

corridoio R

SLAB 9

[SLAB 8 lost]

SLABS 7-5



LOU'VE AO 19902



BM 124895-5

HUNSMEN AND ATTENDANTS WITH HOUNDS AND NETS GOING TO THE HUNT

Rilievo che segue l'andamento discendente del corridoio e raffigura l'avviarsi alla battuta di caccia

SLABS 4-5



BM 124890-9

ATTENDANTS WITH MULES BRINGING NETS AND STAKES

corridoio R:
attendenti che
tornano dalla
caccia

SLAB: 18-27



BM 324088-9

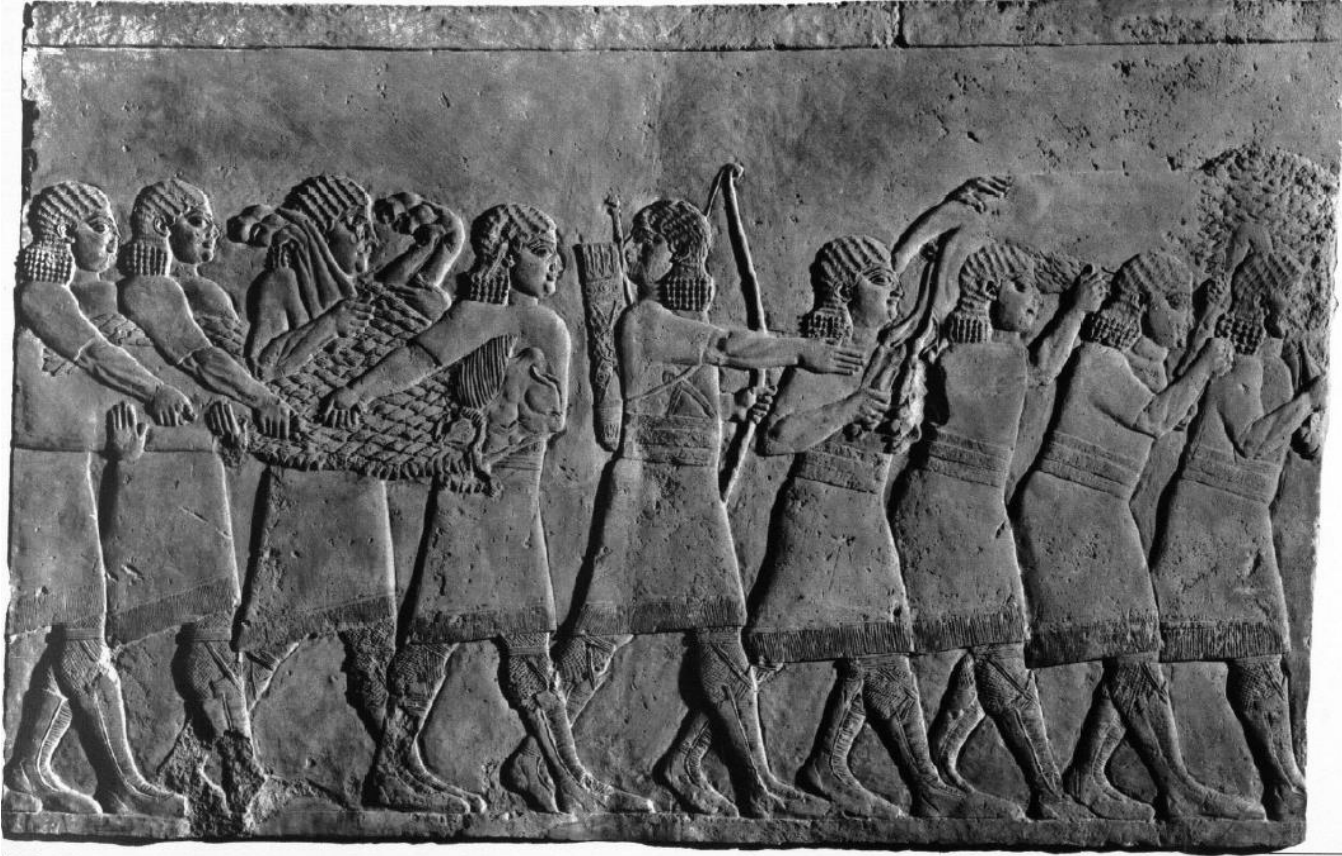
GUARDS AND ATTENDANTS RETURNING FROM THE CHASE

corridoio R: attendenti che
tornano dalla caccia

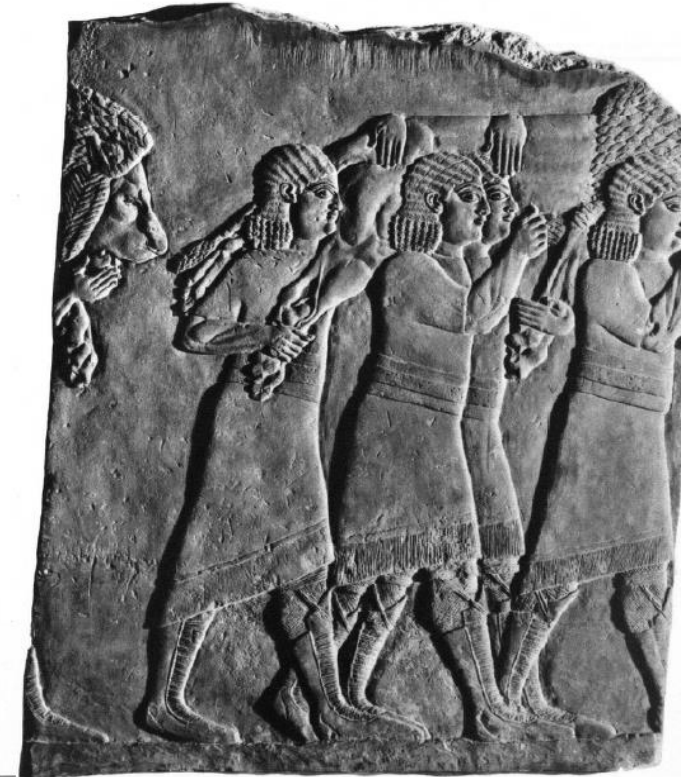
SLABS 26-25

(SLAB 24 lost)

SLAB 23



BM 124850-1



BM 124862

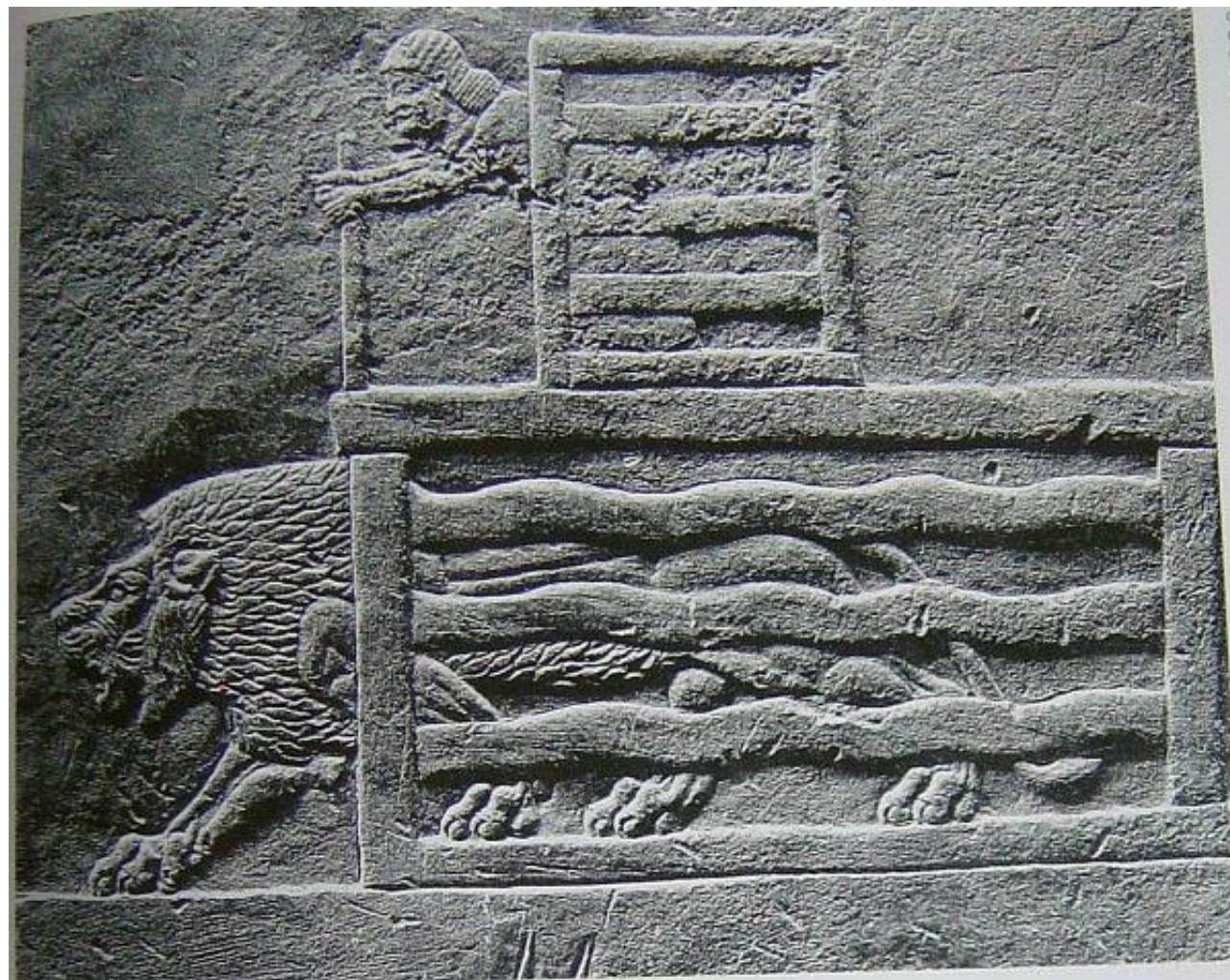
ATTENDANTS CARRYING HOME DEAD LIONS



stanza S



BM 124871



Sala C , dettaglio

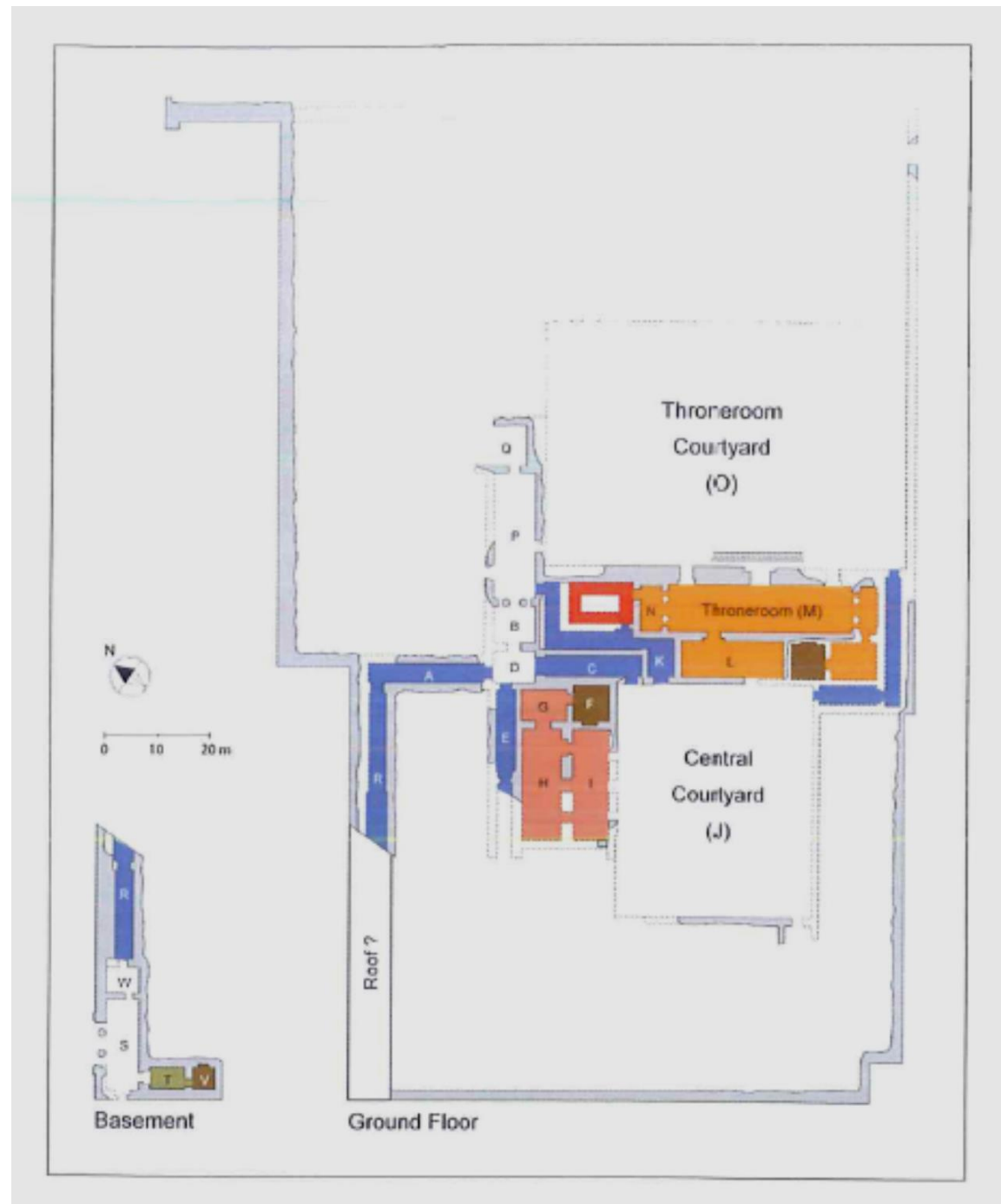




FIG. 1. Fragment of a relief.



FIG. 2. Fragment of a relief.



FIG. 3. Fragment of a relief.

FIG. 4. Fragment of a relief.



FIG. 5. Fragment of a relief.

FIG. 6. Fragment of a relief.



FIG. 7. Fragment of a relief.

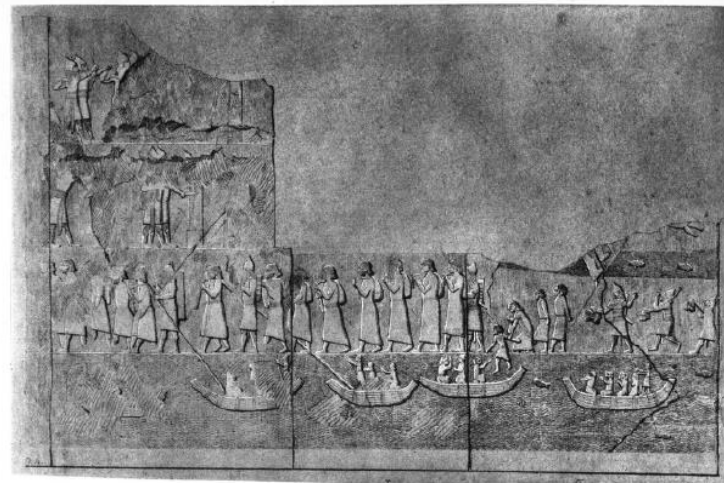
A TRIPLE-WALLED CITY AMONG GARDENS, PERHAPS NINEVEH OR ARBELA.
ELAMITES HASTENING TO THE BATTLE

sala G:
contro gli
Elamiti

ROOM G



SLABS 3-5



Drawing by W. Bostcher

Or. Dr. VII 9

[Louvre AO 2202]

[Istanbul 1001]

FRAGMENT OF SLAB 6/7



ISTANBUL 59

SLAB 3

(Loit: see drawing above)

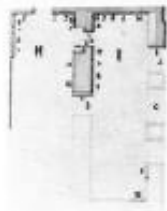
SLAB 4



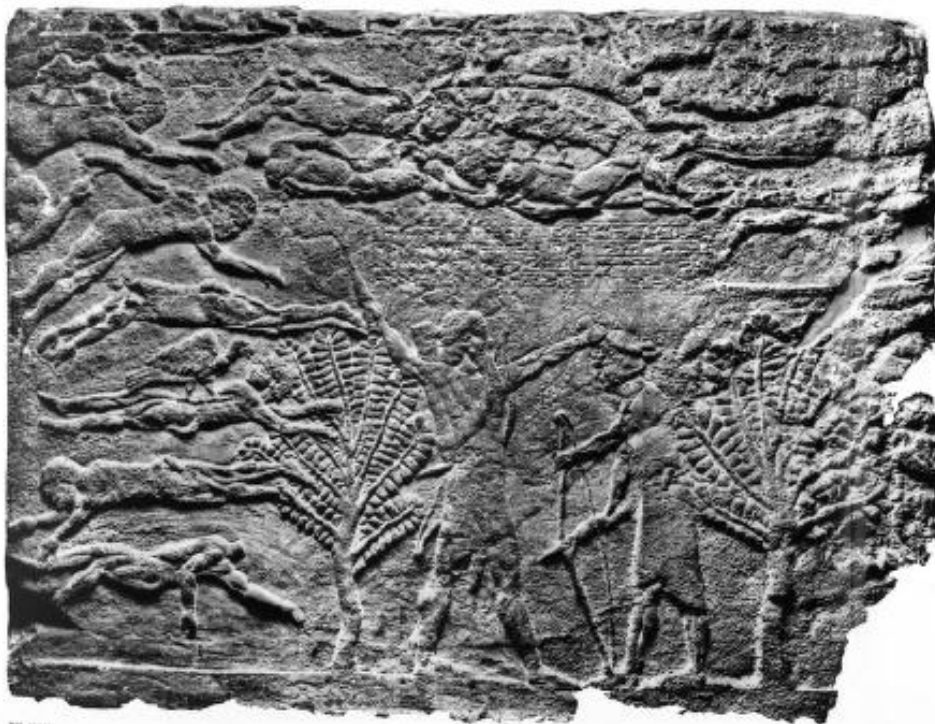
SLAB 5 (lower part)



sala I



04, 08 — part of many regions



AN ASSYRIAN EXECUTING AN ELAMITE OFFICER, ITUNI, ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

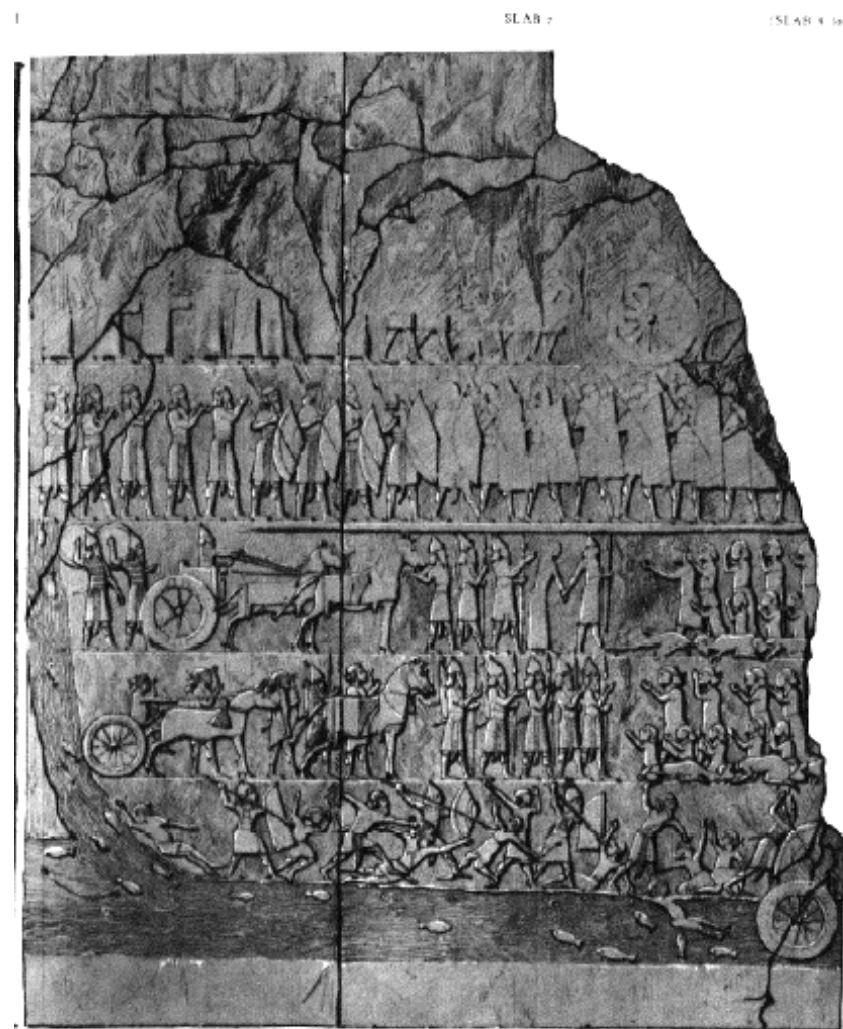
DISCUSSION



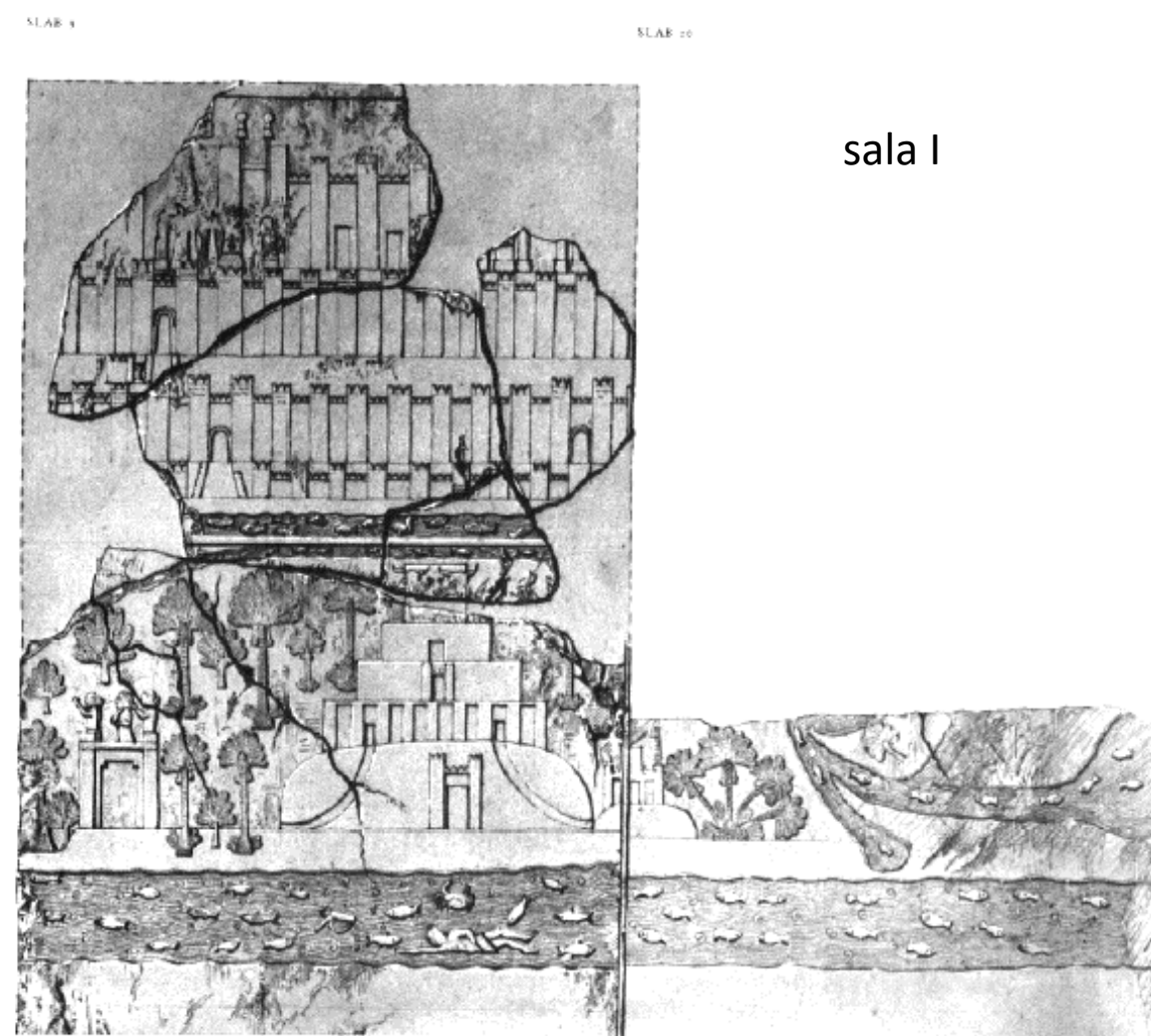
来源: 中国图书网



LANDVIR: 3405-1-1-000.



Os. De. VII 11



sala I

Os. De. V 1

lower part of

Os. De. VII 14

1100

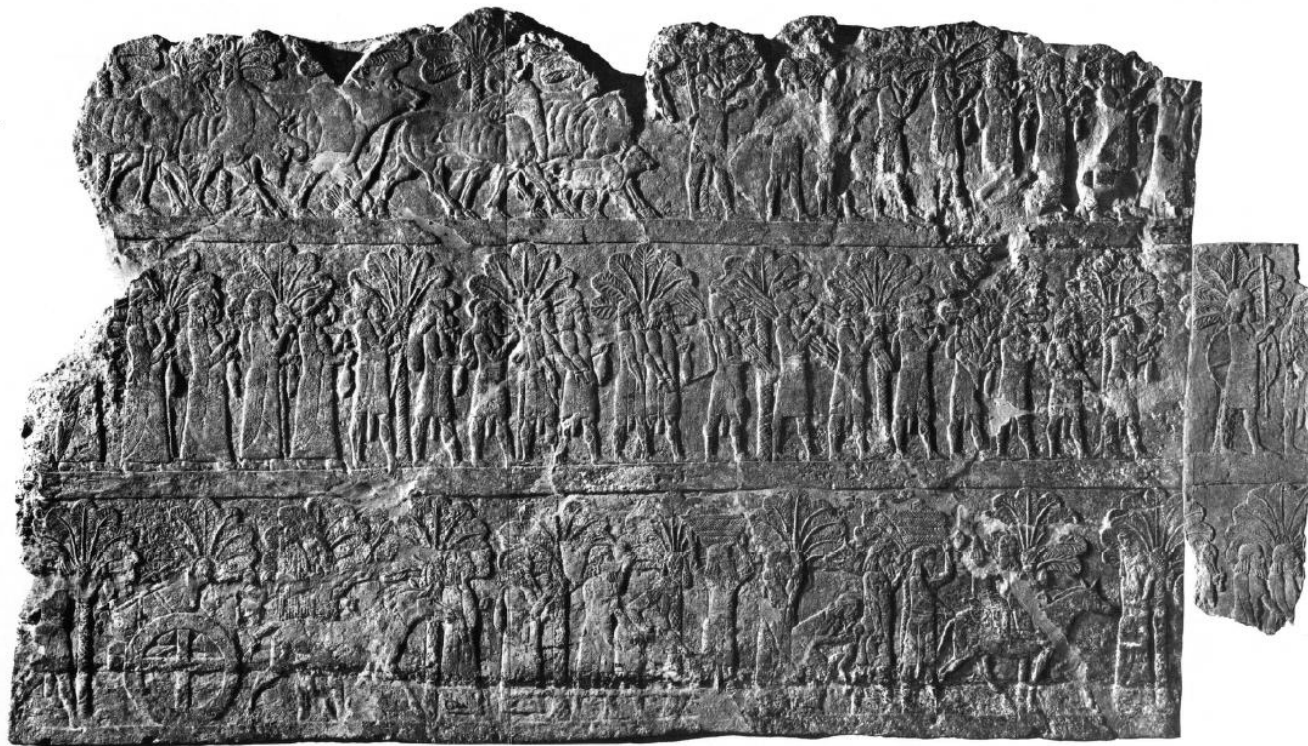
PART OF SLAB 9

SLAB 4



LOUVRE AO 19611

SLAB 7



LOUVRE AO 19910

SLAB 8 (fragment)

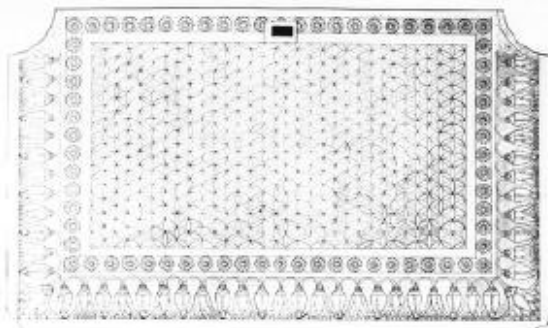


VATICAN 7 (14987)

SLABS 5 and 6
(lost)

CHALDAEAN PRISONERS LED AWAY

ENTRANCE 10 (N 10)



ENTRANCE 10 (N 10)

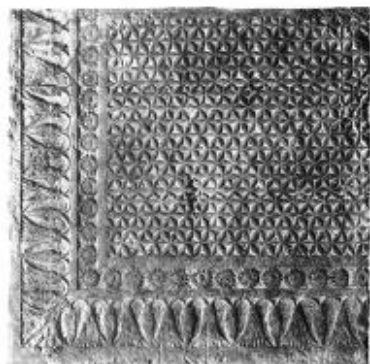


ENTRANCE 10 (N 10)

ENTRANCE 10 (N 10)



ENTRANCE 10 (N 10)



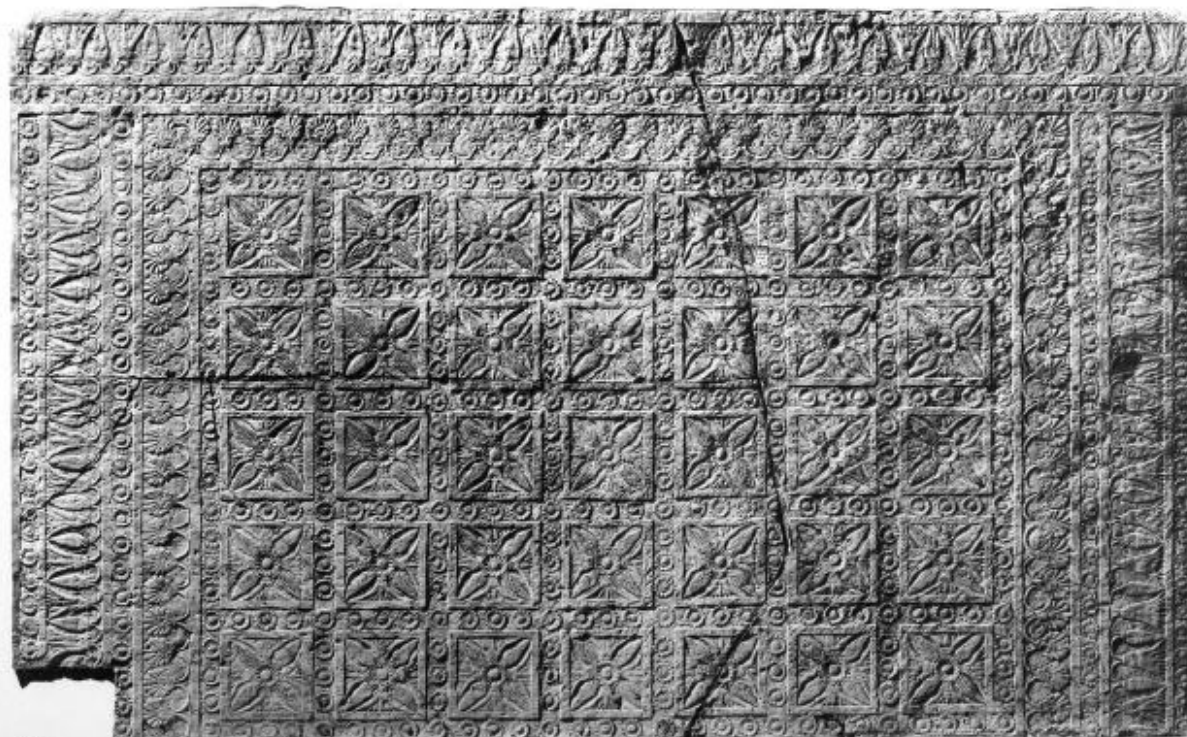
ENTRANCE 10 (N 10)



ENTRANCE 10 (N 10)



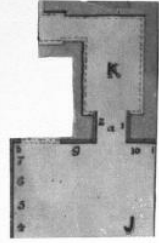
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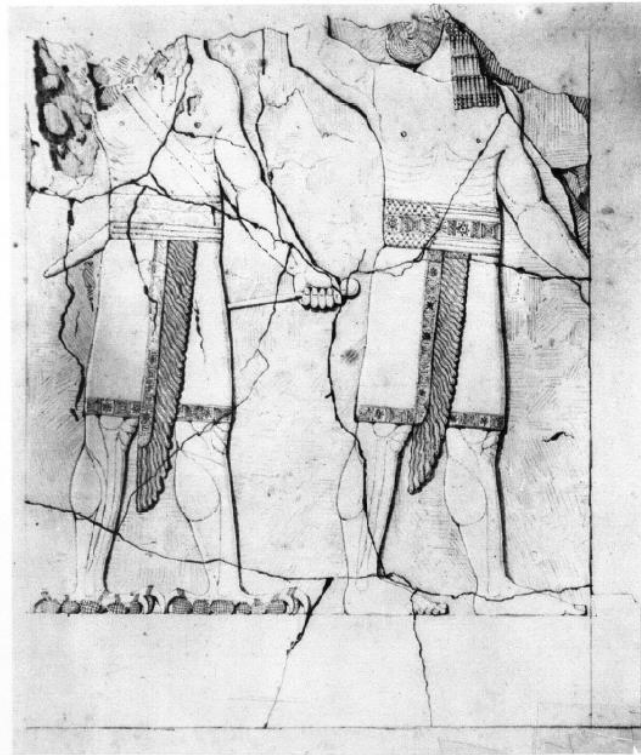
ENTRANCE 10 (N 10)

DECORATED FLOOR SLABS FROM THE ENTRANCES

ROOM K

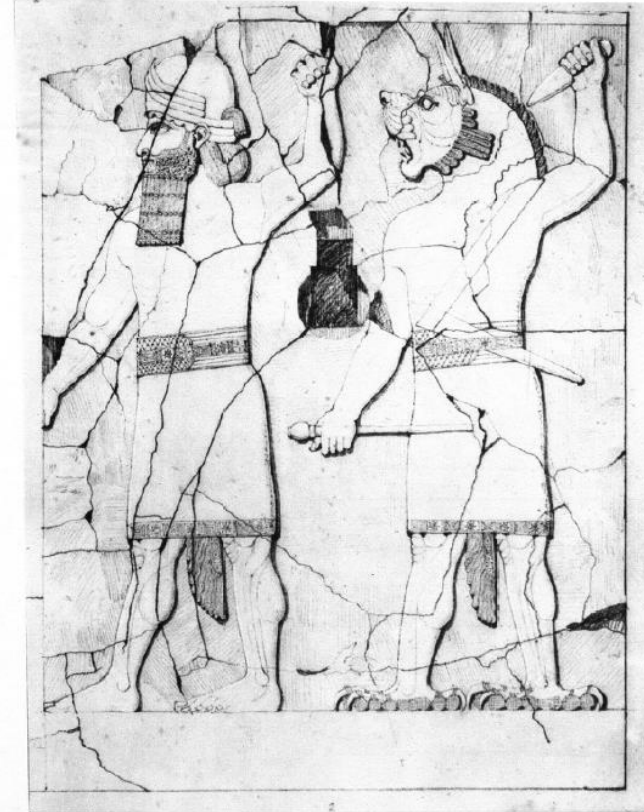


ENTRANCE (a) SLABS 1-2



Drawing by W. Brasher

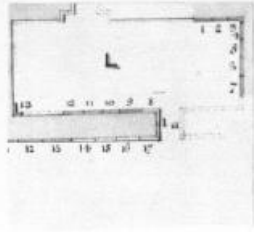
Or. De. VII. 15



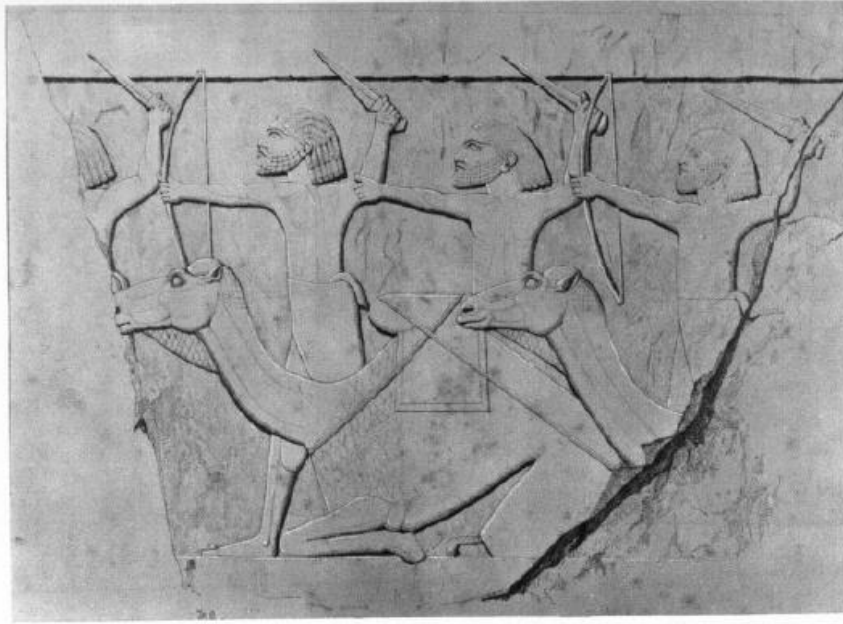
Or. De. VII. 16

GUARDIANS OF THE DOORWAY

ROOM L



SLAB 1 (detail)

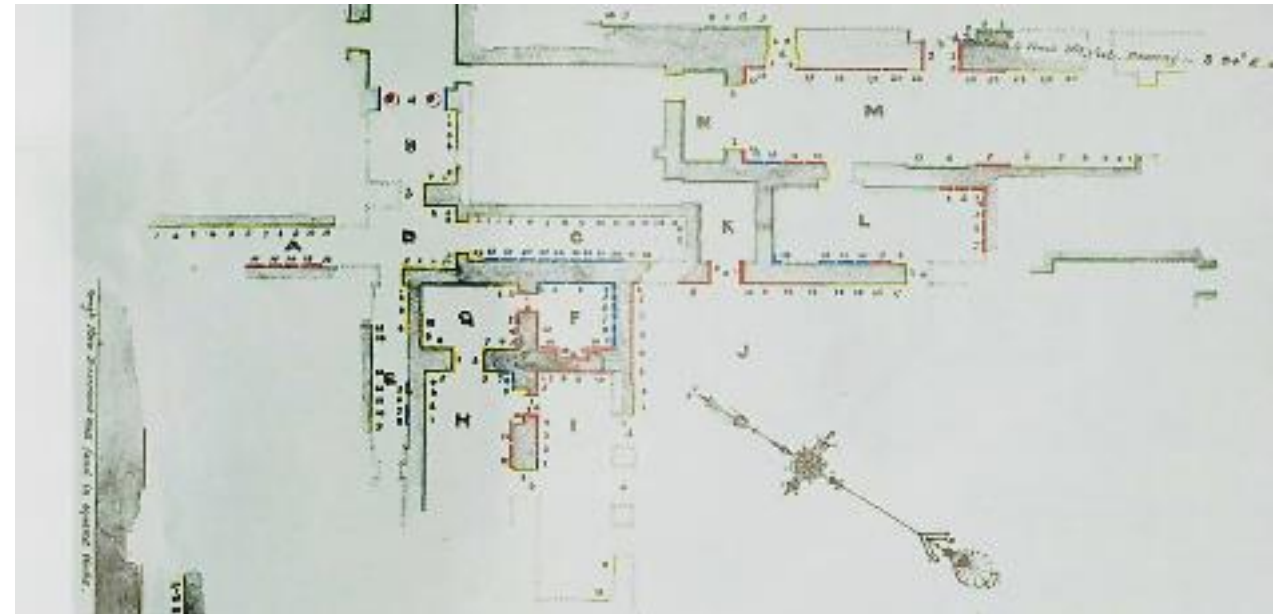


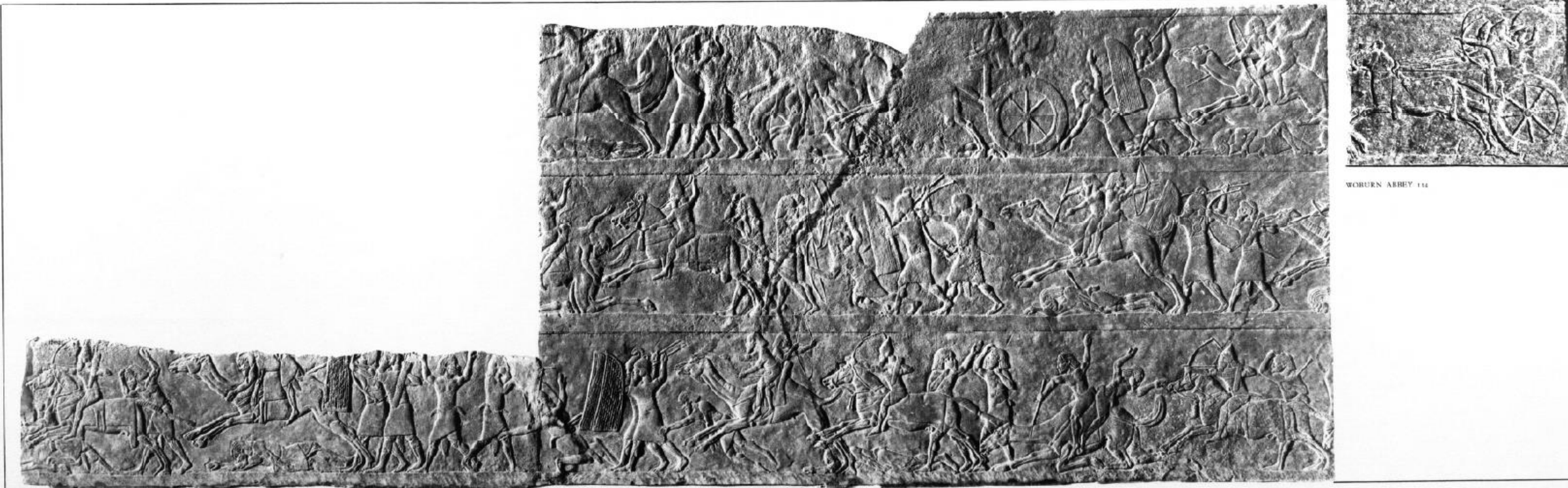
Drawing by W. Bouček

Or. Dr. VII 28

SLABS 1-3

area della sala del
trono

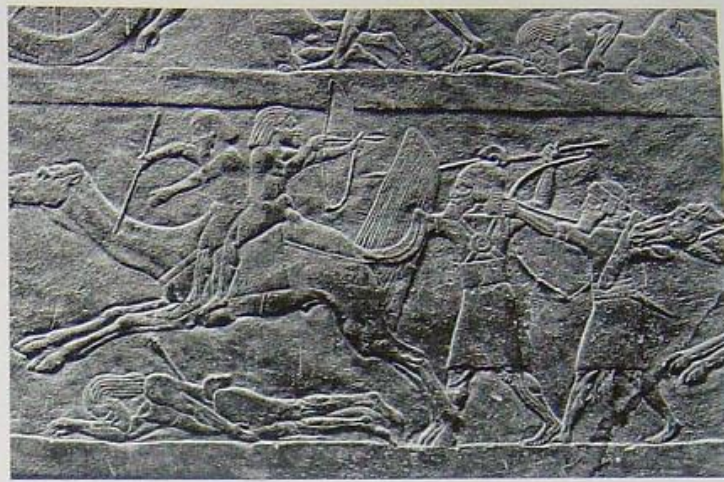




DM 124925-6

WOBURN ABNEY 114

ASSYRIAN CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND CHARIOTS ATTACKING ARABS



Due particolari della battaglia contro gli Arabi con due arcieri beduini montati su dromedario inseguiti da fanti dell'esercito assiro e con la caduta del dromedario del beduino inseguito dalla cavalleria assira, alabastro, altezza generale della lastra 1,32 m, da Quyunjiq, Palazzo nord, sala L, metà del VII secolo a.C. Londra, British Museum (WA.124926).

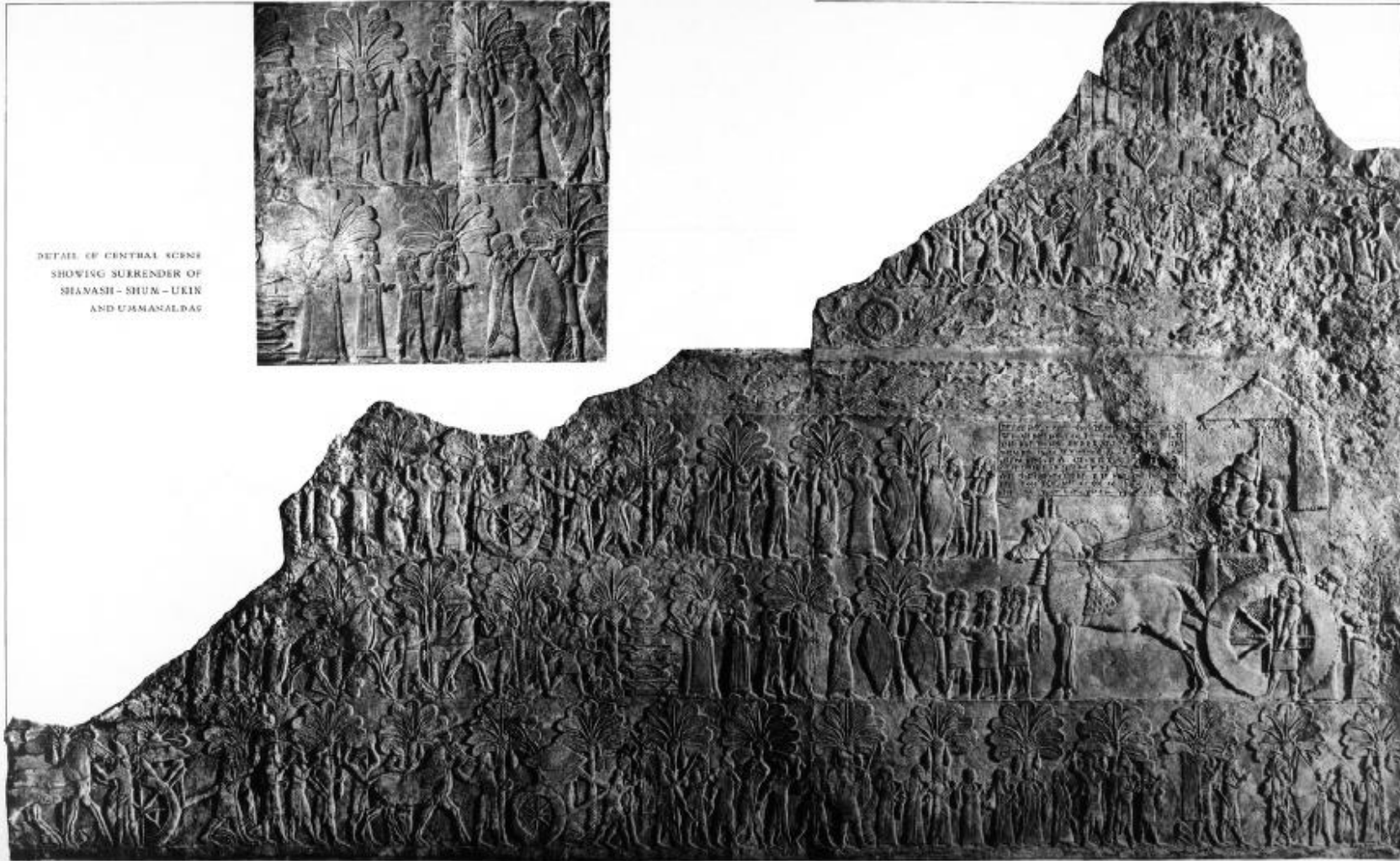
Particolare della battaglia sul fiume Ulai con i cavalieri assiri che travolgono i fanti elamiti nel fiume, alabastro, da Quyunjiq, Palazzo sud-ovest, sala XXXIII, prima metà del VII secolo a.C. Londra, British Museum (WA.124901).

Room 8 (continued)

PLATE XXXV

22.81.11.11

DETAIL OF CENTRAL SCENE
SHOWING SURRENDER OF
SHAMASH - SHUM - UKIN
AND UMMAIADAG

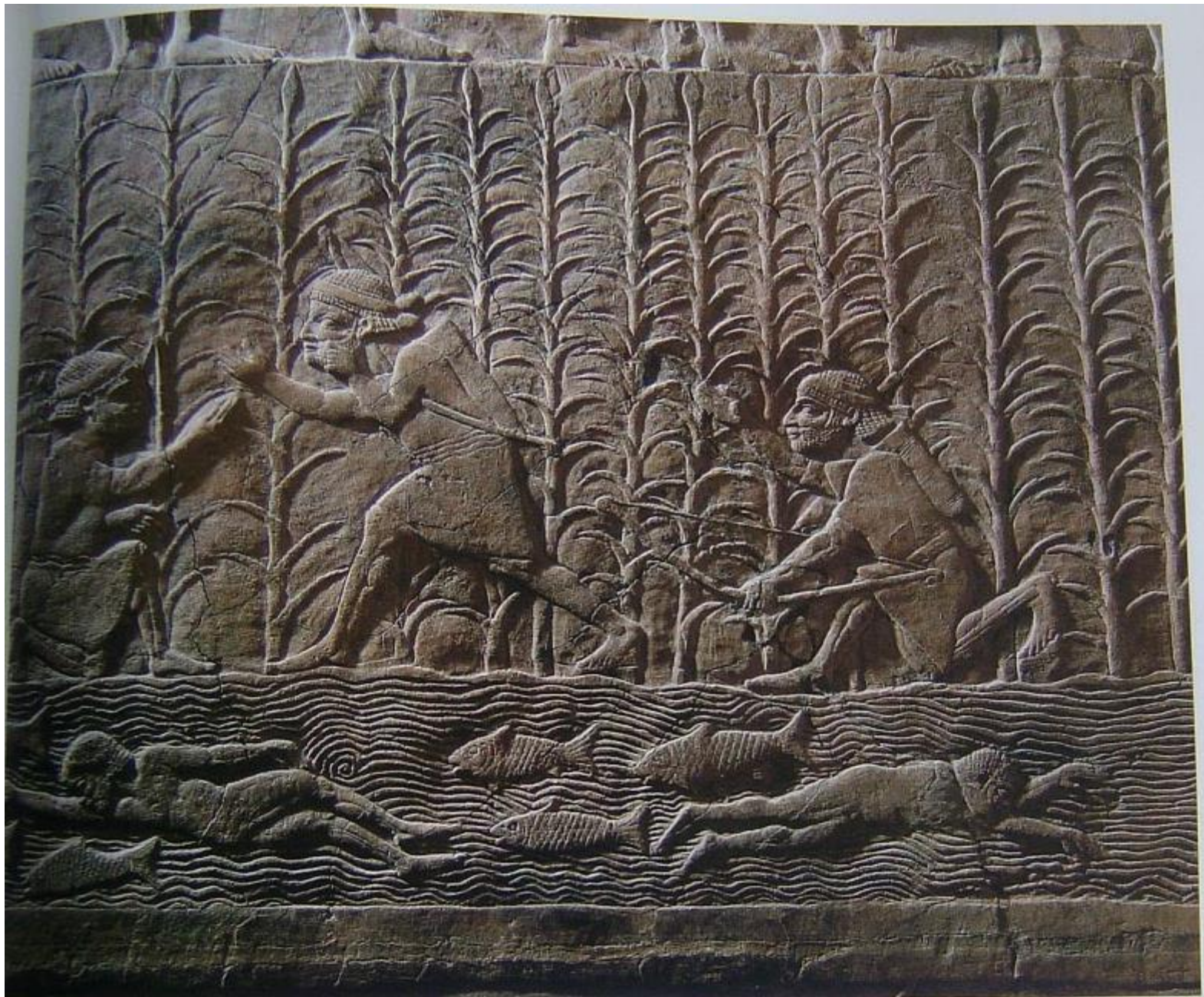


22.81.11.11

THE KING IN HIS CHARIOT RECEIVING THE SURRENDER OF SHAMASH - SHUM - UKIN

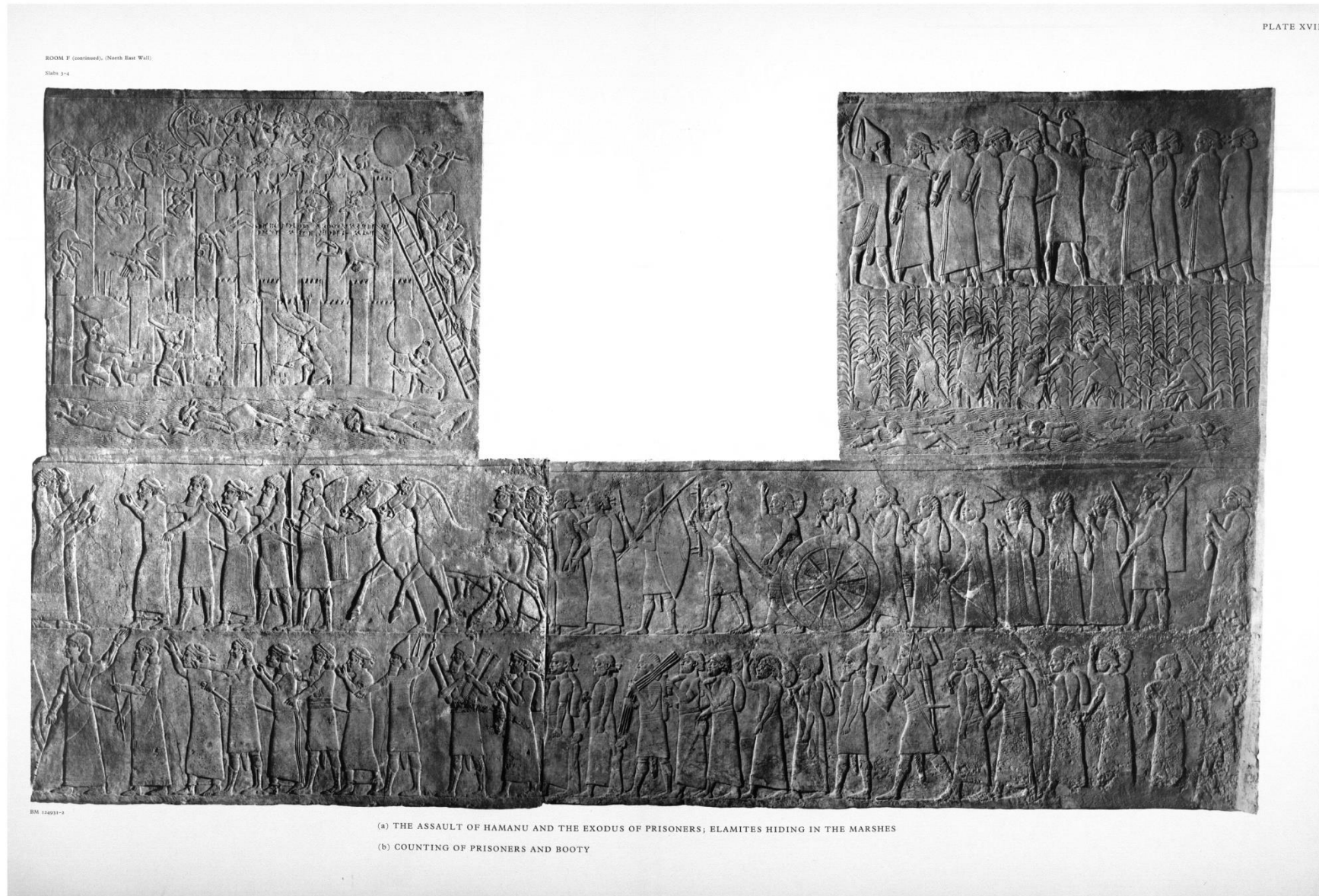








Stanza F – campagne elamite

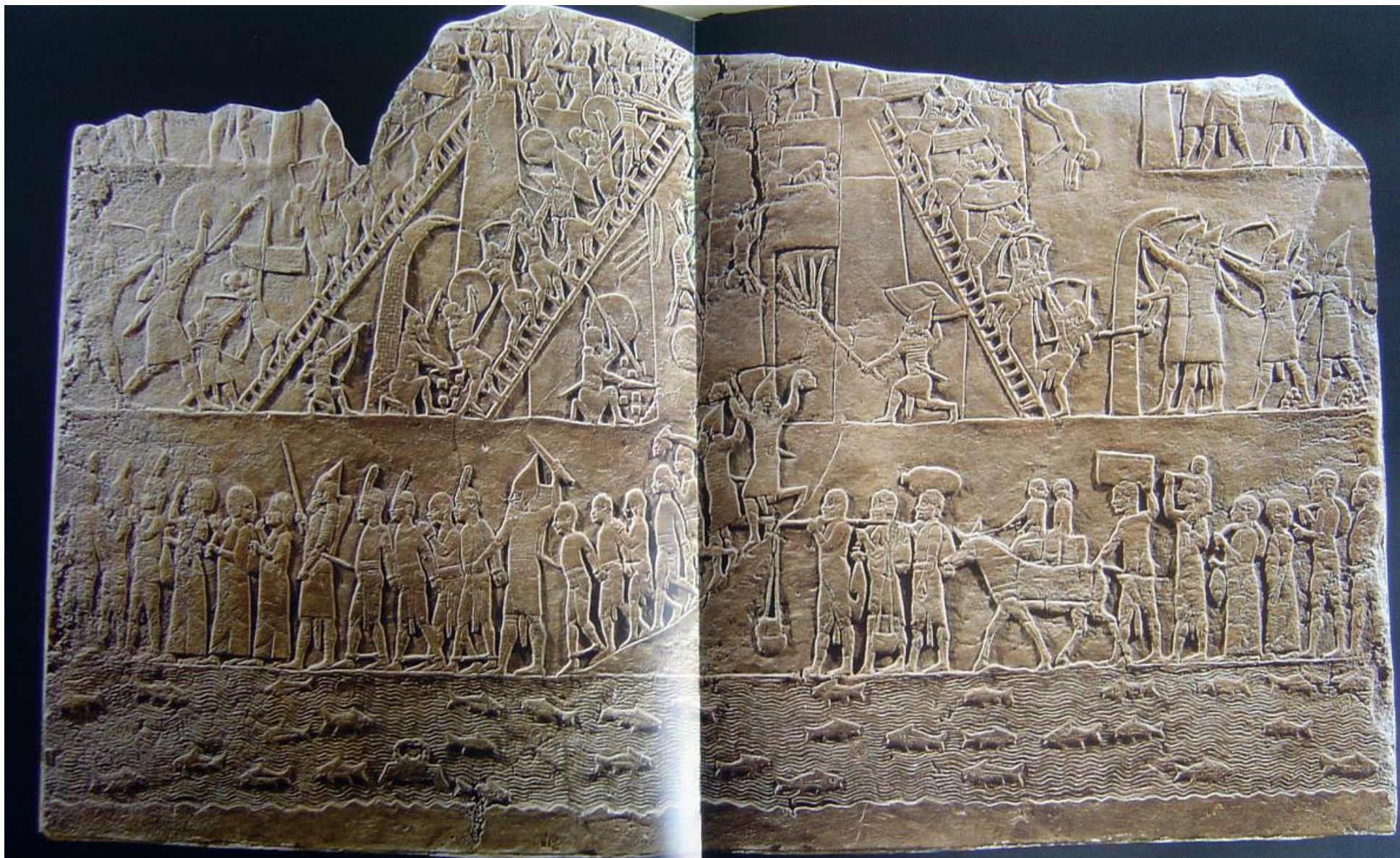


SL 41.15

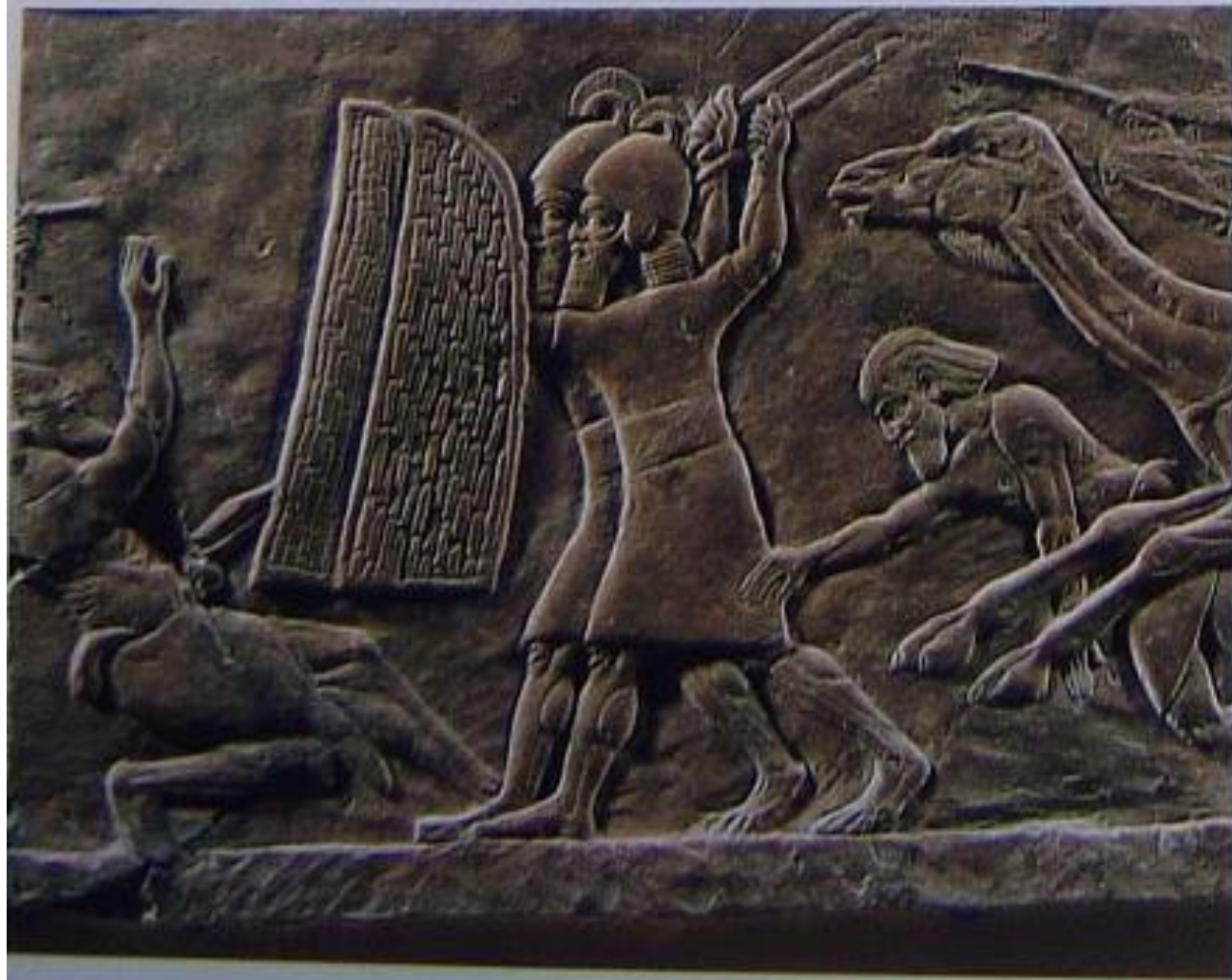


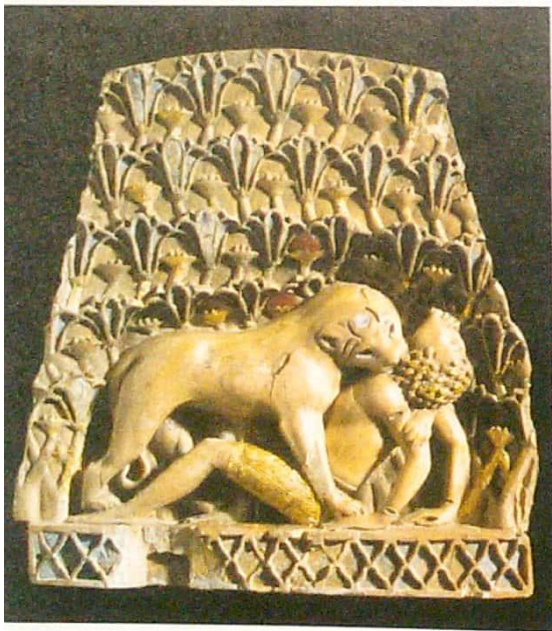
BN 124928

THE SACK OF AN EGYPTIAN CITY



Sala M – saccheggio città egiziana





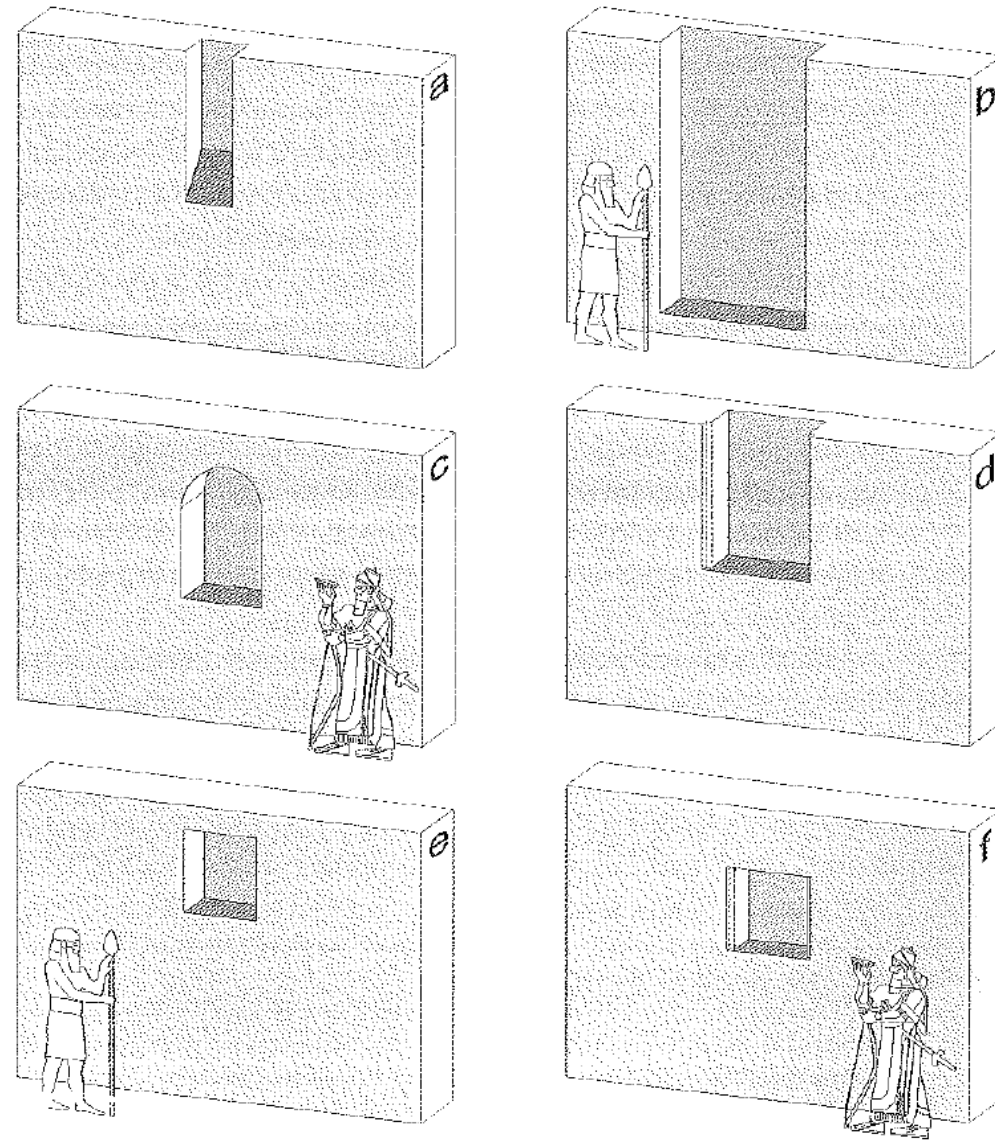
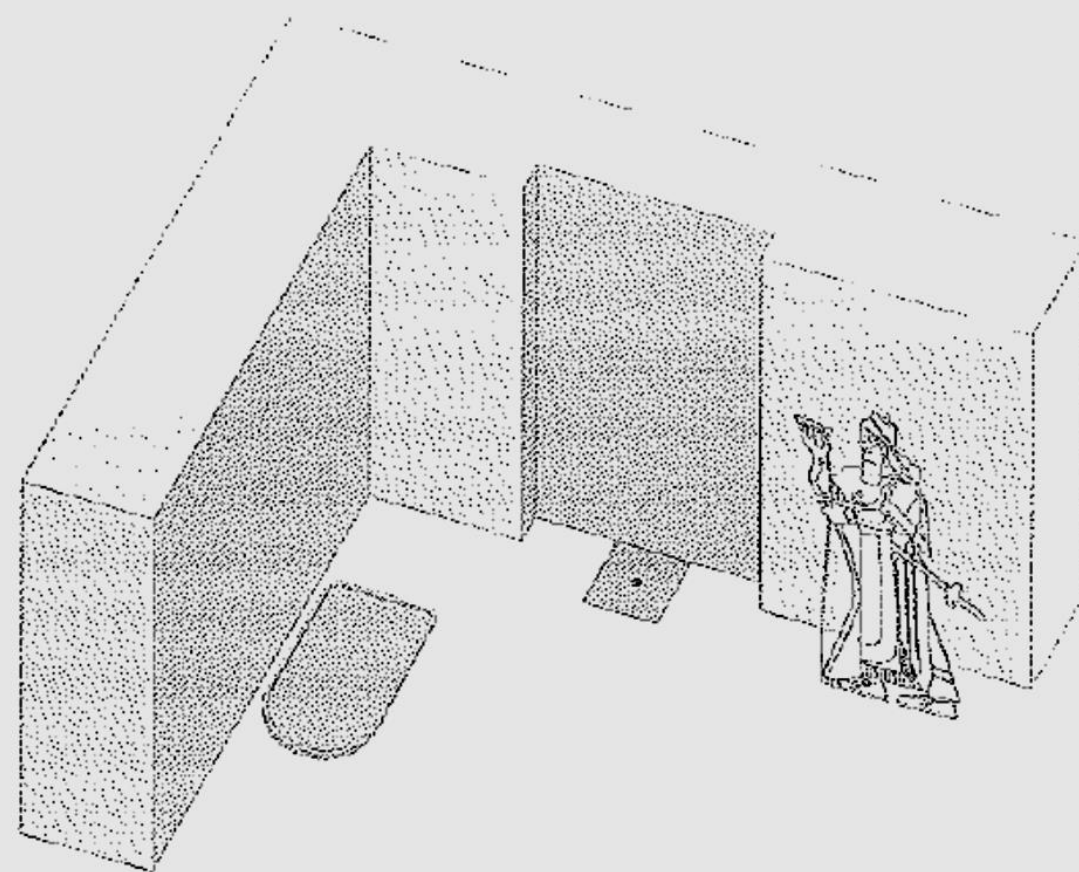
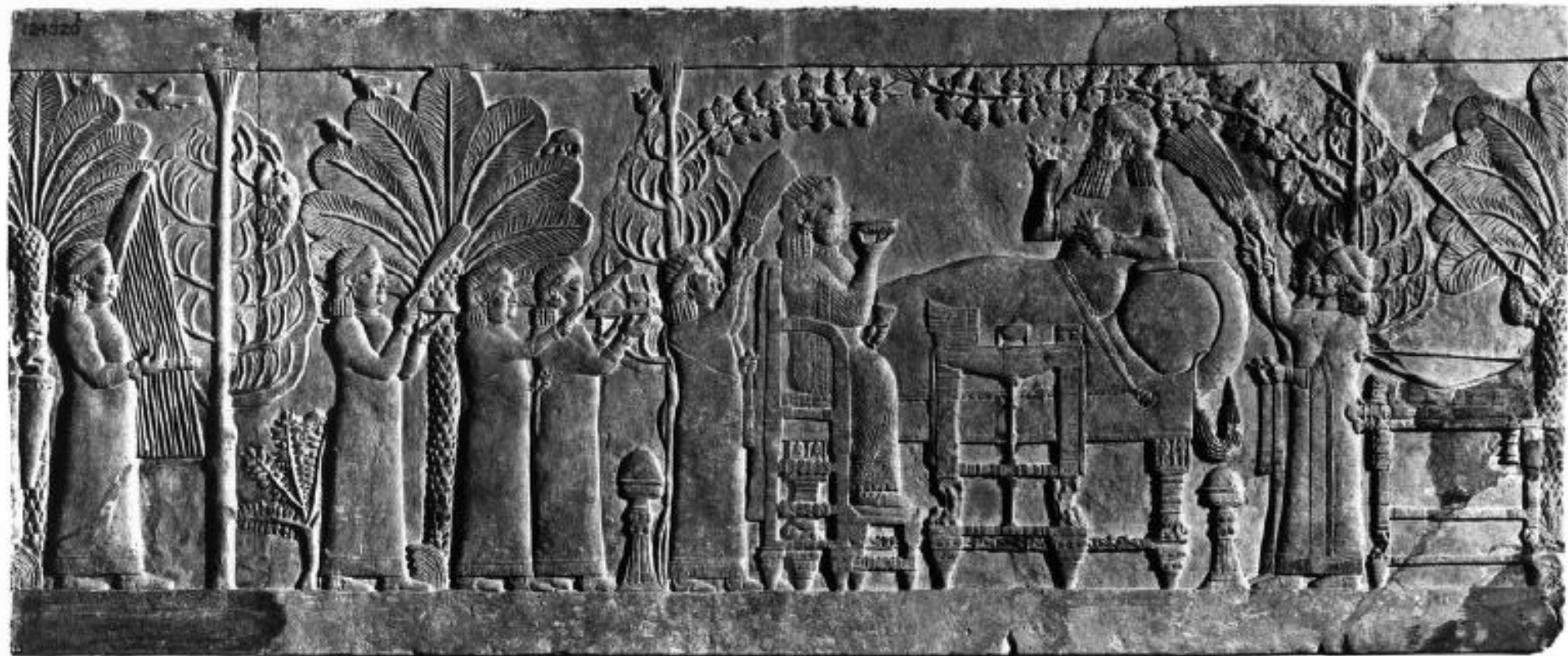


FIG. 9.1 Different types of recess

FIG. 9.2 Schematic view of a
bathroom with niche, drain, and
stone slab





ASSYRIAN BANQUETING WITH HIS QUEEN
(ENLARGED VIEW OF SLAB B-C, Plate LXII)

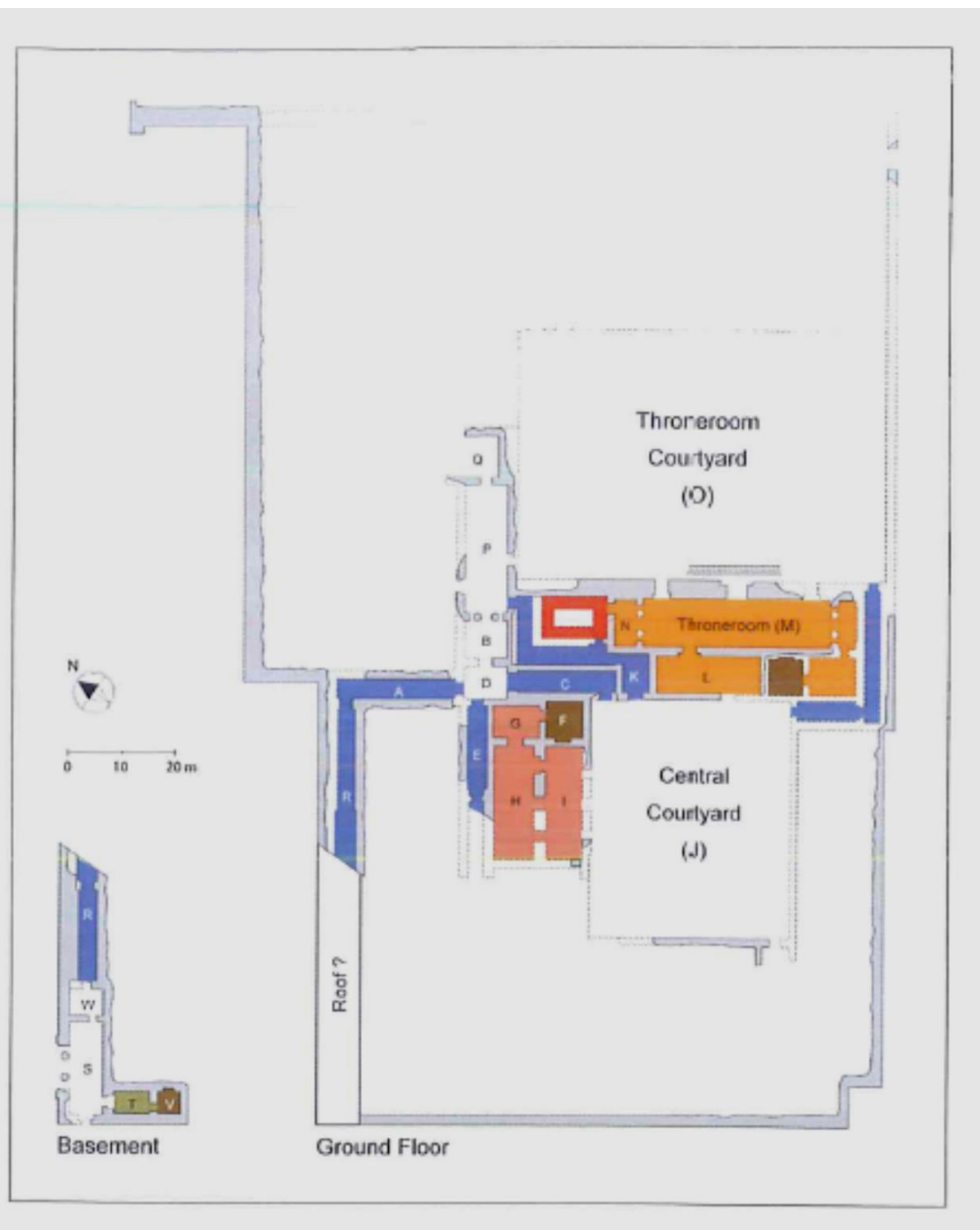


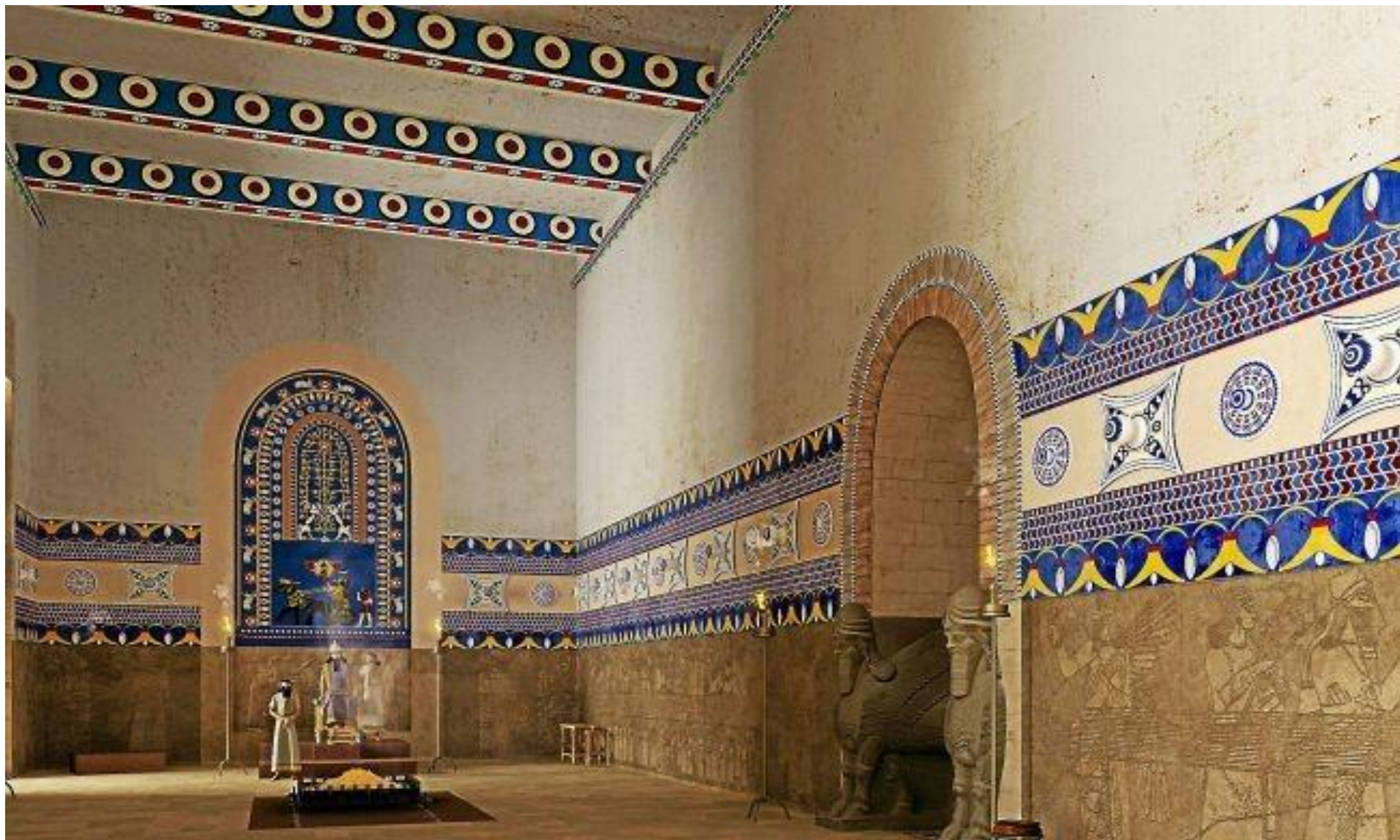


Fig. 109. View of throne base showing position of reliefs.





Fig. 24-c. Façade of the throne room suite, view towards the south-west corner of the Great Northern Courtyard. (Image copyright 2007 and reprinted courtesy of Learning Sites, Inc.)



http://www.learningsites.com/NWP_ThRm_renders.html mentre per modello Onyx2

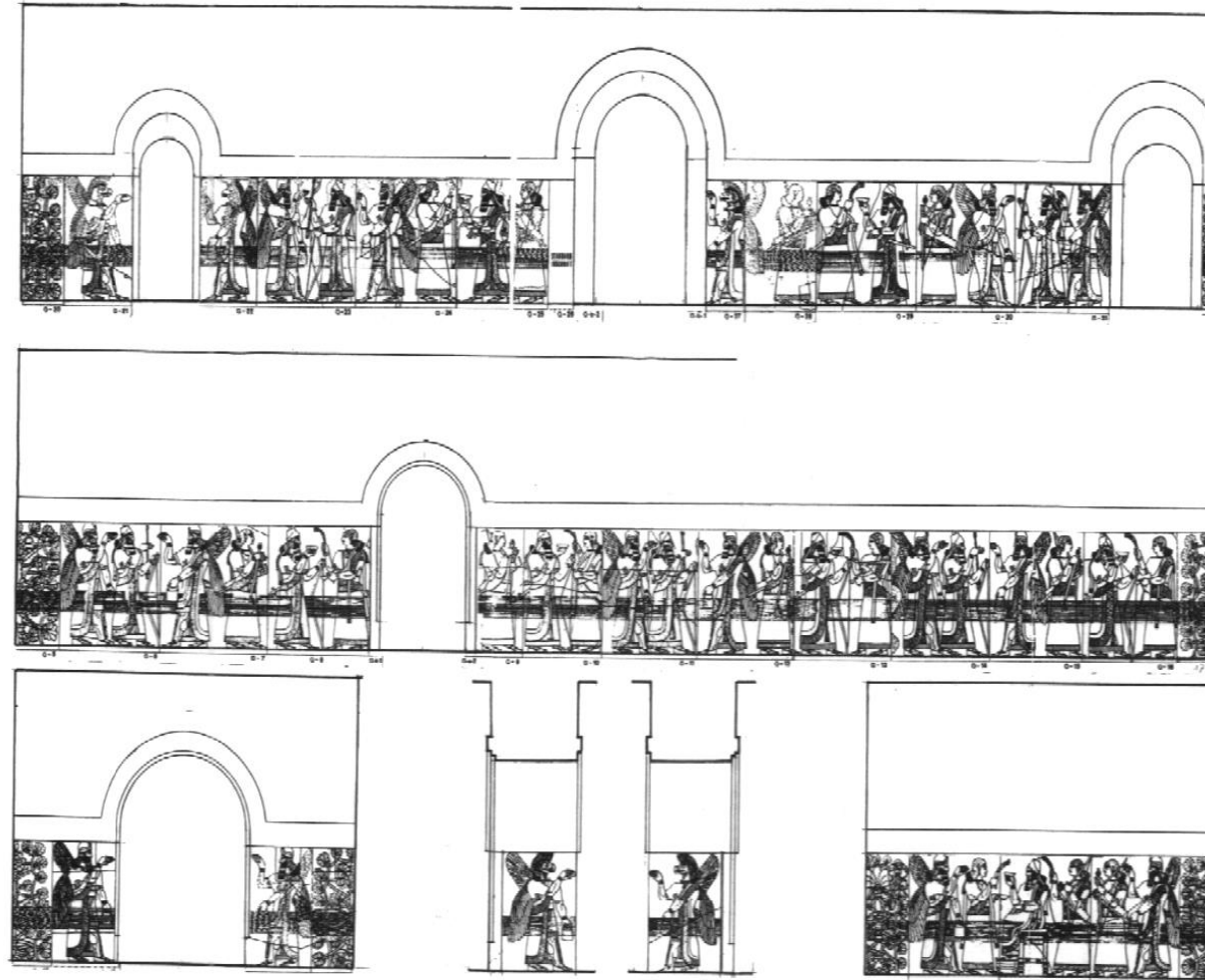


Fig. 24-f. Barrel arch reconstructions by Richard Sobolewski.

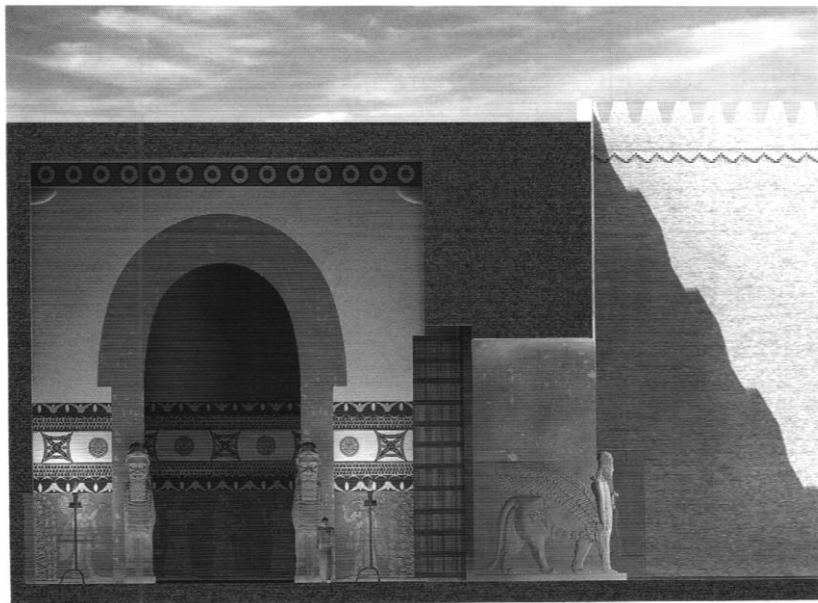


Fig. 24-d. Section drawing through the throne room façade, from the Great Northern Courtyard into the throne room. (Image copyright 2002 and reprinted courtesy of Learning Sites, Inc.)



Fig. 24-k. View from the throne room into Room C vestibule. (Image copyright 2002 and reprinted courtesy of Learning Sites, Inc.)

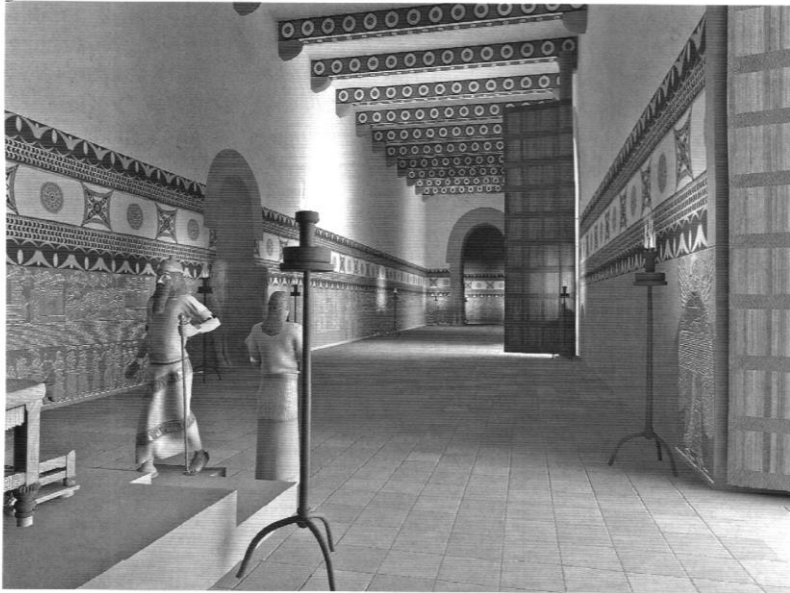


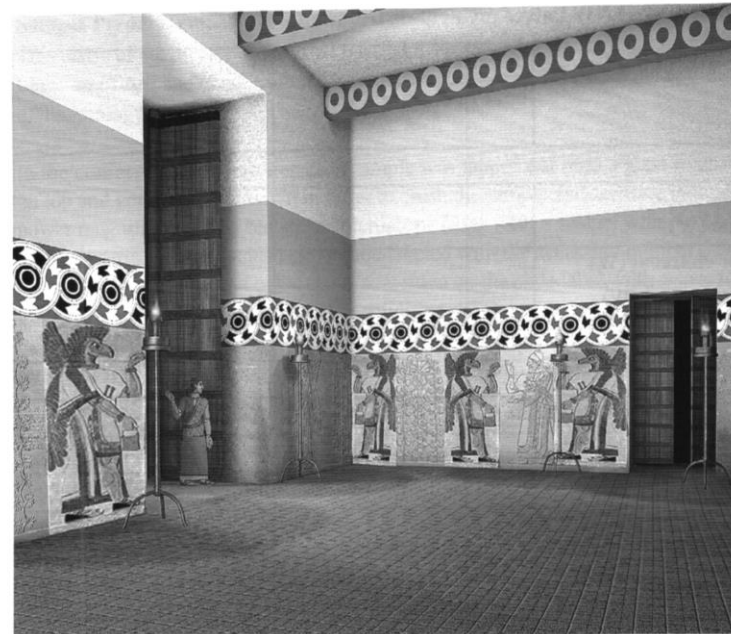
Fig. 24-l. Throne room, showing the king mounting his throne. (Image copyright 2002 and reprinted courtesy of Learning Sites, Inc.)



Fig. 24-m. View towards B-13. (Image copyright 2002 and reprinted courtesy of Learning Sites, Inc.)



*Fig. 24-n. View through centre doorway of the throne room façade.
(Image copyright 2002 and reprinted courtesy of Learning Sites, Inc.)*



*Fig. 24-o. Room F, partially painted.
(Image copyright 2000 and reprinted courtesy of Learning Sites, Inc.)*

Combining the available sources, it appears that after the death of Assurbanipal in Assyria (presumably 631/630 BC) and that of Kandalanu in Babylonia, which occurred before the 8th month of 627 BC, various protagonists took the stage:

Aššur-etel-ilani: 630/31-627/26?

Sin-šumu-lišir: 630/31-626/25? (as tutor of Aššur-etel-ilani and then king)

Sin-šarru-iškun: 628/627-620? recognized as king of Babylonia; 628?-612 king of Assyria

Nabopolassar: 626-605 king of Babylonia.

The identity of Kandalanu has not been established and he has been considered either an Assyrian puppet king or even Assurbanipal himself, with a Babylonian name. The possibility should be considered that he was linked to the Assyrian dynasty by parentage and not simply by dependence ties.

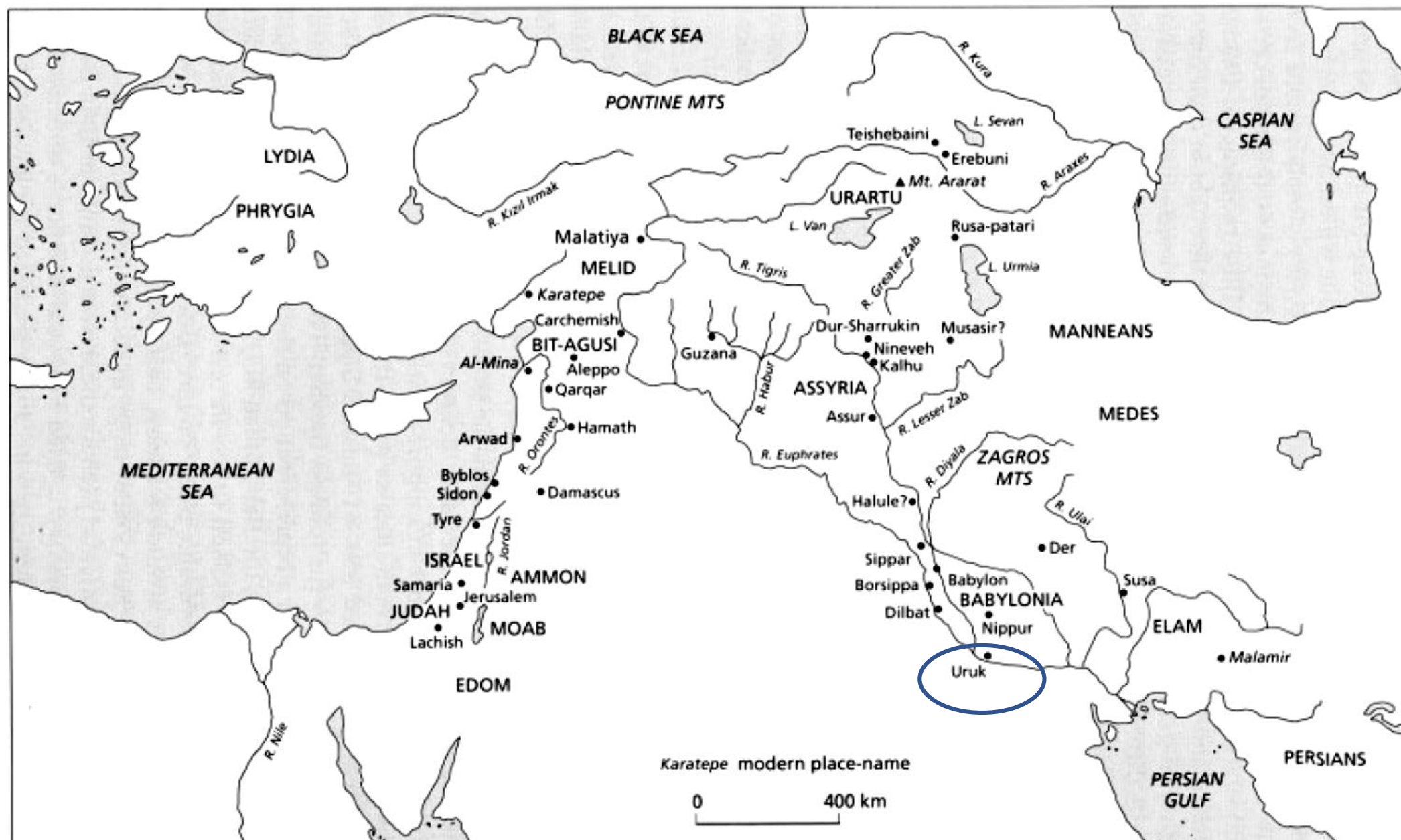
In this dramatic phase, dates are crucial in order to reconstruct the development of the events and the question of legitimacy. Especially crucial are the years 628 and 627 BC, defined as kingless in the Babylonian Chronicle. From the Uruk king list and the legal documents it can be argued that both Sin-šumu-lišir and Sin-šarru-iškun were in control of some Babylonian cities although there was no king of Babylon *de iure*. The eunuch Sin-šumu-lišir is mentioned as king in the date formulas of some documents from Babylon, Nippur and Ru'a (in the territory of Nippur), and seemingly Sippar, dated up to the 6th month of his accession year.

The lack of clear-cut documents and sound chronology has led to different reconstructions that, for the sake of brevity, can be summarized as follows: according to one interpretation, Sin-šarru-iškun claimed the Babylonian throne at the death of Assurbanipal and also claimed the throne of Assyria when Aššur-etel-ilani ascended it; according to a second interpretation, Sin-šarru-iškun ascended the throne of Assyria with minor turmoils at the death of his brother, but a rebellion arose against his rule in the years badly documented by the Chronicles (from 623 BC). In either case, the Assyrian internal struggle for the throne chronologically overlapped and interconnected with the mounting Babylonian rebellion, giving fuel to the anti-Assyrian party in Babylonian cities.

Nabopolassar (Nabû-aplu-ušur) was seemingly a member of Uruk's aristocracy. It has been hypothesized that he was actually a son of the Kudurru who had served as governor (*šakin tēmi*) of Uruk under Assurbanipal.

It has been deduced that the town was in Nabopolassar's hands when he took the throne of Babylonia in 626 BC and until his 3rd year of reign, when the town was besieged by the Assyrians. Some letters from Nineveh possibly date from this period and corroborate the hypothesis that the pro-Assyrian party had at a certain point opposed Nabopolassar, re-taken control of the town and therefore caused his reaction and the siege.

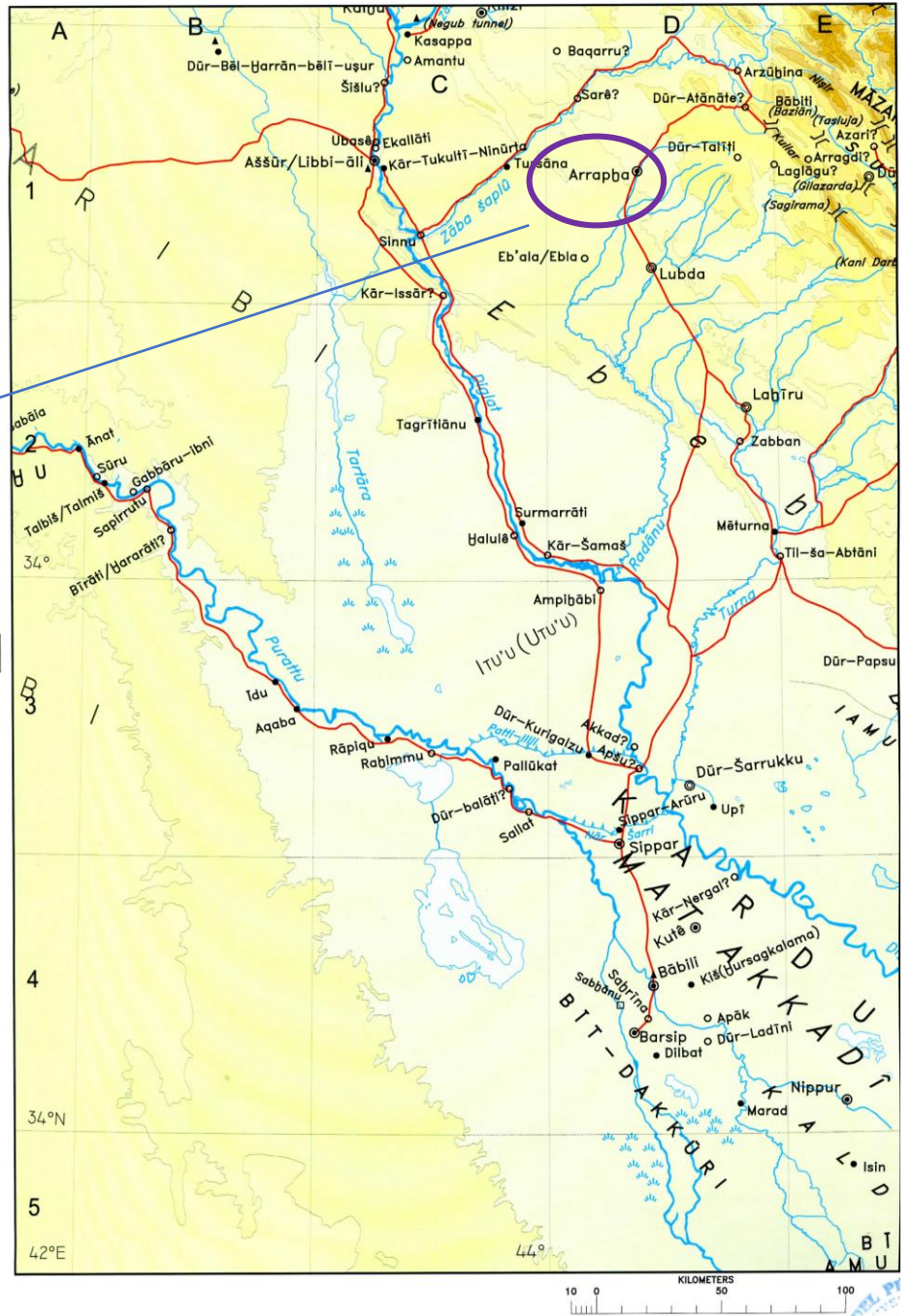
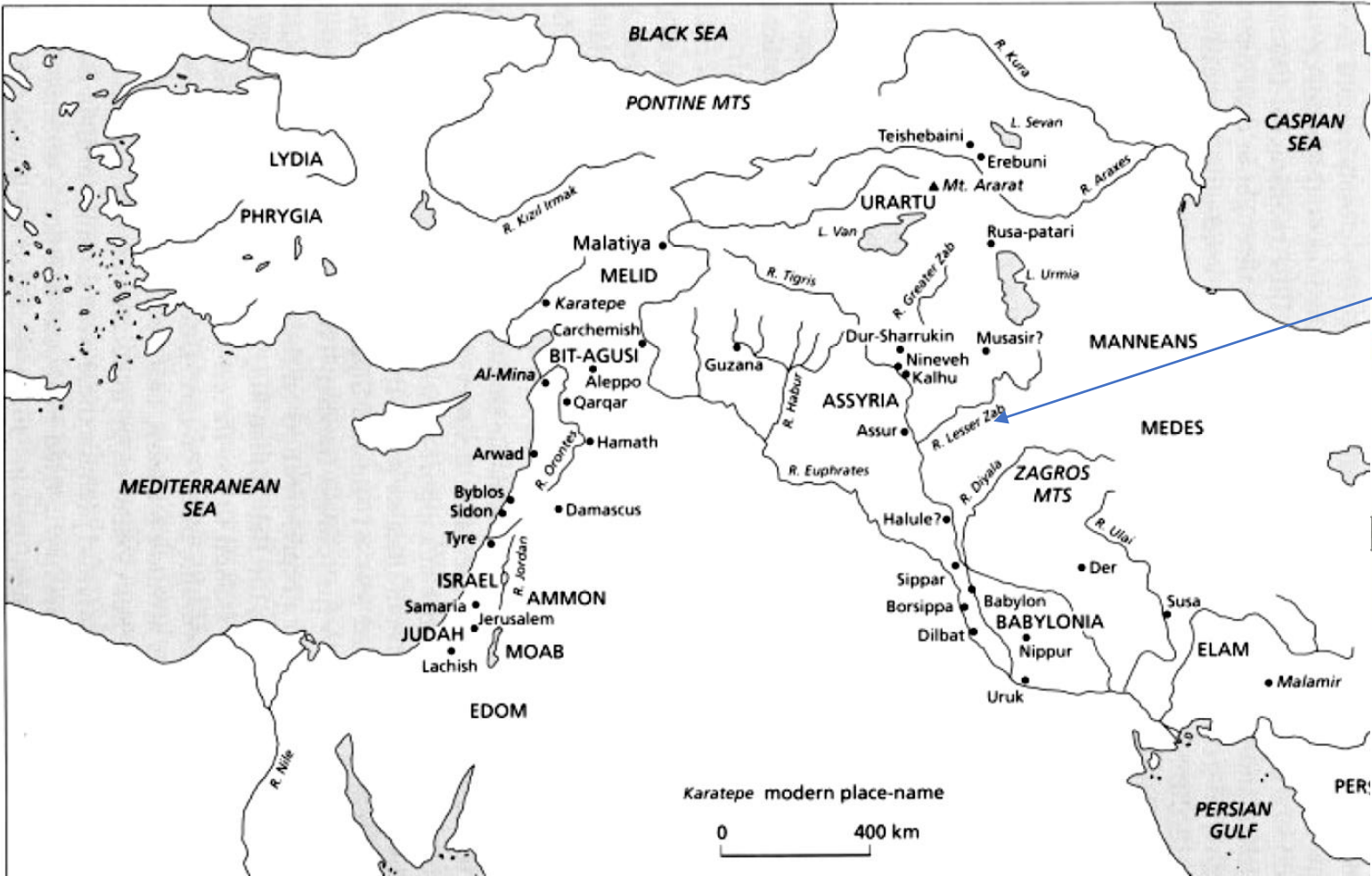
The case of Uruk, but also those of other towns, reveals how in the ever-fragmented situation of Babylonia, Assyrian control was based on the capacity to maintain in function a network of communication and consensus, and intervening quickly and successfully to sustain the pro-Assyrian parties and their interests.



The first phases of the war between Nabopolassar and the Assyrians took place in Babylonia, since the Assyrians tried to overthrow Nabopolassar's kingship. Our main source, the Babylonian Chronicles, incompletely covers the following events, but it seems that important cities such as Der passed to the Babylonians and that in a short time-span the Assyrian towns were attacked. When the Chronicles' narrative resumes, the Medes appear on the scene. The Medes' offensive was fatal to the enfeebled Assyrians, especially because the Medes were well acquainted with the Assyrian military machine. Their attack on Arrapha (modern Kerkuk) in 615 BC – after the battle the Babylonians had fought in the region in 616 – was an important contribution to the Babylonian strategy, since this city and her province appear to have always functioned as an Assyrian military headquarter for the operations in the south-east and as a fundamental connection with the Assyrian core.

According to the Babylonian Chronicle, Arrapha's capitulation was followed, in the next year, by the conquest of Tarbiṣu – located a few kilometers north of Nineveh, and therefore by a direct menace to the capital and by the march southwards to besiege and sack Assur, the religious capital, ancient seat of the Assyrian dynasty, and a cosmopolitan centre where people of Egyptian and Zagric origin appear as protagonists of the town's economic life.

According to the Babylonian chronicle it was next to the walls of Assur that the Medes stipulated peace and alliance with the Babylonians, which sanctioned the Median defection from their loyalty to the Assyrian dynasty to acknowledgment of the Babylonian one, as well as the recognizance of the Median's role by the Babylonians, and possibly negotiated the terms of intervention and division of booty.



That the Median contribution was fundamental is also suggested by the other front of military operations, that shows how already in 616 BC Assyria was being closed in a grip that clasped both the Tigris and the Euphrates fronts.

In the central region of the empire the blow was directed with determination at annihilating the centre of power. In 612 BC Nineveh, a metropolis built to be the magnificent heart of a prosperous empire, not a stronghold to be easily defended, was assaulted by joint Babylonian and Median forces, taken after three months of desperate resistance, largely destroyed, looted and its people massacred. The reigning dynasty had no hope: Sin-šarru-iškun died and the prince Aššur-uballiṭ had to abandon the capital.



This event marks the end of the Assyrian empire, although the Assyrian prince organized a last resistance in Harran, trusting in Egyptian help, but finally capitulated in 609 BC. The Babylonian Chronicle records repeated incursions into Assyrian territory, as well as in the provinces of Naşibina and Raşappa, after 612 BC and this is supported by archeological evidence of destruction, which is visible even in the countryside.

In general, it has been recognized that the destruction of the Assyrian centres in 612 BC was widespread, and was followed by what has been defined as a phase of squatters' re-occupation. The lack of a clear-cut change in material culture from the previous period and the general great impoverishment and contraction of the settled urban areas suggest that neither the Babylonians nor the Medes consistently exercised their power in the area to restructure it and assign it a place in the new organization, so that the disastrous consequences of the destruction of the system of towns that had made Assyria the core of political and economic communication and exchange were still evident a couple of centuries later in Xenophon's Anabasis.

This collapse is dramatically portrayed in a letter from the periphery of the empire; it was written in – but seemingly never sent from – the northern town of Tušhan, situated in the Upper Tigris valley, where an Assyrian administrative office seems still to have been in function in 611 BC, i.e. soon after the fall of Nineveh, while frantic, but vain, resistance was being organized in the west. The Assyrian official in Tušhan, who was charged with the task of organizing chariot troops, desperately claimed that he could not find anyone and closed his message with one of the most impressive epitaphs on the end of the empire: *mu-a-tú ina ŠÀ-bi il-la-ka la-a 1-en [ú-še-za-ab] ep-šá-ak*, “Death will come out of it! No one [will escape]. I am done”.

The letter is not dated but has been associated with an entry in the Babylonian Chronicle (no. 3, ll. 53-55) which narrates the conquest of the northern town and province:

“In the 15th year (of Nabopolassar = 611 BC), in the month Tammuz, the king of Babylon [mustered his troops] and went to Assyria. [He marched about] imperiously [in Ass]yria and conquered the [citie]s of T[u]šha[n ...] and Šu[*br*]ia. They took [their people] as captives and [carried away] a hea[vy] booty from them.”. Text and translation after the edition of Parpola 2008: 87f (text no ZT 22). Cf. MacGinnis and Matney 2009.

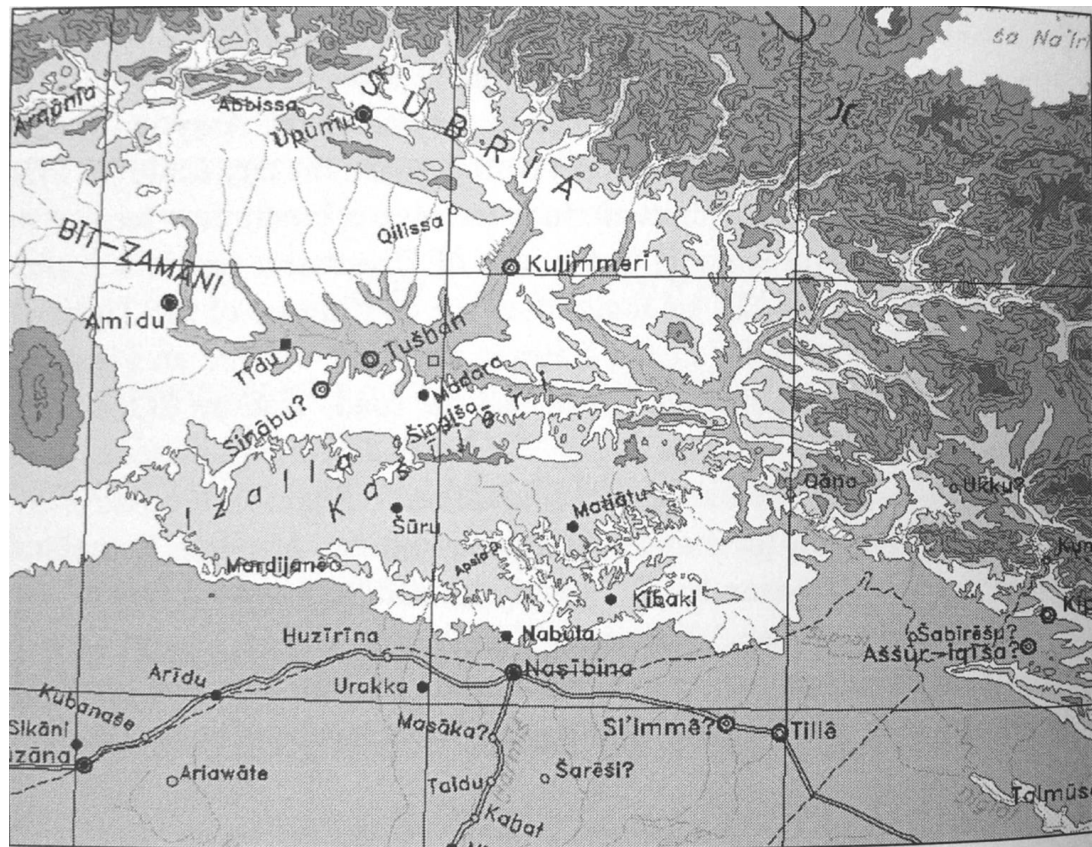
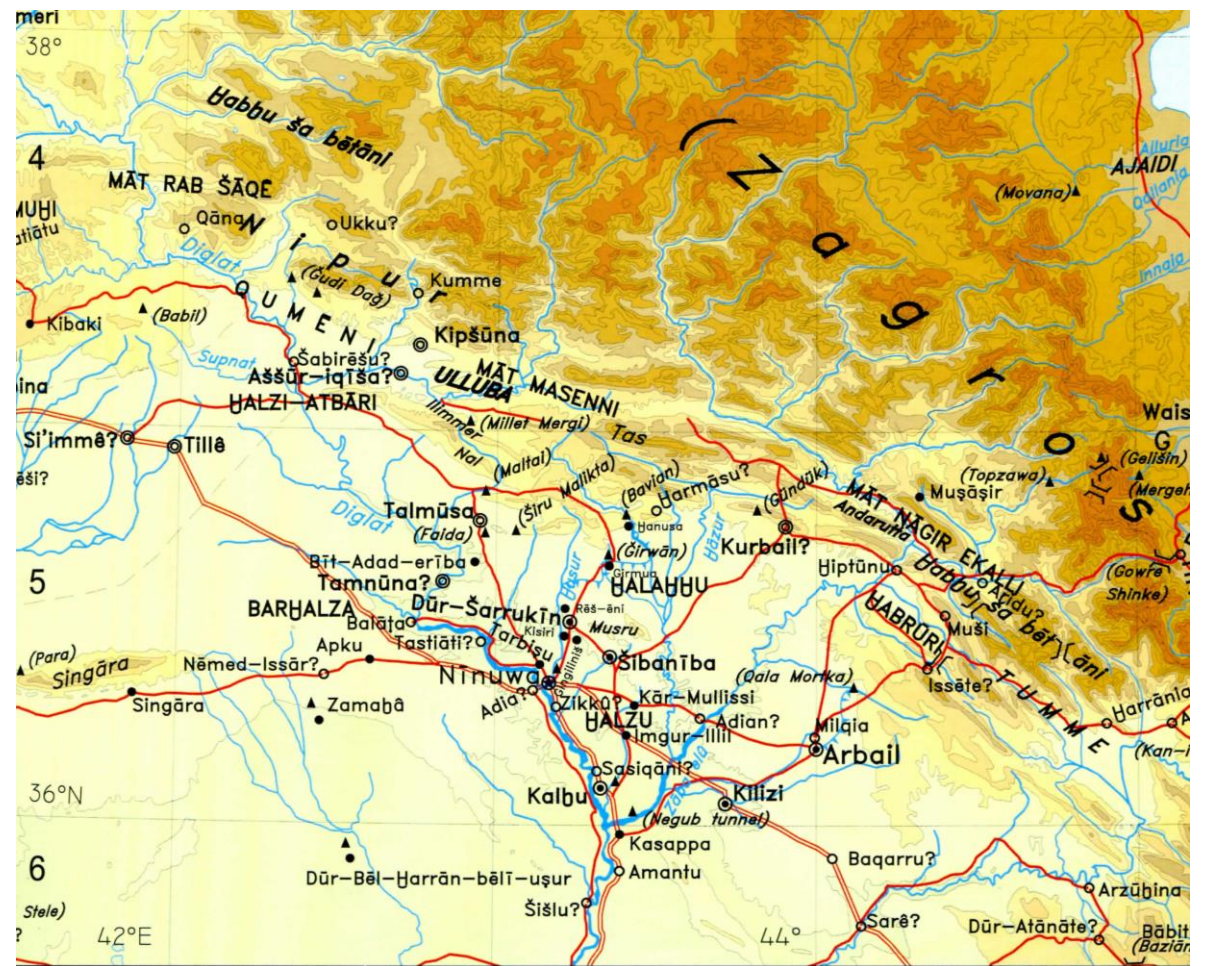


Fig. 2. Map showing the location of Ziyaret Tepe (Tušan) in the Tigris/Batman Su River plain.



C12 (no. 1) I 17-21: “*Regarding the Assyrian, who from distant days had ruled over the entire people (and) had op[ressed] the people of the country with his heavy yoke, I, the weak one, the feeble one, the one who is re[peatedly seek]ing the lord of lords, [I cha]sed them out of the land of Akkad with the mighty strength [of] Nabû and Marduk my lords, and I caused (the Babylonians) to throw off their yoke.*”