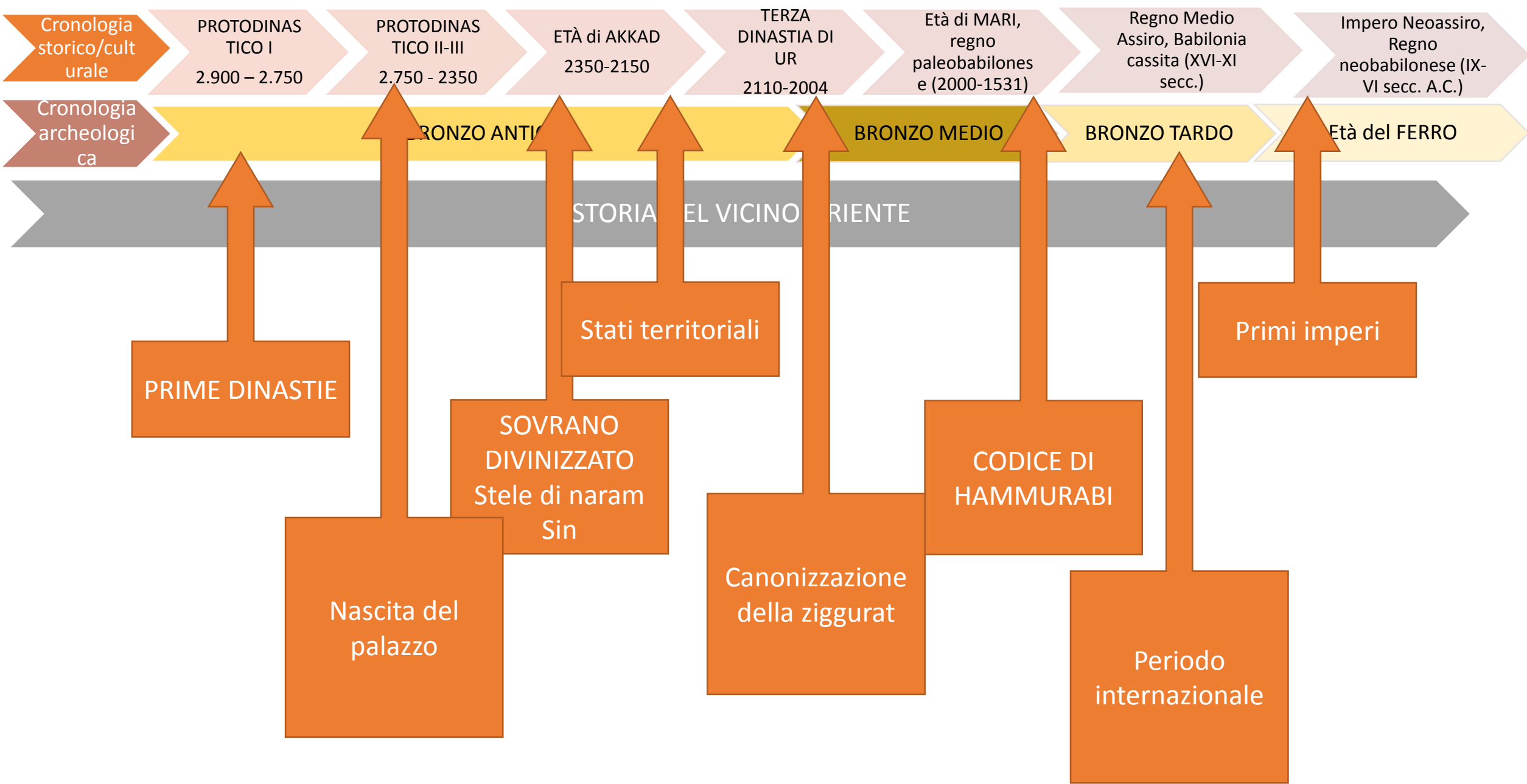
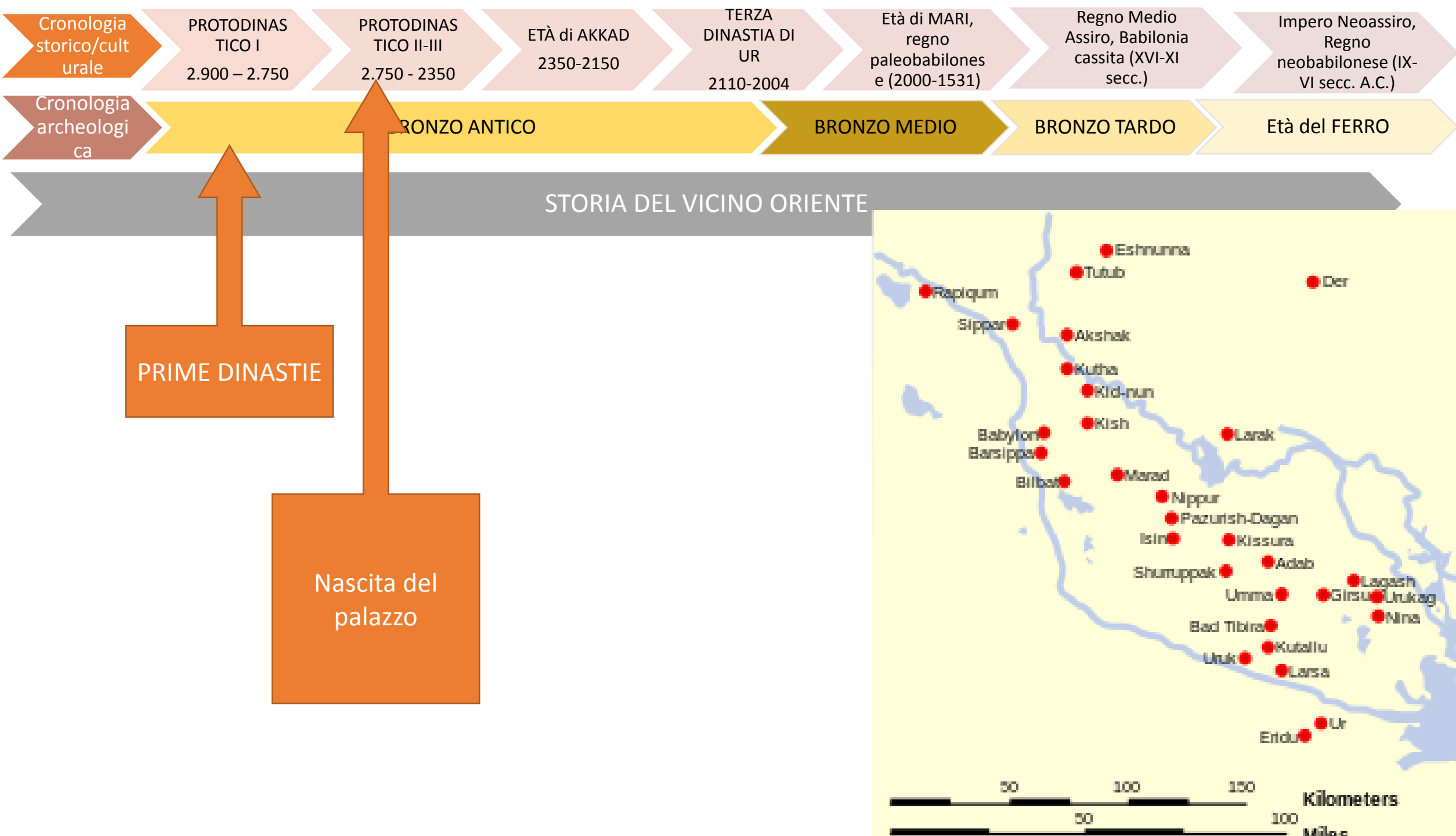


La Mesopotamia 02

La fase storica





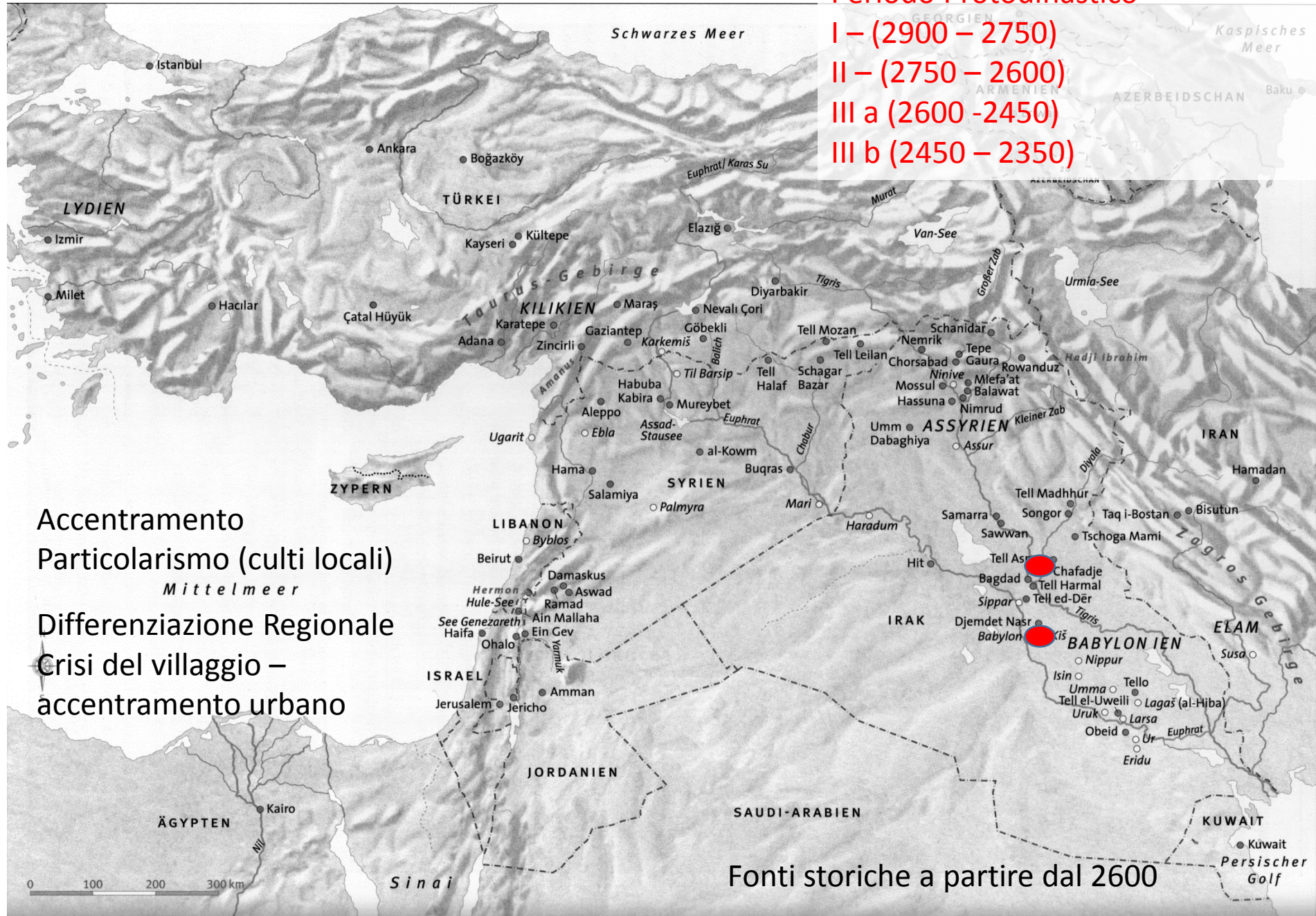
Periodo Protodinastico

I – (2900 – 2750)

II – (2750 – 2600)

III a (2600 -2450)

III b (2450 – 2350)



Accentramento

Particolarismo (culti locali)

Mittelmeer

Differenziazione Regionale

Crisi del villaggio –
accentramento urbano

Fonti storiche a partire dal 2600

MAP OF KISH AND HARSAGKALAMMA

CULTIVATION
ANCIENT CANAL
MODERN CANAL





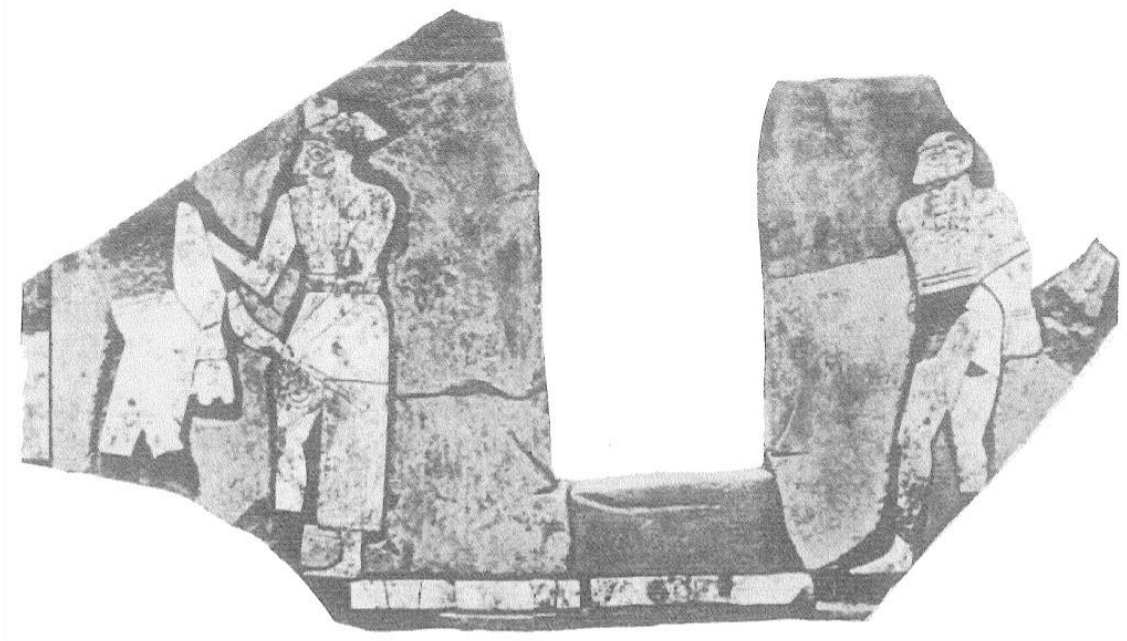
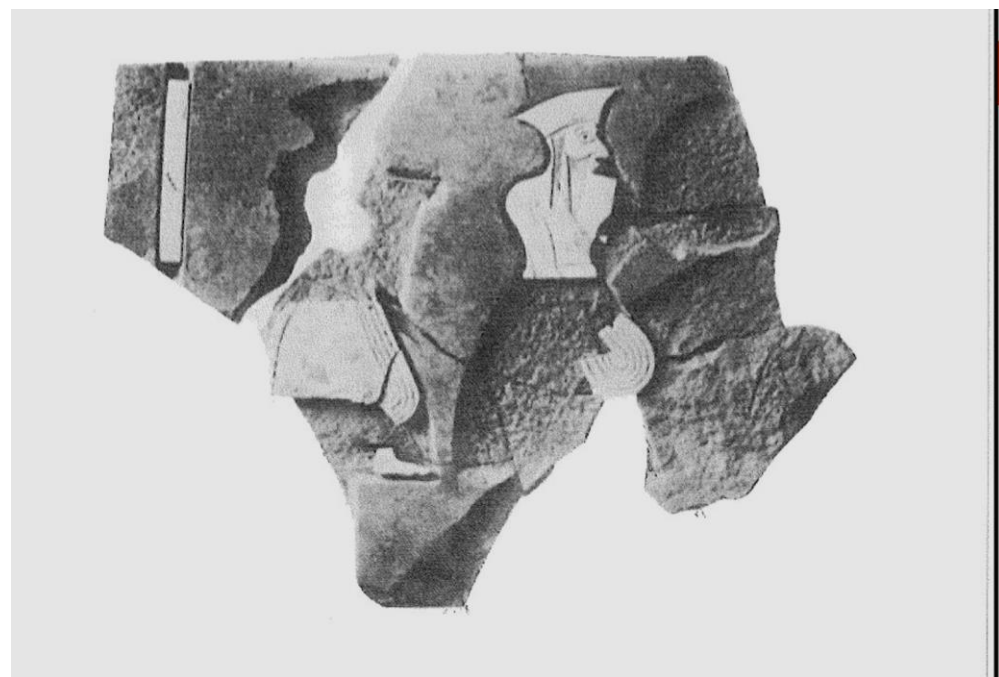
Kish, Palazzo A, (pianta secondo Mackay, 1929, tav. 21)

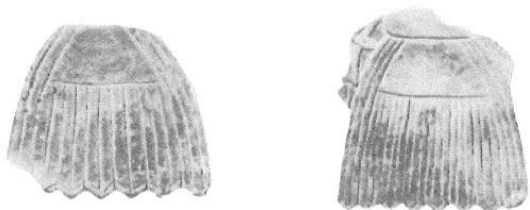
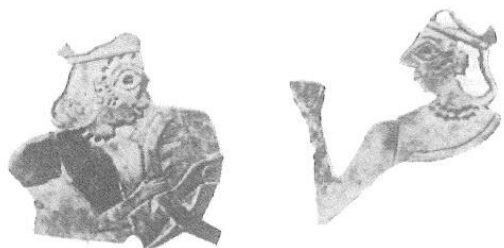


- Appartamenti reali
- Sala di rappresentanza
- Officine
- Magazzini
- Preparazione di cibo

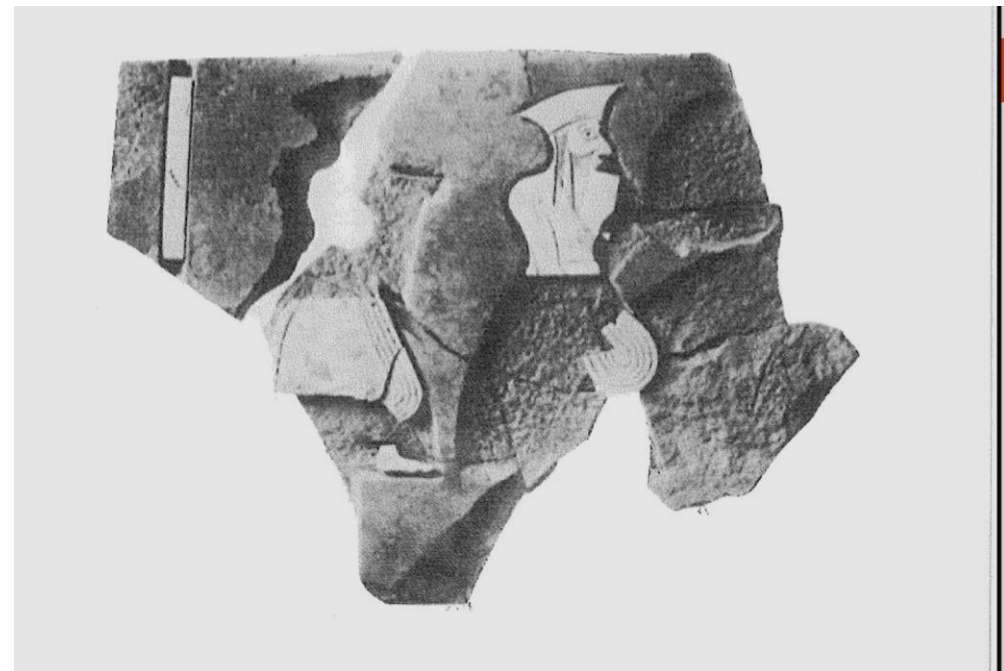


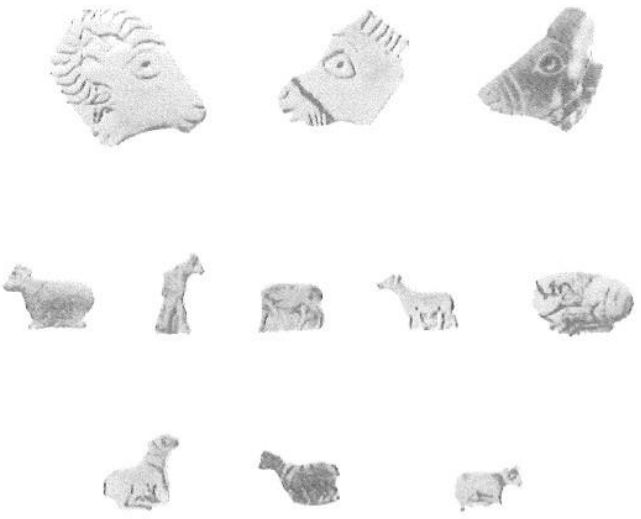
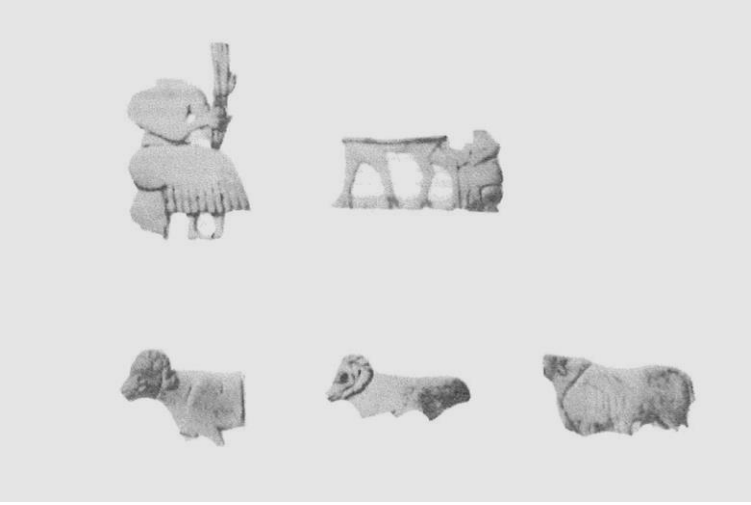
0 20 M



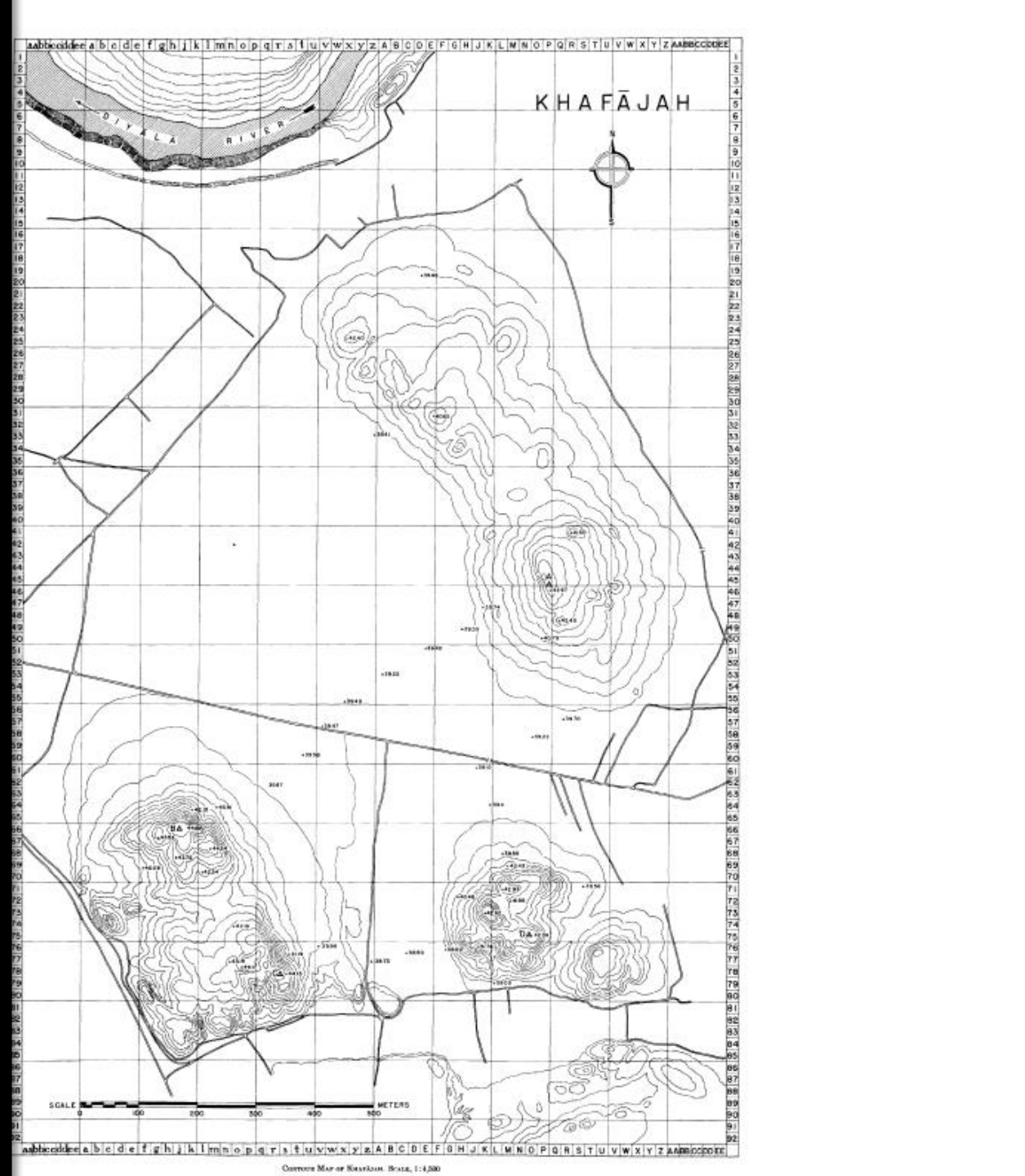
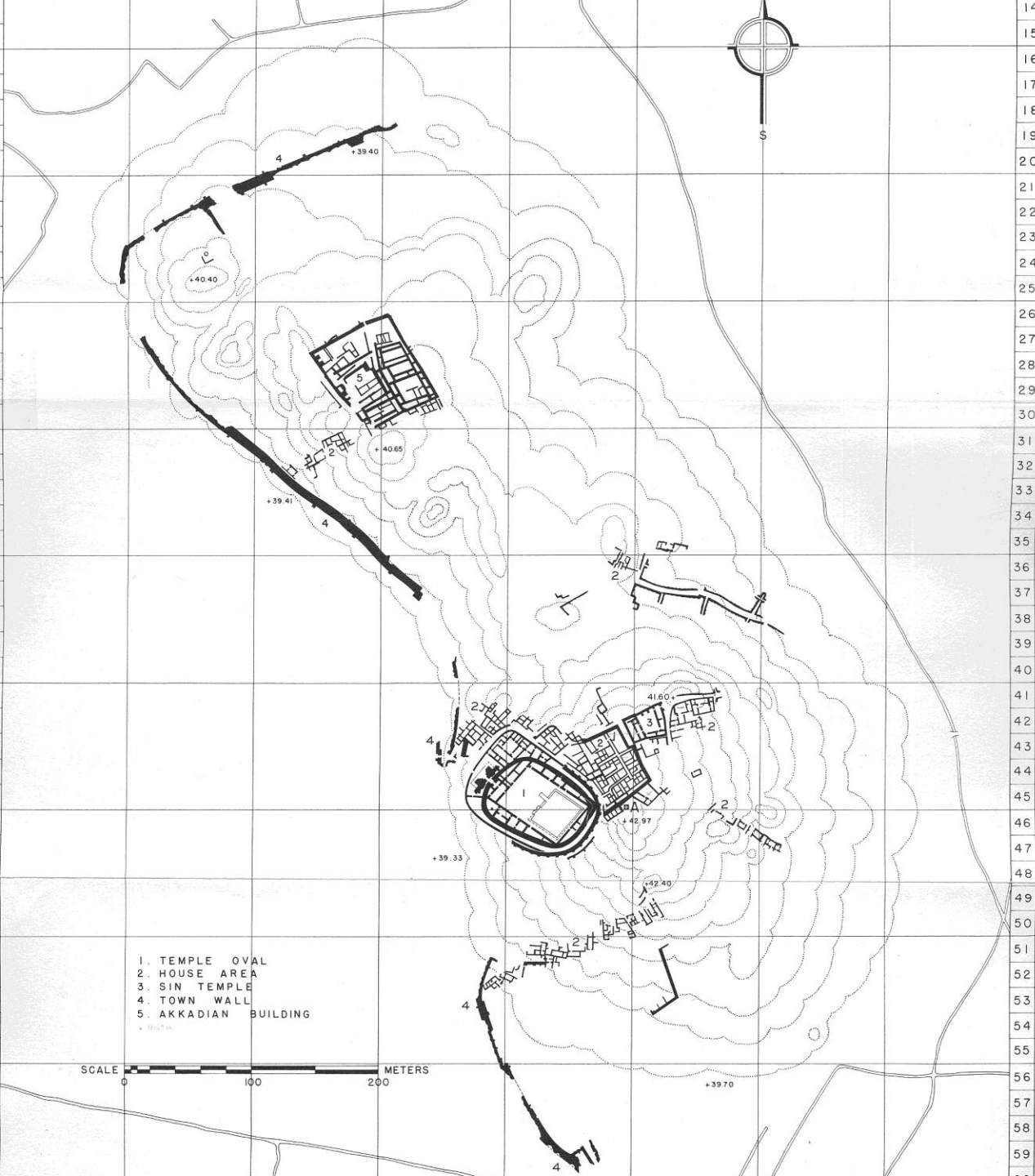


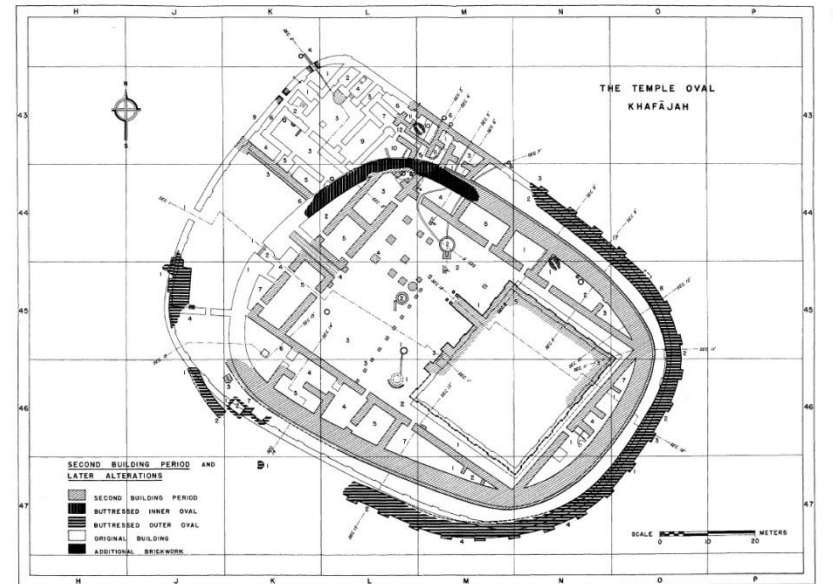
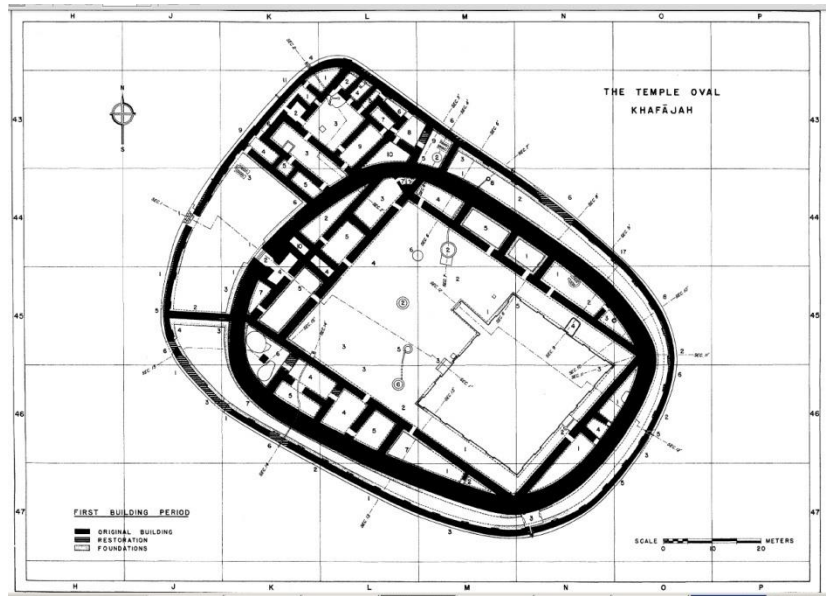
- Appartamenti reali
- Sala di rappresentanza
- Officine
- Magazzini
- Preparazione di cibo



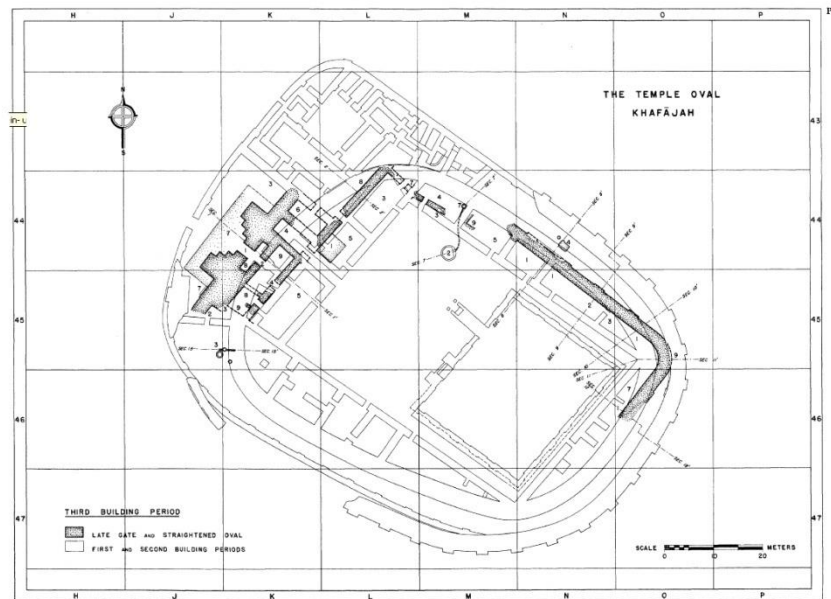


	Khafagia Sin	Nintu	Ovale	Tell Asmar Abu	Nippur Inanna	Architettura	Artigianato	Testi	Mari	Nord Assiria
Gemdet Nasr (3000-2900)	I II III IV	I II		santuario arcaico I	XIV XIII XII	Uruk Eanna III «Riemchen» «Palazzo» di Gemdet Nasr	Glittica: stile Gemdet Nasr Ceramica: ultime «bevelled rim bowls»	tavolette di Gemdet Nasr		Ninive 4 Gawra 8
Proto-Dinastico I (2900-2750)	V VI VII	III		II III IV	XI X IX	Inizio mattoni «piano- convessi»	Glittica: stile «broccato» Ceramica «scarlatta»		Ishtar E	Ninive 5 Gawra 7 Assur: Ishtar H
Proto-Dinastico II (2750-2600)	VIII	IV V	I	tempio quadrato I II III	VIII		Glittica: stile Fara Scultura «astratta»	testi arcaici di Ur Enmebaragesi	Ishtar D	Ninive 5 Gawra 7 Assur: Ishtar H
Proto-Dinastico III a (2600-2450)	IX VII	VI	II	santuario singolo I	VII VI	Palazzo di Eridu Palazzo A di Kish Ur: cimitero reale	Glittica: fase Imdugud -Sukuru Scultura «naturalistica» Glittica: fase Meskalamdug	Mesilim testi di Fara e di Abu Salabikh	Ishtar C Ishtar B	Ninive 5 Gawra 7 Assur: Ishtar G
Proto-Dinastico III b (2450-2350)	X	III		II III	V	Fine mattoni «piano-convessi» tempio ovale di Ubaid	Glittica: fase Mesannepadda -Lugalanda	testi di Lagash (da Ur-Nanshe a Lugalanda)	Ishtar A Palazzo «pre- sargonico»	Ninive 5 Gawra 7 Assur: Ishtar G
«Proto-imperiale» (2350-2300)				IV				Urukagina Lugalzaggesi		





Plan of the Temple Oval of the Second Building Period, with Later Alterations. Scale, 1:600



Plan of the Temple Oval of the Third Building Period. Scale, 1:600

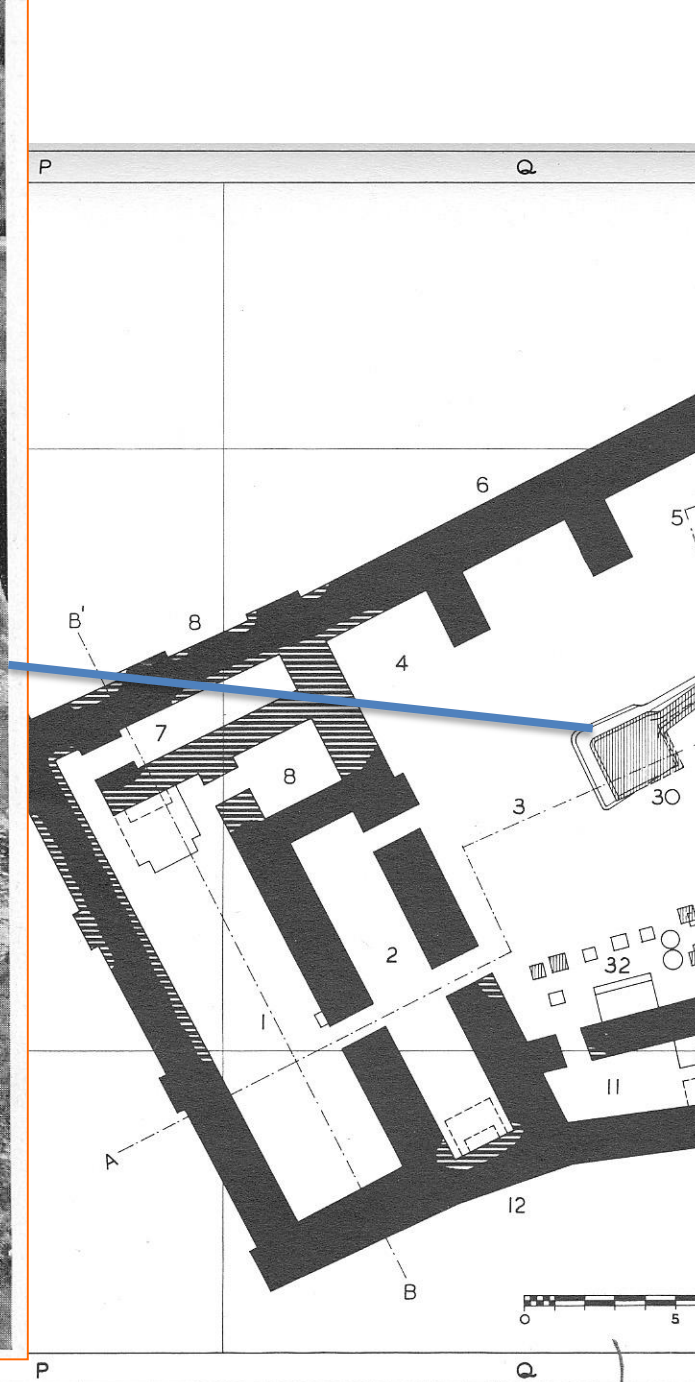


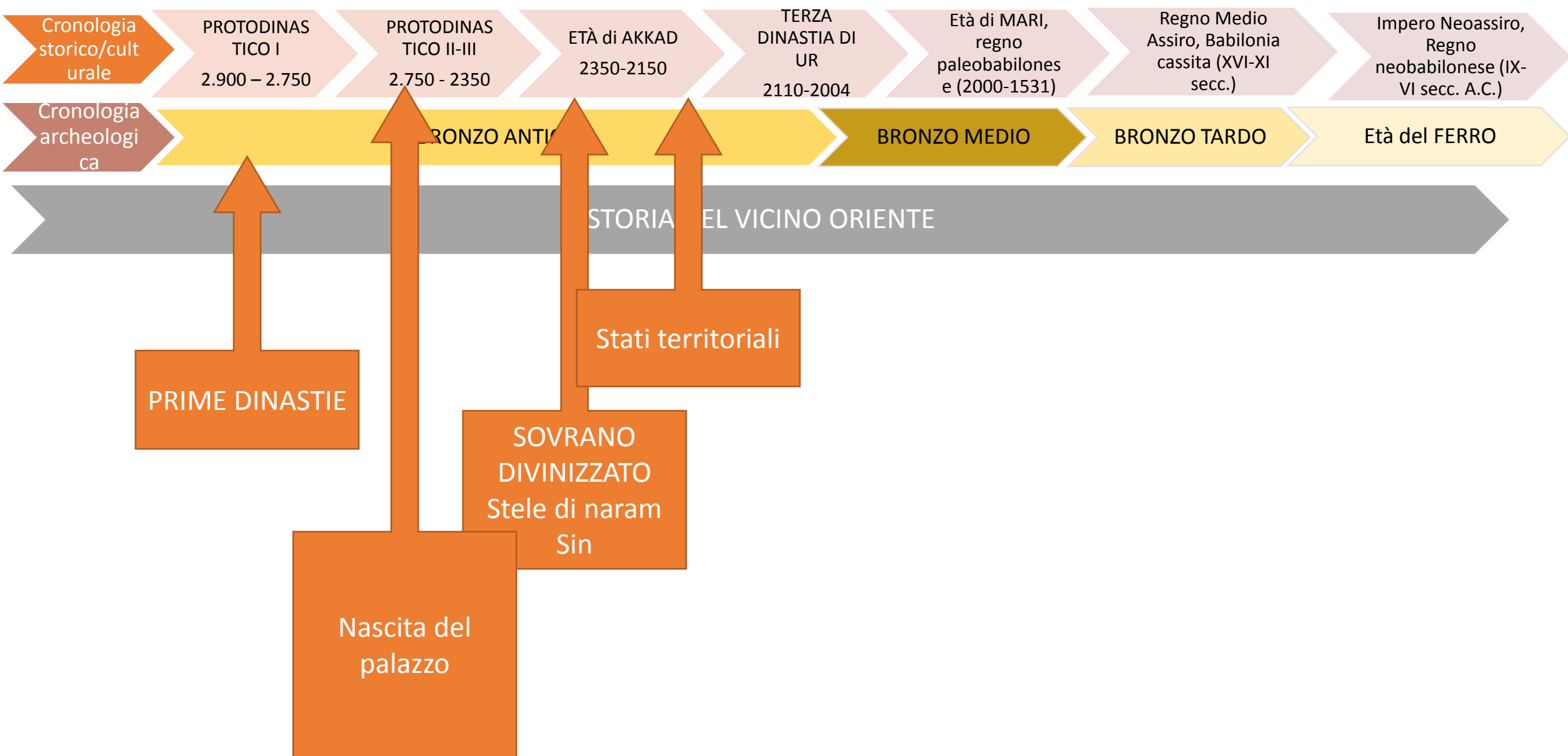
FIG. 61.—A GROUP OF BROKEN AND PARTLY BURNED STATUARY AND OTHER STONE OBJECTS ON THE LATEST FLOOR OF THE COURTYARD OF SIN TEMPLE IX

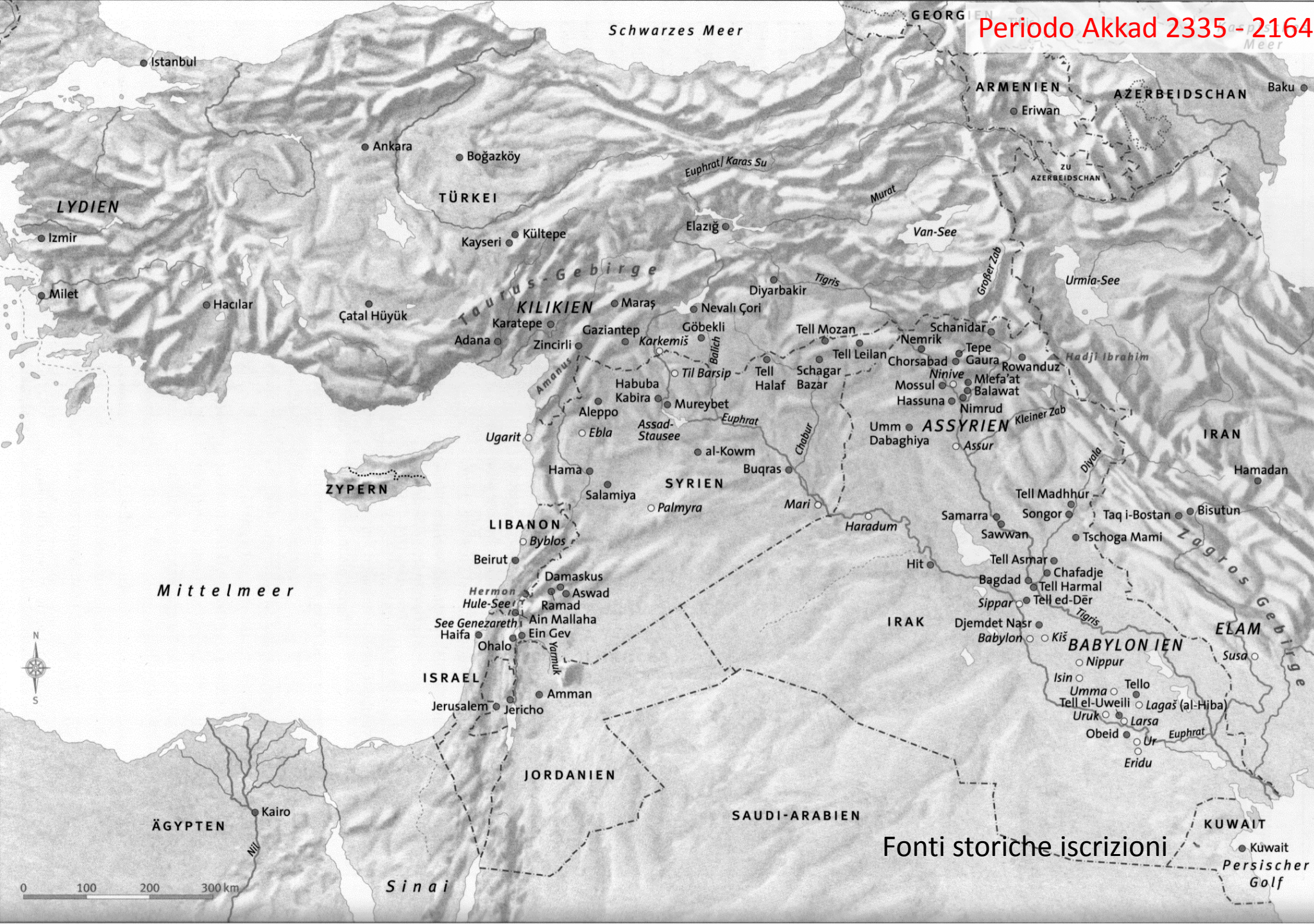


FIG. 62.—A GROUP OF STATUES *in situ* ON THE FLOOR OF ROOM Q 42:7 OF SIN TEMPLE IX









Periodo Akkad 2335 - 2164

Passaggio città stato al primo impero
 Iscrizioni reali periferiche
 Dinastia semitica, lingua accadica
 Esercito stipendiato

Fonti storiche iscrizioni

Periodo Akkad 2335 - 2164

Caduta, periodo guteo

Costruzione del tempio per il sovrano



Divinizzazione del sovrano



Sostituzione dei re locali con governatori

Rivolta di tutti i principali centri contro Naram Sin sotto la guida di Kish e Uruk

Propaganda regale/impero universale

Sotto Sargon:

„re della totalità“, „sacerdote unto di An“

Sotto Naram Sin:

„re delle quattro regioni del mondo“; „dio“;



Dynasty of Akkad (Agade)

Sargon

2340-2285 B.C.

Rimush

2284-2275 B.C.

Manishtushu

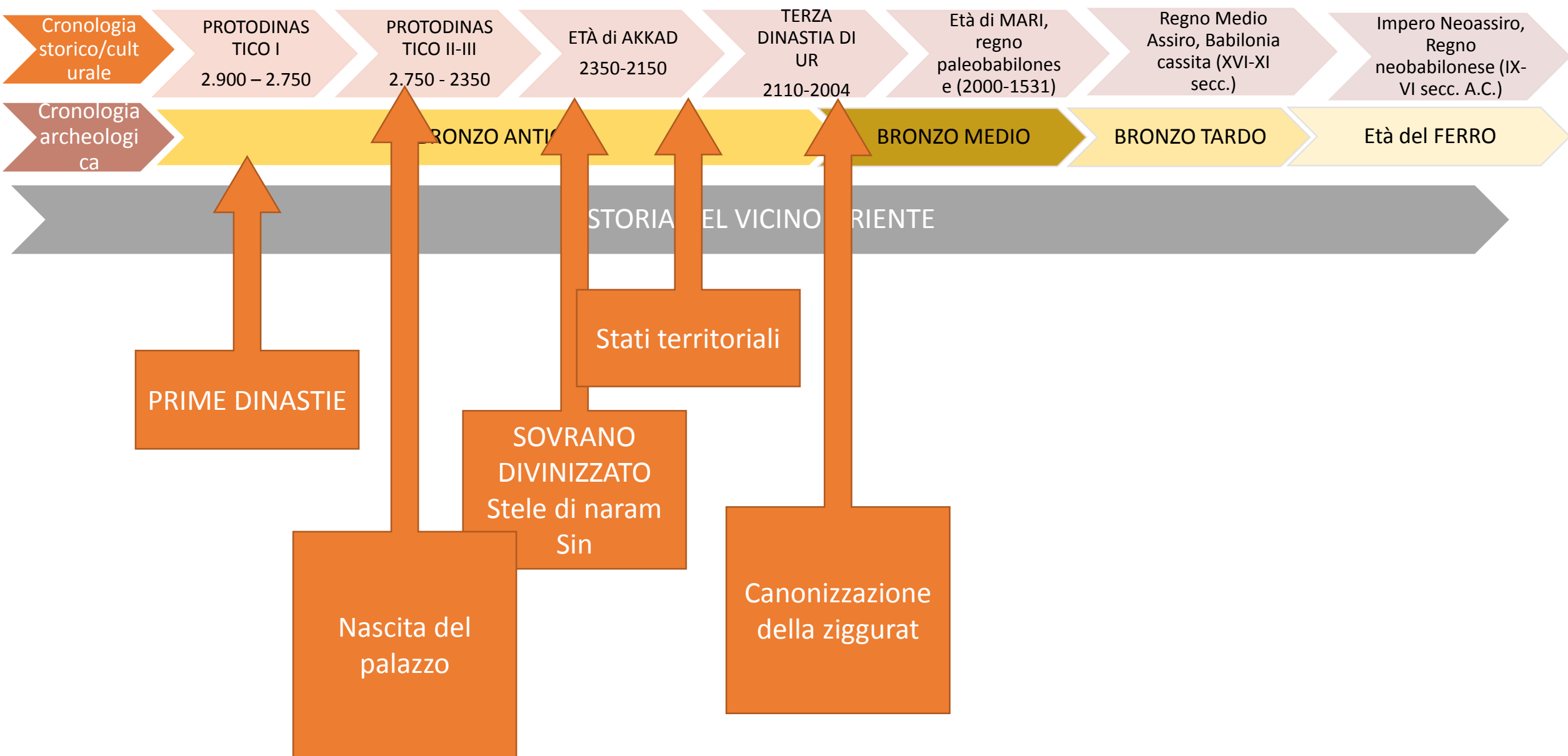
2275-2260 B.C.

Naram-Sin

2260-2223 B.C.

Shar-kali-sharri

2223-2198 B.C.

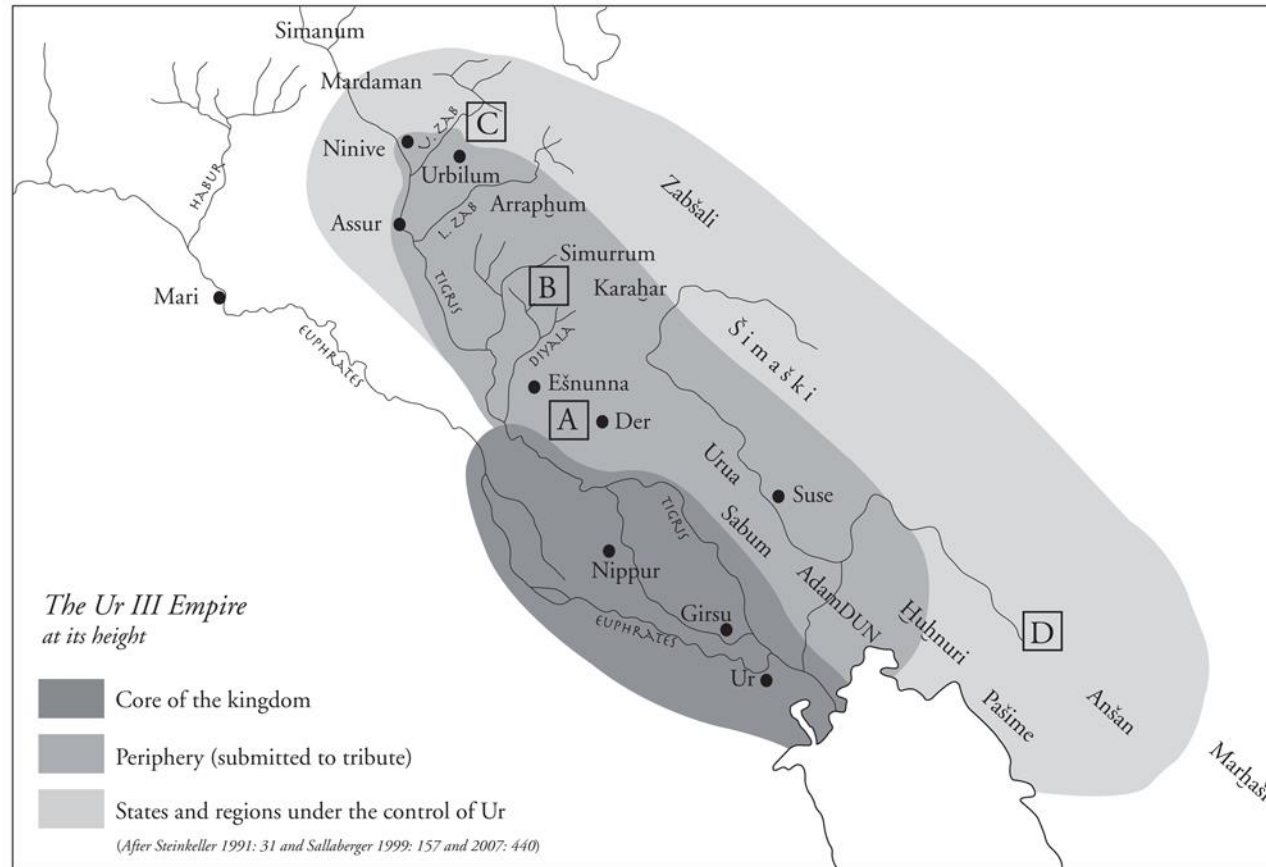


- Caduta dell'impero di Akkad (dominio Guteo)
 - Gutei: popolazione abitante sugli Zagros
 - Subentrano a nord, occupando le strutture amministrative
- „rinascita sumerica“: periodo in cui la Mesopotamia meridionale rivive un periodo di città-stato
- Tra queste Lagash ci è nota in particolare per il periodo di Gudea.



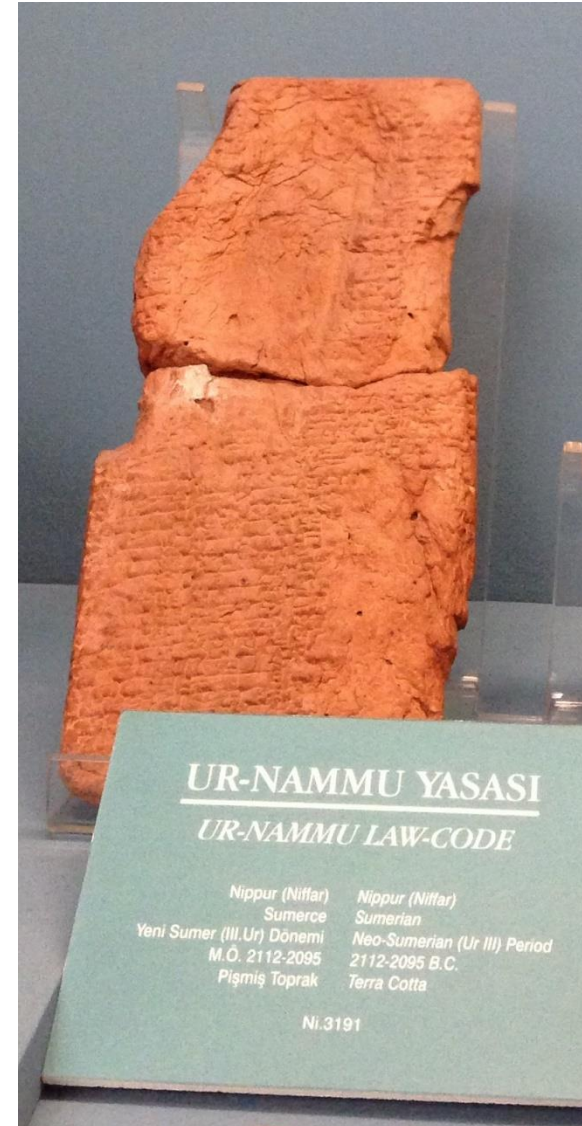


Terza Dinastia di Ur (XXI-XX sec. a. C.).



Terza Dinastia di Ur (XXI-XX sec. a. C).






- If a man commits a [murder](#), that man must be killed.
- 2. If a man commits a [robbery](#), he will be killed.
- 3. If a man commits a [kidnapping](#), he is to be imprisoned and pay 15 shekels of silver.
- 4. If a slave marries a slave, and that slave is set free, he does not leave the household.
- 5. If a slave marries a native (i.e. free) person, he/she is to hand the [firstborn](#) son over to his owner.
- 6. If a man violates the right of another and deflowers the virgin wife of a young man, they shall kill that male.
- 7. If the wife of a man followed after another man and he slept with her, they shall slay that woman, but that male shall be set free. (§4 in some translations)
- 8. If a man proceeded by force, and deflowered the virgin female slave of another man, that man must pay five shekels of silver. (5)
- 9. If a man divorces his first-time wife, he shall pay (her) one mina of silver. (6)
- 10. If it is a (former) widow whom he divorces, he shall pay (her) half a mina of silver. (7)

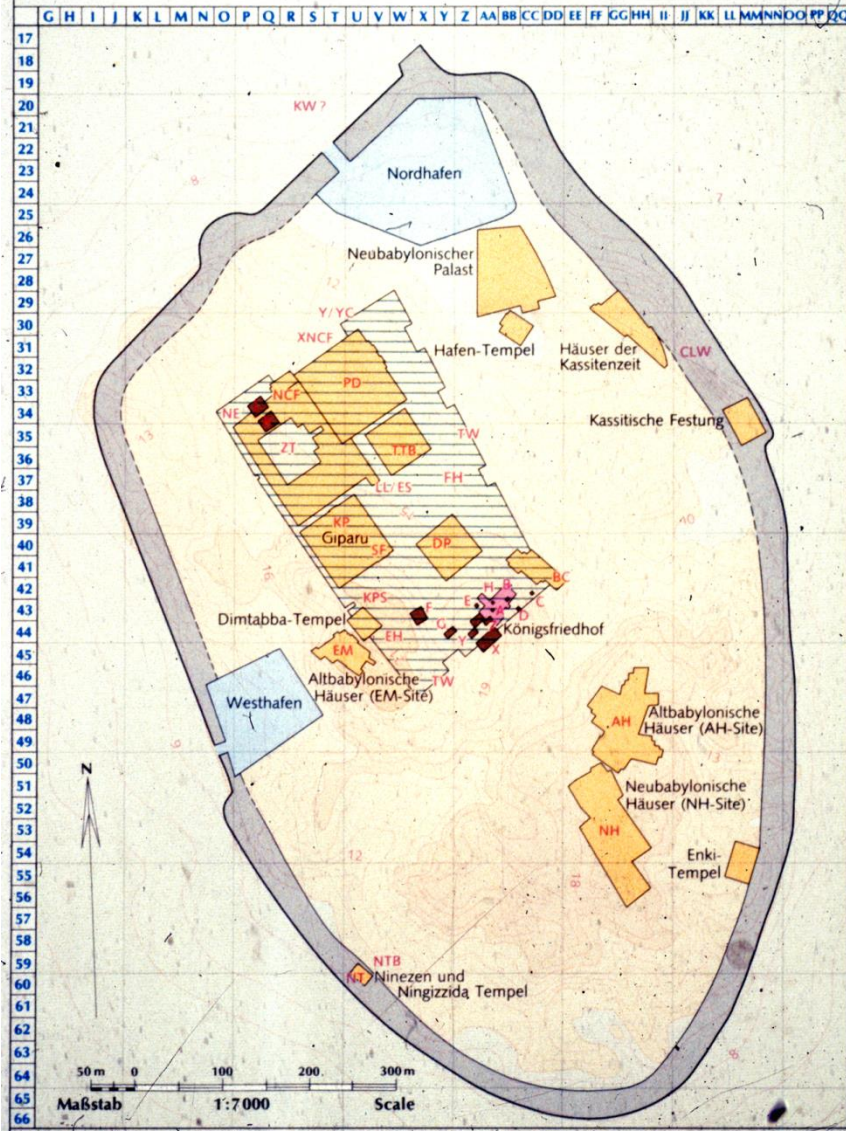




1. Ur. Gesamtplan






Ur. General plan

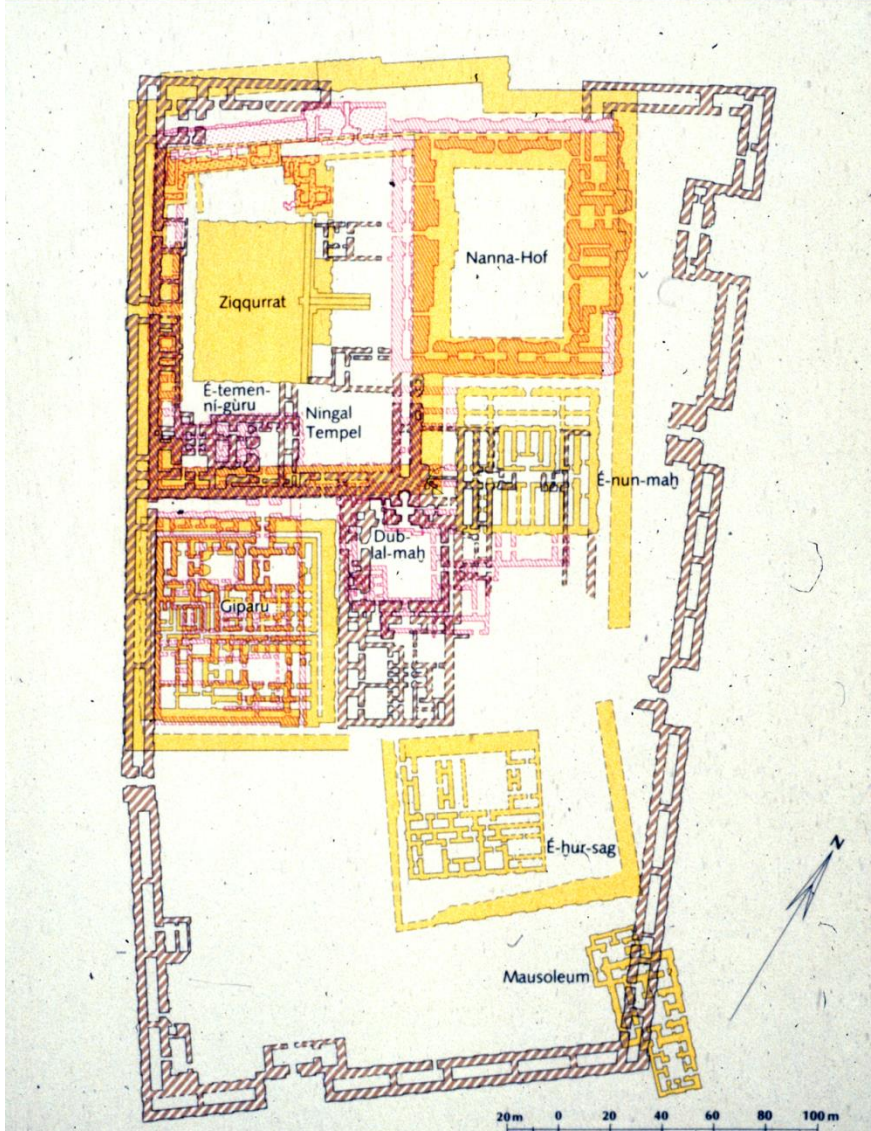
- | | |
|---|--|
|  Tempelbezirk »Temenos«
temple area »Temenos« |  Königsfriedhof, Friedhof
Royal Cemetery, cemetery |
|  Grabungsgrundrisse
excavated architectural remains |  Tiefgrabungen (Sondagen)
deep soundings |
|  Stadtmauer (Breite bekannt, ergänzt)
town wall (width definite, reconstructed) | XNCF Siglen der Ausgrabungsareale
excavation area designations |

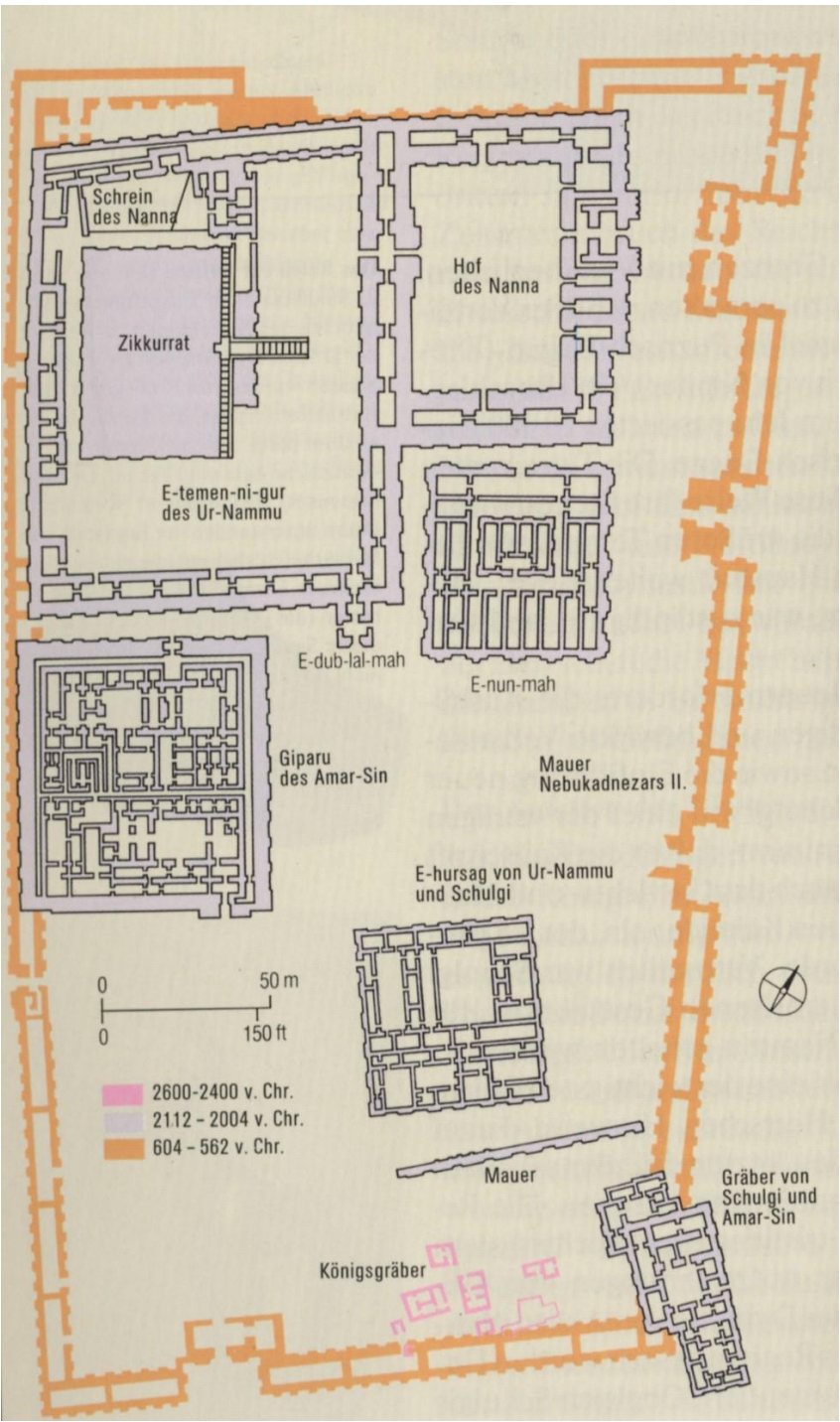


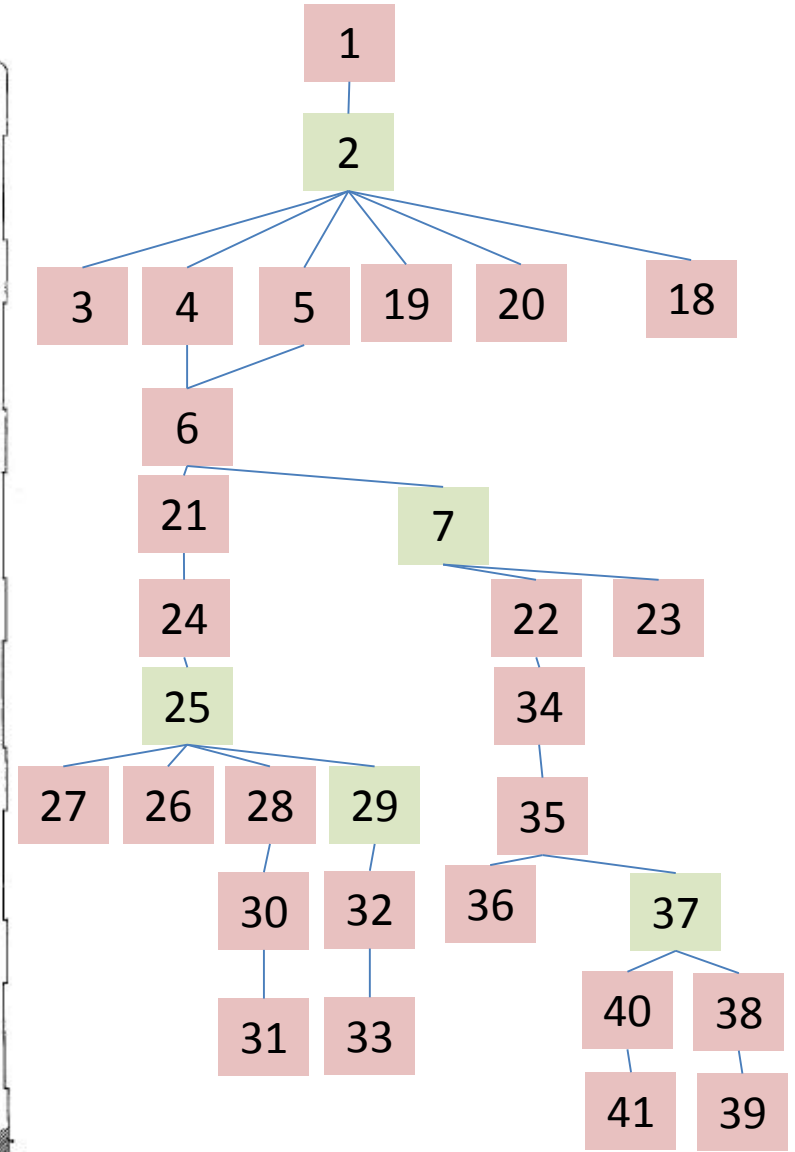
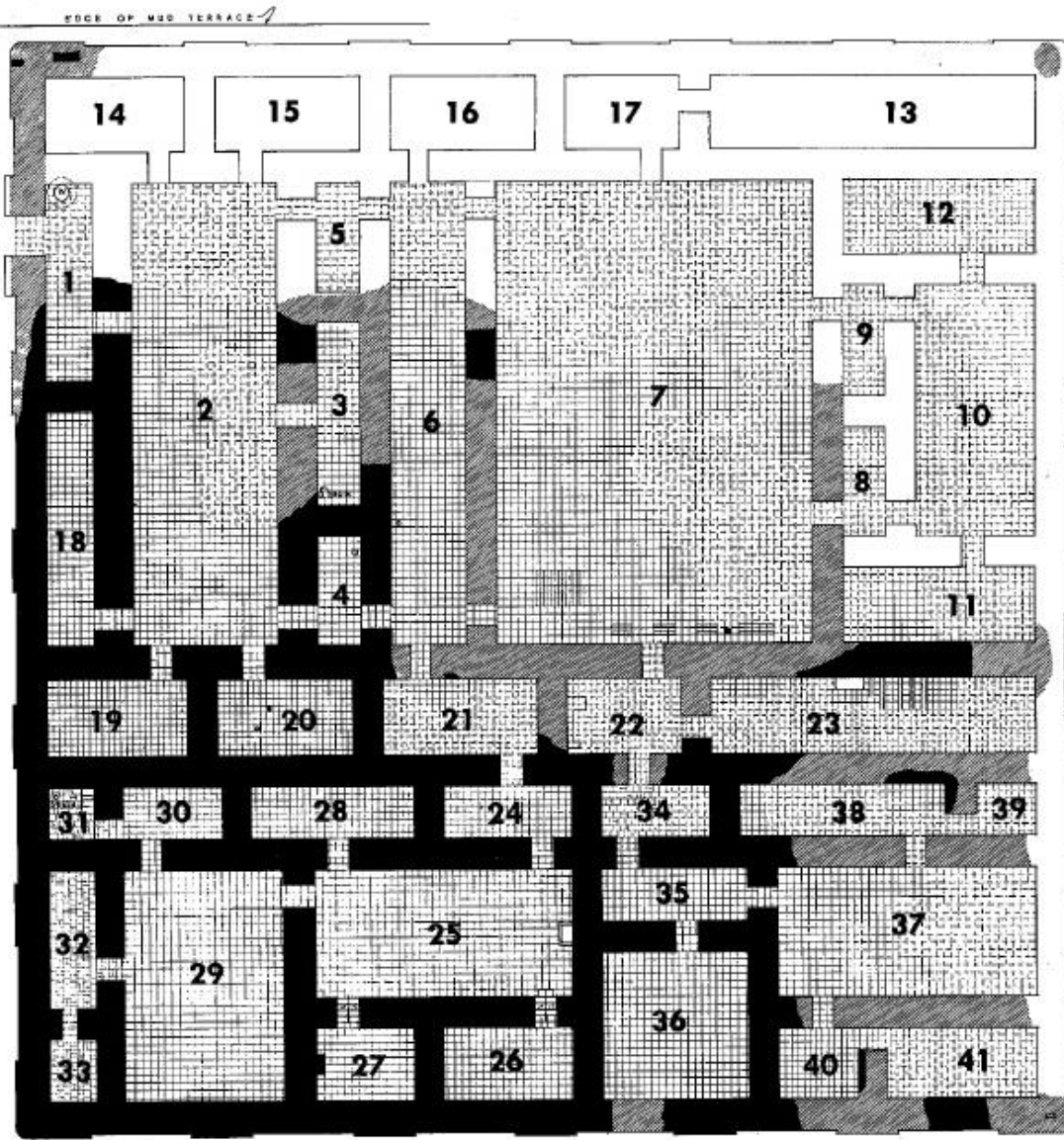
2. Tempelbezirk »Temenos«

Temple Area »Temenos«

- | Perioden
Periods | |
|---|---|
|  Dritte Dynastie von Ur (Ur III-Zeit)
Third Dynasty of Ur |  Kassitenzeit
Kassite Period |
|  altbabylonische Zeit
Old Babylonian Period |  Neubabylonische Zeit
Neo-Babylonian Period |
|  Mauerverlauf gesichert, ergänzt
wall faces extant, reconstructed | |



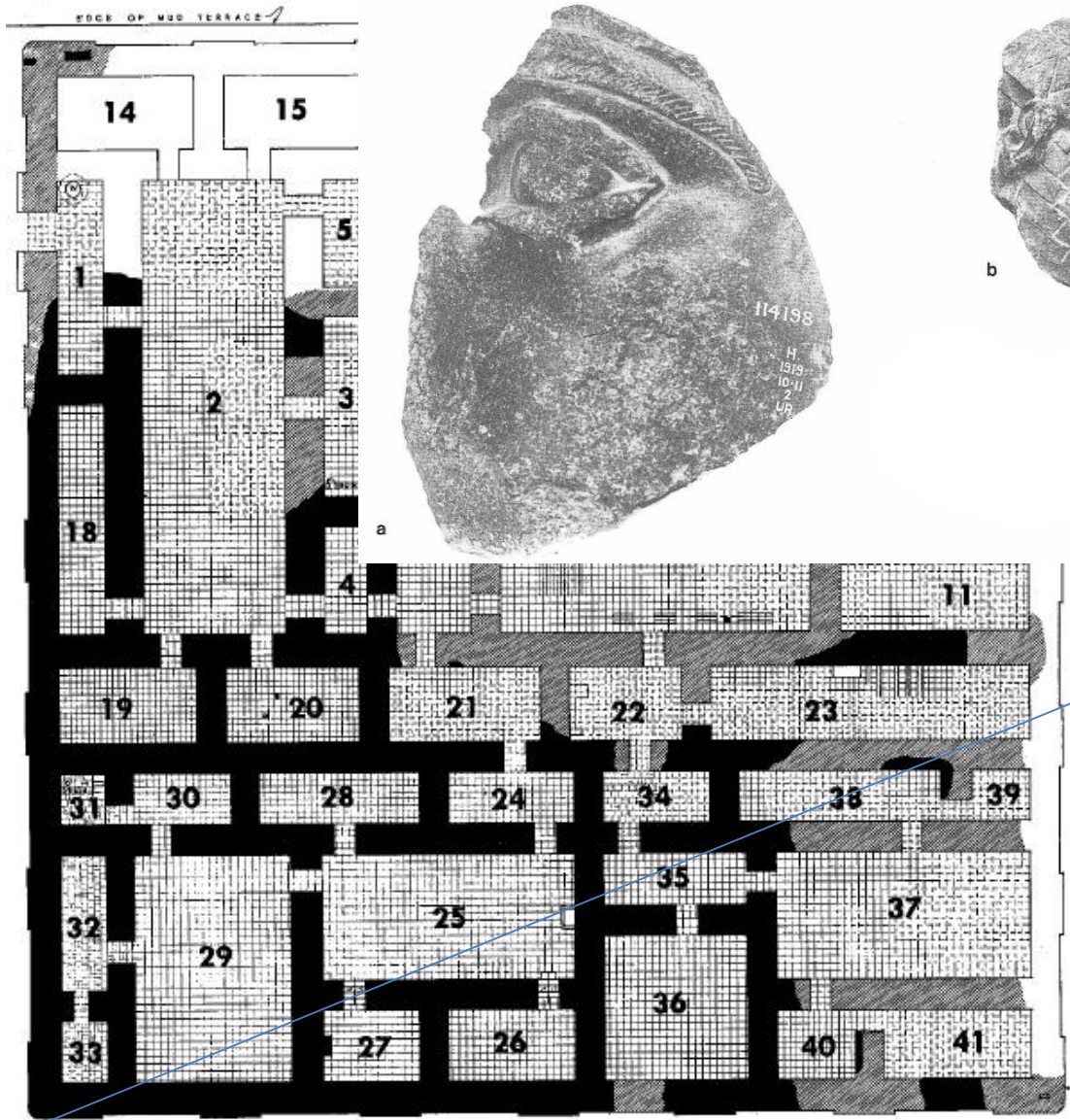




CONVENTIONS.
 ■ STANDING BRICK WALLS.
 ▨ MUD BRICK FOUNDATIONS.
 ▩ CONJECTURAL WALLS.

0 METERS 25

A.S. WHITBUSH A.S. 1914.
 MCHD. BY DELT. MAR. 1926.

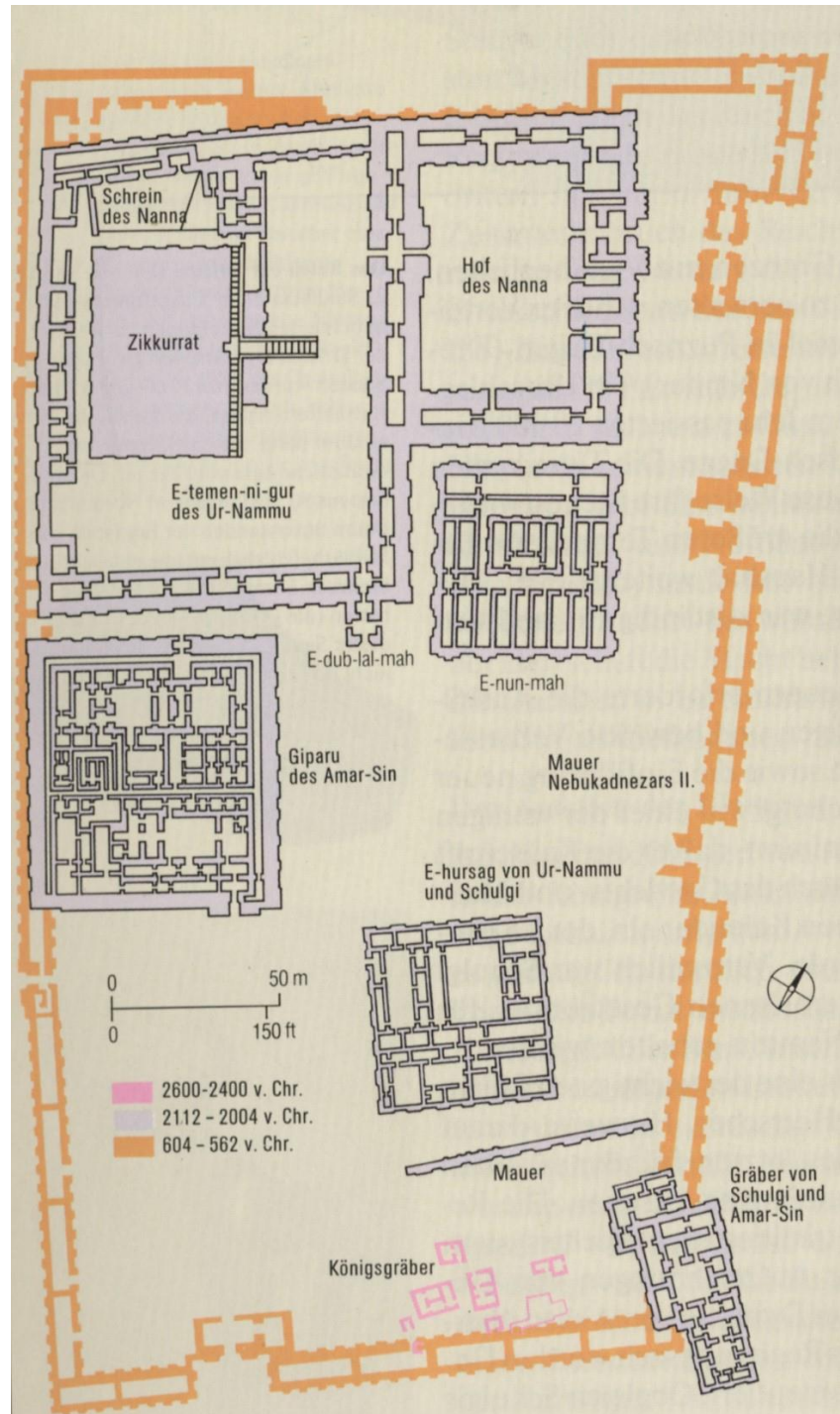


CONVENTIONS.
 ■ STANDING BRICK WALLS.
 ▨ MUD BRICK FOUNDATIONS
 □ CONJECTURAL WALLS.



0 METERS 25

A. S. WHITBUSH 1919
 MCHD. BY DELT. MAR. 1926



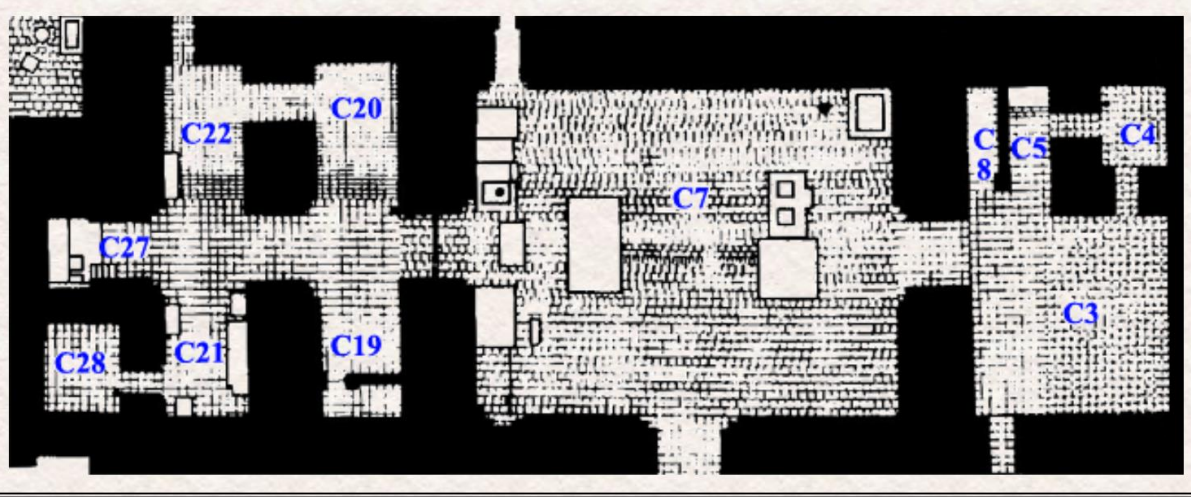
This is clearly stated by the entu Enheduanna herself. She describes herself as "patroness who had the giparu built for its entu office on the sacred site", and speaks of the giparu as "my abode of the entu-ship". King Nabonidus who rebuilt the giparu for the last time records on bricks that, "for Sin, my lord, I built the giparu-temple, the house of the entu-priestess"

From the texts it is clear that these royal priestesses served as the human wife of the god Nanna. One of the first entus known, Enheduanna, daughter of Sargon of Akkad, calls herself, on a stone disc from the giparu

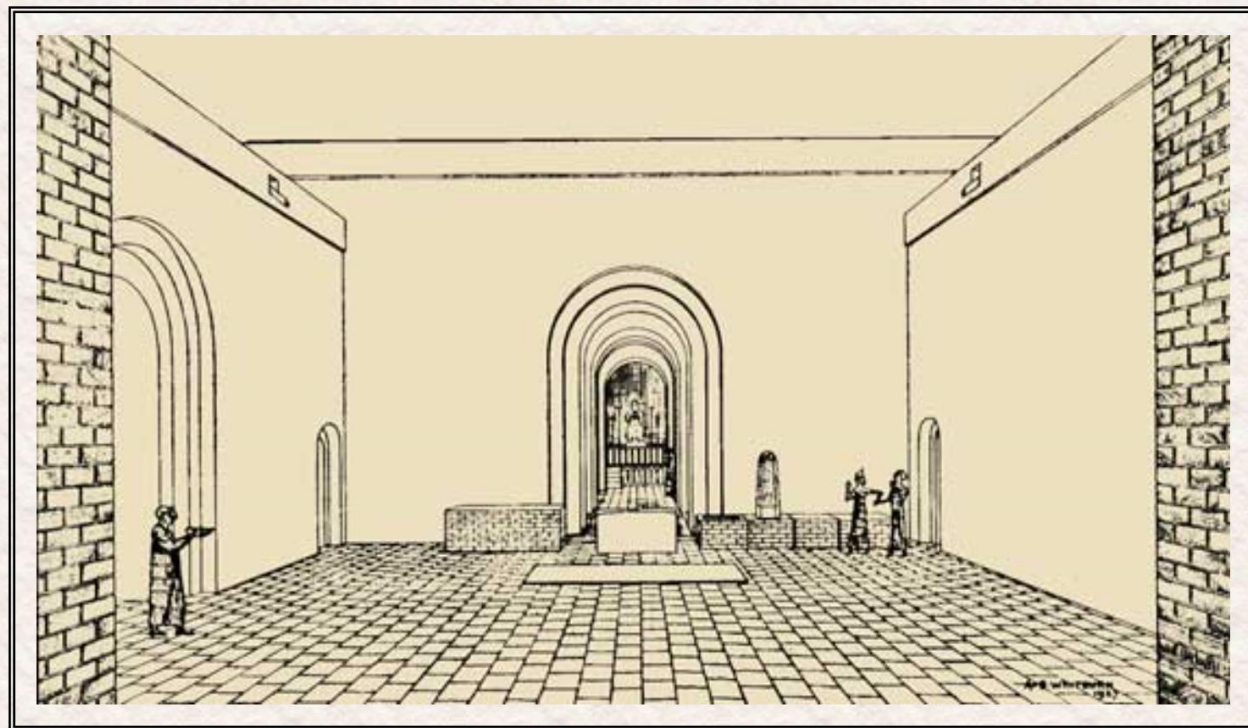
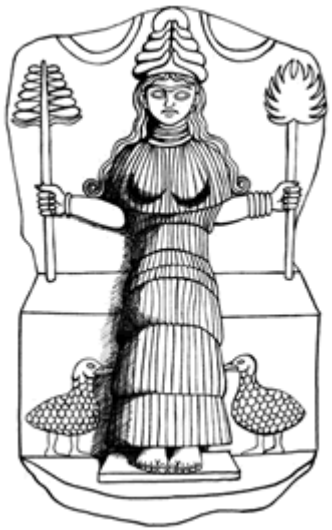


The central room (B7) contained a standing stela and another, smaller pair lying face down on the floor (*left*). They were inscribed with a dedication to the goddess by Amar-Sin





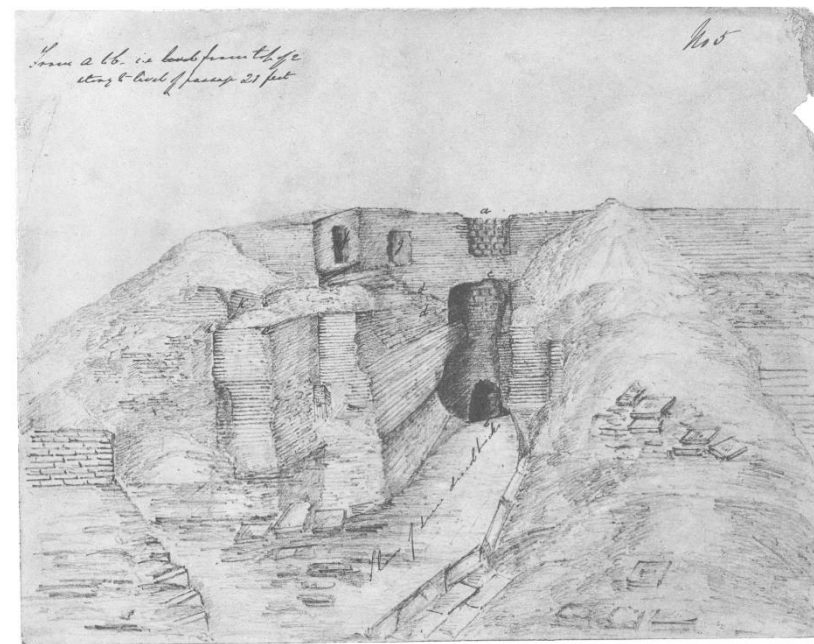
Plan of the Ningal Temple in the Giparu



Reconstruction of the Ningal Temple

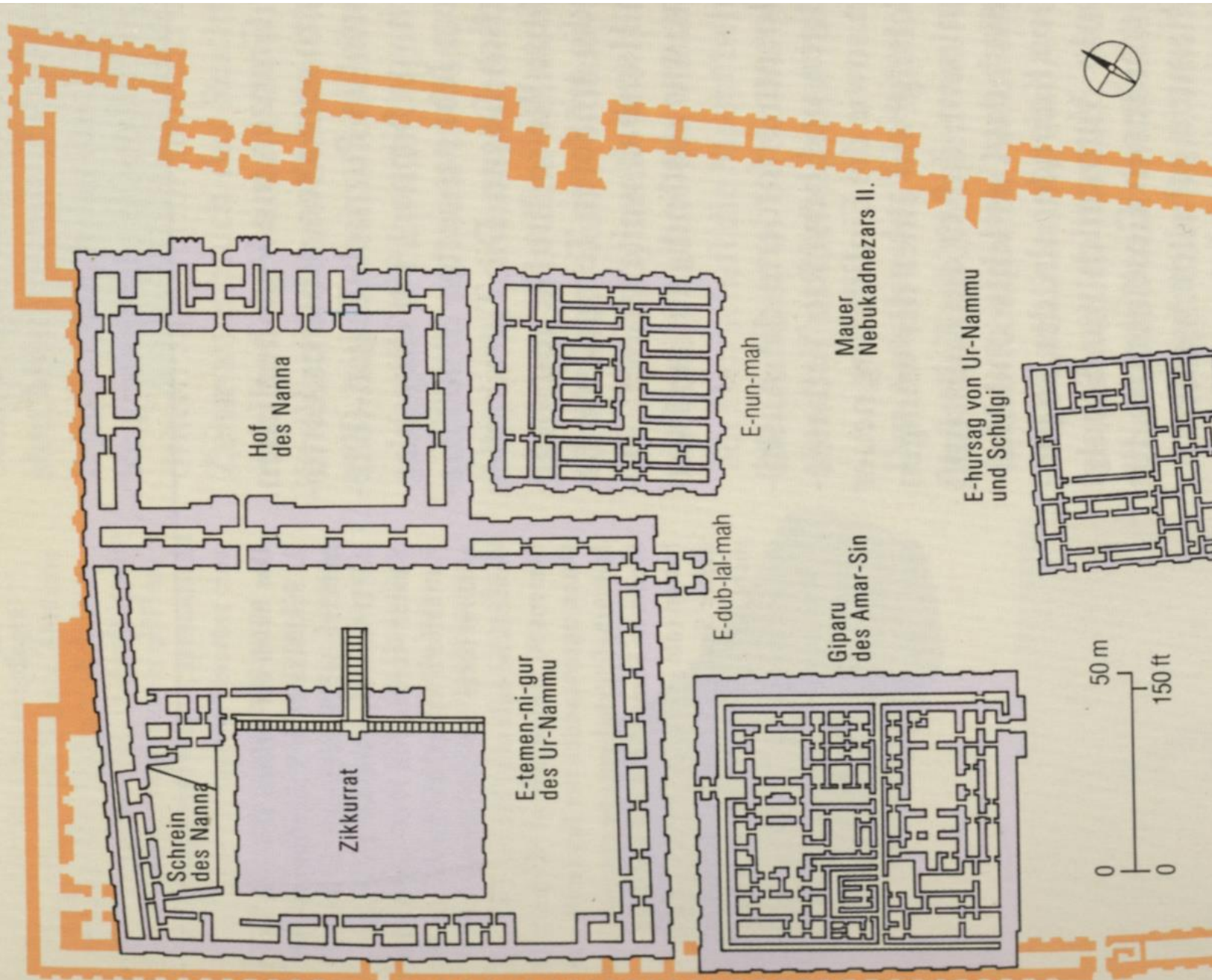


ZIQQURRAT: UR, Ziqurrat di Urnammu (2100)

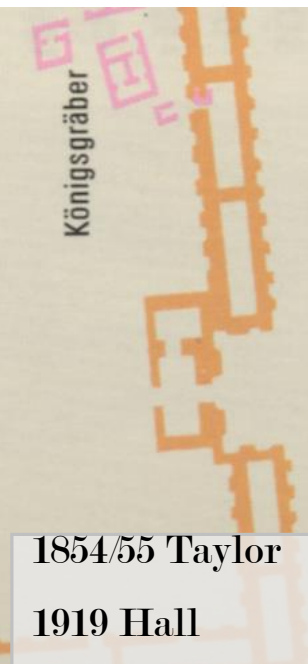


b. Taylor's drawing of the cut made by him at the top of the staircase. (See p. 103)

THE ZIGGURAT

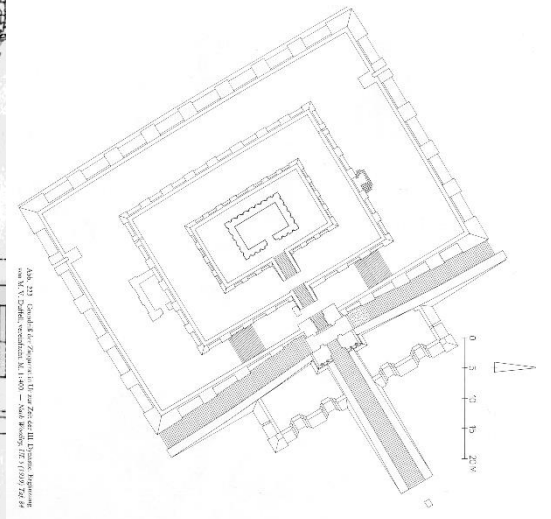
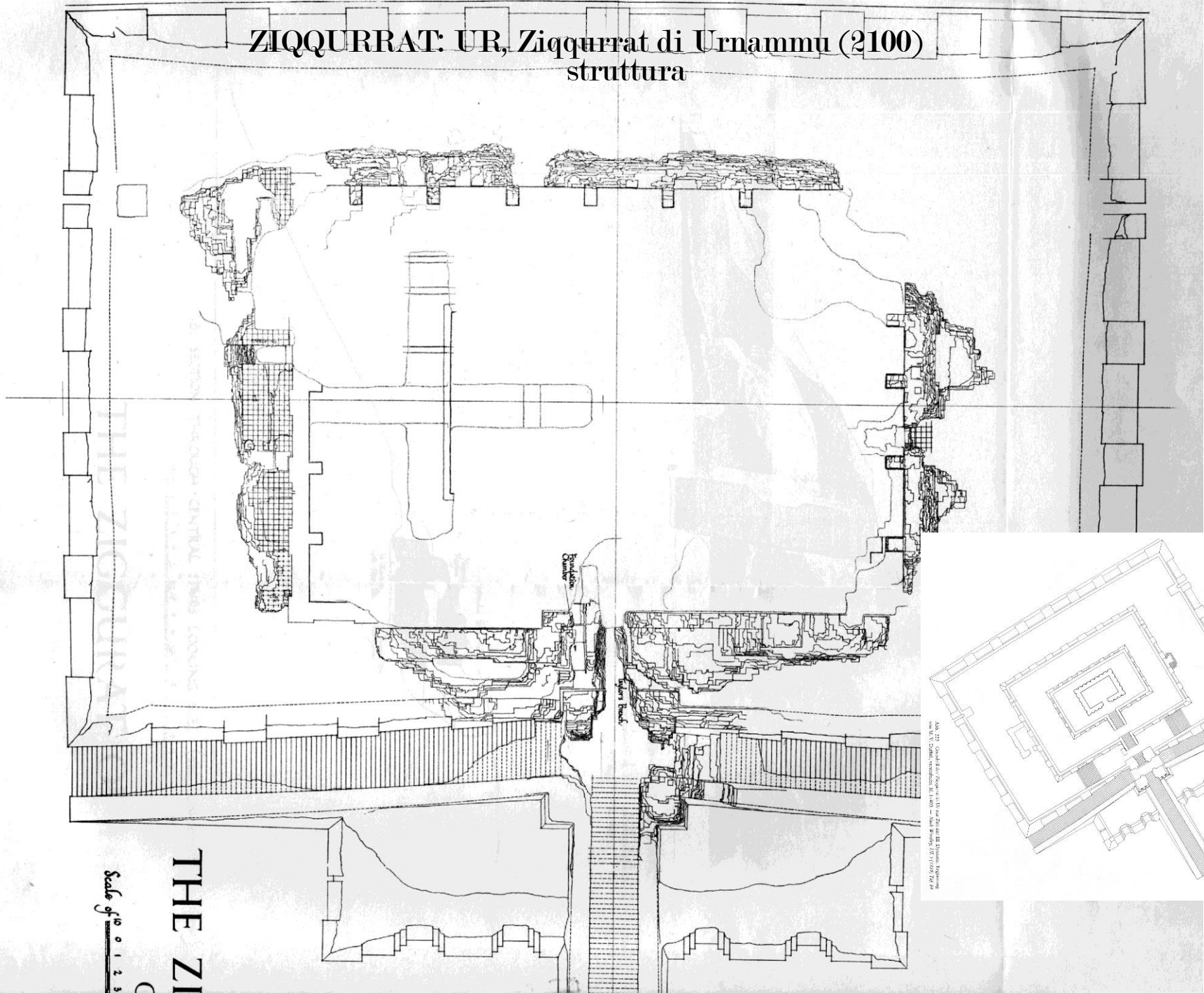


- 2600-2400 v. Chr.
- 2112 - 2004 v. Chr.
- 604 - 562 v. Chr.



1854/55 Taylor
 1919 Hall
 1923/24 und 1931/32 Woolley

ZIQQURRAT: UR, Ziqqurrat di Urnammu (2100) struttura



Scale of 1:100
THE ZI

Architectural drawing of the Ziqqurrat structure in Ur, showing the plan and a smaller detail view.

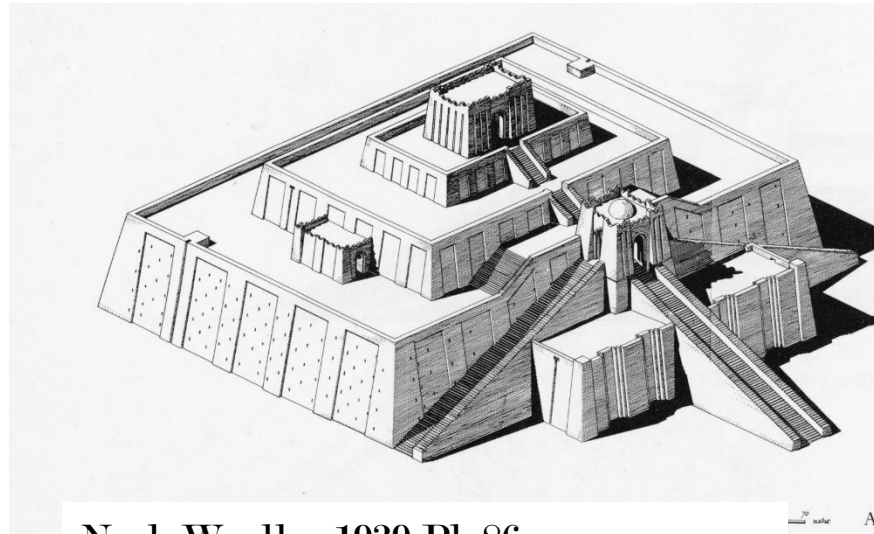


Woolley Photo of the Ziggurat of Ur with workers Ziggurat of Ur, c. 2100 B.C.E., Woolley excavation workers (Tell el-Mukayyar, Iraq)



ZIQQURRAT: UR, Ziqqurrat des Urnammu (2100)

Rekonstruktion

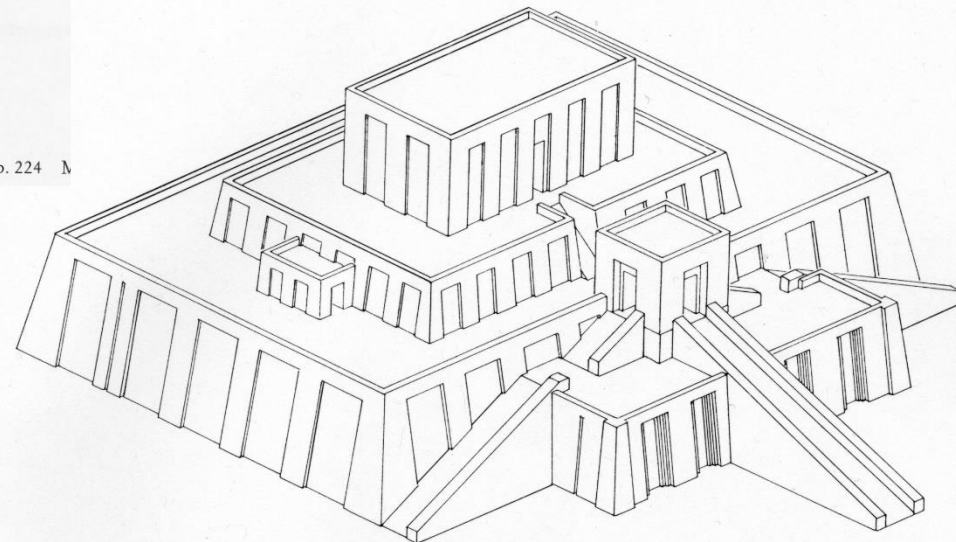


Nach Woolley 1939 Pl. 86

Abb. 224 M

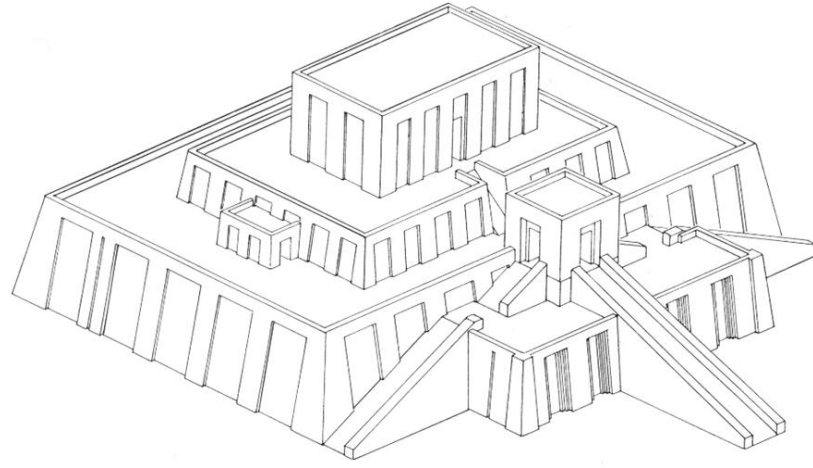


Nach Heinrich 1982 Abb. 226



Nach Schmid 1995 Plan 7

ZIQQURRAT: Kanonisierung der FORM Ziqqurrat des Urnammu (2100).



7 Ur. Ziqqurrat des Urnammu um 2100 v. Chr., Rekonstruktionsvorschlag.

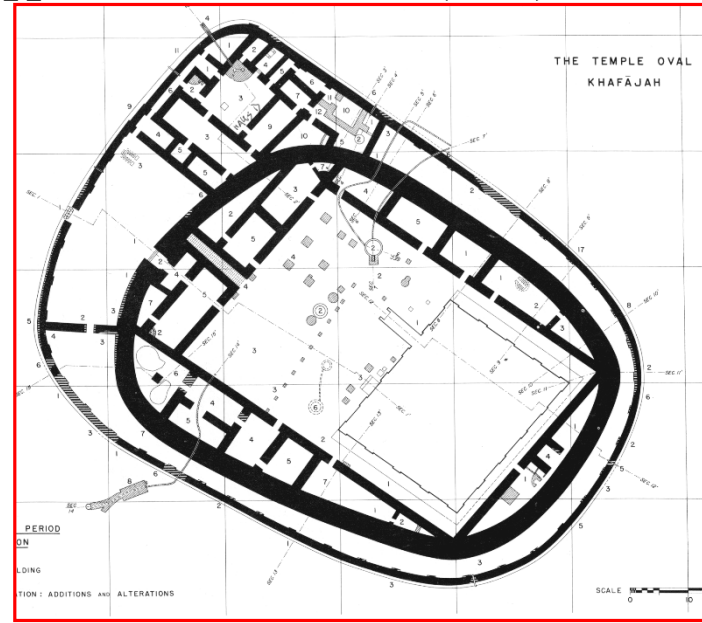
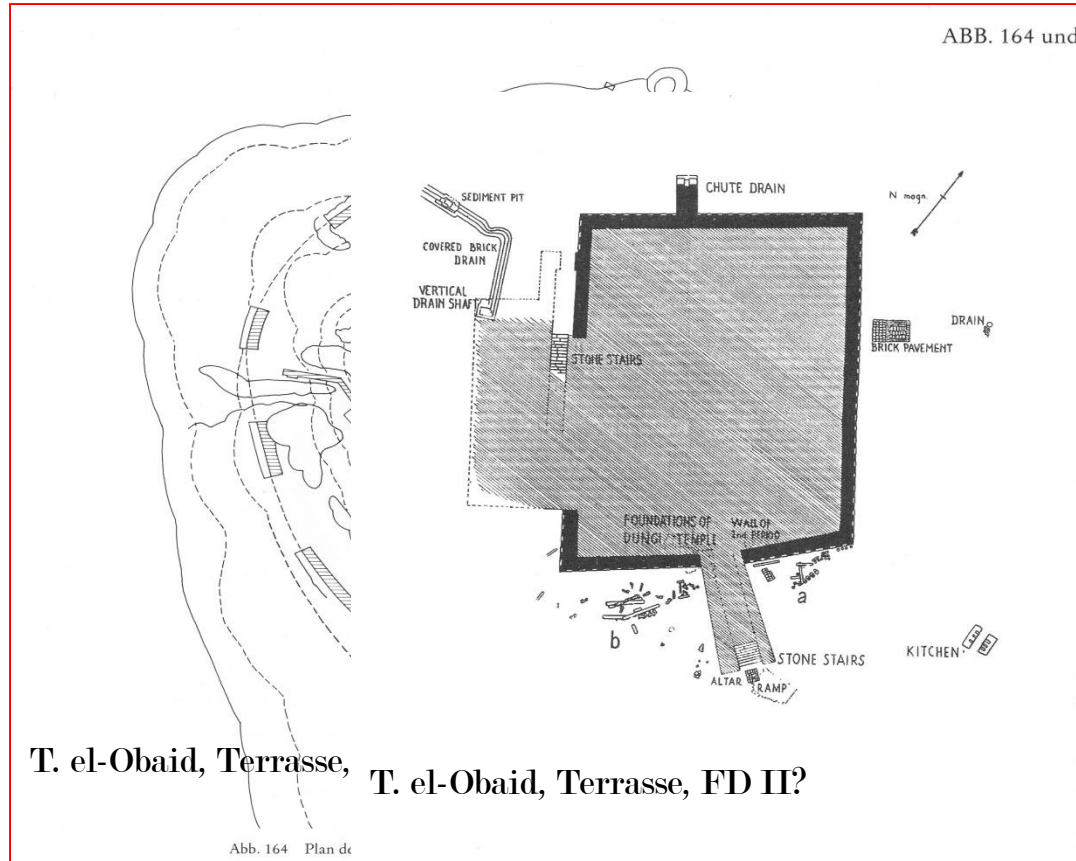


ABB. 164 und 165



T. el-Obaid, Terrasse, T. el-Obaid, Terrasse, FD II?

Abb. 164 Plan de

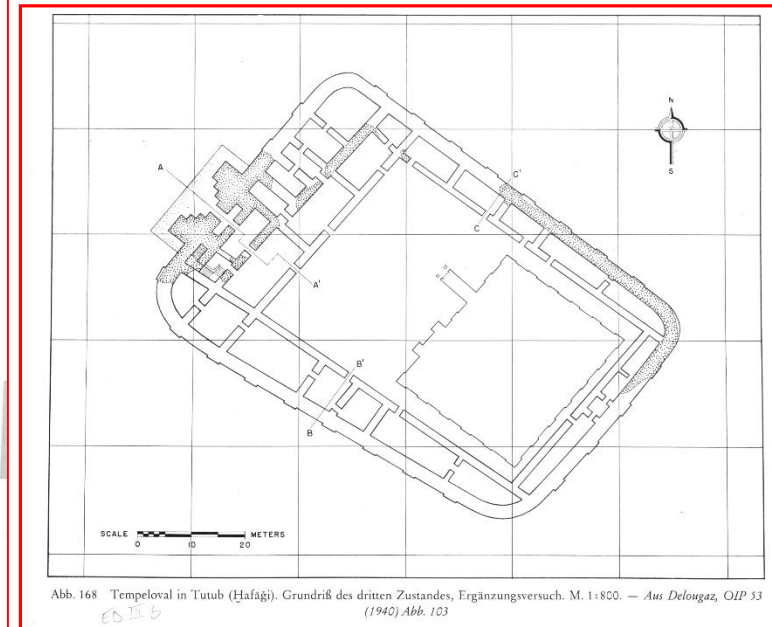


Abb. 168 Tempeloval in Tutub (Hafagi). Grundriß des dritten Zustandes, Ergänzungsversuch. M. 1:800. — Aus Delougaz, OIP 53 (1940) Abb. 103

ZIQQURRAT: Kanonisierung der ABSTUFUNG UND TREPPENANLAGE

Ziqqurrat des Urnammu (2100).

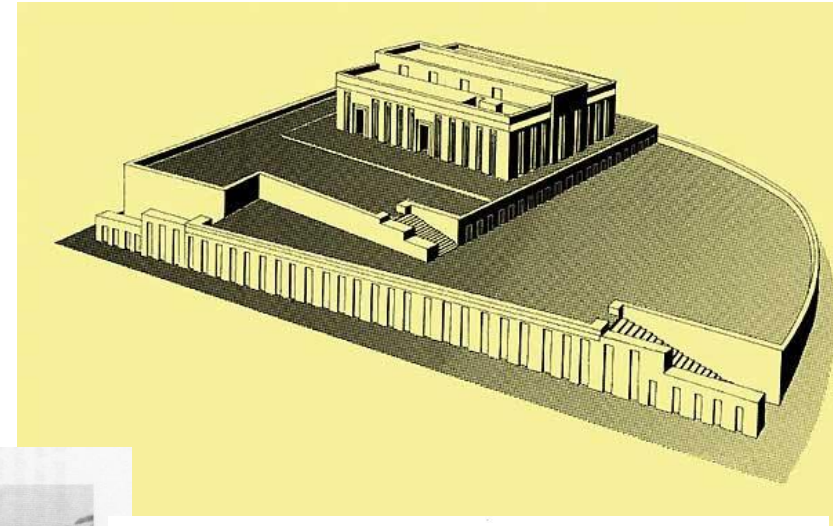
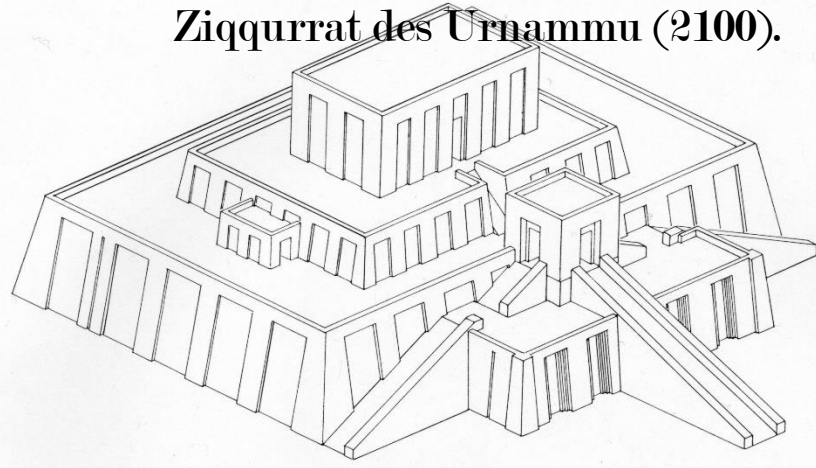
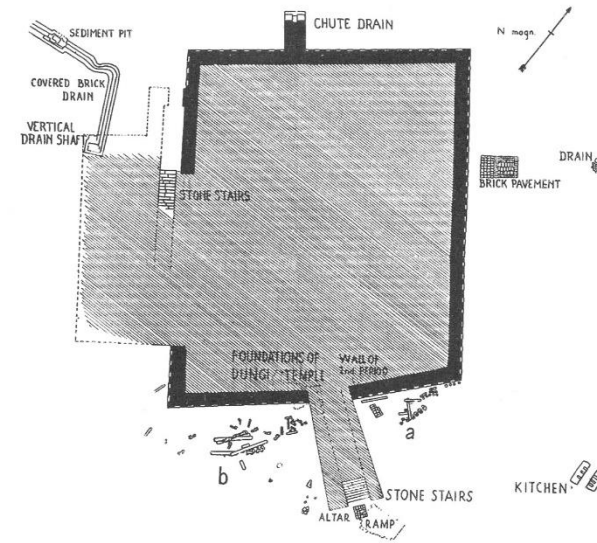


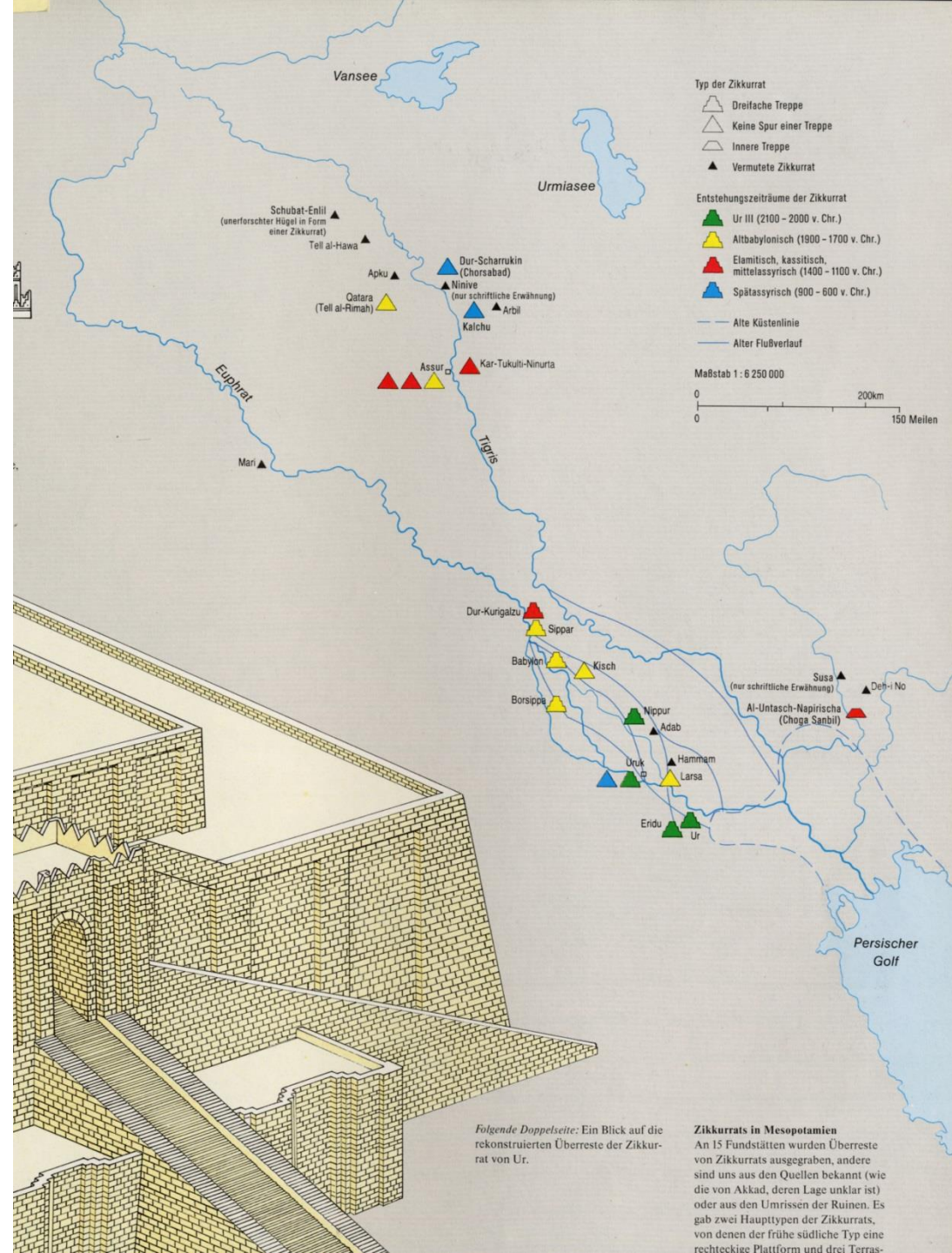
FIG. 54



T. el-Obed, Terrasse, FD II?

ZIQQURRAT: distribuzione delle Ziqqurrati

Ziqurrat: „Torre tempio“



Folgende Doppelseite: Ein Blick auf die rekonstruierten Überreste der Ziqurrat von Ur.

ZIQQURRAT: URUK und NIPPUR Ziqqurrat des Urnammu (2100).

Ur, das heiligste Eanna zur Zeit der III. Dynastie von Ur

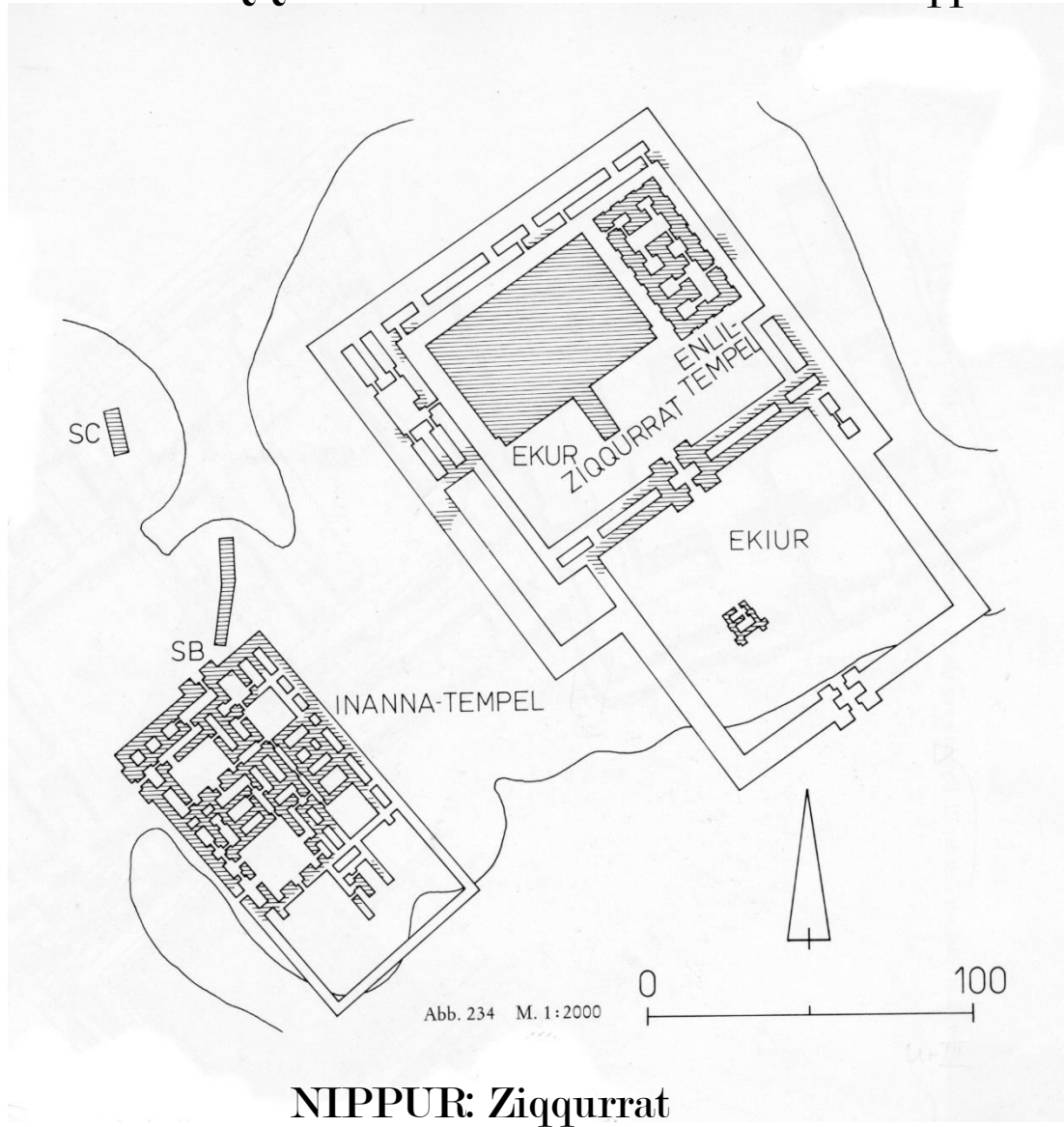
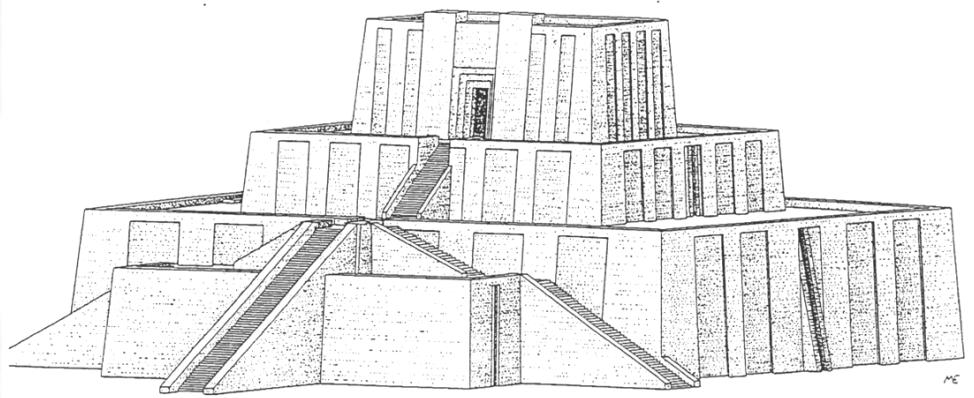
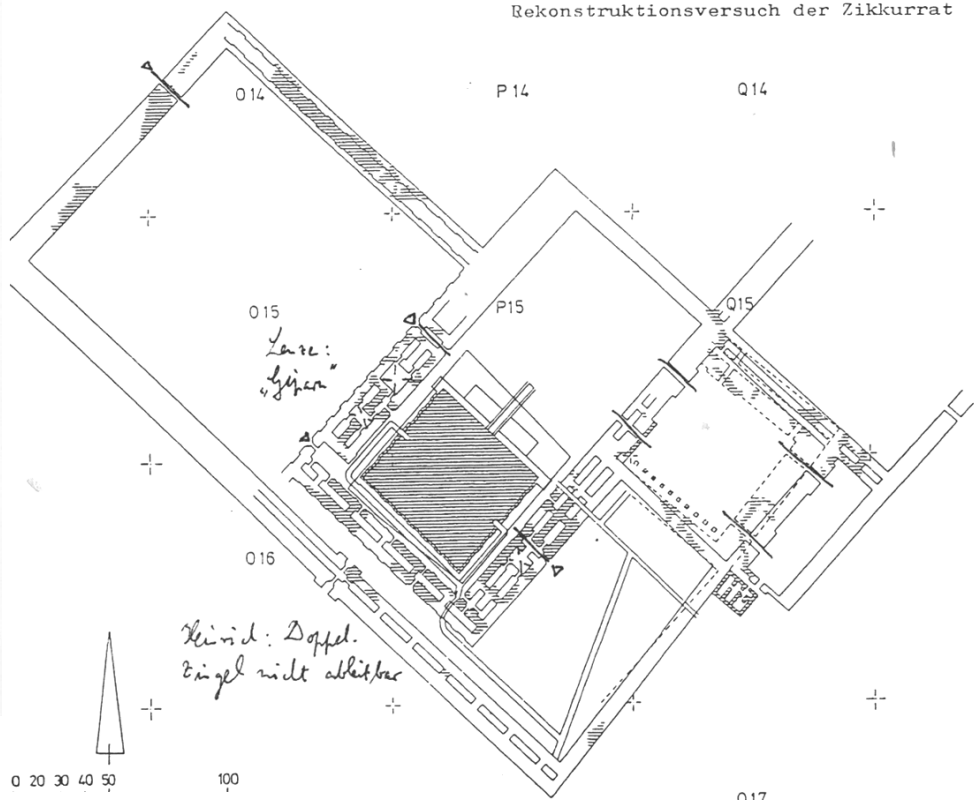


Abb. 234 M. 1:2000

NIPPUR: Ziqqurrat



Rekonstruktionsversuch der Zikkurrat

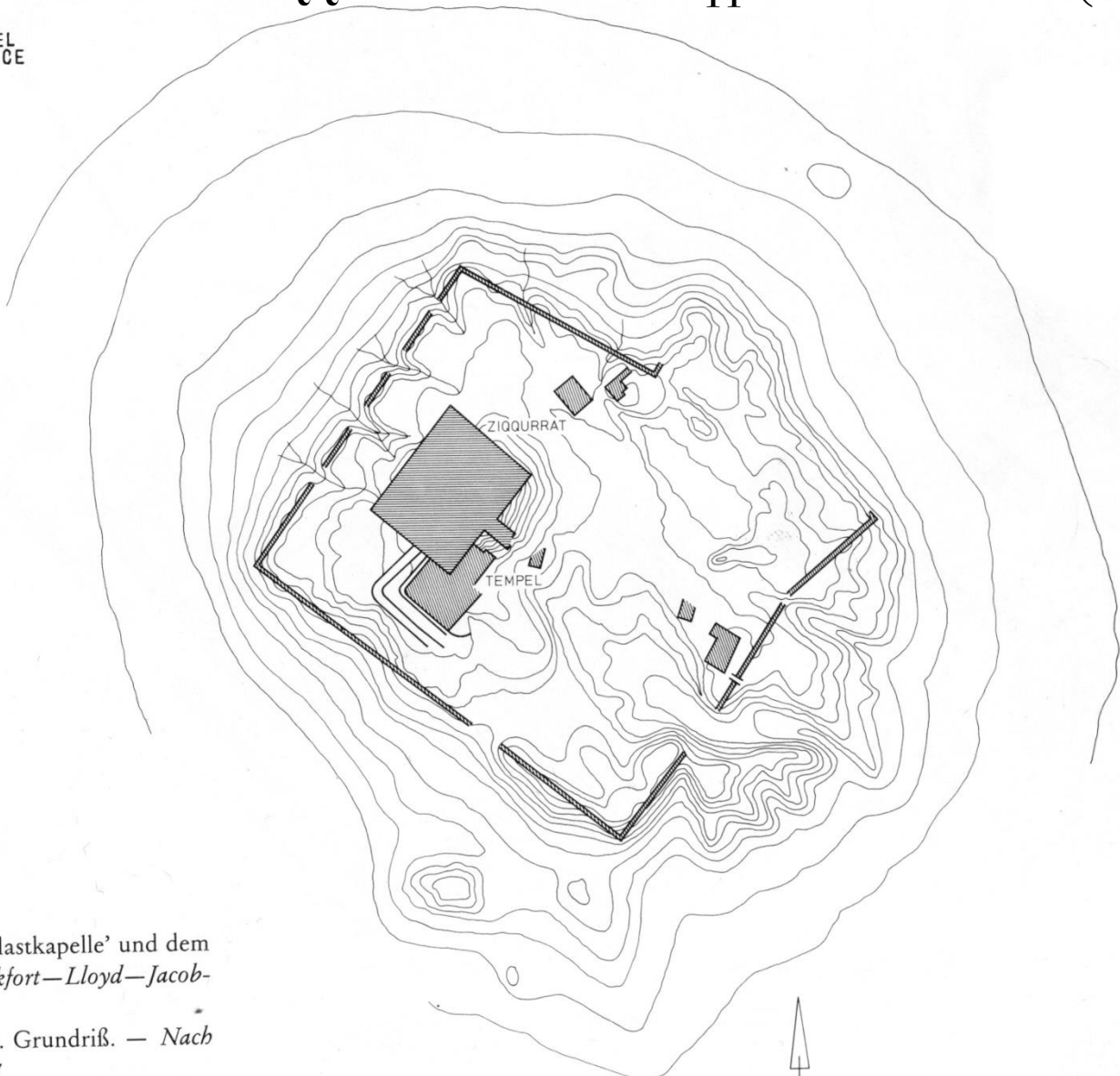


Architektur II, T.1, AUWE 15,1 (2001)

URUK: Ziqqurrat Eanna

ZIQQURRAT: ERIDU Ziqqurra di Urnammu (2100).

PEL
ANCE



Palastkapelle' und dem
ankfort—Lloyd—Jacob-
na. Grundriß. — Nach
47
F. Safar, Sumer 3, 1947,
)

Abb. 241 M. 1:4000

0 10 20 30 40 50 100M

