

Chaos Garden of Eden, southern Sumer. undated events:
Cain = tiller of the field Cain migrates toward Iran,
Abel = shepherd (murdered) east of southern Sumer

3900 Seth born: 3850 Enoch born to Cain
Babylonian Tradition:

3800 2 kings: Cain builds a city named Enoch
3760: Foundation of Eridu: Akulim, "Stag,"
Solar/Lunar calendar king

3700 3745: Enoch born, inventor of stylus for writing
Enoch begets Enkidu
3655: Cainan born Adagar, king
Enkidu begets Methusael

3600 "Fortress of the Smiths" or Bad-tibira: 3 kings:
Emmenluanna Methusael begets Methusael

3500 3585: Methusael born En-men-galanna
Methusael begets Lamech
3520: Jared born Dumuzi the Shepherd

3400 Sippar: En-menduranki, king Lamech takes 2 wives
" " " " " " Zillah
" " " " " " Udad

3358: Enoch born Larak: En-sipazianna, king
Shuruppak: Ziusudra or Ubar-tutu Jabal, nomads
Jabal, musician's instruments
Tubalcain, workers in bronze and metallic iron;

3300 3293: Methuselah born; Enoch converted
⊗ About: 3275 a major flooding of the Euphrates in which Ziusudra escapes on a boat. (In Egypt, a major need to dam the Nile by means 3273 BC.)
previous use-age emphasis, copper with limited alloying

3200 ⊗ Flood layer at Shuruppak between "Proto-literate" and "Early Dynastic I" - about 3275 BC. After the flooding, kingship comes to Kish near Babylon.
3106: Lamech born

3100 ⊗ Kish Dynasty I begins
Early Dynastic I in the archaeological sequence, C¹⁴ dated, ①
3050: Adam dies, age 930 calibrated
Nangash-lishna
En-dara-anna
Baburn
Pu-annum

3000 2993: Enoch taken away, age 365
below:
[break of creek King-nasty I]

2938: Seth dies, age 912
2924: Noah born

2900

2840: Enos dies, age 905

2800

2745: Cainan dies, age 910

2700

2690: Mahalel dies, age 895

2600

contemporaries of Gilgamesh and Ur-Lugal of Erech
Dynasty II of Kish: Susuda

Kalibum, "Dog" [Uruk I ②] Enshikimgash
Galumum, "Lamb" sails by Sea
Zugaqip, "Scorpion" [Emmerkar] builds Uruk temple confines
Atab
ataba [Lugalbanda] shepherd
Arwium, son of Sabitum, "Gazelle" of "Nind"
Etana, [Lumuzi 100] 2877-2
Balih
Emmenunna, "Butterfly"
mulam-Kish

Bar-sal-nurra

Samug [Gilgamesh 126]

Lizkar [2777-2651]

Ilku

Ita-sadum

Emmerkarigi* [Ur-Lugal 30] 2651-2627

Aka (end of Dynasty I) ⊕ about: 2627 B.C., 4000

Susuda before end of reign of Ur-3 who reigned 2233-2

⑤

Dadasig

Magalgalla

Kalburn, defeats Aivan

Tuge

Mennunna

Inbi-Ishtar

Lugalmu

(No dates can be assigned to the individual reigns of the rulers of Kish since their long reigns do not show any joint reigns)

* First mention King list of war "the one who carried away as spoil the weapons of the land of Elam."
⊕ "Kish was smitten with weapons" Uruk.

2558: Jared dies, age 962

King Natanish
⑥ Dynasty of Namazi 6 or 7 yrs. 2511-2505/4, one king who defeats Kish II and is defeated by Uruk II. Namazi is northeast of Babylon in Elam.

2500

⑦ Adah 90 years 2511-2421, one king Lugal-Anne-mundu

2424-2422 Sons of Noah born

⑨ Mari

Ilshu 30 2460-2430

... 17 2430-2413

2400

... 30 : 2413-2383

... 20 : 2383-2363

... 30 : 2363-2333

... 9 : 2333-2324

later kings of Mari have only dates, names missing. Mari's Ilshu defeats Lugal-Anne-mundu of Adah. Mari precedes Kish III.

2329: Lamech dies, age 777

2325/24 : Methuselah dies; Flood of Noah's day age 969

2200

Note: Babylonian dynastic order of power marked ①, ②, ③.

Uruk
Dynasty I: (2)

Lugalbanda

Sumuzi 100
2877-2777

From here 366 years to end of Dynasty I, earlier kings back to Flood in lower Mesopotamia not dateable.

[Warfare with Kish leads to shift of power to Uruk and, later, defeat of Aka and replacement by a new dynasty at Kish.]

Gilgamesh 126
2777-2651

Gilgamesh wars with Aka; is known contemporary of first king of U₁, mesanepadda. This is proved by Summal Inscriptions

U₁ I (3) 177 years 2688-2511

(4) Dynasty of Awan: 356 yrs 2680-2324

U₁-Lugal 30, overthrows Kish 2627 BC.
2651-2621

Mesanepadda 80 (includes unnamed son Annepada 2688-2608)

U₁ wars with Uruk and becomes dominant.

Utul-Kalamma 15
2621-2606

Meskiagnunna 36: 2608-2572
alternate reading 30: 2602-2572 indicates 6 years with Annepada

Labashum 9: 2606-2597

En-nundara-Anna 8
2597-2589

Misgande 36: 2589-2553

Milam-Anna 6: 2553-2547

Lugal-Kitun 36: 2547-2511

Elulu 25: 2572-2547

Balulu 36: 2547-2511

end of Dynasty I of Uruk and of Dynasty I of U₁

(1) Uruk: Dynasty II 2511-2324

(7) U₁ II, 108 yrs

En-shakush-Anna 60
2511-2451

4 kings, [but names lost; city defeats Namezi and is defeated by Adab in Sumer.]

[Dominance of U₁ passes to Awan; names of the 3 kings in the list are broken away and lost, but at least 3 kings are known by name from archaeological discovery. Awan is on the western border of the Iranian landmass. Awan defeated by Kish II.]

Lugal-kingineshdudu 120
2451-2331

(7): King lists sometimes list Uruk II before U₁ II or the reverse, showing both began at same time, warred with each other.

Lugal-kisalsi 7: 2331-2324

Last king of Awan 36 yrs: 2360-2324
2325/2324

Pages 1-3 are crowded with information that may be highlighted here: There is in Mesopotamia a pre-Flood tradition. But those dynasties listed as pre-Flood are not a genuine part of the later king lists. They are a separate tradition and became attached to the head of the lists. The Flood referred to is one witnessed by many thousands who lived through it. It occurred about 3275 (to use a half decade B.C. mark). Egypt indicates it, too, was inundated by high Nile needing 'menes' attention. The kings after the Flood of Shuruppak, in the time of Ziusudra, are all post Flood and there is no later reference to Noah's Flood, though the reconstruction of history so indicates by the break at 2325/2324 B.C. China, under Yao (Japheth), notes the Flood of Noah. The first mention of war in king list is at time of Enmebaragesi and Gilgamesh - about 2700 B.C., within the earlier years of Noah. Between 2700 BC and 2450 B.C. there were wars leading to nine dynastic changes. And between 2450 and 2325 there were continual wars between Mari and Uruk^{II} and Kish II (with a king not named in the king list). The dating of Uruk I and II is straight forward, as also Mari. Uruk I and II are indicated by early parallels with Uruk and the clear indication that Uruk II and Uruk^{II} began at the same time. A glance at the chart (page 5) indicates that the rise of Namazi in the N.E. brought about the devastating end of both Uruk I and Uruk II, which were subordinate to Kish II. A logical consequence would be the rise of a new city, Adab, in Sumer. Adab is in Elam near Susa and logically continues to the Flood of Noah for 356 years. Note: the king list has really only 6 or 7 years for Namazi (Nantish, the King) in Sumer, but indicates the dynasty for a previous 320 years or so ruled in the northeast of Iraq - east of Kirkuk, near Iranian border.

an average of an every generation

700
2900

Kish I Uruk I

Circled ①, ②, ③ etc. are sequence of dynastic power - hegemony over Sumer - of either entire dynasty or certain of its leading figures.

2860
00

2877
Tammuz
or
Dumuzi

2777
Gilgamesh

① Enmebaragesi

2700
00

Aka last king of Kish

2627
Kish II

2651
Ur Lugal
2688 (177 yrs)
Ur I
2680 (356 yrs)
Awan
2608
Mesamipadda

600
00

Kalhum ⑤

2511
Uruk II (187 yrs)
Enshakush-Anna 60 yrs
2511
Ur II (105 yrs)
who's ?

2451
Lugal-kingineshdudu
wars with Mari & exercises hegemony over Sumer

500

Lugal-tarsi struggles with Uruk II & exercises hegemony over Sumer

2403
Mari & exercises hegemony over Sumer

2331
2325/4

25/2324

- in Sumer or Elam

no names in king list preserved - see archaeology for names ④

This chart gives only leading kings of the dynasty listed - there were also rulers in Lagash + Umma; the kings listed are those generally involved in the wars that transferred power from one city to another each generation. From Lagash we find one ruler Eannatum who had hegemony over Sumer. It is probably his name that is associated with the ③ in the story of Ur-Ishtar

Hammazi
Nantish
2511
2495/4 ⑥

Adab
2511

⑧ Lugal-Anna-mundush 90 yrs
2460
1364 yrs
⑨ Iushu 30
2460-2430
2421

Although both Uruk II and Kish provided kings who ruled all Sumer after Iushu of Mari, the king list does not go back to the other dynasties.

2325/4

2325/4

Kings of Nineveh after Nimrod

Uruk III

2254-2252 = building of Babel
2252-2227 = Nimrod

1. Lugal-zagesi... 25

"None of these kings wrought famous deeds," said Herodotus; archaeology take note only of contemporaries at City of Assur.

Kings of Babylon and Akkad

- 1. Saturnos.....56 2227-2171 = Sargon
- 2. Belos†.....62 2171-2109 = Narain-Sin, a grand-son of Sargon who was adopted as his son and shared reign with his uncles. He was followed in Babylon by his son Shar-kali-šari with 24 years - 2109-2085 as in some documents

Kings of Assyria at Nineveh

- 1. Ninos 52 2109-2057
- 2. Samiram 42 2057-2015*
- 3. Zames, Ninyas 38 2015-1977
- 4. Arios 30 1977-1947
- 5. Aralios, Amyros 40 1947-1907
- 6. Xerxes, Balios 30 1907-1877
- 7. Amramithres 38 1877-1839
- 8. Belochos 35 1839-1804
- 9. Baleas 52 1804-1752
- 10. Aladas 32 1752-1720
- 11. Mamythos 30 1720-1690
- 12. Machchaleos 38 1690-1652
- 13. Spheros 22 1652-1630
- 14. Mamylos 30 1630-1600
- 15. Sparethos 40 1600-1560
- 16. Askatades 40 1560-1520
- 17. Amyntas 45 1520-1475
- 18. Atossa 21 1475-1454
- 19. Belochos 45 1454-1409
- 20. Balatores 30 1409-1379
- 21. Lamprides 32 1379-1347
- 22. Sosmares 20 1347-1327
- 23. Lampares 30 1327-1297
- 24. Pannyas 42 1297-1255
- 25. Sosarmos 19 1255-1236
- 26. Mithreos 27 1236-1209
- 27. Teutamios 32 1209-1177
- 28. Teuteos 40 1177-1137
- 29. Thineus 30 1137-1107
- 30. Derusos 40 1107-1067
- 31. Eupalmes 38 1067-1029
- 32. Laosthenes 45 1029-984
- 33. Peritiades 30 984-954
- 34. Ophrateos 20 954-934
- 35. Ophatanes 50 934-884
- 36. Akrazanes 42 884-844
- 37. Sardanapalles 20 844-824
- 38. Ninos 19 824-805

(at the death of Belos) while another son is in Akkad, see right column.

* King during Greek war with Troy: 1193-1183.

* In 2015 Samiram or Semiramis, having fled from her son Ninyas joined in a battle with Kartos of Armenia and was slain in 2015. The allies of the Armenians were the Guti who were defeated that same year after their king had reigned only 40 days in 2015.

Kings of Media follow, beginning with Arbakes in 805 B.C. See the Assyrian limmu lists for year 805 and the assault on Media. Later Kings of Assyria were centered at Nineveh but earlier kings were ruling from the city Assur, south on the Tigris. Archaeology has recovered their records, but the Greeks (from the Medes) preserved these kings of Nineveh.