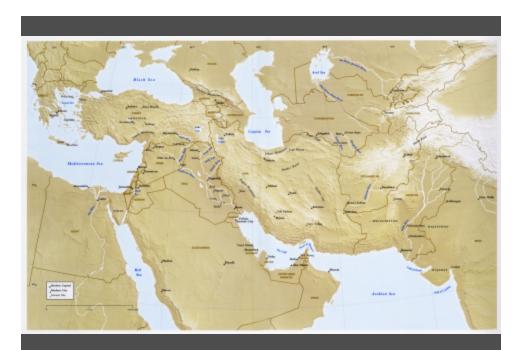






An Early Bronze age ritual standard, Alacahoyuk, Turkey

Ankara: the contemporary ancient past



Where is Mesopotamia, Near East, Middle East?





Possessing the ancient past (contemporary colonialisms) in the Middle East

Antiquities: The Hottest Investment

By MARIA BAUGH

Wednesday, Dec. 12, 2007

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The 5,000 year-old Guennol Lioness is made of limestone and stands 3-25 inches in height.

JACOB GLISENSENG CE

The sculpture is just three and a half inches tall and looks like a female body-builder with a lion's head. But there's no question that the 1948 purchase of the "Guennol Lionese" by Alistair Bradley Martin was a brilliant investment. The 5,000 year-old piece of Mesopotamian religious art — presumably of Inanna, goddess of sex and war — was sold at auction by Sotheby's New York last week for a record-shattering \$57.2 million. Found at an archaeological dig near Baghdad, it is an extremely rare representation of the goddess — known elsewhere as Ishtar — in

rare representation of the goal lies of the goal whose names have survived through history.

Before her sale, the most expensive piece of sculpture of any period sold at auction was a piece
by Pablo Picasso which went for \$50 million. The previous antiquities record was set by a

Roman brouss which sold for \$58 million.



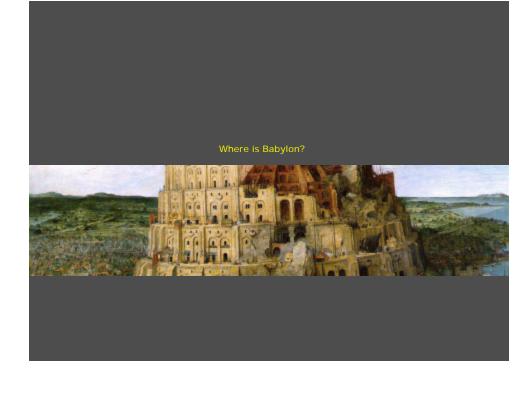








Looting of the Iraq Museum, Baghdad

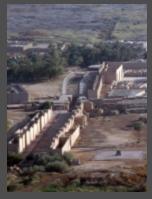




Babylon, Ishtar Gate 6th c. BC



Babylon, Tower of Babel 16th c. AD Pieter Brueghel, the Elder (1525-1569)



Babylon, archaeological site, military base 21 h c. AD

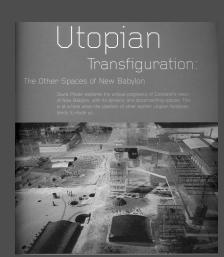
Three Babylons



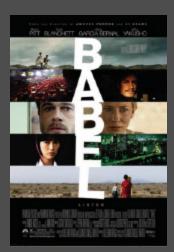
Seven Wonders of the World (or... the medieval European *imagination* of antiquity)

Hanging Gardens of Babylon

idea of paradeisos: exotic royal garden in the ancient Near East?



Situationist Utopian city "New Babylon" by Dutch artist Constant Nieuwenhuys



Alejandro González Iñárritu (dir). 2006

Babylon: modern imaginations





Babylonian map of the world ("mappa mundi") on clay tablet Early-mid 1 st millennium BC. Probably from Borsippa, Southern Iraq. Now in British Museum.



Creatures of Mardu

beyond the marrutu (river-ocean)

the anzū-bird, the scorpion-man (girtablullū), sea-serpent (mushussu), gazelle (armu, sabitu), zebu, water-buffalo (apsasū), panther (nimru), bull-man (kusarikku), lion (nesu), wolf (barbaru), red-deer (lulimu), hyena (busu), male/female monkey (pagū/pagitu), ibex (turahu), ostrich (lurmu), cat (suranu), chameleon (hurbabillu).



The "known world" and its fictitious mytho-poetic margin

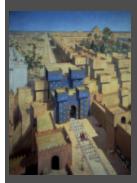
Babylon = Babili = TIN.TIR^{K1}

Image of the city in Babylonian "topographical texts

"Babylon, the bond of heaven and the underworld,
Babylon, the city of festivals, rejoicing and dancing,
Babylon, the city whose people continually celebrate festivals,
Babylon, the sacred city,
Babylon, which is granted full measure of wisdom,
Babylon, which recites a spell for all creation,
Babylon, house of reason and counsel"



Sedimentation of history: the making of a powerful place







Babylon: Ishtar Gate 6th c. BC Neo-Babylonian kingdom

Babylon: Tower of Babel 16th c. AD Pieter Brueghel, the Elder (1525-1569)

Babylon: archaeological site, military base 21 th c. AD

urban spectacle "

ytho-poetic imagination

nolitical conflict

Three Babylons: three spectacles, three sites of historical representation

Where is Babylon?

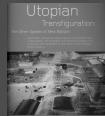














Babylon transported: many babylons

