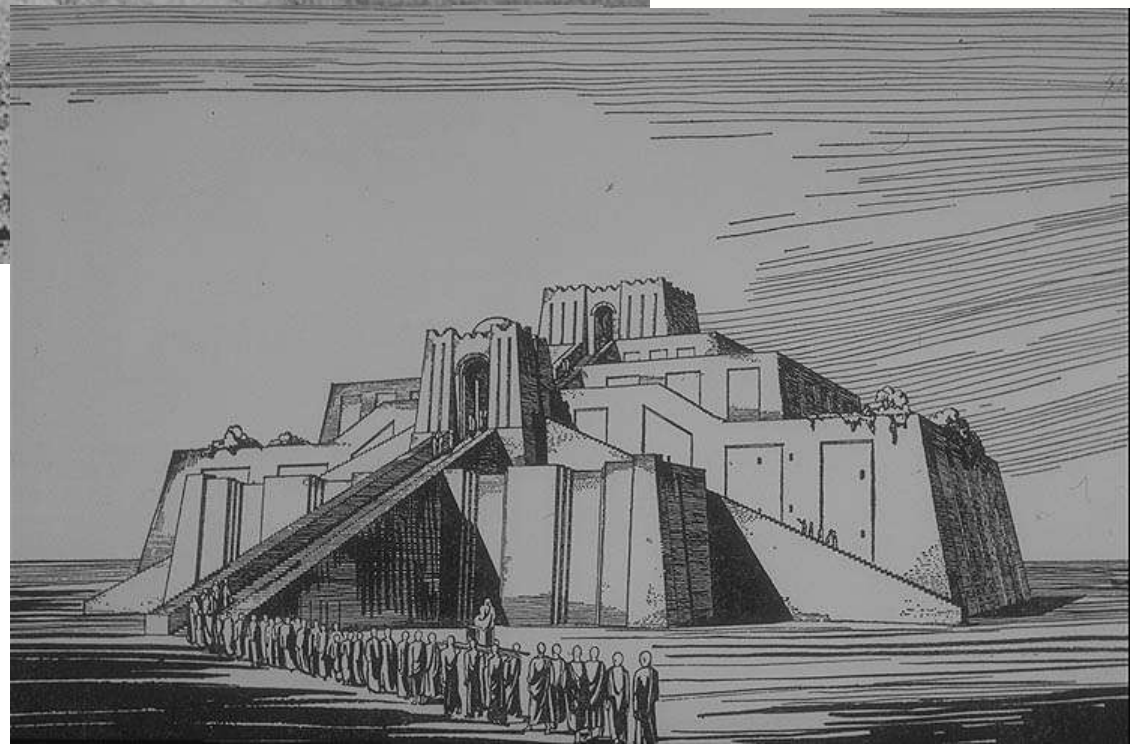
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M 0 100 100



UR (present-day Muqaiyir, Iraq) – city plan with the Nanna(r) ziggurat, c. 2100–2000 BCE

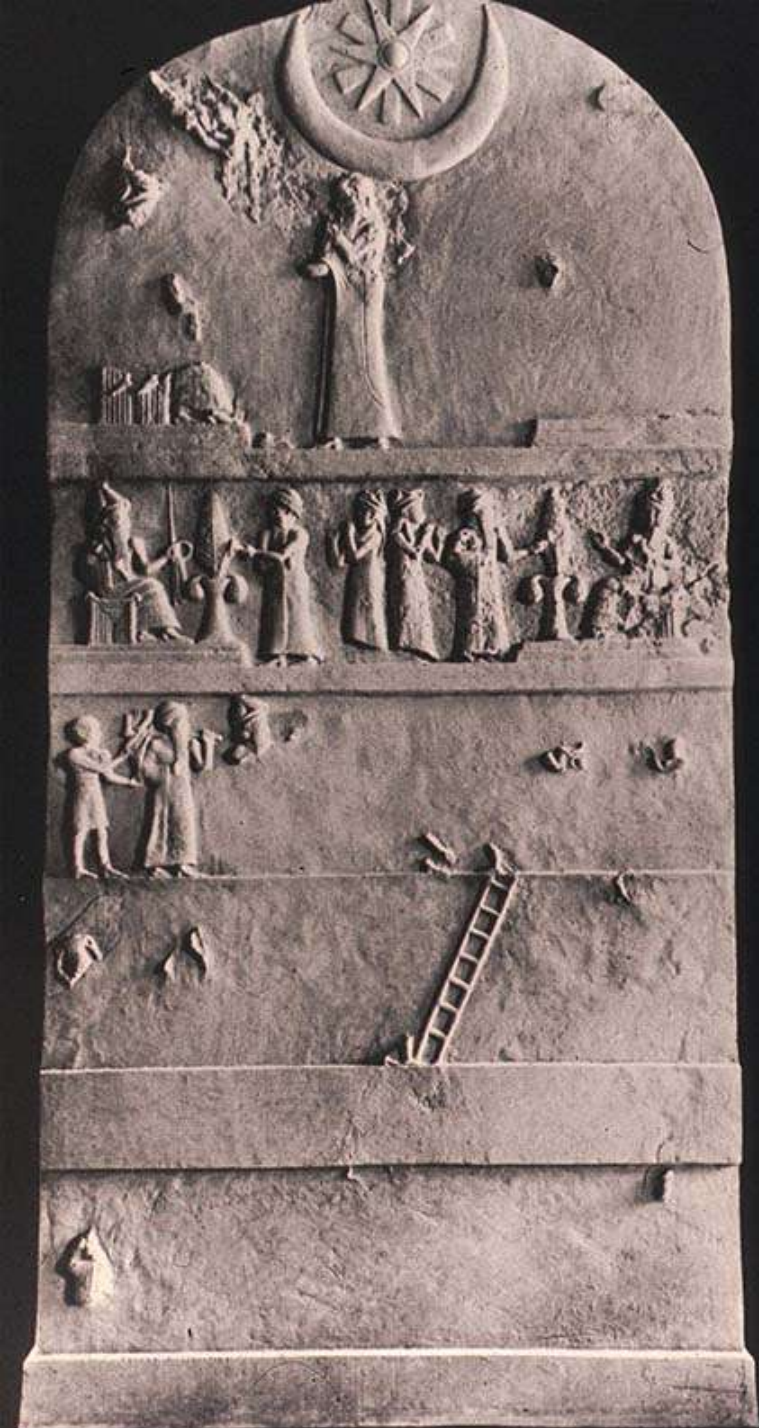


UR (present-day Muqaiyir,
Southern Iraq) – Nanna(r)
ziggurat, c. 2100–2000 BCE

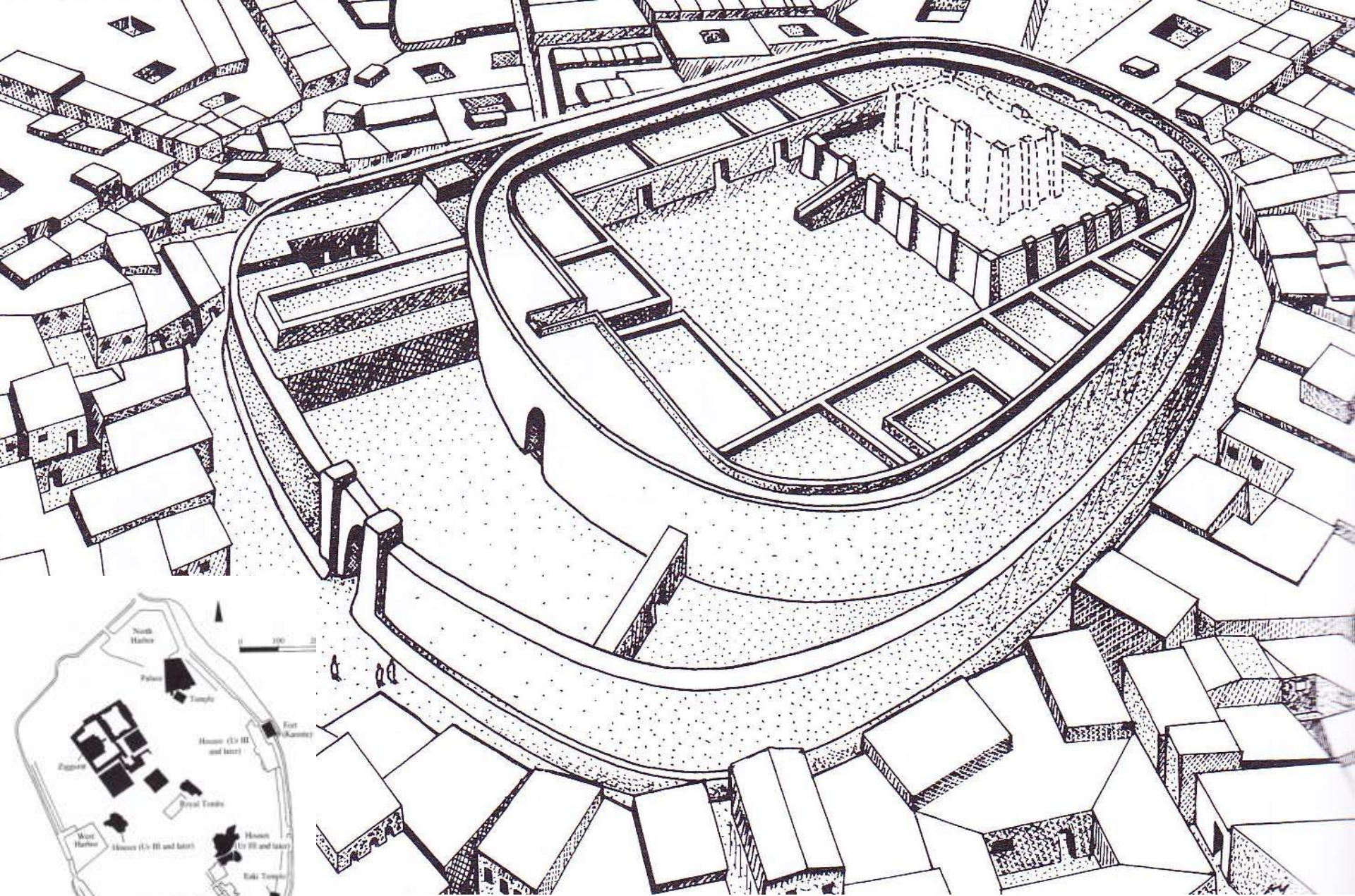




Nanna(r) ziggurat, Ur, Mesopotamia (modern Iraq) c. 2100–2000 BCE



Stele showing Ur-Nammu constructing the
ziggurat and presenting himself to the god
Nanna(r),
Ur, Mesopotamia (modern Iraq)
c. 2100–2000 BCE



The Temple Oval, Khafajeh, c. 2500 BCE
cf. city of Ur, c. 2100–2050 BCE

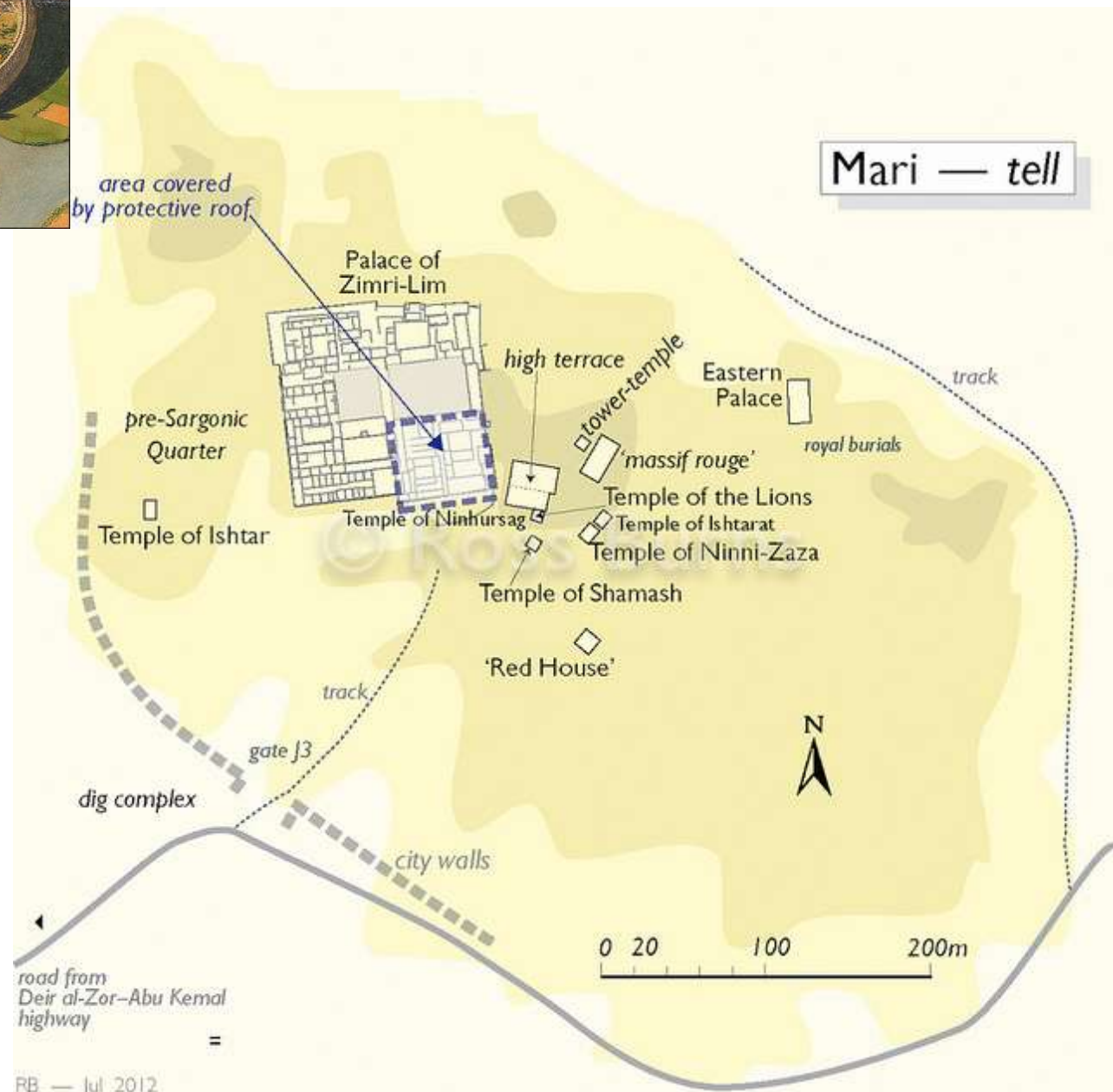


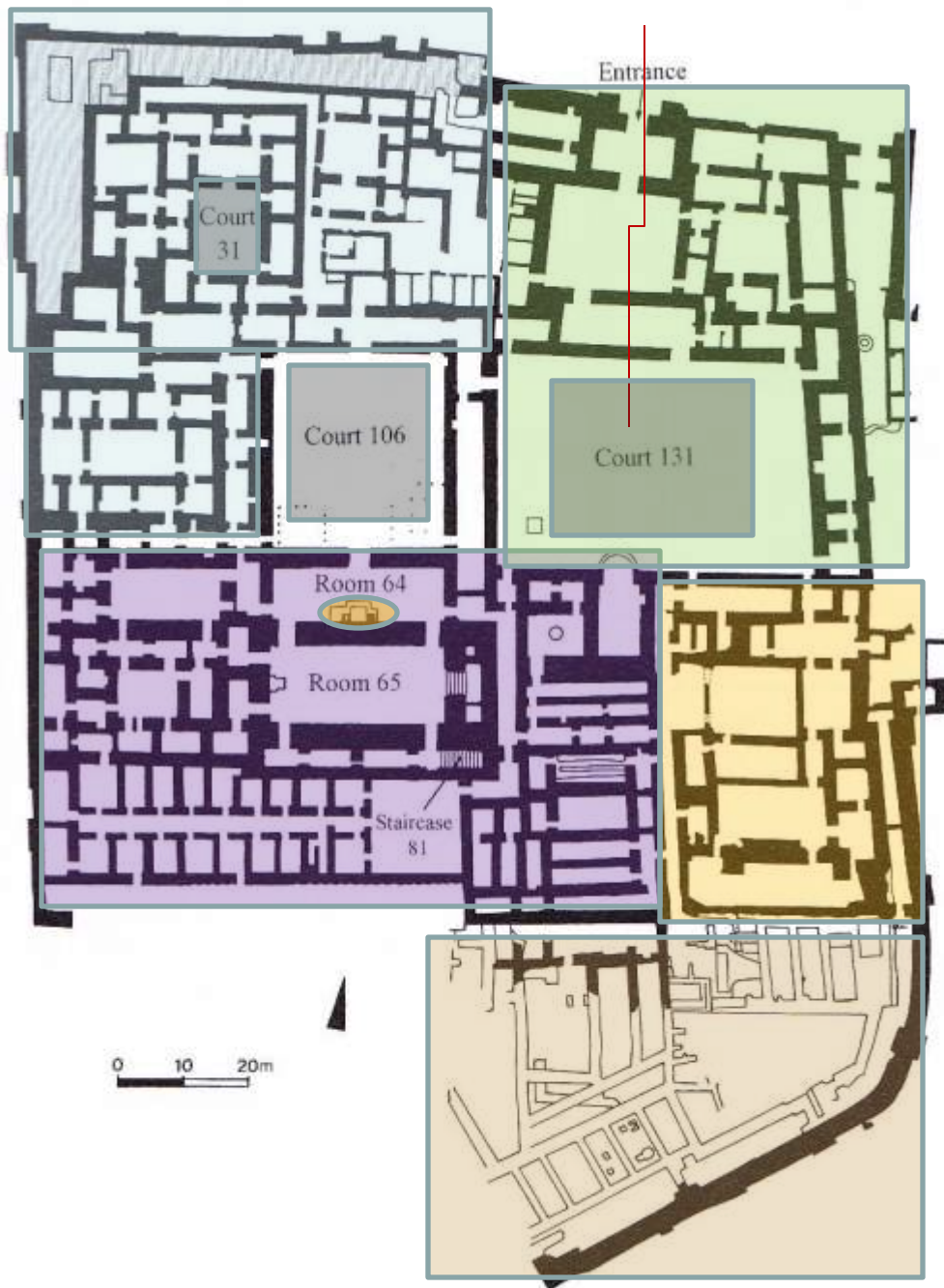
Ancient city of **Mari**, ca. 2000 BCE, modern day Syria
(completely destroyed by Sargon and later by Hammurabi)



Inscription recognizing King Zimri-Lim

Ancient city of Mari, ca. 2000 BCE, modern day Syria (completely destroyed by Sargon and later by Hammurabi)





Houses –High Officials

Reception wing

King's house

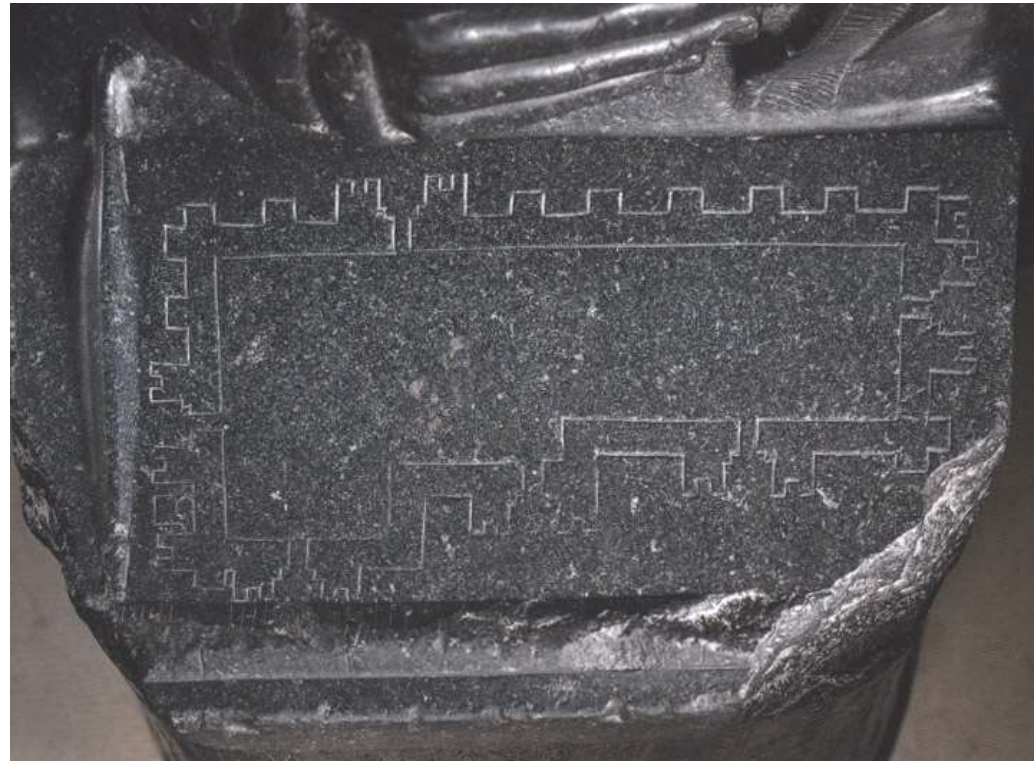
Temple

Kitchen, Storerooms,
Bathrooms

Palace of Zimri-Lim, Mari, ca. 2000
BCE, modern day Syria



Lagash/Neo-Sumerian Architecture and Architectural Practices



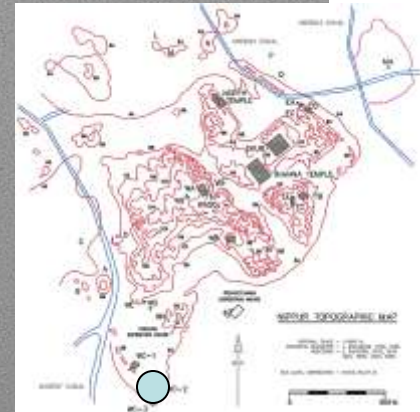
Seated statue of Gudea holding a temple plan, from Girsu (modern Telloh), Iraq, ca. 2100 BCE. Diorite, approx. 2' 5" high.



Summerian Nippur (Iraq)



Nippur (Iraq) : Map of the city on clay tablet





Nippur (Mesopotamia, Iraq) :
Map of the city on clay tablet, ca.
1500 BCE

