



I'm not robot



I am not robot!

It is illustrated by life-sized carved images of King Darius with other figures in The Behistun Inscription (also Bisotun, Bisitun or Bisutun; Persian: بیستون, Old Persian: Bagastana, meaning "the place of god") is a multilingual Achaemenid royal inscription and large rock relief on a cliff at Mount Behistun in the Kermanshah Province of Iran, near the city of Kermanshah in western Iran, established by Darius the Great. The Behistun inscription (also spelled Bisitun or Bisotun and typically abbreviated as DB for Darius Bisitun) is a 6th century BCE Persian Empire carving. Bisitūn, village and precipitous rock situated at the foot of the Zagros Mountains in the Kermanshah region of Iran. The work tells the story of the victory of the Persian king Darius I (the Great, rBCE) over his rebellious satraps when he took the throne of the dynamosquito (CC BY-SA) The Behistun Inscription is a relief with accompanying text carved feet (meters) up a cliff in Kermanshah Province, Western Iran. In ancient times Bisitūn was on the old road from Ecbatana, capital of ancient Media, to Babylon, and it was on that scarp that the Achaemenid king Darius I the Great (reigned – bc) placed his Behistun (Bisitun) Monument of Darius, King of Persia. The ancient billboard includes four panels of cuneiform writing around a set of three-dimensional figures, cut deep into a limestone cliff. The Behistun Inscription, carved into a cliffside, gives the same text in three languages (Old Persian, Babylonian, Elamite) telling the story of King Darius' conquests, with the names of provinces subject to him. The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol, The Persian Cuneiform Inscription at Behistun, yphered and Translated; With a Memoir on , · The Persian Cuneiform Inscription at Behistun, yphered and Translated; With a Memoir on Persian Cuneiform Inscriptions in General, and on That of H. C. Rawlinson, The Persian Cuneiform Inscription at Behistun, yphered and Translated; With a Memoir on Persian Cuneiform Inscriptions in General, and on That of Behistun in Particular, The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol, The Persian Cuneiform Inscription at Behistun, yphered and Translated; The monumental Achaemenid inscription at mount Behistun (Bisitun), in the Iranian province of Kermanshah (Western Iran), reports the official version of Darius' accession to power in Ancient Persia. Darius' monument, displayed in a picture, and text printed in three languages, was critical to scholars who used the texts as a way to ipher the Persian and Download Free PDF. İdeolojinin Somutlaştırılması: Behistun Yazıtı Üzerinden Bir İnceleme Materialization of "Darius and his Behistun Inscription", AJSL/4, sRoot, M. C., (). The figures are carved feet (meters) above The Behistun Inscription. his inscription is the longest ever let by Achaemenids and contains a tri-lingual royal text with a detailed account of Darius's accession to the throne of Modern photograph of the Behistun inscription. At the mountain of Behistun, Darius carved a huge billboard in the stone cliff to record the struggles he faced in gaining the throne. Written in three languages and scripts (Old Persian, Elamite, and Akkadian), this invaluable historical document was vital to the ipherment of the , · The Behistun Inscription (also Bisitun or Bisutun, Modern Persian: بیستون ; Old Persian: Bagastana, meaning "the god's place or land") is a multi-lingual inscription located on Mount Behistun in the Kermanshah Province of Iran, near the town of Jeyhounabad in western Iran. The inscription includes three versions of the same text, Historically: Behistun. The King and the Kingship in Achaemenid Art. Essays on the Creation of an Iconography of Empire, (Acta Iranica,), Leiden. The Behistun Inscription Behistun Rock is found in the Zagros mountains, in northwestern Iran, on an old caravan road that runs from Babylon to Ecbatana, the ancient capitol of Media. The mountain is feet high and on the sheer face, feet above the base is a huge sculpted relief with inscriptions, commissioned by Darius the Great in Introduction § he Behistun inscription had a key role in the ipherment of the major Near Eastern cuneiform writing systems, and thus helped to establish the field of Assyriology.