

# DOWNLOAD PDF PROVINCIAL GOVERNANCE IN MIDDLE ASSYRIA AND SOME NEW TEXTS FROM YALE

## Chapter 1 : ANCIENT NEAR EAST BOOKS FROM UNDNA PUBLICATIONS

*Get this from a library! Provincial governance in Middle Assyria and some new texts from Yale. [Peter Machinist].*

As noted at the start of this article, C. Walker considered that BM looked as if it might be a Nuzi or Kirkuk text, and as also noted he had good grounds for this supposition. The tablet, at first blush, looks very much like a Nuzi text. It is a letter-order, roughly square-shaped as is characteristic of Nuzi documents of this category. Llop observes that Middle Assyrian letter-orders are usually longer than they are wide. The ductus, as far as the signs are preserved, would be at home at Nuzi. However, it was equally apparent that BM exhibits distinctly non-Nuzi characteristics and, indeed, resembles a Middle Assyrian document in both language and, it transpires, even in part of its contents. Both terms, especially the latter, are present in Middle Assyrian usage. The subjunctive at obv. These linguistic elements are unambiguous [5] and alone justify a search for further Assyrian elements, perhaps not as readily apparent, as noted above. Indeed, on the basis of some of these elements, Fincke ingeniously restored l. And it yields a PN that is identical to the PN at obv. It is not only an unusual letter, but an opaque one, bristling with problems. Though very well preserved in most places, five of the 20 lines obv. For this PN, see also l. Kipaya is a common Hurrian name at Nuzi. One of these lines should contain a verb. The tablet is lightly abraded after the last sign. There is probably no loss of text here. Indeed, there would be preserved space available for more wedges were such space required. The last sign is written broadly. The present tablet is early Middle Assyrian. See below, note to l. See, for example, JEN obv. HSS 9, 36 obv. A logical though hypothetical sense results: This is difficult syntactically. But the interpretation adopted here is not without problems. The amounts on rev. Llop brings my attention to the disturbing fact that dabin is elsewhere but not in Middle Assyrian texts measured by units of dry volume, not by weight, as proposed here. This processed grain Akk. But note that, even there, the grain is not meant for animals. Goat hair would be employed for horse trappings. HSS 14, rev. Alternatively, goat hair might be employed to pay for fodder. HSS 13, rev. This is an Assyrian imperative with 3mp Assyrian dative suffix. This line should contain a substantive. See JEN obv. But perhaps this line ends with a substantive. See further, note to rev. The sense of this line eludes me. If its contents are syntactically related to rev. This follows a suggestion of Llop, who correctly assigns the sign to this place rather than to l. The form appears to be unusual. The same PN appears at obv. It is possible, but highly unlikely, that the writer and the eponym are two different individuals. On the effaced surface after the PN, there is space for only one or two signs. Further on, the end of this line, undamaged, is blank. BM is an Assyrian letter suffused with Hurrian features characteristic of Nuzi texts. This text most likely reflects Assyrian contact with its eastern neighboring region, a region with Hurrian presence during the period of Mittanian domination, at the very end of that period of domination. It should not be dated earlier, for no similar document is attested in the entire Nuzi or Kirkuk corpora. First, hundreds, if not thousands, of administrative texts have been found at Nuzi. None suggests Assyrian control of the town. Second, this letter should not be from Nuzi in any case, since stratum II was destroyed by Assyria, not captured and administered. Conversely, we know very little except for some military rosters of the administrative archives of Kirkuk, and the fate of the capital is as yet unknown. BM is an unusually important document for the history of the Late Bronze Age, for it extends the political and chronological horizon of the upper Tigris.

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### Chapter 2 : Prophets and Prophecy in the Ancient Near East (Texts) - Logos Bible Software

*Provincial Governance in Middle Assyria and Some New Texts from Yale (fascicule of Assur 3/2 [Nov., ]). Steven W. Cole and Peter Machinist, Letters from Priests to the Kings.*

Venus Tablet , E. Terqa Preliminary Reports, The Fourth Season , Giorgio Buccellati. The Rituals of the Diviner , Ivan Starr. Salinity and Irrigation Agriculture in Antiquity: Terqa Final Reports, No. Frauen in Altsumerischer Zeit , Julia M. Studies in Ishchali Documents , Samuel Greengus. Studies in Honor of Edith Porada , M. Gli Opifici di Urkesh: Paper ISBN Mesopotamia , Juris Zarens. Three periods are represented: Of the 62 Old Babylonian documents, around 20 are of administrative type management of workers, various distributions, recording of the production of fields, etc and 10 are letters. Two legal texts are particularly interesting: School texts and a literary fragment written in emesal dialect show that a high level scribal school functioned at Terqa at that time. Lastly, a fragment of a divinatory report and allusions in the letters give information on these types of activity. Among the 27 texts of the time of Hana, we find the same typology: The significance of the substantive topics covered is accorded comparable weight to the technical aspects of data processing. Special emphasis is given to a detailed documentation of programs, to be written preferably in micro supported software such as Basic and Pascal. Terqa Preliminary Reports, No. Elements pour un logiciel Assyriologique , O. Some Considerations on the Stelae of Assur , C. Leo Oppenheim, , G. A Nuzi Private Archive: Morphological Considerations , M. Review of BM 6, P. Provincial Governance in Middle Assyria , P. A Mediterranean Seascape from Khorsabad , P. Khabur Ware and Nuzi Ware , D. Assyrians in Chaldean and Achaemenian Babylonia , R. A Preface , G. Kelly-Buccellati; Thoughts about Ibla, I.

**Chapter 3 : Assyrian empire builders - Technical terms**

*2. Provincial governance in Middle Assyria and some new texts from Yale: 2.*

Neo-Assyrian period, 9th to 7th centuries BC. The earliest language written in Mesopotamia was Sumerian , an agglutinative language isolate. Along with Sumerian, Semitic languages were also spoken in early Mesopotamia. Akkadian came to be the dominant language during the Akkadian Empire and the Assyrian empires, but Sumerian was retained for administrative, religious, literary and scientific purposes. Different varieties of Akkadian were used until the end of the Neo-Babylonian period. Old Aramaic , which had already become common in Mesopotamia, then became the official provincial administration language of first the Neo-Assyrian Empire , and then the Achaemenid Empire: Akkadian fell into disuse, but both it and Sumerian were still used in temples for some centuries. The last Akkadian texts date from the late 1st century AD. Cuneiform literally means "wedge-shaped", due to the triangular tip of the stylus used for impressing signs on wet clay. The standardized form of each cuneiform sign appears to have been developed from pictograms. The early logographic system of cuneiform script took many years to master. Thus, only a limited number of individuals were hired as scribes to be trained in its use. Massive archives of texts were recovered from the archaeological contexts of Old Babylonian scribal schools, through which literacy was disseminated. During the third millennium BC, there developed a very intimate cultural symbiosis between the Sumerian and the Akkadian language users, which included widespread bilingualism. Akkadian literature Libraries were extant in towns and temples during the Babylonian Empire. An old Sumerian proverb averred that "he who would excel in the school of the scribes must rise with the dawn. A considerable amount of Babylonian literature was translated from Sumerian originals, and the language of religion and law long continued to be the old agglutinative language of Sumer. Vocabularies, grammars, and interlinear translations were compiled for the use of students, as well as commentaries on the older texts and explanations of obscure words and phrases. The characters of the syllabary were all arranged and named, and elaborate lists were drawn up. Many Babylonian literary works are still studied today. Each division contains the story of a single adventure in the career of Gilgamesh. The whole story is a composite product, although it is probable that some of the stories are artificially attached to the central figure. Science and technology Main article: Babylonian mathematics Mesopotamian mathematics and science was based on a sexagesimal base 60 numeral system. This is the source of the minute hour, the hour day, and the degree circle. The Sumerian calendar was based on the seven-day week. This form of mathematics was instrumental in early map-making. The Babylonians also had theorems on how to measure the area of several shapes and solids. They measured the circumference of a circle as three times the diameter and the area as one-twelfth the square of the circumference, which would be correct if  $\pi$  were fixed at 3. The volume of a cylinder was taken as the product of the area of the base and the height; however, the volume of the frustum of a cone or a square pyramid was incorrectly taken as the product of the height and half the sum of the bases. This measurement for distances eventually was converted to a time-mile used for measuring the travel of the Sun, therefore, representing time. Babylonian astronomy From Sumerian times, temple priesthods had attempted to associate current events with certain positions of the planets and stars. This continued to Assyrian times, when Limmu lists were created as a year by year association of events with planetary positions, which, when they have survived to the present day, allow accurate associations of relative with absolute dating for establishing the history of Mesopotamia. The Babylonian astronomers were very adept at mathematics and could predict eclipses and solstices. Scholars thought that everything had some purpose in astronomy. Most of these related to religion and omens. Mesopotamian astronomers worked out a month calendar based on the cycles of the moon. They divided the year into two seasons: The origins of astronomy as well as astrology date from this time. During the 8th and 7th centuries BC, Babylonian astronomers developed a new approach to astronomy. They began studying philosophy dealing with the ideal nature of the early universe and began employing an internal logic within

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their predictive planetary systems. This was an important contribution to astronomy and the philosophy of science and some scholars have thus referred to this new approach as the first scientific revolution. In Seleucid and Parthian times, the astronomical reports were thoroughly scientific; how much earlier their advanced knowledge and methods were developed is uncertain. The Babylonian development of methods for predicting the motions of the planets is considered to be a major episode in the history of astronomy. The only Greek-Babylonian astronomer known to have supported a heliocentric model of planetary motion was Seleucus of Seleucia b. In addition, the Diagnostic Handbook introduced the methods of therapy and aetiology and the use of empiricism, logic, and rationality in diagnosis, prognosis and therapy. The text contains a list of medical symptoms and often detailed empirical observations along with logical rules used in combining observed symptoms on the body of a patient with its diagnosis and prognosis. If a patient could not be cured physically, the Babylonian physicians often relied on exorcism to cleanse the patient from any curses. These include the symptoms for many varieties of epilepsy and related ailments along with their diagnosis and prognosis. They were also one of the first Bronze Age societies in the world. They developed from copper, bronze, and gold on to iron. Palaces were decorated with hundreds of kilograms of these very expensive metals. Also, copper, bronze, and iron were used for armor as well as for different weapons such as swords, daggers, spears, and maces. Mesopotamians believed that the world was a flat disc,[ citation needed ] surrounded by a huge, holed space, and above that, heaven. They also believed that water was everywhere, the top, bottom and sides, and that the universe was born from this enormous sea. In addition, Mesopotamian religion was polytheistic. Although the beliefs described above were held in common among Mesopotamians, there were also regional variations. The Sumerian word for universe is an-ki, which refers to the god An and the goddess Ki. They believed that Enlil was the most powerful god. He was the chief god of the pantheon. The Sumerians also posed philosophical questions, such as: Philosophy The numerous civilizations of the area influenced the Abrahamic religions, especially the Hebrew Bible; its cultural values and literary influence are especially evident in the Book of Genesis. Babylonian reason and rationality developed beyond empirical observation. Babylonian thought was axiomatic and is comparable to the "ordinary logic" described by John Maynard Keynes. Babylonian thought was also based on an open-systems ontology which is compatible with ergodic axioms. Babylonian thought had a considerable influence on early Ancient Greek and Hellenistic philosophy. In particular, the Babylonian text Dialogue of Pessimism contains similarities to the agonistic thought of the Sophists, the Heraclitean doctrine of dialectic, and the dialogues of Plato, as well as a precursor to the Socratic method. The theme of the rituals and festivals for each month was determined by at least six important factors: The Lunar phase a waxing moon meant abundance and growth, while a waning moon was associated with decline, conservation, and festivals of the Underworld The phase of the annual agricultural cycle The local mythos and its divine Patrons The success of the reigning Monarch The Akitu, or New Year Festival First full moon after spring equinox Commemoration of specific historical events founding, military victories, temple holidays, etc. Music of Mesopotamia Some songs were written for the gods but many were written to describe important events. Although music and songs amused kings, they were also enjoyed by ordinary people who liked to sing and dance in their homes or in the marketplaces. Songs were sung to children who passed them on to their children. Thus songs were passed on through many generations as an oral tradition until writing was more universal. These songs provided a means of passing on through the centuries highly important information about historical events. The oldest pictorial record of the Oud dates back to the Uruk period in Southern Mesopotamia over years ago. It is on a cylinder seal currently housed at the British Museum and acquired by Dr. The image depicts a female crouching with her instruments upon a boat, playing right-handed. This instrument appears hundreds of times throughout Mesopotamian history and again in ancient Egypt from the 18th dynasty onwards in long- and short-neck varieties. The oud is regarded as a precursor to the European lute. Games Hunting was popular among Assyrian kings. Boxing and wrestling feature frequently in art, and some form of polo was probably popular, with men sitting on the shoulders of other men rather than on horses. They also played a board game similar to senet and backgammon, now

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known as the " Royal Game of Ur ". Family life The Babylonian marriage market by the 19th-century painter Edwin Long Mesopotamia, as shown by successive law codes, those of Urukagina , Lipit Ishtar and Hammurabi , across its history became more and more a patriarchal society , one in which the men were far more powerful than the women. For example, during the earliest Sumerian period, the "en", or high priest of male gods was originally a woman, that of female goddesses, a man. Thorkild Jacobsen, as well as many others, has suggested that early Mesopotamian society was ruled by a "council of elders" in which men and women were equally represented, but that over time, as the status of women fell, that of men increased. As for schooling, only royal offspring and sons of the rich and professionals, such as scribes, physicians, temple administrators, went to school. Some children would help with crushing grain or cleaning birds. Unusually for that time in history, women in Mesopotamia had rights. They could own property and, if they had good reason, get a divorce. In the city of Ur , most people were buried in family graves under their houses, along with some possessions. A few have been found wrapped in mats and carpets. Deceased children were put in big "jars" which were placed in the family chapel. Other remains have been found buried in common city graveyards. It is assumed that these were royal graves. Rich of various periods, have been discovered to have sought burial in Bahrein, identified with Sumerian Dilmun. Yellow area stands for arsenic bronze , while grey area stands for tin bronze. Irrigated agriculture spread southwards from the Zagros foothills with the Samara and Hadji Muhammed culture, from about 5, BC. It was comparable in some ways to modern post-Keynesian economics , but with a more "anything goes" approach. The word Ensi was used to describe the official who organized the work of all facets of temple agriculture.

**Chapter 4 : Assyrian Art and Architecture - Art History - Oxford Bibliographies**

*The present paper focuses on the question of when the Middle Assyrian provinces were created. (1) To begin with, I will mention previous studies on the Middle Assyrian provinces and briefly summarize their overall results, focusing on the views of various scholars about the actual point when the provinces were created.*

The remains are dated to the Pleistocene, c. These are traces of the earliest migration of Homo erectus out of Africa. The site yielded hand axes of the Acheulean type. These anatomically modern humans, both adult and infant, are now dated to about 90,000 years old, and many of the bones are stained with red ochre, which is conjectured to have been used in the burial process, a significant indicator of ritual behavior and thereby symbolic thought and intelligence. Mount Carmel has yielded several important findings, among them Kebara Cave that was inhabited between 60,000-48,000 BP and where the most complete Neanderthal skeleton found to date. The Tabun cave was occupied intermittently during the Lower and Middle Paleolithic ages, to around 40,000 years ago. Excavations suggest that it features one of the longest sequences of human occupation in the Levant. In the nearby Es Skhul cave excavations revealed the first evidence of the late Epipalaeolithic Natufian culture, characterized by the presence of abundant microliths, human burials and ground stone tools. This also represents one area where Neanderthals were present in the region from 45,000 years ago lived alongside modern humans dating to 15,000 years ago. Evidence of such settlements were found at Tel es-Sultan in Jericho and consisted of a number of walls, a religious shrine, and a foot 7. The Canaanite city-states held trade and diplomatic relations with Egypt and Syria. Parts of the Canaanite urban civilization were destroyed around 1550 BCE, though there is no consensus as to why. Incursions by nomads from the east of the Jordan River who settled in the hills followed soon thereafter. Diverse commercial ties and an agriculturally based economy led to the development of new pottery forms, the cultivation of grapes, and the extensive use of bronze. Political, commercial and military events towards the end of this period (1550-1200) BCE were recorded by ambassadors and Canaanite proxy rulers for Egypt in cuneiform tablets known as the Amarna Letters. In the first year of his reign pharaoh Seti I ca. 1290 BCE. The Philistines are credited with introducing iron weapons and chariots to the local population. Since then the traditional territories of the tribes of Judah, Benjamin, Ephraim, and Manasseh have been covered by intensive surveys. These surveys have revealed the sudden emergence of a new culture contrasting with the Philistine and Canaanite societies existing in Palestine during Iron Age I. Faust Avraham of Bar-Ilan University, the Israelite ethnic identity had been created, not from the Exodus and a subsequent conquest, but from a transformation of the existing Canaanite-Philistine cultures. The discovery of the remains of a dense network of highland villages all apparently established within the span of few generations indicated that a dramatic social transformation had taken place in the central hill country of Canaan around 1200 BCE. There was no sign of violent invasion or even the infiltration of a clearly defined ethnic group. Instead, it seemed to be a revolution in lifestyle. In the formerly sparsely populated highlands from the Judean hills in the south to the hills of Samaria in the north, far from the Canaanite cities that were in the process of collapse and disintegration, about two-hundred fifty hilltop communities suddenly sprang up. Here were the first Israelites. The first use of grapheme-based writing originated in the area, probably among Canaanite peoples resident in Egypt. All modern alphabets are descended from this writing. It was written using the Paleo-Hebrew alphabet. There was an at least partial Egyptian withdrawal from Palestine in this period, though it is likely that Bet Shean was an Egyptian garrison as late as the beginning of the 10th century BCE. The Mesha Stele, from c. 843 BCE. The Bible records the Israelite cities becoming vassals to the Neo-Assyrian Empire during this period. At around this time, the Siege of Gezer c. 720 BCE. Further military expeditions into the region are recorded in the annals of Sargon and Sennacherib, as well as in the bible. According to the bible, between 722 and 586 BCE the northern Kingdom of Israel was destroyed by the Assyrian Empire and the Israelite tribes thereafter known as the Lost Tribes were exiled.

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### Chapter 5 : CV und Publikationen von Peter Machinist - MÄ¼nchner Zentrum fÄ¼r antike Welten - LMU M

*New Texts from Yale," Assur 3/2 [[: ]), or that he would have overseen the western provinces from one of the major cities of HJanigalbat, either Wag-*

Technical terms These are the technical terms used in this website. A acetone Chemical compound, formula CH<sub>3</sub> 2CO, used in museum conservation work as a solvent, to remove dirt and unwanted material from the surface of archaeological artefacts. Named after their founding ancestor Achaemenes r. Used in museum conservation work to cover modern restorations of archaeological artefacts so that they blend in with them but can still be distinguished from the original. Assyrian from the north and Babylonian from the south. See the writing practices section for more details. Anglo-Iraqi Treaty Signed in The final one of three treaties between the United Kingdom and Iraq, the first signed in , which were nominally declarations of alliance. In fact they gave a great deal of power to the UK, especially in matters of foreign relations, military planning, and natural resources such as oil. Despite a great deal of Iraqi opposition, the final treaty remained in force from to the end of the Iraqi monarchy in Beginning sometime in the third millennium BC, gods were imagined as having human form, although so far no divine statue has survived the ages. A precursor to modern archaeology, in which excavation is mostly seen as a means of recovering artefacts rather than as a source of useful data in itself. Looking at assemblages can help archaeologists understand the functions and values of individual objects as well as the relationships between them, much better than studying them in isolation. See the page on celestial and terrestrial divination at the Knowledge and Power website. In Kalhu, all attested augurs were from kingdoms to the northwest of Assyria. British Museum Public museum in London, which was founded in the s and greatly expanded a century later. Also known as BSAI. Used in Assyria for weapons, large vessels, and elements of horse harnesses. C cartouche In hieroglyphic Egyptian inscriptions , a royal name surrounded by an oval line and a straight line underneath or to the left. The Assyrians prized this strong yet flexible wood for building work. Agate dark brown and white bands and carnelian a solid red are both varieties of chalcedony. They have five legs so that they appear to stand facing those that enter the gateway and walk out with those that leave. The war put a halt to European explorations and excavations in the Middle East for several years. See the page on the Assyrian royal family at the Knowledge and Power website for more details. Cuneiform had many hundreds of different signs, which could take on different meanings depending on their context. Daily Telegraph British newspaper, founded in , which took a great interest in Assyrian archaeology in the first decades of its existence. Because the trees were hand-pollinated they became a symbol of fertility. They were not fully under the control of the gods, and could move easily between the divine and human worlds. Many were visualised as being composed of body parts from a variety of creatures. Nowadays under Iraqi law all antiquities are state property and cannot be exported. Holes for string or the impressions of long-perished sealings are typical features of docket. E East India Company British trading company, founded in , with a royally-granted monopoly on commerce with the Indian subcontinent. It eventually became so thoroughly embroiled in local governance and politics that it was in practice a branch of the British government. Ecstatic trances could be induced for instance by drugs or ritual actions but could also overwhelm any individual unexpectedly. Epic of Creation The Epic of Creation existed in two forms. These people are collectively called eponym officials. However, the surviving lists run out in the mid-seventh century BC, even though the system continued to be used for several decades afterwards. These so-called post-canonical eponym dates, whose order we cannot be sure of, are typically marked with an asterisk, e. In the modern dating system the spring and autumn equinoxes fall on or near to 20 March and 23 September. In Assyrian times the first appearance of the crescent moon in the evening sky after the spring equinox signalled the new year. Eton College British private school for boys, founded in the 15th century. Highly influential, it has educated many future politicians, diplomats, and powerful men. As part of their mapping duties, its members surveyed several archaeological sites near the river, including Nimrud. The length and timing of an excavation

season depends on many factors, from the academic teaching commitments of the archaeologists, the funding available for the dig, and the typical weather conditions at the site. Their intellectual interests were wide but centred on healing. At the Assyrian court their expertise was often called to ritually protect the king from harm. F faience Glass-like material made of crushed quartz or sand, mixed with small amounts of other materials. It can be moulded and modelled like clay. When fired its exterior turns a glassy blue or green, depending on the additives used. It is grown for its fibrous stalks, which are woven into linen, and for its highly nutritious seeds, from which linseed oil is made. Flood Assyrian scholars divided past time into a mythical, primeval era and more recent human history, demarcated by a great flood. In Assyrian times, foundation courses were often made of fired brick, even when the rest of the building was made of less durable materials. In addition to their local administrative duties, governors were in charge of collecting and distributing taxes, and of mustering and supporting contingents of soldiers for the Assyrian army. Gulf War Fought January-February On 2 August , the Iraqi army invaded neighbouring Kuwait, precipitating an international crisis. When that appeared to have no effect, the UN backed an international coalition of armies, led United States of America. Hellenistic Period of c. I iconography Conventional meanings attached to images such as love, for a heart ; and the academic study of those meanings and the ways in which they are represented visually. Illustrated London News Pioneering illustrated news magazine, which was founded in and folded in , after decades of declining circulation. Throughout its history the ILN took a strong interest in the excavations and discoveries at Nimrud, and the arrival of finds at the British Museum. Some bricks used in important buildings such as temples and palaces had a small inscription stamped into their top surface, typically recording information such as the name and function of the building, the king who commissioned it, and the god s who inspired him. Holds many artefacts excavated from Nimrud in the 20th century. Iraq Petroleum Company Founded by a consortium of international companies after the discovery of oil in northern Iraq in , the IPC held a virtual monopoly on oil production in Iraq for nearly half a century. It was nationalised in Those claims proved unfounded but the Iraqi army was swiftly defeated and for many years Iraq remained occupied by international forces. Elaborately carved and inlaid ivory objects, from tiny boxes to thrones and bedsteads, were highly prized by the Assyrians. Large quantities of decorated ivory have been found by archaeologists in Assyrian palaces, much of which seems to have been plundered as booty from other cities. Ivory requires special conservation techniques. J jar-stopper Object made to fit inside the narrow opening of a pot or jug in order to stop its contents leaking out. The drums, made of oxhide and bronze, were themselves ritually constructed. It is seen by many historians as one of the starting points of the Cold War perios, several decades of heightened international tension during which capitalist western nations faced off against communist Eastern countried. Usually placed at the bottom of the case or on a shelf edge.

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### Chapter 6 : Kingdoms of Syria - Bit Adini

*Provincial Governance in Middle Assyria and Some New Texts from Yale (Assur 3/2 ). (mit Steven W. Cole) Letters from Priests to the Kings Esarhaddon and Assurbanipal (State Archives of Assyria vol. XIII; Helsinki, ).*

Technical terms These are the technical terms used in the translations of the royal correspondence. Aramaic The West Semitic language and the alphabetic script in which it was recorded. Assembly Sometimes also "assembly of the people": Audience A personal meeting with the king, governed by ceremonial protocol and often including an exchange of gifts. Bearded courtier Literally "he of the beard": Bit rimki Literally "bath house": Bone A unit of measure based on the length of the humerus bone; about 32 cm. Byssus Linen of the best quality. C Camel Usually referring to the dromedary, the one-humped camel native to Arabia which was used by the Arabian caravans traversing the Arabian peninsula as well as by the Arab troops. Camp When on campaign, the Assyrian army built temporary fortified camps where the soldiers - accommodated in tents - and their animals could safely spend the night in foreign territory. Camps pitched near an anticipated battleground served as a base for reconnaissance missions, as command headquarters during battle and as a safe haven for wounded and recovering troops. In depictions in Assyrian art, camps can have a round or oval layout or a square ground plan, with two roads dividing the camp into four equal parts. Canopy A roofed textile structure, erected on land or on a boat to provide shade and shelter for an individual of high status or for a divine statue. Carnelian A reddish-brown semi-precious stone, much prized by the Assyrians for jewellery. Cavalry Troops fighting on horseback. See the essay on the Assyrian army. Cedar Cedar trees are native to the east coast of the Mediterranean Sea, especially the area of the Lebanon mountain range. Chariot driver Literally "holder of the reins": Chariotry Troops fighting from battle chariots. A chariot team consisted of three persons: Cherub A protective deity with both human and non-human features; Akkadian *kuribu*, from which the English word "cherub" derives. Chief Confectioner A high-ranking priestly functionary in charge of the temple personnel who prepared the sweets offered to the gods. Chief Cook A high-ranking priestly functionary in charge of the temple personnel who prepared the meals offered to the gods. There was an Assyrian province under the command of the Chief Cupbearer. Chief Merchant The highest-ranking of the royal trade agents who procured essential goods such as horses and metals on behalf of the Assyrian king, usually working together with the military. Chief of Granaries An administrative official in charge of the state grain depots. Chief of Public Works An administrative official in charge of organising public building projects. Chief of Trade A high-ranking state official in charge of the organisation of foreign trade. Chief Victualler A state or temple official in charge of food provisions. City ruler Literally "master of the city": Column, column-base In Assyrian palace and temple architecture, wooden columns resting on elaborate animal-shaped stone or metal bases were used to structure and decorate monumental entrances. Commander-of-Fifty A military officer in charge of a unit of fifty men. Commander-of-Thousand A high-ranking military commander in charge of 1, troops. Conscription, conscripts As part of their tax obligation to the king, Assyrians who held landed property were required to supply troops for the army for a certain period of time. As non-professional soldiers, these conscripts normally formed part of the infantry troops. Crown prince The prince nominated by the reigning king to succeed him, not necessarily his eldest son or indeed any son. The Assyrian crown prince fulfilled key administrative and representative functions. Cubit A unit of measure based on the forearm; about cm. Cuneiform had many hundreds of different signs, which could take on different meanings depending on their context. Cypress A tall and elegant evergreen conifer tree which grows natively across much of the northern Middle East, including Assyria. D A raised platform which serves as a base for a throne, altar, or statue. Because the trees were hand-pollinated they became a symbol of fertility. Deportation, deportees The enforced relocation of a populace, normally recently defeated in battle, to another part of the state; a standard practice of population management in the Assyrian Empire. Deputy All high administrative officials of the Assyrian Empire had a second-in-command who could take over their duties when needed; like the primary

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office-holder, the deputy was chosen and appointed by the king. DN An Assyriological abbreviation for "unknown divine name". Dog Seen as an unclean and ingratiating animal, the term is frequently used in a derogatory fashion. Double-hour A measurement of time about 2 modern hours and therefore the distance walkable in 2 hours on earth c. Elders The most senior and distinguished members of a community. Emissary Assyria exchanged diplomats with its allies and vassal states who represented their rulers at the foreign court and were able to act as their representatives in oath-taking ceremonies. They also accompanied the annual tribute due to the Assyrian king. Engraver Specialised stonemason who was responsible for carving inscriptions and pictorial decorations, including the extremely detailed narrative scenes of the palace reliefs, into stone monuments. In the modern dating system the spring and autumn equinoxes fall on or near to 20 March and 23 September. Eunuch A castrated man, usually a palace courtier. Exempt An individual, a property or an entire city exempt from tax-duty, usually as the result of a royal decree. Extispicy Divination through the observation of anomalies and fortuitous markings in the extra entrails of a sacrificed sheep. F Fallow In order to prevent a decrease in the fertility of agricultural soil, it was standard practice in Assyrian times to let fields lie fallow, i. Fat-tailed sheep Sheep with distinctive large tails and hindquarters, bred for the high-quality fat stored in this part of their body. Fir An evergreen conifer, distinguished by its upright cones, which is native to much of the Middle East and beyond, and which the Assyrians used for building materials. Foundation stone Inscribed document deposited in the foundation of Assyrian palaces, temples and fortification walls, identifying and praising the initiator of the construction work; in most cases, this was the king. Governor The highest official in a province of the Assyrian Empire, personally selected and appointed by the king to govern this subdivision of the state on his behalf. In addition to their local administrative duties, governors were in charge of collecting and distributing taxes, and of mustering and supporting contingents of soldiers for the Assyrian army. See the essay on Assyrian governance. H Harem Literally "house of the women": Hauberk Chainmail hood; specialised defensive armour for the head.

### Chapter 7 : History of Palestine - Wikipedia

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### Chapter 8 : Nimrud: Materialities of Assyrian Knowledge Production - Technical terms

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### Chapter 9 : CDLN Bibliography

Most of the texts come from Mari (eighteenth century BCE) and Assyria (seventh century BCE). In addition, new translations of the relevant section of the Egyptian Report of Wenamon are provided by Robert K. Ritner, and C. L. Seow offers various texts from Syria-Palestine containing allusions to prophets and prophetic activities.