

# The Dynasty of Akkad and the Guti (1)

The Dynasty of Akkad ended 7 daru (1 daru = 50 years) before the reign of Samsi-Adad I of Assyria (1696-1664/3). Therefore the famous dynasty of Akkad and its king Sargon the Great ruled during the following period:

The Weld-Blundell Prism:

Other King Lists:

Sargon 56 years	2227-2171	55 years	2224-2169
Sinush 9 "	2171-2162	15 "	2169-2154
Manishtushu 15 "	2162-2147	7 "	2154-2147
Naram-Sin [37]	2147-2110	56 "	2147-2091
Shar-kali-sharri 25 "	2110-2085	25 "	2110-2085
{Izigi, Narum, } 3 "	2085-2082	3 "	2085-2082
{Inni, Elulu }			
Dudu 21 "	2082-2061	21 "	2082-2061
Shu-Durul 15 "	2061-2046	15 "	2061-2046
Total: 181 years	2227-2046		

There were 7 daru = 350 years between the end of the Dynasty of Akkad and the beginning of the reign of Samsi-Adad I - 2046-1696 B.C. There is clearly a joint reign of 19 years between Naram-Sin and his son - 2110-2091. The Guti king Sarlagat was contemporary with Shar-kali-sharri and the last years of Naram-Sin. The Guti brought distress and military disaster on the empire of Akkad during the reign of Sarlagat (2098-2092).

Alternate readings for the Gutium below

GUTIUM 124 years

[Erridupizir]	[33]	2139-2106
[mta']	3	2106-2103
Inkishush	6	2103-2097
Sarlagab	6	2097-2091
Shulme'	6	2091-2085
Elulumesh	6	2085-2079
Inimabakesh	5	2079-2074
Igeshaush	6	2074-2068
Tarlagab	15	2068-2053
Ibabe	3	2053-2050
Tarla[ngab]	3	2050-2047
Kurum	1	2047-2046
Habil-kin	3	2046-2043
Laerabum	2	2043-2041
Irarum	2	2041-2039
Ibratum	1	2039-2038
Habium	2	2038-2036
Puzur-Sin	7	2036-2029
Tarlaganda	7	2029-2022
Si'u(m)	7	2022-2015
Tirigan	40 days	2015

[30] 2139-2109 } document "L"  
 5 2109-2104 }  
 7 2104-2097 }

→ a contemporary of Akkad's Shar-kali-sharri

The date 2085 marks the beginning of the three years of chaos in Akkad in which Elulumesh is referred to as Elulu. This was a temporary Guti success that did not last. The final power of the Guti over Sumer occurred just prior to the rise of Uruk V.

Uruk V - one king

Utu-hegal 7 years and 6 months; 2015-2007 BC.

The Dynasty of Ur III followed: 2007-1899 BC. A variant reading, from Susa in Iran, provides a list of four kings of Ur rather than five because Shulgi, the second king, is assigned 58 years. Compare the list below with the year dates of the dynasty from business documents and presented on the sheet with Isin and Larsa.

Variant of Ur III - 4 kings 108 years - 2007-1899 BC.

Ur-Nammu	18	2007-1989
Shulgi	58	1989-1931
Shu-Sin	7	1937-1924
Ibbi-Sin	25	1924-1900/1899

This is not the official reckoning of years used in business documents. That reckoning included the five kings and no overlap or joint reign by Shulgi.

The Dynasty of Akkad 2227-2046 was followed in the king list by Uruk IV even though the GUTI' Dynasty was in part parallel with Akkad. That is, the power shifted from Akkad to Uruk IV, then finally to the GUTI' after the end of Uruk IV. But the GUTI' power was very short-lived as we see here:

Akkad 2227-2046



Uruk IV: 30 years

Ur-niġin(ak)	7	2046-2039 BC.
Ur-gigir(ak)	6	2039-2033
Kudda	6	2033-2027
Puzur-ili	5	2027-2022
Ur-Utu(k)	6	2022-2016

Guti domination 2016-2015



Nablum 2	2038-2036
Puzur-Sin 7	2036-2029
Sarlaganda 7	2029-2022
Si'u(m)	7 2022-2015
Jirigan	40 days 2015



Uruk V:

Utu-Neġal 2015-2007 (7 years and 6 months)

Susa in Iran has provided significant variations in the lengths of reigns of the kings of Uruk IV.

One list gives Ur-niġin 30 years: 2046-2016 "Su<sub>1</sub>"  
 Another list has Ur-niġin 15 years: 2046-2031 "Su<sub>3+4</sub>"  
 and Ur-gigir 15 years: 2031-2016 "Su<sub>1</sub>"

Another list has the names of Kudda and Puzur-ili replaced by Lugal-melam, 7 years ("Su<sub>1</sub>"). "Su<sub>3+4</sub>" has Ur-gigir, 7 years and Ur-Utuk 25 years, with Kudda and Puzur-ili deleted. These variations have, in some cases, clear relationships with the GUTI' who lived in western Iran and attempted to dominate Sumer. Example: Ur-Utuk 25: 2041-2016.

We are now prepared to work back from the dynasty at Akkad to the date of the Flood: 2325 1/4 B.C. Sargon began to reign 2227 B.C. He defeated the only king of Uruk III, Lugal-zage-si, the son of Ukuash. It is now apparent that the Biblical account of Cush, Nimrod and Babel are here in parallel in Sumerian records. The Sumerian tradition is that two years were occupied in building the tower of Babel - see pp 68-69 of Ancient Near Eastern Texts by James B Pritchard. Lugal-zage-si reigned from Erech or Uruk 25 years before Sargon defeated him, took his wife and reduced him to a governor of Uruk, 2 years to build Babel: 2254-2252

25 year reign of Lugal-zage-si: 2252-2227.

The Biblical name Nimrod is an epithet meaning "rebel." The Sumerian name of the son of Ukuash is composed of Lugal (= mighty one) and the personal name Zage-si. Lugal-zage-si is the first ruler to proclaim God - Enlil in Sumerian - set him king over the land from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean.

The population in those days, if we take Israel in Egypt as a guide, would have doubled every 16 years. Thus in Egypt the population grew from a scattered age group of 70 to about 2,225,000 in 240 years approximately.

We can propose for a world population centred in Sumer:

in 40 years: 64	At Babel, about 500 human beings centered in Sumer
in 80 years: 512	
in 120 years: 4,096	At end of Sargon's reign 30,000 world-wide, predominantly in Mesopotamia.
in 160 years: 32,768	
in 200 years: 262,144	at 3 years' chaos under Gatum 2,000,000 worldwide.
in 240 years: 2,097,152	

Sargon, before he became king, served Ur-zababa of Dynasty IV of Kish as cupbearer, which places Kish IV as beginning earlier than Sargon. In fact, the king list tradition gives the following ebb and flow of authority among the mayor-kings and empire builders, as follows, from Kish III to Akkad:

- Kish III 100 years
- Akshak\* 99 years
- Kish IV [97 years]
- Uruk III 25 years
- Akkad 181 years

\* Akshak was a town on the Tigris north of Babylon. Kish is near Babylon, south of Akshak.

Kish III  
2324-2224

Ku(g) Baba or Ku Bau was a wine merchant, the first to exercise governmental authority after the Flood, from the site of Kish. She was a kind of mayor-queen, later becoming deified as the goddess KuBaba. The center of authority passed from her hands to mayor-kings of Akshak. These mayor-

kings are, in Sumerian:

- Unzi 30 | 2320-2290
- Undalula 6 | 2290-2284  
(or 12: 2290-2278)
- Ur-Ur 6 | 2284-2278
- Puzur-nirah 20 | 2278-2258
- Ishu-il 24 | 2258-2234
- Shu-Sin 7 | 2234-2227

2320-2227 (settled 4 years after the Flood)

Dynasty total in king list; 93 years in sequence or 99 including 6 years-joint reign

Puzur-nirah had no son and adopted the son of Ku-Baba as his heir and recognized his authority at Kish. At this point the power center of Sumer returned to Kish as Dynasty IV, presented on the next page:

Kish IV

Puzon-nirah of Akshak: 2278-2258

Puzon-Sîn	25	2258-2233
Ur-Zababa	6*	2233-2227
Simu-dâr	30	2227-2197
Usi-watar	7	2197-2190
Eshitar-muti	11	2190-2179
Ishmê-Shamash	11	2179-2168
Nannia	7	2168-2161

Sargon: 56 years

2227-2171

Sargon served Ur-Zababa as cupbearer, then displaced him and set up his new capital at Akkad in 2227 B.C. Note that the other dating of Sargon (2224-2169) has Sargon following Kishaba (2324-2224).

\* Another document uses figure "400." But the figure "6" represents chronological sequence; the "400" may represent the age - compare Genesis and early post-Flood generations from Arphaxad to Heber.

Kish IV came to prominence in 2258, four years before Lugal-zagesi (Nimrod), son of Ukush, began the building of the tower at Babel and six years before he began his 25-year reign (2252-2227). So Uruk III's king - Lugal-zagesi - had already subordinated the major-kings of Kish a quarter century before Sargon set about to free himself from Ur-Zababa of Kish I.