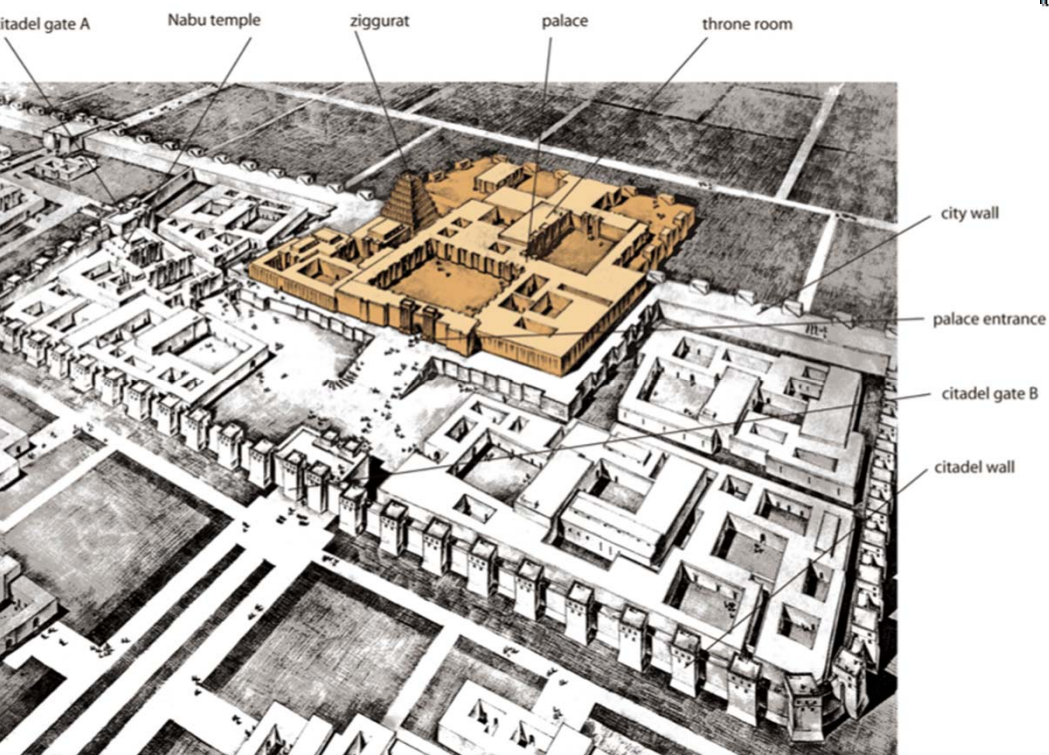


# Età neoelamita

Neoassiri, Mannei, Medi e Persiani

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
4300	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV
3800-3100	Susa II	Tal-i Bakun A (Lapui) Tal-i Malyan early Banesh Konar Sandal north? Terrazza?	Uruk medio e tardo
3100-2900	Susa III	Tal-i Malyan late Banesh	Uruk Tardo/Jemed nasr
2900-2350	Susa IIIc, Susa IVa	Godin Tepe III Abbandono di Tal-i Malyan Konar Sandal South (Citadel and lower town)	Protodinastico I-III
2330 Protoelamita tardo	Susa IVb	Conquista accadica Konar Sandal South (Citadel and Lower town) Tepe Hissar IIIB (2400-2170)	Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa
2100 Paleoelamita	Puzur Ishushinak	Konar Sandal South (Citadel and Lower town) Tal-i Malyan early Kaftari phase Tepe Hissar IIIC (2170-1900)	Caduta di Akkad, dinastia Gutea Ascesa e caduta della terza dinastia di UR
2000 Paleoelamita	Shimashki?	Tal-i Malyan early Kaftari phase (2200-1900) Tepe Hissar IIIC (2170-1900) Chogha Mish old elamite	Periodo Isin –Larsa
1900-1600 Paleoelamita	Sukkalmah Susa, ville royale, A lev. XV-XII	Tal-i Malyan early and middle Kaftari phase (2200-1700) Kuragun, Naqsh-i Rostam Tepe Yahya IVa (1800-1400) Chogha Mish old elamite	Età di Mari Periodo paleobabilonese, Hammurabi di Babilonia
1500-1400 Medioelamita I	Haft Tepe, centro culturale di Tepti Ahar	Hasanlu V (1450-1250)	Babilonia Cassita
1400-1300 Medioelamita II	Chogha Zambil Susa	Tal-i Malyan Hasanlu V (1450-1250)	Babilonia Cassita Regno Medio assiro
1300-1100 Medioelamita III	Chogha Zambil Susa (Shuthruk Nahunte)	Tal-i Malyan Hasanlu V (1450-1250), IVc (1250-1050)	Sconfitta con Nabuchadnezzar I
1100-800 Neoelamita I	Susa Ville Royale graves	Hasanlu IVb (1050-800) Hasanlu IVa (effimero)	Impero neoassiro (900-612 a.C.)
743–646 Neoelamita II	?	Hasanlu IIIc-b (800-550) <b>Godin Tepe II</b>	Impero neoassiro (900-612 a.C.), conquista di Elam

Date	Lowlands	Highlands	Mesopotamia	'Elam'
1000–744 BC	Neo-Elamite I period, sporadic occupation at Susa	little or no evidence of occupation in Fars; beginnings of Assyrian aggression in western Zagros	Bazi, 'Elamite' and mixed dynasties in Babylonia; rise of Assyria in north	Elamite troops in Babylonia, envoy in Assyria suggests some political power recognized in Mesopotamia



Dur Sharrukin, palazzo di Sargon II,



Date	Lowlands	Highlands	Mesopotamia	'Elam'
1000–744 BC	Neo-Elamite I period, sporadic occupation at Susa	little or no evidence of occupation in Fars; beginnings of Assyrian aggression in western Zagros	Bazi, 'Elamite' and mixed dynasties in Babylonia; rise of Assyria in north	Elamite troops in Babylonia, envoy in Assyria suggests some political power recognized in Mesopotamia
743–646 BC	Neo-Elamite II period, Susa functions as main cult centre and capital; numerous smaller towns and cities in Khuzistan mentioned in Assyrian annals along Elamite-Babylonian frontier; Madaktu called a 'royal city' by Assyrians as well as Susa; massive Assyrian assault on Susa razed the city in 646 BC	continued Assyrian aggression in western Iran; Anshan mentioned rarely; appearance of highland leaders with Persian names, e.g. Kurash, at end of period signals growing importance of Persians perhaps linked to decline of Elam under constant Assyrian pressure	Assyrian campaigning in and eventual control over Babylonia; guerrilla war in south waged by Chaldaeans; commemoration of campaigns against Elam on Assyrian palace reliefs	Elamites in league with Chaldaeans; succession of kings based at Susa bore brunt of Assyrian aggression; attempts by Assyrians to install Elamite puppet rulers
645–539 BC	Neo-Elamite III period, restoration of Susian gods following Babylonian expulsion of Assyrians in 626 BC; Susa under Babylonian control? Median influence at Susa? appearance of Shutur-Nahhunte, late Neo-Elamite texts containing Iranian names	growing power of Medes and Persians; appearance of Elamo-Persian glyptic; rich tomb at Arjan; reliefs at Kul-e Farah, Shikaf-e Salman, petty kingdoms in highlands? Elamite influence in Luristan; fusion of Elamite and Persian ethnic elements in highlands	expulsion of Assyrians, appearance of Neo-Babylonian dynasty	Elamite revival in sixth century, use of title 'king of Anshan and Susa', toponyms in Elamite texts from Susa suggestive of multiple centres of power



Table 13.1 Various periodizations proposed for the Neo-Elamite period

	<i>de Miroschedji</i> (1981b)	<i>Steve</i> (1992: 21-22)	<i>Vallat</i> (1996)	<i>Waters</i> (2000: 3)	<i>Malbran-Labat</i> (2012)	<i>Gorris</i> (2014: 34-36)	<i>Potts</i> (2016: 249-50)
NE I A	1000-	1000-900	1100-770	1000-743	1000-760	1100-760	1000-744
NE I B	725/700	900-750					
NE II	725/	750-653	770-646	743-646	760-653	760-646	743-646
NE III A	700-520	653-605	646-585	646-539	653-539	646-520	646-539
NE III B		605-539	585-539				

Dinastia degli Hubanidi (NEII):

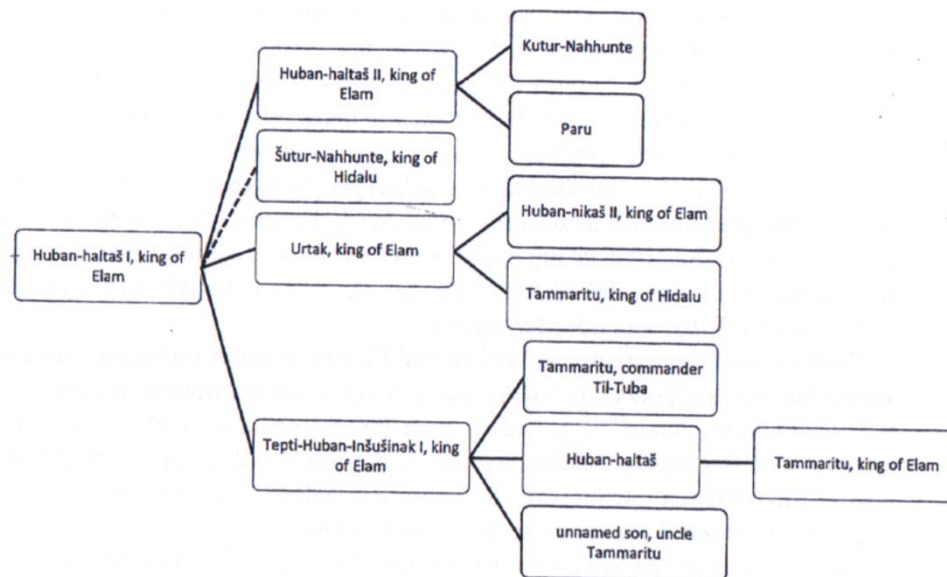
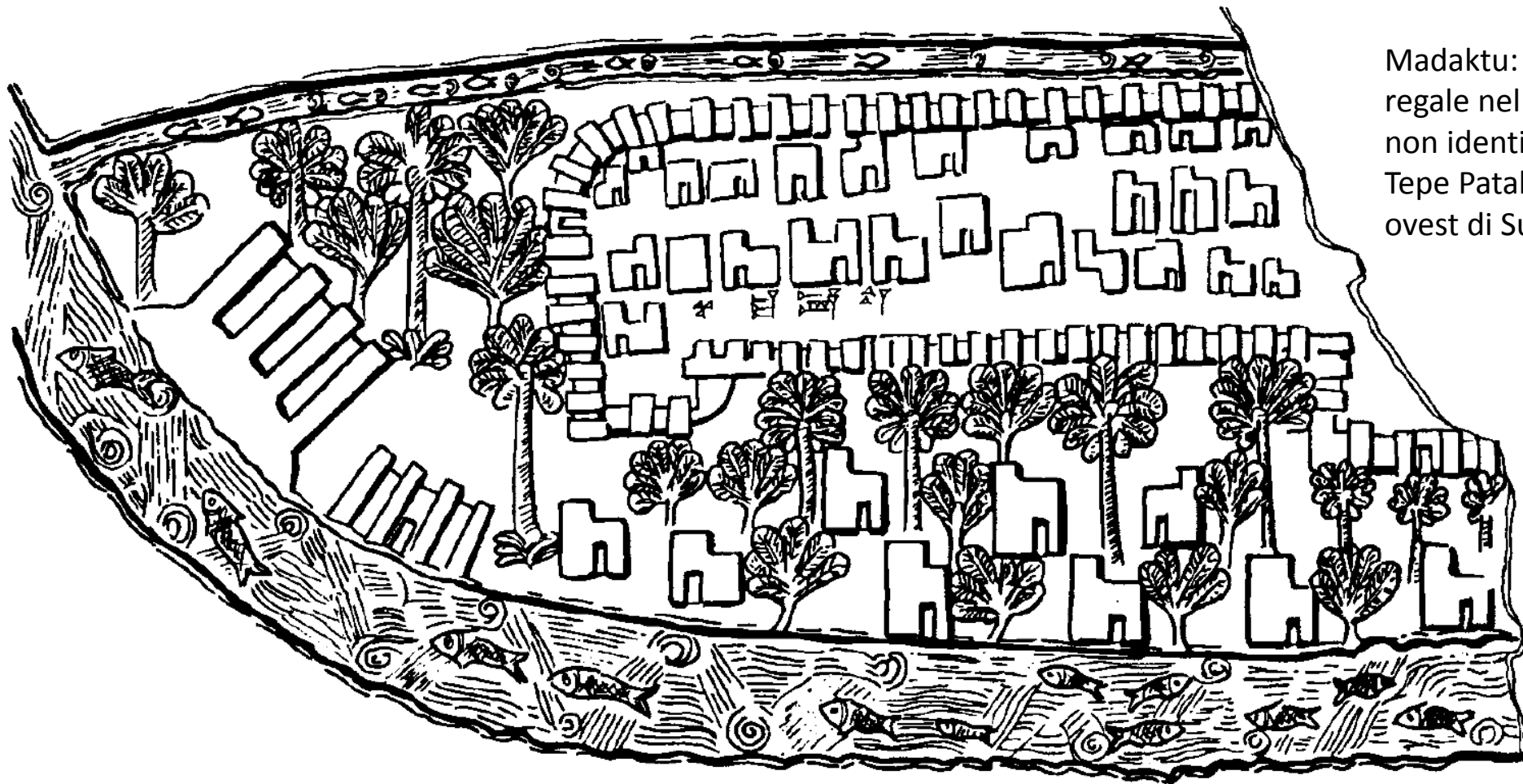


Figure 13.2 The Hubanid dynasty.



Madaktu: residenza regale nel periodo NEI, non identificata (forse Tepe Patak, 40 miglia a ovest di Susa)

**Figure 8.2** Depiction of the city of Madaktu from Slab 6, lower register, Room XXXIII in Sennacherib's palace at Nineveh, bearing Assurbanipal's epigraph, KUR *ma-dak-te* 'land of Madaktu' (after de Miroschedji 1986: Fig. 2; cf. Gerardi 1987: 279).

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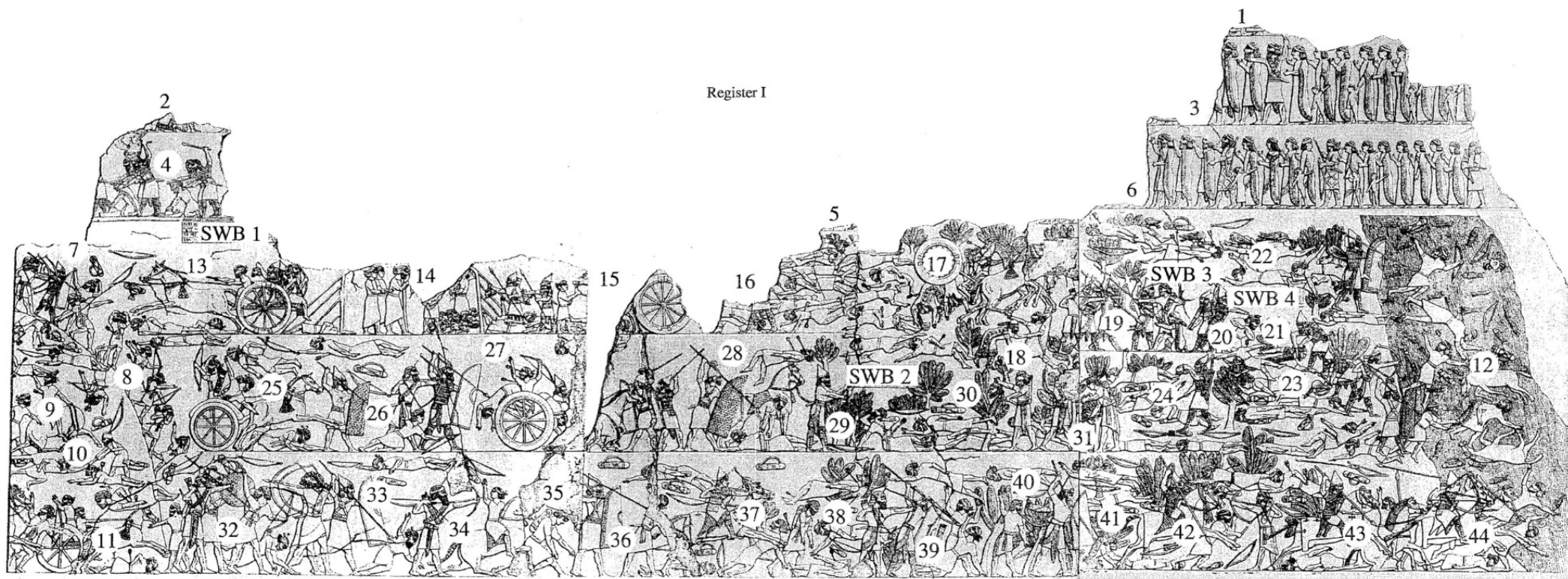
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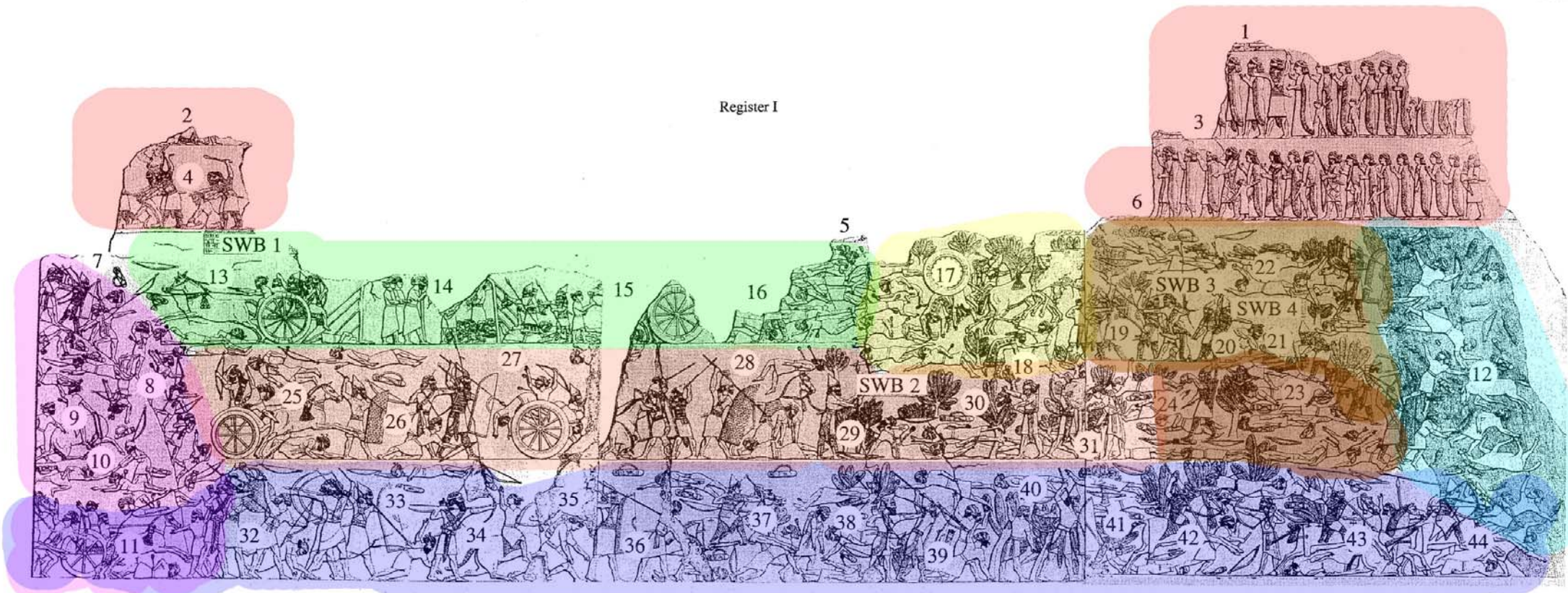
6



Rilievo della battaglia di Ulai, Nimrud palazzo di Assurbanipal. 653 BC Assurbanipal.

His successors Ashurbanipal (668-27) took the throne in [Nineveh](#) while [Shamash-Shuma-Ukin](#) claimed kingship in Babylon and continued to rebuild it. While Babylonia was technically independent of Assyria, the correspondence between the two brothers suggests that Ashurbanipal saw Babylonia as a vassal state and exercised control over it. Shamash-Shuma-Ukin began looking for a chance to rebel. A few years before, Teumman (or Te'uman, 664-653 BCE), a known enemy of Assyria, had usurped the Elamite throne, forcing the sons of Urtaki to flee to Nineveh, the Assyrian capital. Teumman demanded they be extradited, but Ashurbanipal refused. Teumman began a campaign against [Na'id Marduk](#), Assyria's puppet ruler in the Sealand, around 675 BCE. After pushing out the Assyrian influences, Teumman placed [Nabo-usalim](#) on the throne in [Ur](#)





Register I

Register II

Platte 1

Platte 2

Platte 3

2

4

1

3

6

SWB 1

5

17

SWB 3

SWB 4

13

14

15

16

22

19

20

21

12

8

25

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SWB 2

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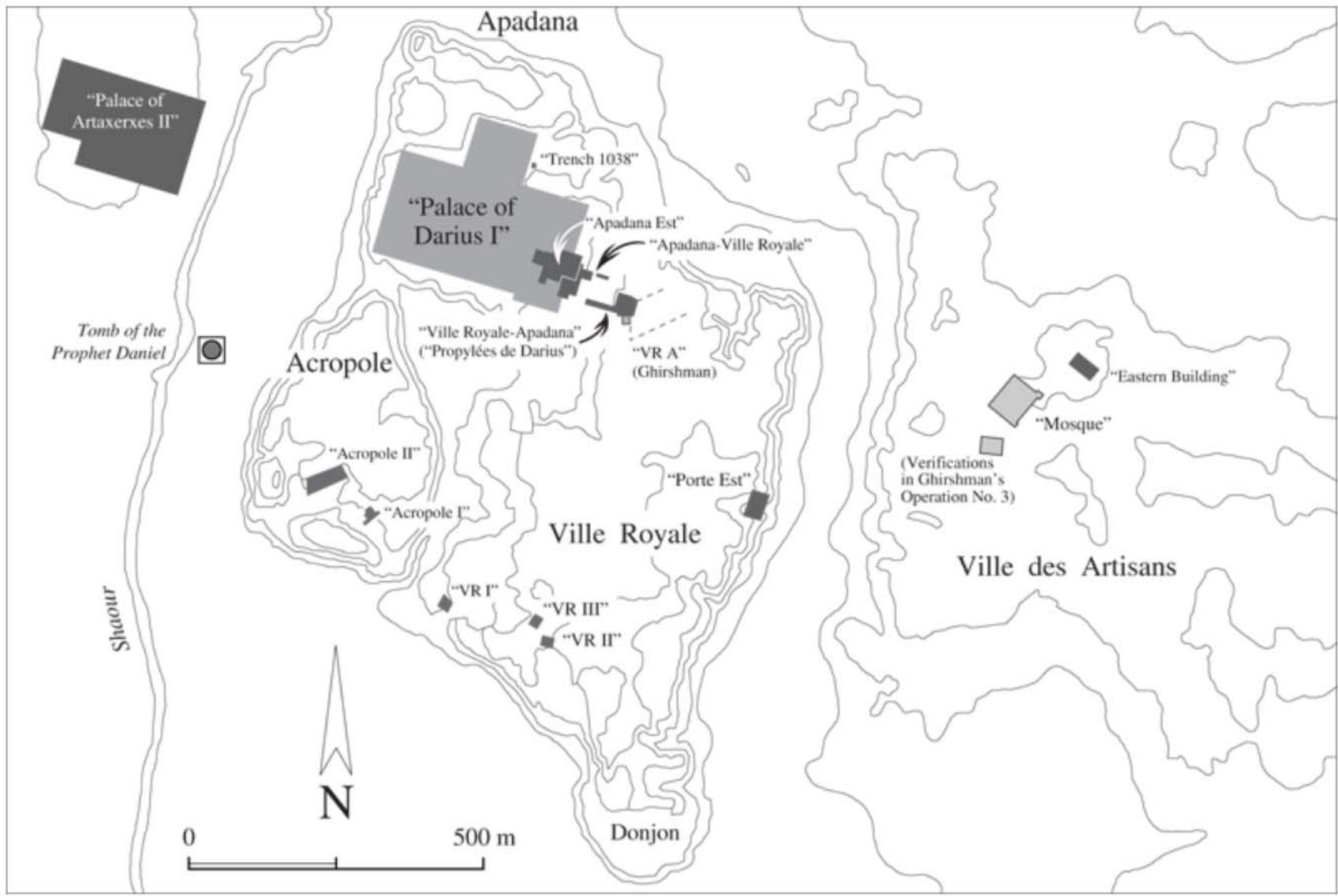
42

43

44

Scena del banchetto, palazzo di Assurbanipal, 668 - 627BC





NE I, Susa tombe

FIGURE 2. The main sites (indicated by numerals) worked at Susa under the direction of Jean Perrot, 1968–79.



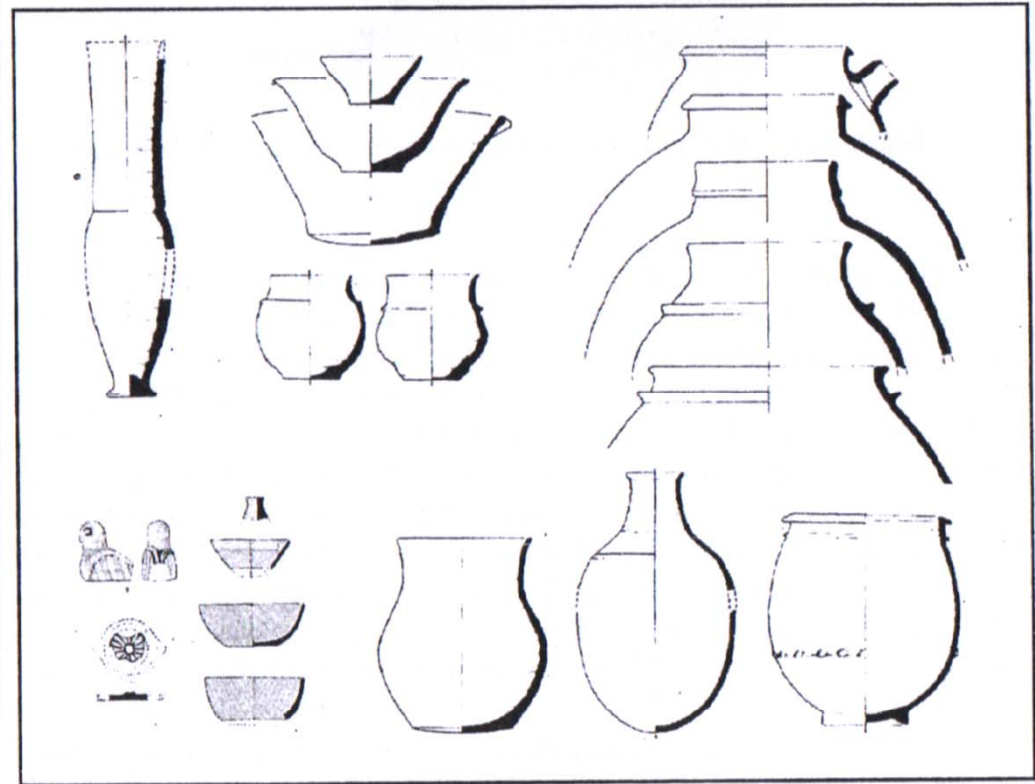
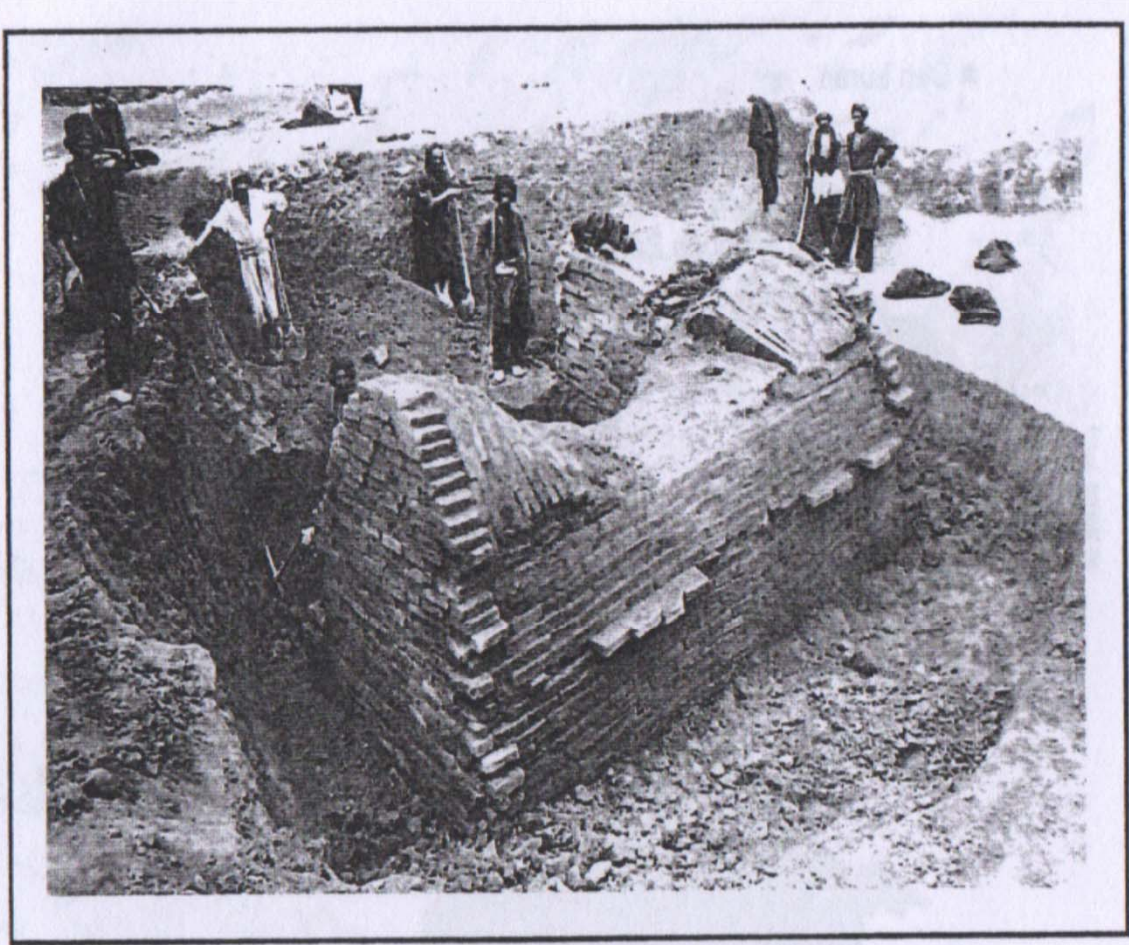


Figure 13.5 Top: Vaulted mud-brick tomb in the Apadana cut to the east of Darius' palace at Susa (from the archives of R. de Mecquenem [www.mom.fr/mecquenem/index/photos](http://www.mom.fr/mecquenem/index/photos), accessed 15 Sept 2015); bottom: characteristic NE I material (line drawings of NE I ceramics after de Miroschedji 1978: Figure 52–53; drawings of objects in frit after de Miroschedji 1981a: Figure 27; objects not to scale).

# NE II



Figure 13.6 Characteristic NE II material [a] ceramics (line drawings after de Miroschedji 1978: Figure 54); [b] glazed vessels and figurine from Susa and [c] "inkwell" from Susa (photographs Y. Wicks, courtesy of the Louvre Museum); [e, f, g, h] metal objects from Jubaji and [d, i] metal objects from Arjan (photographs J. Álvarez-Mon, courtesy of the National Museum of Iran; objects not to scale).





**Urartu during king Argishtis I, between -785 and -753**

- Territory probably rules by Argishtis I in -785
- Conquests of king Argishtis I
- Neo-Assyrian Empire and its vassals and tributaries
- Colchis

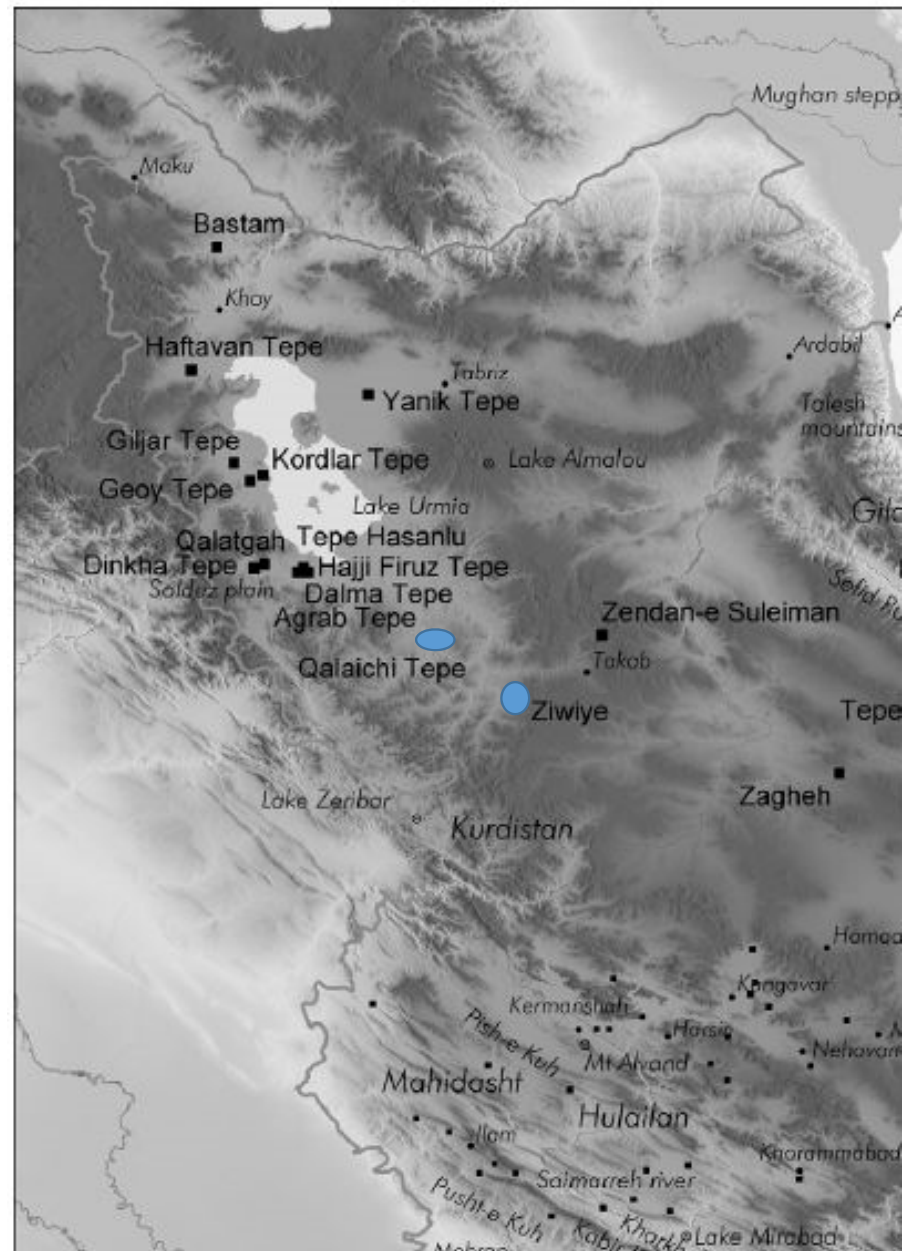
- Expeditions of king Argishtis I
- Assyrian expedition to Kubushkia in -785
- Six expeditions to Manna between -780 and -775
- The king of Manna revolted and allied to Assyrians, but was defeated by Urartians and captured

- Kubushkia** Province or kingdom
- Tushpa** Capital of Urartu
- Amimu City or fortress
- Argishtihinili, Erebouni Cities or fortress founded by king Argishtis I

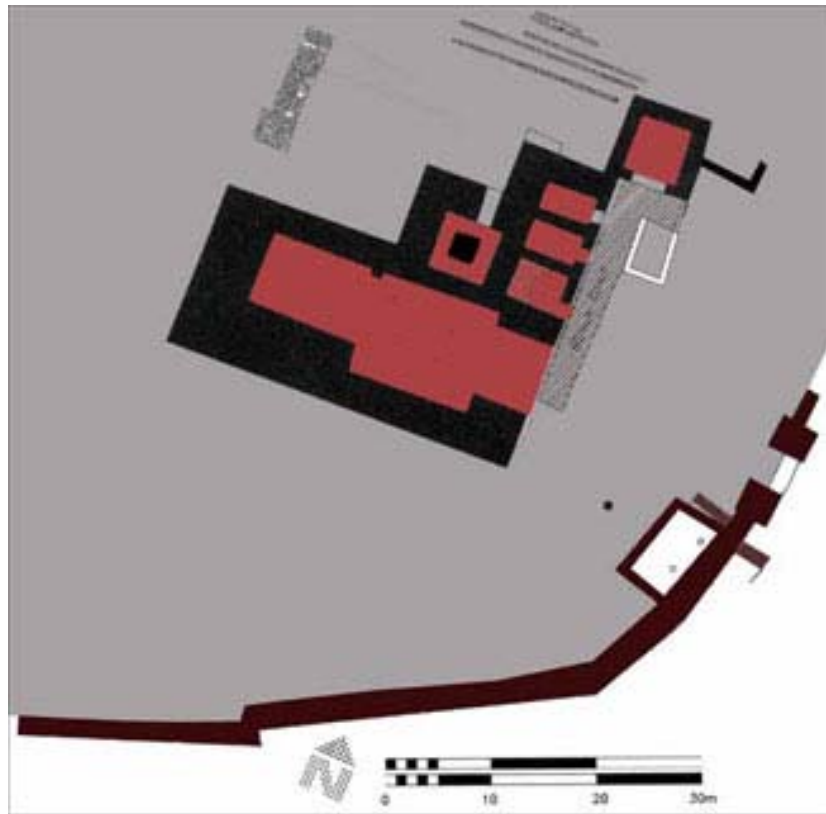


- Mannei: entità regionale organizzata in piccole comunità autonome con capi indipendenti



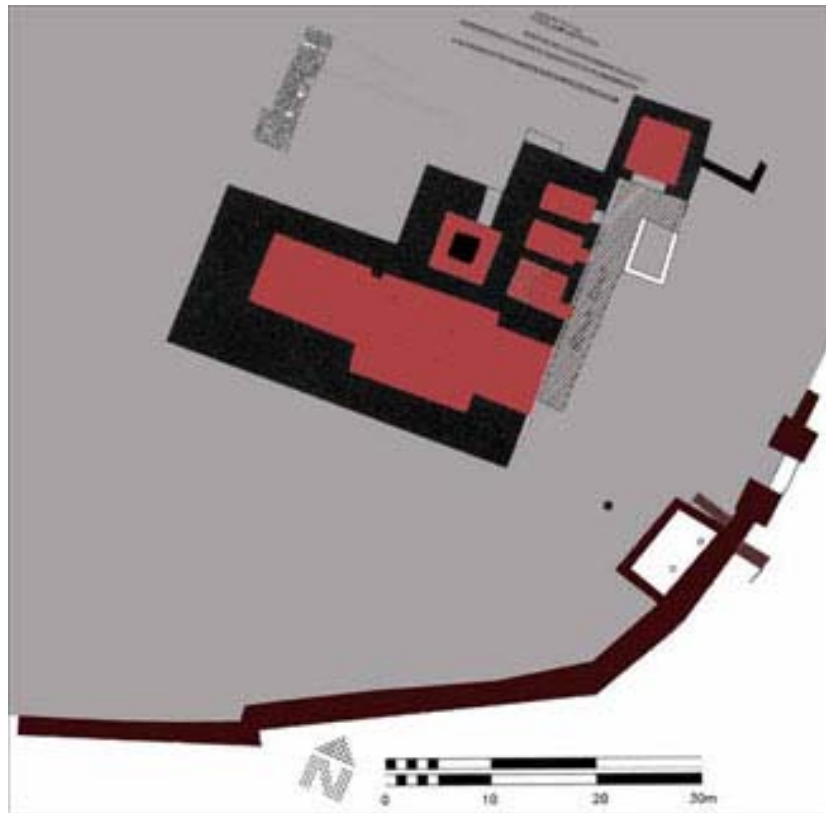


# I Mannei, il sito di Qalaichi

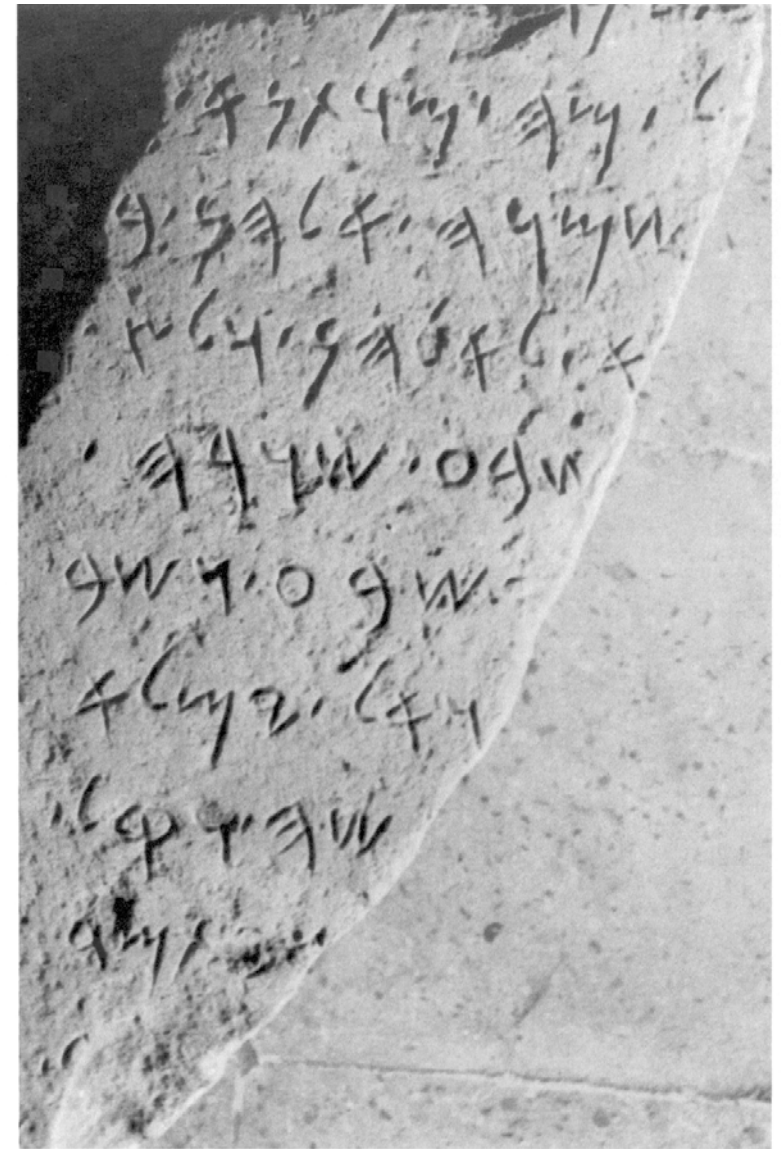




# I Mannei, il sito di Qalaichi



Frammento di  
iscrizione in  
aramaico dedicata a  
Haldi di Z'tr (Zirta?,  
capitale dei Mannei,  
identificazione  
ancora incerta)





# I Mannei

Decorazione architettonica: mattonelle invetriate con decorazione figurativa





Fig. 4. Glazed tile I from Qalaichi showing a kneeling winged genius (photo: National Museum of Iran).



Fig. 5. Line drawing of the winged genius on glazed tile I from Qalaichi (drawing by Hassanzadeh).



Fig. 7. Winged genius on wall painting from Til Barsip (Parrot 1961: xv)



Fig. 8. Glazed tile II from Qalaichi in the National Museum of Tokyo (photo: Siamak Eskandari).





Fig. 9. Glazed tile III from Qalaichi (photo: National Museum of Iran).

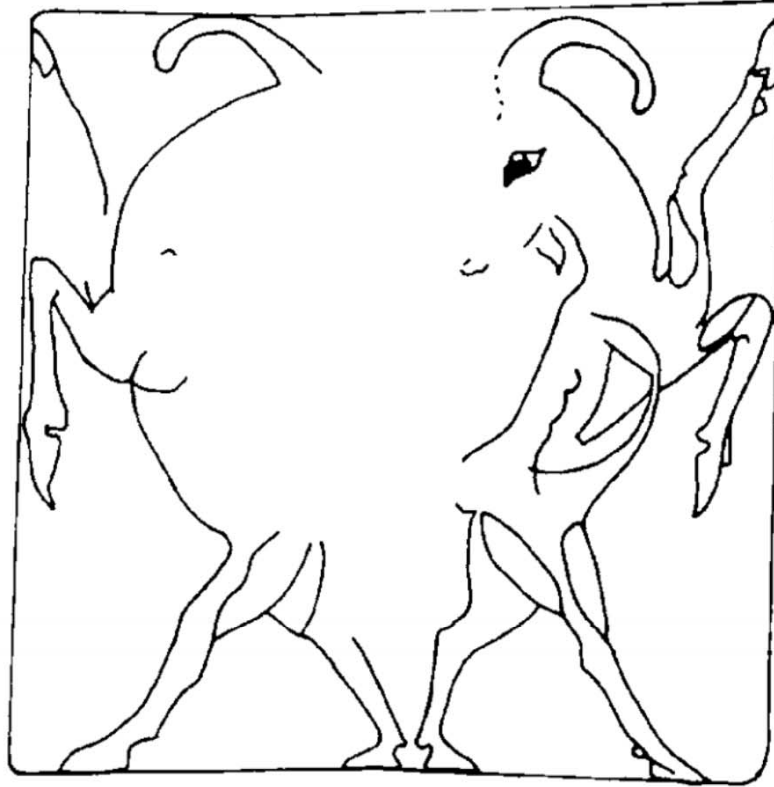


Fig. 10. Line-drawing of glazed tile III from Qalaichi (drawing by Hassanzadeh).



Fig. 10. Line-drawing of glazed tile III from Qalaichi (drawing by Hassanzadeh).



Fig. 11. Egyptian blue fragment from Hasanlu IV (photo: National Museum of Iran).



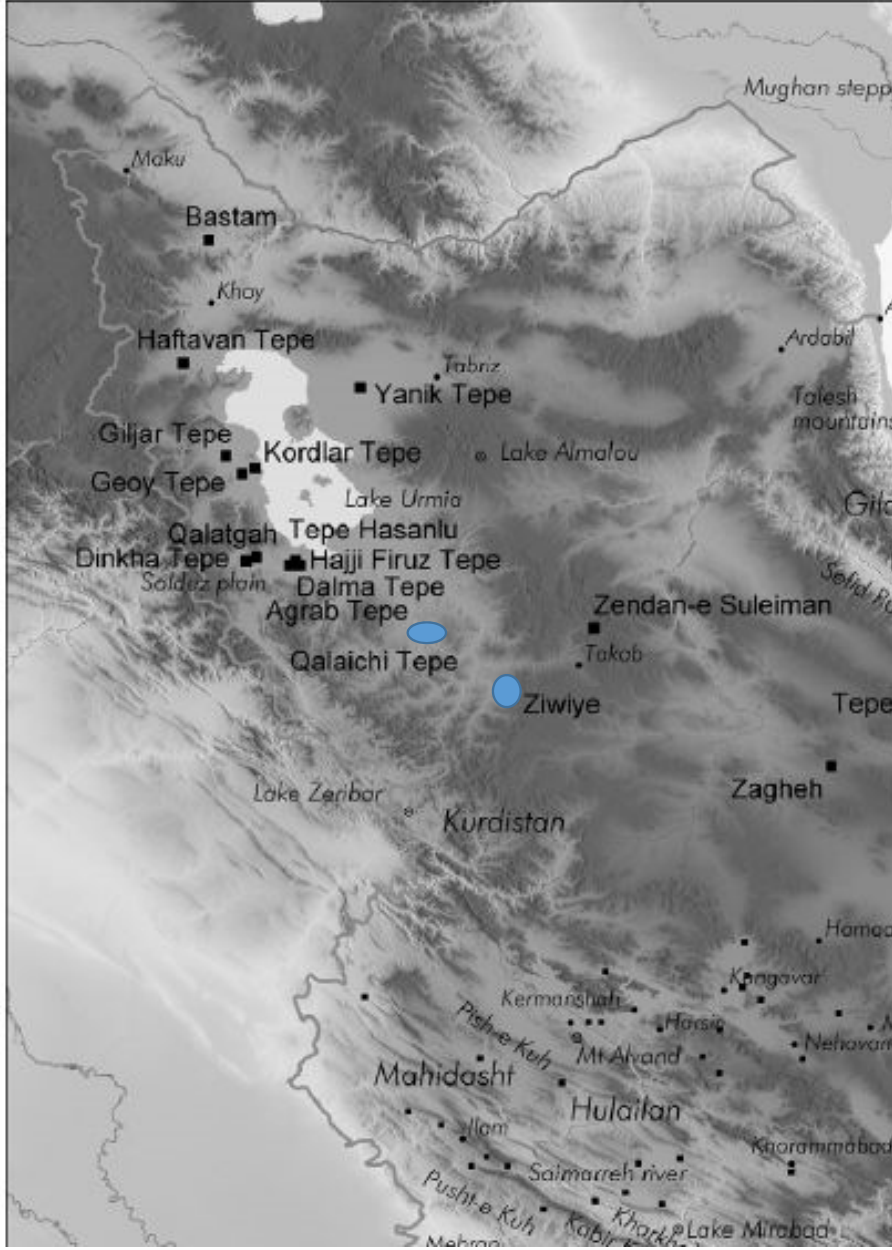
Fig. 12. Details of a gold pectoral from "Ziwiye" (Parrot 1961, fig. 168).



Fig. 13. Impression of a Neo-Assyrian cylinder seal showing a hero holding two ibexes by their horns (Teissier 1984: 183, fig. 285).

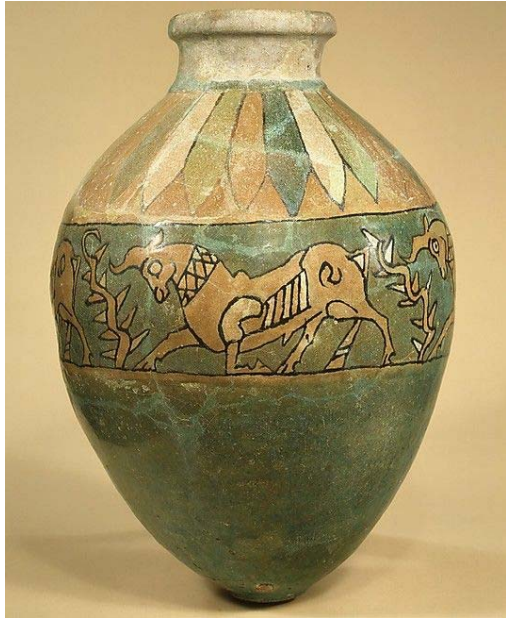


# I Mannei, il tesoretto di Ziwiye





# I Mannei, il tesoretto di Ziwiye





# I Mannei, il tesoretto di Ziwiye



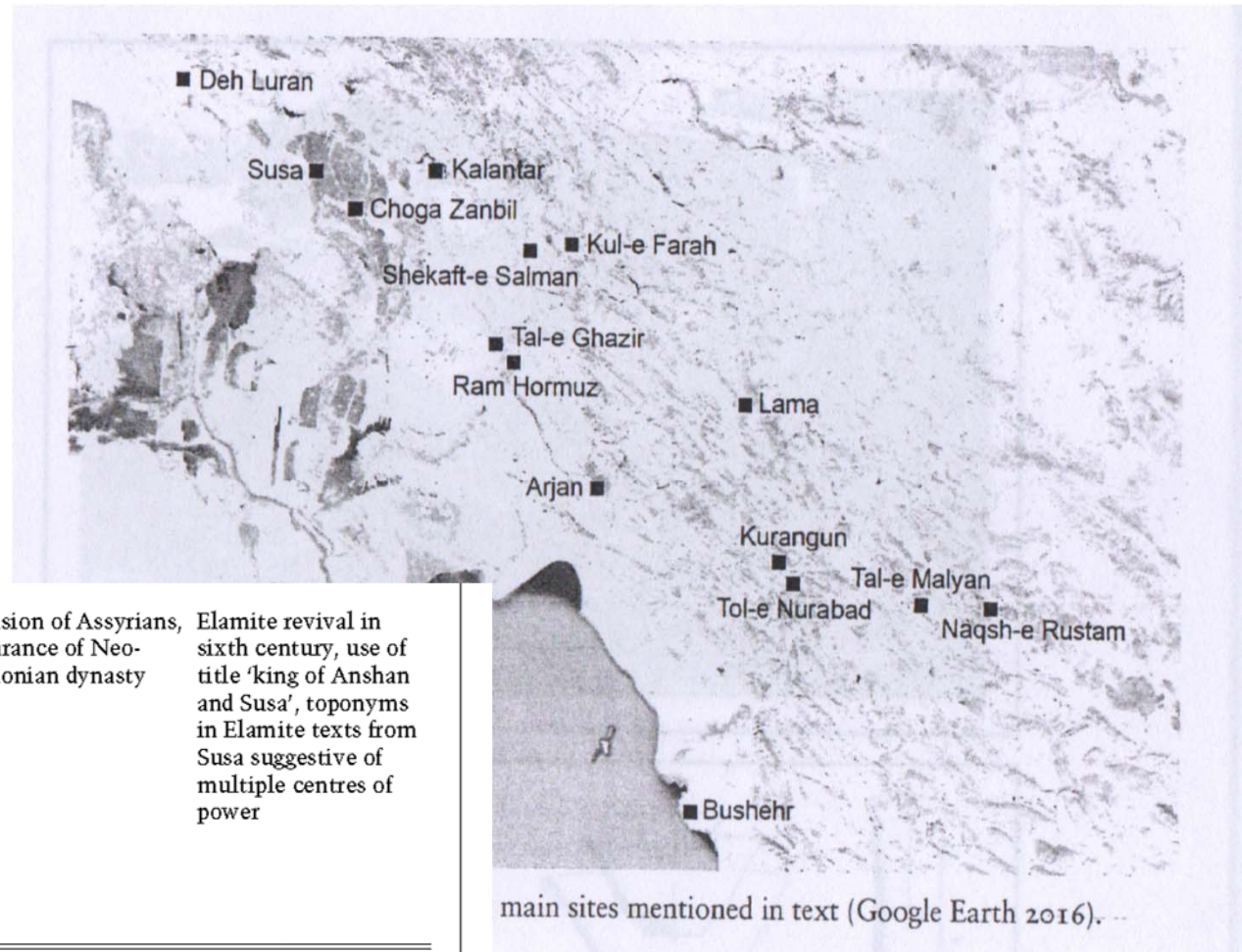
# Periodo Neo babilonese

Nabopolassar (626 a.C.) fino al  
secondo anno del re persiano Serse  
(484 a.C.)



<https://library.weschool.com/lezio ne/limpero-neobabilonese-strutture-politiche-ed-economiche-20319.html>

Fonti elamite per il periodo NEIII presentano una rete di sovrani locali collocati in particolare nelle regioni limitrofe che erano legato da vincolo di lealtà con il re di Anshan e Susa. Questo governo decentralizzato rappresenta un sistema efficace di unire regioni diverse e entità tribali sul territorio



645–539 BC

Neo-Elamite III period, restoration of Susian gods following Babylonian expulsion of Assyrians in 626 BC; Susa under Babylonian control? Median influence at Susa? appearance of Shutur-Nahhunte, late Neo-Elamite texts containing Iranian names

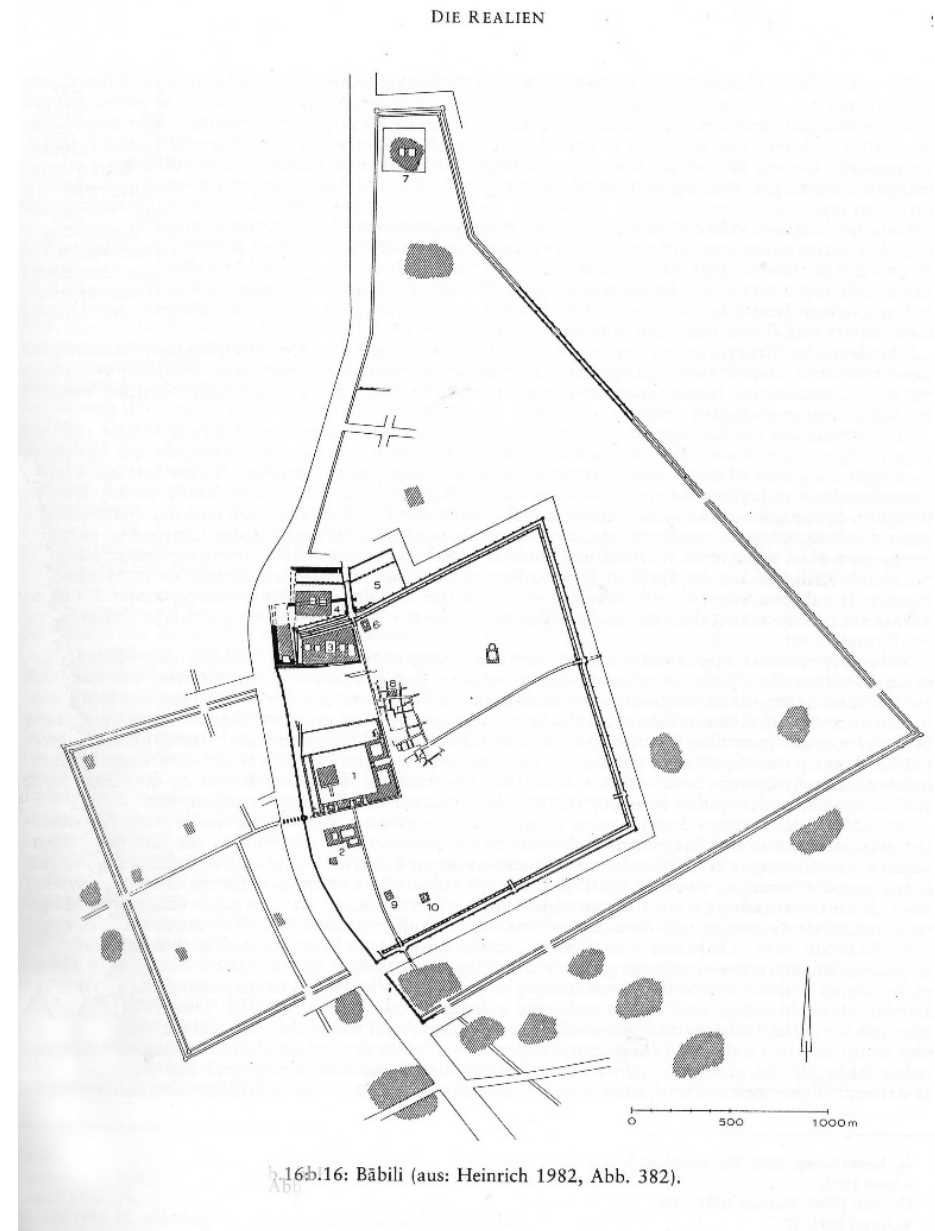
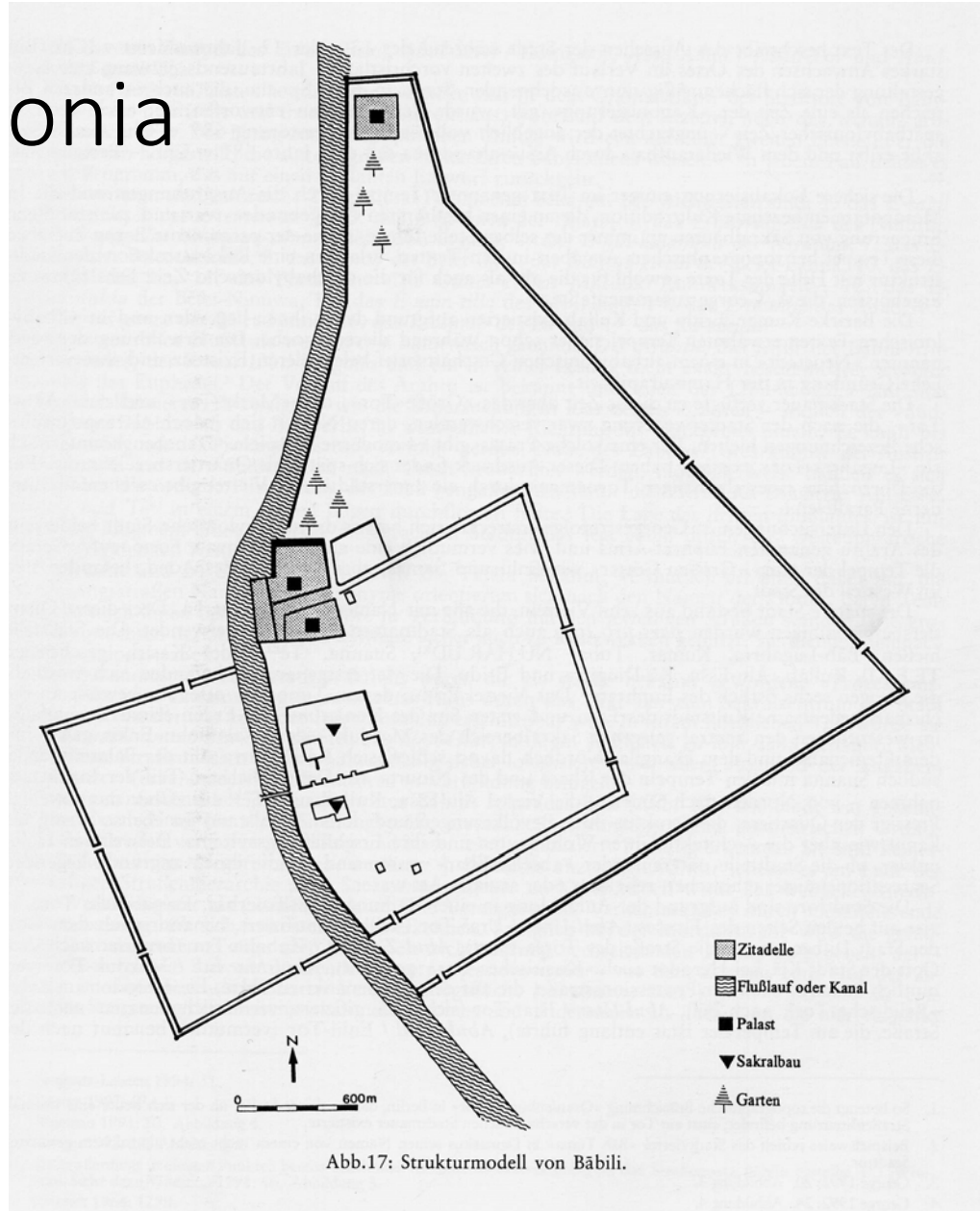
growing power of Medes and Persians; appearance of Elamo-Persian glyptic; rich tomb at Arjan; reliefs at Kul-e Farah, Shikafte Salman, petty kingdoms in highlands? Elamite influence in Luristan; fusion of Elamite and Persian ethnic elements in highlands

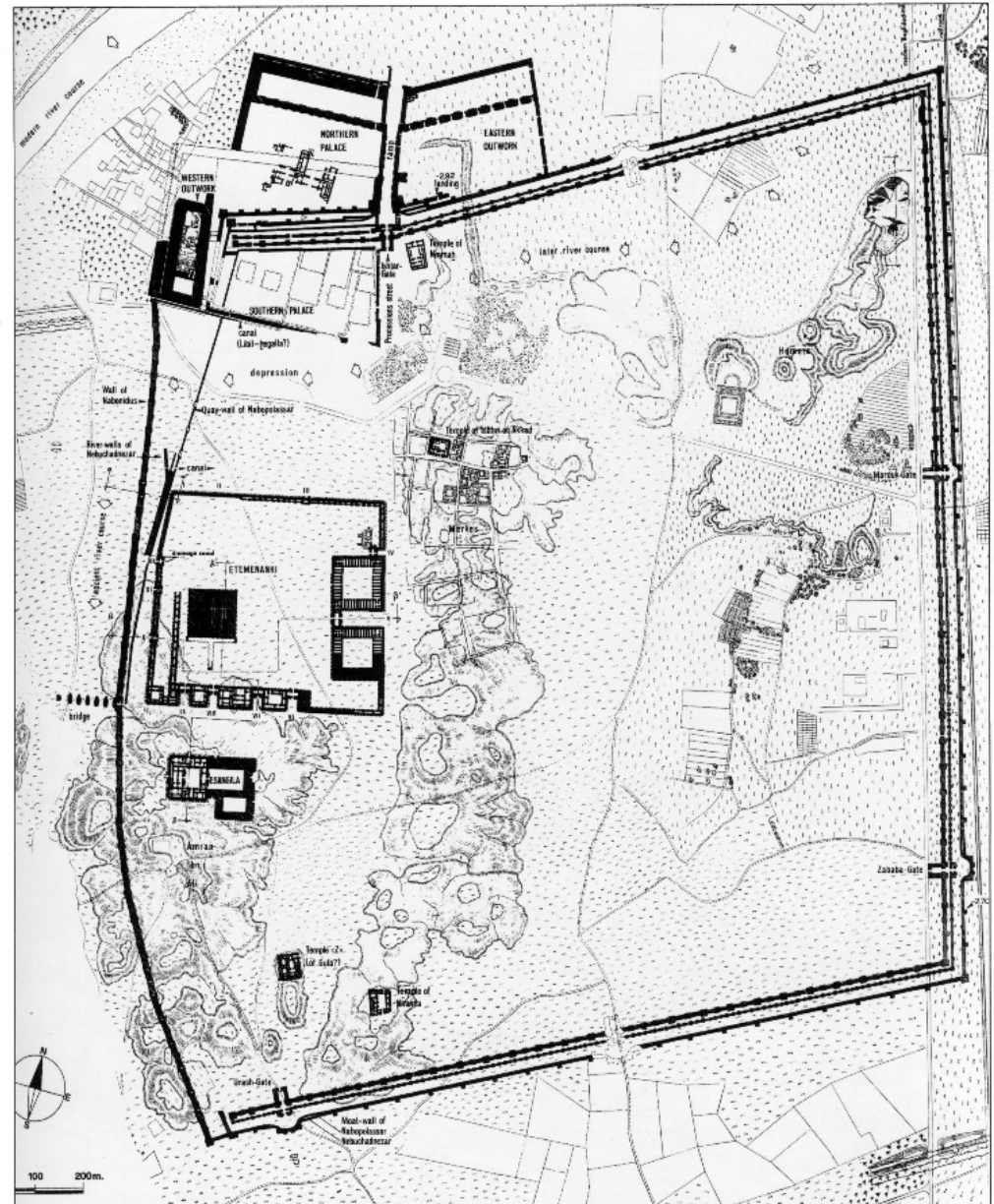
expulsion of Assyrians, appearance of Neo-Babylonian dynasty

Elamite revival in sixth century, use of title 'king of Anshan and Susa', toponyms in Elamite texts from Susa suggestive of multiple centres of power



# Babilonia









**Fortezza settentrionale**

**Fortezza meridionale**

**Tempio di Ninmah**

**Kadingirra**

**Tempio di Nabu**

**Tempio di Ishtar**

**Teatro Greco**

**Porta di Marduk**

**Porta di Enlil**

**Tempio di Ishtar**

**Kullab**

**Etemenanki**

**Eridu**

**Porta di Zababa**

**Bab-Lugalirra**

**Tempio di Enlil**

**Esagila**

**(Tempio di Marduk)**

**Tempio di Ninurta**

**Suanna**

**Porta di Uras**

**Tuba**

**Porta di Shamash**

**Porta Reale**

**Tempio di Ea**

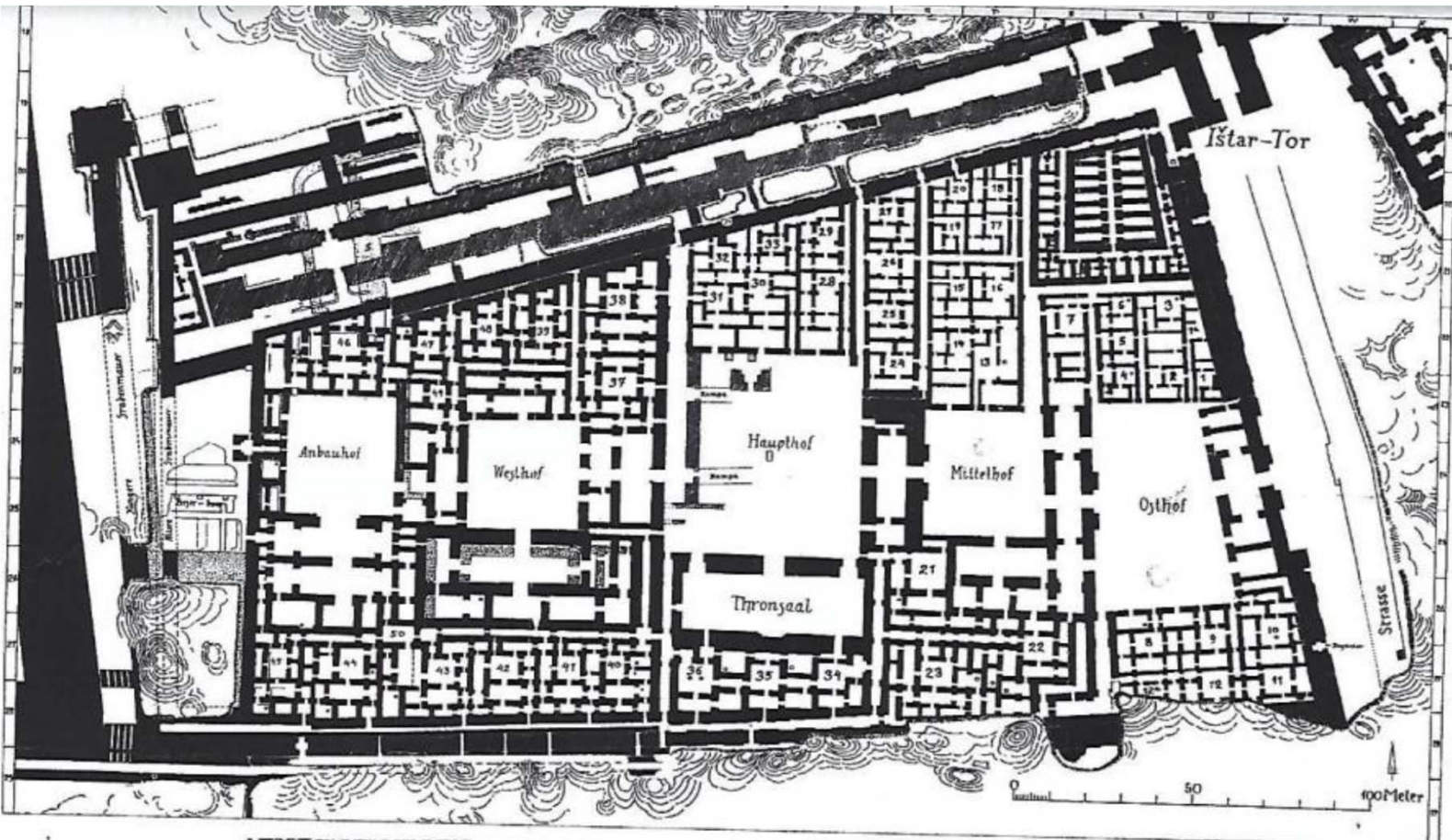
**Tempio di Adad**

**Porta di Adad**

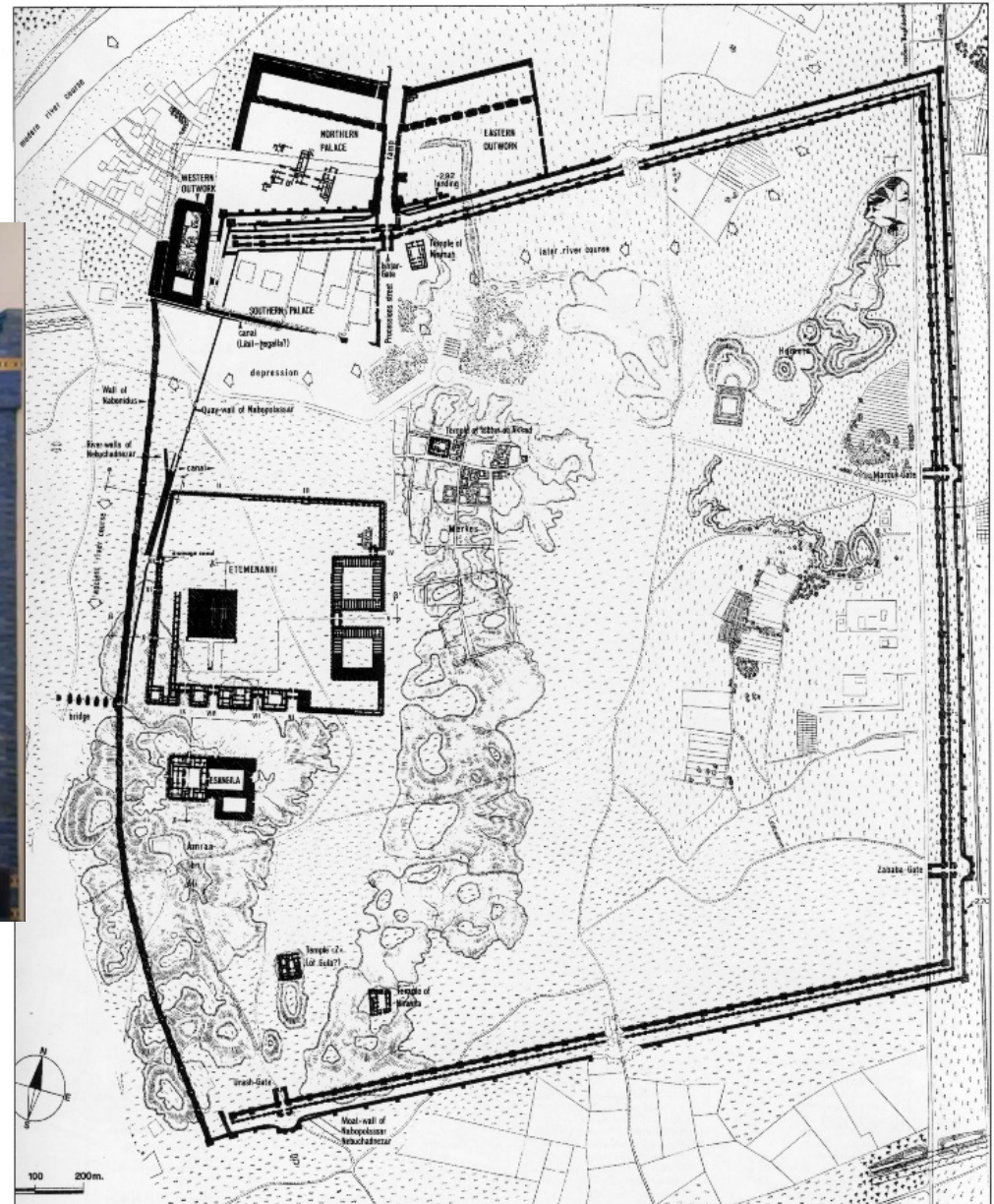
**Iraq**

**Google Earth**

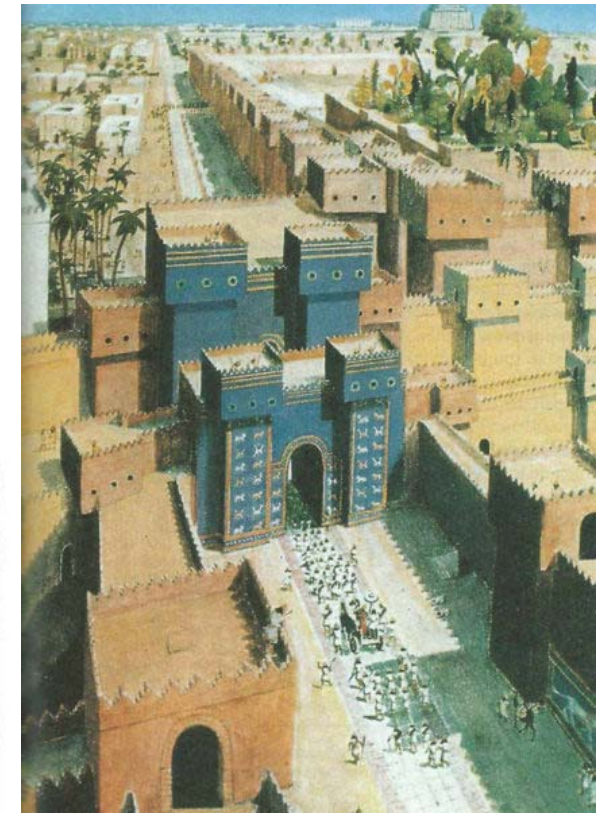
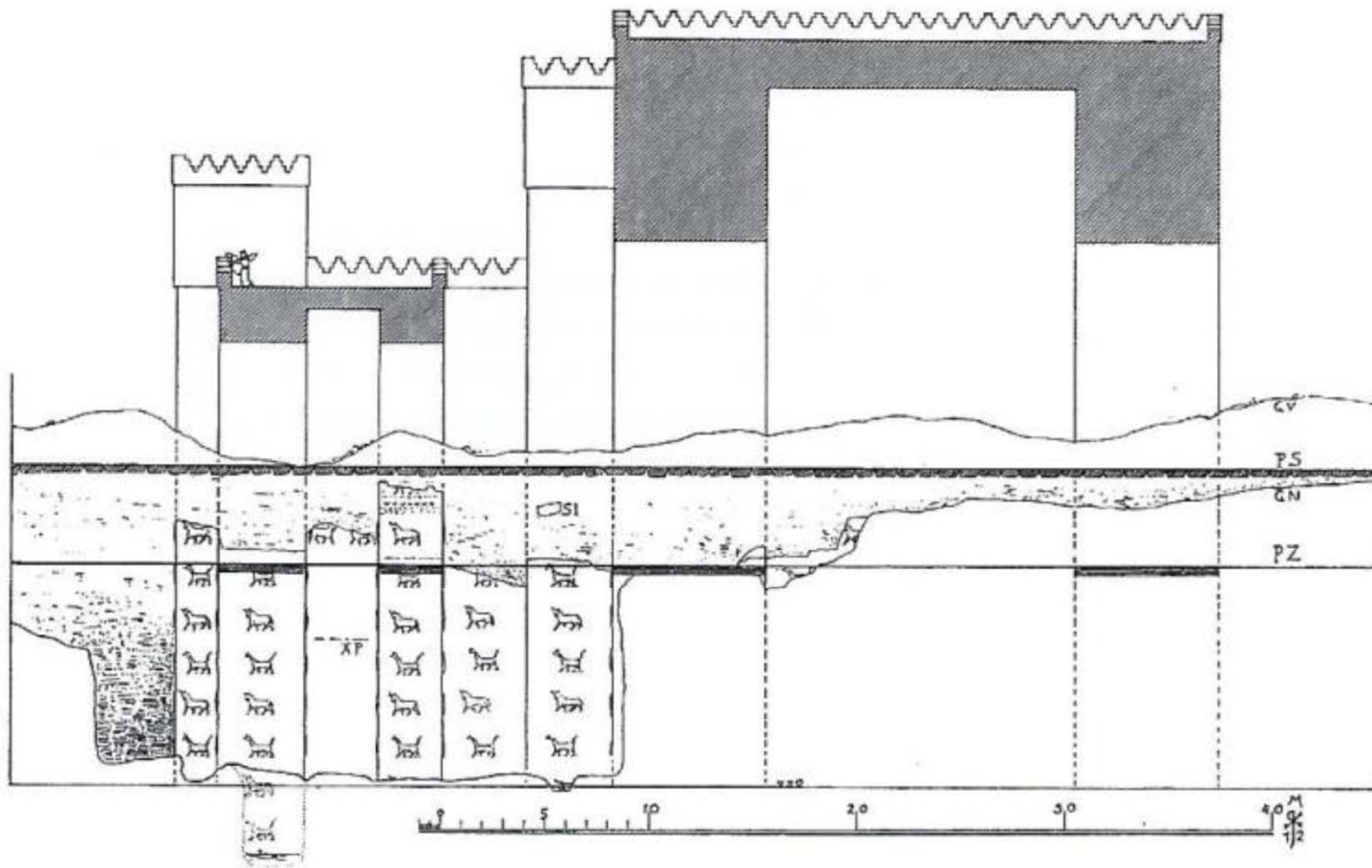
# Palazzo meridionale





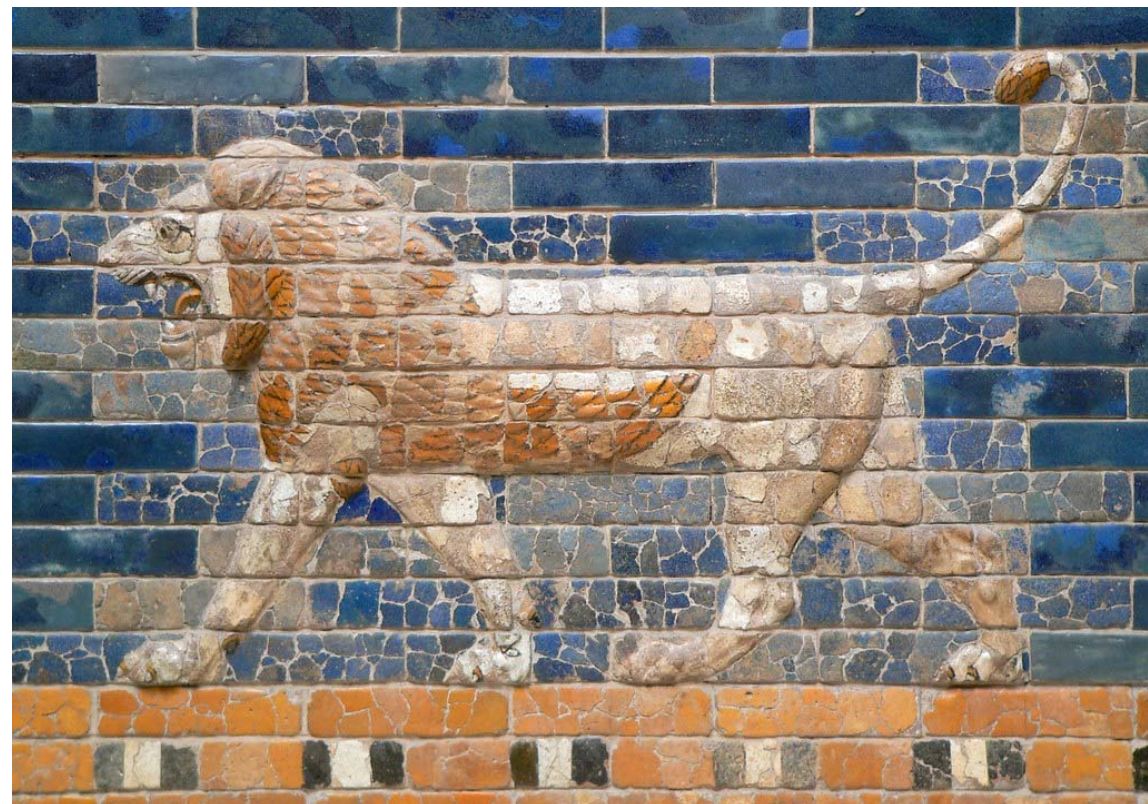




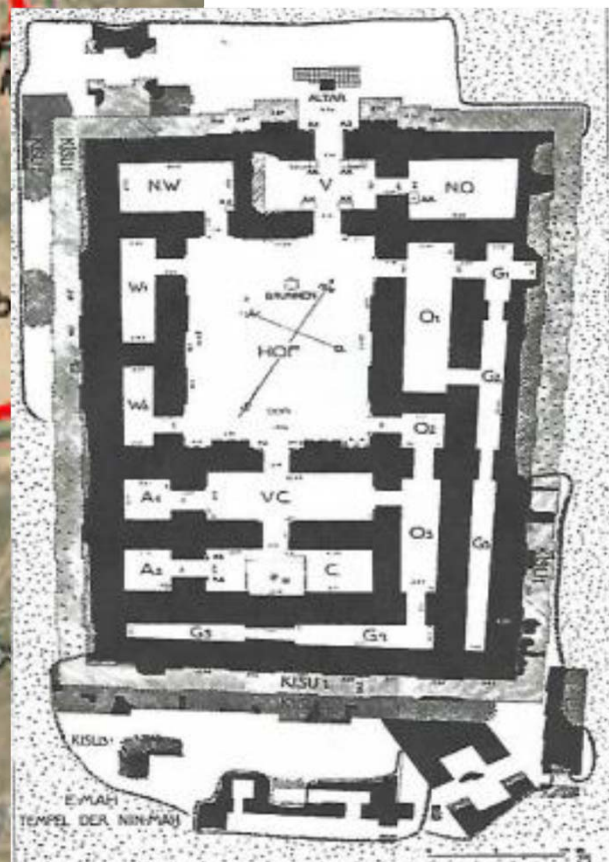
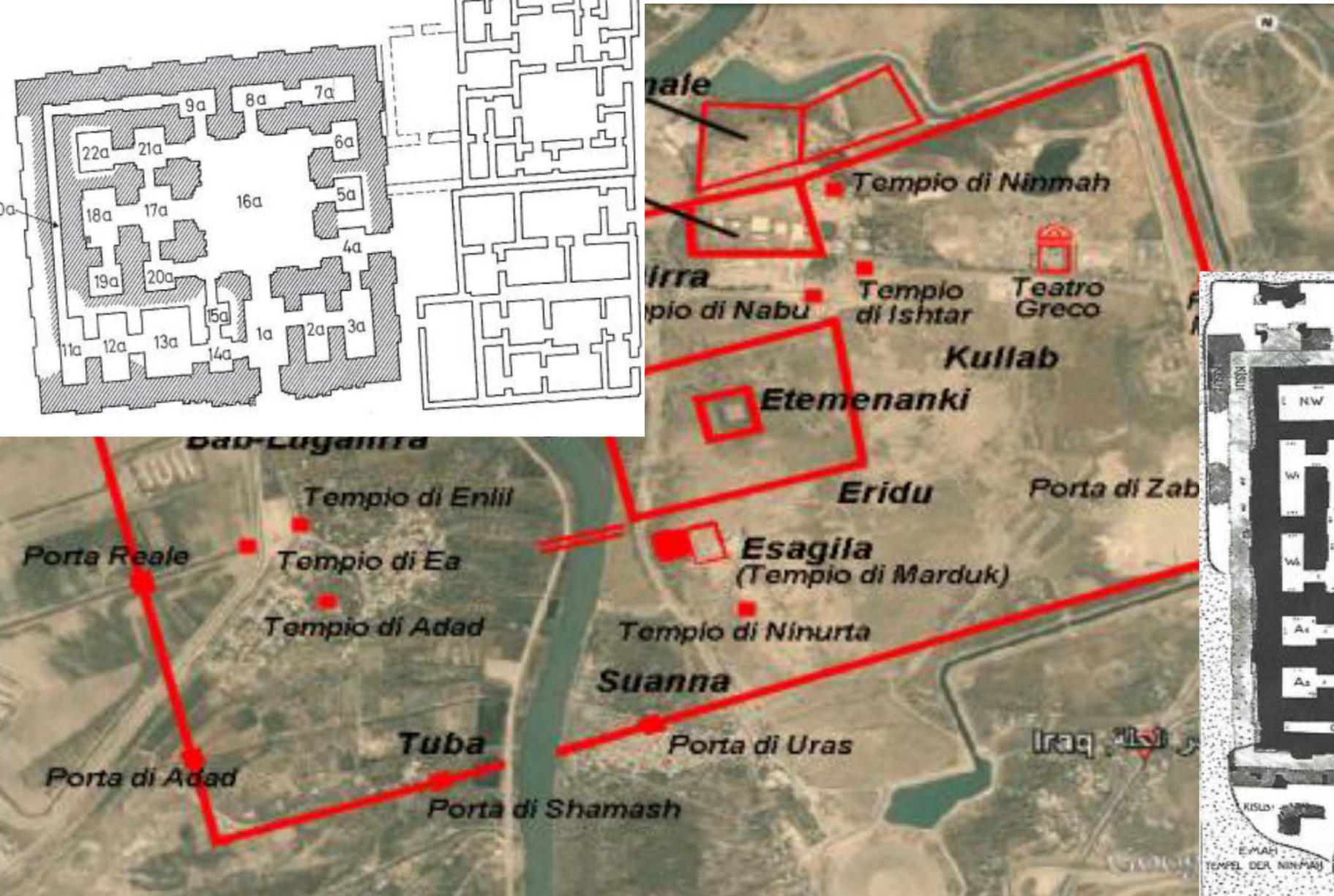
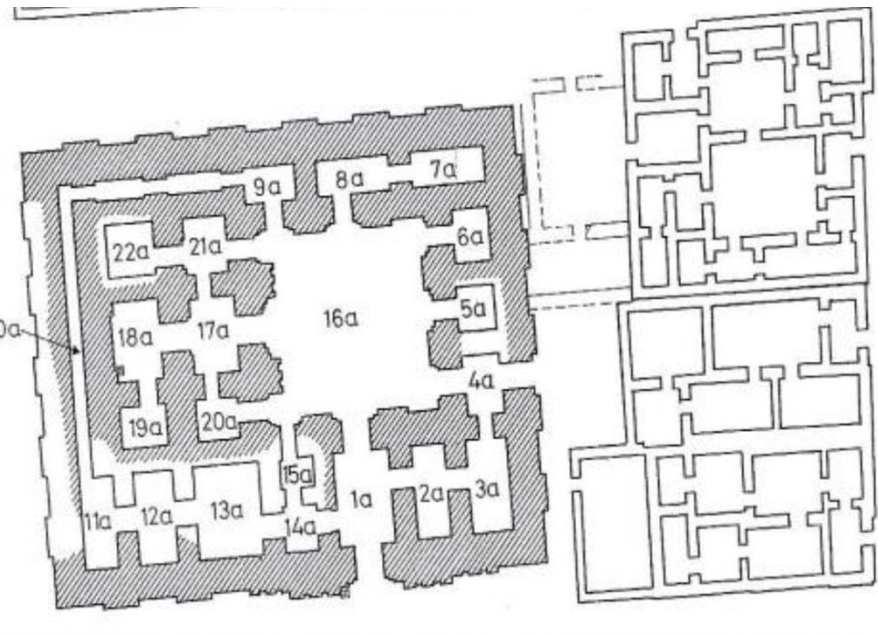


Babilonia, Porta di Ishtar: sezione (1:500). Tratteggio: elevato restituito; GN: linea del terreno dopo lo scavo; GV: linea del terreno prima dello scavo; PS: pavimentazione in pietra della Via delle Processioni; PZ: pavimentazione di mattoni (Koldewey, 1913, tav. 21).











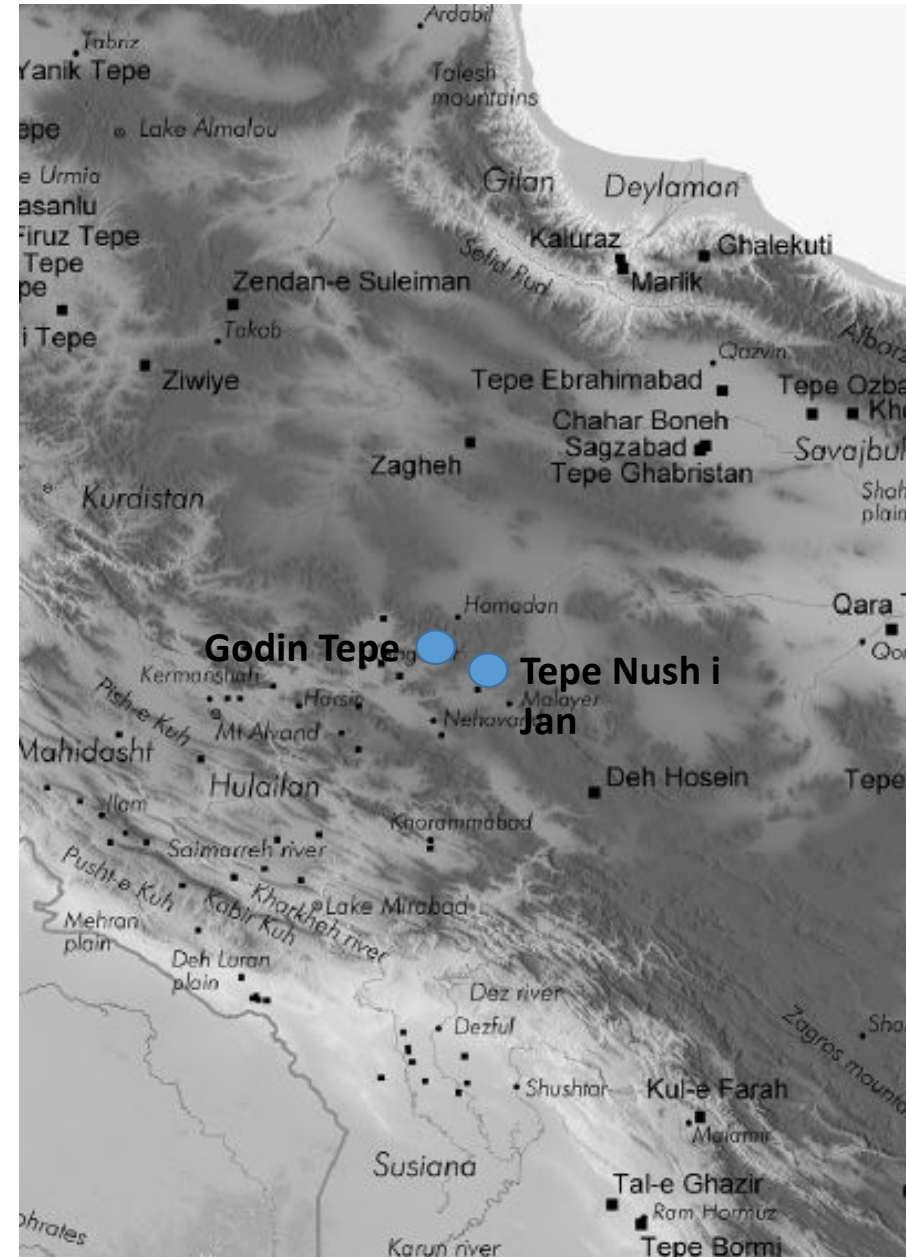


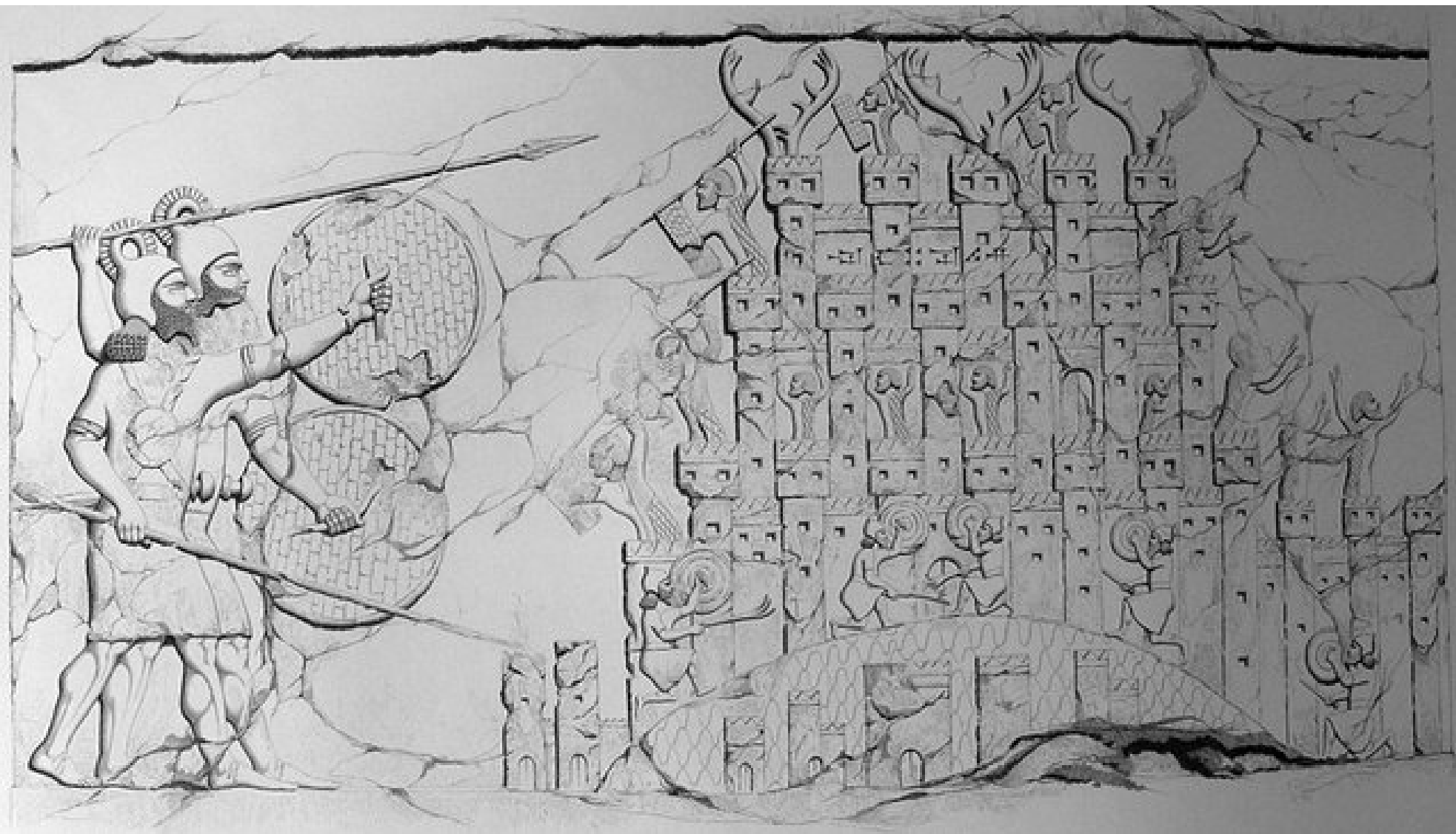




# I Medi

- Popolazione Indo-Ari, attestata nelle fonti neoassire dal IX sec. A.C
- Capitale Ecbatana (Hamdan)





The Median fortress of Kišessim as depicted in Room 2 of Sargon II's palace at Dur-Šarrukin (mod. Khorsabad).



The Median fortress of Harhar as depicted in Room 2 of Sargon II's palace in Dur-Šarrukin (mod. Khorsabad).



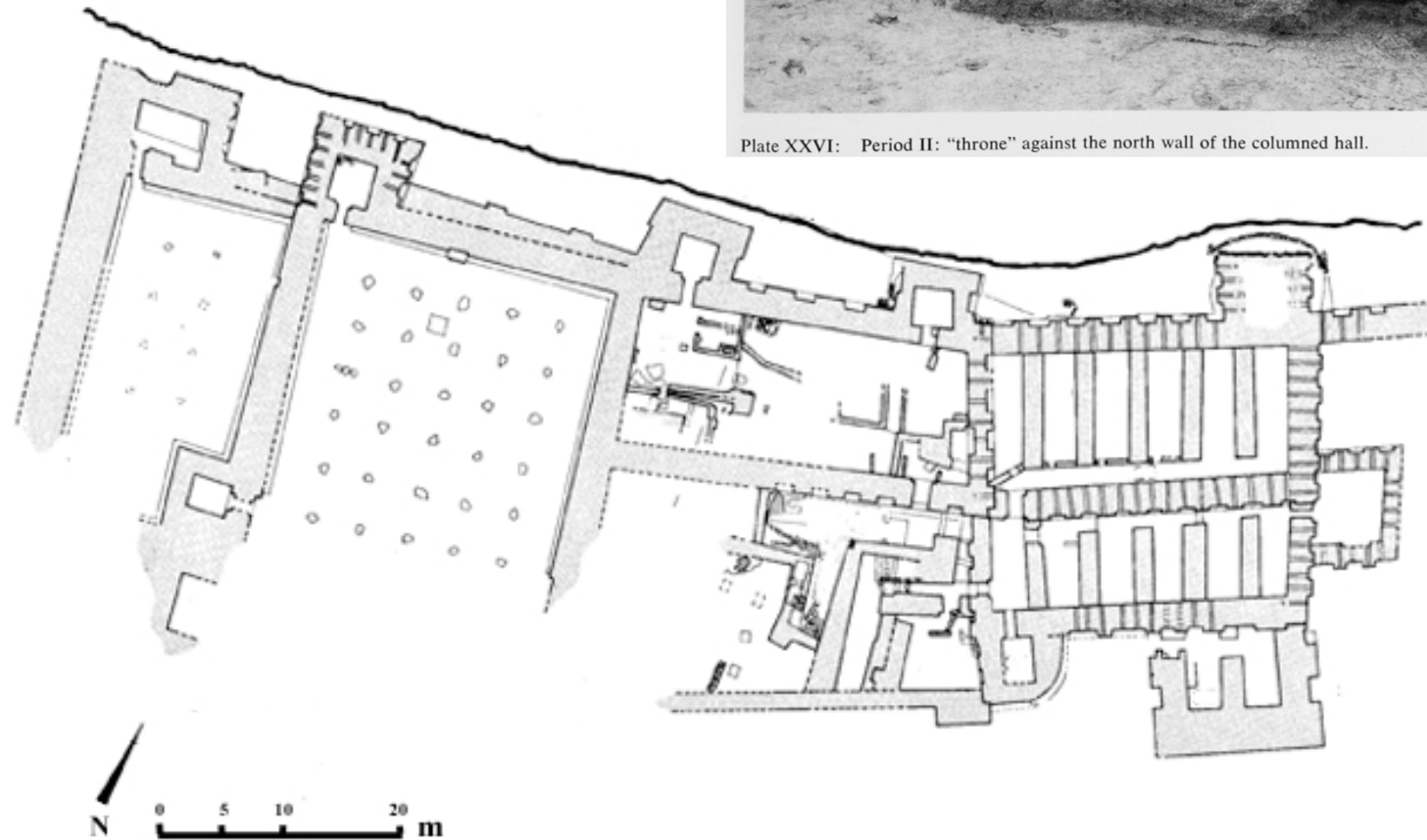
# II Medi, godin tepe II, 7th century



Plate XXVIII: Period II: view to the west across the centre of the columned hall. Each workman is standing on a column base. Operation H on the Citadel Mound can be seen in the upper left hand corner.

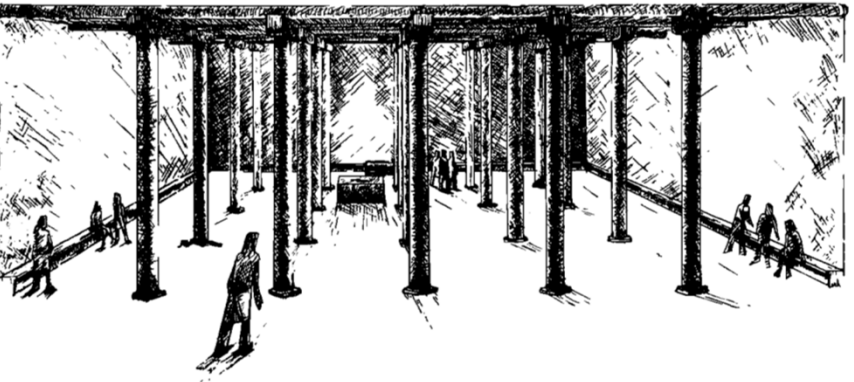


Plate XXVI: Period II: "throne" against the north wall of the columned hall.





# II Medi, godin tepe II



41 Period II, tentative reconstruction of the inside of the columned hall.

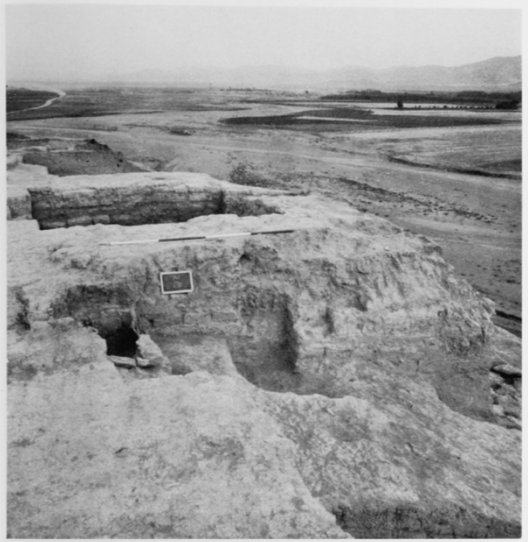
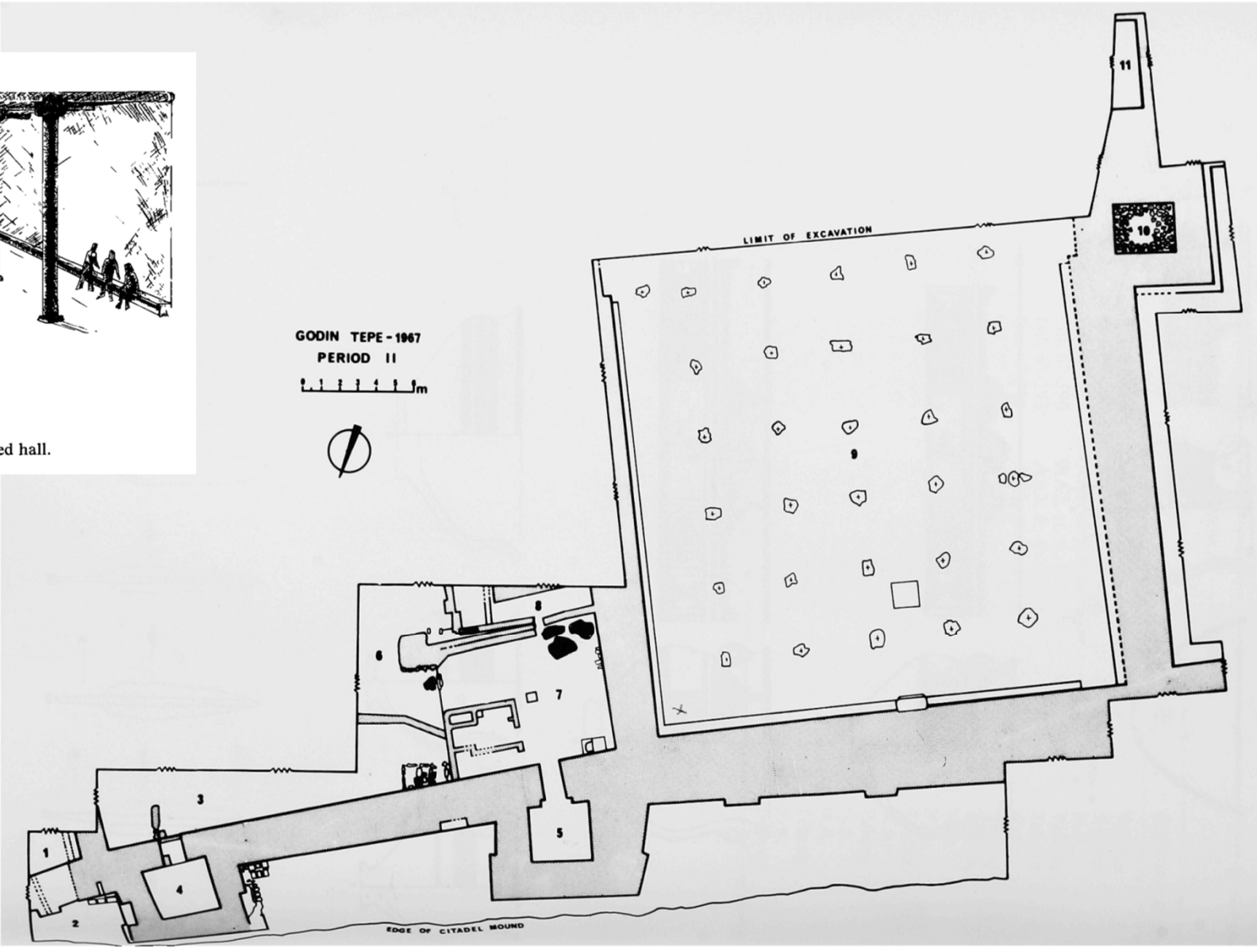
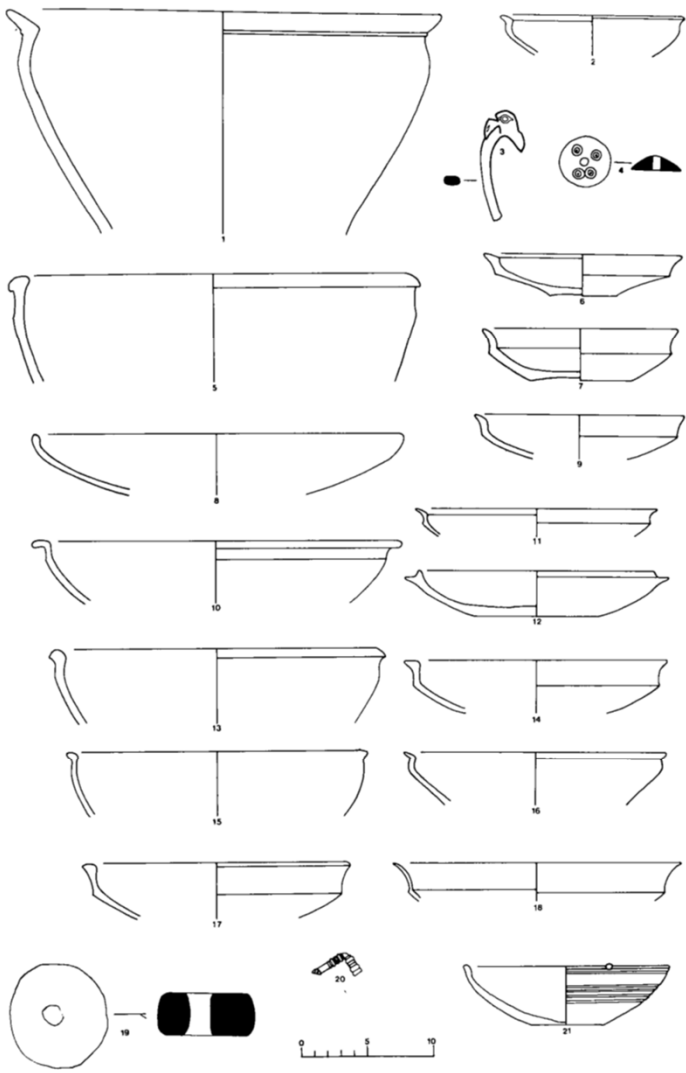


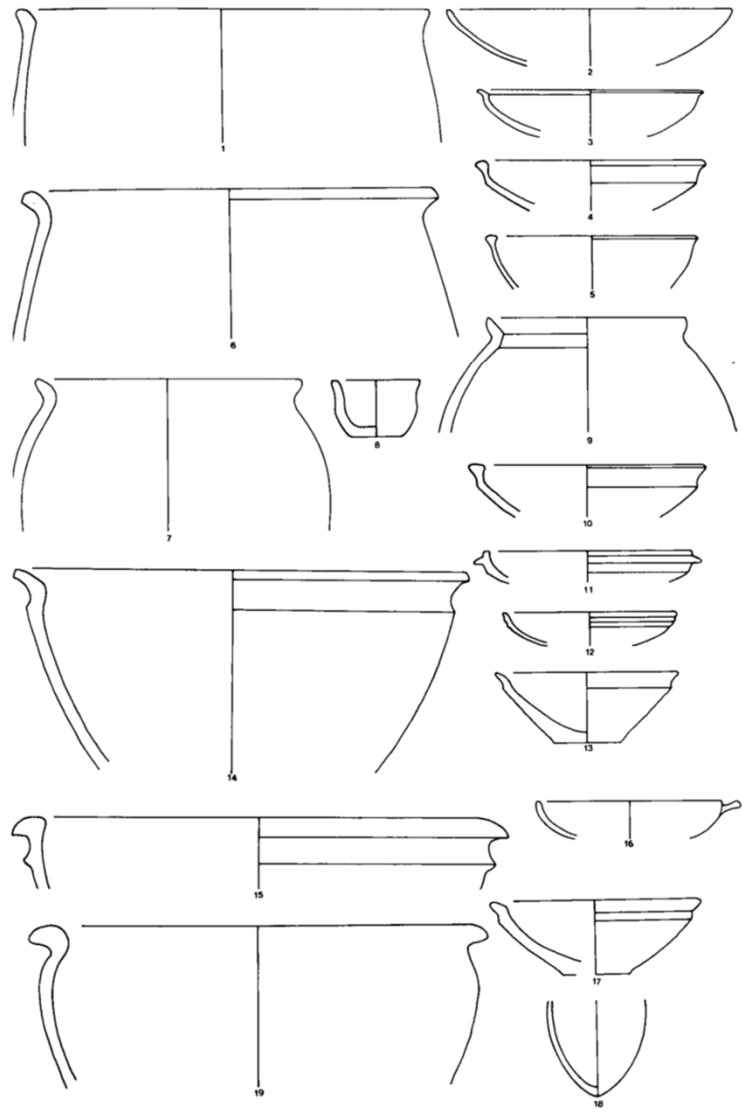
Plate XXI: Period II: west tower (room 5) viewed from the east. The west edge of Operation A of the 1965 season is seen in the right foreground. The pit to the left of the black board is from an Islamic burial cut into the Period II fortification wall.



# Medi, Godin Tepe II



44 Period II pottery and small finds.



43 Period II pottery.

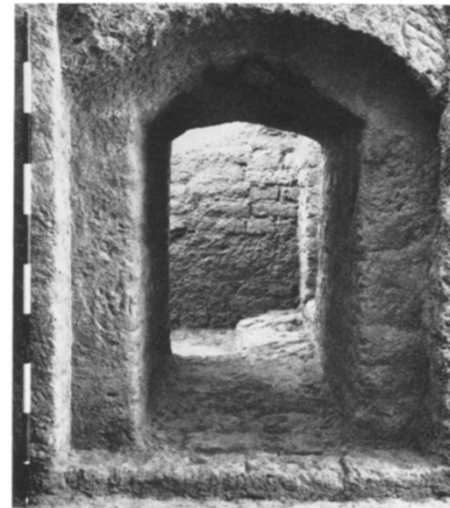
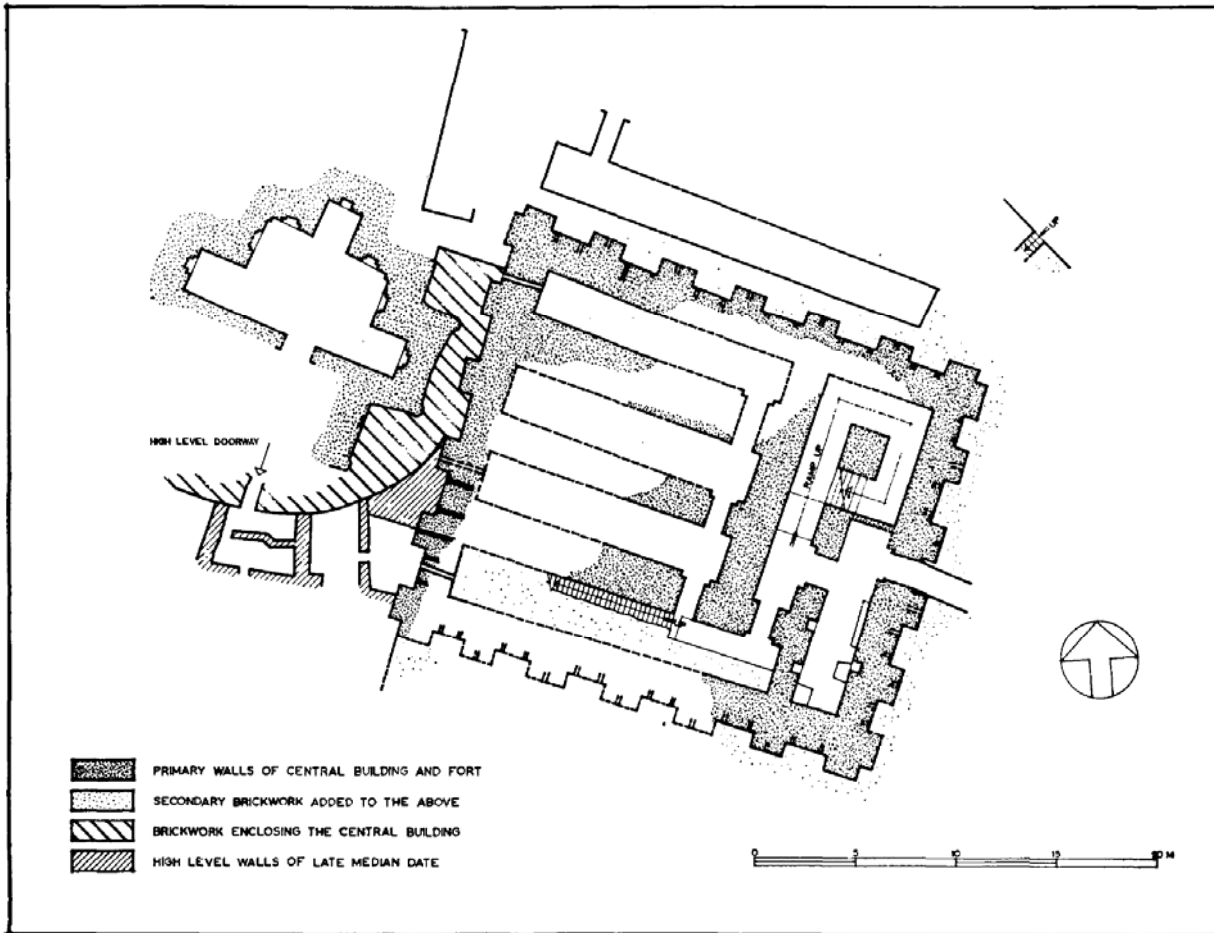


# Medi, Tepe Nush i Jan



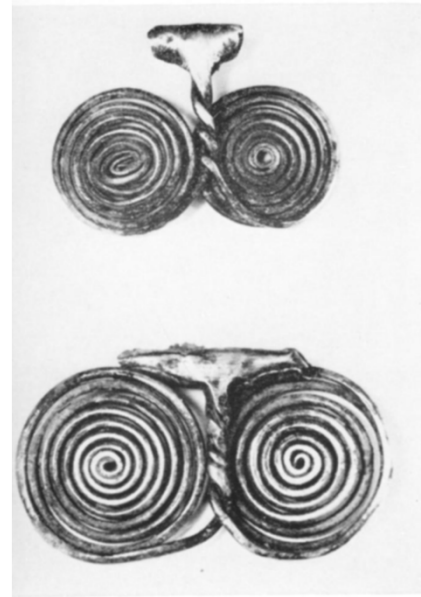
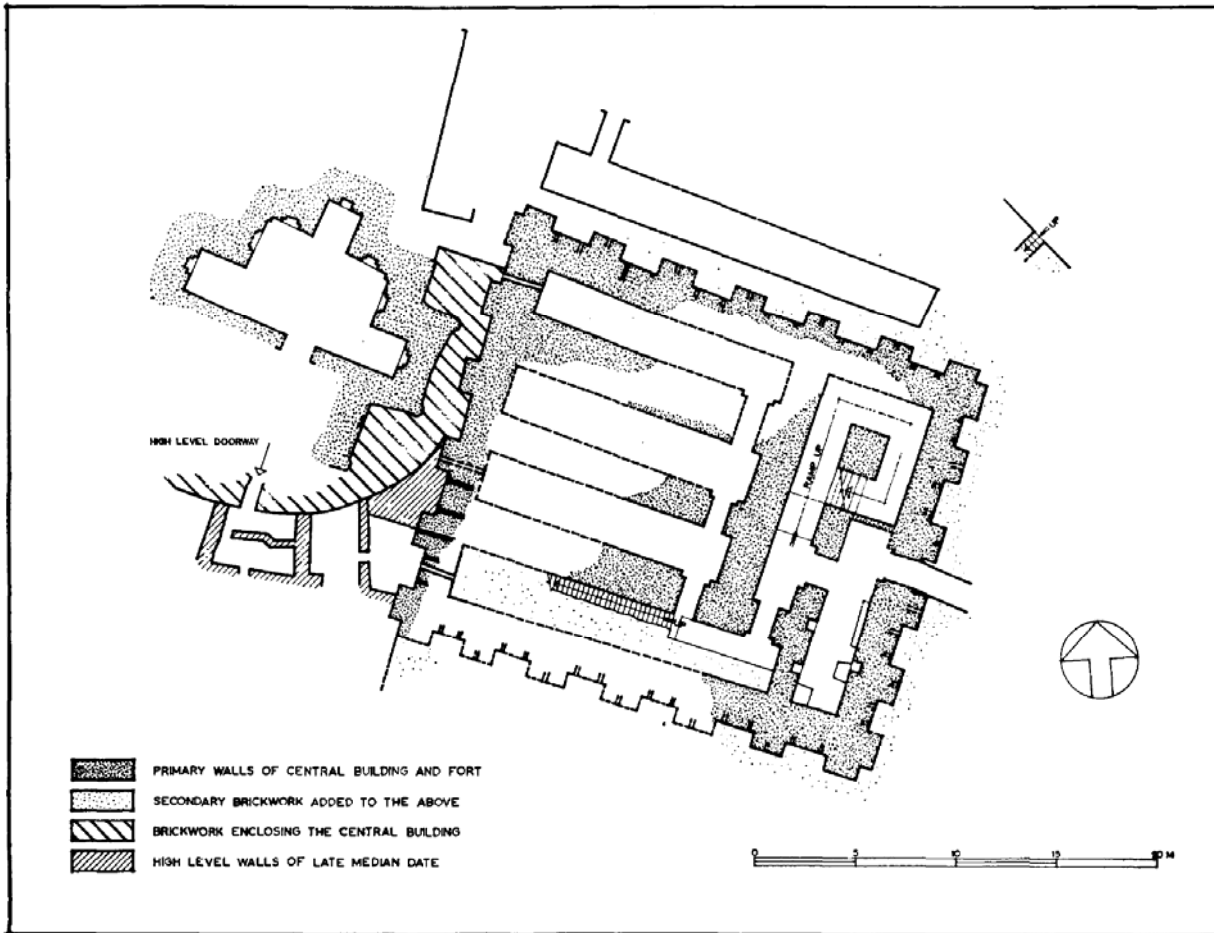
# Medi, Tepe Nush i Jan

It consists of a small rectangular fort, approaching twenty-one by twenty-four meters (69 by 79 feet) in size, with regularly buttressed outer walls and a single external entrance less than two meters wide. The ground plan includes a guardroom beside the entrance, an adjoining ramp and staircase leading up to the second floor, and four long parallel magazin





# Medi, Tepe Nush i Jan



# Medi, Tepe Nush i Jan

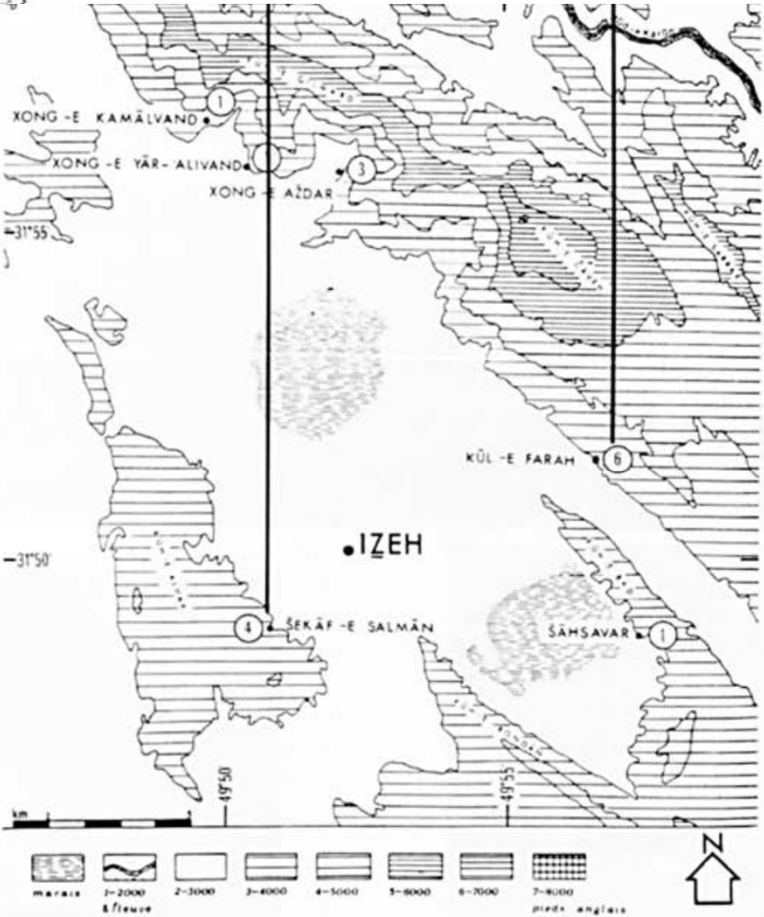
- Central Building

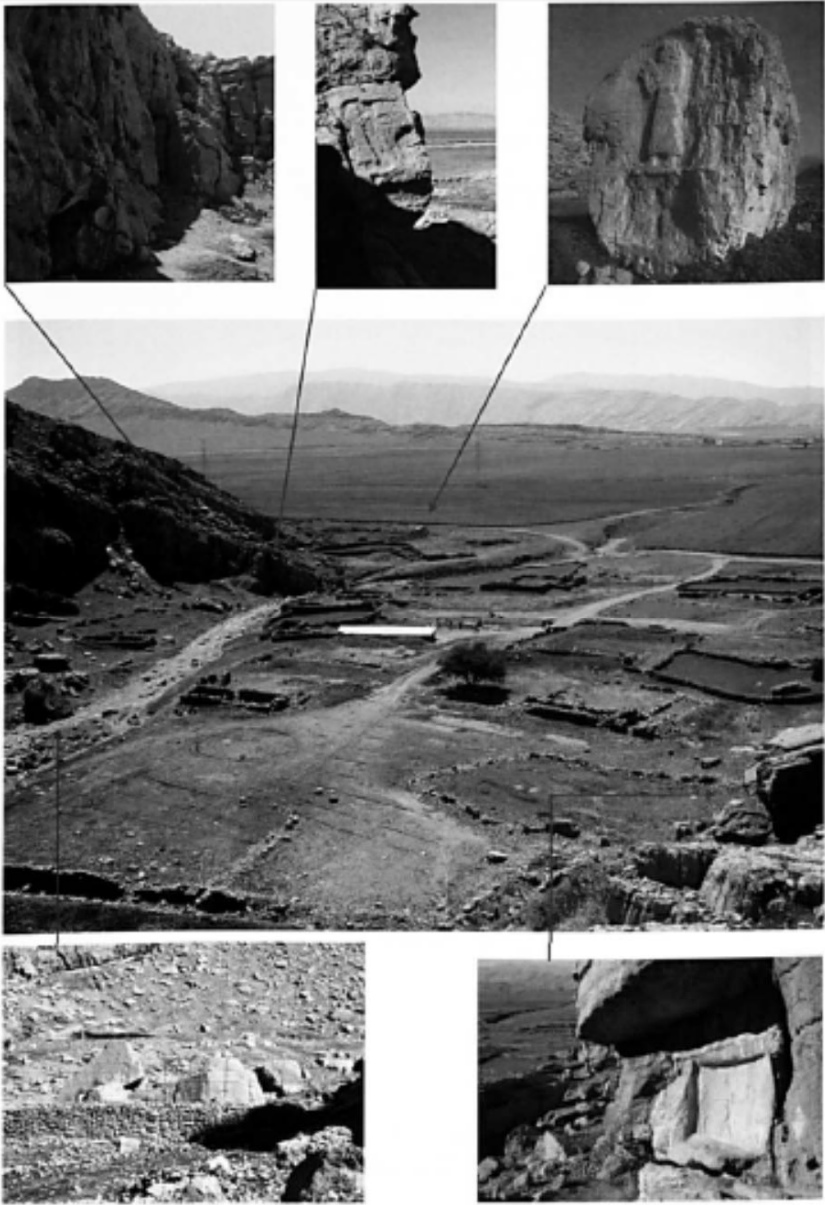
it is perhaps not unreasonable to place the construction of the Central Building a little before 700 B.C. and the construction of the Fort at least a few decades later





# Kul-e Farah





*Fig. 3. Photographs of Kül-i Farah showing the locations of the reliefs (photographs by the author). (Top left) KF IV.*



# Kul-e Farah IV

- 17.50 m x 6 m
- 9-8 secolo a.C.

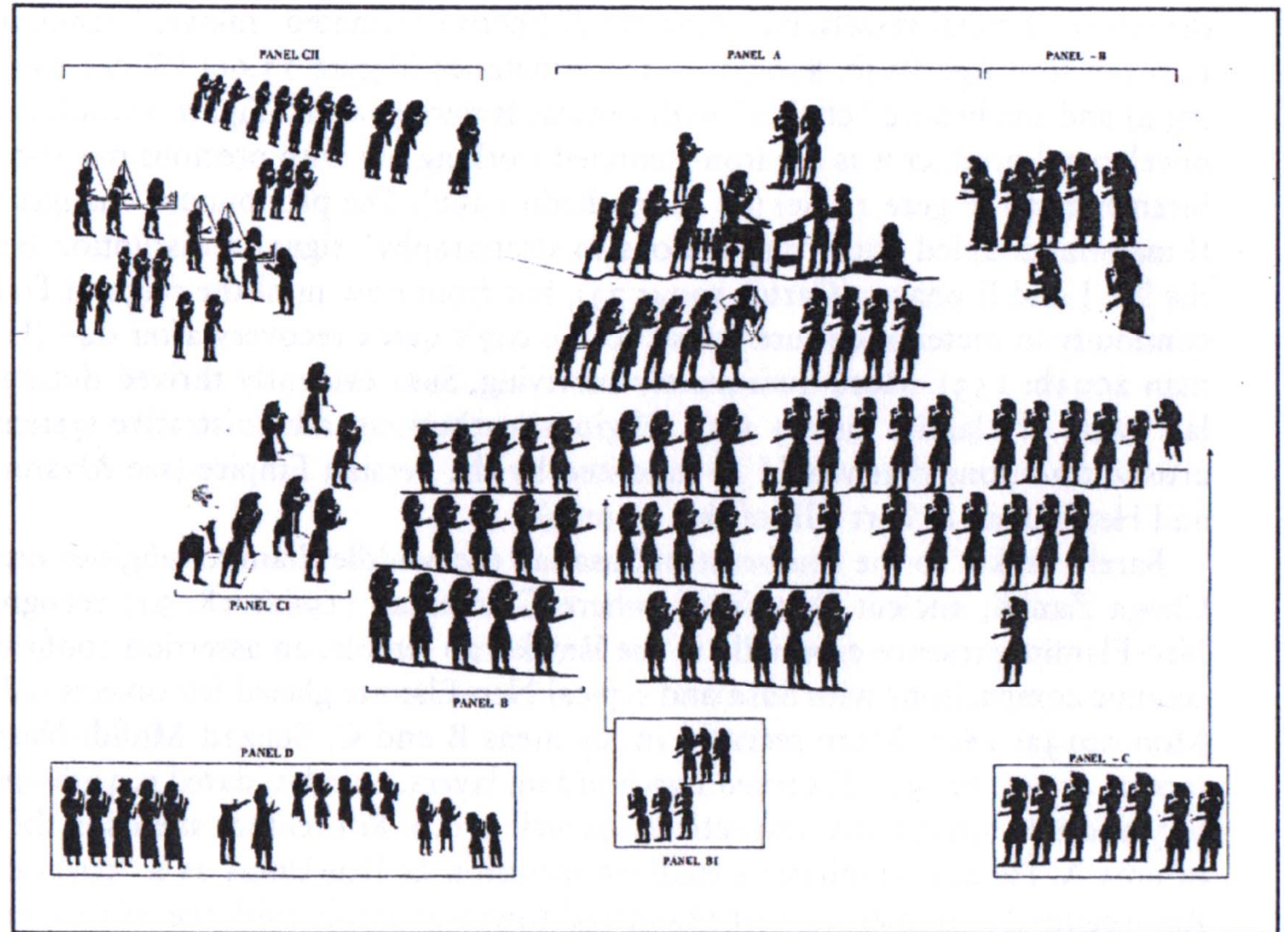
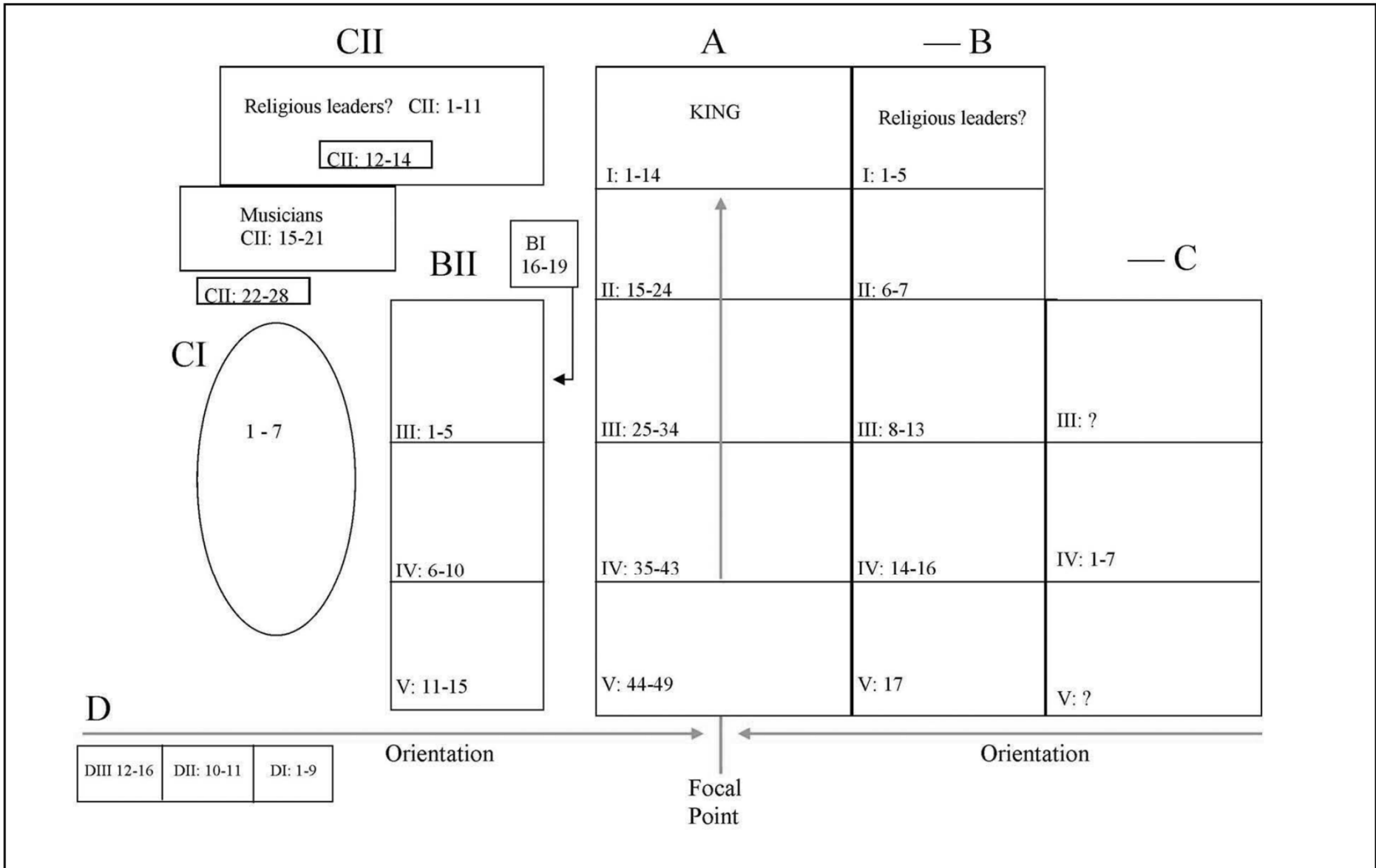


Figure 13.7 Line drawing of Kul-e Farah IV (from J. Álvarez-Mon 2013b: Figure 16).





# Kul-e Farah III

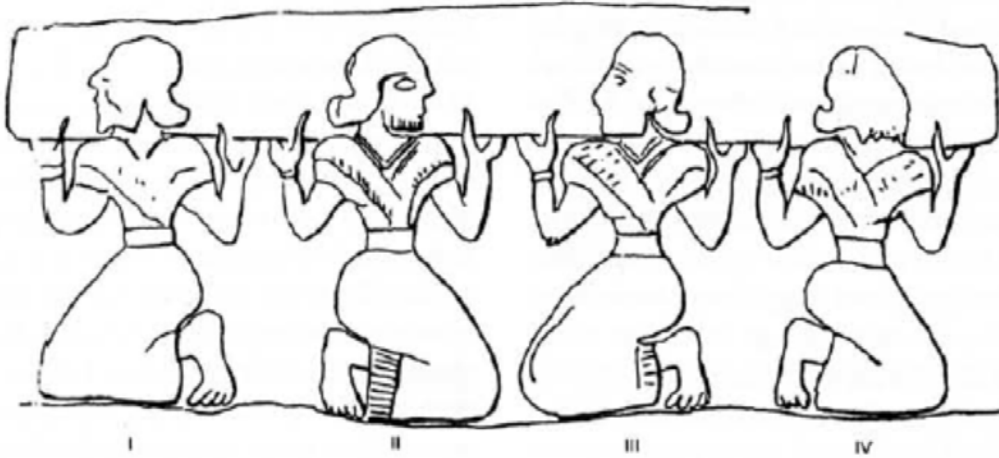
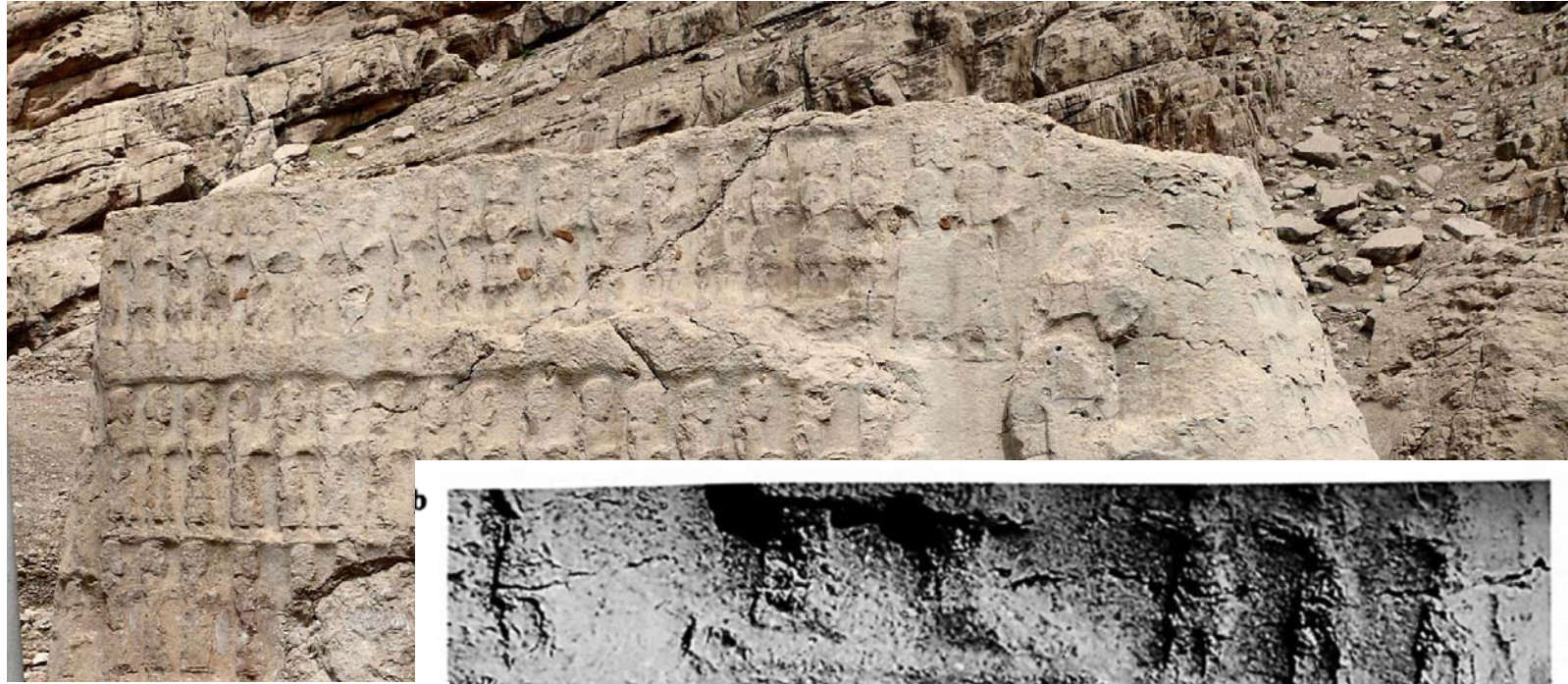
- 8-7 secolo a.C.
- Processione di 200 persone con figura stante su piedistallo retta da 4 figure.





# Kul-e Farah III

- 8-7 secolo a.C.
- Processione di 200 persone con figura stante su piedistallo retta





# Kul-e Farah II

7-6 secolo a.C.



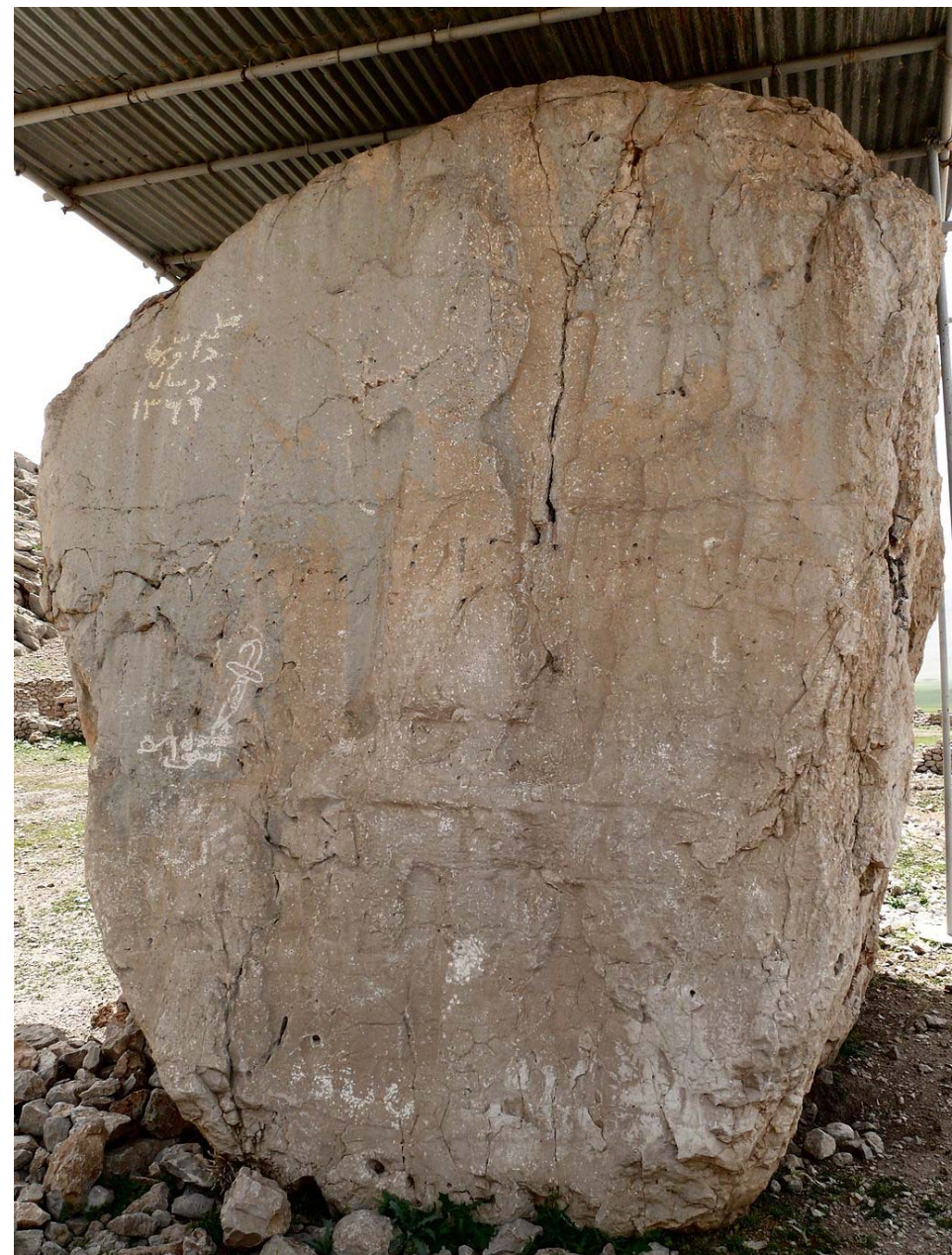
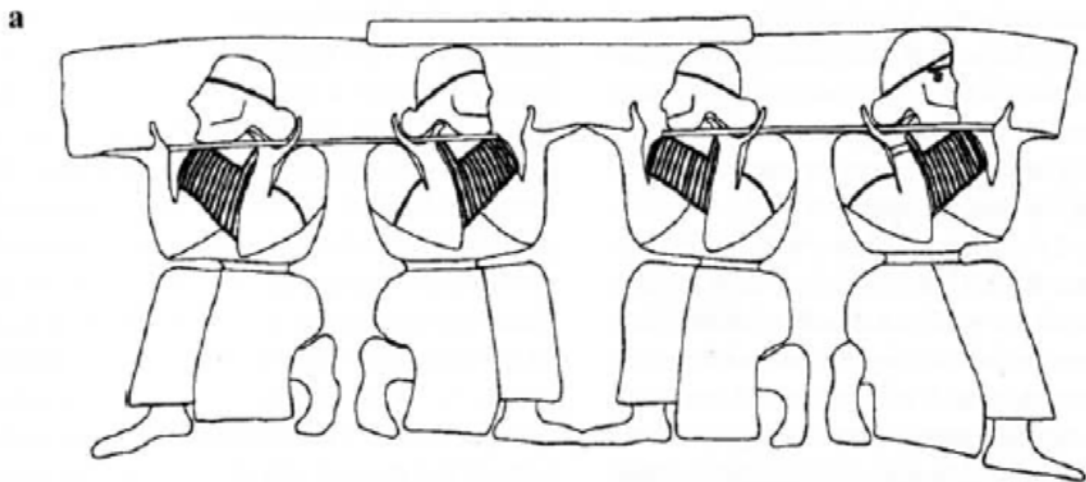






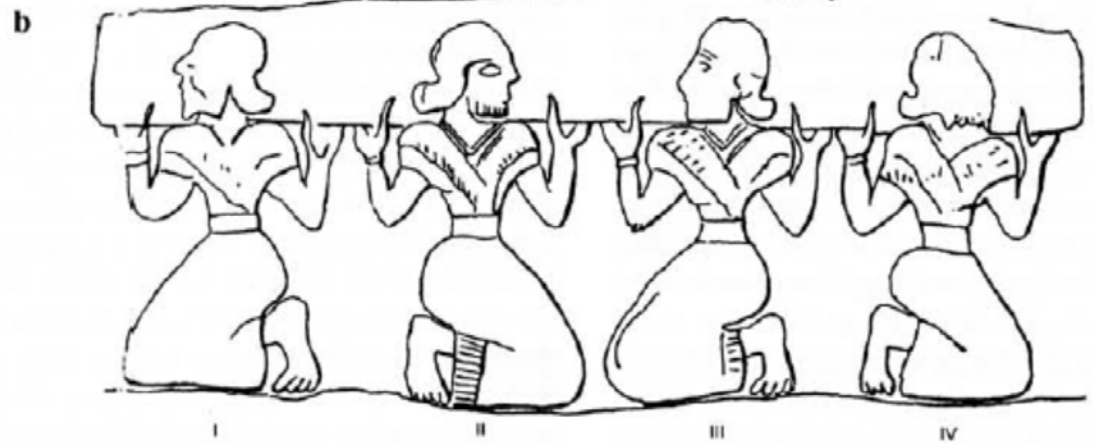
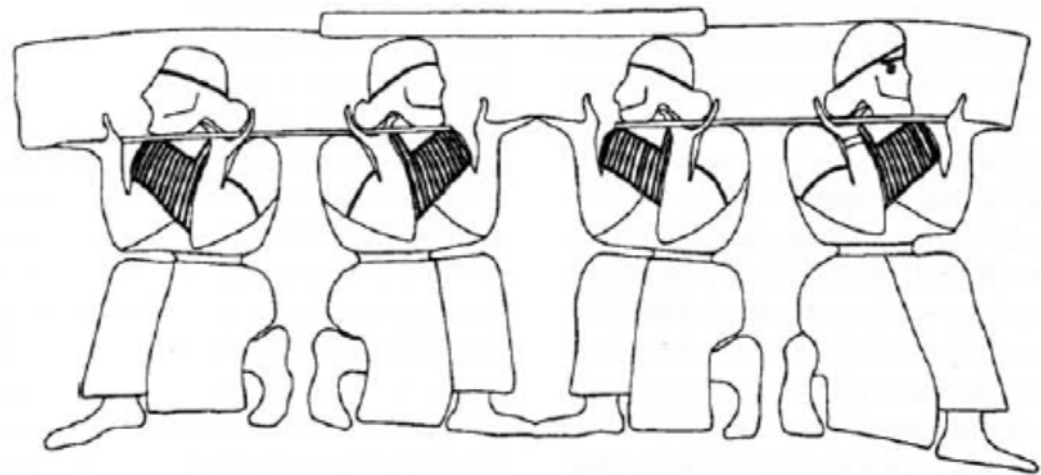
# Kul-e Farah VI

7-6 secolo a.C.



# Kul-e Farah IV e V<sup>a</sup>

7-6 secolo a.C.





# Kul-e Farah I



Iscrizione di Hanni (650-575)



# Kul-e Farah I



Iscrizione di Hanni (650-575)



