

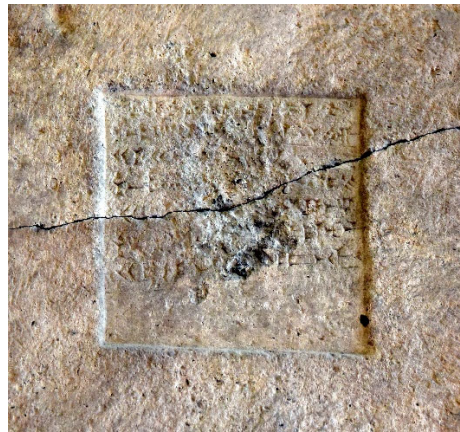
Episode C22 Images



Stela of the Assyrian king Shamshi-Adad V from the temple of Nabu at Nimrud, Mesopotamia. By Osama Shukir Muhammed Amin FRCP(Glasg) - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=42140045>.



Marduk-zakir-shumi (left) greeted by Shalmaneser III (right). Detail, front panel, Throne Dais of Shalmaneser III, Iraq Museum. By Osama Shukir Muhammed Amin FRCP(Glasg) - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=88251528>.



Cuneiform inscription in the upper part of the stele which states that Shammuramat (Sammurāmat or Sammuramāt) is the wife (and palace woman) of Shamshi-Adad V, king of all, king of Ashur; the mother of Adad-Nirari III, king of all, king of Ashur; and the daughter in law of Shalmaneser III, king of the four corners of the world. From the Rows of Stelae (Stelenreihen) at Assur (Ashur), Iraq. Neo-Assyrian period, circa 809 BCE. On display at the Pergamon Museum, Berlin, Germany. By Osama Shukir Muhammed

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<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=90912738>.



Kudurru of Adad-etir BM ME 90834 (mentioning Marduk-balassu-iqbi). By © Marie-Lan Nguyen / Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 2.5, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=23281490>.



Pazarcık Stele. By Klaus-Peter Simon - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=36454992>.



Stelae of Shammuramat's son Adad-nirari III (r. 811–783 BC). By Osama Shukir Muhammed Amin FRCP(Glasg) - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=86475936>.



Stele of Zakkur (King of Hamath) at the Louvre. By Rama - Own work, CC BY-SA 2.0 fr, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2967499>.