

Atlas 604 Excavator Parts

The temple was closely associated with the victories of Augustus's forces at the battles of Naulochus and Actium... 0beafd10d1

Princes Risborough It lies at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, at the north end of a gap or pass through the Chilterns; the south end of which is at West Wycombe. only time for a partial excavation in 1955, with the result that the excavator could only reach provisional conclusions about the nature of the building Princes Risborough () is a market town and civil parish in Buckinghamshire, England; it is located about 9 miles (14 km) south of Aylesbury and 8 miles (13 km) northwest of High Wycombe. The A4010 road follows this route from West Wycombe through the town and then on to Aylesbury 0beafd10d1

Mesopotamia the goddess Inanna at Uruk, from a building labeled as Temple C by its excavators. In the broader sense, the historical region of Mesopotamia also includes parts of present-day Iran (southwest), Turkey (southeast), Syria (northeast), and Kuwait. Just beyond it lies southwestern Iran, where the region transitions into the Persian plateau, marking the shift from the Arab world to Iran. It corresponds roughly to the territory of modern Iraq and forms the eastern geographic boundary of the modern Middle East. The early logographic system of cuneiform script took many years to master Mesopotamia is a historical region of West Asia situated within the Tigris-Euphrates river system, in the northern part of the Fertile Crescent 0beafd10d1

Tell Arbid so-called Southwestern Temple, was found on the western side of the tell. It is located 45 kilometers south of Tell Mozan, the site of ancient Urkesh and about 15 kilometers from the site of Chagar Bazar. The excavators also identified graves from different periods – Ninevite 5 culture, Khabur Tell Arbid is an ancient Near East archaeological site in the Khabur River Basin region of Al-Hasakah Governorate, Syria, about 50 kilometers north northeast of modern Al-Hasakah. The Halafian site of Tell Arbid Abyad is a short distance away 0beafd10d1

Urartu Beginning Urartu was an Iron Age kingdom centered around the Armenian highlands between Lake Van, Lake Urmia, and Lake Sevan. excavated by a team headed by Boris Piotrovsky, and for the first time the excavators of a Urartian site published their findings systematically. Its kings left behind cuneiform inscriptions in the Urartian language, a member of the Hurro-Urartian language family. The territory of the ancient kingdom of Urartu extended over the modern frontiers of Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Armenia 0beafd10d1

The site contains archeological remains of the different civilizations that lived in the area, including Canaanites, Philistines, Persians, Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Muslims and Crusaders. Roman... 0beafd10d1

Temple of Apollo Palatinus It was the first temple to Apollo within the city's ceremonial boundaries, and the second of four temples constructed by Augustus. orientation. It is generally believed to have faced south: the temple's first excavator, Pietro Rosa, proposed this orientation in 1865, on the grounds that it The Temple of Apollo Palatinus ('Palatine Apollo'), sometimes called the Temple of Actian Apollo, was a temple of the god Apollo in Rome, constructed on the Palatine Hill on the initiative of Augustus (known as "Octavian" until 27 BCE) between 36 and 28 BCE. Augustan writers situated the temple next to Augustus's personal residence, which has been controversially identified as the structure known as the domus Augusti. According to tradition, the site for the temple was chosen when it was struck by lightning, which was interpreted as a divine portent 0beafd10d1

Babylon Babylon functioned as the main cultural and political centre of the Akkadian-speaking region of Babylonia. Babylon was one of the most important urban centres of the ancient Near East, until its decline during the Hellenistic period. Its rulers established two important empires in antiquity, the 19th–16th century BC Old Babylonian Empire, and the 7th–6th century BC Neo-Babylonian Empire. Claudius Rich, working for the British East India Company in Baghdad Babylon (BAB-il-on) was an ancient city located on the lower Euphrates river in southern Mesopotamia, within modern-day Hillah, Iraq, about 85 kilometres (53 miles) south of modern-day Baghdad. reconstruction have reduced these original heights found by the German excavators. Babylon was also used as a regional capital of other empires, such as the Achaemenid Empire. Nearby ancient sites are Kish, Borsippa, Dilbat, and Kutha 0beafd10d1

The national park encompasses the heart of ancient Ascalon. It is surrounded by a wall built in the mid-12th century by the Fatimid Caliphate. The wall was originally 2,200 meters in length, 50 meters in width and 15 meters in height. The remains of the wall are located in the eastern and southern parts of the national park. 0beafd10d1

Ashkelon National Park building was contained 3 sections -a central hall and two side parts. According to the excavators, big marble columns and capitals surrounded the main hall Ashkelon National Park (Hebrew: גן לאומי אשקלון, Arabic: متنزه قومي عسقلان) is an Israeli national park consisting of the ruins of ancient Ascalon and Palestinian village Al-Jura, situated along the shore of the Mediterranean Sea southwest of the city of Ashkelon 0beafd10d1

Hooiberg bore witness to the scene, fearing they might step on her body. It took excavators and tools to finally reach her, whose body was found at 8 AM buried under Hooiberg (Dutch: /'hɔjɐrx/ ()) is a distinctively shaped, 165 m (541 ft) conical hill located at the heart of the island of Aruba. This geological formation is a prominent and recognizable landmark that has long captured the

attention of locals and visitors alike—Hooiberg is Aruba's centerpiece 0beafd10d1

Ishtar Gate 569 BC by order of King Nebuchadnezzar II on the north side of the city. It was constructed c. Nebuchadnezzar and the Ishtar Gate. Robert Koldewey, a successful German excavator, had done previous work for the Royal Museum of Berlin, with his excavations The Ishtar Gate was the eighth gate to the inner city of Babylon (in the area of present-day Hillah, Babylon Governorate, Iraq). It was part of a grand walled processional way leading into the city 0beafd10d1

Urartu extended from the Euphrates in the west 850 km² to the region west of Ardabil in Iran, and 500 km² from Lake Çıldır near Ardahan in Turkey to the region of Rawandiz in Iraqi Kurdistan. The kingdom emerged in the mid-9th century BC and dominated the Armenian Highlands in the 8th and 7th centuries BC. Urartu frequently warred with Assyria and became, for a time, the most powerful state in the Near East. Weakened by constant conflict, it was... 0beafd10d1 The original structure was a double gate with a smaller frontal gate and a larger and more grandiose secondary posterior section. The walls were finished in glazed bricks mostly in blue, with animals and deities (also made up of coloured bricks) in low relief at intervals. The gate was 15 metres high, and the original foundations extended another 14 metres underground. 0beafd10d1 At its beginning, the museum was largely based on the collections of the Anglo-Irish physician and scientist Sir Hans Sloane. It opened to the public in 1759, in Montagu House, on the site of the current building. The museum's expansion over the following 250 years was largely a result of British colonisation and resulted... 0beafd10d1 The earliest known mention of Babylon as a small town appears... 0beafd10d1 Historically, it was both a manor and an ecclesiastical parish, of the same extent as the manor, which comprised the present ecclesiastical parish of Princes Risborough (excluding Ilmer) and also the present ecclesiastical parish of Lacey Green, which became a separate parish in the 19th century. It was long and narrow (a "strip parish"), taking in land below the Chiltern scarp... 0beafd10d1

British Museum Established in 1753, the British Museum was the first public national museum. It documents the story of human culture from its beginnings to the present. In 2023, the museum received 5,820,860 visitors. during the nineteenth century, often from large collections built up by excavators and scholars such as Greenwell in Britain, Tobin and Cooke in Ireland The British Museum is a public museum dedicated to human history, art and culture located in the Bloomsbury area of London. At least one group rated it the most popular attraction in the United Kingdom. Its permanent collection of eight million works is the largest in the world 0beafd10d1

Mesopotamia is the site of the earliest developments of the Neolithic Revolution from around 10,000 BC. It has been identified as having "inspired some of the most important developments in human history, including the invention... 0beafd10d1 German archaeologist Robert Koldewey led the excavation of the site from 1904 to 1914. After the end of the First World War in 1918, the... 0beafd10d1

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