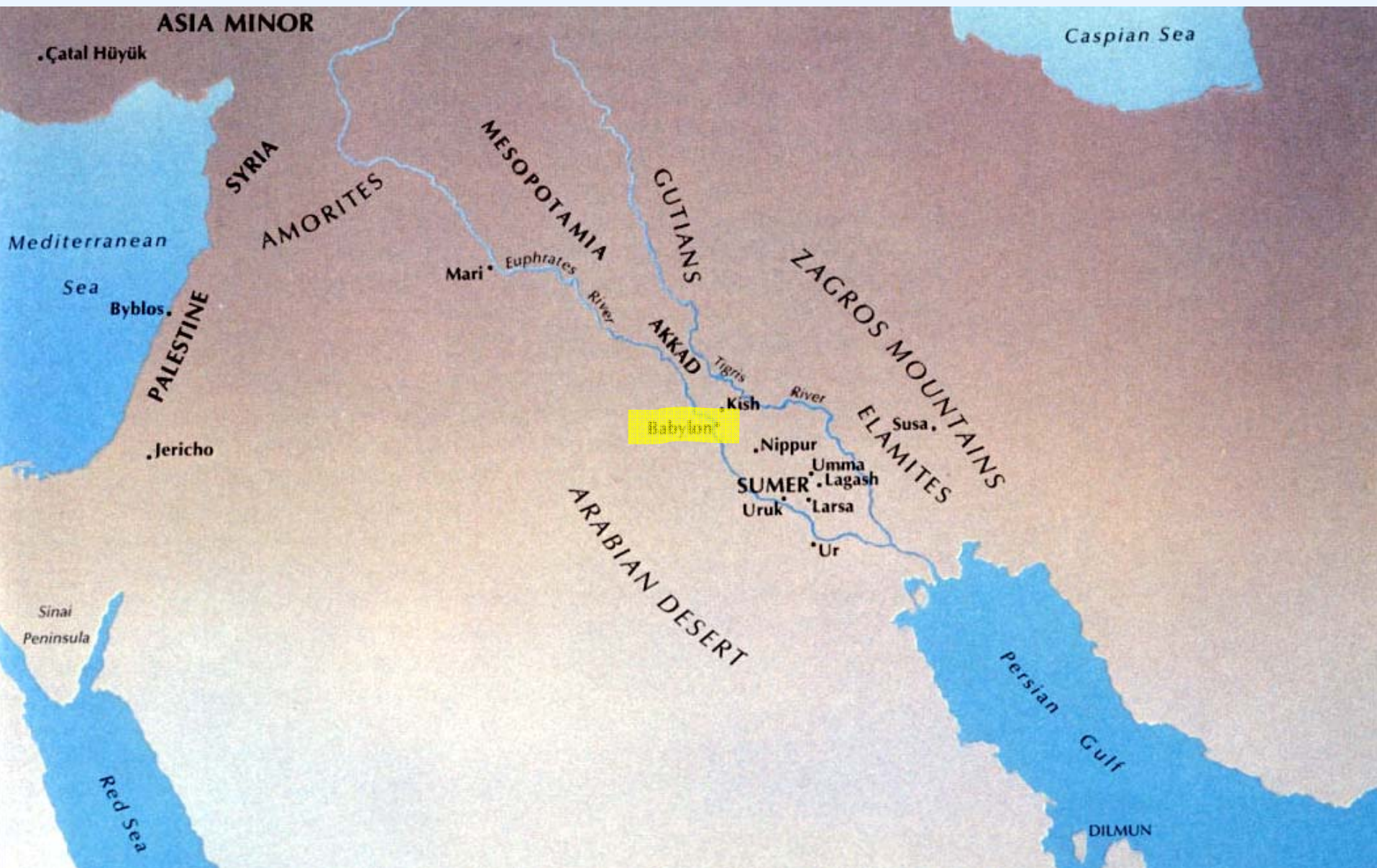
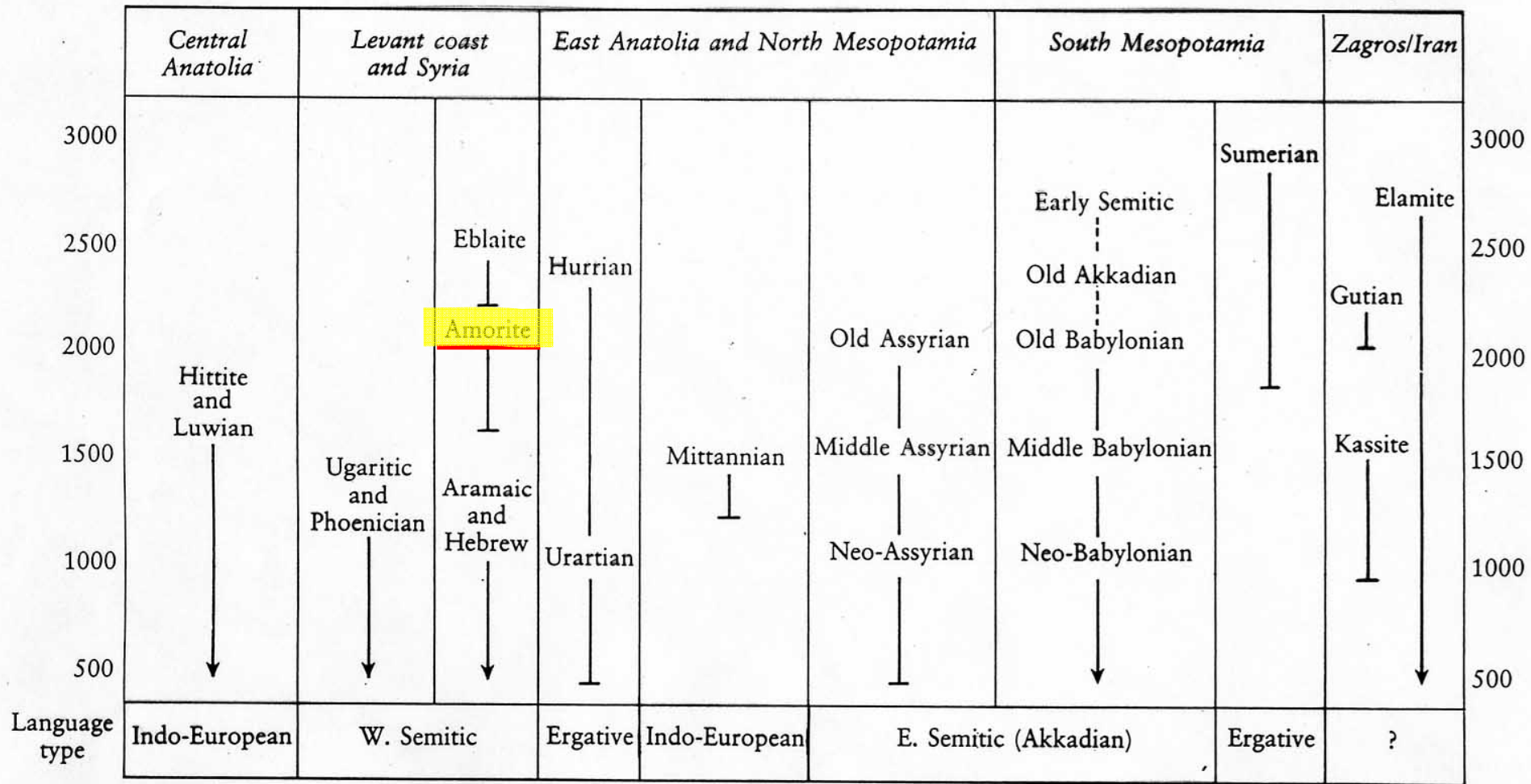


Years BC

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	} <u>Old Babylonian period</u>
1800–1600	1st Dynasty of Babylon (Kassite interregnum)	

Outline of archaeological and historical periods.



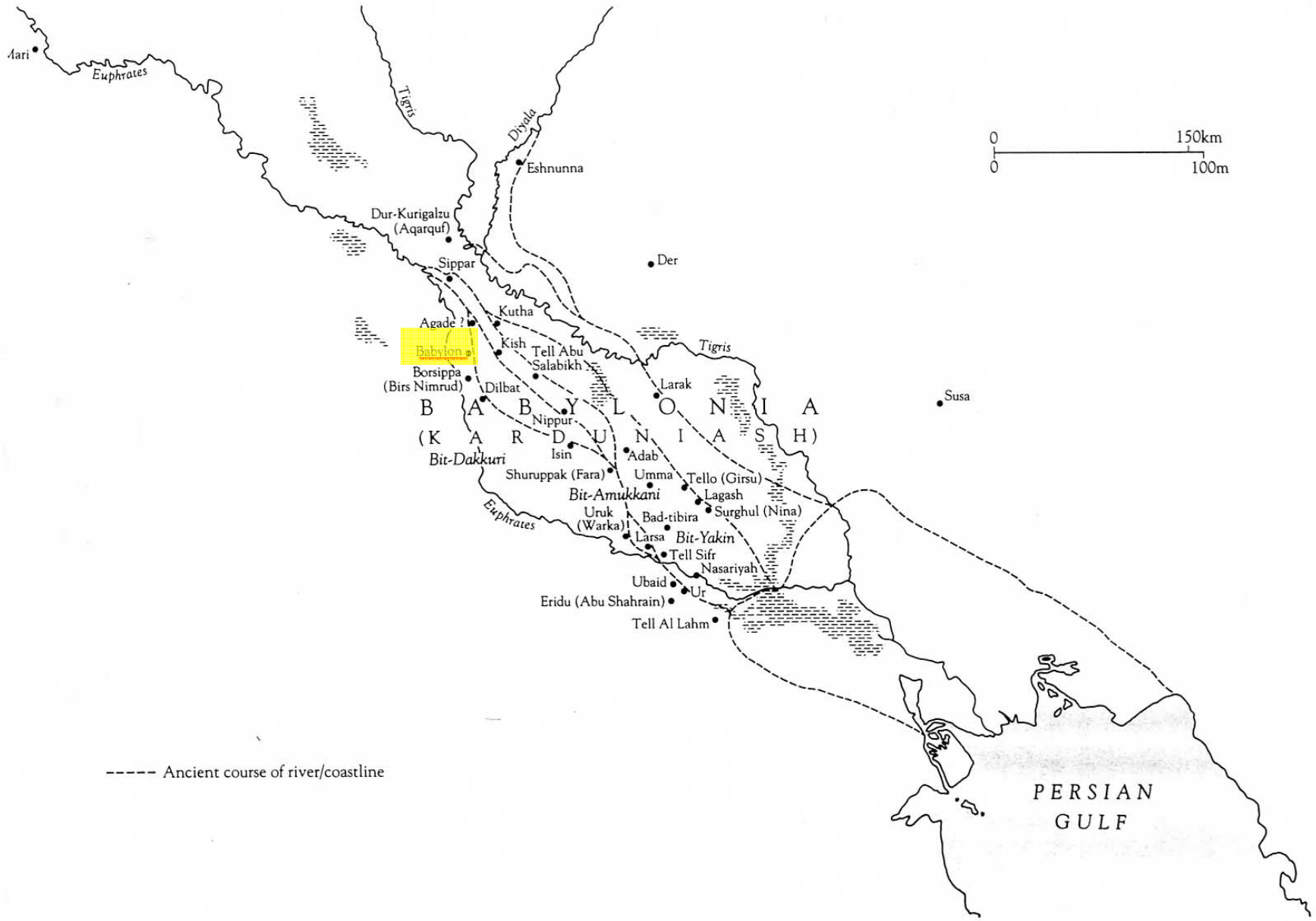


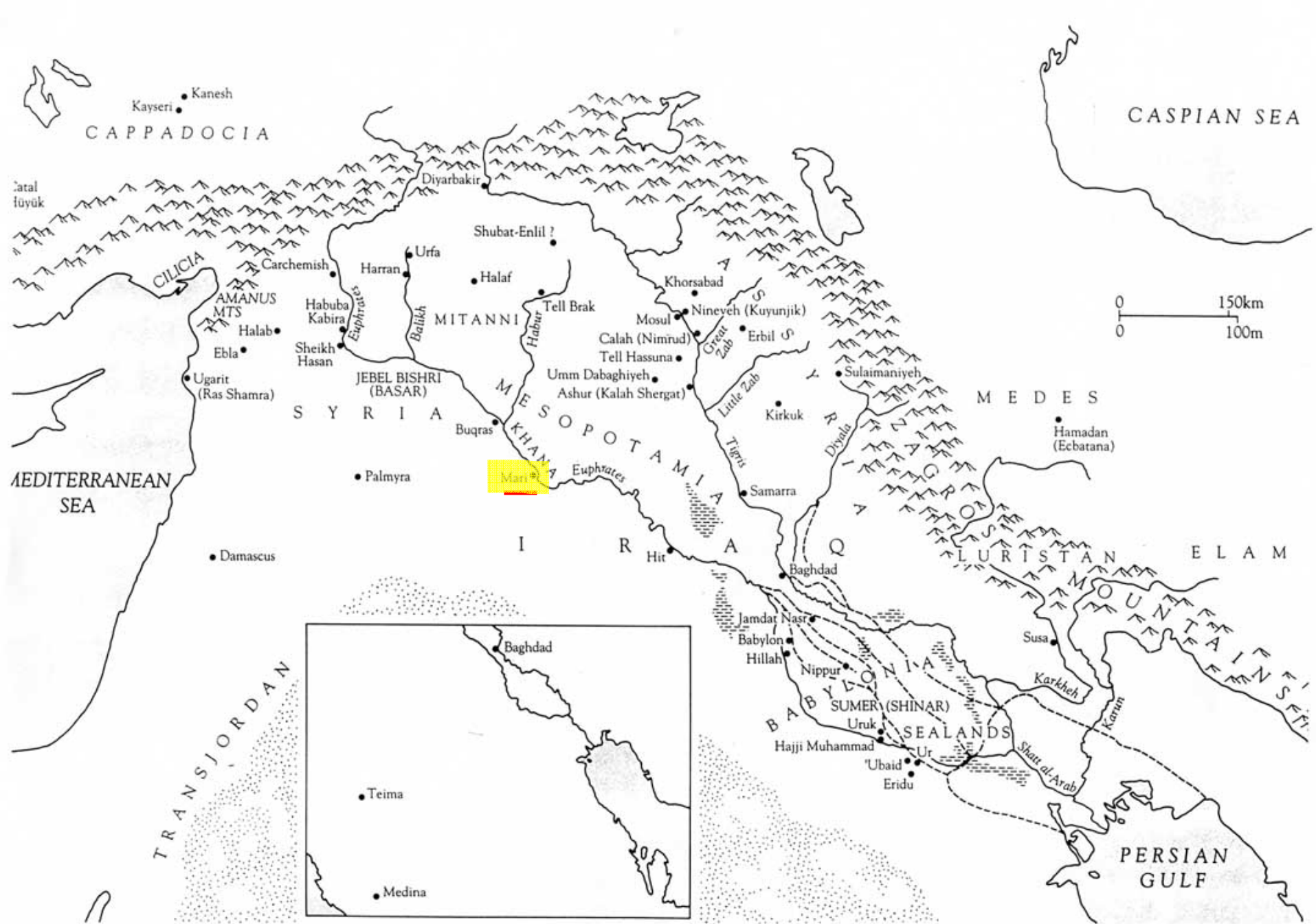
- ⊥ not known to have survived after this time
- ↓ survived after this time
- | descended from or related to

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



THE MOUND OF BABYLON





M1-01a



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

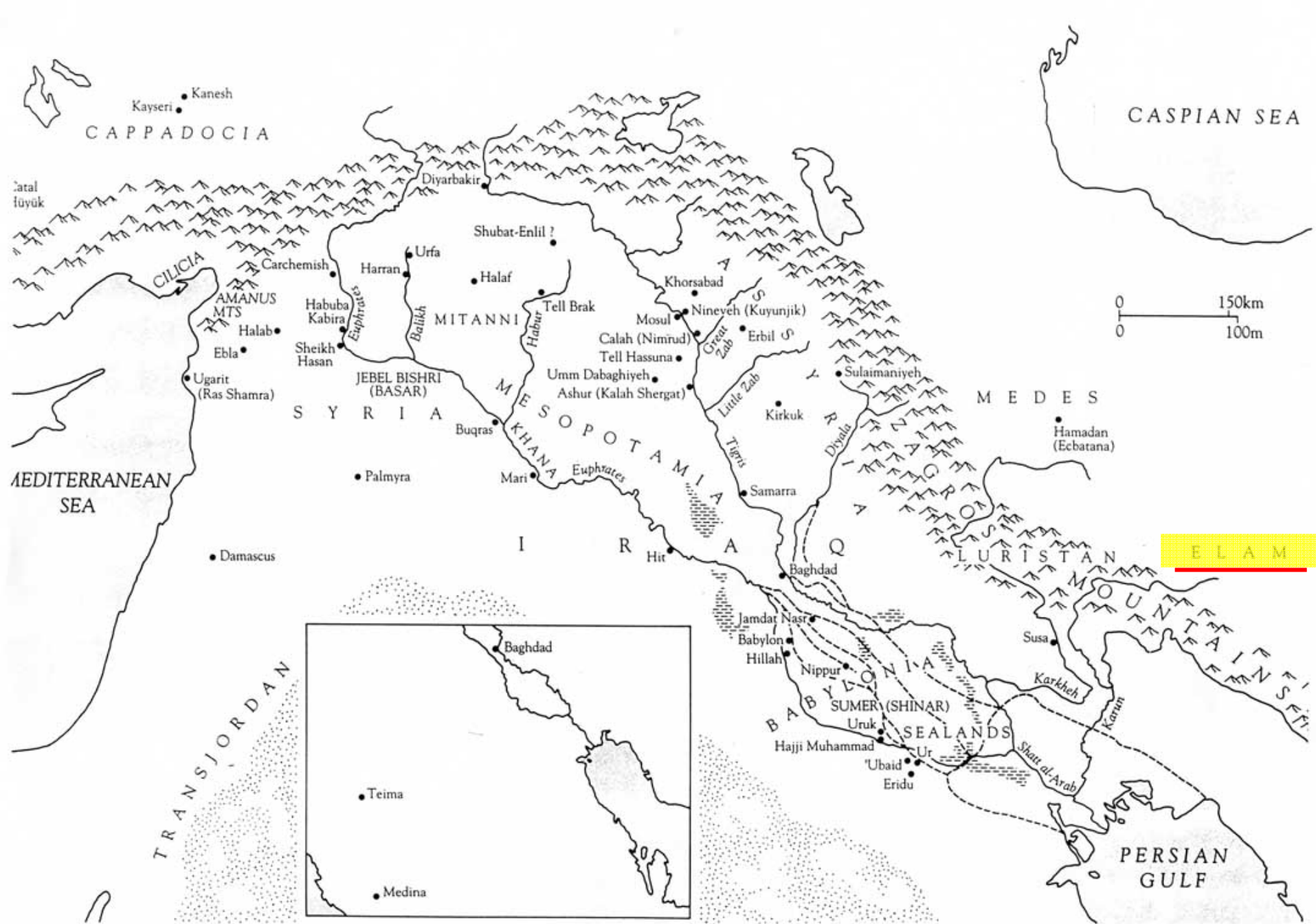
Ur III Dynasty	2113 Ur-Nammu
	2095 Šulgi
	2047 Amar-Suen
	2038 Šu-Sin
	2029 Ibbi-Sin

Conquest by Amorites/Elamites

<i>Isin</i>	<i>Larsa</i>	<i>Babylon</i>	<i>Mari</i>
	2025 Naplanum		
2017 <u>Išbi-Erra</u>		1894 Sumu-abum	
1934 Lipit-Ištar		1880 Sumu-la-el	
1861 Enlil-bani	1834 Warad-Sin	1844 Sabium	Samsi-Addu Yaggit-Lim
1816 Damiq-ilišu	1822 Rim-Sin I	1830 Apil-Sin	Išme-Dagan Yahdun-Lim
1794 <u>Conquest by Larsa</u>		1812 Sin-muballiṭ	Yasmah-Addu Zimri-Lim
	1763 <u>Conquest by Babylon</u>	1792 Hammurapi	<u>1759 Conquest by Babylon</u>
		1749 Samsu-iluna	
		1711 Abi-ešuh	
		1683 Ammi-ditana	
		1646 Ammi-šaduqa	
		1625 Samsu-ditana	
		<u>1595 Conquest by Mursilis</u>	

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*)



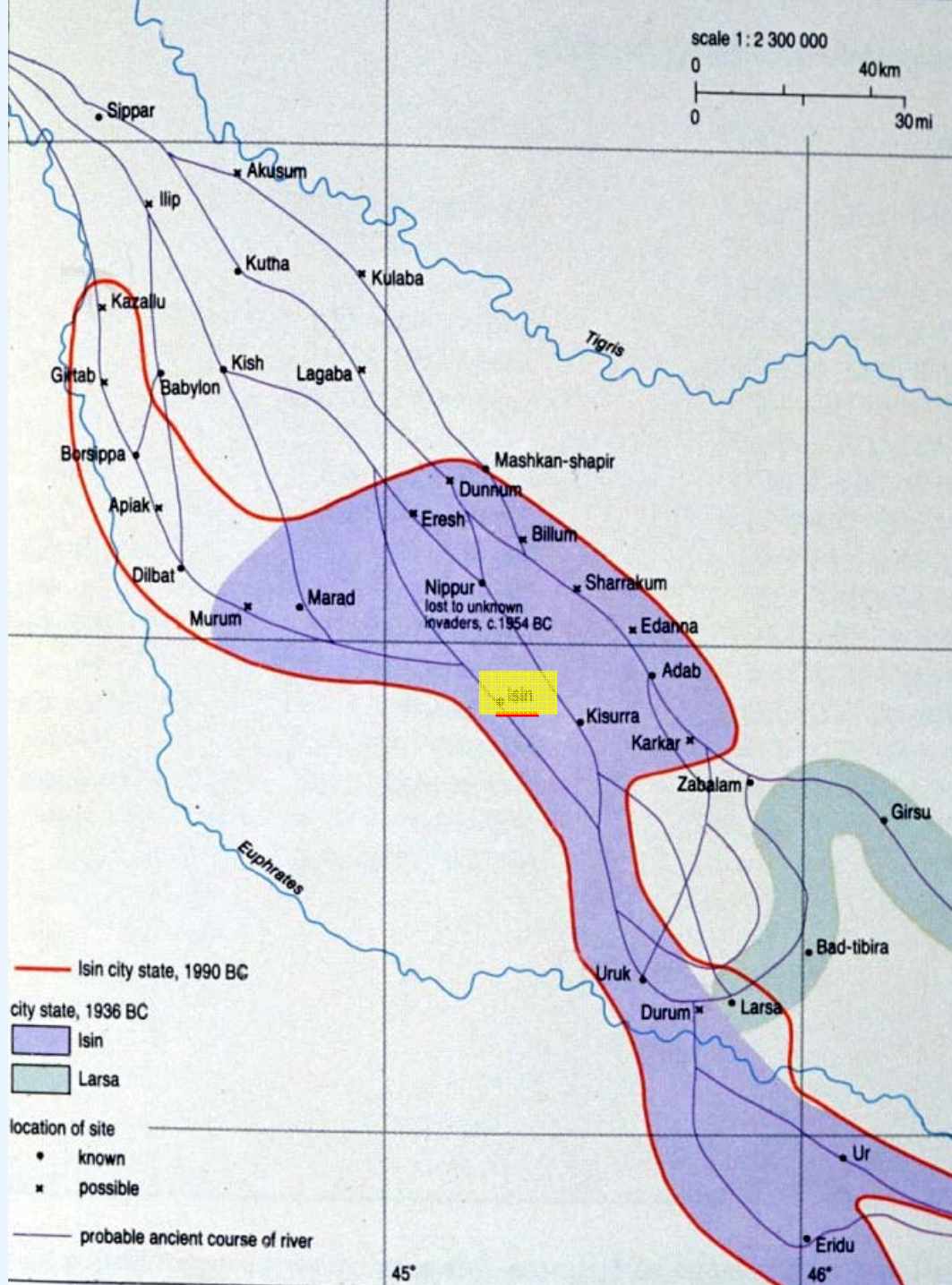
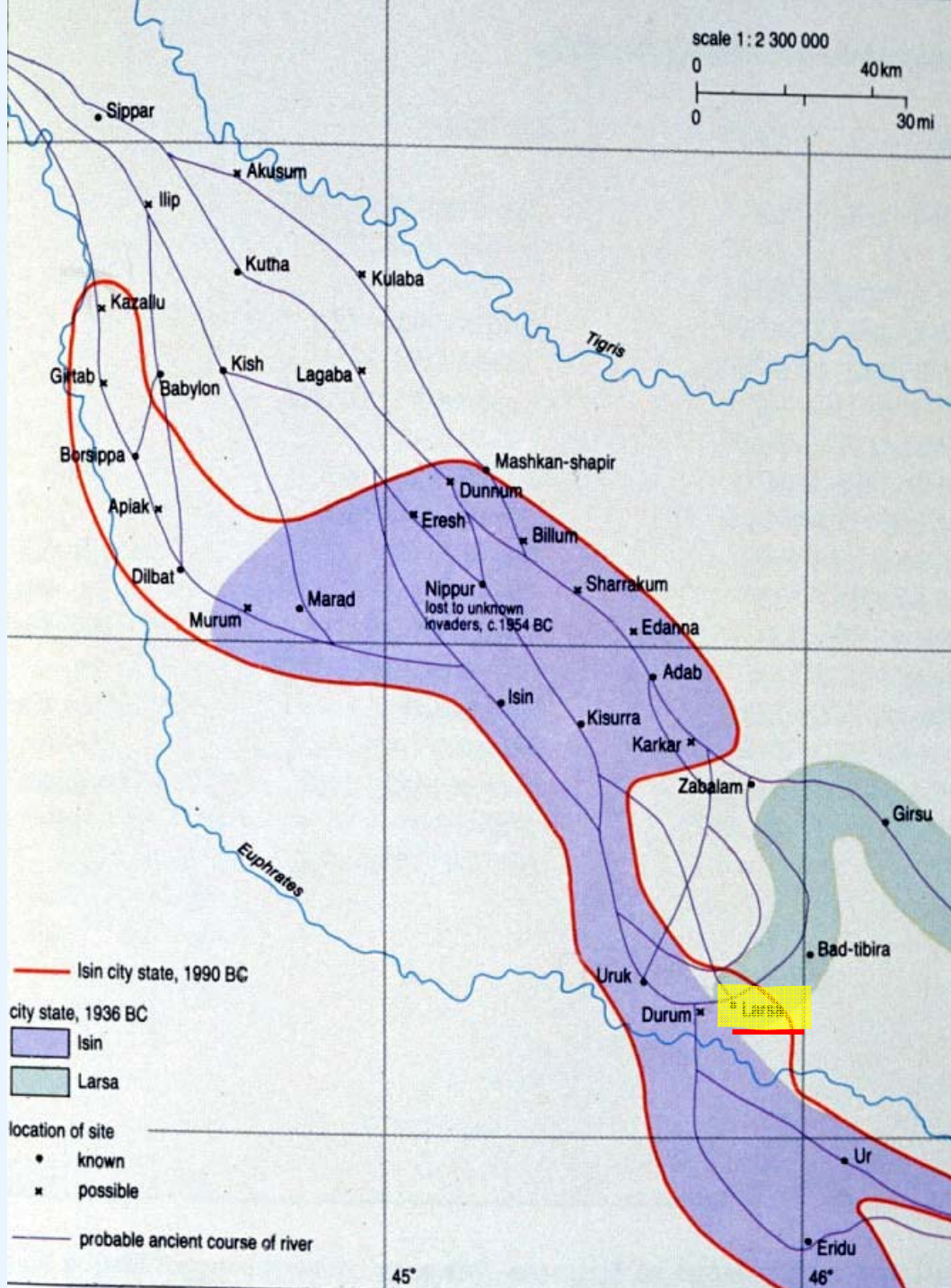




Figure 13:3 Stele of Daduša, King of Ešnunna at the time of Hammurapi. The inscription relates his military exploits, while the relief scenes in four registers show him facing a goddess who stands over the walls of a fortified city, smiting an enemy, and having captives led before him. The lowest register has the severed heads of his opponents (cf. Figure 13:5). (Photo: courtesy Iraq Museum, Baghdad)



Model of an Old Babylonian Chariot

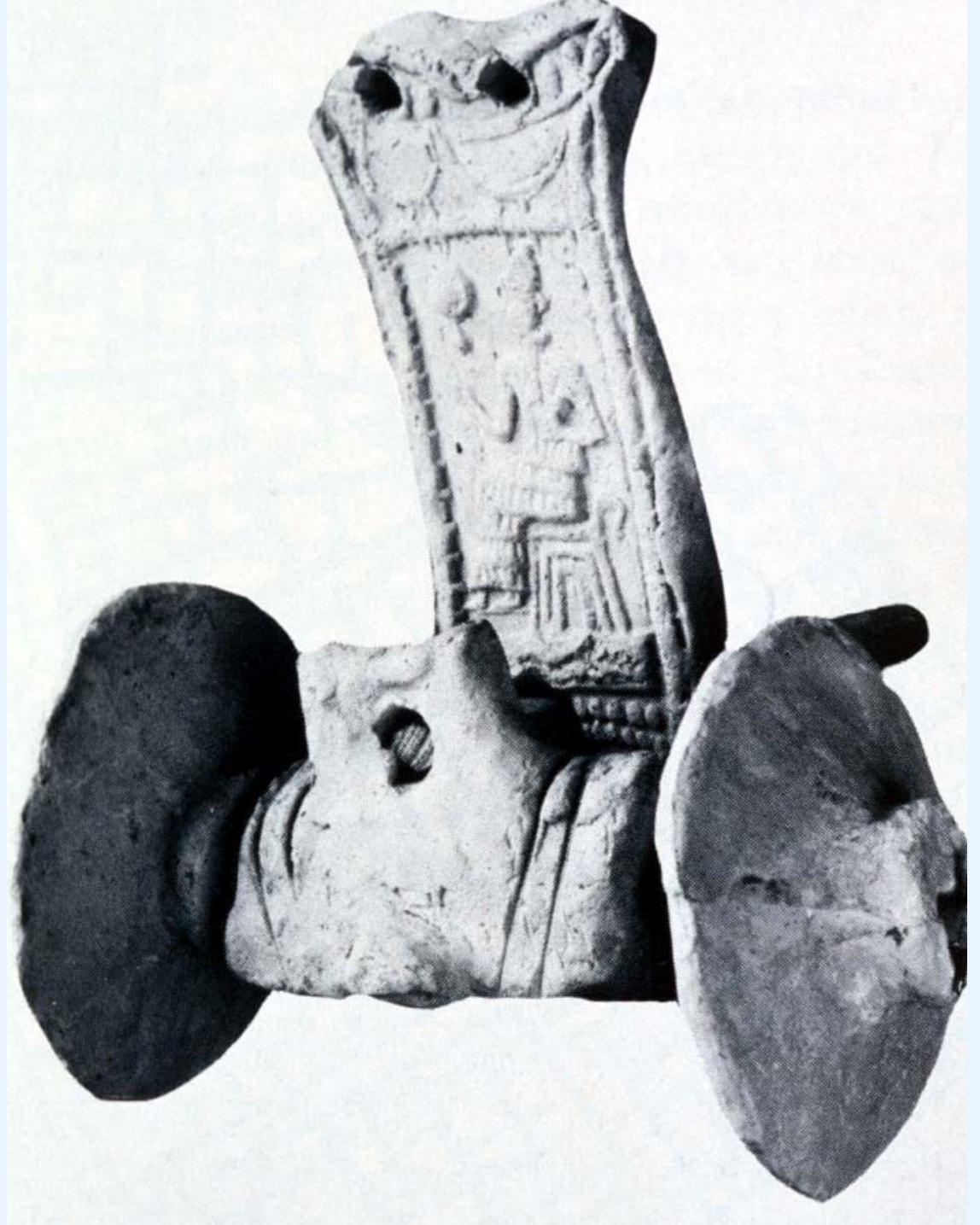
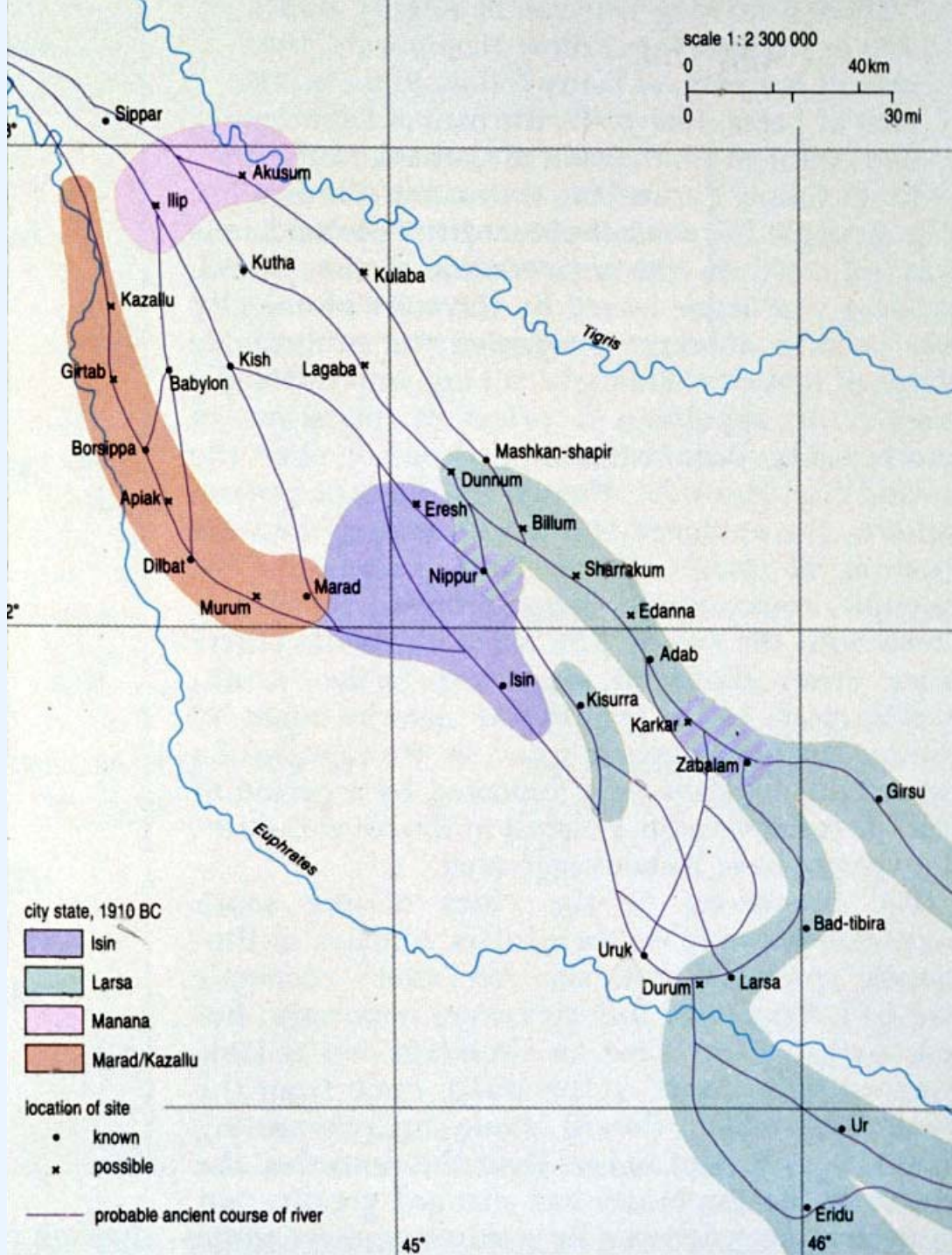
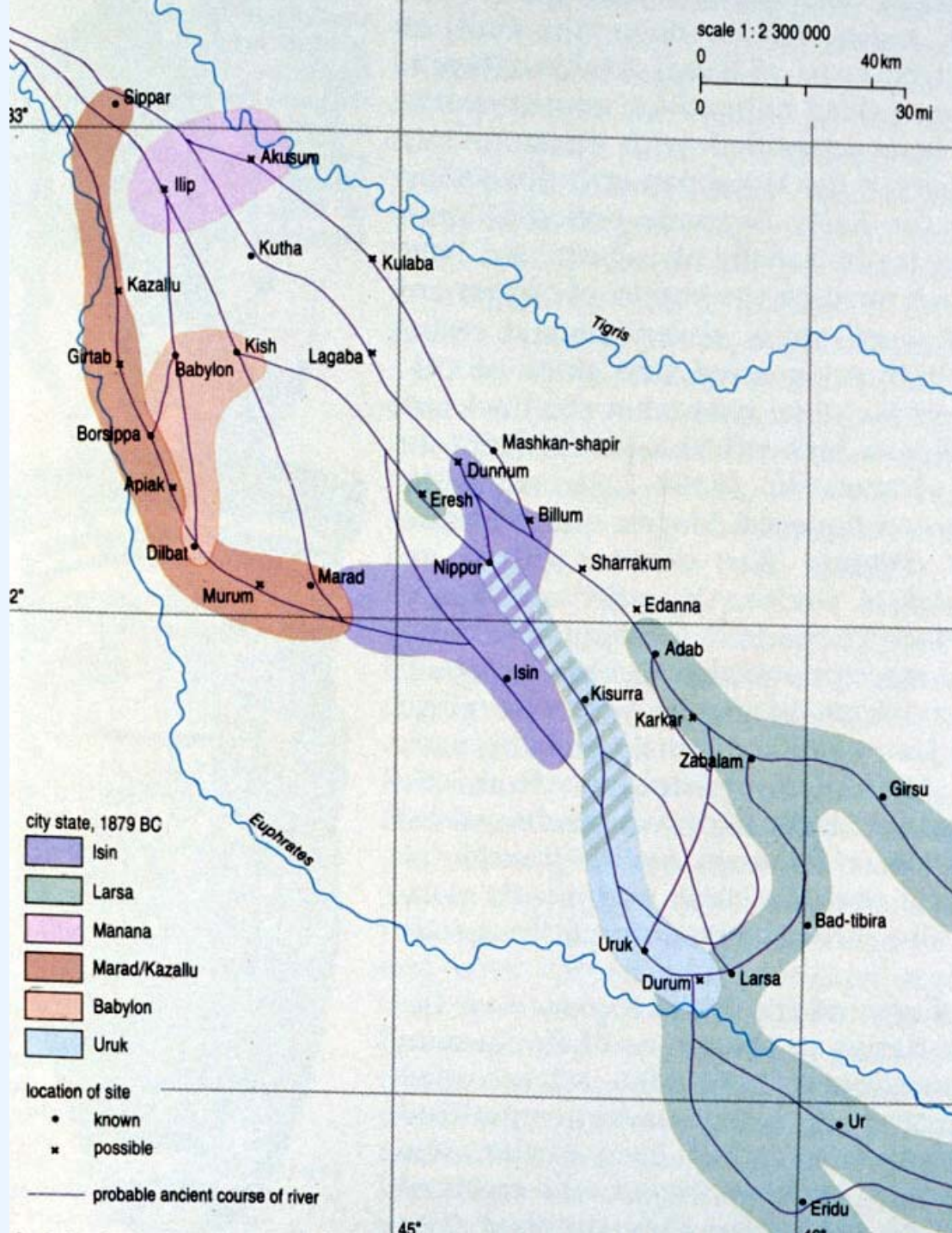




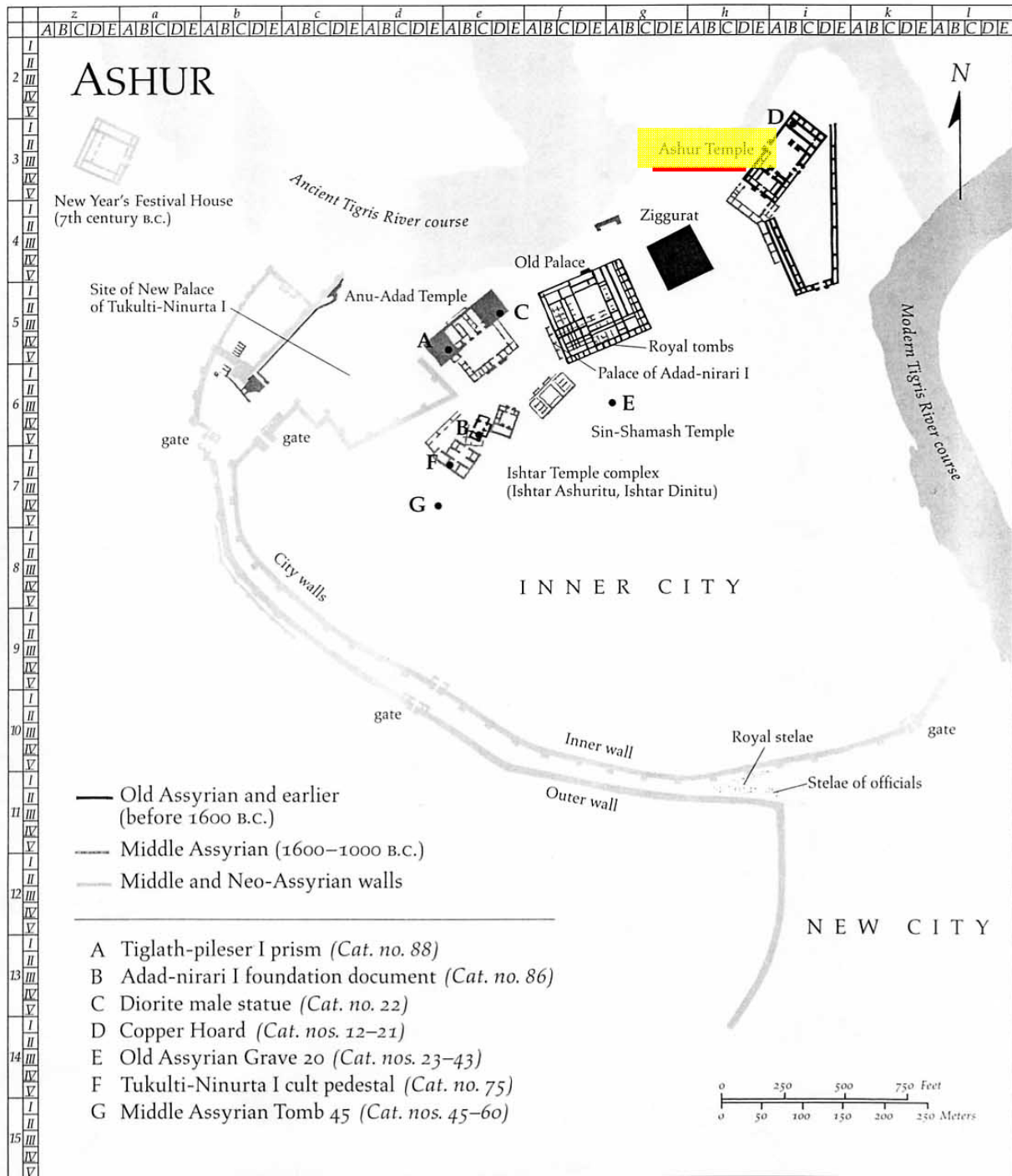
Figure 6:10 Isin-Larsa period pot from South Mesopotamia, incised decoration of two-proved boat with divine symbols. (AO 4800. See M.-C. de Graeve, *The Ships of the Ancient Near East*, 1981, Plate II.6. Photo: Musée du Louvre/AO)







The Ancient Near East



ISHTAR TEMPLE

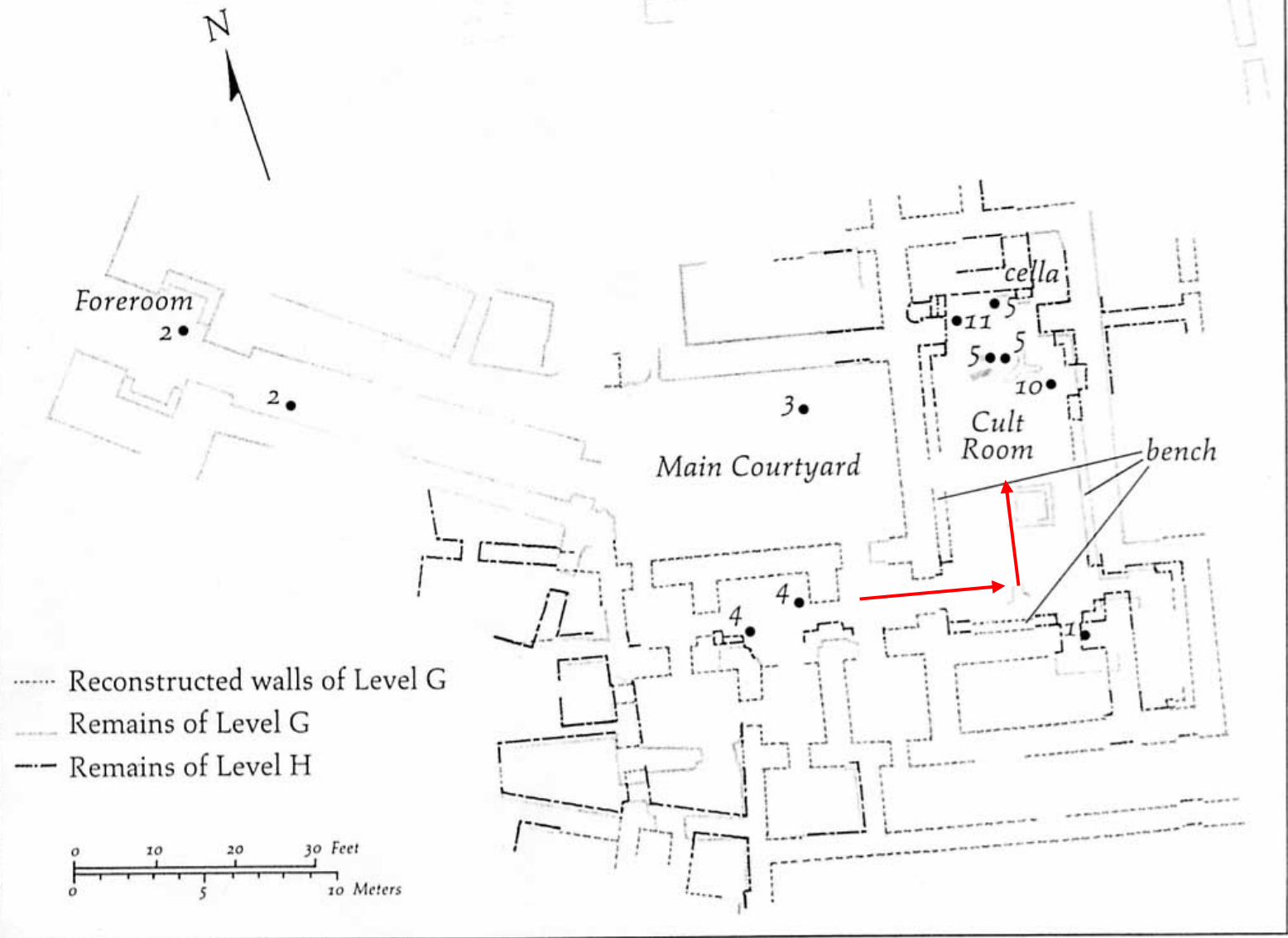
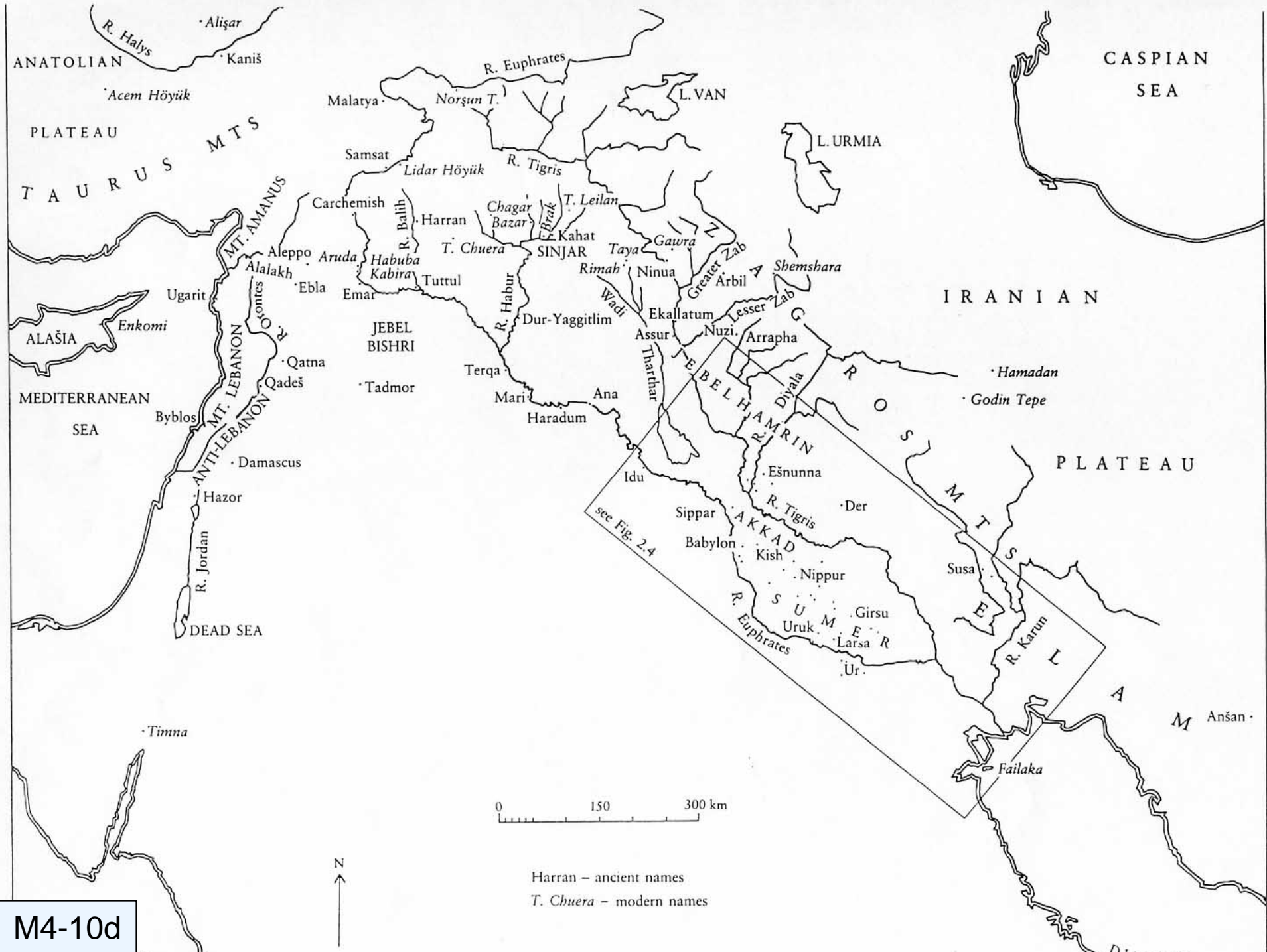
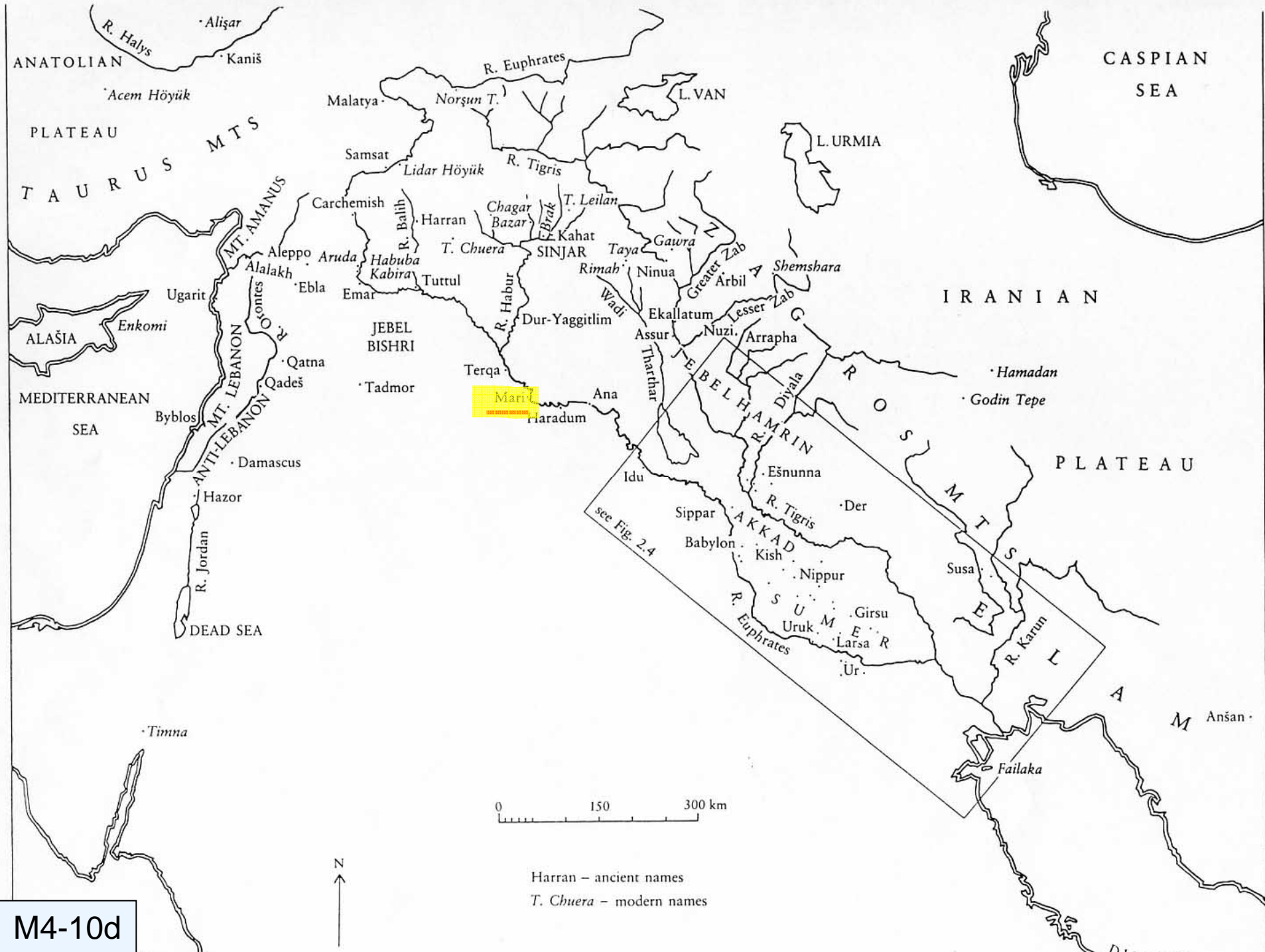


Fig. 5. Reconstruction of the plan of the Ishtar Temple Level G at Ashur, showing remains of Levels G and H. Findspots of cat. nos. 1-5, 10, and 11 are indicated on the plan. Drawn by Wilhelmina Reyinga-Amrhein, after Andrae 1922, pls. 2, 3, 6

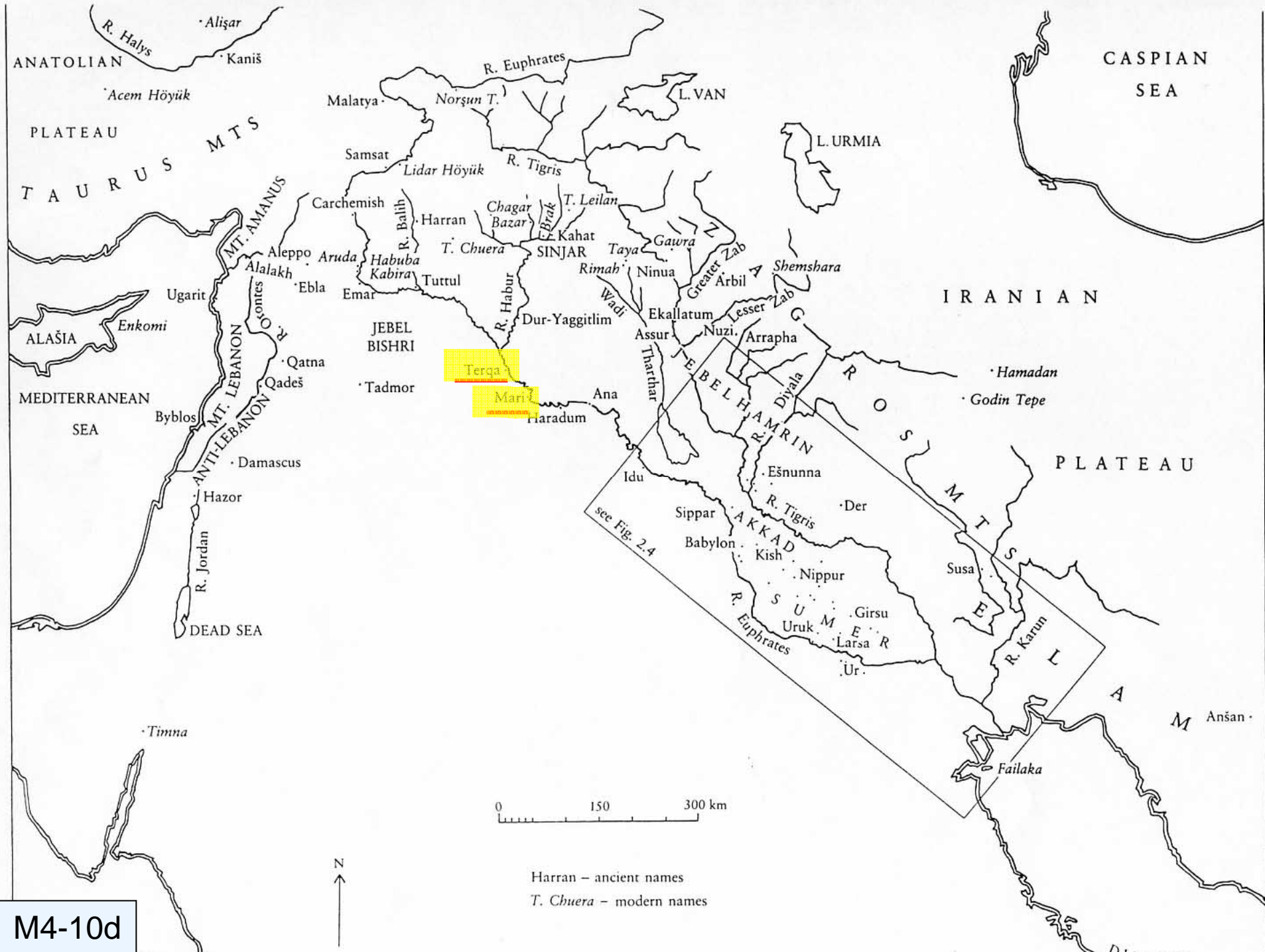


Harran – ancient names
 T. Chuera – modern names

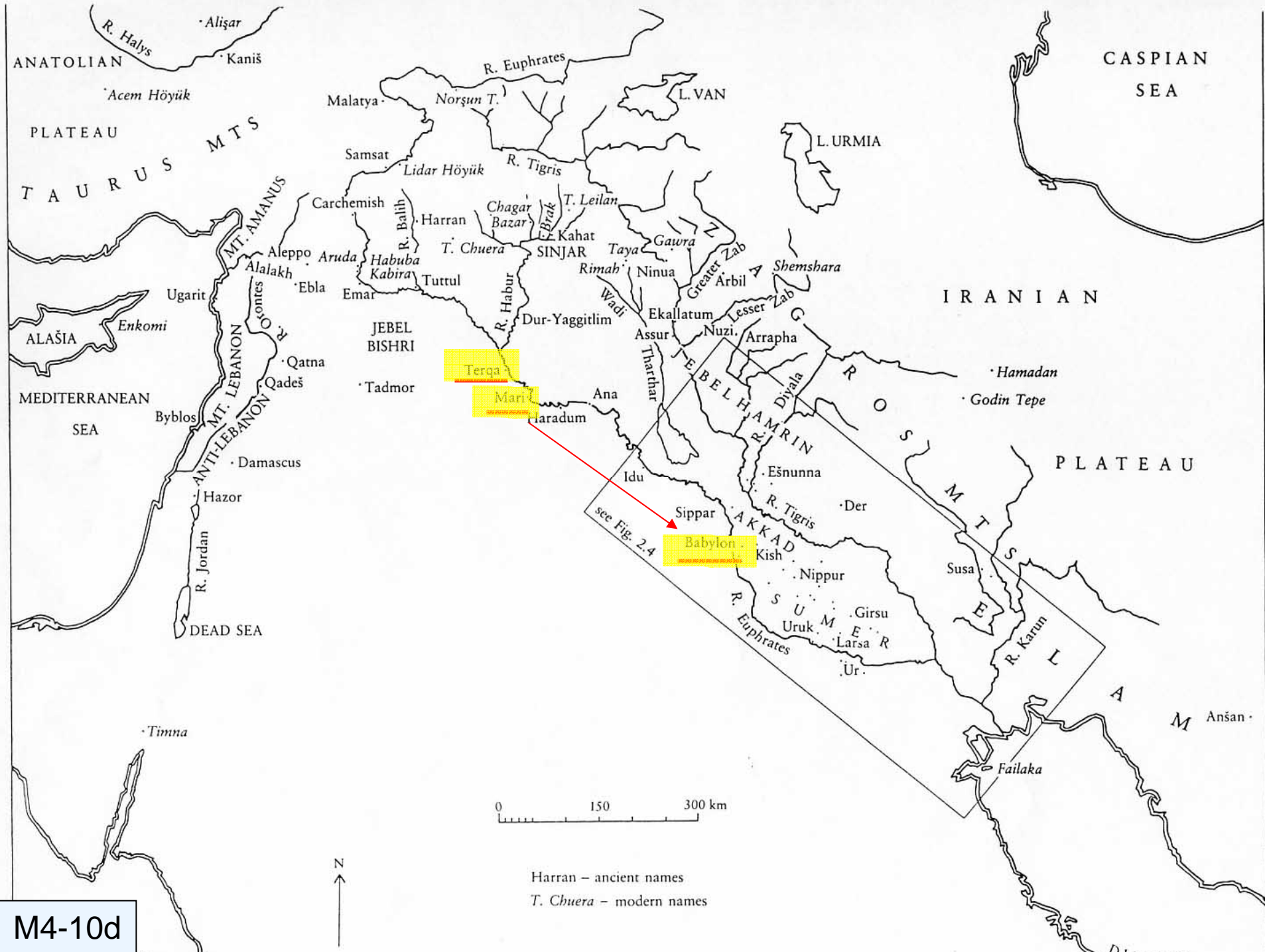


M4-10d

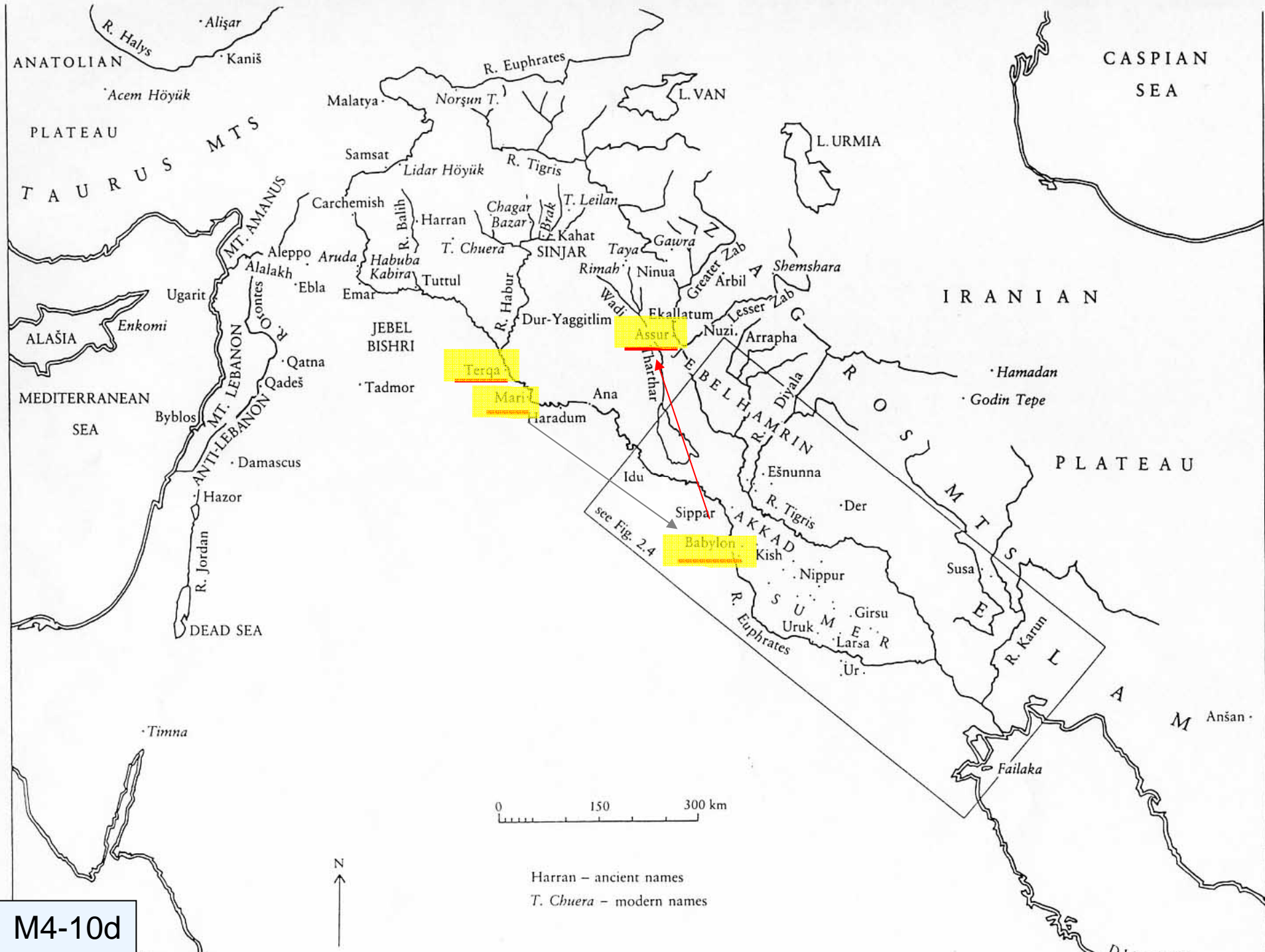
Harran – ancient names
 T. Chuera – modern names



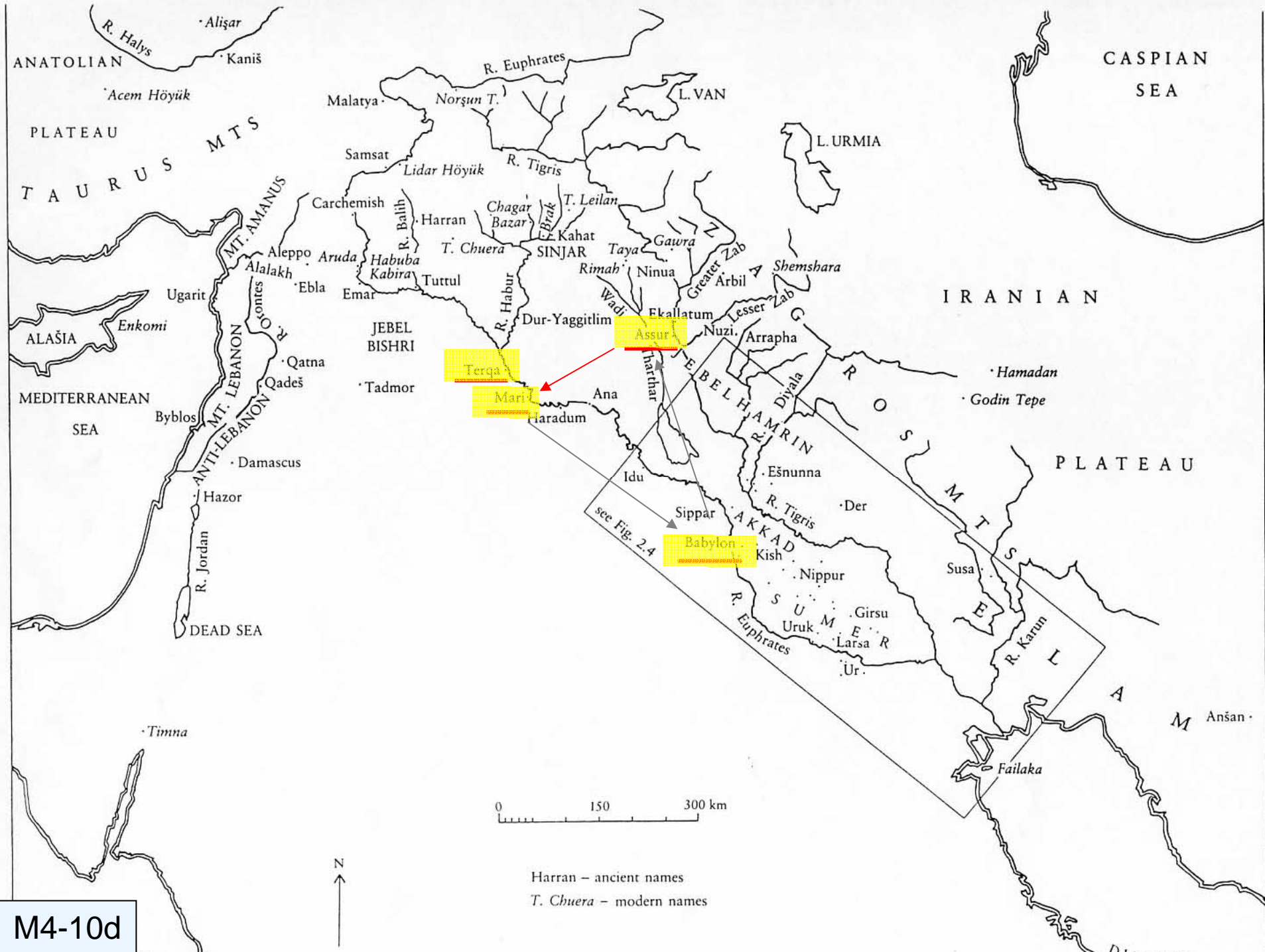
M4-10d



Harran – ancient names
 T. Chuera – modern names



M4-10d



M4-10d

Cuneiform Library





Kanesh (Kültepe)



M4-13



Walter
Andrae

self-portrait





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

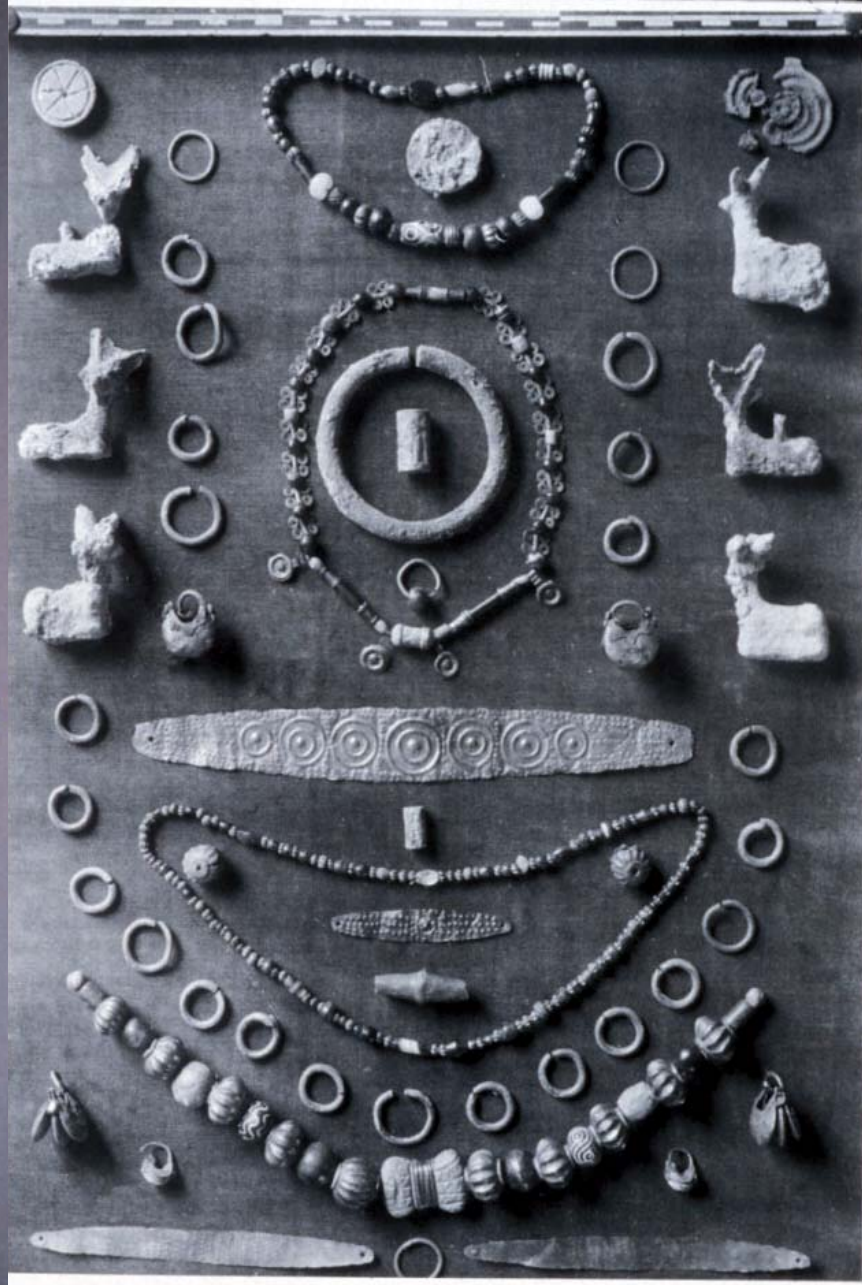


Fig. 12. Original arrangement of a selection of the finds discovered in Grave 20. Courtesy of the Vorderasiatisches Museum