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Der Alte Orient in Stichworten (Book, 1978) [WorldCat.org]

Helmut Freydank et al.: Lexikon Alter Orient. Ägypten * Indien * China *

Vorderasien. VMA-Verlag, Wiesbaden 1997, ISBN 3-928127-40-3; Heffron,

Ya mur; Brisch, Nicole (2016). "Asalluhi (god)". Ancient Mesopotamian Gods and

Goddesses CS1 maint: ref=harv

Asaruludu - Wikipedia

Der Begriff Alter Orient bezeichnet den von der vorderasiatischen Archäologie und Altorientalistik erforschten geographischen und zeitlichen Raum sowie die in diesem Raum entstandenen Kulturen, besonders die Hochkulturen. Eine einheitliche Definition des Raumes und der Zeitspanne des Alten Orients existiert nicht. Seine Kerngebiete umfassen Mesopotamien und dessen Nachbarn, den Iran ...

Alter Orient - Wikiwand

Get this from a library! Wo liegt eigentlich Caesar begraben? : Grabstätten historischer Persönlichkeiten. Lexikon I Alter orient - Klassisches Altertum.. [Stephan Elbern; Katrin Vogt] -- Hauptbeschreibung ""Künftig sage dann einer der nachgeborenen Menschen, über das dunkle Meer vorüberrudern im Schiffe: Seht das ragende Mal des längst gestorbenen Mannes.

Wo liegt eigentlich Caesar begraben? : Grabstätten ...

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E.J. Wilson, "The Cylinders of Gudea: Transliteration, Translation and Index", Band 244 in Alter Orient und Altes Testament (AOAT), Veröffentlichungen zur Kultur und Geschichte des Alten Orients und des Alten Testaments (Series); Kevelaer and Neukirchen-Vluyn 1996.

Sumerian Lexicon

Orient and her groups oppose vaccine mandates, support the false claim being gay reduces life expectancy, and warned in a 2018 article of "tattooed MS-13 gang members, rapists, jihadists, human ...

Sen. Ron Johnson invites AIDS-denying anti-vaxxer to ...

Lexikon Alter Orient. Ägypten * Indien * China * Vorderasien, VMA-Verlag, Wiesbaden 1997. ISBN 3-928127-40-3; Gwendolyn Leick: A Dictionary of Ancient Near Eastern Mythology, Routledge Chapman & Hall, New York 1998. ISBN 0-4151-9811-9; Brigitte Groneberg: Die Götter des Zweistromlandes. Kulte, Mythen, Epen, Artemis & Winkler, Stuttgart 2004.

Ning í rszu (isten) – Wikipédia

A. Deimel, Šumerisches Lexikon; Rome 1947. E. Reiner et al., The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago; Chicago 1956ff. W. von Soden, Akkadisches Handwörterbuch; Wiesbaden 1958-1981. R. Borger, "Assyrisch-babylonische Zeichenliste", Band 33 in Alter Orient und Altes Testament (AOAT),

Sumerian

In Sumerian and Akkadian mythology Asaruludu is one of the Anunnaku. His name is also spelled Asarludu, Asarluhi, and Namshub. As Namshub (shining), he is considered a protective deity, "the shining god that illuminates our path". The Enuma Elish describes Asaruludu as "the light of the gods". Another version states he is "the

wielder of the flaming sword" and "ensures the most perfect safety ...

Asaruludu | Religion-wiki | Fandom

Adad vagy Addu az akkád mitológia viharistene, illetve általános idjárásisten és szelekiránya. Körülbelül azonos a sumer Iskur istennel. Nevét általában DIM alakban írták, Iskurral azonos módon (vagy vagy). Az IM logogram jelentése „es” vagy „vihar”, a név sumer alakja egyszer es istent, viharistént jelent.

Adad – Wikipédia

The Lexikon des Mittelalters (LexMA) is the standard encyclopaedia for Medieval Studies and is an indispensable tool for medievalists across all disciplines. It deals with all branches of Medieval Studies and covers the period from 300 to 1500 AD for the whole of Europe and parts of Western Asia and North Africa.

Lexikon des Mittelalters - online (LEXMA-O)

Februar 1997, Alter Orient und Altes Testament 252 (Münster: Ugarit-Verlag), 359–75 Rochberg, F. 2003. “Heaven and Earth: Divine – Human Relations in Mesopotamian Celestial Divination,” in S. Noegel, J. Walker, and B. Wheeler, eds., Prayer, Magic, and the Stars in the Ancient and Late Antique World (University Park, PA: Pennsylvania ...

The Heavenly Writing - Cambridge Core

Helmut Freydanck u.a.: Lexikon Alter Orient. Ägypten * Indien * China * Vorderasien, VMA-Verlag, Wiesbaden 1997 ISBN 3-928127-40-3; Brigitte Groneberg: Die Götter des Zweistromlandes. Kulte, Mythen, Epen, Artemis & Winkler, Stuttgart 2004 ISBN 3-7608-2306-8; Gods, Demons, and Symbols of Ancient Mesopotamia by Jeremy Black and Anthony Green, ISBN 0-292-70794-0

Alter Orient und Altes Testament Addeddate 2012-11-26 12:50:19 Identifier Assyrisch-babylonischeZeichenliste Identifier-ark ark:/13960/t6m05db0c Ocr ABBYY FineReader 9.0 Ppi 400. plus-circle Add Review. comment. Reviews There are no reviews yet. Be the first one to write a review.

Assyrisch-babylonische Zeichenliste : Rykle Borger : Free ...

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Der Ägyptisch-Hethitische Friedensvertrag wurde nach der Schlacht bei Kadesch und jahrelangen, blutigen Grenzstreitigkeiten am 21. Tag des ersten Monats der Peretjahreszeit im Jahr 21 der Regierungszeit Ramses II. (nach den Berechnungen von Jürgen von Beckerath der 21. November 1259 v. Chr.) zwischen dem ägyptischen Pharao Ramses II. und dem Hethiterkönig Hattusili III. geschlossen.

Friedensvertrag zwischen Ramses II. und Hattusili III.

Lessings Ringparabel von der Koexistenz der drei Religionen ist heute angesichts der

Tatsachen, die unsere moderne religiöse Welt bietet, entschieden zu ergänzen und zu erweitern. Noch mehr Toleranz u

Metzler Lexikon Religion | SpringerLink

dixes (Alter Orient und Altes Testament 5/III, Kevelaer _ Neukirchen-Vluyn 1983. MARI Mari, Annales de Recherches Interdisciplinaires. MD Materiali e discussioni per l'analisi dei testi classici, Pisa. MEFRA Mélanges d'archéologie et d'histoire de l'École Française de Rome, Antiquité. MSL Materialien zum Sumerischen Lexikon, Roma ...

Why did capitalism and colonialism arise in Europe and not elsewhere? Why were parliamentary and democratic forms of government founded there? What factors led to Europe's unique position in shaping the world? Thoroughly researched and persuasively argued, *Why Europe?* tackles these classic questions with illuminating results. Michael Mitterauer traces the roots of Europe's singularity to the medieval era, specifically to developments in agriculture. While most historians have located the beginning of Europe's special path in the rise of state power in the modern era, Mitterauer establishes its origins in rye and oats. These new crops played a decisive role in remaking the European family, he contends, spurring the rise of individualism and softening the constraints of patriarchy. Mitterauer reaches these conclusions by comparing Europe with other cultures, especially China and the Islamic world, while surveying the most important characteristics of European society as they took shape from the decline of the Roman empire to the invention of the printing press. Along the way, *Why Europe?* offers up a dazzling series of novel hypotheses to explain the unique evolution of European culture.

Textile and dress production, from raw materials to finished items, has had a significant impact on society from its earliest history. The essays in this volume offer a fresh insight into the emerging interdisciplinary research field of textile and dress studies by discussing archaeological, iconographical and textual evidence within a broad geographical and chronological spectrum. The thirteen chapters explore issues, such as the analysis of textile tools, especially spindle whorls, and textile imprints for reconstructing textile production in contexts as different as Neolithic Transylvania, the Early Bronze Age North Aegean and the Early Iron Age Eastern Mediterranean; the importance of cuneiform clay tablets as a documentary source for both drawing a detailed picture of the administration of a textile industry and for addressing gender issues, such as the construction of masculinity in the Sumerian kingdoms of the 3rd millennium BC; and discussions of royal and priestly costumes and clothing ornaments in the Mesopotamian kingdom of Mari and in Mycenaean culture. Textile terms testify to intensive exchanges between Semitic and Indo-European languages, especially within the terminology of trade goods. The production and consumption of textiles and garments are demonstrated in 2nd millennium Hittite Anatolia; from 1st millennium BC Assyria, a cross-disciplinary approach combines texts, realia and iconography to produce a systematic study of golden dress decorations; and finally, the important discussion of fibres, flax and wool, in written and archaeological sources is evidence for delineating the economy of linen and the strong symbolic

value of fibre types in 1st millennium Babylonia and the Southern Levant. The volume is part of a pair together with *Greek and Roman Textiles and Dress: An Interdisciplinary Anthology* edited by Mary Harlow and Marie-Louise Nosch.

The goal of this book is to present a revised edition of the Sumerian Lamentation over the Destruction of Ur, a lament bewailing the fall of the glorious Ur III kingdom in 2004 B.C.E. Lamentation is a well-known genre in world literature. Laments of various types are part of the cultural legacy and literary corpus of many societies, from ancient to modern times, and Sumerian literature is no exception. However, Mesopotamian lamentation literature includes a significant body of laments belonging to a unique and almost unparalleled genre—the genre of lamentations over the destruction of cities and temples. This genre has no known ancient parallel outside the ancient Near East; more specifically, it is almost exclusively attested in Sumerian and biblical literature. The Lamentation over the Destruction of Ur is the most famous and important exemplar of the city-laments. In this updated and revised publication of the Lamentation over the Destruction of Ur, Samet provides an introductory discussion of Sumerian city-laments in general; a full presentation of the text of the Ur Lament, including transliteration, translation, and an extensive philological commentary; and an accounting of the extant textual witness in score format. Plates with color photos of many texts are included.

With topics ranging from social and economic history to literature, language, and to art history and archaeology, the essays in his book reflect the broad spectrum of interests of its honoree, Benjamin R. Foster.

Das Metzler Lexikon Religion ist ein kulturwissenschaftliches Grundlagenwerk, neu in Darstellung und fotografischer Dokumentation und von hohem Informationsgehalt. Es beschäftigt sich mit den großen Weltreligionen, aber auch mit populären und ethnischen Religionsformen, mit historischen und neuen Glaubensgemeinschaften.

The publication, *Audias fabulas veteres. Anatolian Studies in Honor of Jana Součková-Siegelová* offers 31 contributions on current research topics in the fields of Ancient Anatolian and Near Eastern Languages, History, Religion, and Literature.

This book explores the reasons for which weights and scales were used to measure goods in Early Mesopotamia (ca. 3,200-2,000 BCE). The vast corpus of cuneiform records from this period sheds light on the various mechanisms behind the development of this cultural innovation. Weighing became the means of articulating the value of both imported and locally-produced goods within a socioeconomic system that had reached an unprecedented level of complexity. This study provides a comprehensive analysis of this cultural and economic phenomenon, which simultaneously reflected and shaped the relationships between individuals and groups in Mesopotamia throughout the third millennium BCE.

A huge festschrift comprising 41 essays exploring mainly textual perspectives on Ancient Near Eastern and Jewish history and religious practice.

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