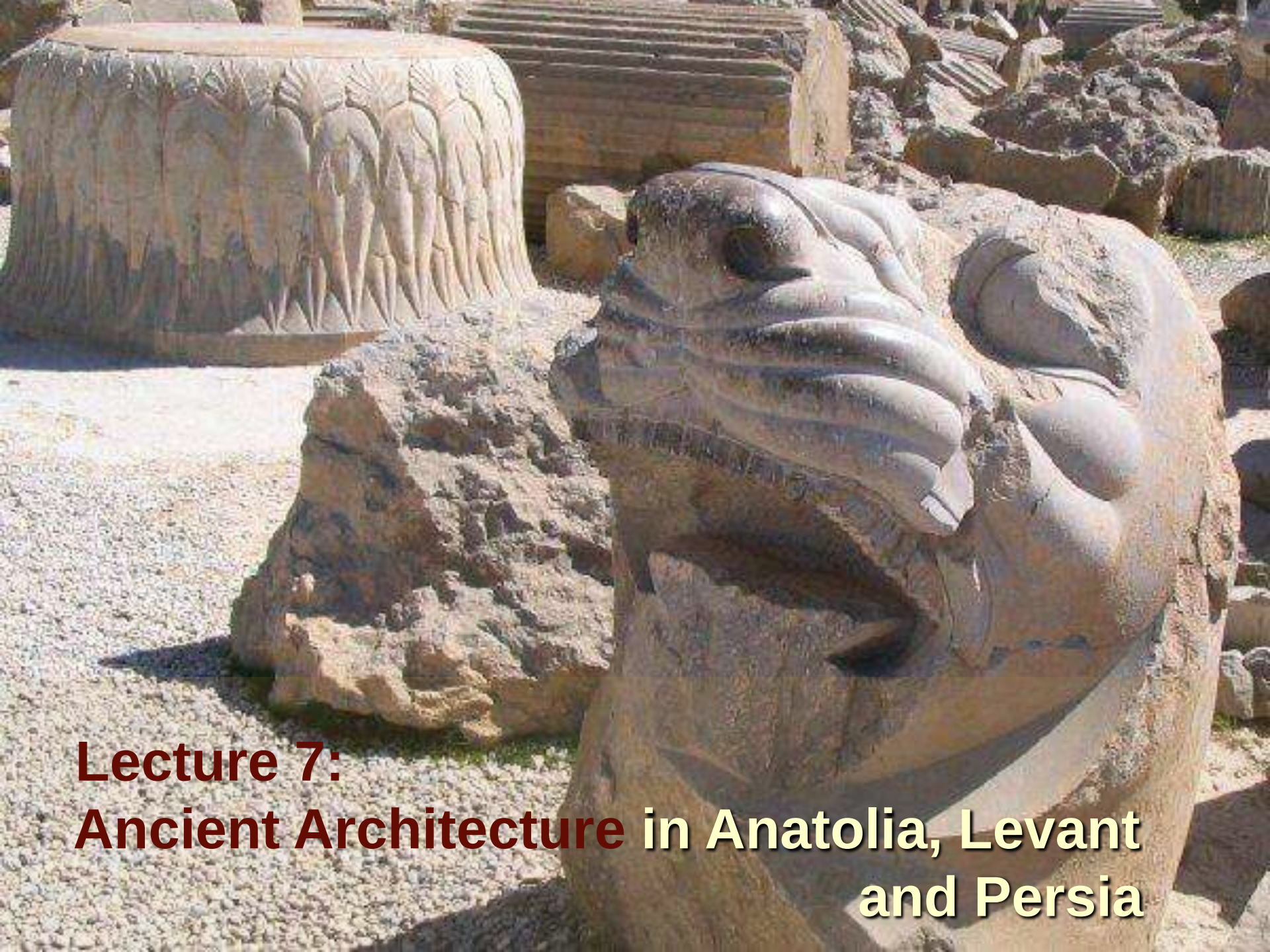
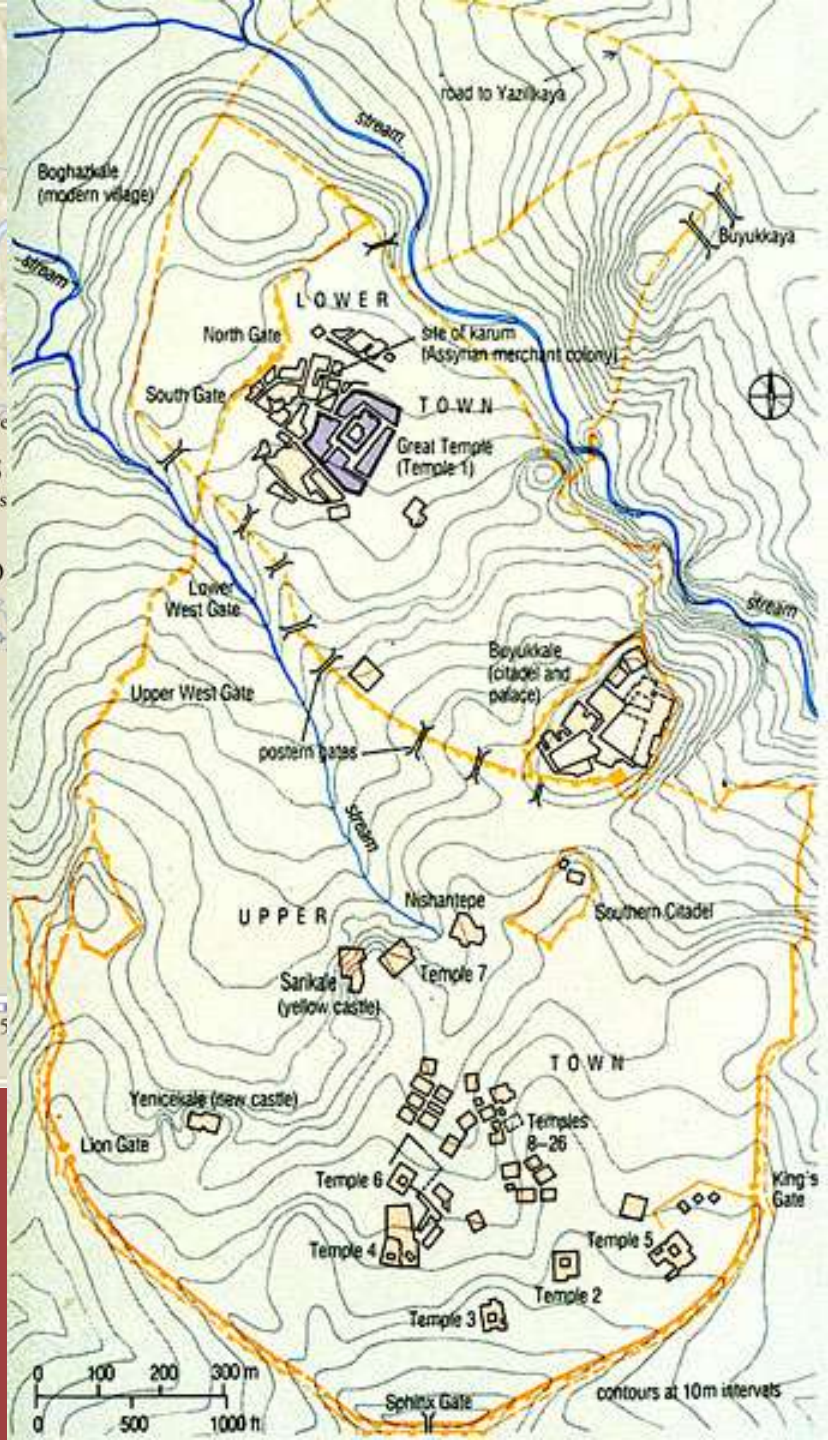


Lecture 7:
Ancient Architecture in Anatolia, Levant and Persia

Ancient Near East – Anatolia

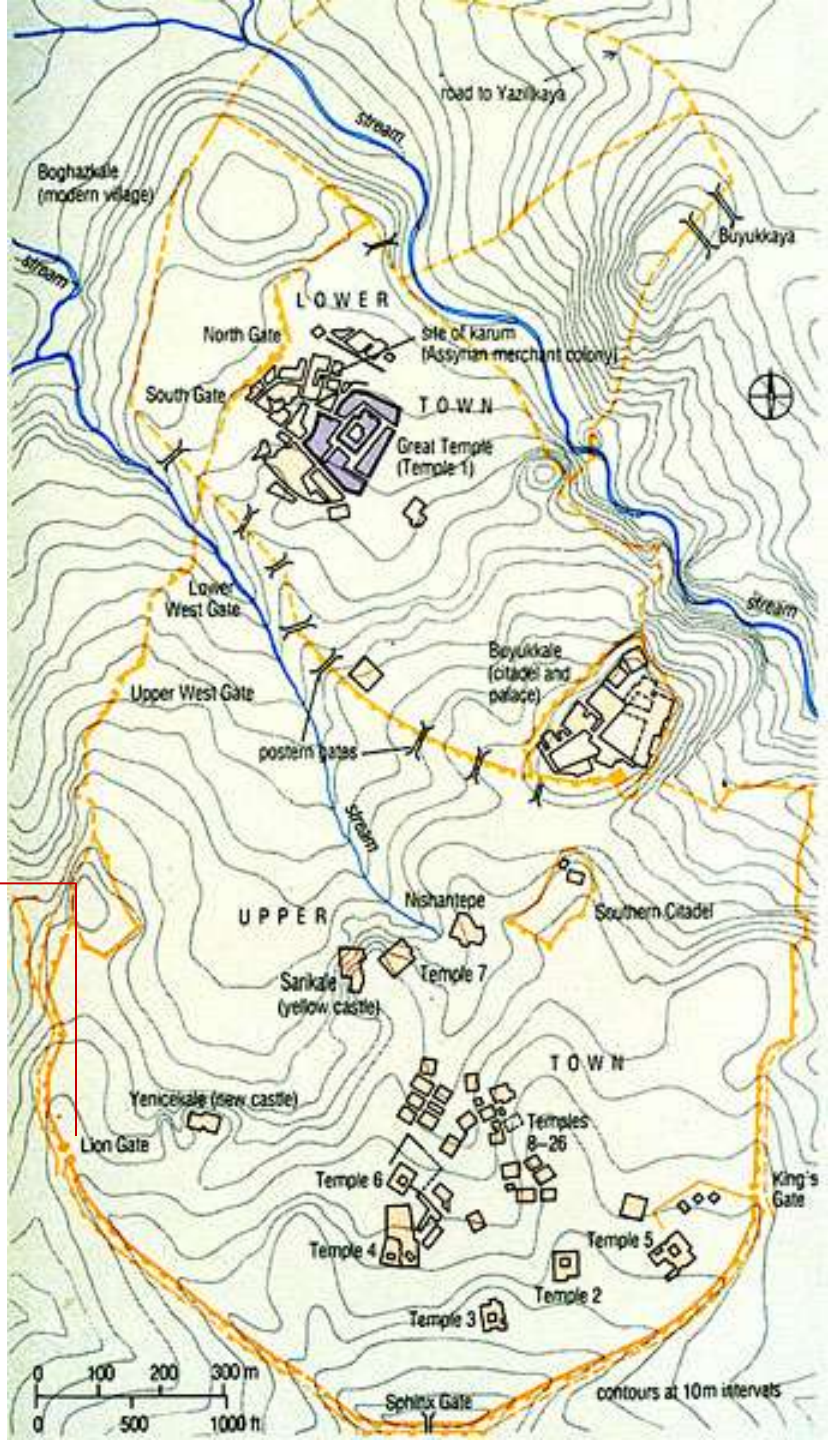
Black Sea
Boghazköy
ANATOLIA
Edessa
Çatal Hüyük
Alalakh
Caspian Sea
N
Tigris R.
Nineveh
Dur Sharrukin
Kalhu
ASSYRIA
Assur
Jarmo
MEDIA
MESOPOTAMIA
Mari
Euphrates R.
Zagros
Eshnunna
AKKAD
Ctesiphon
Sippar
Jamdat Nasr
Babylon
ELAM
Susa
Umma
Girsu
SUMER
Lagash
Uruk
Ur
Eridu
Persepolis
Bishapur
Jordan R.
Persian Gulf
0 150 300 miles
0 150 300 kilometers

Hittite Architecture



Hattusha (Bogazkoy)

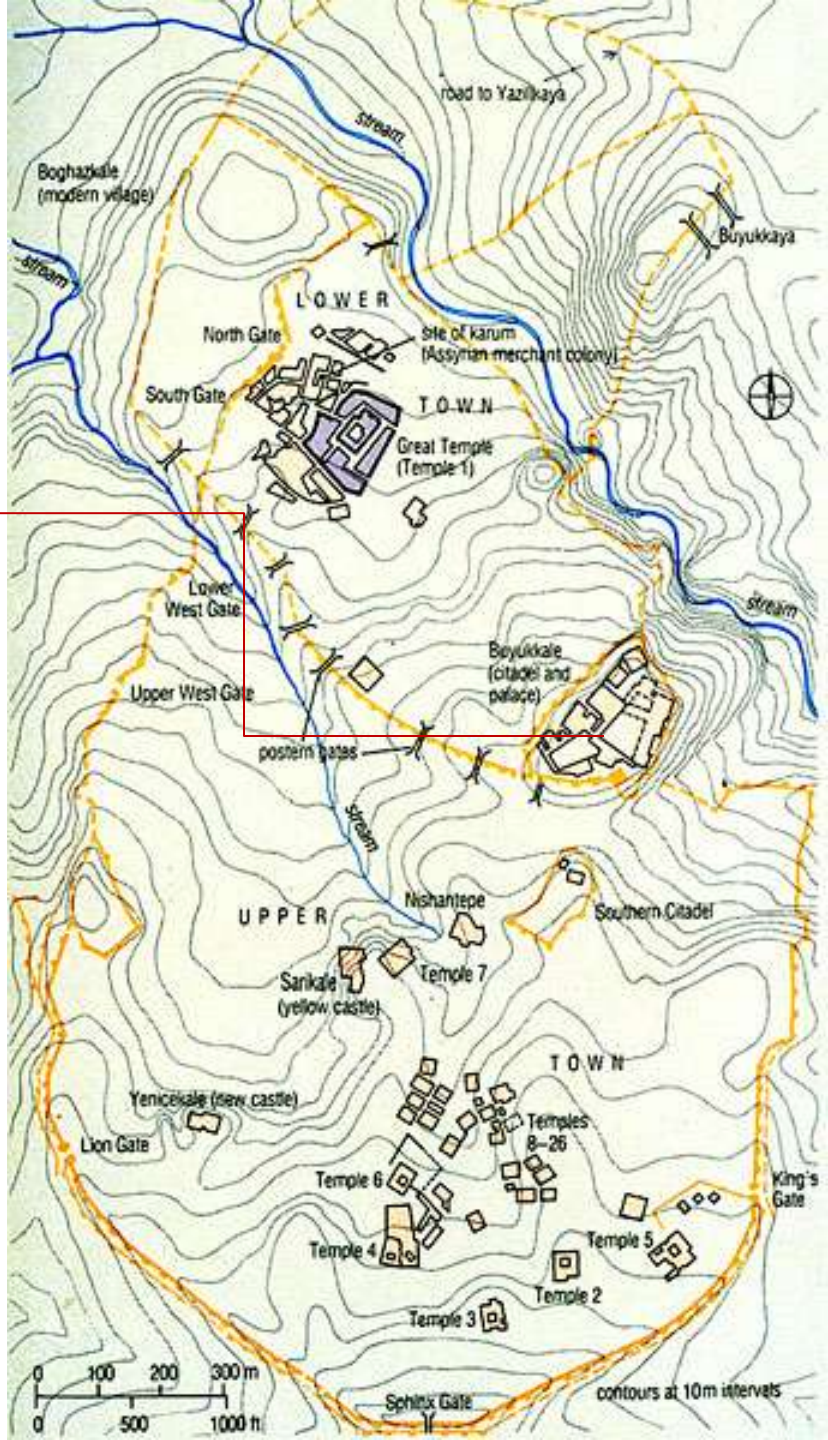
Hattusha (near present-day Boghazkoy, Turkey)


road to Yazilikaya
stream
Boghazkale
(modern village)
Buyukkaya
stream
LOWER
North Gate
site of karum
(Assyrian merchant colony)
South Gate
TOWN
Great Temple
(Temple 1)
Lower
West Gate
stream
Buyukkale
(citadel and
palace)
Upper West Gate
postern gates
stream
Nishantepe
Southern Citadel
UPPER
Sarikale
(yellow castle)
Temple 7
TOWN
Yenicekale (new castle)
Temples
8–26
Lion Gate
Temple 6
King's
Gate
Temple 4
Temple 5
Temple 2
Temple 3
0 100 200 300 m
0 500 1000 ft
Sphinx Gate
contours at 10m intervals

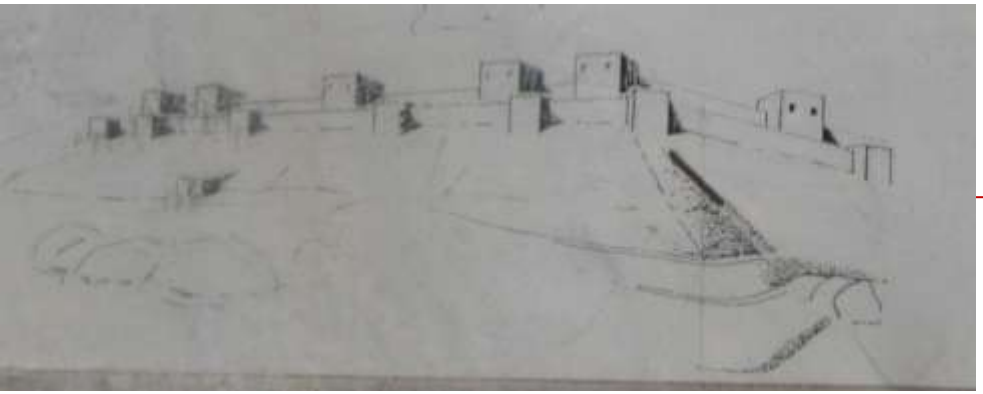
Lions' Gate

Lion Gate**,** Limestone, c. 1400-1350 BCE, Hattusha (near present-day Boghazkoy, Turkey)

Lion Gate, Limestone, c. 1400-1350 BCE, Hattusha
(near present-day Boghazkoy, Turkey)



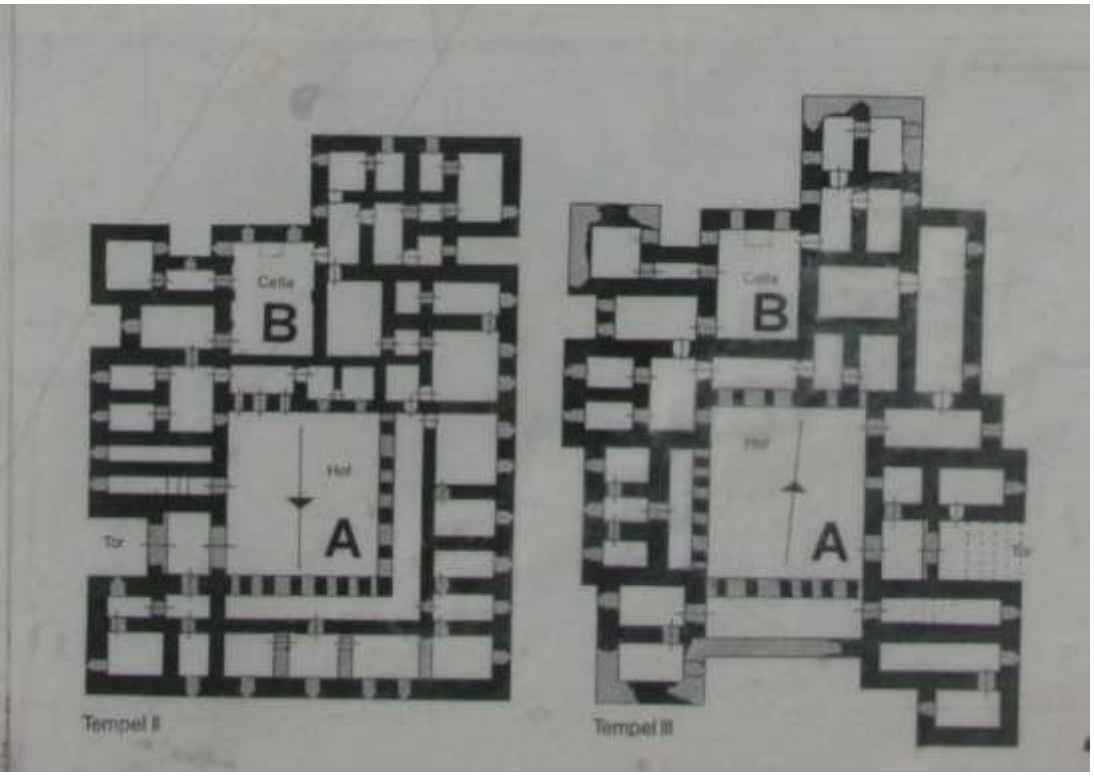
Citadel of Hattusha, c. 1350-1400 BCE,
(near present-day Boghazkoy, Turkey)



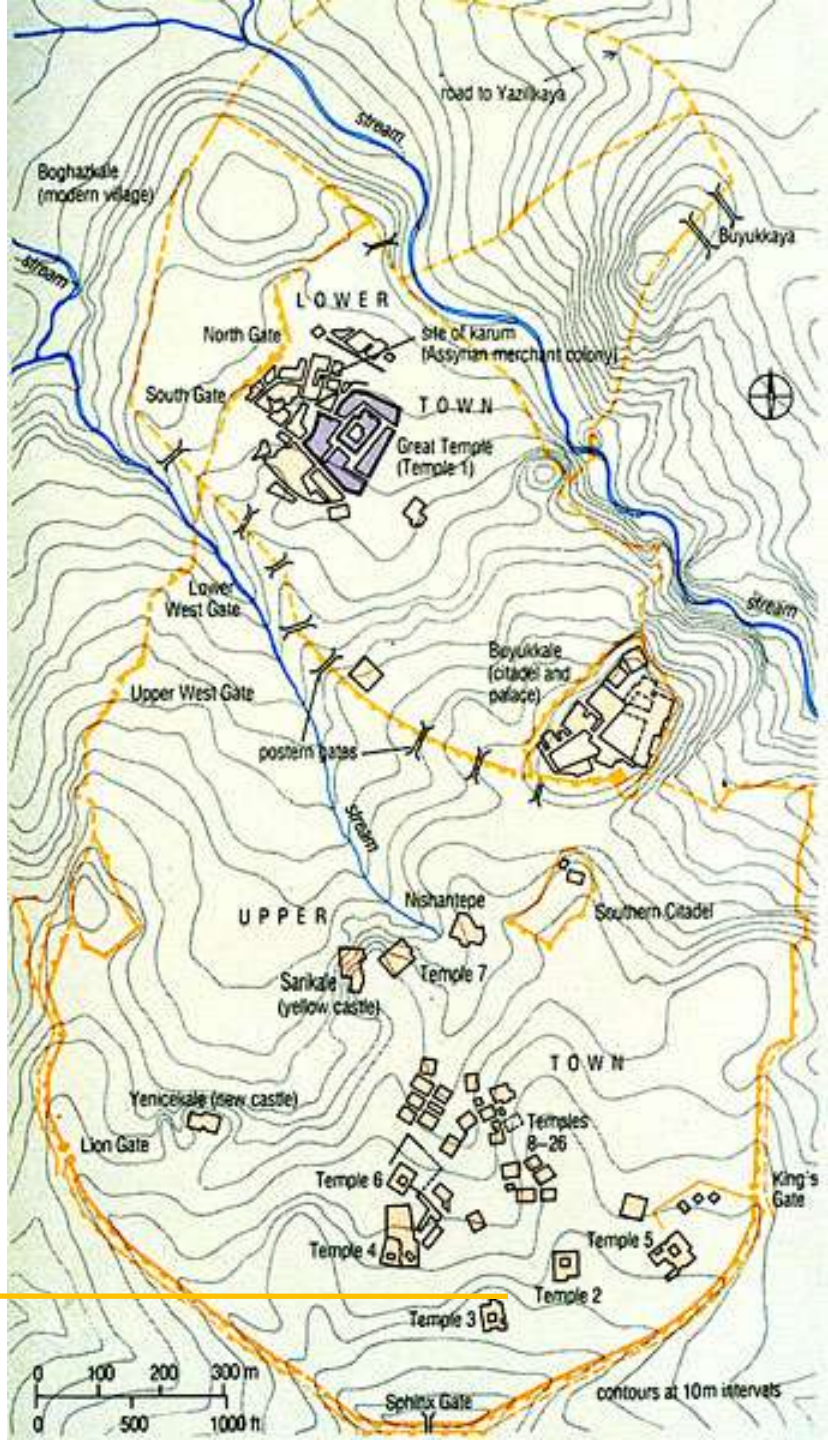
Yerkapi

road to Yazilikaya
stream
Boghazkale (modern village)
Buyukkaya
stream
L O W E R
North Gate
site of karum (Assyrian merchant colony)
South Gate
T O W N
Great Temple (Temple 1)
Lower West Gate
stream
Buyukkale (citadel and palace)
Upper West Gate
postern gates
stream
Nishantepe
Southern Citadel
U P P E R
Sarikale (yellow castle)
Temple 7
T O W N
Yenicekale (new castle)
Temples 8–26
Lion Gate
Temple 6
King's Gate
Temple 4
Temple 5
Temple 2
Temple 3
0 100 200 300 m
0 500 1000 ft
Sphinx Gate
contours at 10m intervals

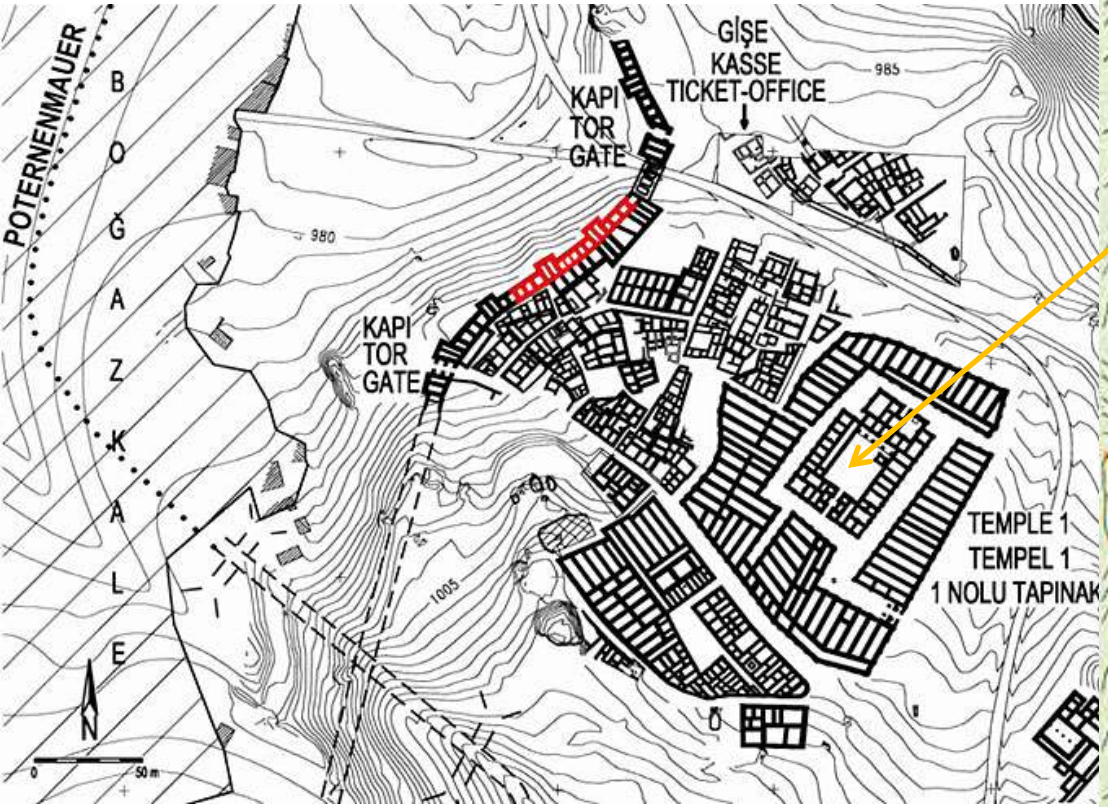
Yerkapi – artificial bank

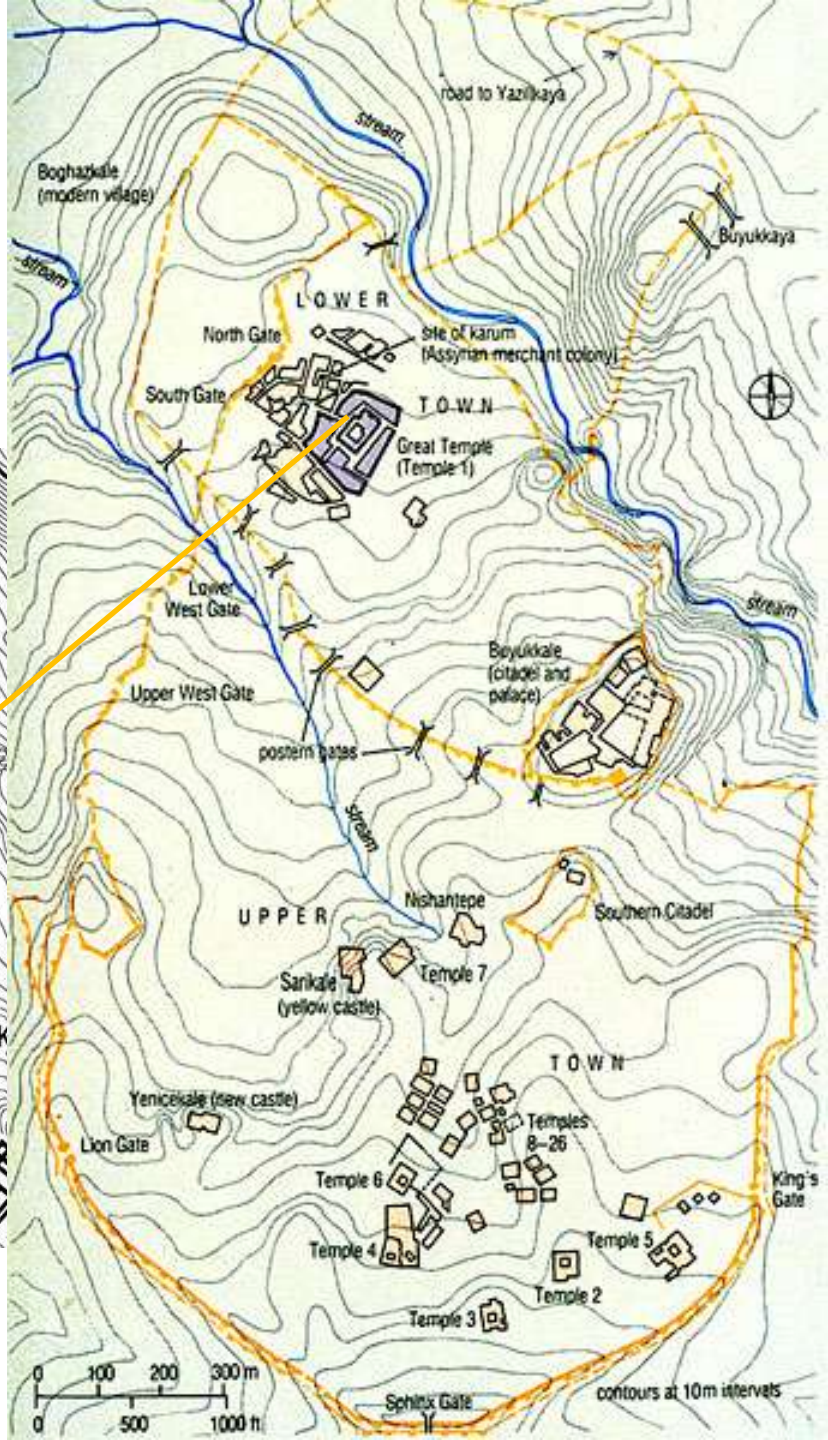

Cella
B
Hof
A
Tor
Tempel II
Cella
B
Hof
A
Tor
Tempel III

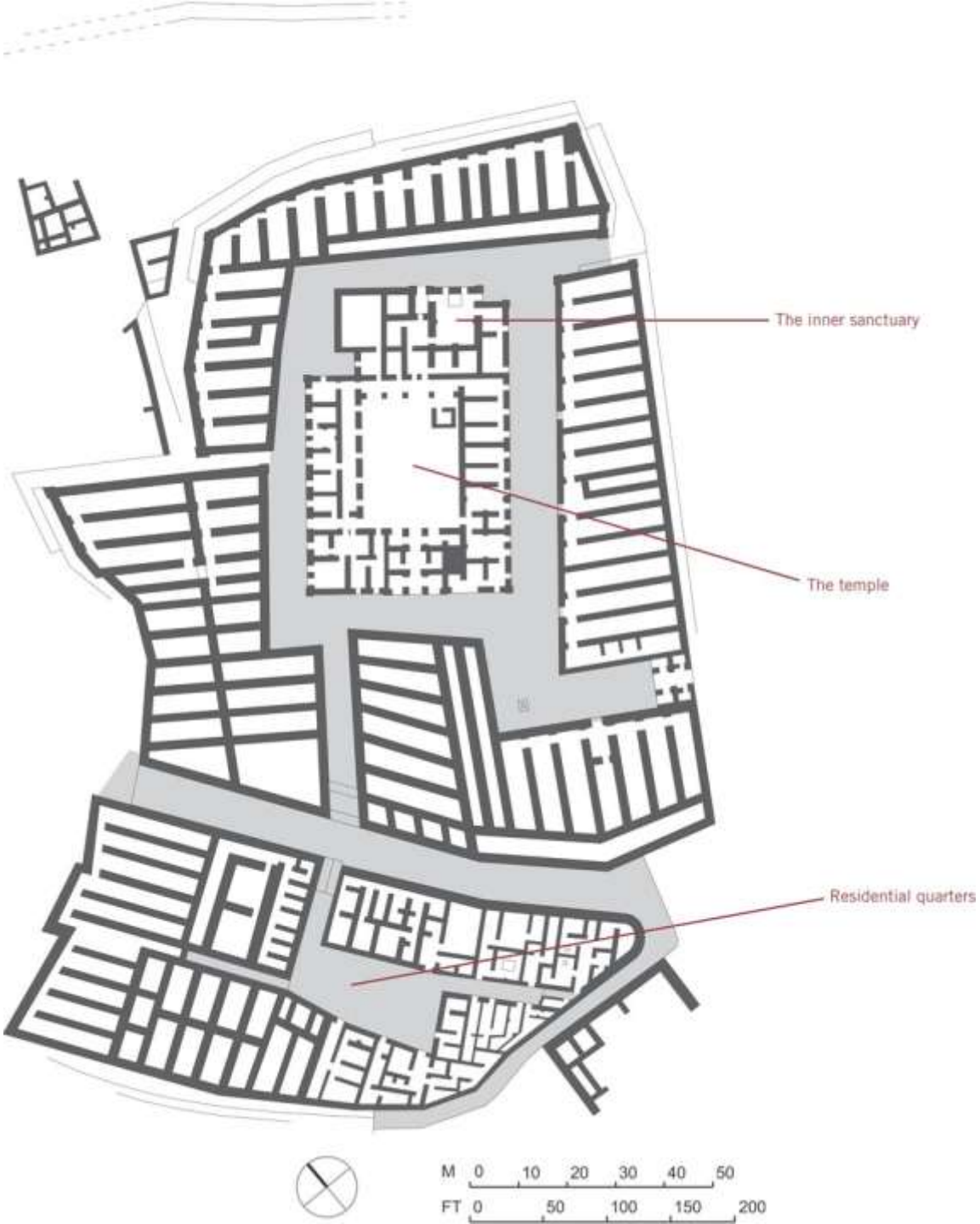
Temples

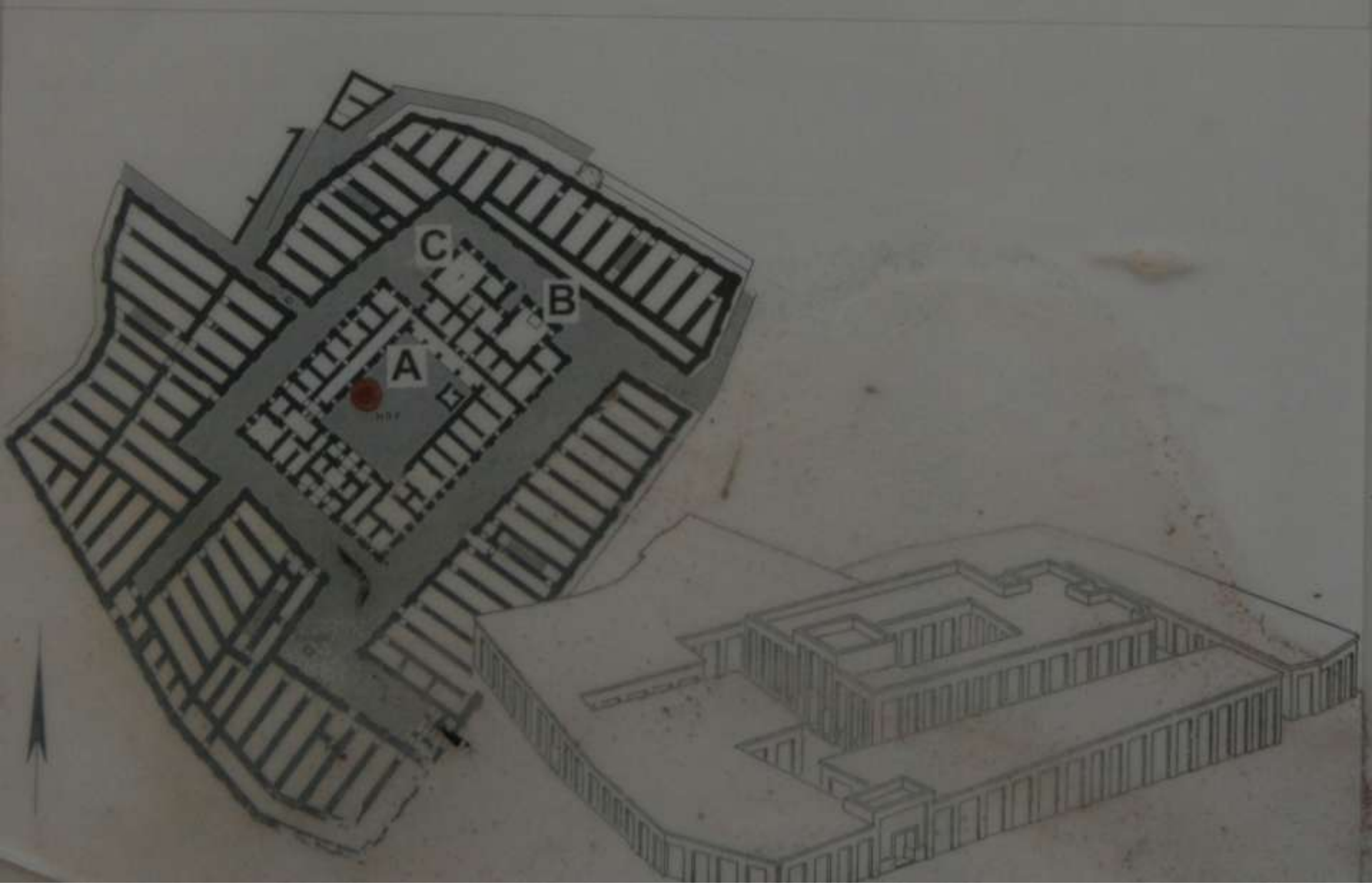

road to Yazilikaya
stream
Boghazkale
(modern village)
Buyukkaya
stream
LOWER
North Gate
site of karum
(Assyrian merchant colony)
South Gate
TOWN
Great Temple
(Temple 1)
Lower
West Gate
stream
Buyukkale
(citadel and
palace)
Upper West Gate
postern gates
stream
UPPER
Nishantepe
Southern Citadel
Sarikale
(yellow castle)
Temple 7
TOWN
Yenicekale (new castle)
Temples
8–26
Lion Gate
Temple 6
King's
Gate
Temple 4
Temple 5
Temple 2
Temple 3
0 100 200 300 m
0 500 1000 ft
Sphinx Gate
contours at 10m intervals

Great Temple
Temple 1

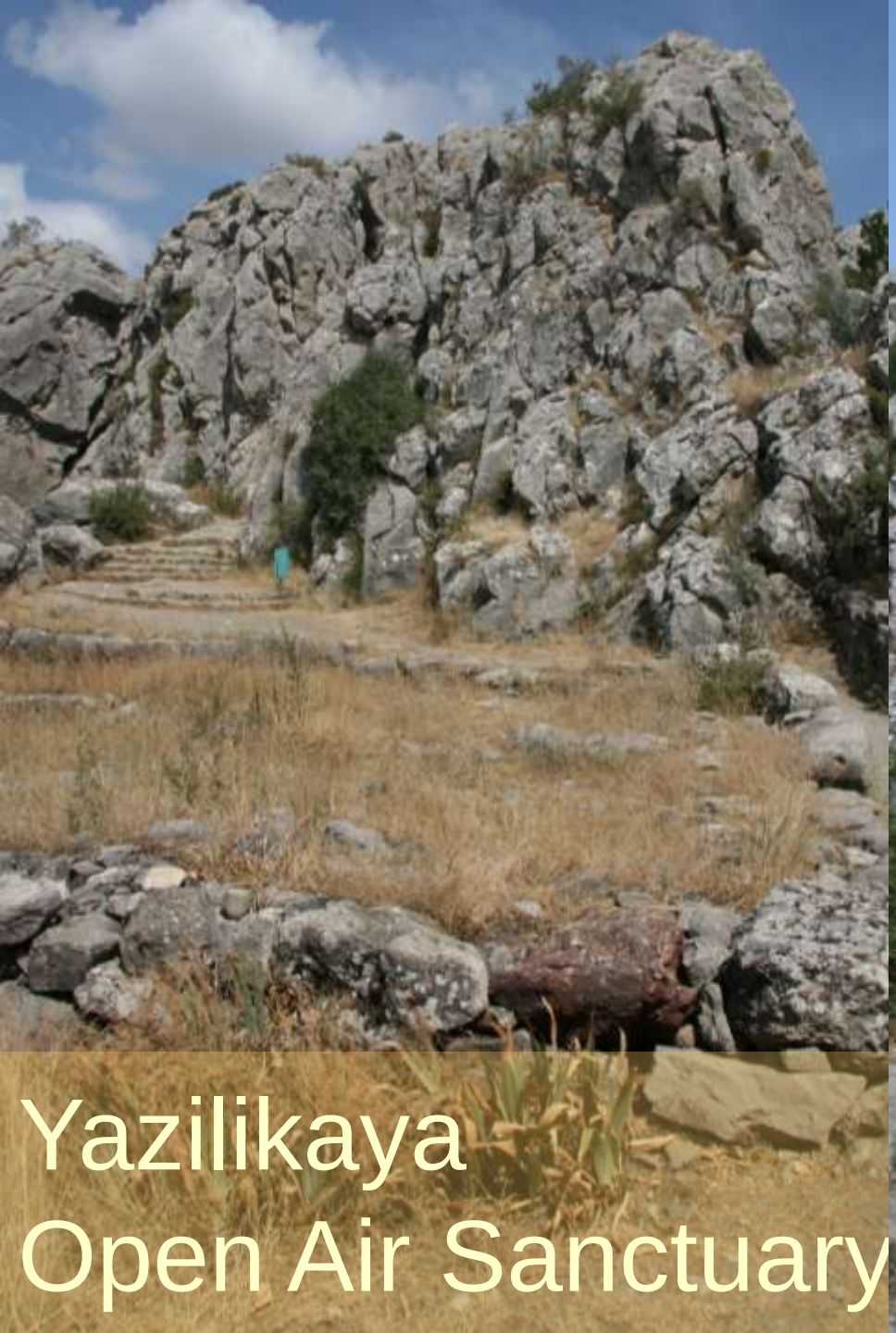




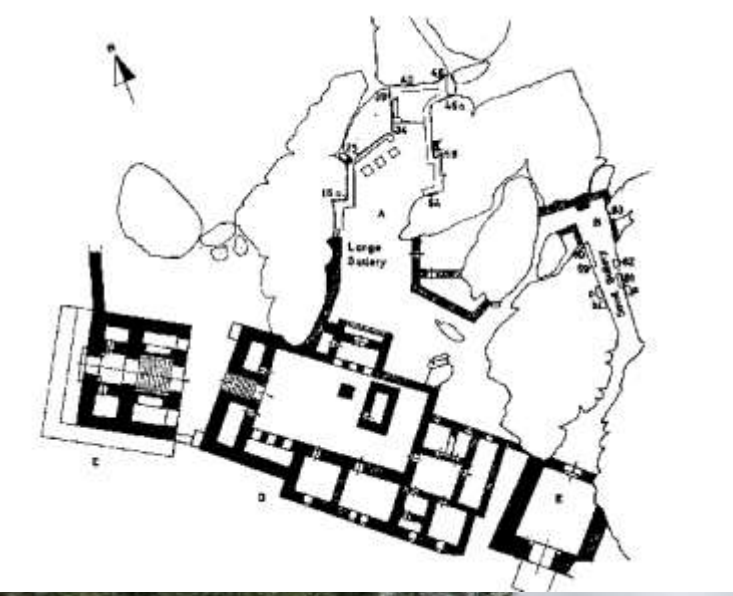

The inner sanctuary
The temple
Residential quarters
M 0 10 20 30 40 50
FT 0 50 100 150 200



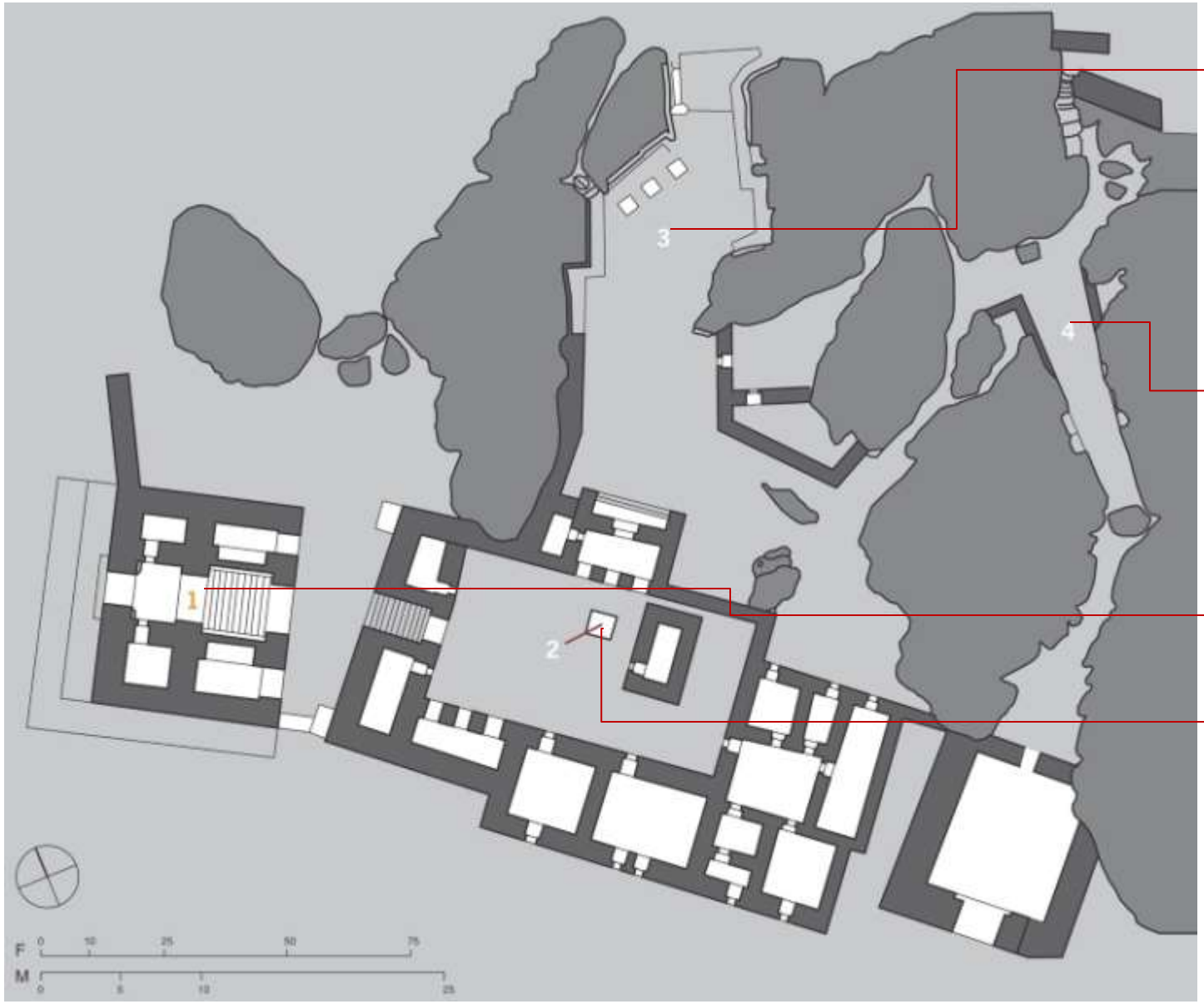
Temple 1



Yazilikaya
Open Air Sanctuary



Yazilikaya



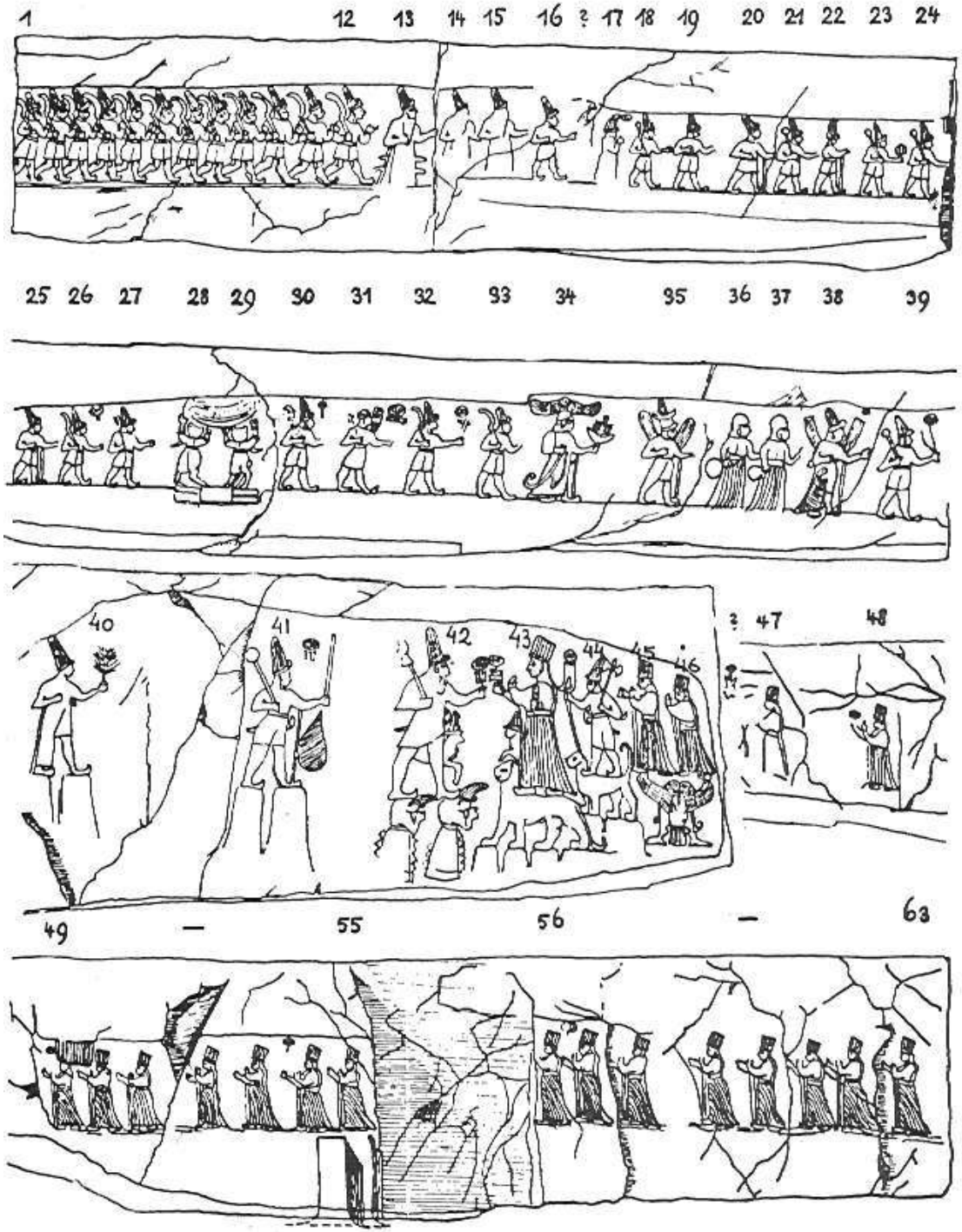
Major gallery depicting Hittite deities

Secondary gallery
Lined with profession of reliefs celebrating King Tudhaliya IV, ca. 1350 BCE

Western gate

Altar

Yazilikaya, c. 1300-1250 BCE, Hattusha (near present-day Boghazkoy, Turkey)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Ancient Near East – Assyria

Black Sea
Caspian Sea
N
Boghazköy
ANATOLIA
Çatal Hüyük
Edessa
Tigris R.
Nineveh
Dur Sharrukin
Kalhu
ASSYRIA
Assur
Jarmo
MEDIA
Alalakh
MESOPOTAMIA
Mari
Euphrates R.
Zagros
Eshnunna
AKKAD
Ctesiphon
Sippar
Jamdat Nasr
ELAM
Susa
Babylon
Umma
Girsu
SUMER
Lagash
Uruk
Ur
Eridu
Persepolis
Bishapur
Jordan R.
Persian Gulf
0 150 300 miles
0 150 300 kilometers

Assyrian Architecture

Palace of *Assurnasirpal II* – orthostat showing *human-bird (winged genius?)*
Alabaster
c. 9th c BCE
Nimrud

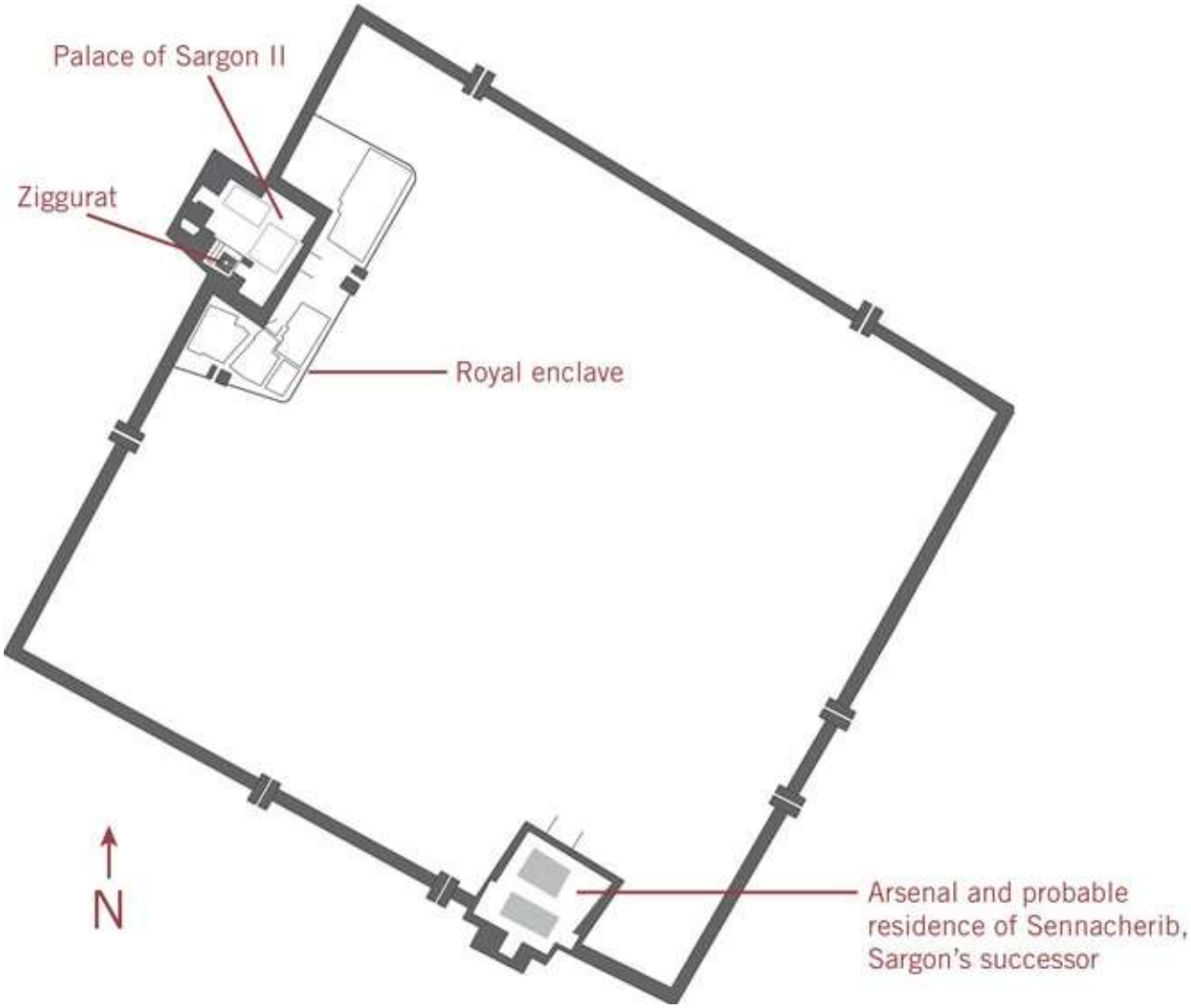
Human-Headed Winged Lion
Guardian figure:
(*lamassu – female / shedus-male)*

Colossal Gateway Figure, Palace of Assurnasirpal II, Mesopotamia, Assyria, Kalhu (present-day Nimrud, Iraq), 883–859 BCE / now in The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

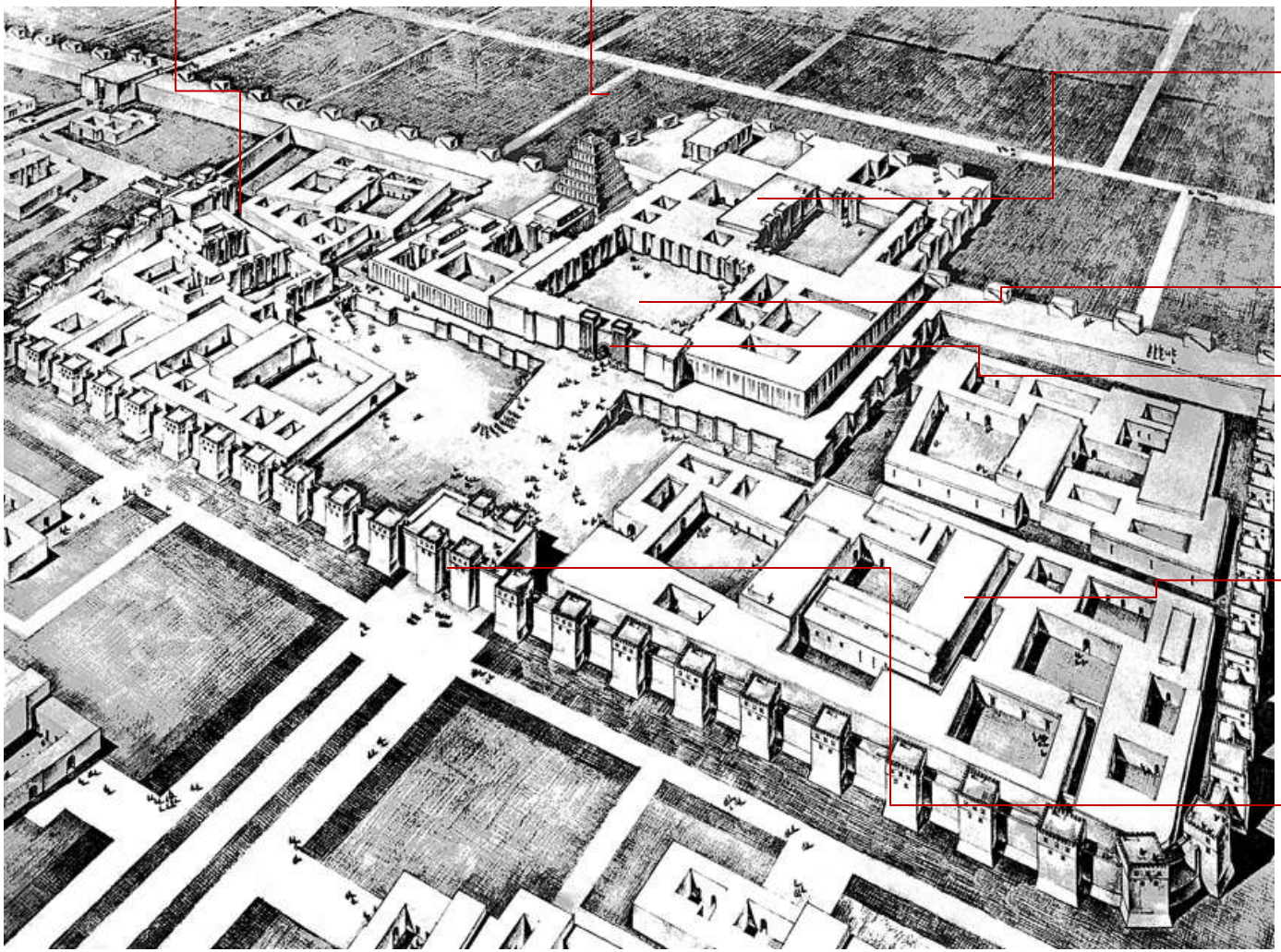
Palace of Assurnasirpal II, Mesopotamia, Assyria, Kalhu (present-day Nimrud, Iraq), 883–859 BCE – reconstruction

Shedus (winged, human-headed bull), from the citadel of Sargon II, Dur Sharrukin (modern Khorsabad), Iraq, ca. 720–705 BCE. Limestone, approx. 13’ 10” high.

Citadelof Sargon II, Dur Sharrukin (modern Khorsabad), Iraq, ca. 720–705 BCE.



Reconstruction drawing of the citadel and palace complex of Sargon II, Dur Sharrukin (Present-Day Khorsabad, Iraq). C. 721–706 BCE



Reconstruction drawing of the citadel and palace complex of Sargon II, Dur Sharrukin (Present-Day Khorsabad, Iraq). C. 721–706 BCE

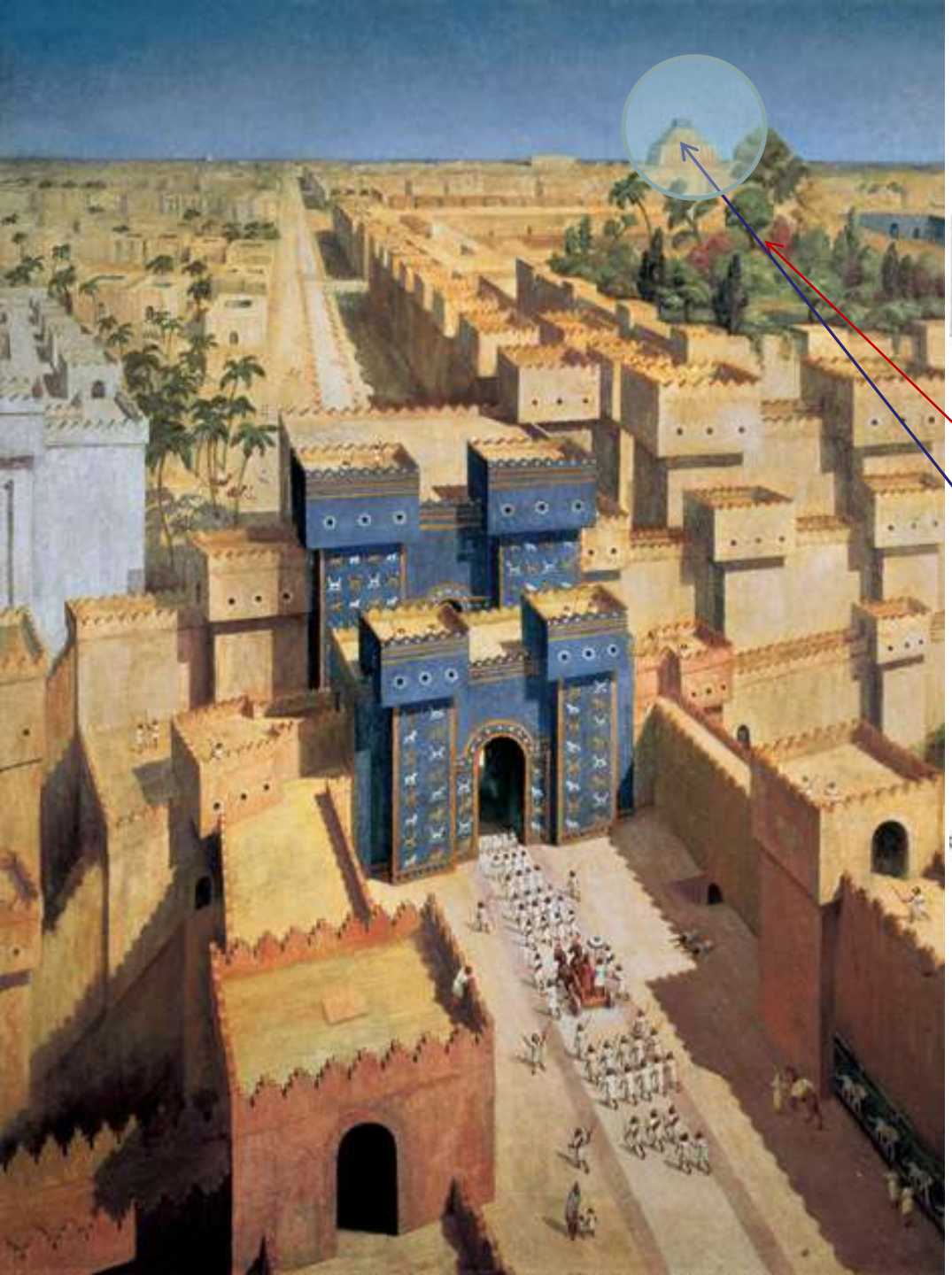
Assurbanipal and His Queen in the Garden
Alabaster; height approx. 21" (53.3 cm)
c. 647 BCE
The Palace at Nineveh (present-day Kuyunjik, Iraq)

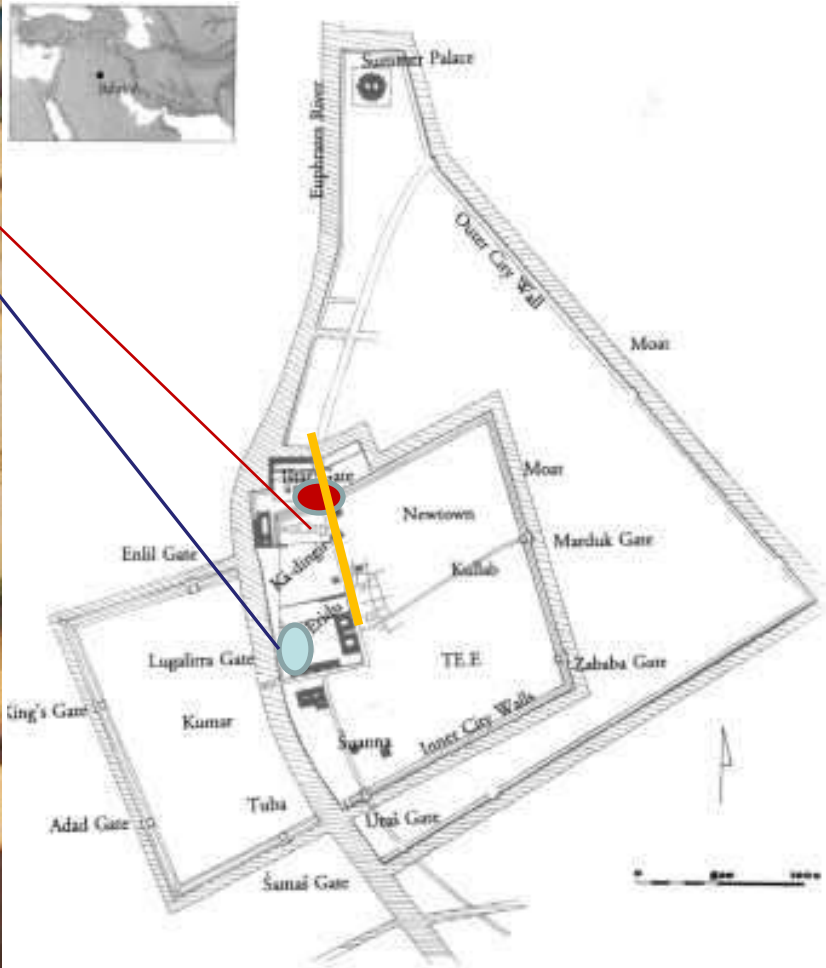
Ancient Near East – Babylon

Black Sea
Caspian Sea
N
Boghazköy
ANATOLIA
Çatal Hüyük
Edessa
Tigris R.
Nineveh
Dur Sharrukin
Kalhu
ASSYRIA
Assur
Jarmo
MEDIA
Alalakh
MESOPOTAMIA
Mari
Euphrates R.
Zagros
Eshnunna
AKKAD
Ctesiphon
Sippar
Jamdat Nasr
ELAM
Susa
Babylon
Umma
Girsu
SUMER
Lagash
Uruk
Ur
Eridu
Persepolis
Bishapur
Jordan R.
Persian Gulf
0 150 300 miles
0 150 300 kilometers

Babylonian Architecture

Ishtar Gate and throne room wall
Glazed brick; height of gate originally 40 feet (12.2 m) with towers rising 100 feet (30.5 m)
c. 575 BCE
Reconstructed in a Berlin museum, originally from Babylon (Present-day Iraq)





Reconstruction drawing of Babylon in the 6th century / 500 BCE

Summer Palace of Nebuchadnezzar

Euphrates

Military Camp

ziggurat

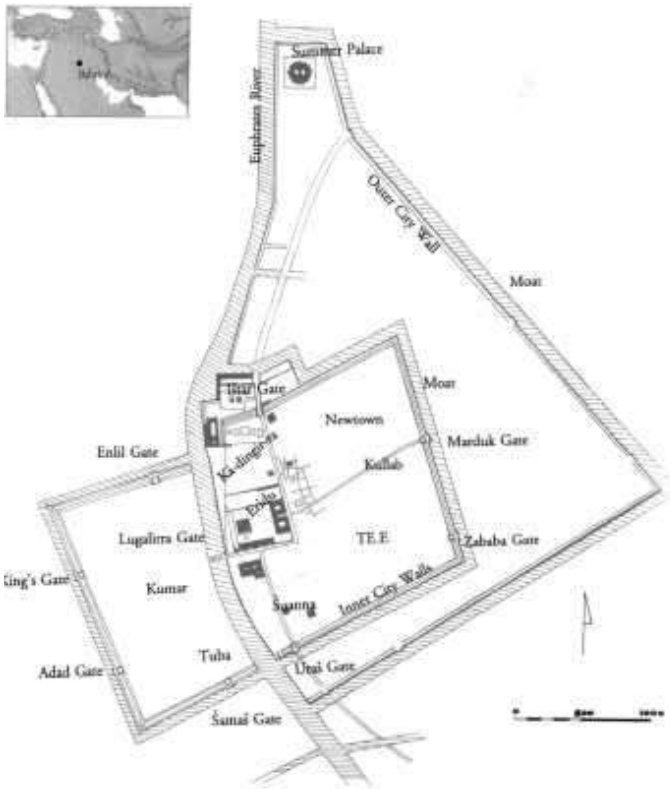
outer walls

inner walls

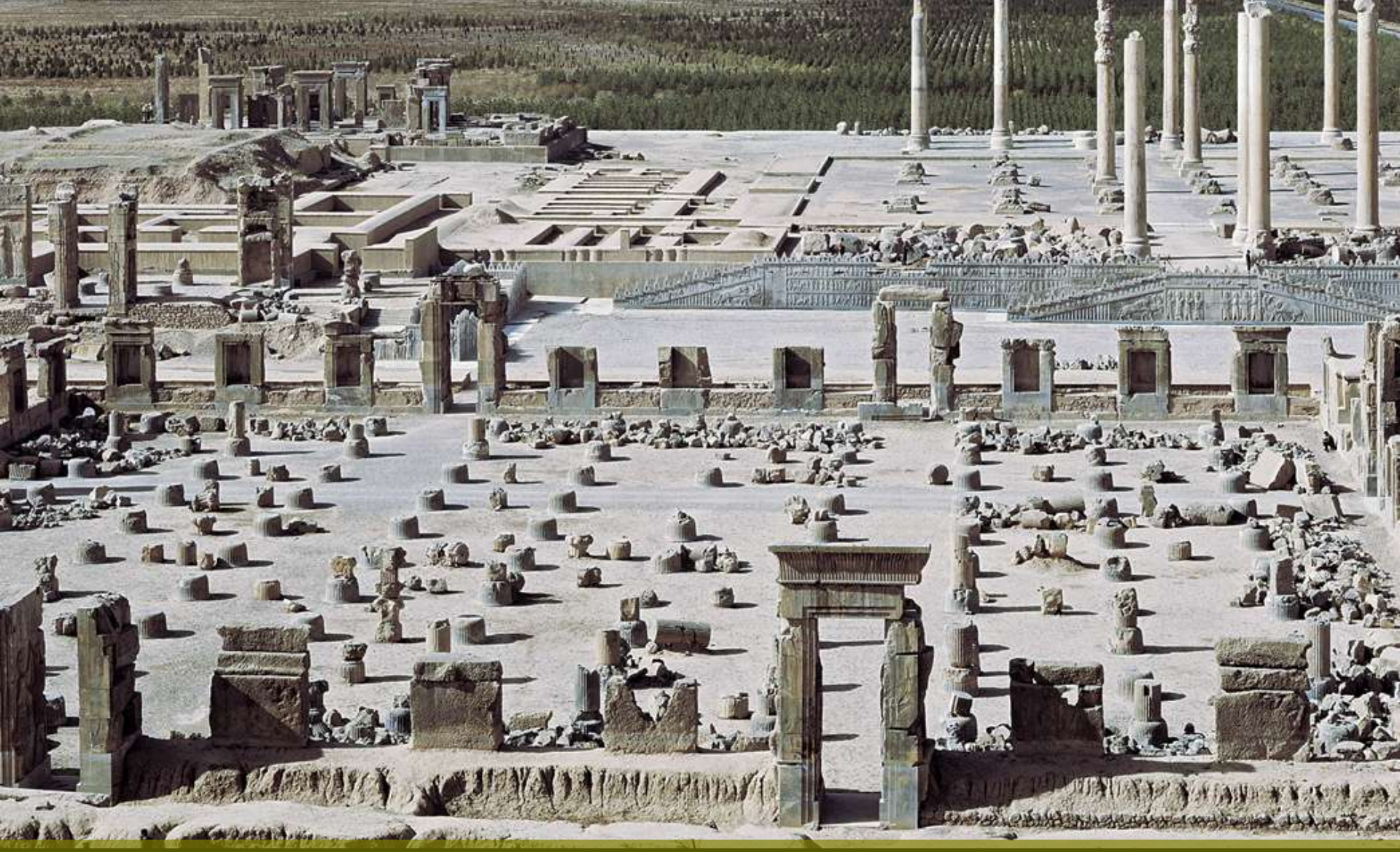
old course of the Euphrates

0 500 1000 m

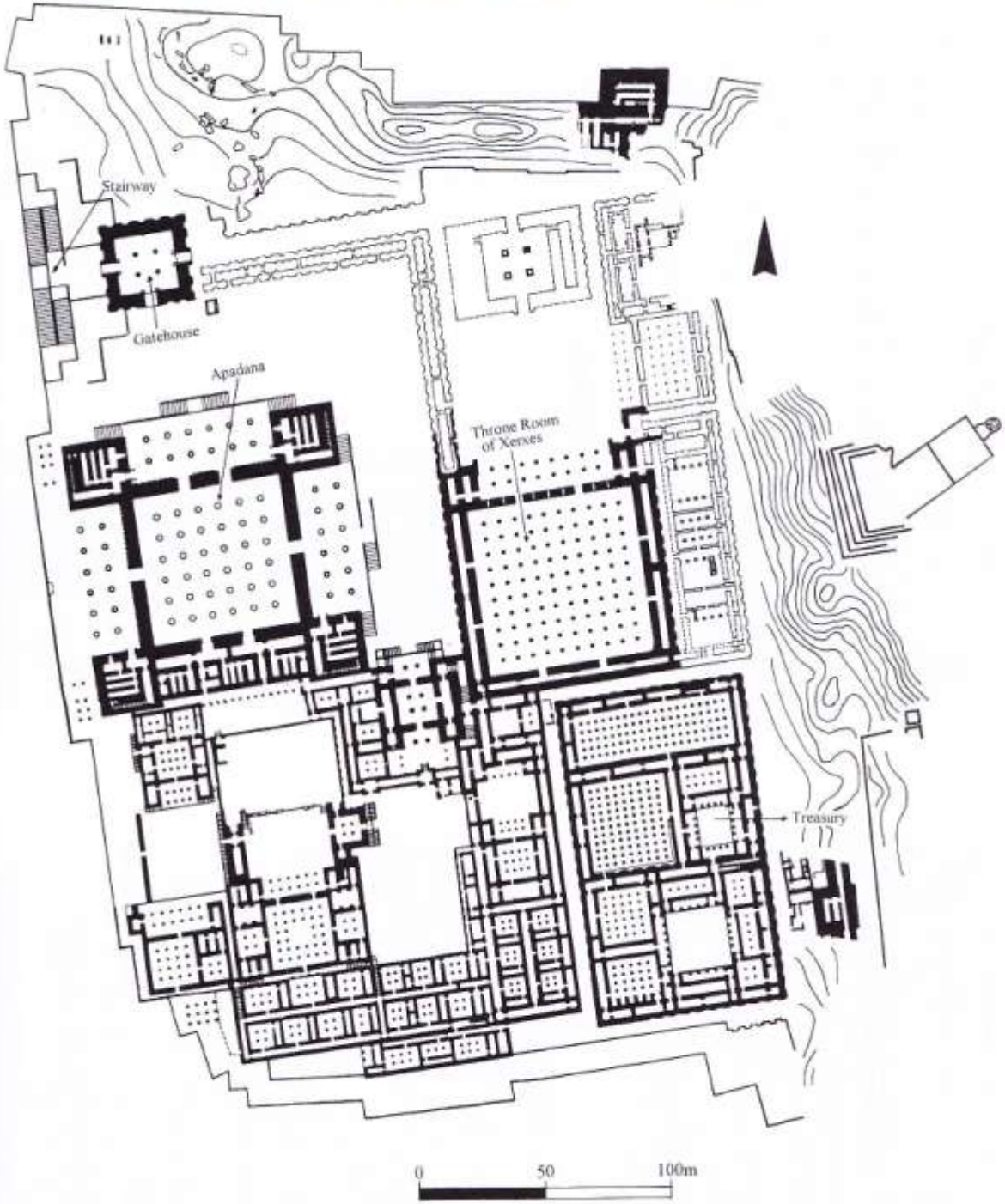
Greater Babylon showing position of military camp.

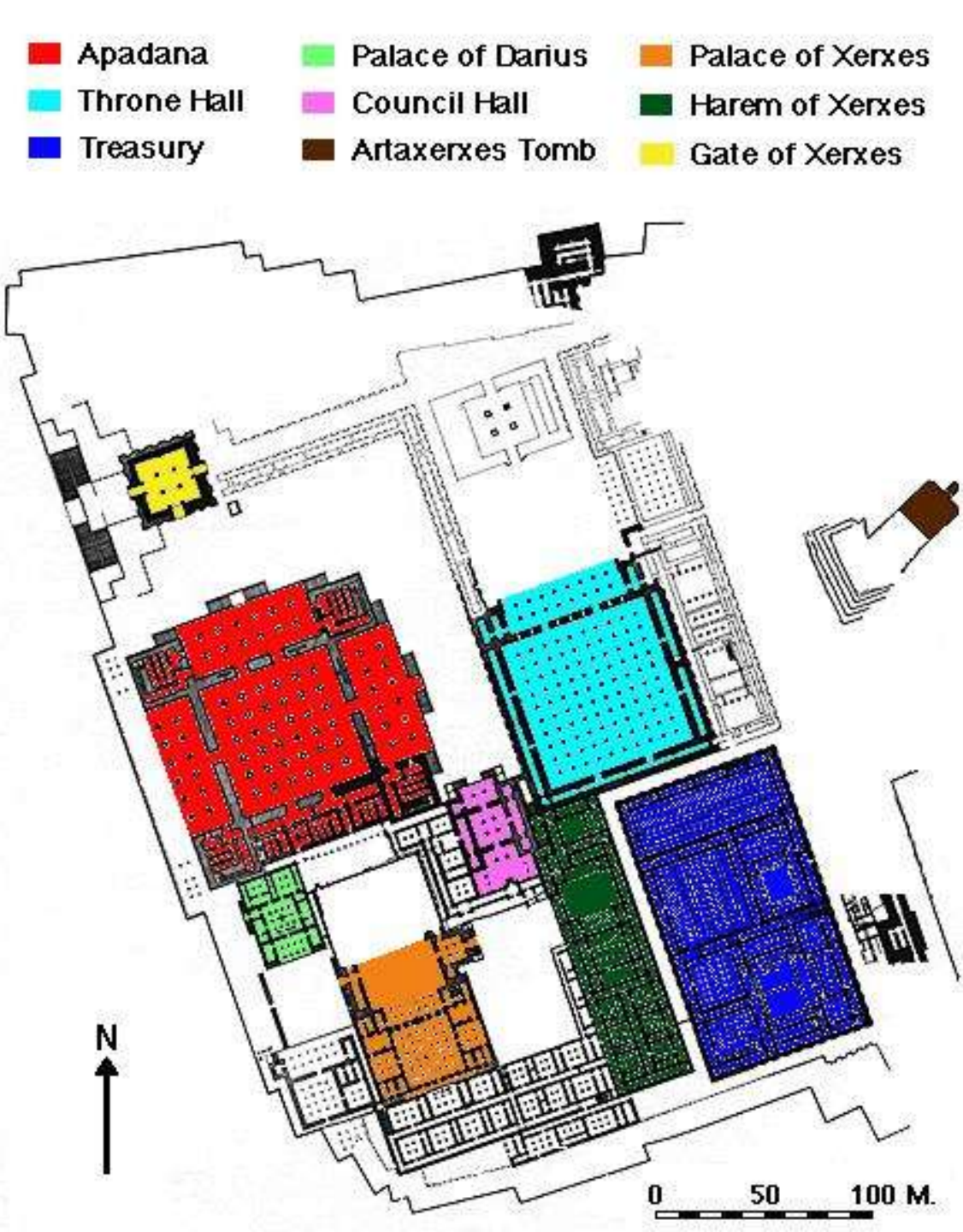


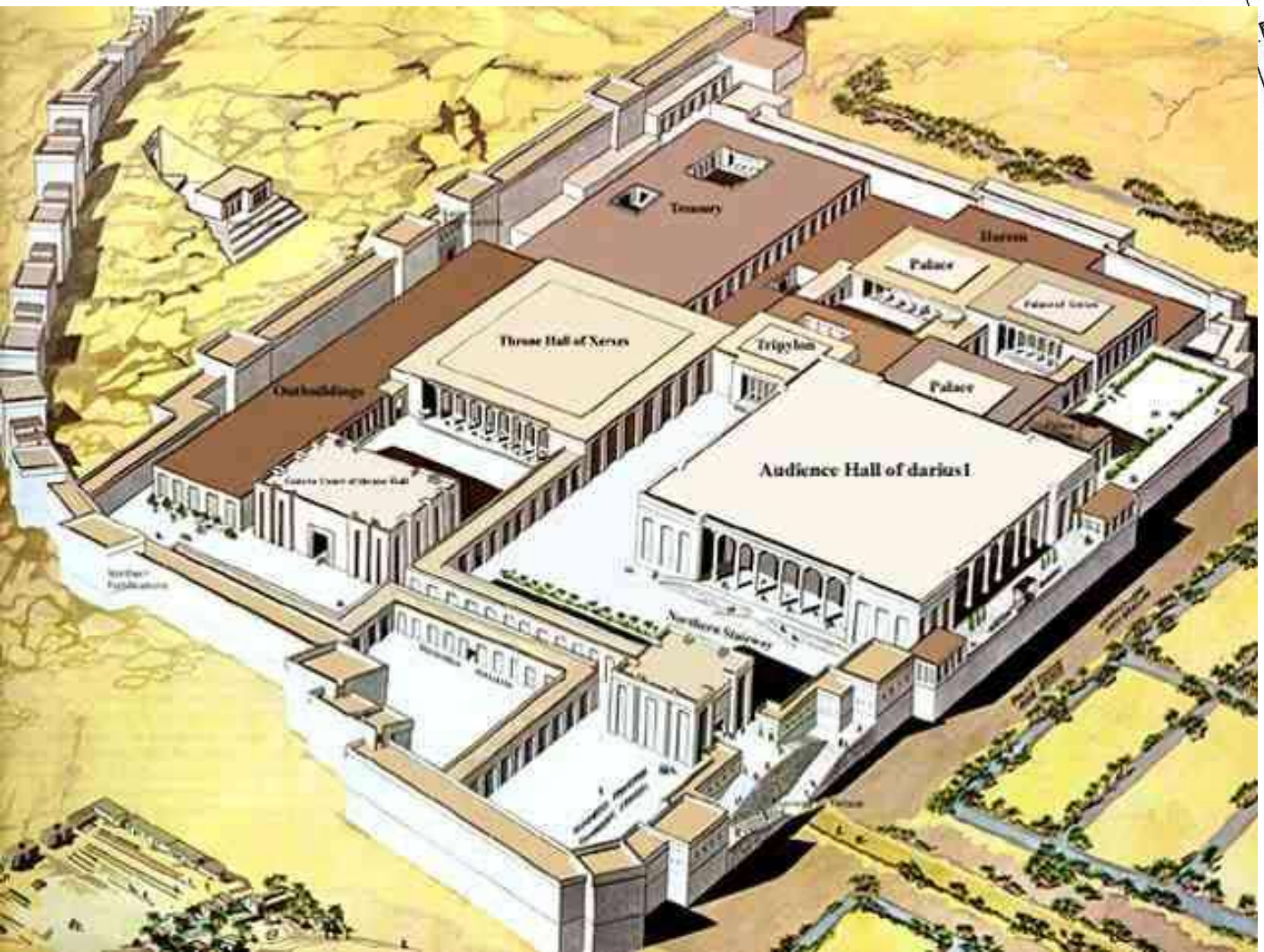
Persian Architecture

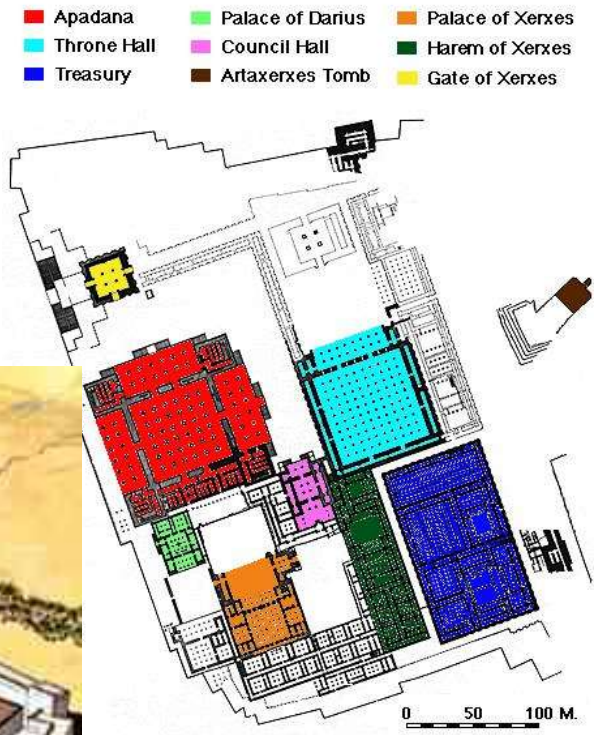


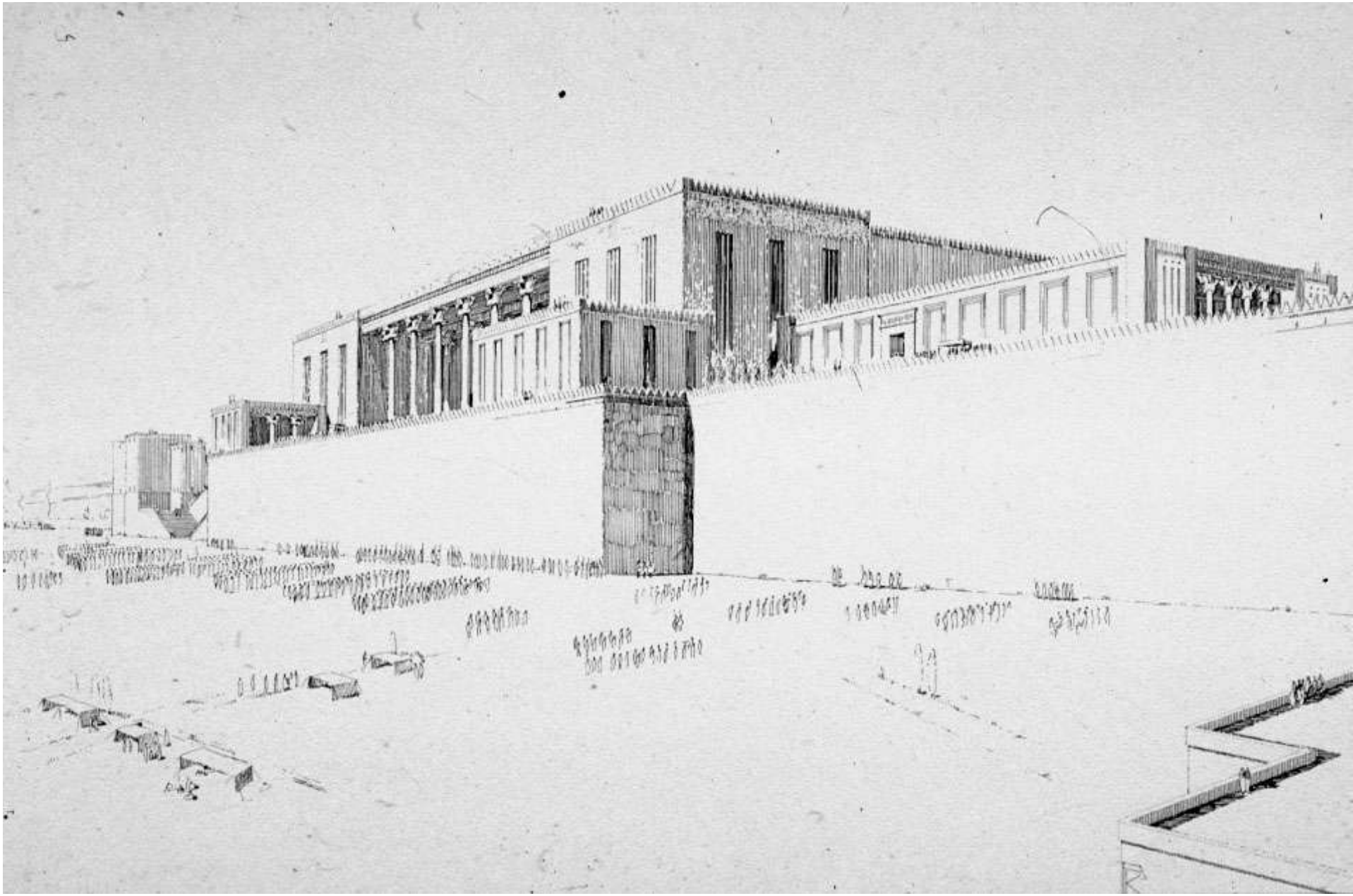
Persepolis, 518–c. 460 BCE

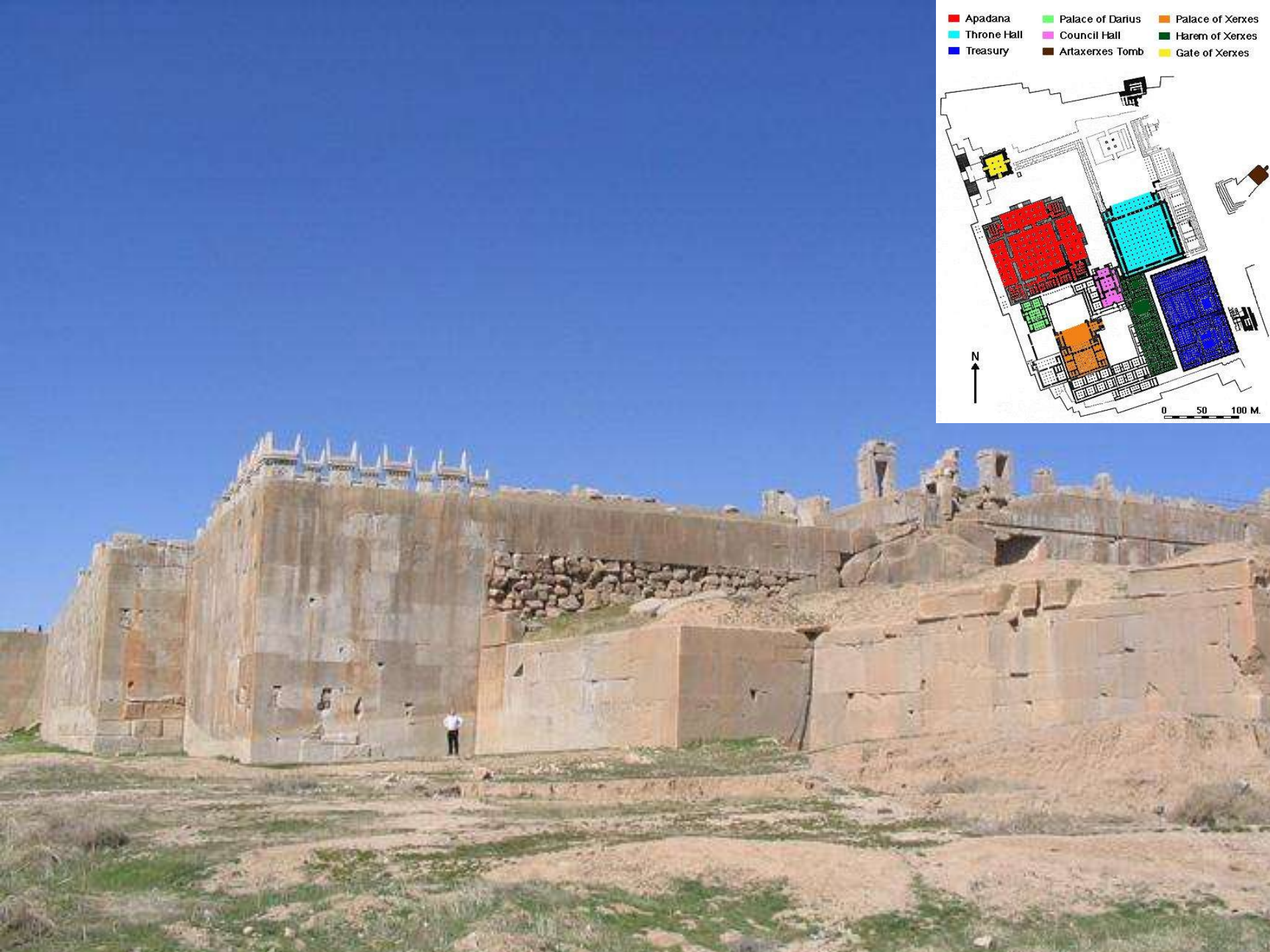

Stairway
Gatehouse
Apadana
Throne Room
of Xerxes
Treasury
0
50
100m


Apadana
Throne Hall
Treasury
Palace of Darius
Council Hall
Artaxerxes Tomb
Palace of Xerxes
Harem of Xerxes
Gate of Xerxes
N
0
50
100 M.


Treasury
Harem
Palace
Throne Hall of Xerxes
Tripylon
Palace
Outbuildings
Audience Hall of darius1
Northern Stairway


Apadana
Throne Hall
Treasury
Palace of Darius
Council Hall
Artaxerxes Tomb
Palace of Xerxes
Harem of Xerxes
Gate of Xerxes
0 50 100 M.

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Throne Hall
Treasury
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Council Hall
Artaxerxes Tomb
Palace of Xerxes
Harem of Xerxes
Gate of Xerxes
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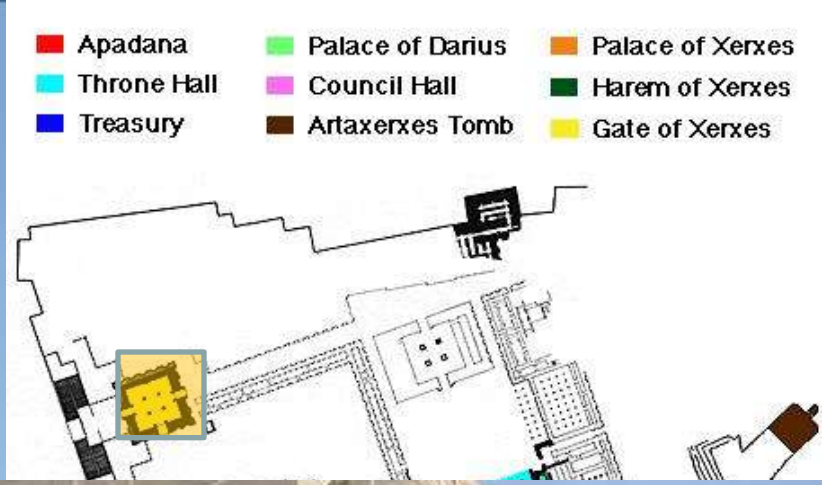
0 50 100 M.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Throne Hall
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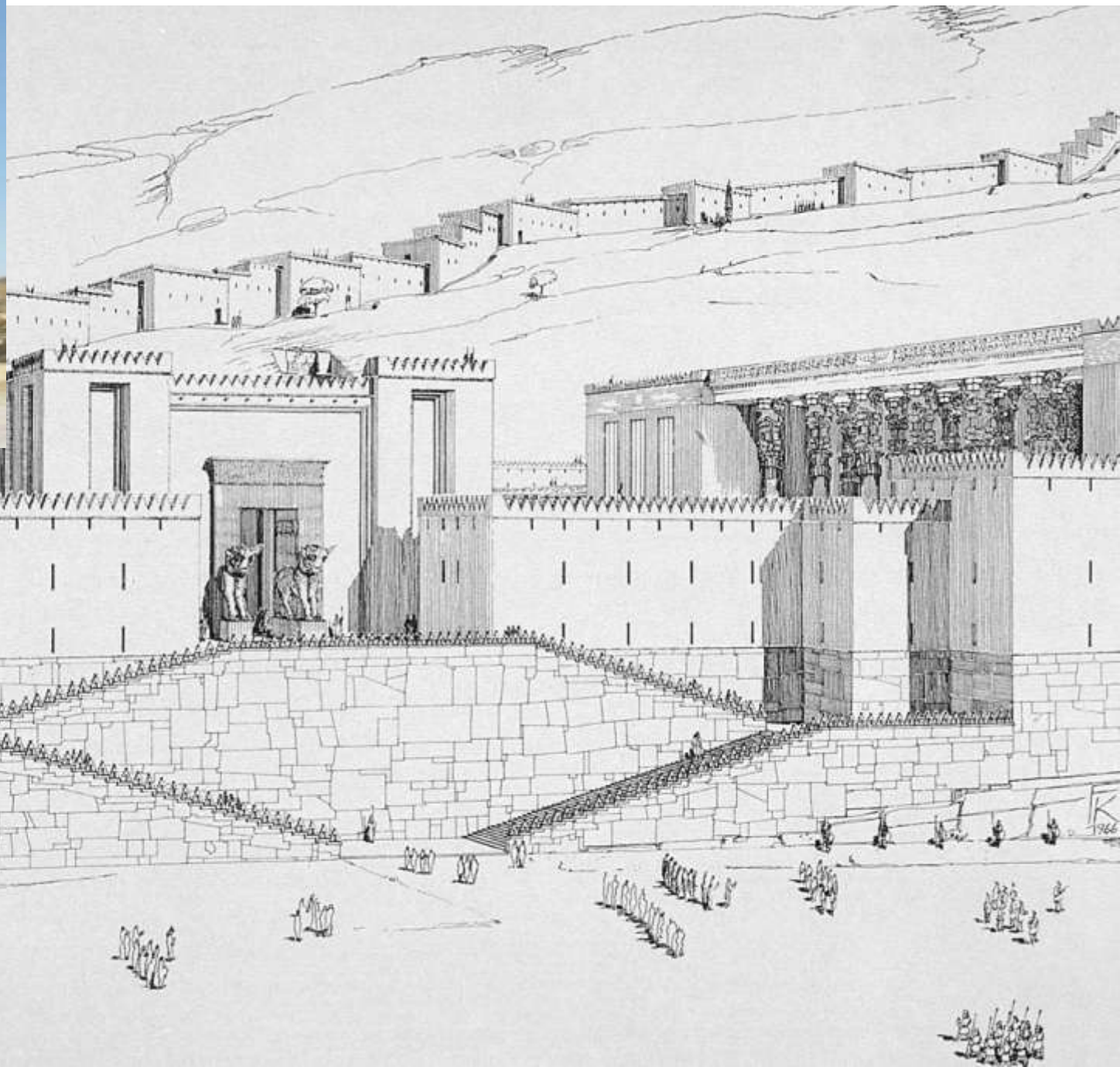
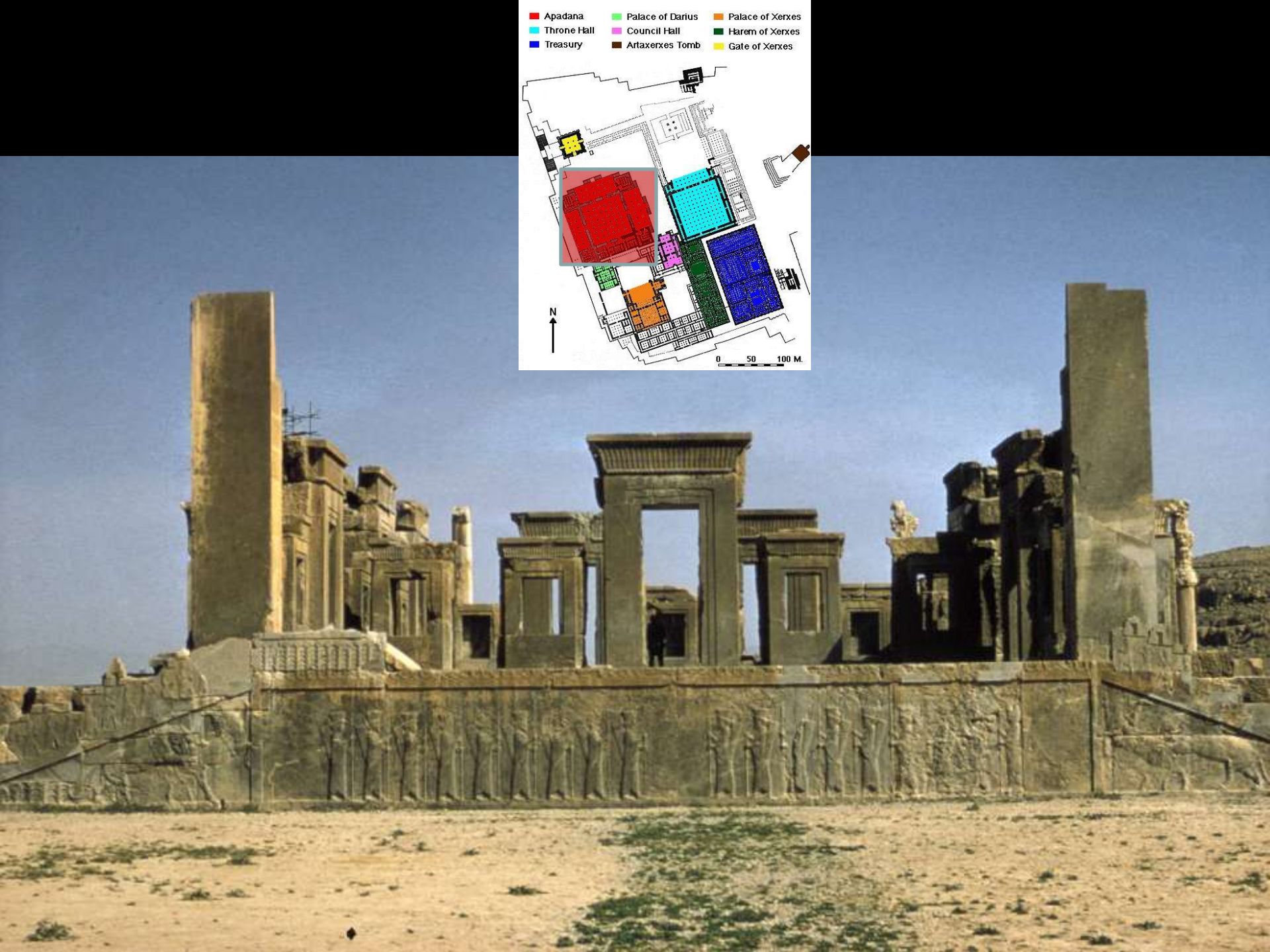
Palace of Darius
Council Hall
Artaxerxes Tomb
Palace of Xerxes
Harem of Xerxes
Gate of Xerxes

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Throne Hall
Treasury
Palace of Darius
Council Hall
Artaxerxes Tomb
Palace of Xerxes
Harem of Xerxes
Gate of Xerxes
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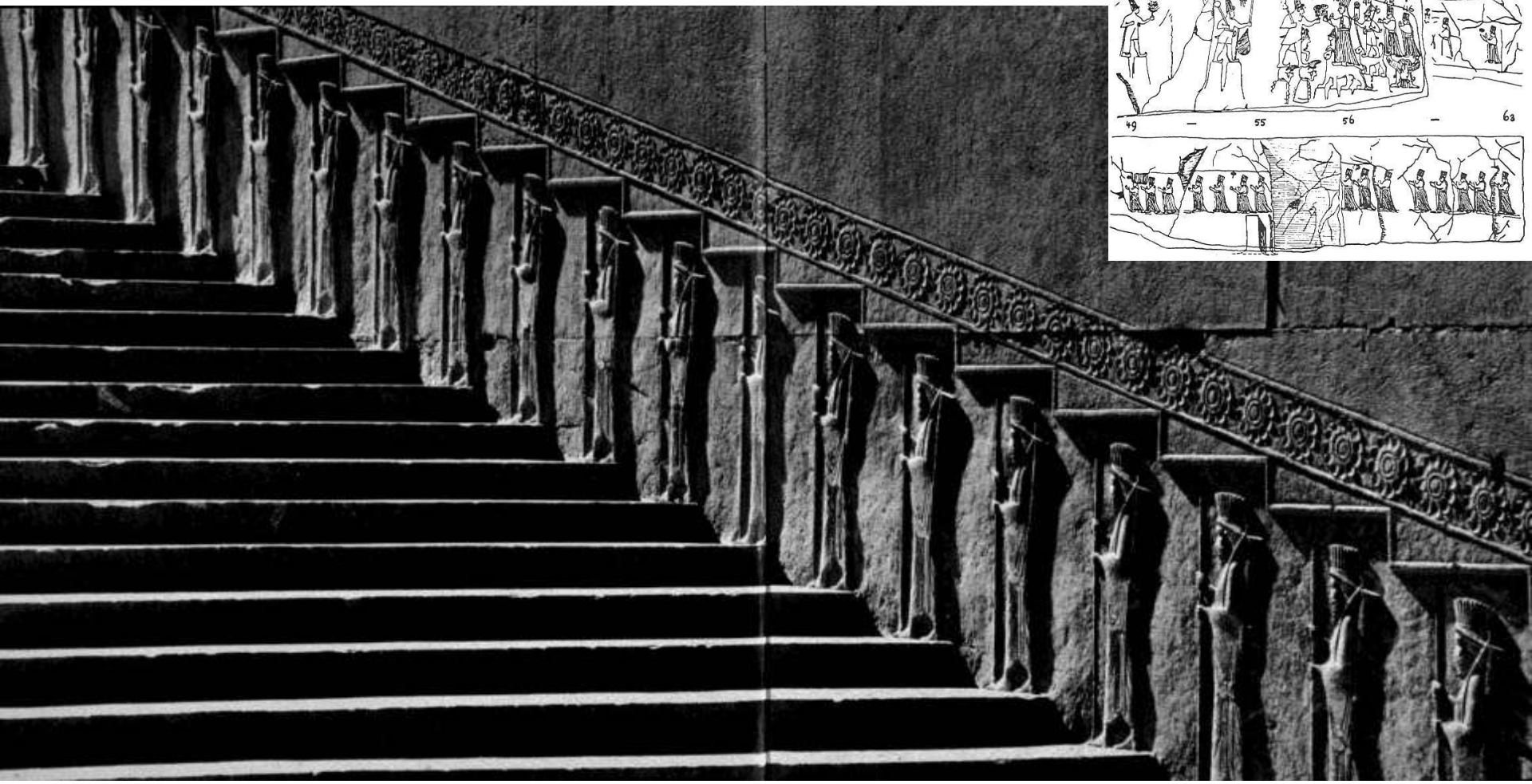

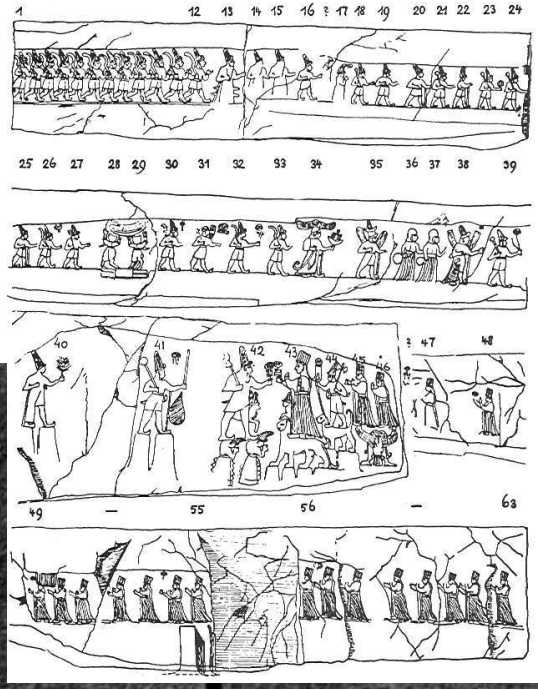
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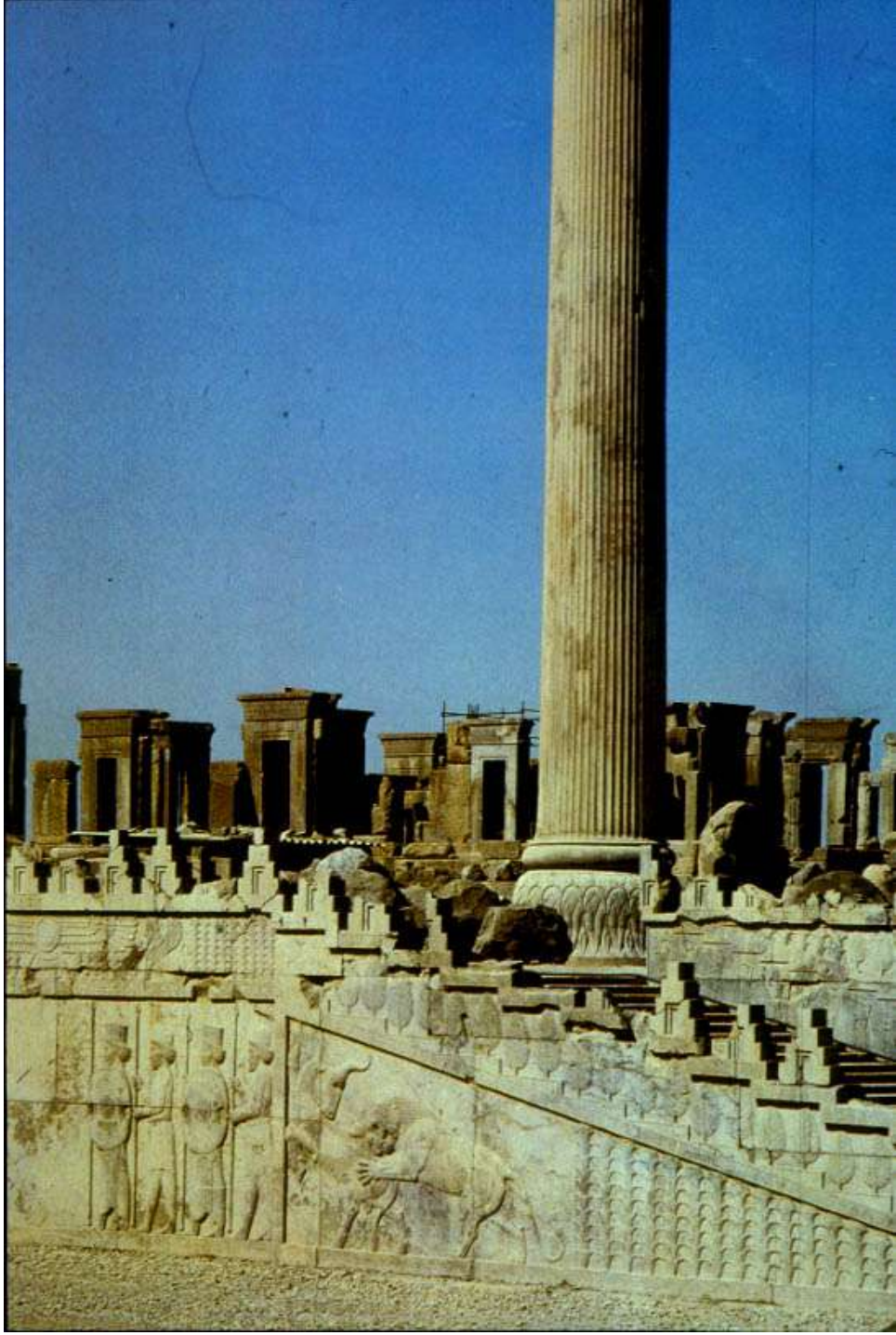
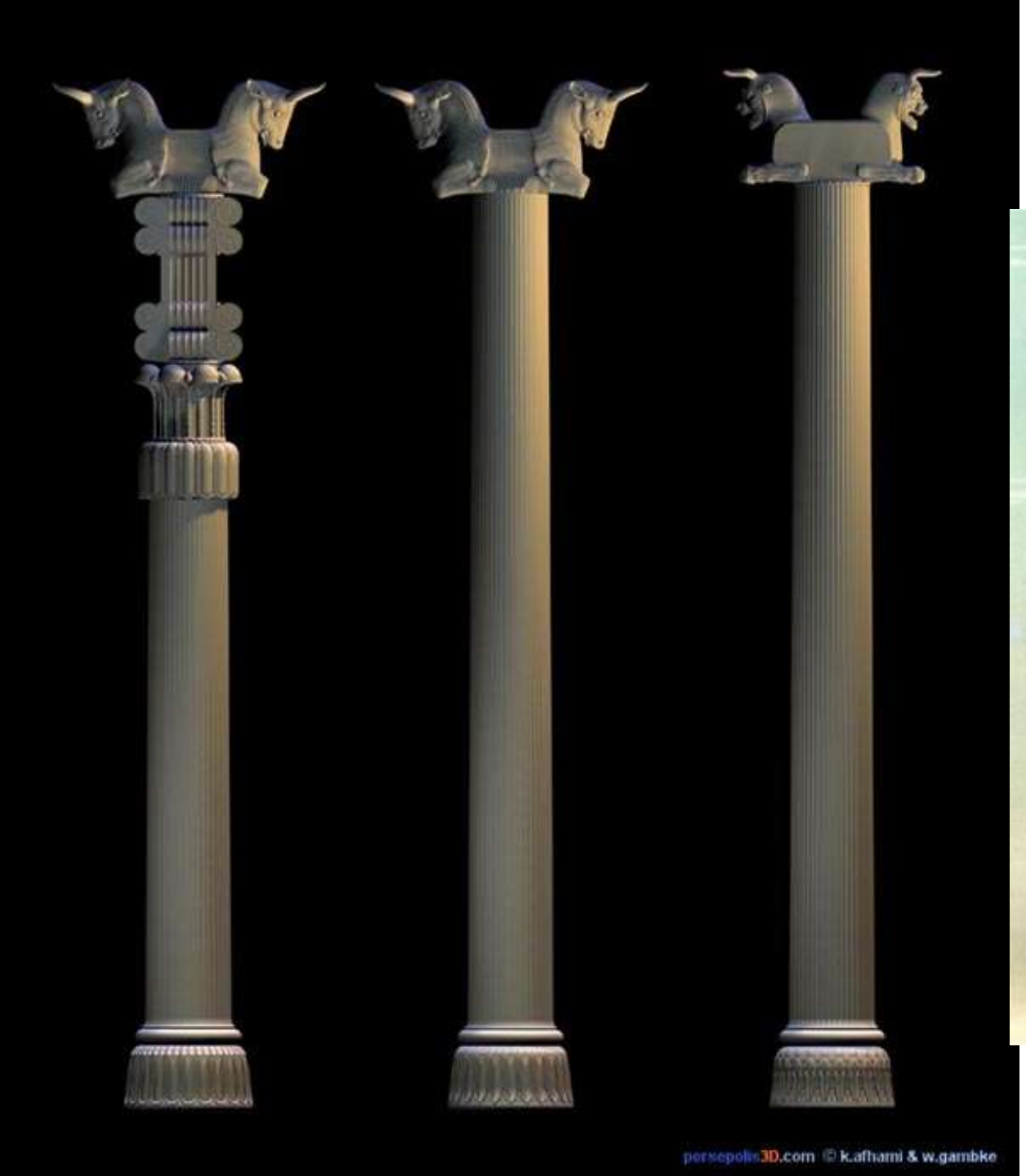
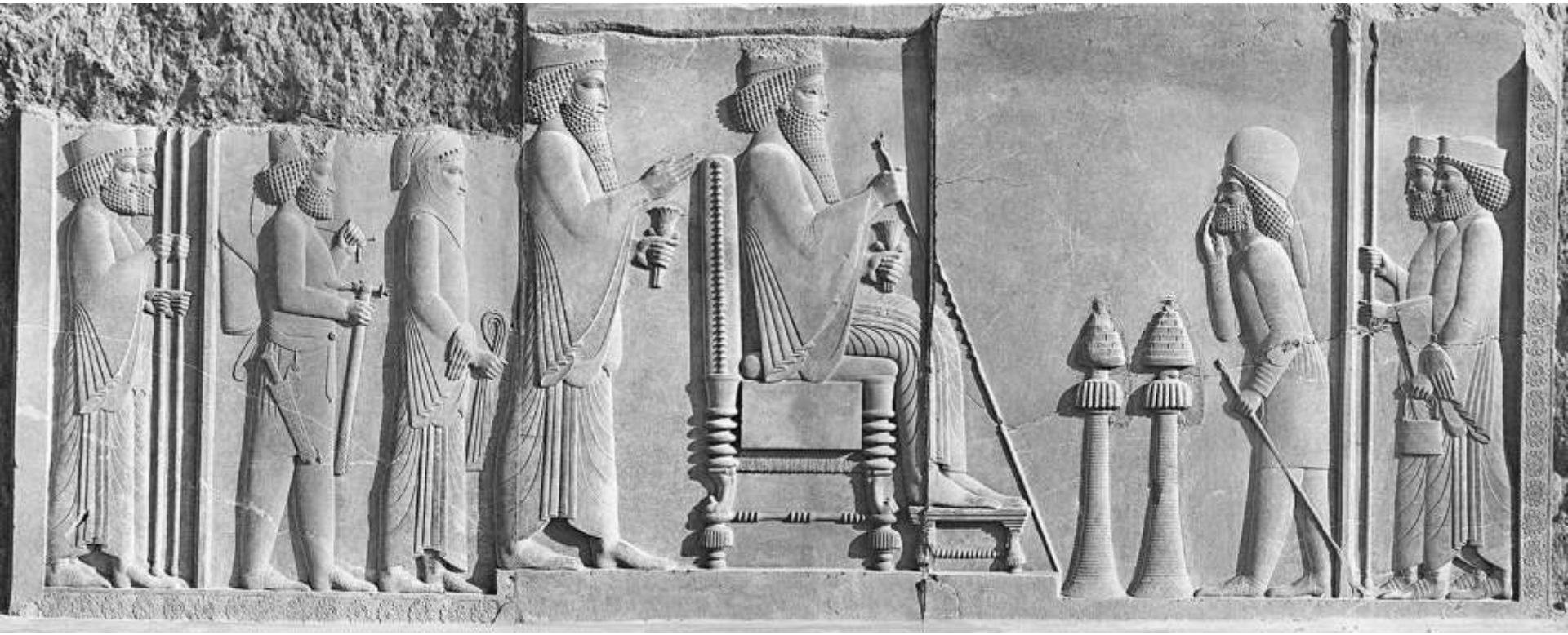
Apadana
Throne Hall
Treasury
Palace of Darius
Council Hall
Artaxerxes Tomb
Palace of Xerxes
Harem of Xerxes
Gate of Xerxes
N
0 50 100 M.



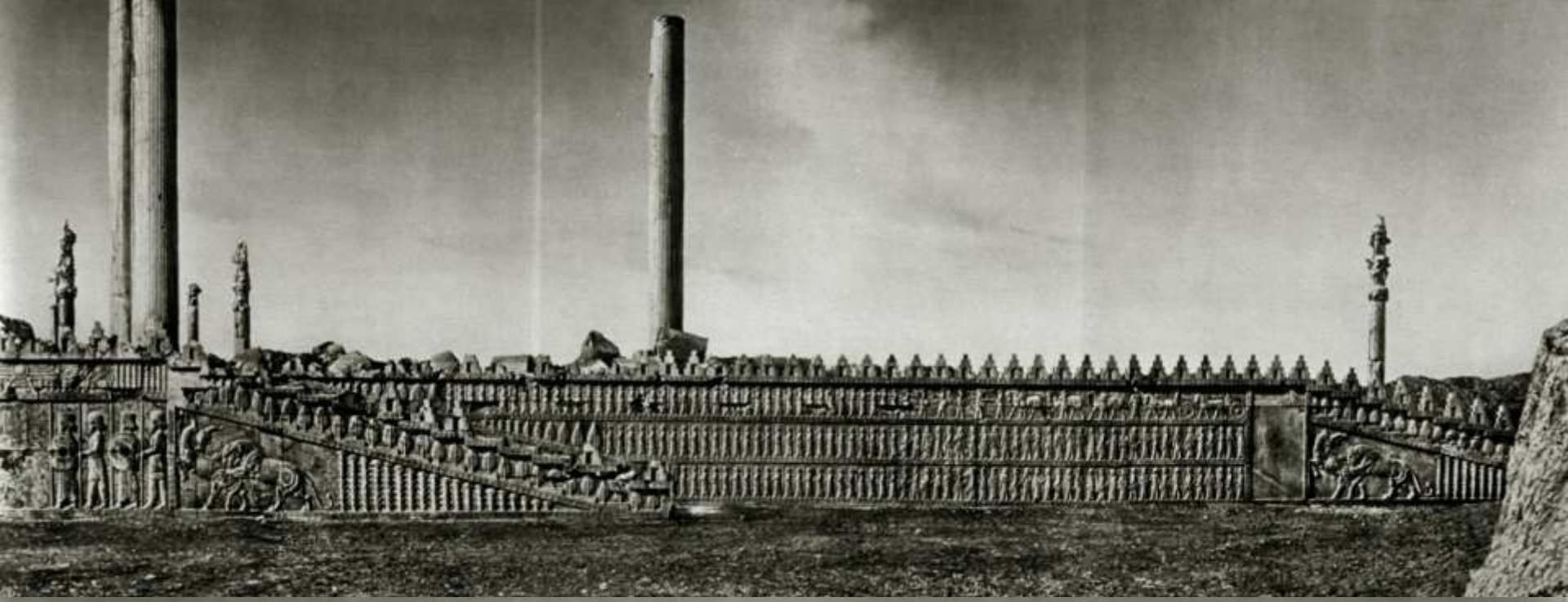

persepolis3D.com © k.afhami & w.gambke

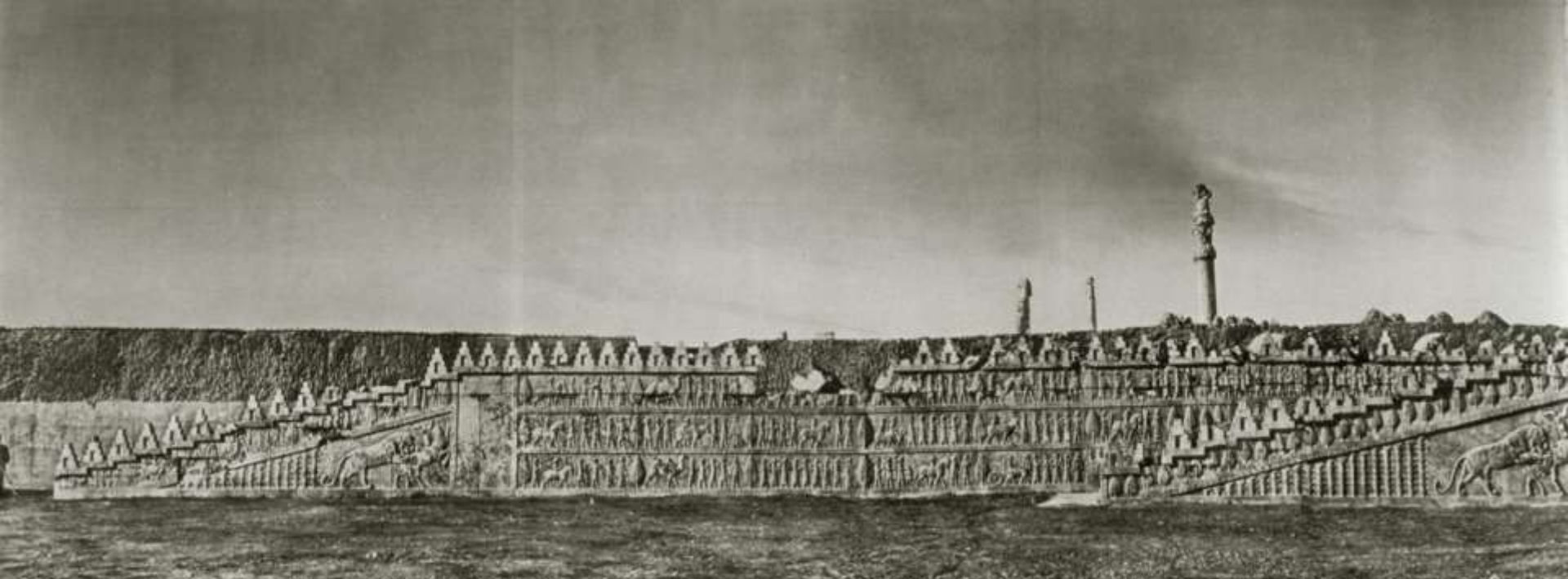
Apadana (audience hall) of Darius and Xerxes, 518–460 BCE, Ceremonial Complex

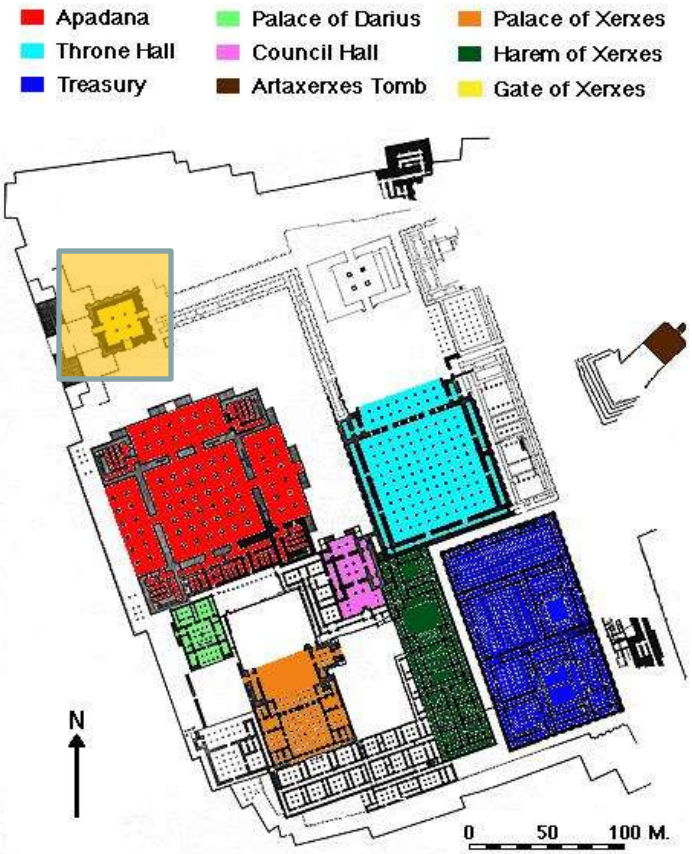
Processional frieze (detail) on the terrace of the royal audience hall (apadana), Persepolis, Iran, ca. 521–465 BCE.



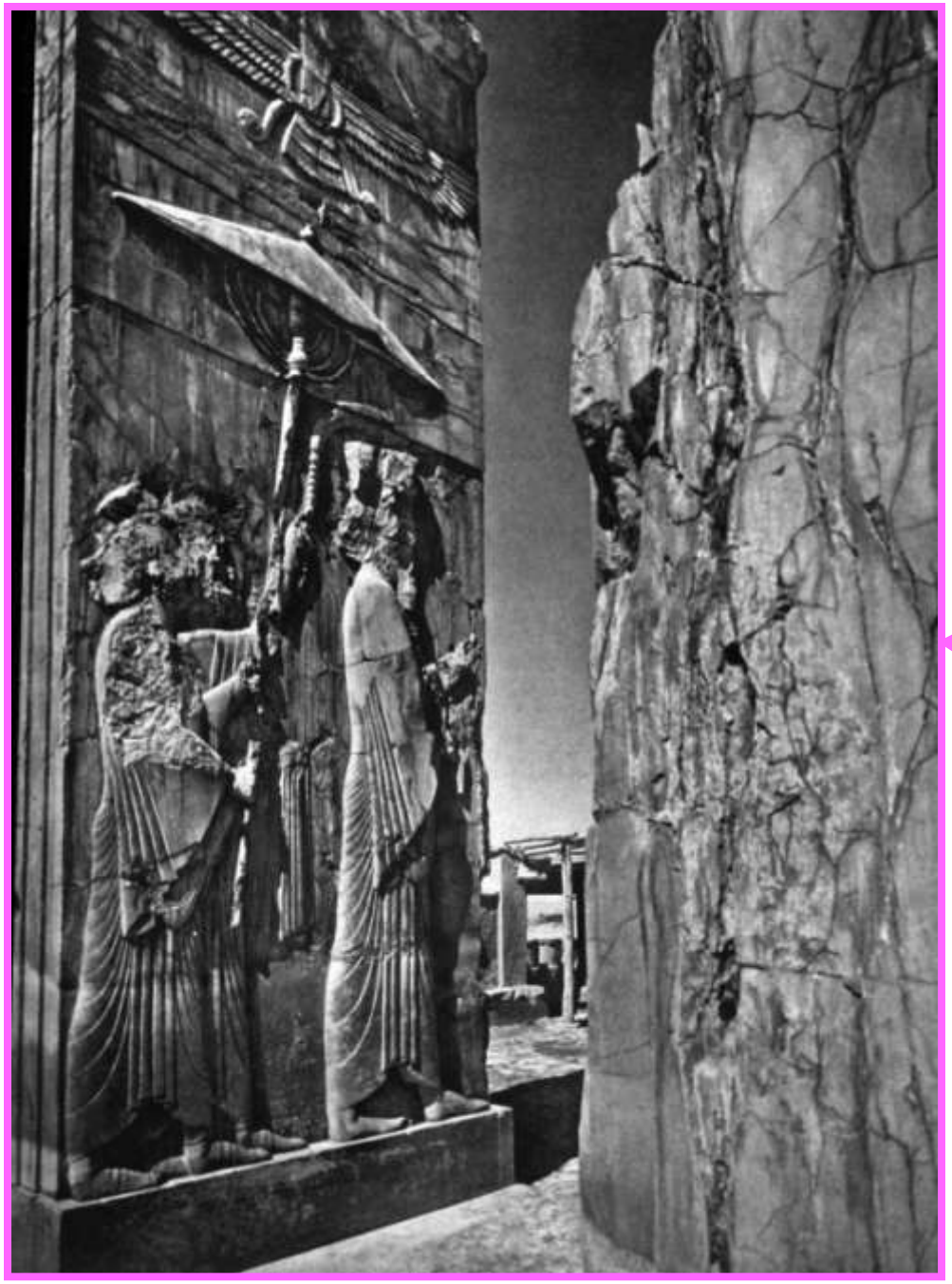
Darius and Xerxes Receiving Tribute, limestone, h. 8'4" (2.54 m)
Detail of a relief from the ceremonial complex, Persepolis, Iran, 491–486 BCE

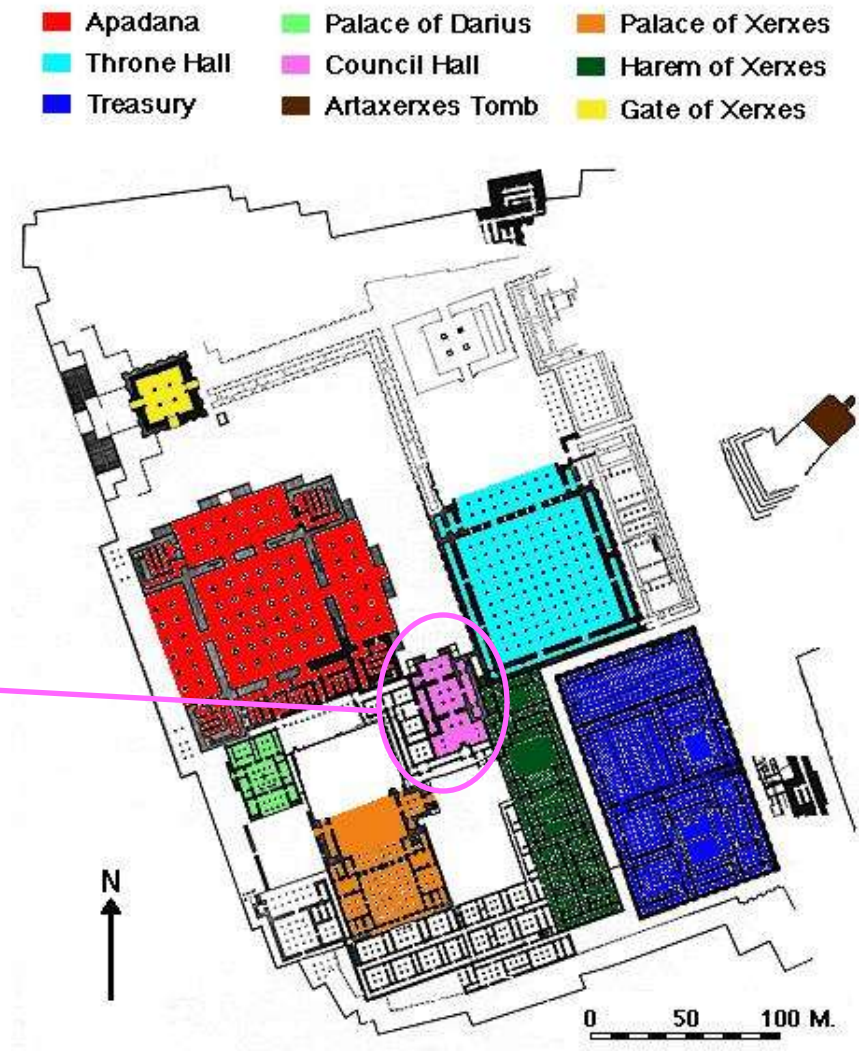





Apadana
Throne Hall
Treasury
Palace of Darius
Council Hall
Artaxerxes Tomb
Palace of Xerxes
Harem of Xerxes
Gate of Xerxes
N
0
50
100 M.

Yauna (Greek)
Thracian (Bulgaria)
Cappadocian (Turkey)
Armenian
Elamite
Syrians
Parthian
Lybian
Medes
Nubian
Babylonians
Arab
Indian
Arian
TURKEY
IRAQ
IRAN
EGYPT
SAUDI
ARABIA
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
UZBEKISTAN
KYRGYZSTAN
TAJIKISTAN
Arabian Sea

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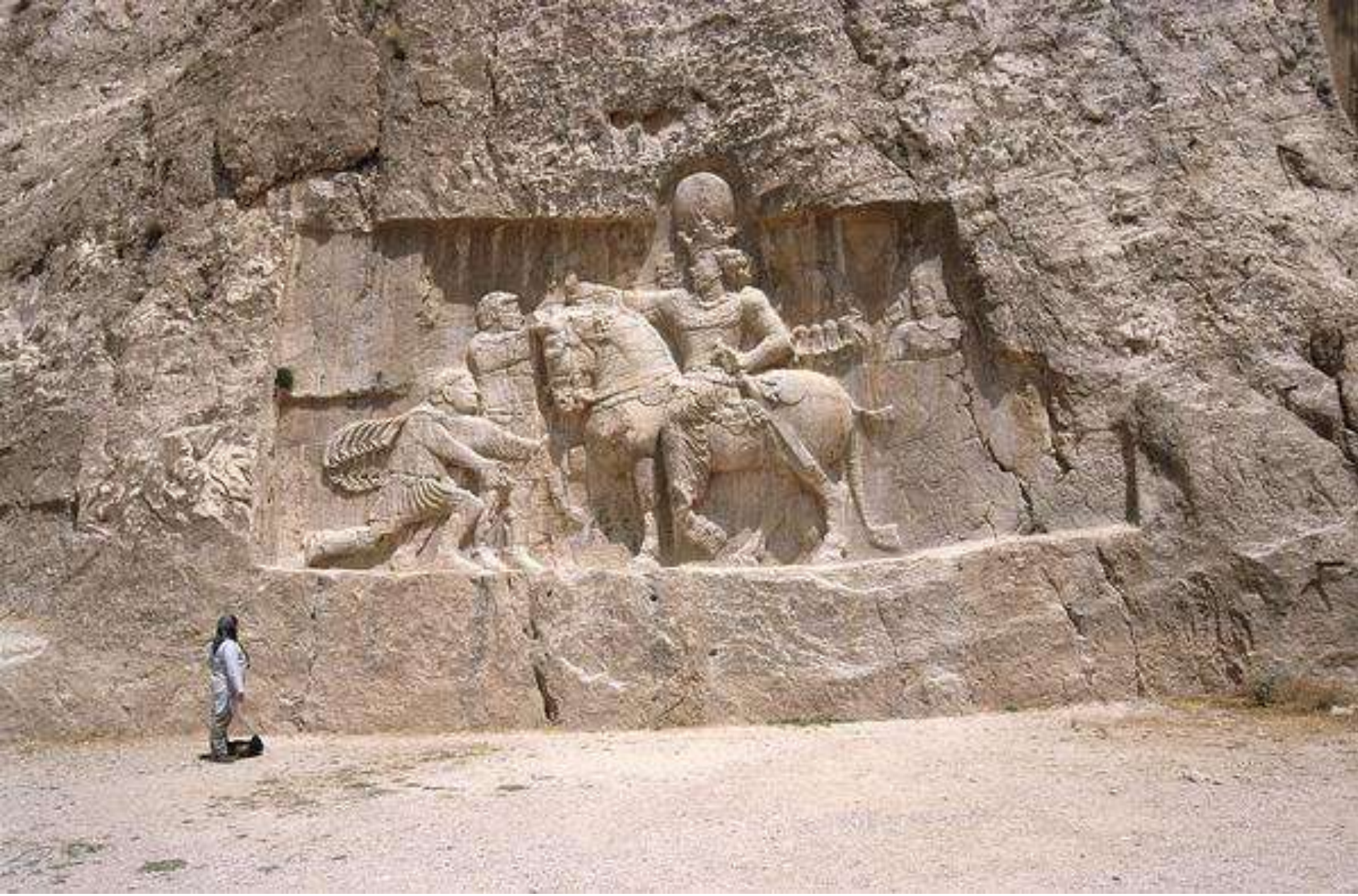
Harem of Xerxes
Gate of Xerxes
N
0
50
100 M.

Royal tombs, NW of Persepolis



Triumph of Shapur I over Valerian, Bishapur, Iran, ca. 260 CE

Sassanian architecture: Palace of Shapur I, Ctesiphon, Iraq, ca. 250 CE