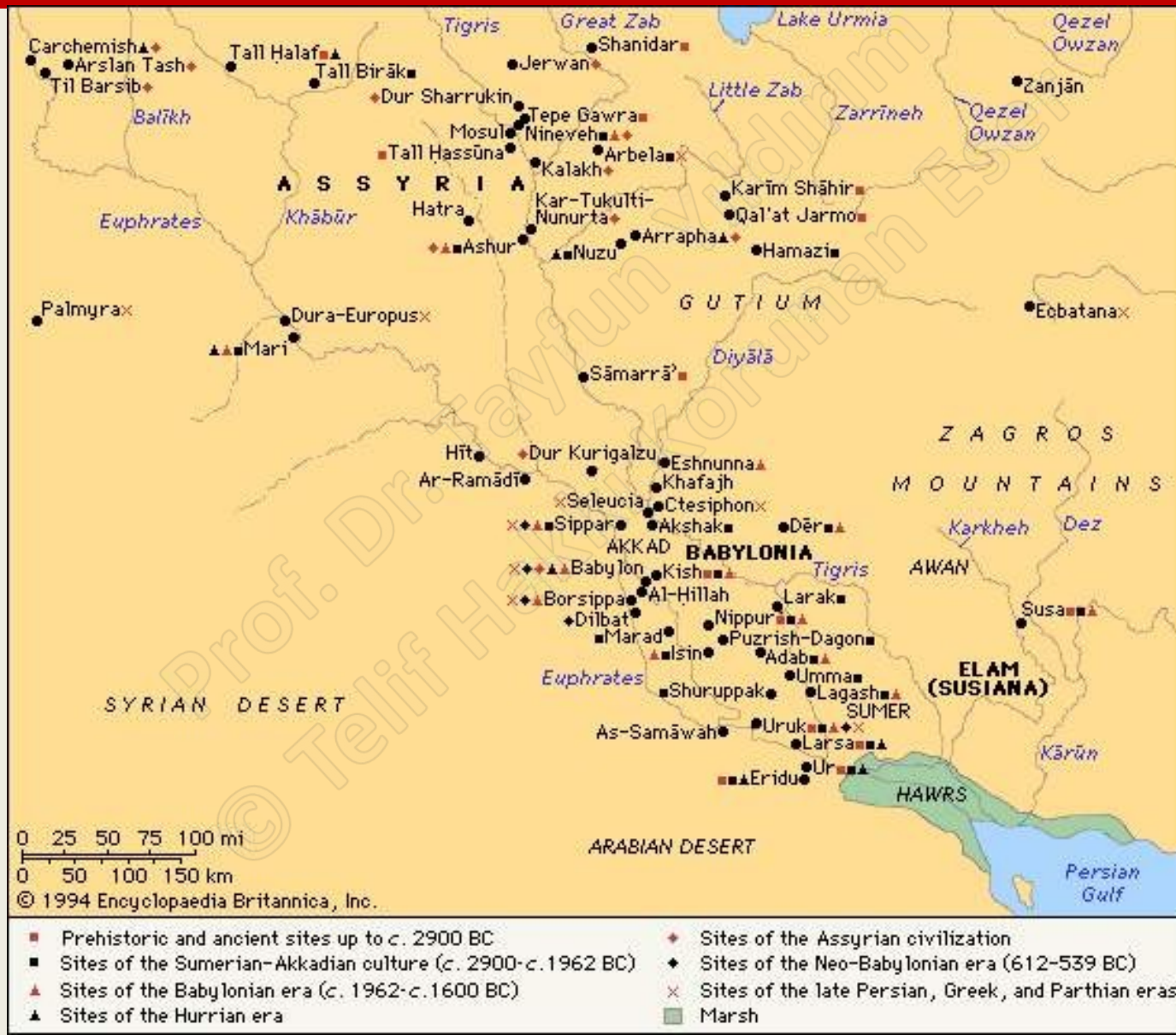


# PRT 224 Babil – Asur Arkeolojisi

## 7. İsin-Larsa Dönemi, Eski Babil Krallığı ve Hammurabi



# Amurru göçleri



Map 2 Amorite Migration Waves after Charpin and Durand

Rients de Boer, 2014

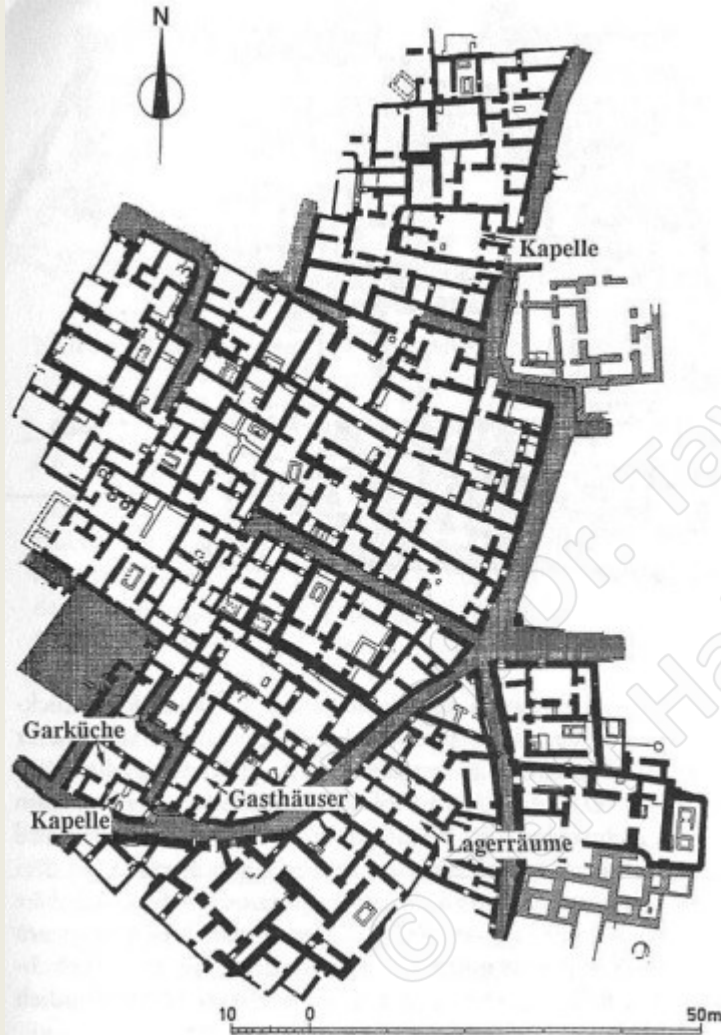
# ISIN-LARSA DÖNEMİ

## Birinci İsin Sülalesi (2017-1794)

## Larsa Sülalesi (2025-1763)

İşbi-Erra	2017-1985		
Şu-ilışu	1984-1975	Naplanum	(2025-2005)
İddin-Dagan	1974-1954	Emisum	(2004-1977)
İşme-Dagan	1953-1935	Samium	(1976-1942)
Lipit-Eştar	1934-1924	Zabaya	(1941-1933)
Ur-Ninurta	1923-1896	Gungunum	1932-1906
Bur-Sin	1895-1874	Abisare	1905-1895
Lipit-Enlil	1873-1869	Sumu-El	1894-1866
Erra-imitti	1868-1861	Nur-Adad	1865-1850
Enlil-bani	1860-1837	Sin-iddinam	1849-1843
Zambya	1836-1834	Sin-eribam	1842-1841
İter-pişa	1833-1831	Sin-ikişam	1840-1836
Urdukuga	1830-1828	Silli-Adad	1835
Sin-magir	1827-1817	Varad-Sin	1834-1823
Damik-ilışu	1816-1794	Rim-Sin	1822-1763

# İSİN - LARSA DÖNEMİ (UR-İSİN)



UR kenti Hrouda,B.,1997.

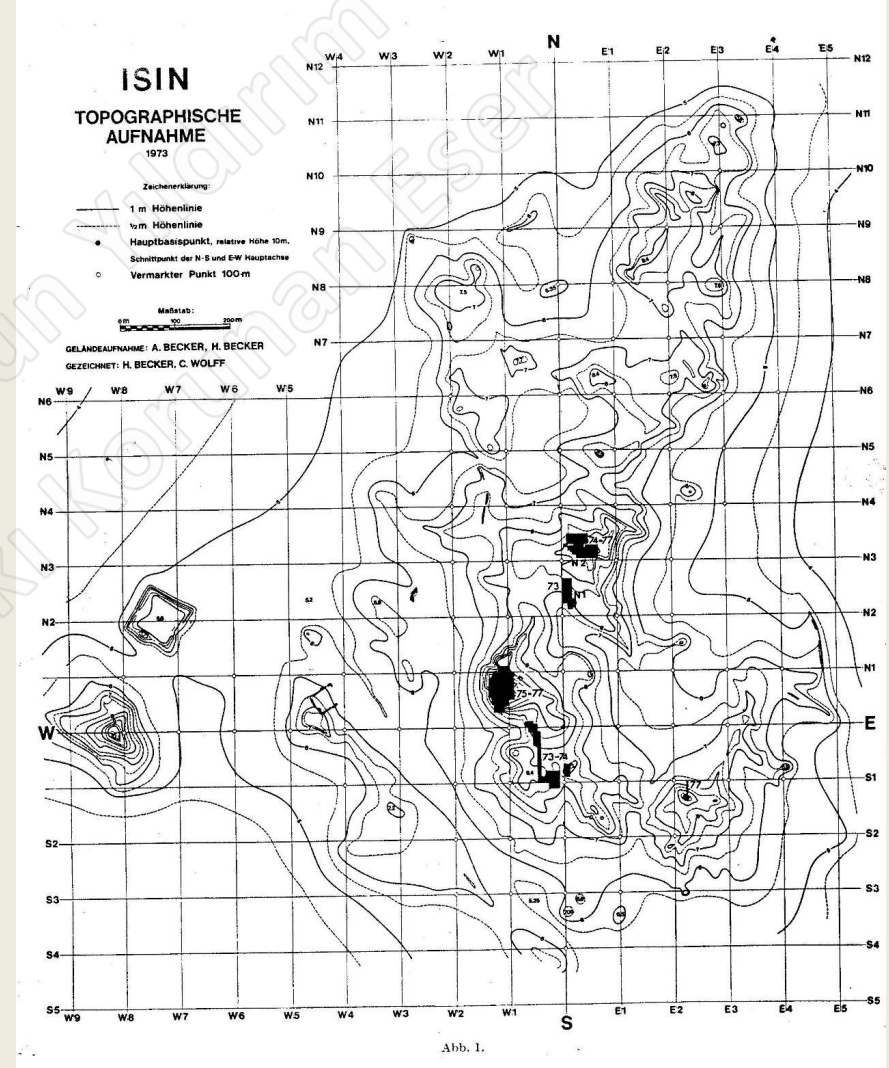


Abb. 1.

İsin

# BABİL'İN YÜKSELİŞİ

## Birinci Babil Sülalesi (1894-1595)

## Asur Kralları

Sumu-abum	1894-1881		
Sumulael	1880-1845		
Sabium	1844-1831		
Apil-Sin	1830-1813		
Sin-muballit	1812-1793	I. Şamşi-Adad	1813-1781
Hammurabi	1792-1750	I. İşme-Dagan	1780-1741
Samsu-iluna	1749-1712		
Abi-eşuh	1711-1684		
Ammi-ditana	1683-1647		
Ammi-saduka	1646-1626		
Samsu-ditana	1625-1595		

**Kentler:** Isin, Larsa,, Babil, Nippur, Mari, Sippar, Kiş, Damrum, Marad, Dilbat, Tutub, Nerebtum,

**Eski Babil Metinleri;**

**İşcalı/Nerebtum, Tel Harmal/Şaduppum, Sippar, Kiş, Marad, Dilbat, Tutub/Hafaci, Uzarlulu gibi kentlerden biliniyor.** Ayrıca Nur-Şamaş arşivi var. Nereden çıktığı açık değil.

# BABİL (Eski Babil Dönemi)

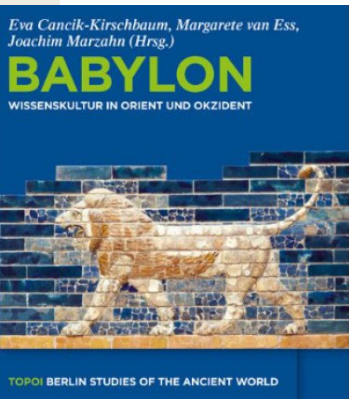


Fig. 2. | Babylon: Old Babylonian Period 1800–1600 BC. In this and the following plans, arrows point to archives and libraries; the markings separate the libraries. (Plan adopted from Pedersen 2005, Fig. 1.)

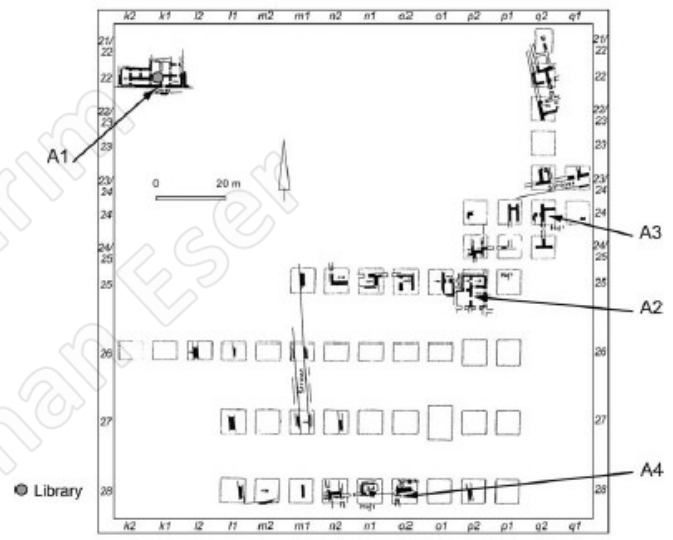
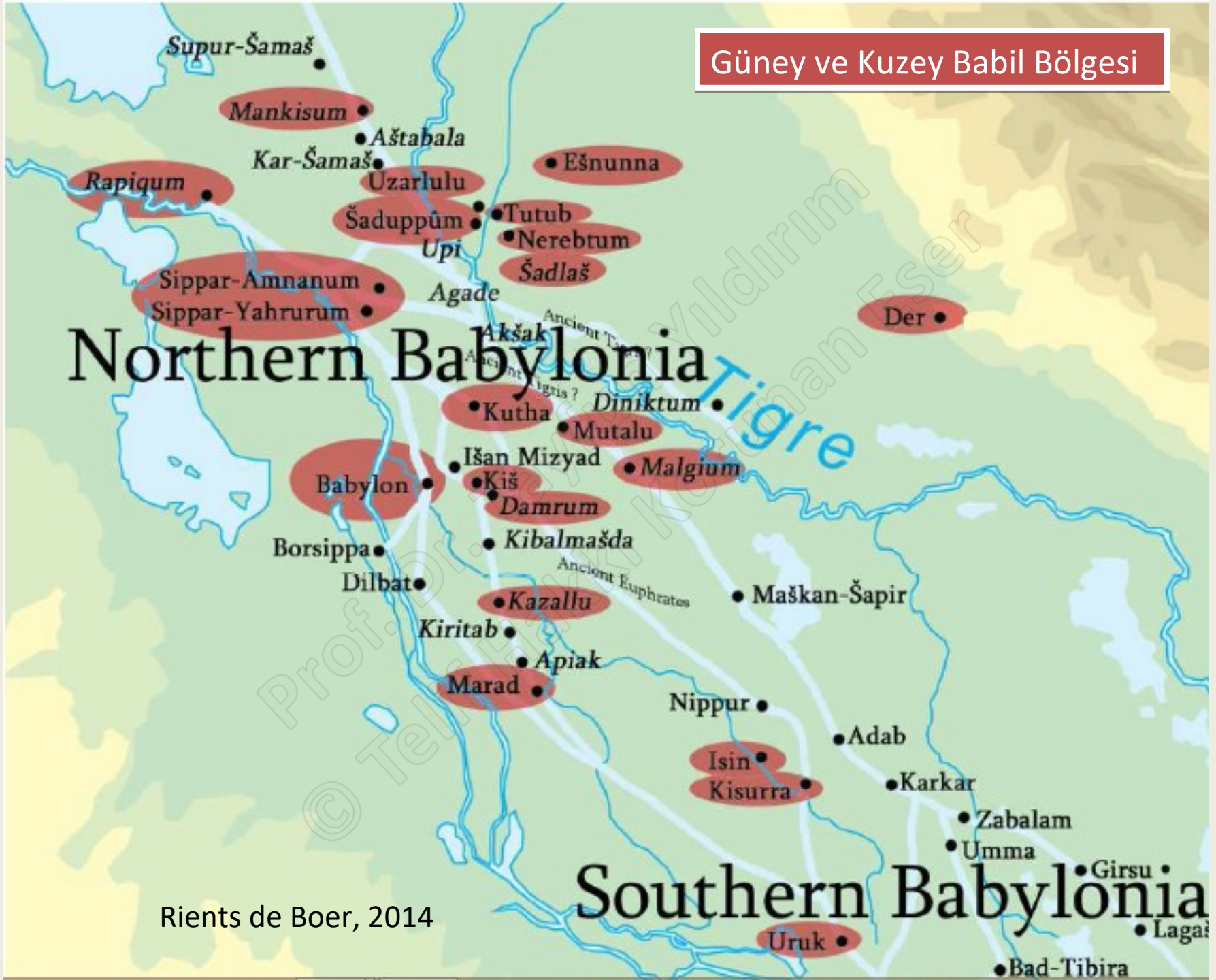


Fig. 3. | Babylon: Merkes during the late Old Babylonian Period. (Plan adopted from ebd., Fig. 2.)

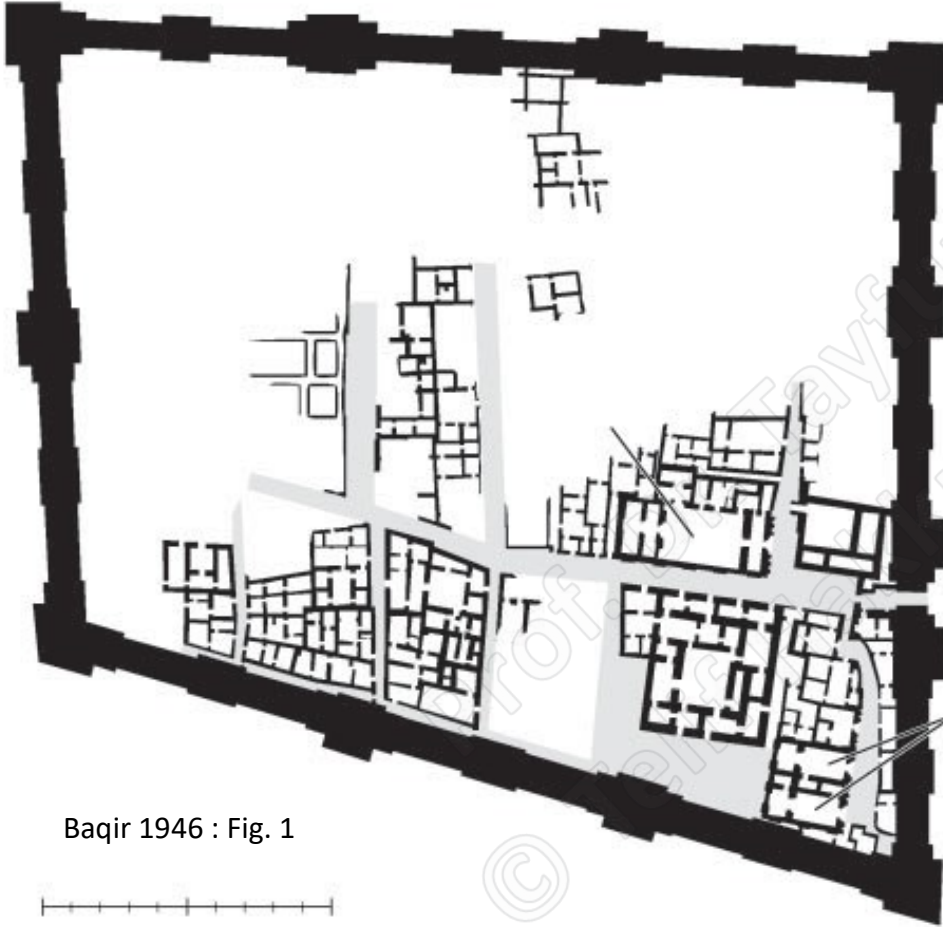


Fig. 4. | Old Babylonian library A1 from private house in Merkes. The excavated remains of the library consist of 452 tablets belonging to Marduk-nāšir, uḡula dumu.meš é.dub.ba.a, head of a school. (Photo with permission of VAM Berlin.)

Güney ve Kuzey Babil Bölgesi



# Tell Harmal /Shaduppum



Baqir 1946 : Fig. 1



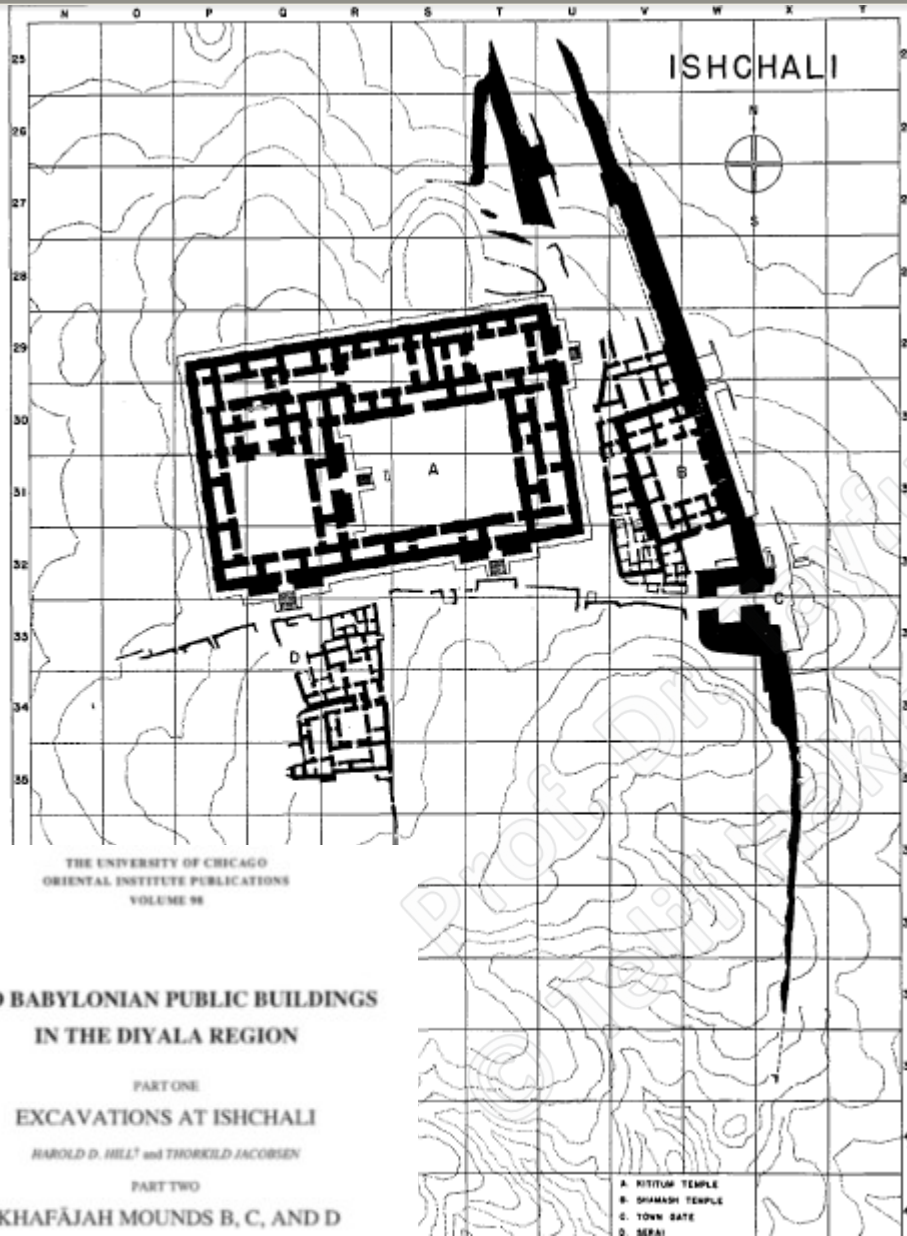
**Şaduppum**(Tel Harmal)daki ikiz mabet. Düzensiz dikdörtgen planlı,yaklaşık 150 m. uzunlukta. Surla çevrili,yapının bir ante cella ve cellası mevcut. Kapı odası ve ante cella'da pişmiş toprak birer çift arslan heykeli bulunmakta. Avlunun kuzey köşesinde küçük mabet yer alır. Yapılar sokaklarla birbirinden ayrılır.



Strommenger,E.,1962, 156 Larsa/Eski Babil Dönemi



# Neribtum / Ishchali, İsin-Larsa ve Eski Babil Dönemi



## 17. TABLET WITH EPIC OF GILGAMESH

Clay

Iraq, Ishchali, "Gate" (Sin) Temple

Excavated under the direction of Henri Frankfort, 1935-1936

Old Babylonian period, ca. 1800-1600 BC

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
ORIENTAL INSTITUTE PUBLICATIONS  
VOLUME 58

OLD BABYLONIAN PUBLIC BUILDINGS  
IN THE DIYALA REGION

PART ONE  
EXCAVATIONS AT ISHCHALI

HAROLD D. HILL and THORKILD JACOBSEN

PART TWO  
KHAFĀJAH MOUNDS B, C, AND D

PINHAS DELOGAZI

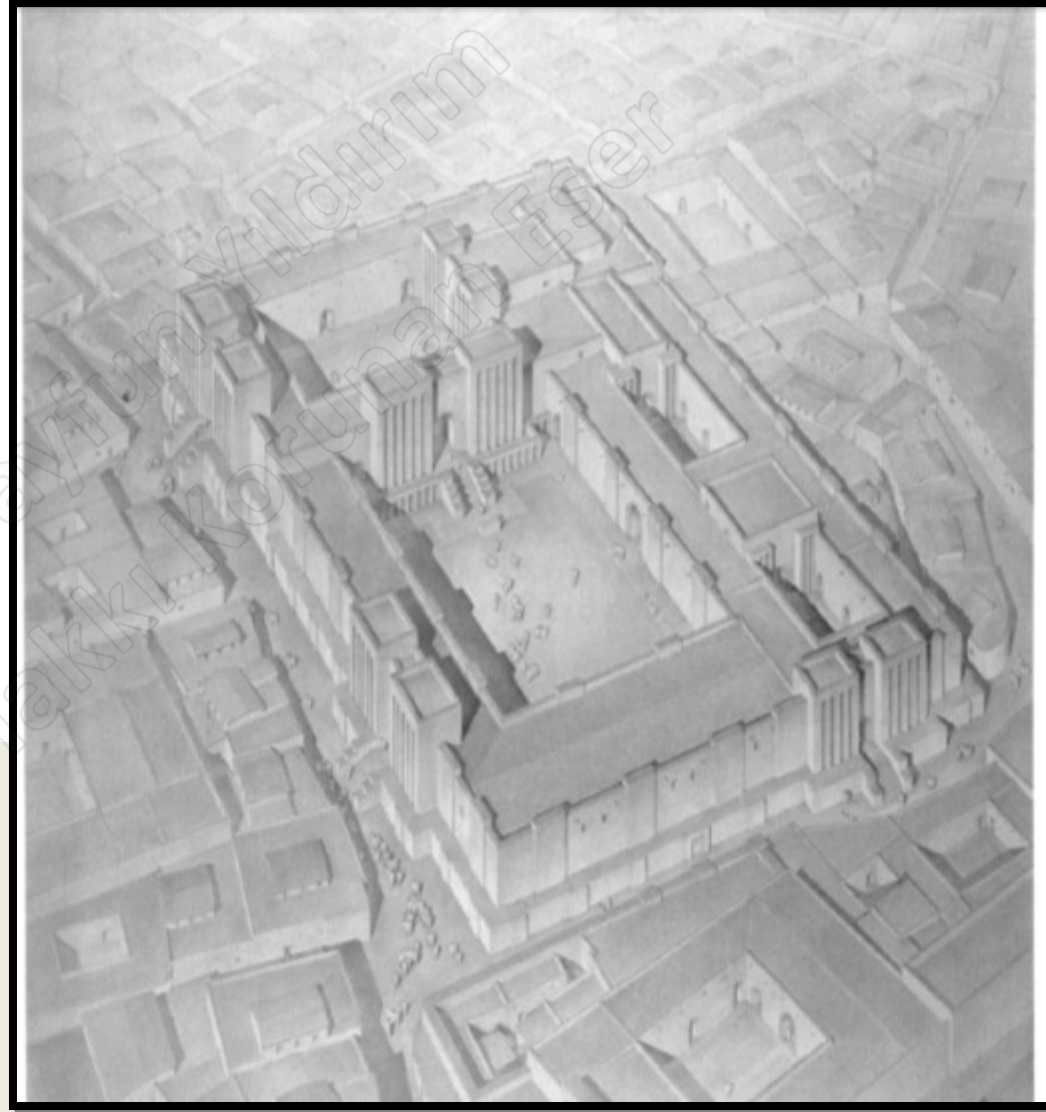
with contributions by  
T. A. BELLARD and AGOSTA SANGHINI

# Neribtum / Ishchali,



Pollock,S,1999

İřtar Kititum Mabedi  
Eski Babil Dönemi mabetler kompleksi





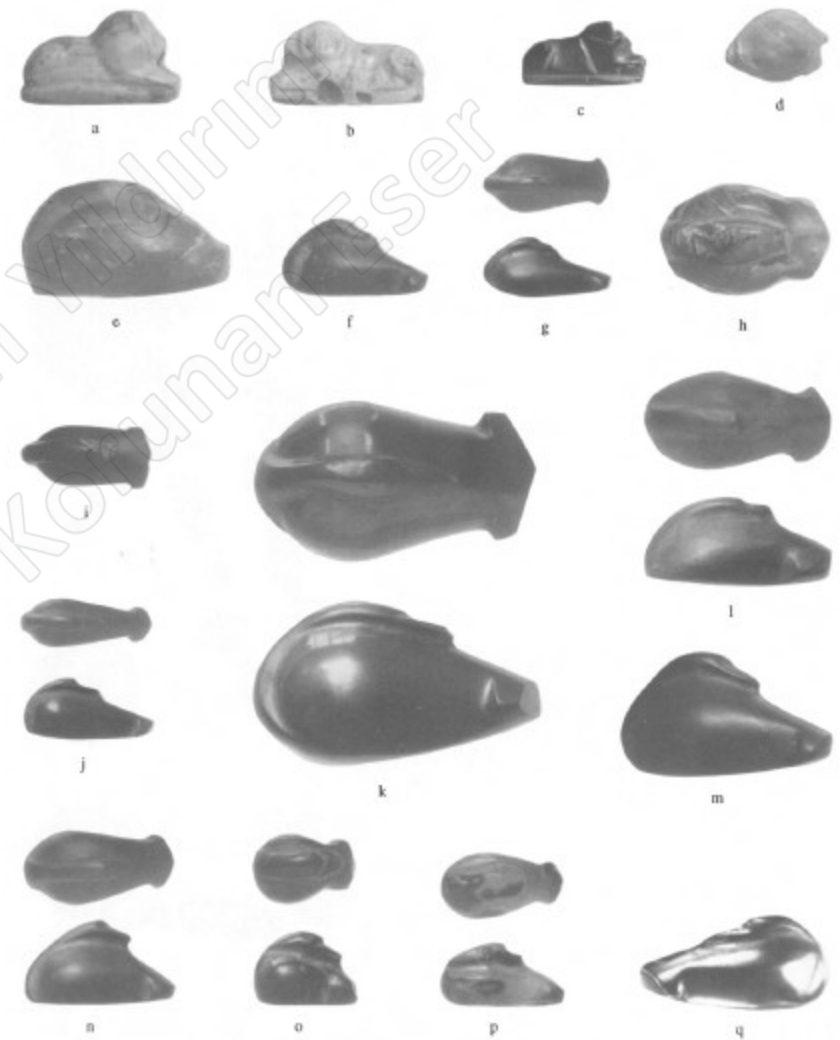
# Neribtum / Ishchali,

oi.uchicago.edu

www.metmuseum.org

PLATE 35

PLATE 44



Ishchali—Miscellaneous Clay Plaques: (a) Ish. 35:79, (b) Ish. 34:41, (c) Ish. 34:6, (d) Ish. 34:97-98, (e) Ish. 35:87, (f) Ish. 35:86, (g) Ish. 34:104, (h) Ish. 35:211, (i) Ish. 35:66, (j) Ish. 34:111, (k) Ish. 34:85, (l) Ish. 35:8, (m) Ish. 34:90 + 107, (n) Ish. 34:106, (o) Ish. 34:108, (p) Ish. 34:109, and (q) Ish. 35:215. Scale 1:2

Ishchali—Stone Lion- and Duck-Shaped Weights: (a) Ish. 34:42, (b) Ish. 34:43, (c) Ish. 35:7, (d) Ish. 34:29, (e) Ish. 34:81, (f) Ish. 34:122, (g) Ish. 35:33, (h) Ish. 34:23, (i) Ish. 34:21, (j) Ish. 35:12, (k) Ish. 35:9, (l) Ish. 35:10, (m) Ish. 34:62, (n) Ish. 35:22, (o) Ish. 35:28, (p) Ish. 35:41, and (q) Ish. 34:8. Scale 2:1

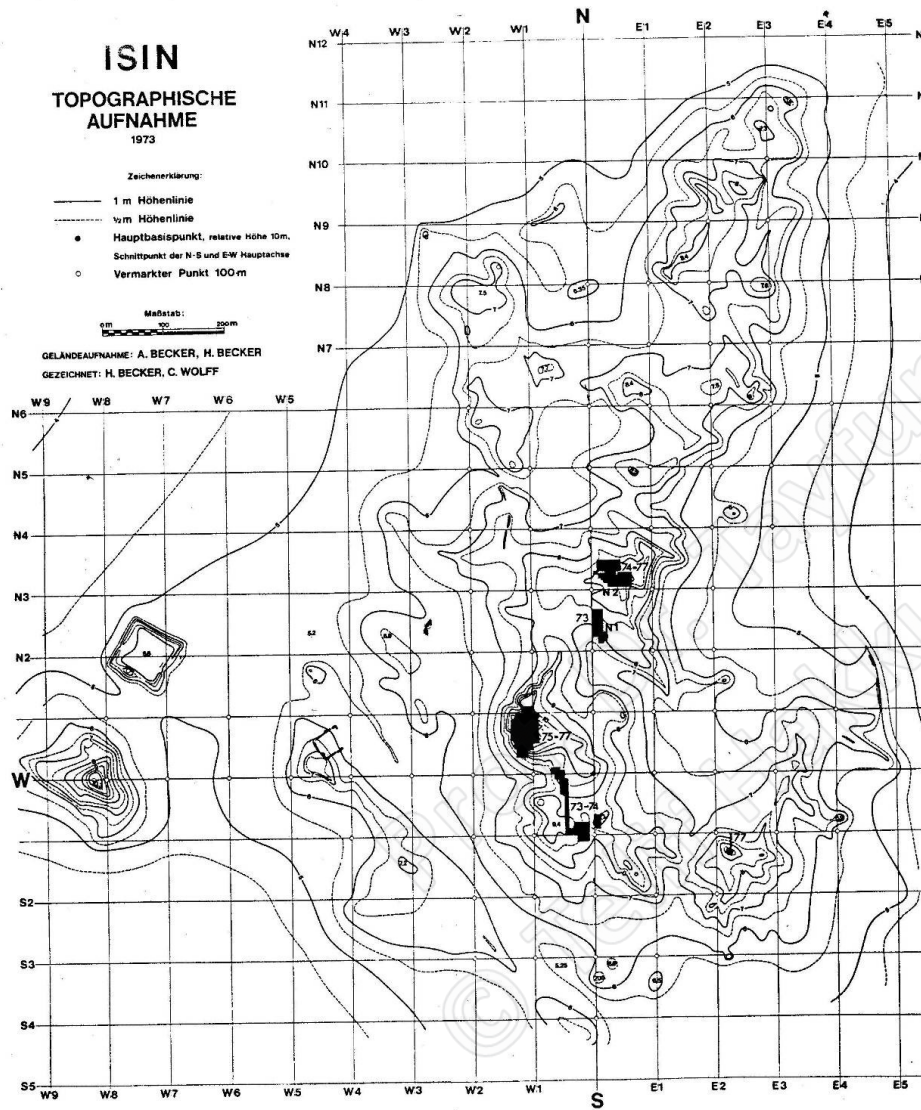


Abb. 1.

Hrouda, B.

## Isin, Gula ve Ninurta Mabetleri

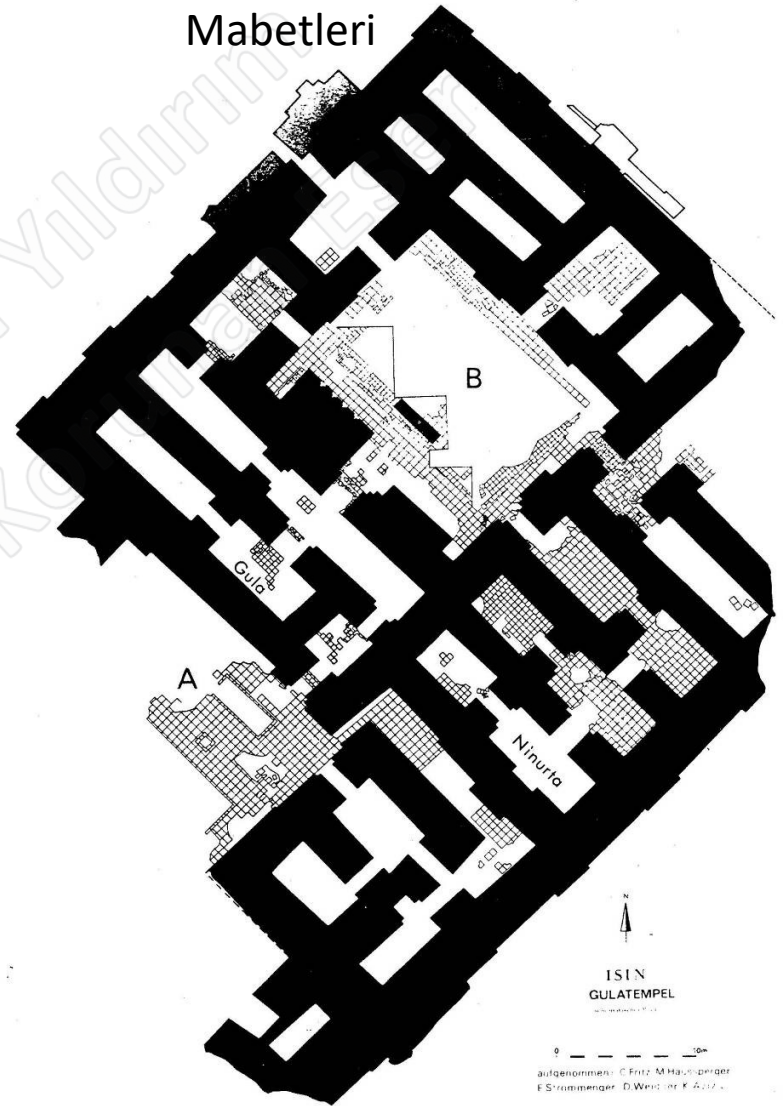


Abb. 2.

# Eski Babil Döneminde Uruk

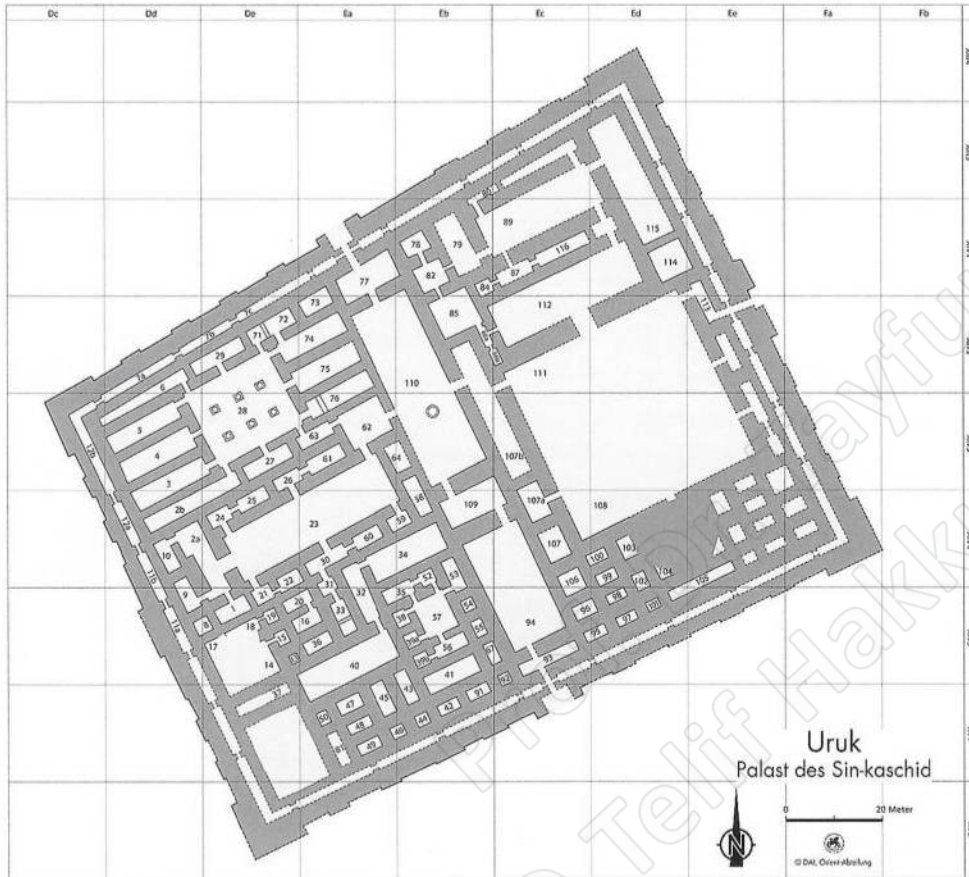
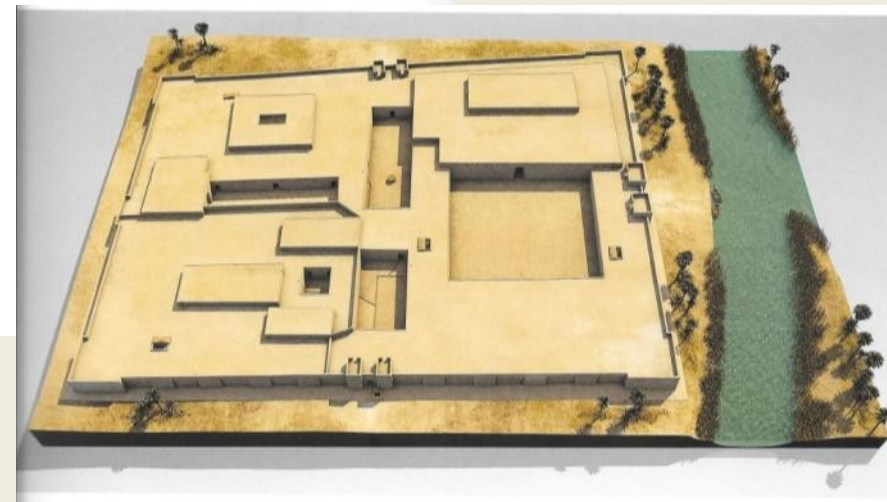


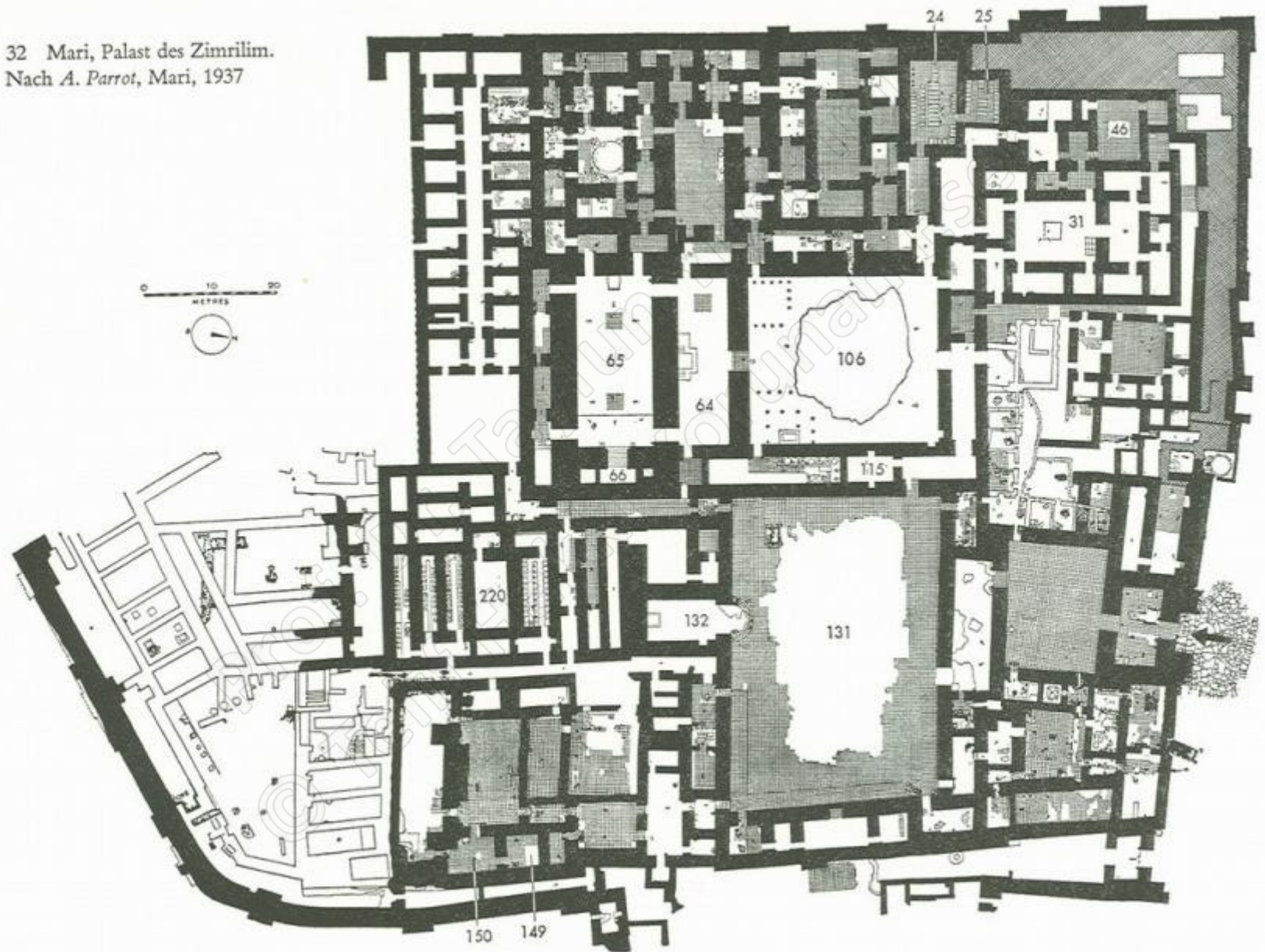
Abb. 41.2 Tonkegel mit Bauinschrift König Sin-kaschids. Uruk, altbabylonische Zeit, 19. Jh. v. Chr. Universität Heidelberg, Uruk-Warka-Sammlung des DAI, W 20168



A.Fügert / S.S.Müller, 2013

# MARI

32 Mari, Palast des Zimrilim.  
Nach A. Parrot, Mari, 1937



# Hammurabi Steli Susa





# Hammurabi Steli

-Prolog ve epilog dışında 282 maddeden oluşan kanunların konusu:

- \*Adaletin yerine getirilmesine karşı işlenen suçlar ( 1-5)
- \*Mülke karşı işlenen suçlar (6- 25)
- \*Arazi ve Ev ( 26- 60-4 kırık)
- \*Ticaret ve alışveriş (107- 126)
- \*Evlilik- Aile Mülkiyeti ( 127-194)
- \*Taaruz ve Kisas ( 195- 215)
- \*Meslek adamlarına ait suçlar ( 215- 240)
- \*Fiatlar ve ücretler ( 241- 277)
- \*Köle hakları ( 278- 282)





190 Ur III.-Period. Um 2255-2040 v. Chr. Sitzbild eines königlichen Fürsten. Aus Siss. Bestenstück am Eschana.  
Diorit. Höhe 48 cm. - Paris, Louvre

Moortgat,A.,1969



Hammurabi heykeline ait baş



182/153 Ur III, bis-Periode, Um 2255-2040 v. Chr. Kopf und Brustbild eines Königs, gewulst durch Pustelreue und Mälgg.  
Berlin, Vorderasiatisches Museum und Istanbul, Altorientalisches Museum

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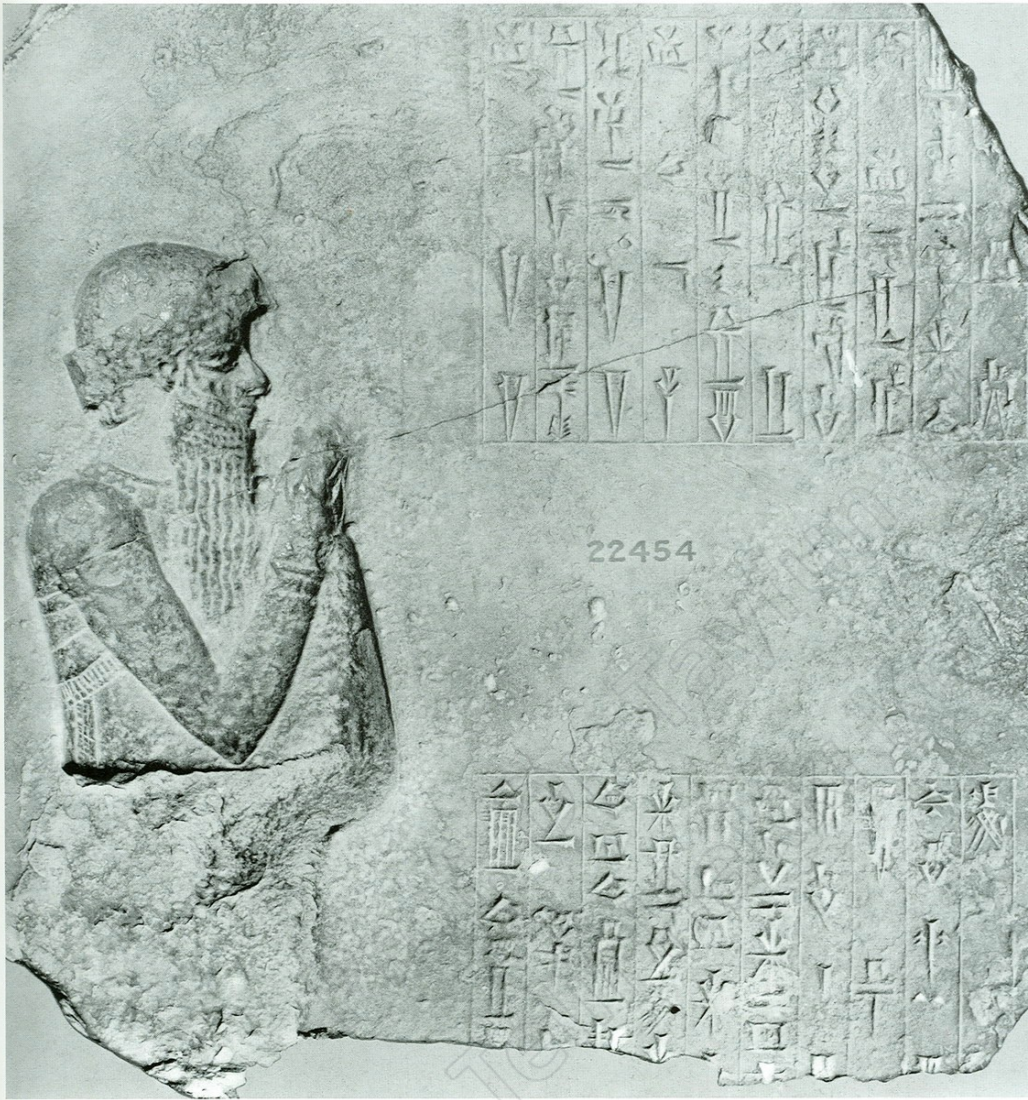
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Lessing Archive, Louvre



Sumer bölge  
Valisi Itiraşdum'un  
Hammurabi için  
yaptırttığı kabartma



162 Larnä-Periode. Um 2040–1870 v. Chr., Wasserspendende Göttin, Aus dem Palast des Zimrilim in Mari.  
Stein. Höhe 1,42 m. – Aleppo, Museum. Vgl. Tafel 163

Mari, Su tanrıçası,



Lama



TanrıKral

Pişmiş toprak savaşı  
ve  
Tanrıça.



168 Laram-Periode. Um 2040-1870 v. Chr.

Links: Bärtiger Gemalt mit Ast. Aus Tell Loh. Terrakotta. Höhe 19 cm. - Bagdad, Iraq Museum

Rechts: Göttin mit Blütenknope. Aus dem Palast des Zimrilim in Mari. Gipsstein. Höhe 13,5 cm. - Paris, Louvre





## Ereškigal

### 2 PLAQUE WITH NUDE GODDESS

Ceramic

Height 40.5 cm (19 1/2 in.); width 27 cm  
(14 1/2 in.); thickness 4.8 cm (1 7/8 in.)

Mesopotamia

Old Babylonian, ca. 1850–1750 B.C.

The Trustees of the British Museum, London  
2004-7-10, 1

This large, high-relief plaque was made of straw-tempered clay pressed into a mold from the back so that relief and slab form an integral whole. The clay relief was smoothed and further details were added before the plaque was fired. The body of

the curvaceous nude female at center was then painted in red against a black background. She wears the horned headdress of a deity as well as a necklace and bracelets, and she holds two rod-and-ring symbols, representing justice. Her long wings, which hang downward, were painted red, black, and white, as were the two large barn owls that flank her. On her legs are projections that resemble dewclaws, and instead of feet she has talons similar to those of the owls. She stands on the backs of two small lions, painted white. Their black manes, the black bands of fur along their bellies, and the whorls on their shoulders indicate that they are Asiatic lions. A black scale

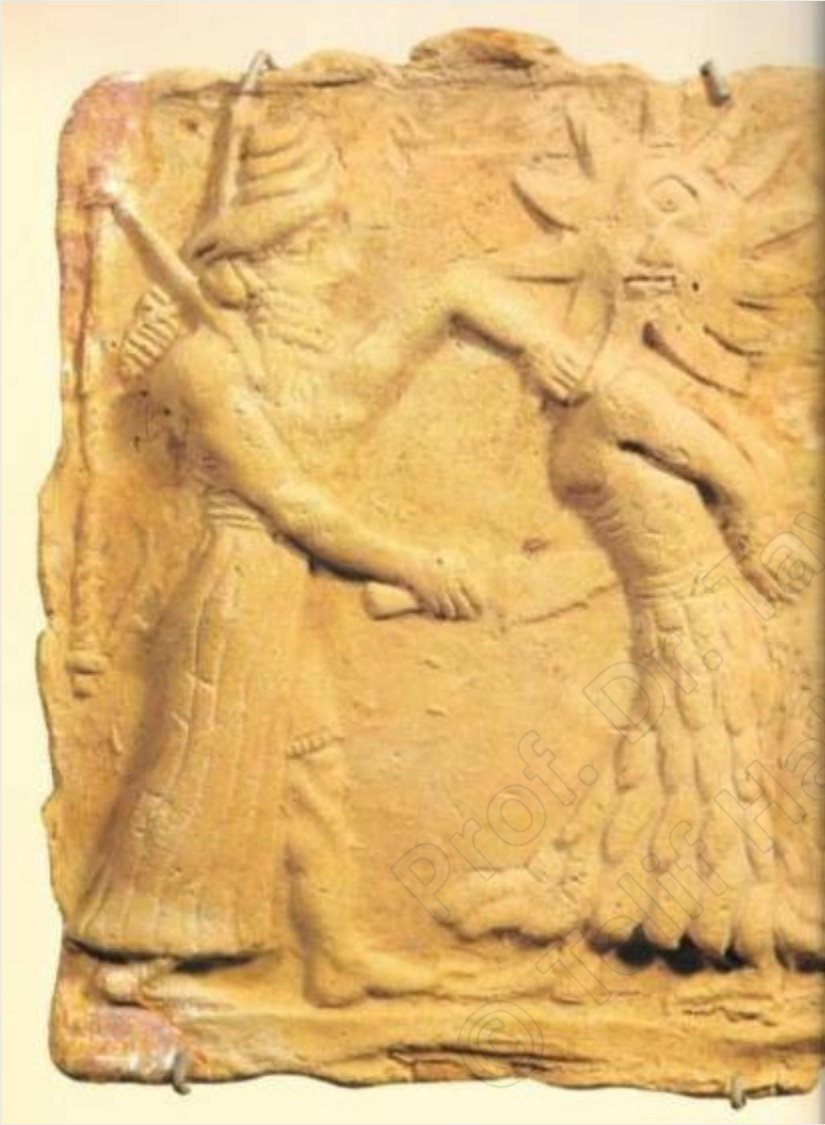
pattern along the bottom of the relief suggests mountains.

Because her identity is uncertain, the goddess has been named the Queen of the Night. Some think she could be Lilitu (the biblical Lilith), but as Lilitu was a demoness, this is unlikely. Her horned headdress and rod-and-ring symbols indicate that she was a high-ranking deity, perhaps Ishtar, goddess of sexual love and war, who normally stands on a lion. The lowered wings, owl, and black background, however, would associate her with the Underworld, whose tutelary goddess was Ereshkigal, Ishtar's sister. Normally, deities have only one rod-and-ring symbol, but Ishtar's was taken from her when she visited Ereshkigal in the Underworld; the Queen could therefore represent Ereshkigal holding divine symbols for both herself and Ishtar. The plaque probably stood in a shrine, the location of which is unknown.

The Queen has been dated by thermoluminescence to between 1765 and 85 B.C.<sup>1</sup> This date and the geographic origins of the plaque can be more closely defined thanks to small, crude, mold-made plaques with figures of the same type that have been excavated in Babylonia in contexts dating from about 1850 to 1750 B.C. A vase of the same period was excavated from a grave at Larsa in 1893. On four miniature plaques on one side of the vase are depicted figures similar to the Queen.



Figure 11. Reconstruction drawing of cat. no. 2, with color restored.



Hafaci/Tutub



Mari



Terracotalarda Eski Babil müziği.



Mari'den pişmiş toprak kalıp hayvanlar ve Enkidu.



103225



Irak Müzesi



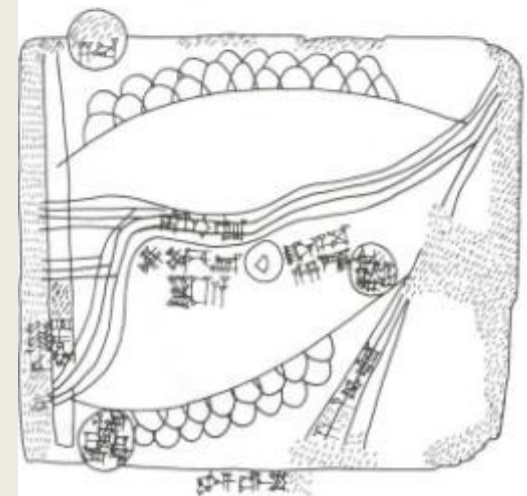


*Oben: Eine babylonische Weltkarte aus Sippar, 7. A. Jahrhundert v. Chr. Die Welt ist als Kreis dargestellt. Die ihn umgebenden Meere werden »Bitterer Fluß« genannt.  
London, British Museum*

*Grundstück aus Gasur.  
Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Semitic Museum*

*Unten: Altkhaldische Landkarte eines von Bergen umgebenen*

*Stadtplan von Nippur, um 1300 v. Chr. Die Karte stimmt im wesentlichen mit den Ergebnissen der jüngsten Ausgrabungen in Nippur überein.  
Jena, Hilprecht-Sammlung*



Nippur'dan kent planı.



Abb. 9 | Rollsiegel mit einer Anbetungsszene des Sonnengottes. Die Inschrift: (1) ir MAR.TU (2) ir <sup>4</sup>nè-erī-gal. Moderne Abrolung. Babylonien, Irak. Altbabylonische Zeit, 18. Jh. v. Chr. Hämatit. H. 2,8 cm. D. 1,4 cm. Nationalmuseum Krakau. Inv.-Nr. MNK-IV G-II.

