

- ⊥ not known to have survived after this time
- ↓ survived after this time
- | descended from or related to

Figure 2.9 Chart of the principal languages of the ancient Near East with their geographical base and genetic relationships.

Noah and his sons



Years BC

5000–4000	Halaf/Ubaid	
4000–3200	Uruk	} Protoliterate period
3200–3000	Jemdet Nasr	
3000–2750	Early Dynastic I	
2750–2600	Early Dynastic II	} Pre-Sargonic period
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	} Old Babylonian period
1800–1600	1st Dynasty of Babylon	
	(Kassite interregnum)	

Outline of archaeological and historical periods.

Lagaš Dynasty 2550 Ur-Nanše
Akurgal
Eanatum
Enanatum I
2450 Enmetena
Enanatum II
Enentarzi
Lugalanda
2380 UruKAgina

Conquest by Lugal-zagesi

2350 Conquest by Sargon

Akkad Dynasty 2371 Sargon
2315 Rimuš
2306 Maništušu
2291 Naram-Sin
2254 Šar-kali-šarri

2230 Gutian interregnum

Gudea's dynasty at Lagaš

Conquest by Ur

Ur III Dynasty 2113 Ur-Nammu
2095 Šulgi



Left A naked lady holding lions and lotus flowers was carved on this Phoenician style ivory harness ornament found at Kalhu. Nude goddesses are normally identified with the goddess of love and war known as Inanna to the Sumerians, as Ishtar to the Akkadians and as Astarte in the Levant. Height 16.1 cm.

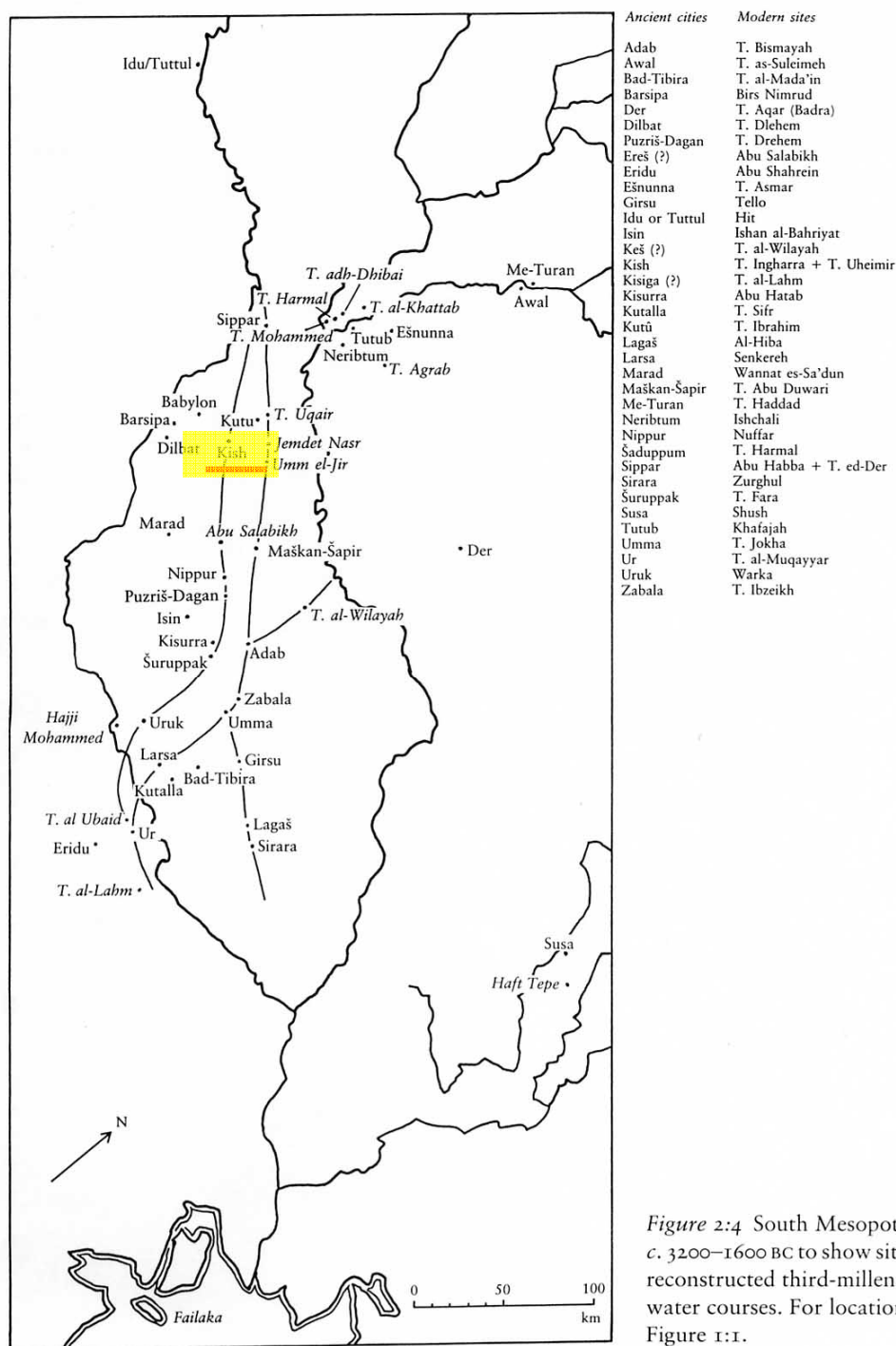
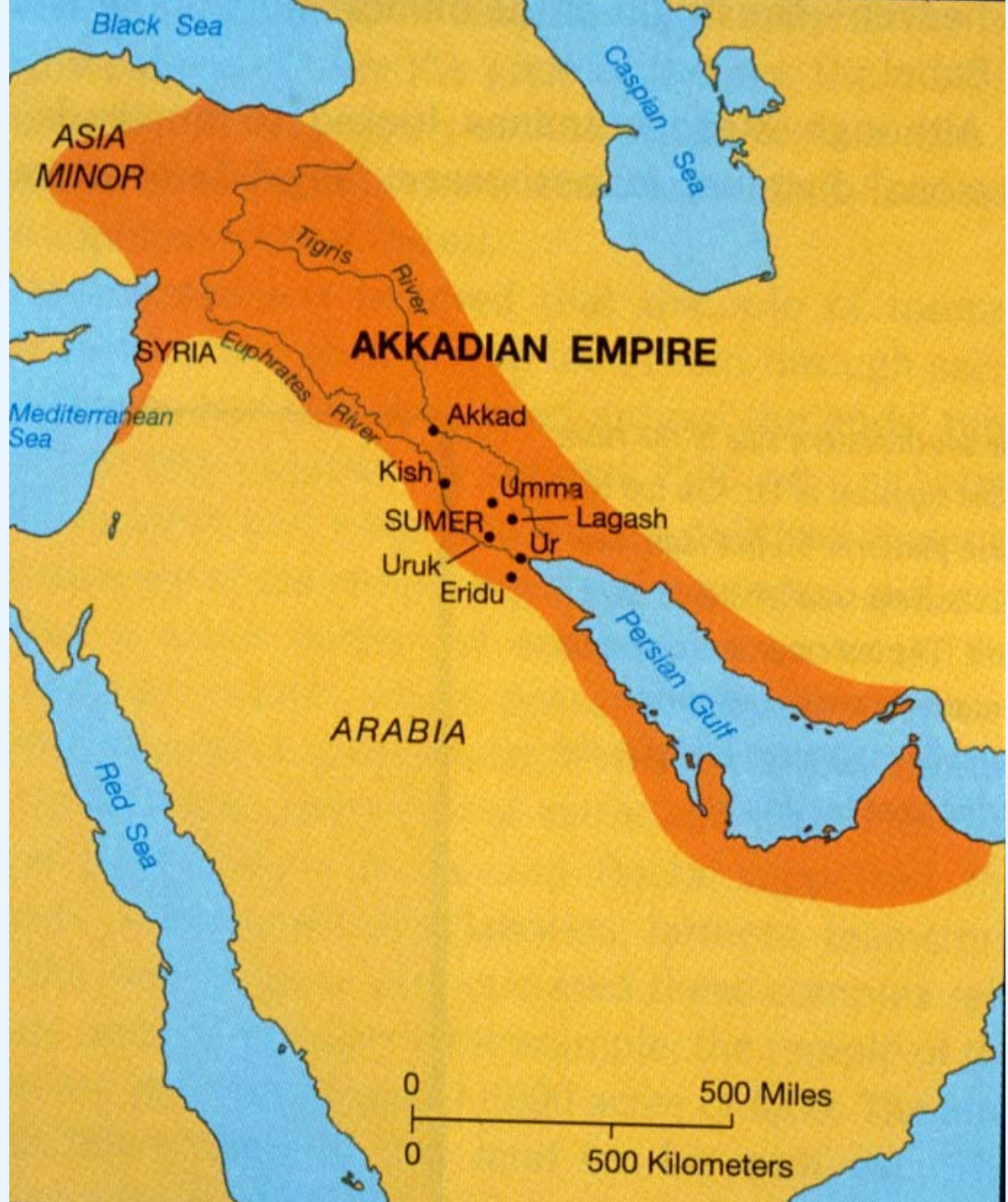
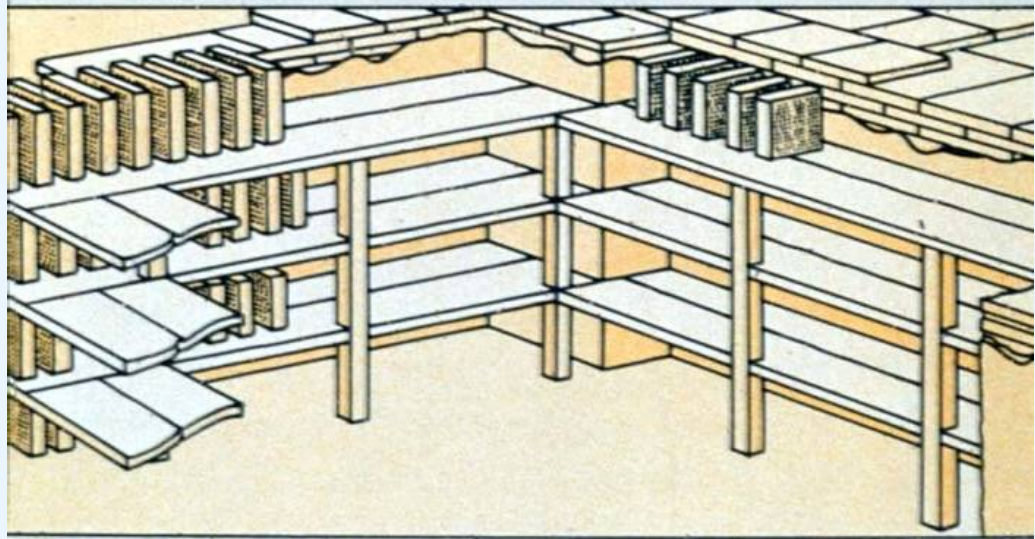
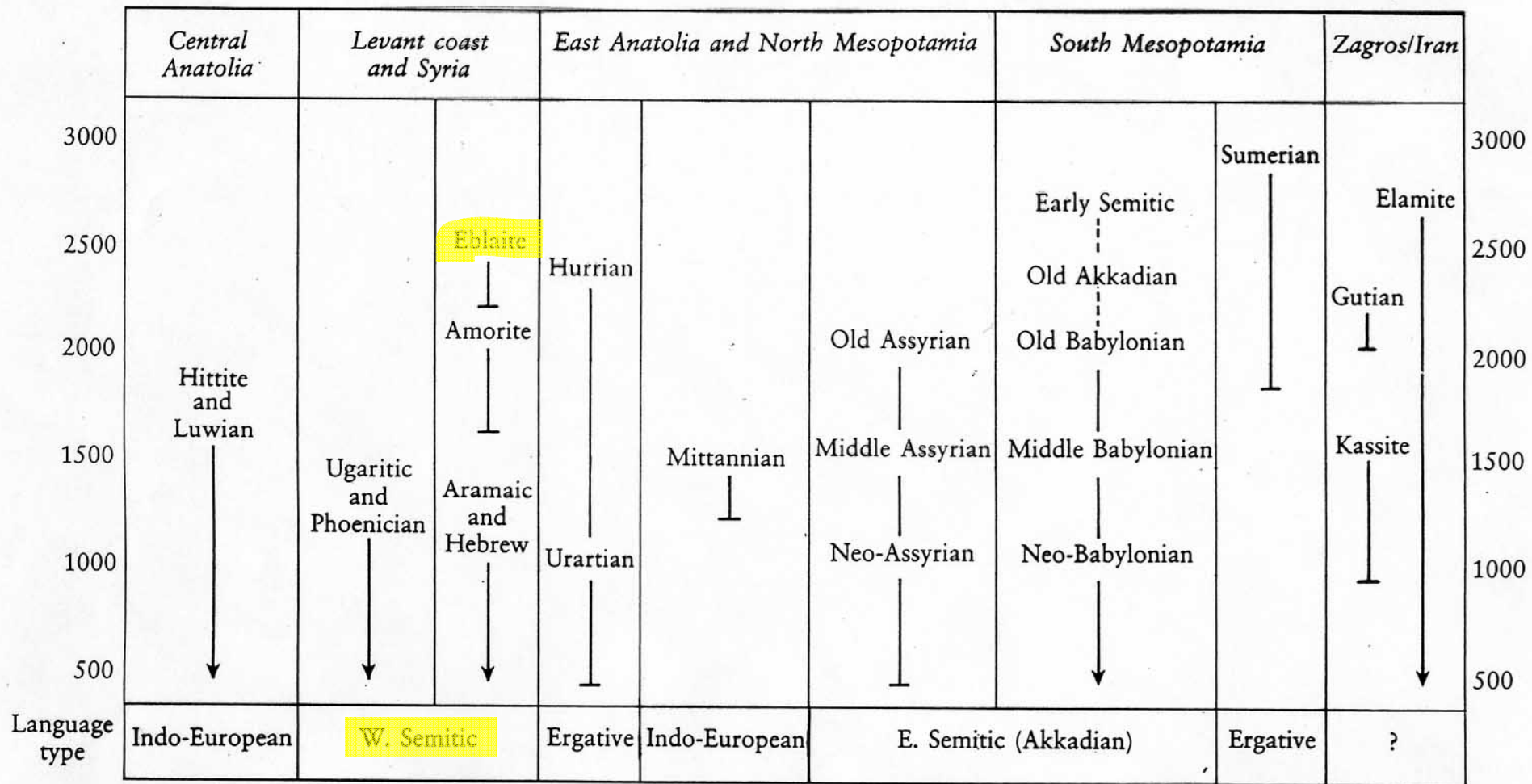


Figure 2:4 South Mesopotamia c. 3200–1600 BC to show sites and reconstructed third-millennium water courses. For location see Figure 1:1.



Ebla: Cuneiform Library





- ⊥ not known to have survived after this time
- ↓ survived after this time
- | descended from or related to

Figure 2.9 Chart of the principal languages of the ancient Near East with their geographical base and genetic relationships.

Philistine Astarte Statuettes



M3-05

Statuettes of Ishtar



Relief of Enheduanna



Relief of Enheduanna



M3-08

Lagaš Dynasty 2550 Ur-Nanše
Akurgal
Eanatum
Enanatum I
2450 Enmetena
Enanatum II
Enentarzi
Lugalanda
2380 UruKAgina

Conquest by Lugal-zagesi
2350 Conquest by Sargon
Akkad Dynasty 2371 Sargon
2315 Rimuš
2306 Maništušu
2291 Naram-Sin
2254 Šar-kali-šarri

2230 Gutian interregnum

Gudea's dynasty at Lagaš

Conquest by Ur
Ur III Dynasty 2113 Ur-Nammu
2095 Šulgi

Lagaš Dynasty 2550 Ur-Nanše
Akurgal
Eanatum
Enanatum I
2450 Enmetena
Enanatum II
Enentarzi
Lugalanda
2380 UruKAgina

Conquest by Lugal-zagesi
2350 Conquest by Sargon
Akkad Dynasty 2371 Sargon
2315 Rimuš
2306 Maništušu
2291 Naram-Sin
2254 Šar-kali-šarri

2230 Gutian interregnum

Gudea's dynasty at Lagaš

Conquest by Ur
Ur III Dynasty 2113 Ur-Nammu
2095 Šulgi



Figure 5:5 The Obelisk of Maništušu: record of land purchases in central South Mesopotamia. (MDP I, 1900, Planche IX, opposite p. 142)

Lagaš Dynasty 2550 Ur-Nanše
Akurgal
Eanatum
Enanatum I
2450 Enmetena
Enanatum II
Enentarzi
Lugalanda
2380 UruKAgina

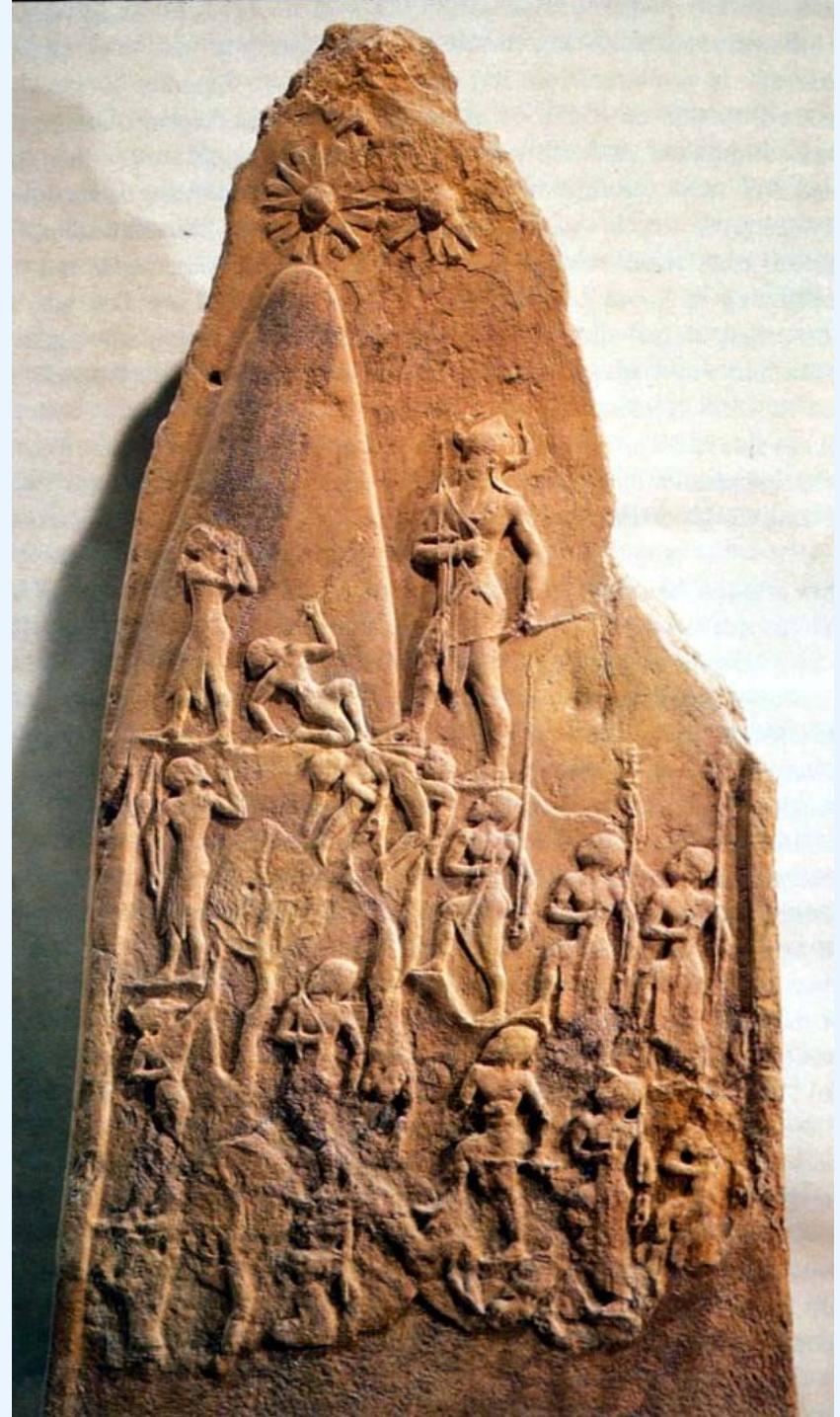
Conquest by Lugal-zagesi
2350 Conquest by Sargon
Akkad Dynasty 2371 Sargon
2315 Rimuš
2306 Maništušu
2291 Naram-Sin
2254 Šar-kali-šarri

2230 Gutian interregnum

Gudea's dynasty at Lagaš

Conquest by Ur
Ur III Dynasty 2113 Ur-Nammu
2095 Šulgi

The Stele of Naram-Sin





46 Above left Until very recently this mace-head was the only object known bearing a Gutian inscription.

Lagaš Dynasty 2550 Ur-Nanše
Akurgal
Eanatum
Enanatum I
2450 Enmetena
Enanatum II
Enentarzi
Lugalanda
2380 UruKAgina

Conquest by Lugal-zagesi
2350 Conquest by Sargon
Akkad Dynasty 2371 Sargon
2315 Rimuš
2306 Maništušu
2291 Naram-Sin
2254 Šar-kali-šarri

2230 Gutian interregnum

Gudea's dynasty at Lagaš

Conquest by Ur
Ur III Dynasty 2113 Ur-Nammu
2095 Šulgi

Akkadian Poem of Succession

Who was king? Who was not king?

Was Igigi king?

Was Nanum king?

Was Imi king?

Was Elulu king?

The four together was king, and reigned
three years!

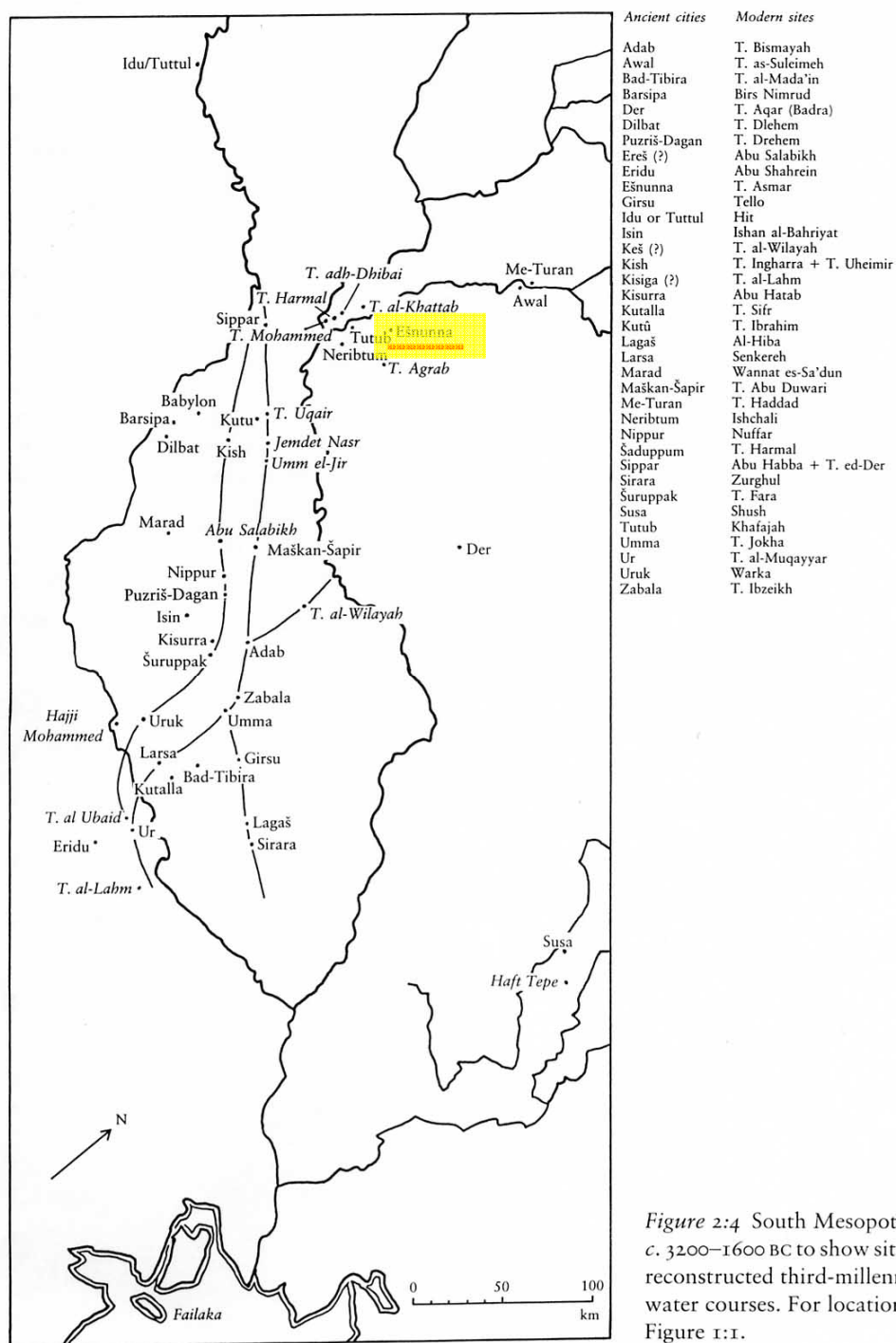


Figure 2:4 South Mesopotamia c. 3200–1600 BC to show sites and reconstructed third-millennium water courses. For location see Figure 1:1.

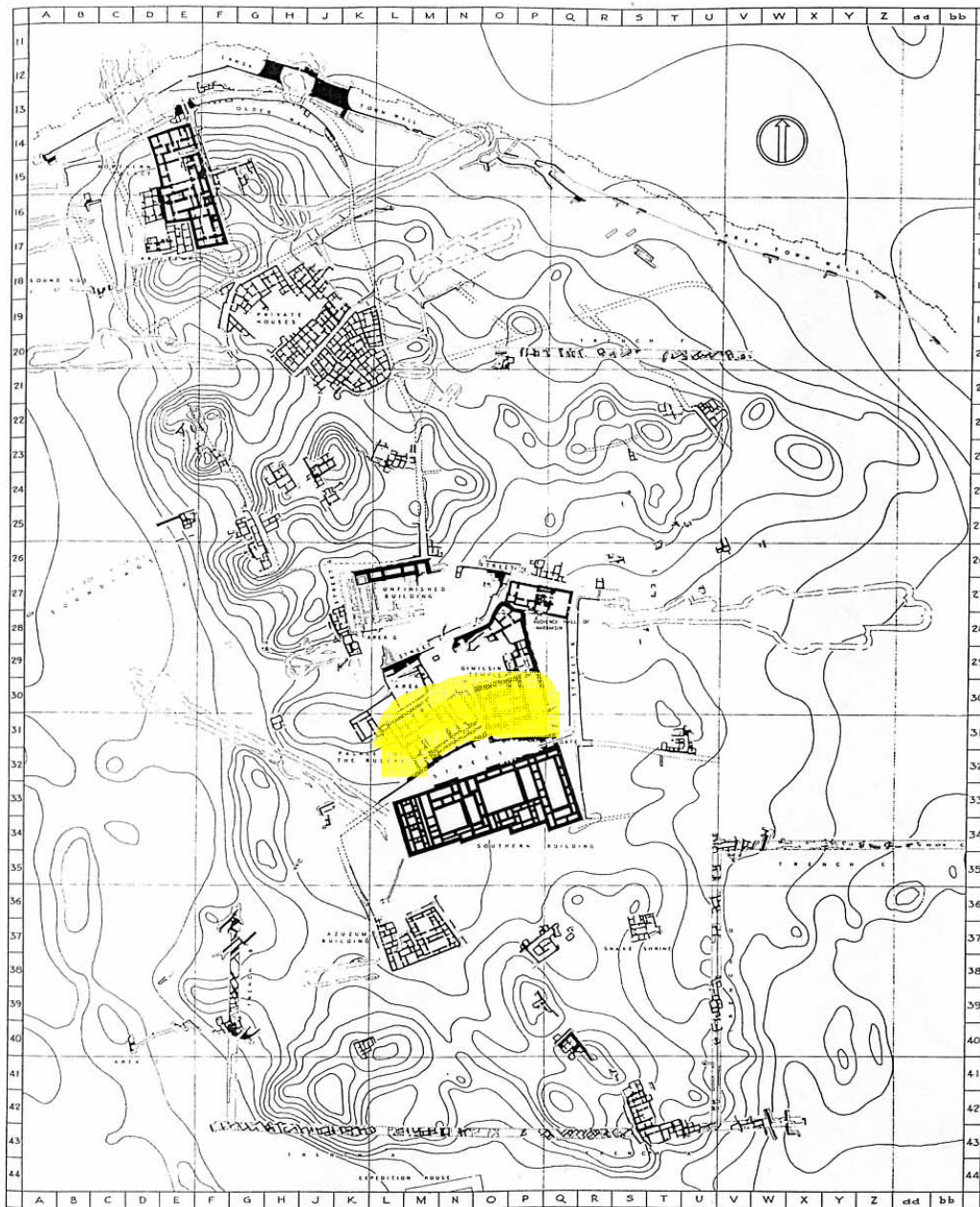
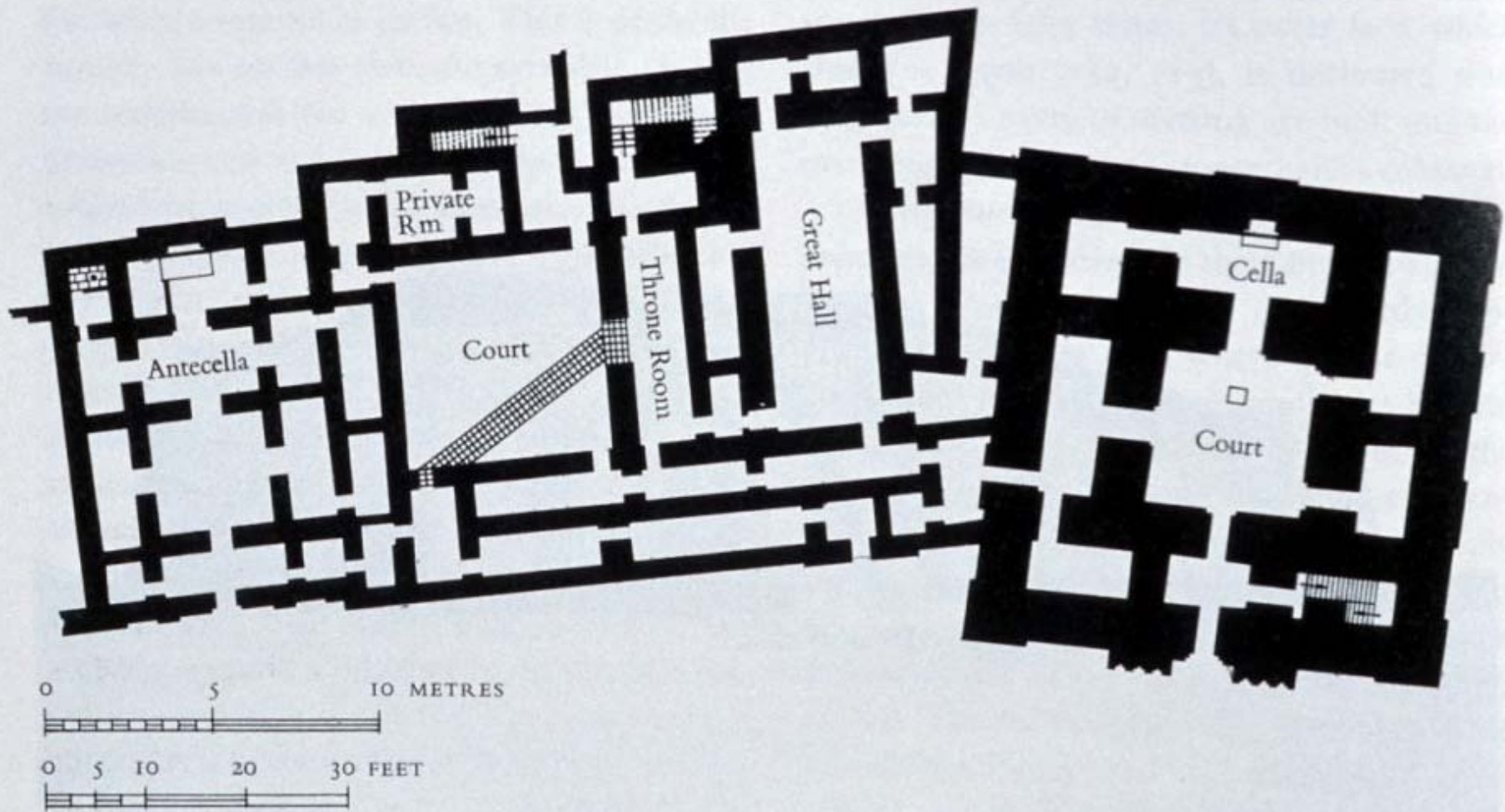
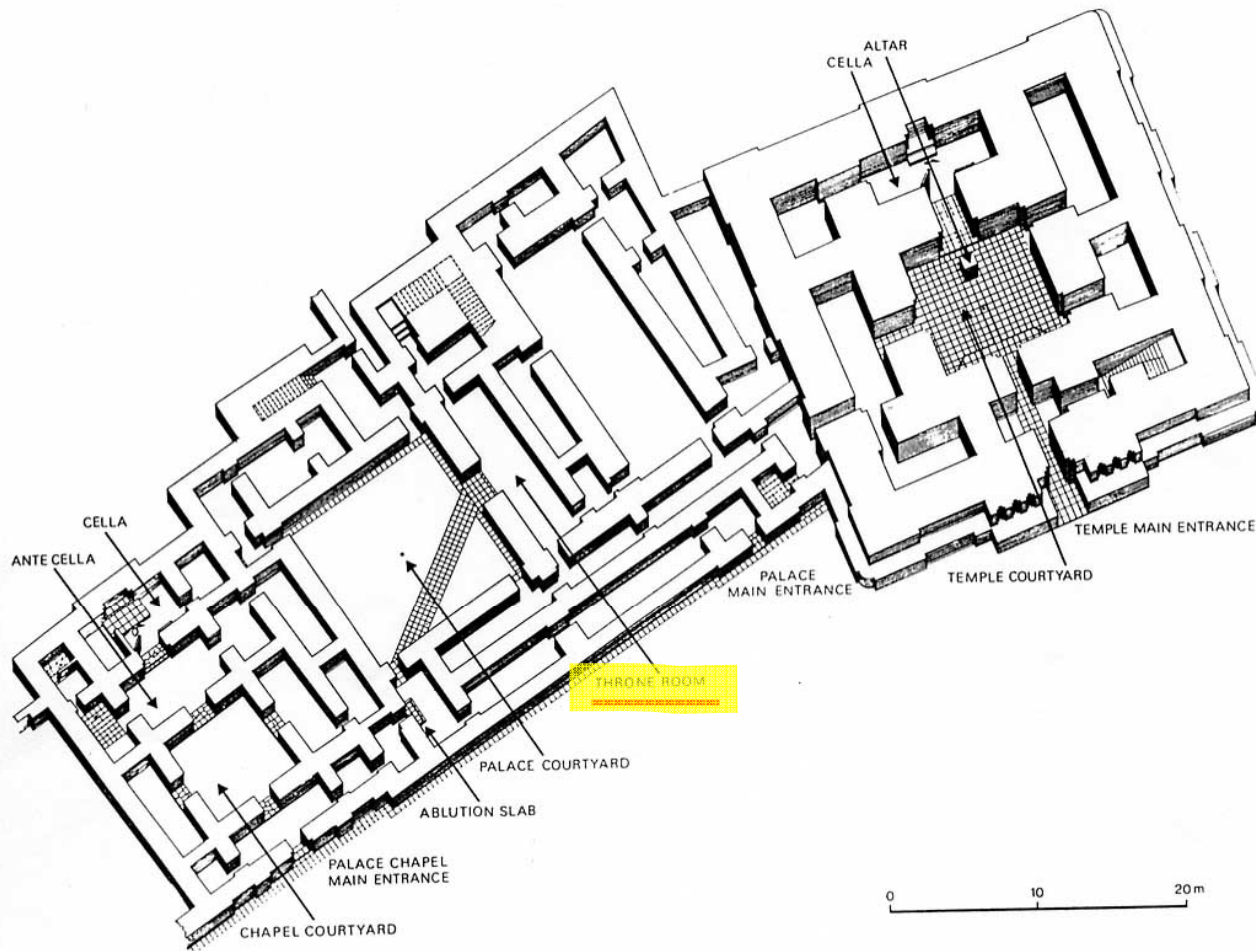


Figure 4.3 Ešnunna: the old city occupies the north-west quarter of this plan where the contours are highest. The monumental buildings in the centre, and the massive city wall along the northern edge are from the dynasties of Akkad, Ur III and Ešnunna itself (2300–1800 BC) (Delougaz, Hill and Lloyd 1967, Plate 23). Courtesy the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago)

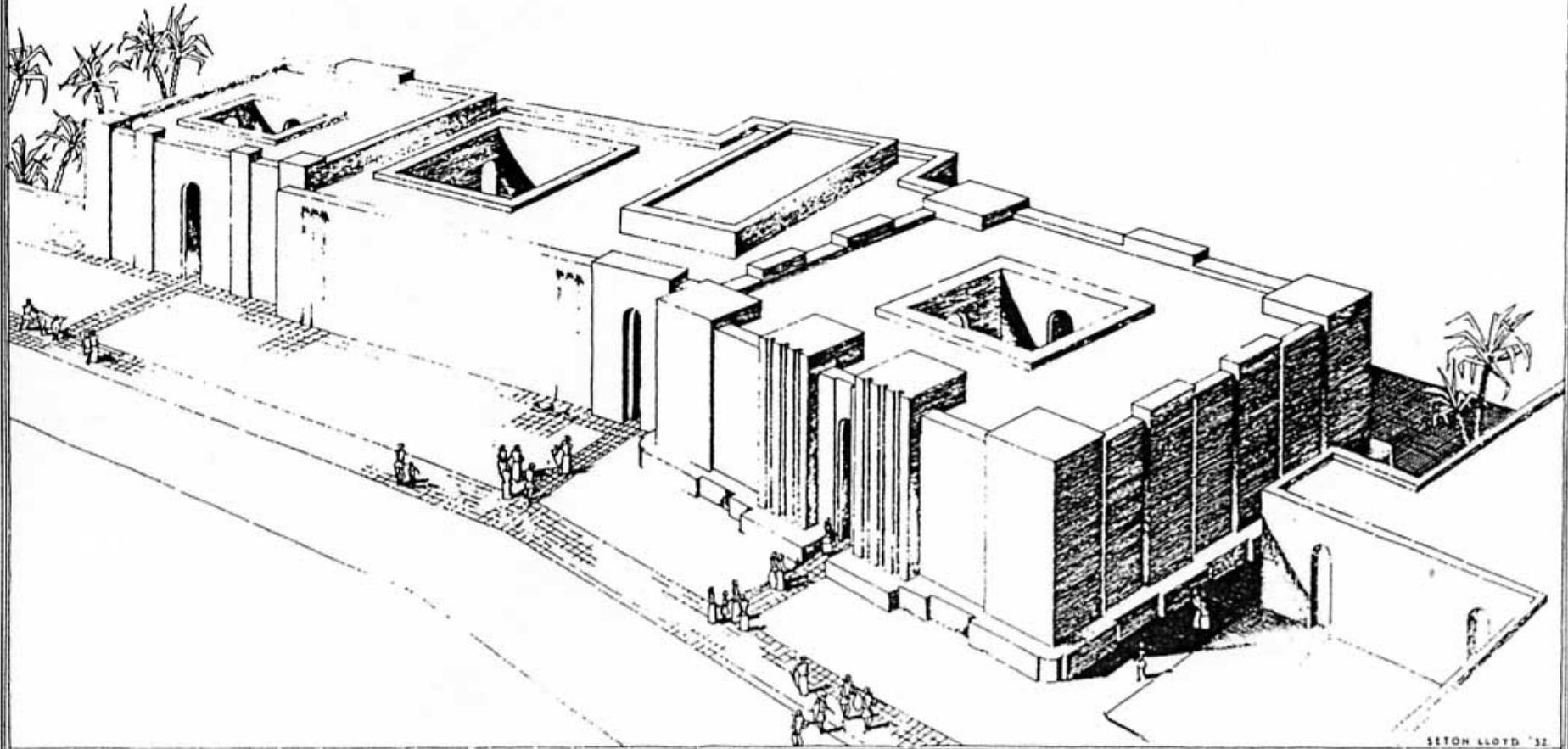
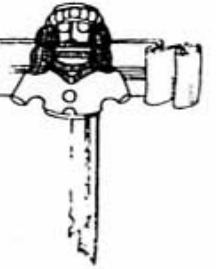
114. Tell Asmar, Gimilsin temple and palace of the rulers of Eshnunna by the end of the Third Dynasty of Ur





29 Plan and reconstruction of the palace of the governors and the temple of Shu-Sin at Eshnunna. The shrine dedicated to Shu-Sin by an Ur III governor (plan, right) provides one of the finest examples of the Babylonian broad cella temple plan.

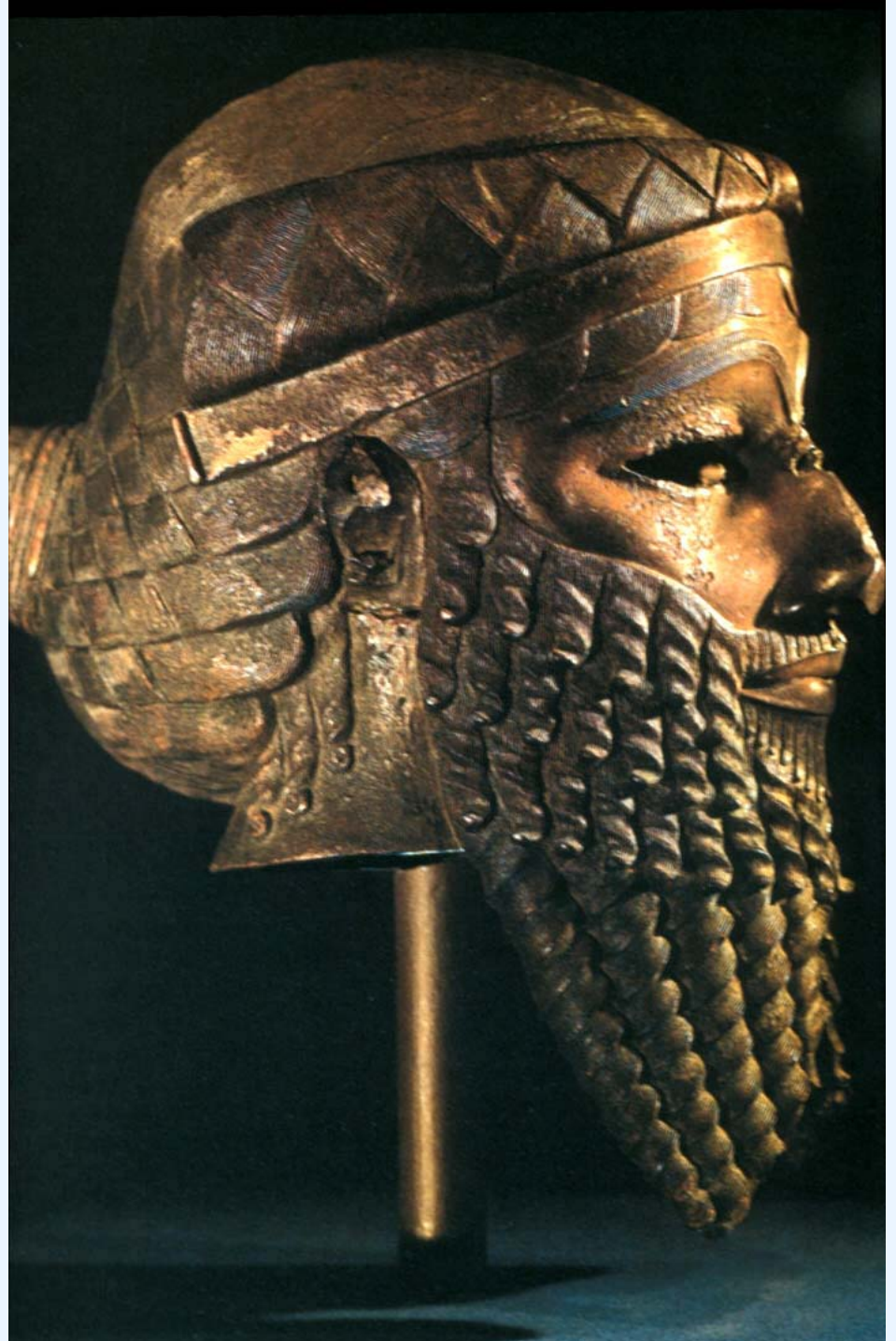
ESHNUNNA.



SETON LLOYD '32

M3-12b

Bronze
Head of an
Akkadian
King:
Sargon or
Naram-Sin





M3-14



Stele of Naramsin Naramsin, the grandson of Sargon, was one of the greatest of the Akkadian kings. The top-most figure on this stele, or commemorative tablet, he displays his power by defeating his enemies in battle. Naramsin's horned crown suggests that he considered himself divine. (Source: Louvre/Cliché des Musées Nationaux, Paris)



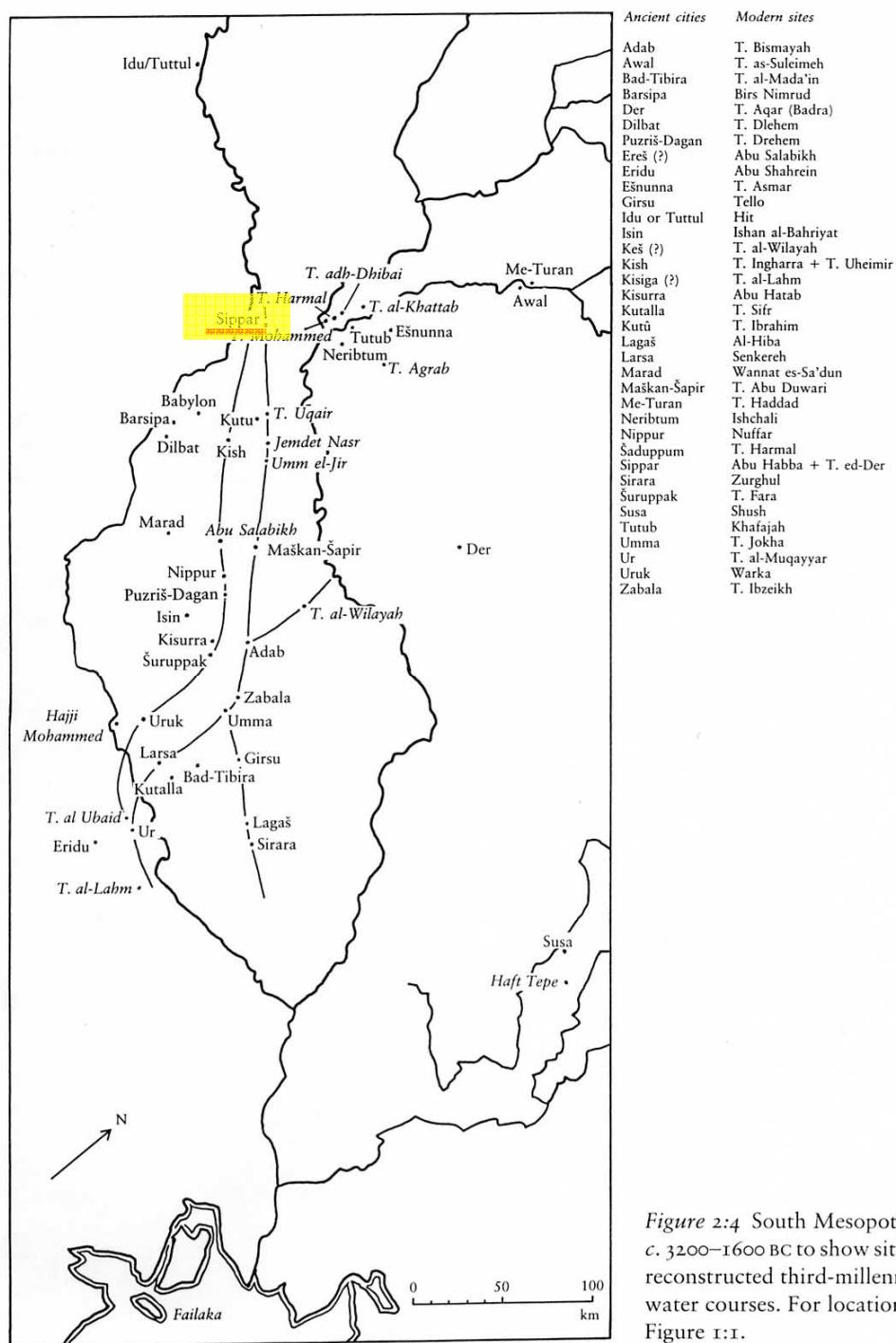


Figure 2:4 South Mesopotamia c. 3200–1600 BC to show sites and reconstructed third-millennium water courses. For location see Figure 1:1.



Stele of Naramsin Naramsin, the grandson of Sargon, was one of the greatest of the Akkadian kings. The top-most figure on this stele, or commemorative tablet, he displays his power by defeating his enemies in battle. Naramsin's horned crown suggests that he considered himself divine. (Source: Louvre/Cliché des Musées Nationaux, Paris)

Statue of multi-horned deity

(Ur, 1800-1750
BCE)





Stele of Naramsin Naramsin, the grandson of Sargon, was one of the greatest of the Akkadian kings. The top-most figure on this stele, or commemorative tablet, he displays his power by defeating his enemies in battle. Naramsin's horned crown suggests that he considered himself divine. (Source: Louvre/Cliché des Musées Nationaux, Paris)



The Stele of Naram-Sin





14 A number of victory stelae have survived as vivid evidence of Akkadian imperialism. This diorite fragment was recovered from Susa where it had been carried, probably in the 12th century, as booty from Babylonia. It shows an Akkadian soldier escorting naked prisoners. Ht 46 cm. Louvre Museum.

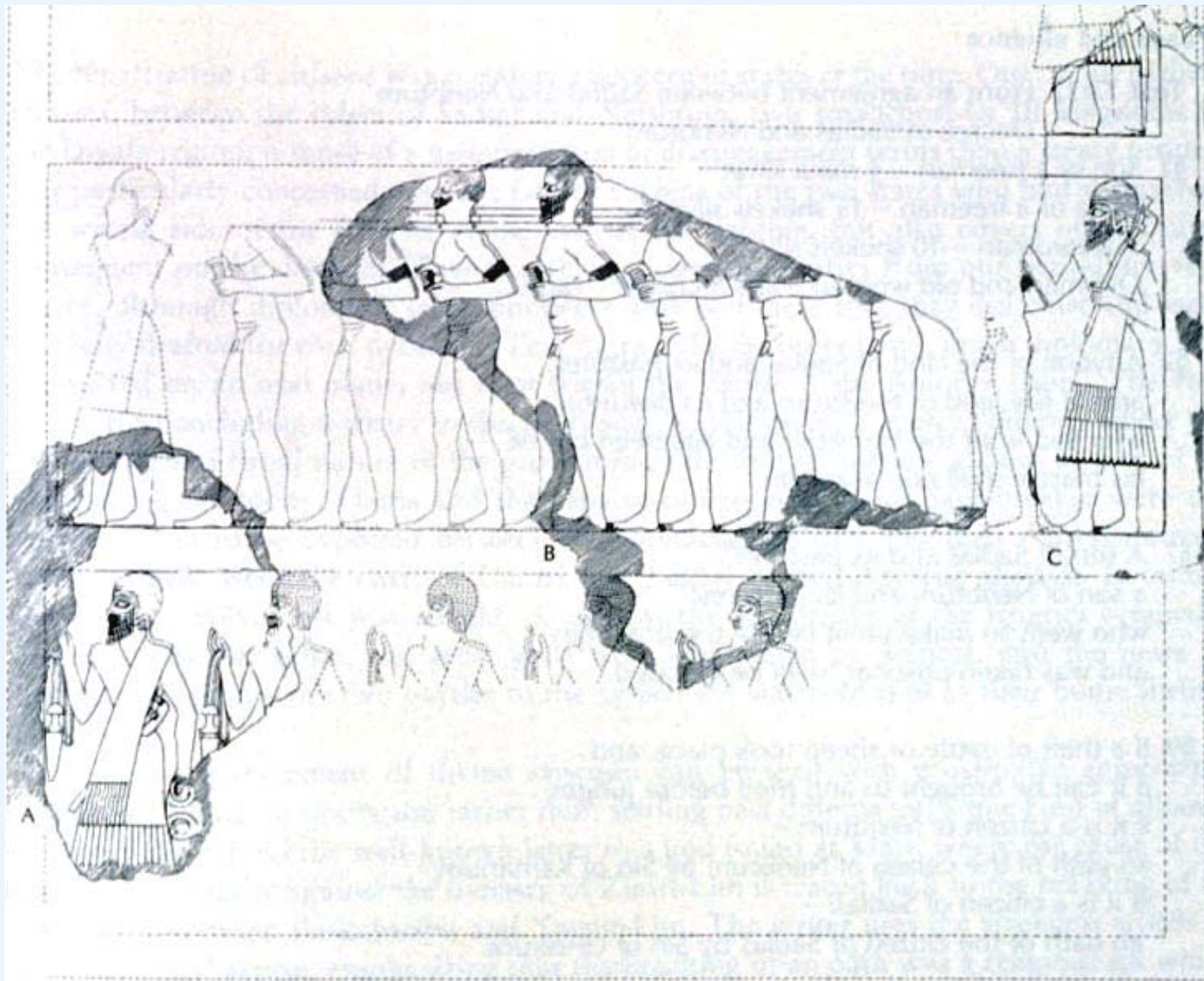


Figure 13:6 Fragments of an Akkadian victory stele: prisoners in a neck-stock and exotic booty (the vase, bottom left, is probably of Anatolian origin). (Reconstruction by J.F.X. McKeon, *Boston Museum Bulletin* 68 1970, 230. Drawing by Suzanne Chapman)



39 Above The Agade kings took many thousands of prisoners in their wars, often restraining them in neckstocks, as here.



70a Late Akkadian Cylinder Seal
Mesopotamia, late Akkadian;
ca. 2250–2154 B.C.
Chert; H. 1½ in. (2.8 cm.)
Bequest of W. Gedney Beatty,
1941 (41.160.192)

Akkadian Cylinder Seal belonging to Kalki (royal scribe)





Figure 8:3 Impression from the seal of a scribe of Šar-kali-šarri, whose name is given the divine determinative. Late Akkad Dynasty (c. 2250 BC). The water buffalo and the *lahmum* figures have their feet on a landscape of a river flowing between mountains. (Musée du Louvre. Photo courtesy D. Collon)

Cylinder Seal: Legend of Etana and the Eagle



Cuneiform Tablet: Legend of Etana



215



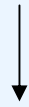
72 The myth Etana and the Eagle must have been of great antiquity, since early cylinder seals depict a hero borne by an eagle (here at right).

Akkadian Cylinder Seal: Five Gods

Ninurta

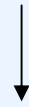


Ishtar

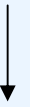


Shamash

Ea



Usumia



Bust of an Akkadian ruler

