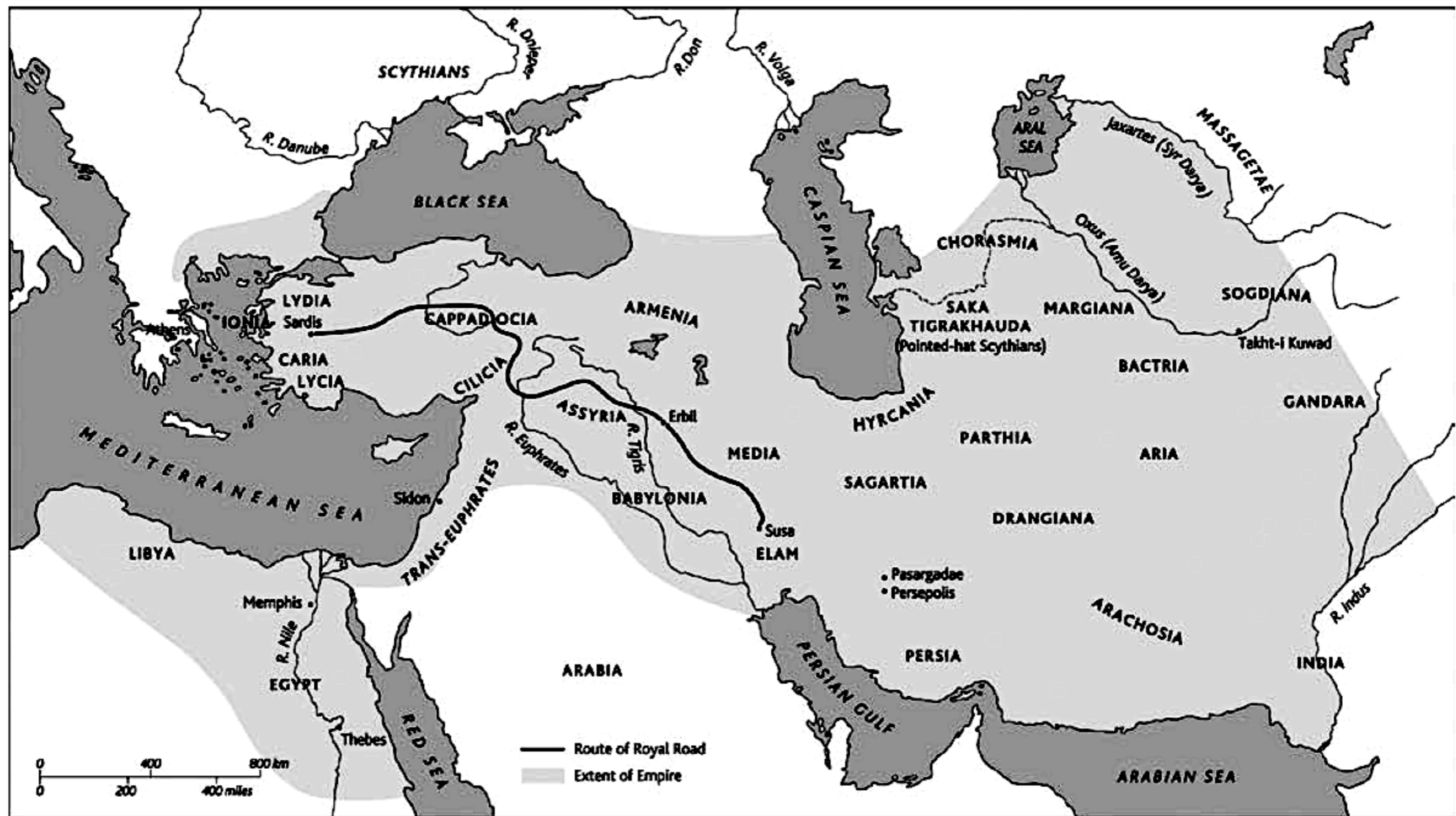


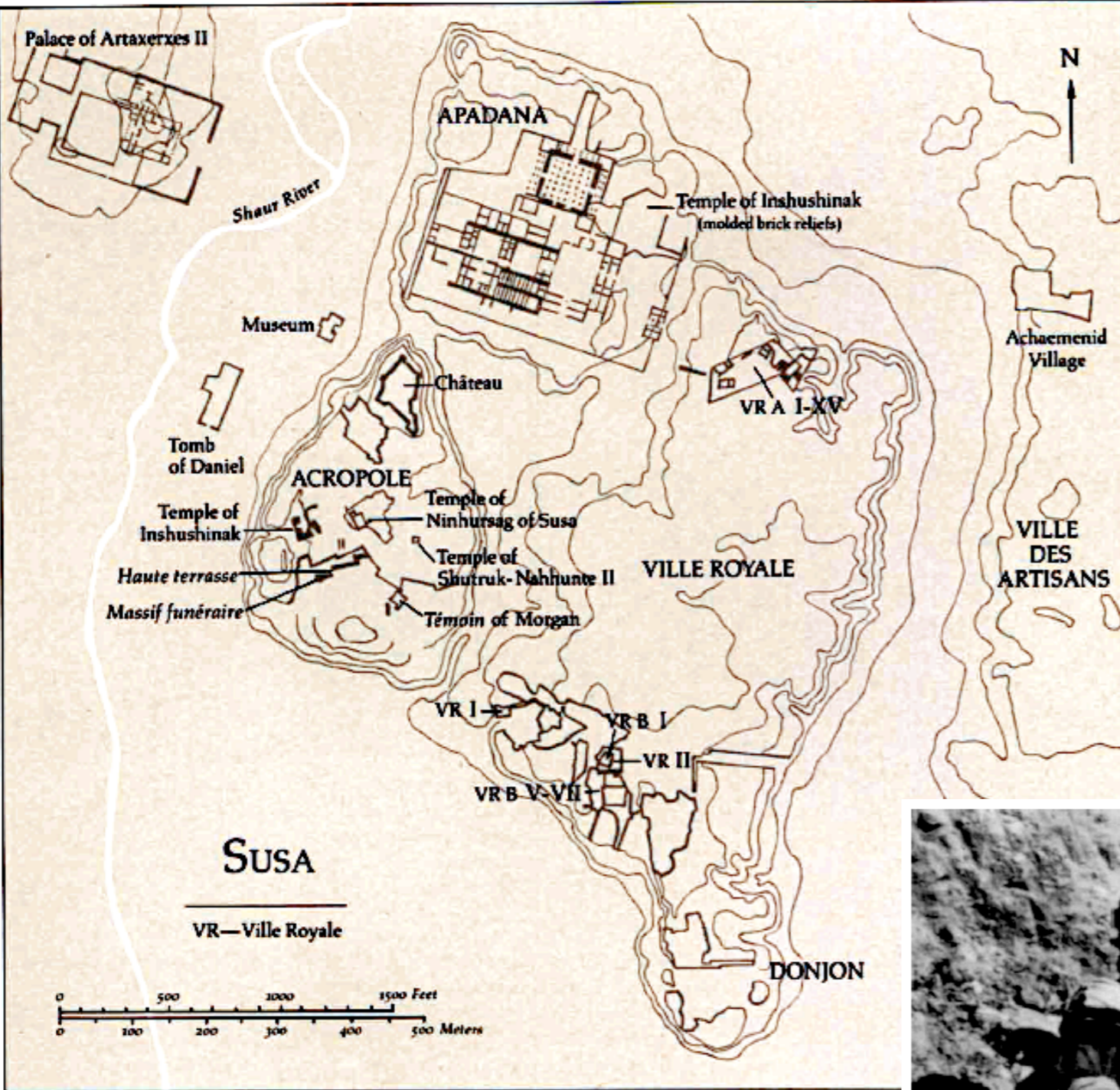
# *Art in the Achaemenid Empire*



Map of the Achaemenid Empire

## **Achaemenid Persian Dynasty**

<b>Cyrus II the Great</b>	<b>559–530 B.C.</b>
<b>Cambyses II</b>	<b>530–522 B.C.</b>
<b>Darius I</b>	<b>521–486 B.C.</b>
<b>Xerxes</b>	<b>486–465 B.C.</b>
<b>Artaxerxes I</b>	<b>465–424 B.C.</b>
<b>Darius II</b>	<b>423–405 B.C.</b>
<b>Artaxerxes II</b>	<b>405–359 B.C.</b>
<b>Artaxerxes III</b>	<b>358–338 B.C.</b>
<b>Artaxerxes IV</b>	<b>338–336 B.C.</b>
<b>Darius III</b>	<b>336–330 B.C.</b>



Ancient Elam





87 MODEL, CALLED THE *SIT-SHAMSHI* (SUNRISE)  
Bronze

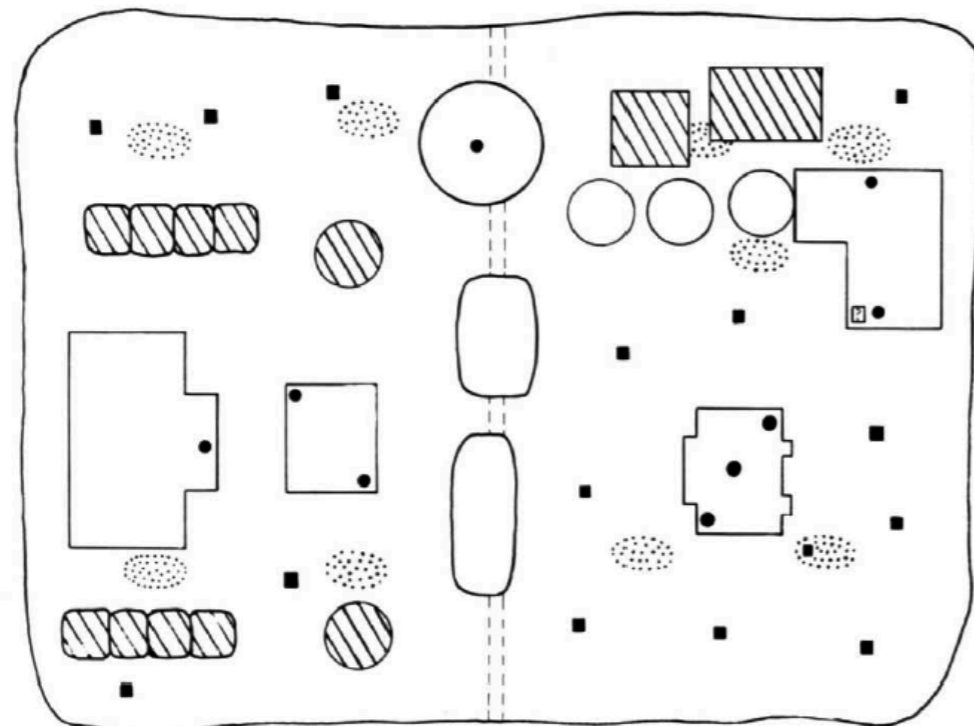
L. 23 $\frac{3}{8}$  in. (60 cm); W. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. (40 cm)

Middle Elamite period, 12th century B.C.

Acropole; Sb 2743

Excavated by Morgan, 1904-5.

Figure 43. Diagram of the *sit sham-shi* showing techniques of the metalwork manufacture, by Françoise Tallon

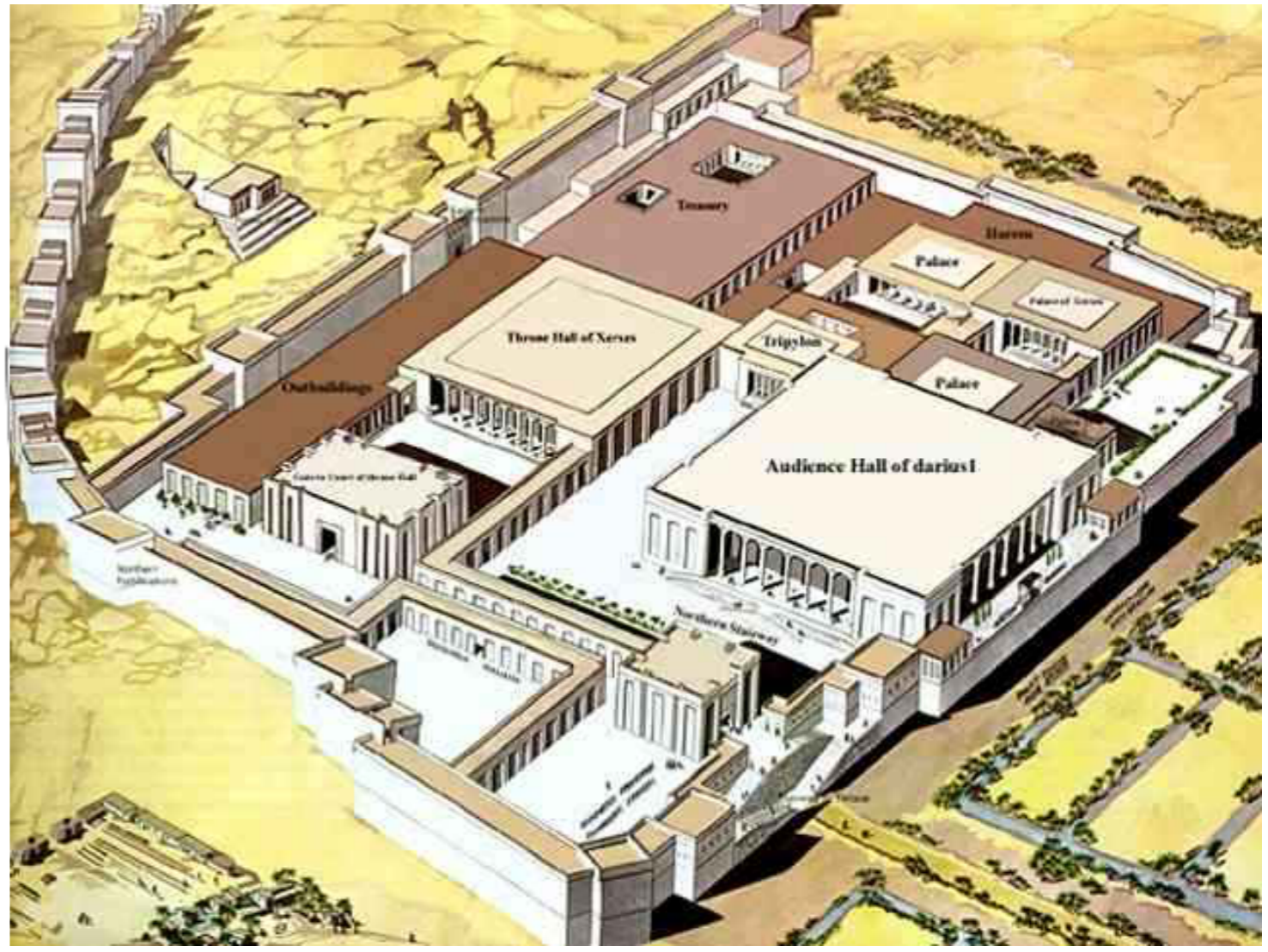
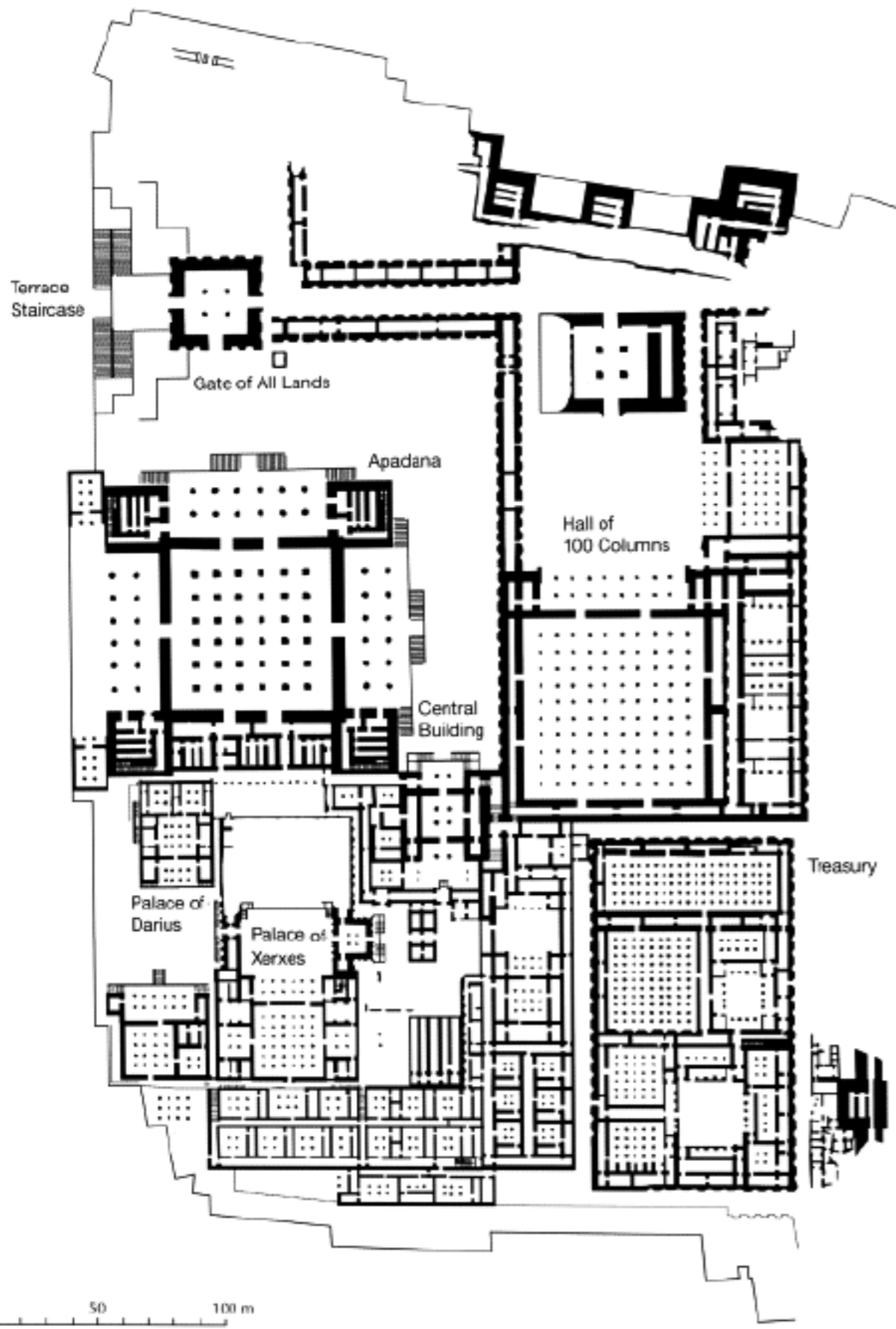


- Cast with piece ○
- Added to piece ▨
- Rivet heads ■
- Hidden pins ●
- Pour holes ●●●
- Added support on reverse ||

This three-dimensional representation of a cult scene<sup>1</sup> is especially interesting because it is the only example of its kind in the ancient Near East. The model bears an inscription from which we can date it and identify both the king who commissioned it and the ceremony represented. The inscription reads: "I, Shilhak-Inshushinak, son of Shutruk-Nahhunte, beloved servant of Inshushinak, king of Anzan and of Susa, enlarger of my kingdom, protector of Elam, sovereign of the land of Elam, I have made a bronze sunrise [*sit-shamshi*]. . . ."<sup>2</sup>



Tombs of Artaxerxes I and Darius II the Great,  
(with Sassanid reliefs below)  
Naqsh-e Rostam, Iran.



Plan of the Persepolis Terrace, courtesy of David Stronach.





Hall of 100 Columns (Throne Room)

Apadana (Audience Hall)



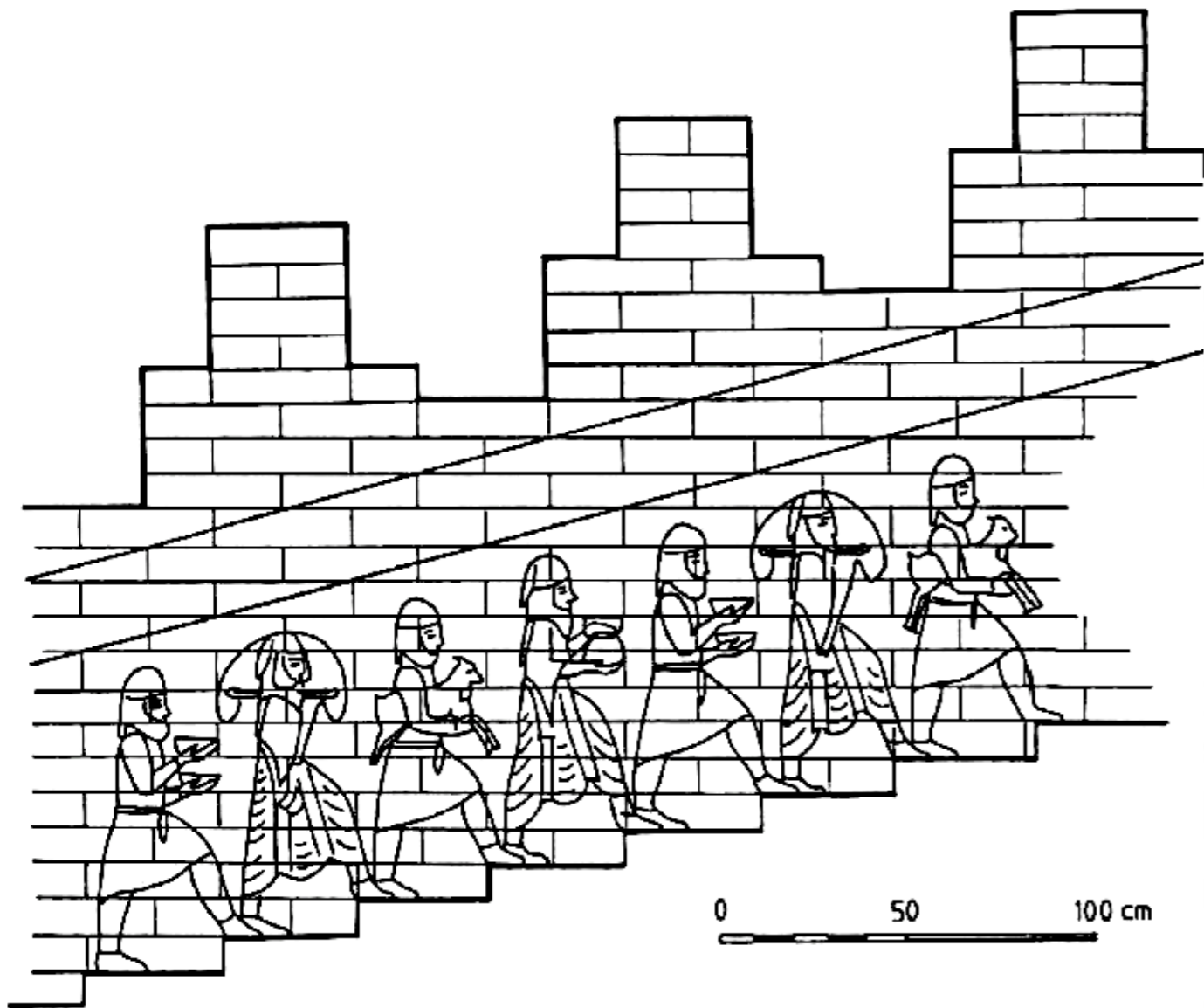
Gate of All Nations



Entrance to the Apadana



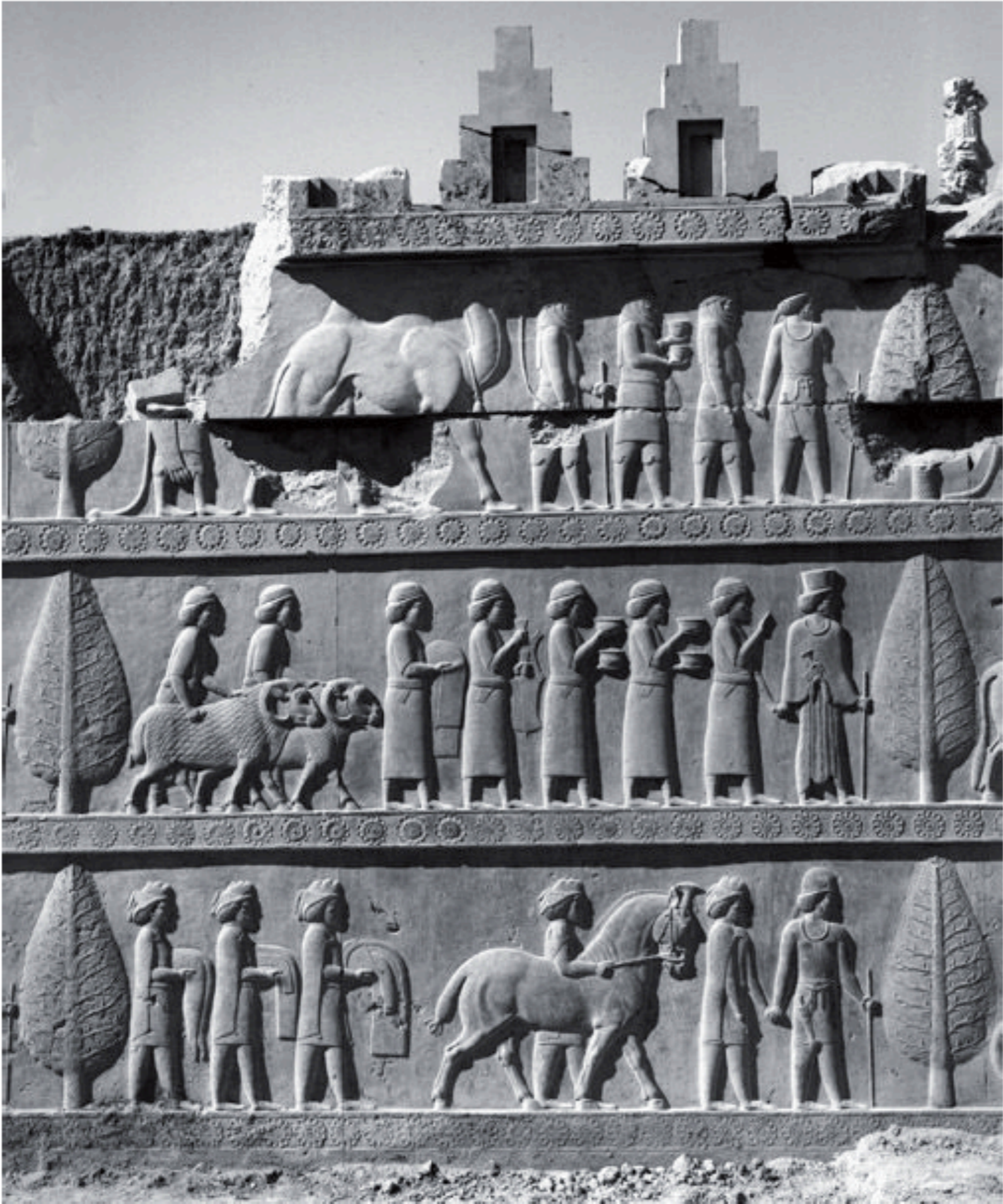












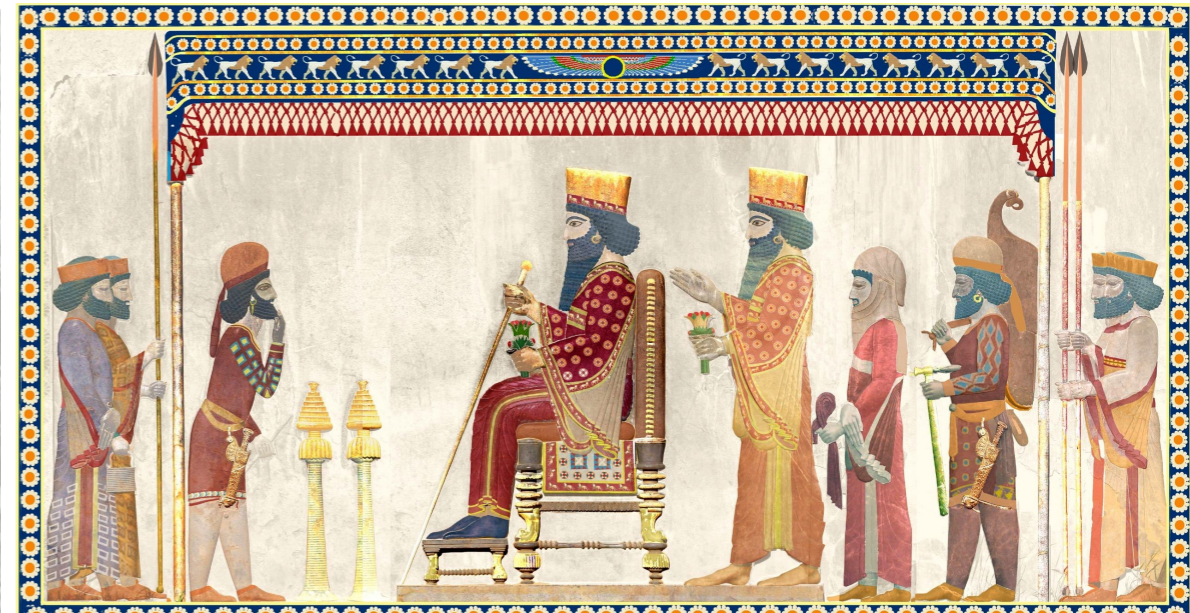
20. Different subject peoples of the realm, from Persepolis. P22263.



23. Lydian Delegation (Delegation VI), eastern stairway of Persepolis Apadana. P29002. Courtesy of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.



Imperial ideology





**Head of a Persian guard**

Date: ca. 486–465 B.C.

From: Persepolis

Medium: Limestone

Dimensions: 54 x 62 cm





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Figure 52. Royal guards on stone reliefs from Persepolis. Eastern stairway of the *apadana*, Achaemenid period, reign of Darius I, ca. 522–486 B.C.





**Appliqué in the shape of a lion's head**

Date: ca. 6th–4th century B.C.

Medium: Gold

Dimensions: 4.8 x 5.7 cm

**Plaque with horned lion-griffins**

Date: ca. 6th–4th century B.C.

Medium: Gold

Dimensions: H. 13.6 cm, W. 9.8 cm





**Vessel in the form of a horse's head**

Date: ca. 5th century B.C.

Medium: Silver, gilding

Dimensions: 20.4 cm

**Necklace with the head of the  
Egyptian god Bes**

Date: ca. 6th–4th century B.C.

Medium: Gold

Dimensions: 85.9 cm





**Vessel terminating in the forepart  
of a fantastic leonine creature**

Date: ca. 5th century B.C.

Medium: Gold

Dimensions: H. 17 cm

**Rhyton terminating in the forepart of a ram**

Date: ca. 5th century B.C.

Medium: Silver

Dimensions: 19.99 x 11.99 x 12.29 cm





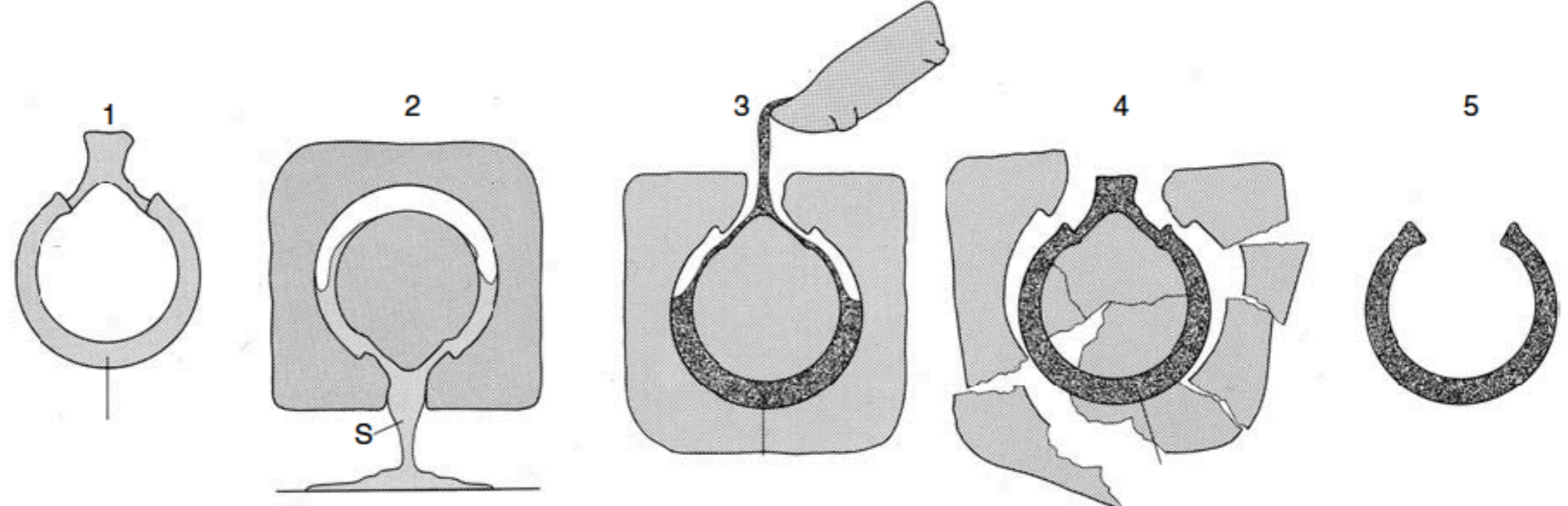
The Oxus Treasure







Lost wax technique





Glass







Seals



Fig. IX. Detail of the wooden frieze (photo by Kai-Uwe Nielsen).



Fig. X. Pottery sherd excavated in Gordion (photo by Laura Foos).



87. Grave stelae from Ödemiş and Hayallı. İzAM4344 and MM6255. After Roosevelt 2009: figs. 6.20 and 6.21. Courtesy Christopher Roosevelt.



88. (left) Grave stela from Manisa, now in Bergama. BM4394. Author's drawing, after Roosevelt 2009: fig. 6.28.

89. (above) Grave stela from Tire. 25.6. After Roosevelt 2009: fig. 6.29. Courtesy Christopher Roosevelt.