Years BC
5000–4000  Halaf/Ubaid
4000–3200  Uruk
3200–3000  Jemdet Nasr
3000–2750  Early Dynastic I
2750–2600  Early Dynastic II
2600–2350  Early Dynastic III
2350–2150  Dynasty of Akkad
            (Gutian interregnum)
2150–2000  3rd Dynasty of Ur
            (Amorite interregnum)
2000–1800  Isin–Larsa Dynasties
1800–1600  1st Dynasty of Babylon
            (Kassite interregnum)

Outline of archaeological and historical periods.
Figure 2.9 Chart of the principal languages of the ancient Near East with their geographical base and genetic relationships.
THE MOUND OF BABYLON
Figure 13:4 Incised shell plaque from Mari, Early Dynastic III. Archer with spearman holding protective wicker shield. (Mission Archéologique de Mari. Courtesy J.-Cl. Margueron)
Mari
2230 Gutian interregnum

Gudea's dynasty at Lagaš

Conquest by Ur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ur III Dynasty</th>
<th>2113 Ur-Nammu</th>
<th>2095 Šulgi</th>
<th>2047 Amar-Suen</th>
<th>2038 Šu-Sin</th>
<th>2029 Ibbi-Sin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Conquest by Amorites/Elamites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Isin</th>
<th>Larsa</th>
<th>Babylon</th>
<th>Mari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017 Isbi-Erta</td>
<td>2025 Naplanum</td>
<td>1894 Sumu-abum</td>
<td>Samsi-Addu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934 Lipit-Ištar</td>
<td></td>
<td>1880 Sumu-la-el</td>
<td>Išme-Dagan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861 Enlil-bani</td>
<td>1834 Warad-Sin</td>
<td>1844 Sabium</td>
<td>Yahdun-Lim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1816 Damīq-ilišu</td>
<td>1822 Rim-Sin I</td>
<td>1830 Apil-Sin</td>
<td>Yasmah-Addu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1794 Conquest by Larsa</td>
<td>1763 Conquest by Babylon</td>
<td>1792 Hammurapi</td>
<td>Zimri-Lim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1749 Samsu-iluna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1711 Abi-ēsuḫ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1683 Ammi-ditana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1646 Ammi-šaduqa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1625 Samsu-ditana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1595 Conquest by Mursilis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB All dates are approximate, many dynasties and rulers omitted!

*Figure 2:10* Principal Mesopotamian dynasties and rulers, 2350–1595 BC. (Dates after Cambridge Ancient History)
Figure 13.3 Stele of Daduša, King of Ešnunna at the time of Hammurapi. The inscription relates his military exploits, while the relief scenes in four registers show him facing a goddess who stands over the walls of a fortified city, smiting an enemy, and having captives led before him. The lowest register has the severed heads of his opponents (cf. Figure 13.5). (Photo: courtesy Iraq Museum, Baghdad)
Model of an Old Babylonian Chariot
Figure 6:10 Isin–Larsa period pot from South Mesopotamia, incised decoration of two-prowed boat with divine symbols. (AO 4800. See M.-C. de Graeve, *The Ships of the Ancient Near East*, 1981, Plate II.6. Photo: Musée du Louvre/AO)
ASHUR

New Year’s Festival House (7th century B.C.)

Site of New Palace of Tukulti-Ninurta I

Anu-Adad Temple

Old Palace

Royal tombs

Palace of Adad-nirari I

E

Sin-Shamash Temple

Ishtar Temple complex (Ishtar Ashuritu, Ishtar Dinitu)

INNER CITY

OLD ASSYRIAN AND EARLIER
(before 1600 B.C.)

MIDDLE ASSYRIAN (1600–1000 B.C.)

MIDDLE AND NEO-ASSYRIAN WALLS

A Tiglath-pileser I prism (Cat. no. 88)
B Adad-nirari I foundation document (Cat. no. 86)
C Diorite male statue (Cat. no. 22)
D Copper Hoard (Cat. nos. 12–21)
E Old Assyrian Grave 20 (Cat. nos. 23–43)
F Tukulti-Ninurta I cult pedestal (Cat. no. 75)
G Middle Assyrian Tomb 45 (Cat. nos. 45–60)
Fig. 5. Reconstruction of the plan of the Ishtar Temple Level G at Ashur, showing remains of Levels G and H. Findspots of cat. nos. 1–5, 10, and 11 are indicated on the plan. Drawn by Wilhelmina Reyenga-Amrhein, after Andrae 1922, pls. 2, 3, 6.
Harran - ancient names
T. Chnem - modern names
Cuneiform Library
Kanesh (Kültepe)
Fig. 11. Excavation sketch of Grave 20, showing the locations of some finds, including cat. nos. 23–26 (a–d), 35a–d (f), 36a, b (p), 37 (aa), 41 (i). Courtesy of the Vorderasiatisches Museum
Walter Andrae

self-portrait
Fig. 12. Original arrangement of a selection of the finds discovered in Grave 20. Courtesy of the Vorderasiatisches Museum.

From the bottom: cat. nos. 30, 29, 28, 32b, 31, 32a.