

Chronology of the first half of the 3rd millennium IN

Southern Mesopotamia

According to excavations in the Diyala Valley:

Early Dynastic I period: 2900–2750 BC

Early Dynastic II period: 2750–2600 BC

Early Dynastic III a period: 2600–2500 BC

Early Dynastic III b period: ca. 2500–2334 BC

According to Nippur stratigraphy two phases:

Early Dynastic I = I + II

Early Dynastic III

Predynastic kings before the deluge event according to the Sumerian King List

"After the kingship descended from heaven, the kingship was in Eridug. In Eridug, Alulim became king; he ruled for 28800 years.,,"

Alulim 8 sars (28,800 years)

Alalngar 10 sars (36,000 years)

"Then Eridug fell and the kingship was taken to Bad-tibira."

En-men-lu-ana 12 sars (43,200 years)

En-men-gal-ana 8 sars (28,800 years)

Dumuzid, the Shepherd "the shepherd" 10 sars (36,000 years)

"Then Bad-tibira fell and the kingship was taken to Larag."

En-sipad-zid-ana 8 sars (28,800 years)

"Then Larag fell and the kingship was taken to Zimbir."

En-men-dur-ana 5 sars and 5 ners (21,000 years)

"Then Zimbir fell and the kingship was taken to Shuruppag."

Ubara-Tutu 5 sars and 1 ner (18,600 years)

"Then the flood swept over."

Post-deluge dynasties (Early Dynastic I – II) according to the Sumerian King List

First Dynasty of KISH after ca. 2900 BC

"After the flood had swept over, and the kingship had descended from heaven, the kingship was in Kish.,,"

Ngushur 1200 years Kullassina-bel 960 years Nangishlishma 670 years En-tarah-ana 420 years Babum 300 years Puannum 840 years Kalibum 960 years Kalumum 840 years Zuqaqip 900 years Atab (or A-ba) 600 years Mashda "the son of Atab" 840 years Arwium "the son of Mashda" 720 years **Etana "the shepherd, who ascended to heaven and consolidated all the foreign countries" 1500 years** Balih "the son of Etana" 400 years En-me-nuna 660 years Melem-Kish "the son of En-me-nuna" 900 years Barsal-nuna ("the son of En-me-nuna")* 1200 years Zamug "the son of Barsal-nuna" 140 years Tizqar "the son of Zamug" 305 years Ilku 900 years Itasadum 1200 years **En-me-barage-si "who made the land of Elam submit" 900 years**

Aga of Kish "the son of En-me-barage-si" 625 years - ca. 2600 BC contemporary with Gilgamesh of Uruk, according to the Epic of Gilgamesh

"Then Kish was defeated and the kingship was taken to E-ana."

First Dynasty of URUK ca. 27th – 26th century BC according to the Sumerian King List

Mesh-ki-ang-gasher of E-ana "the son of Utu" 324 years "Mesh-ki-ang-gasher entered the sea and disappeared."

Enmerkar "the son of Mesh-ki-ang-gasher, the king of Unug, who built Unug (Uruk)" 420 years

Lugalbanda "the shepherd" 1200 years

Dumuzid (Dumuzi) "the fisherman whose city was Kuara."

("He captured **En-me-barage-si** single-handed.")* 100 years, ca. **2600 BC** **Gilgamesh** "whose father was a phantom (?), the lord of Kulaba" 126 years (contemporary with Aga of Kish),

Ur-Nungal "the son of Gilgamesh" 30 years

Udul-kalama "the son of Ur-Nungal" 15 years

La-ba'shum 9 years

En-nun-tarah-ana 8 years

Mesh-he "the smith" 36 years

Melem-ana 6 years

Lugal-kitun 36 years

"Then Unug was defeated and the kingship was taken to Urim (Ur)."

Early Dynastic III a dynasties (= historical period)

Ca. 26th century

First dynasty of Ur (starting with Mesanepada known from the Royal Cemetery)

Dynasty of Awan

Second dynasty of Kish

Early Dynastic III b dynasties

(ca. 2500 – ca. 2271 BC)

First Dynasty of Lagash - *not mentioned in the King List (known from inscriptions)*

Dynasty of Hamazi

Second dynasty of Uruk

Second dynasty of Ur

Dynasty of Adab

Dynasty of Mari

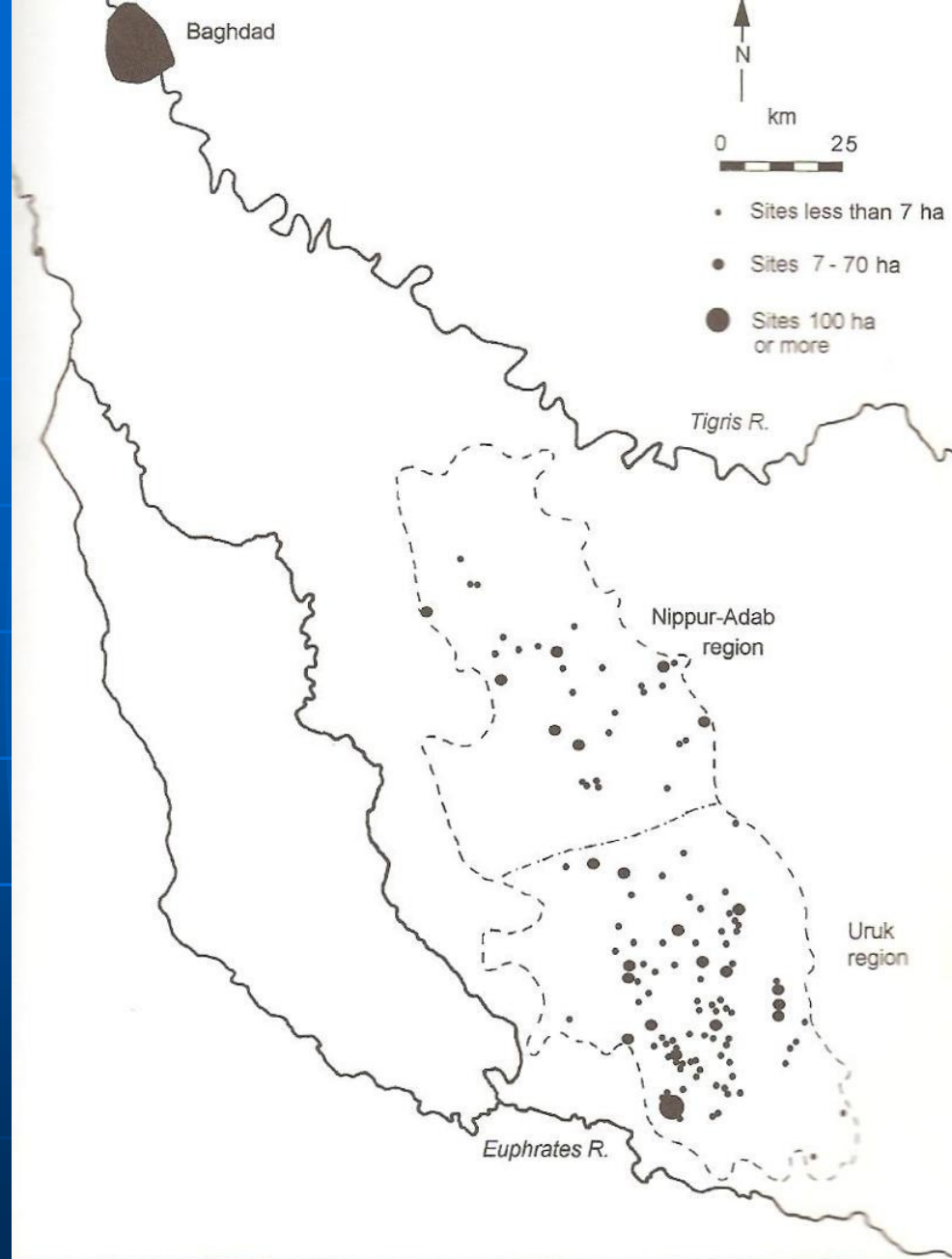
Third dynasty of Kish

Dynasty of Akshak

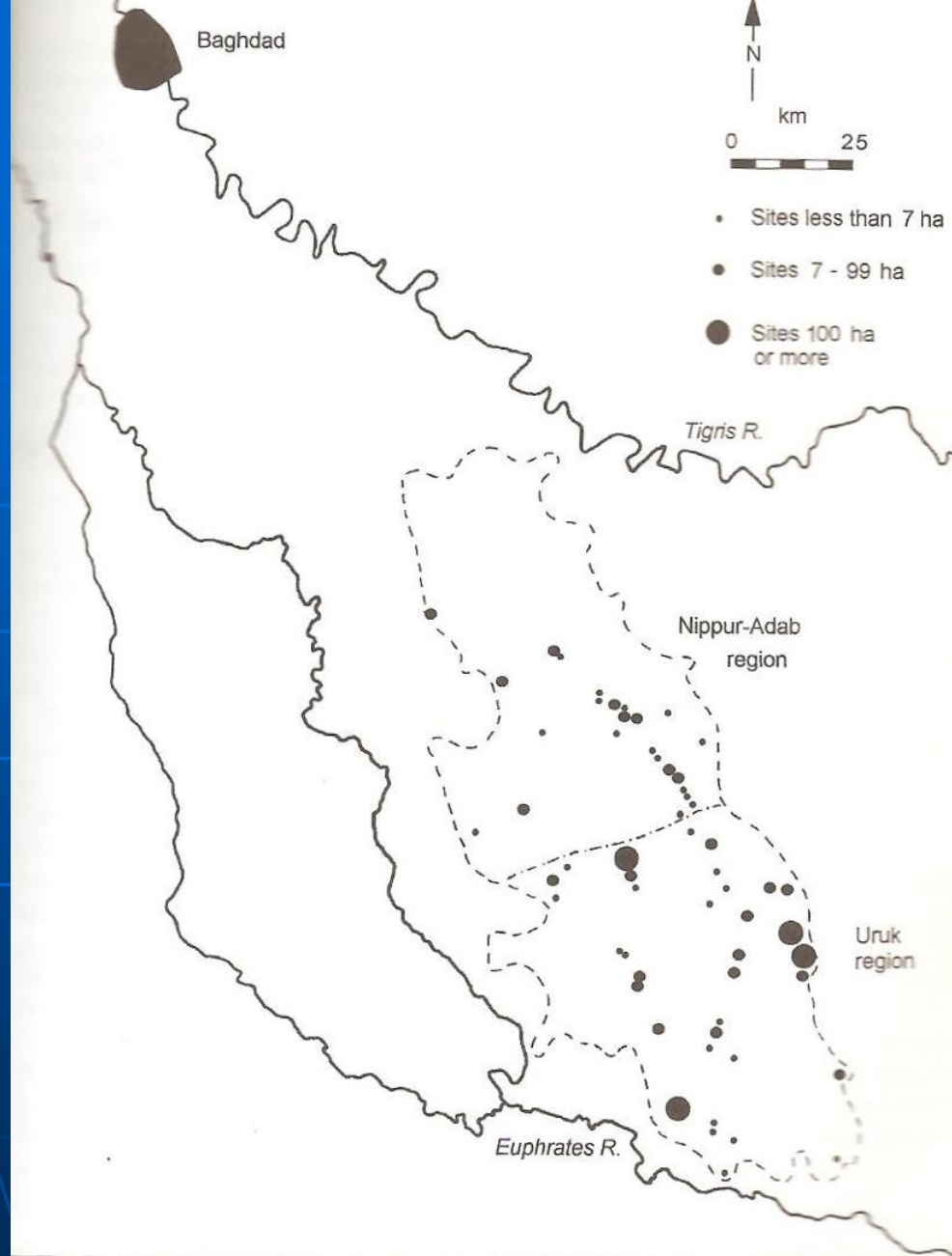
Fourth dynasty of Kish

Third dynasty of Uruk

"Then Unug was defeated and the kingship was taken to Agade," = THE END OF EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD



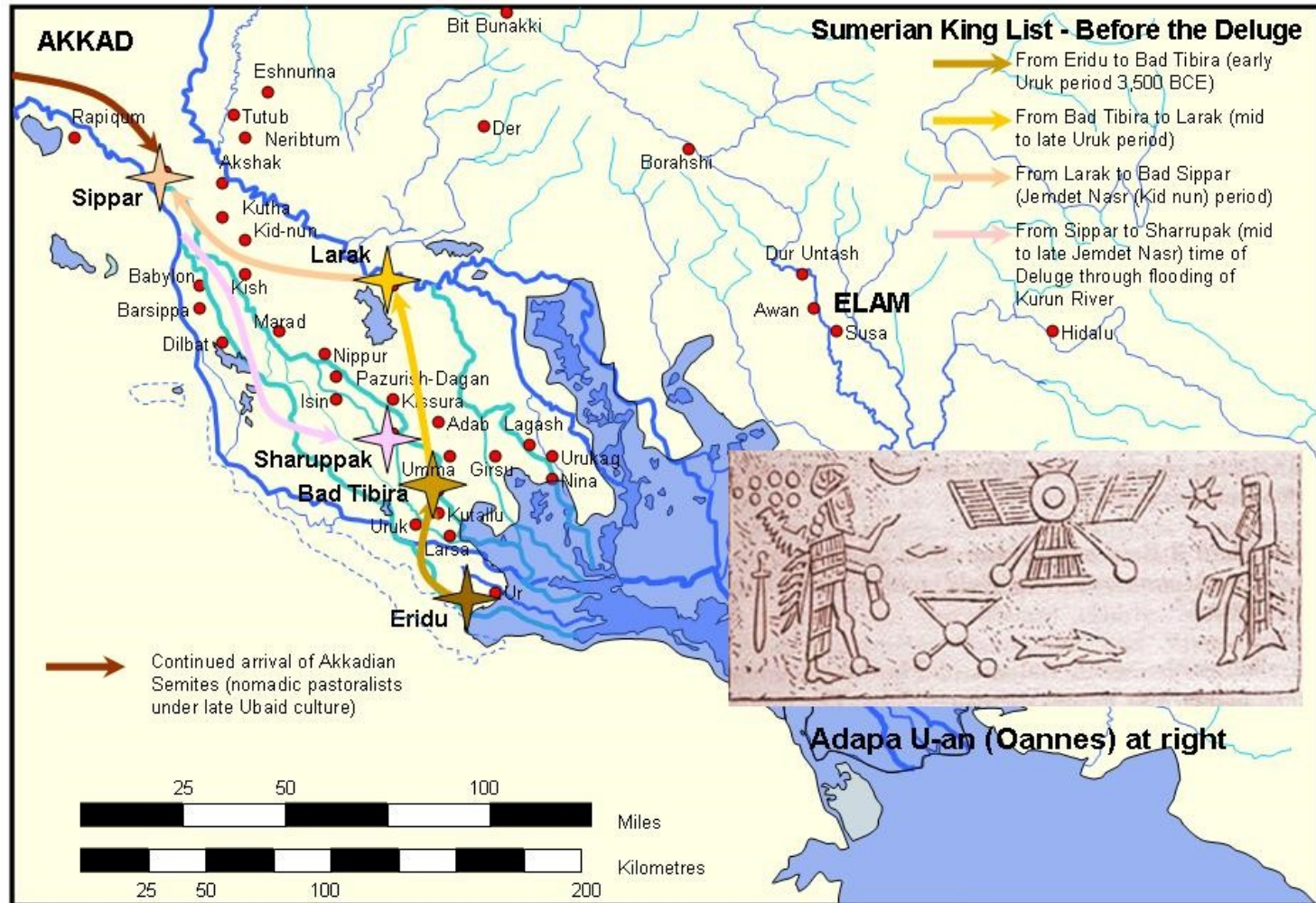
3.10 Settlement pattern maps for the Jemdet Nasr (*this page*) and Early Dynastic I (*next page*) periods, based on “raw” field data (after Adams 1981; figs. 18 and 21)



3.11 Settlement pattern maps for the Early Dynastic II-III (*this page*) and Akkadian (*next page*) periods, based on "raw" field data (after Adams 1981:figs. 29 and 30)

Cities of Southern Mesopotamia recorded in the Sumerian King List

SUMER, AKKAD AND ELAM



Socio-political organisation in the second half of the third millennium in the Southern Mesopotamia

Ensi = the highest priest

Temple Estate

Communities „cooperating” with a particular temple

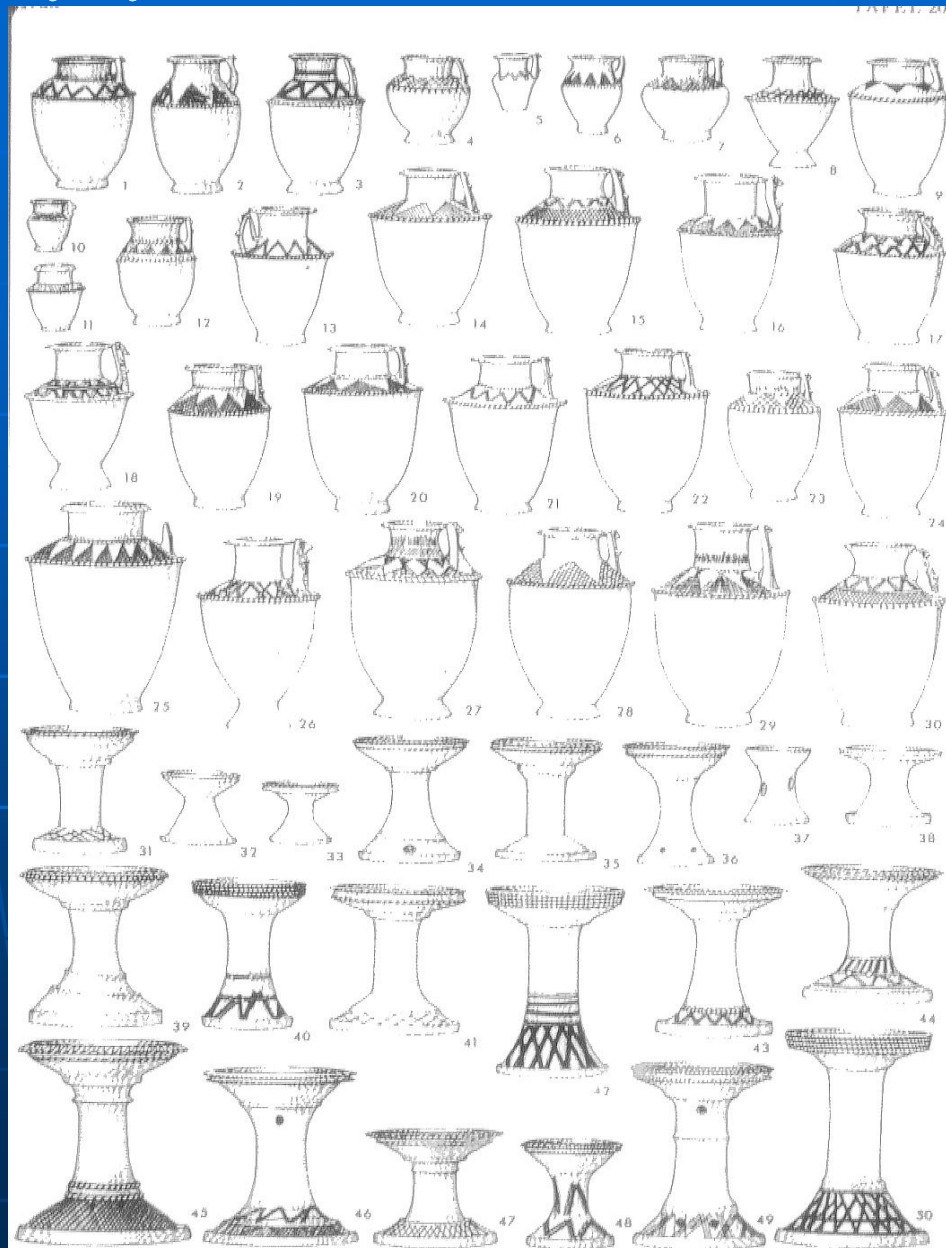
Family Estates

Poor (no property)

The Early Dynastic pottery types from the Southern Mesopotamia



Early Dynastic POTTERY FROM KISH



Kish [51], Grabfunde vom Hügel A (nach E. Mackay)

Early Dynastic I Contest scene on seal impressions

Pl. 58

EPOQUE DE TRANSITION

GLYPTIQUE ARCHAÏQUE D'UR



781



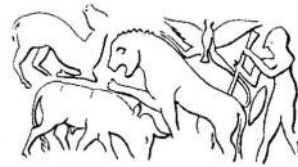
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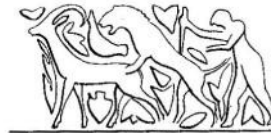
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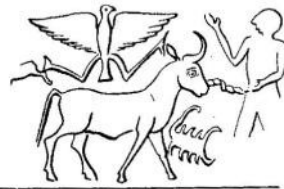
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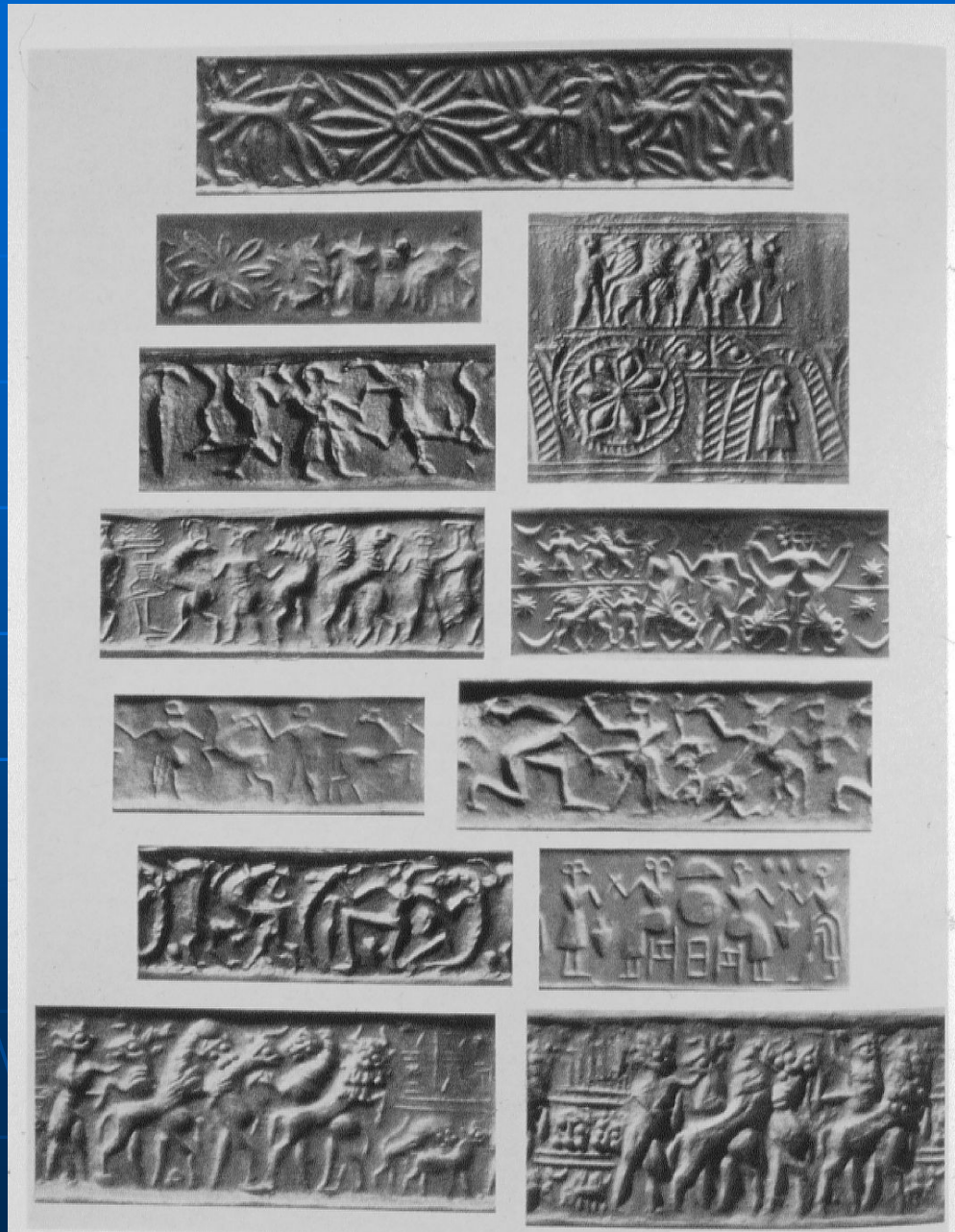


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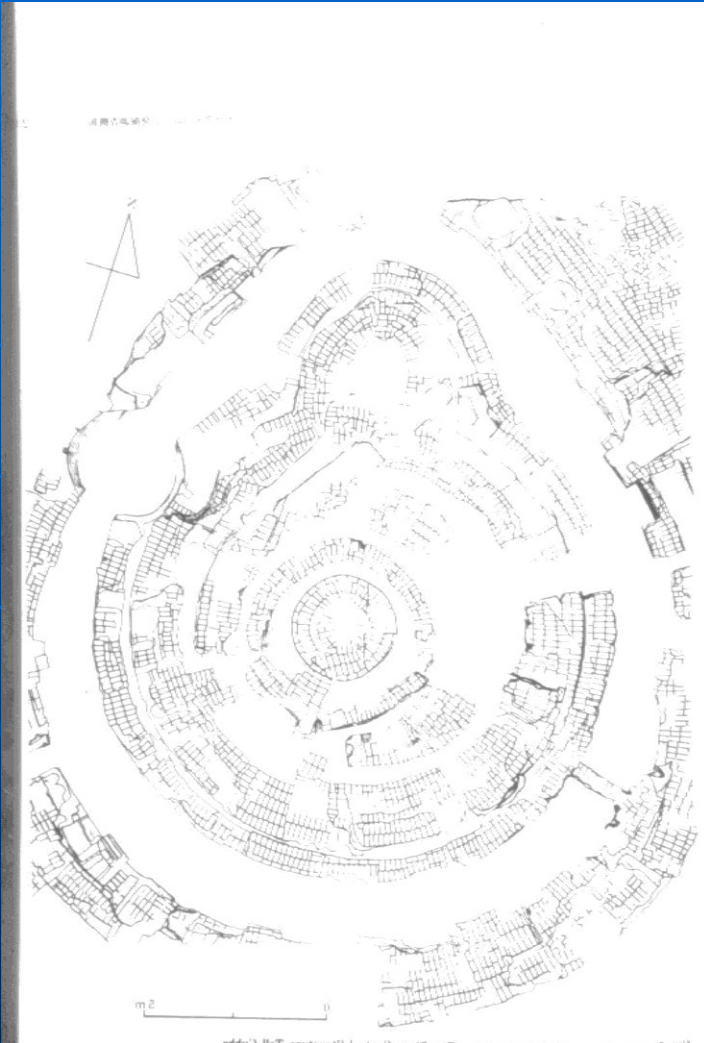


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SEAL IMPRESSIONS FROM EARLY DYNASTIC I - III



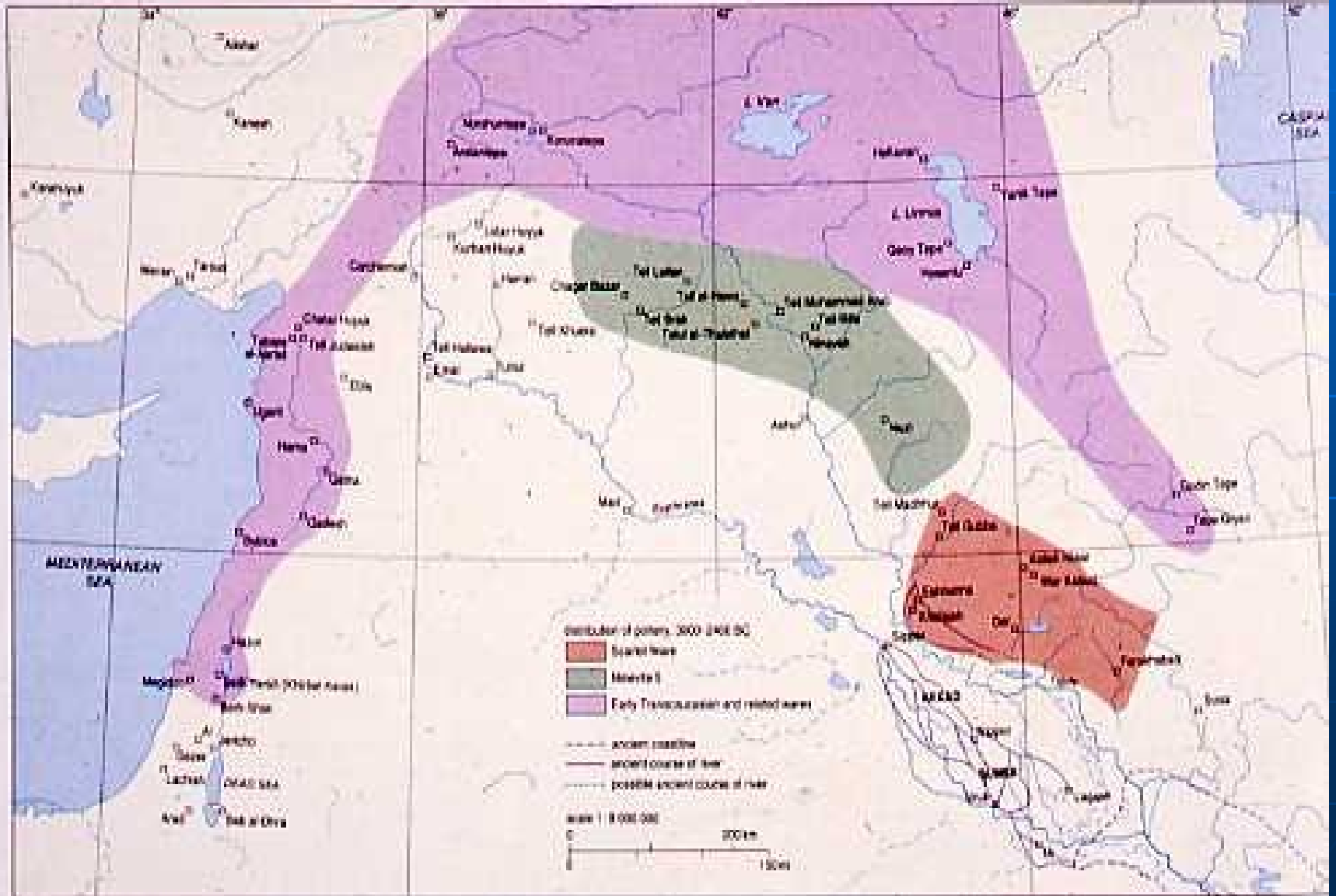
Tell Gubba in the Hamrin Region – Early Dynastic I Round Building



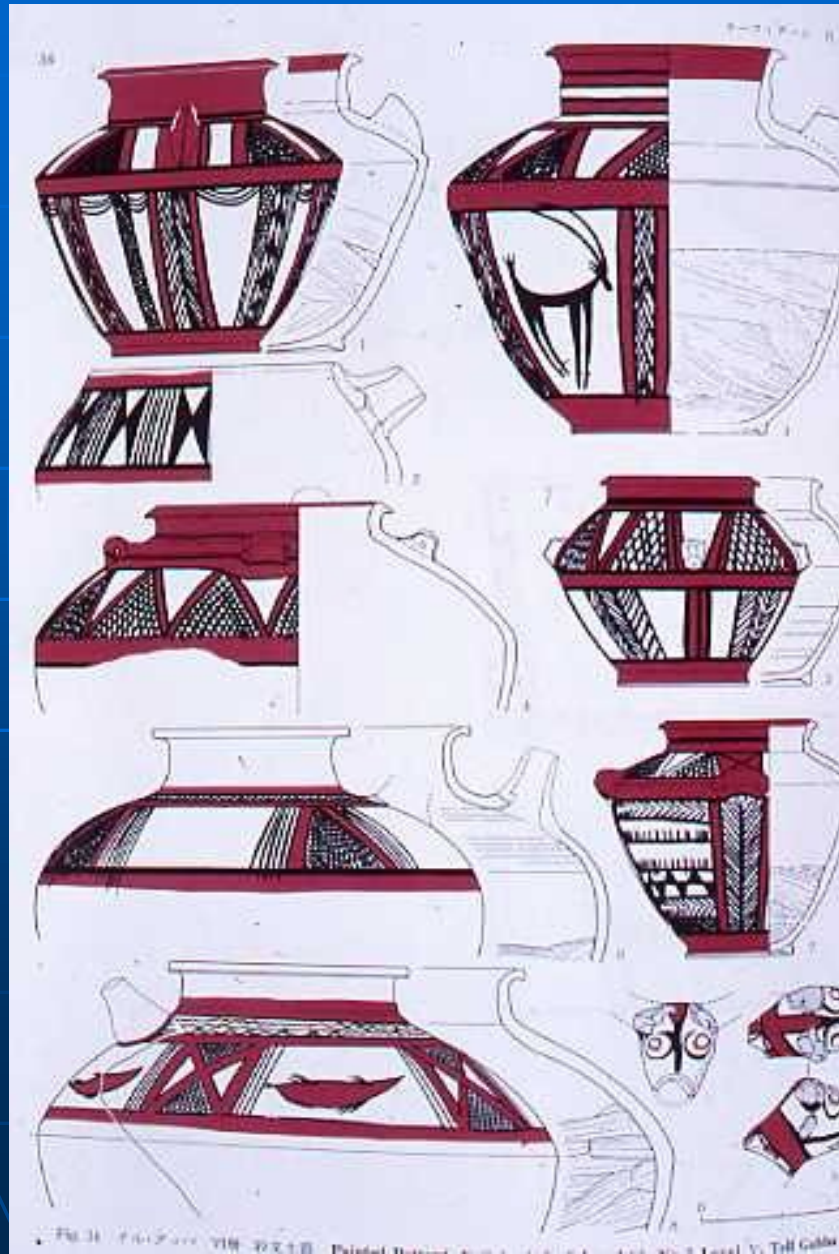
Early Dynastic I SCARLET WARE VESSEL



Distribution of Scarlet Ware (orange), Ninevite 5 Ware (green), Khirbet Kerak Ware (pink)



SCARLET WARE FROM THE THE DIYALA REGION (Early Dynastic I)



A „prototype” = Jemdet Nasr Ware (late 4th Millennium)

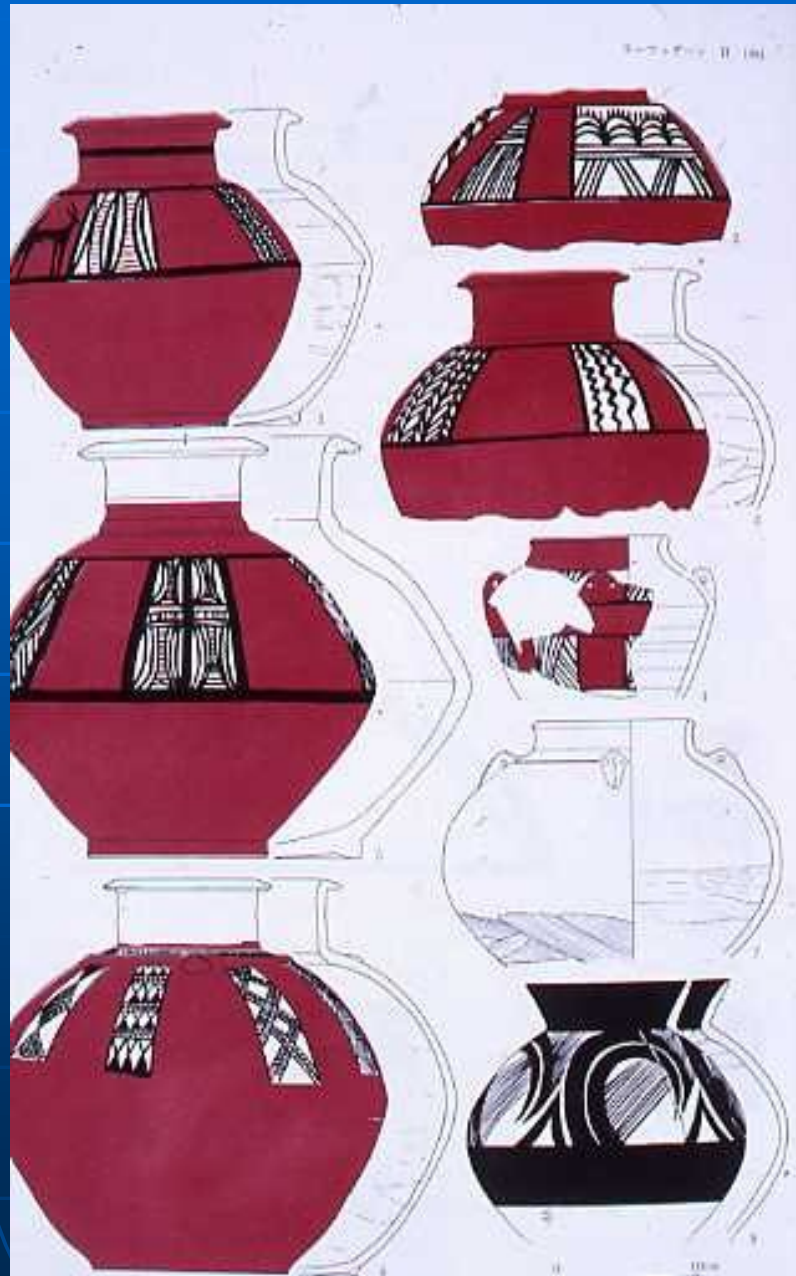


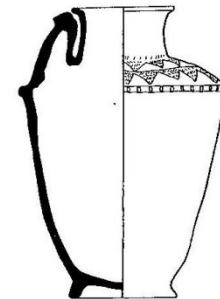
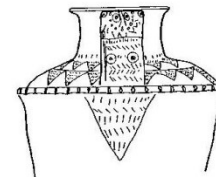
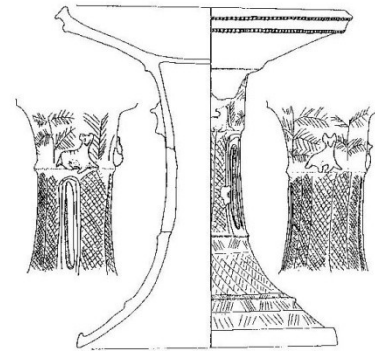
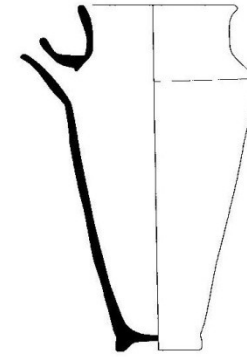
Fig. 22. Painted Pottery, Level III, (1-7), VIII, Tell Tadiya.

ED III „hall mark”
pottery

Spouted jar

Fenestrated „fruit-
stand”

Jar with upright
decorated handle



ED III CHLORITE VESSELS

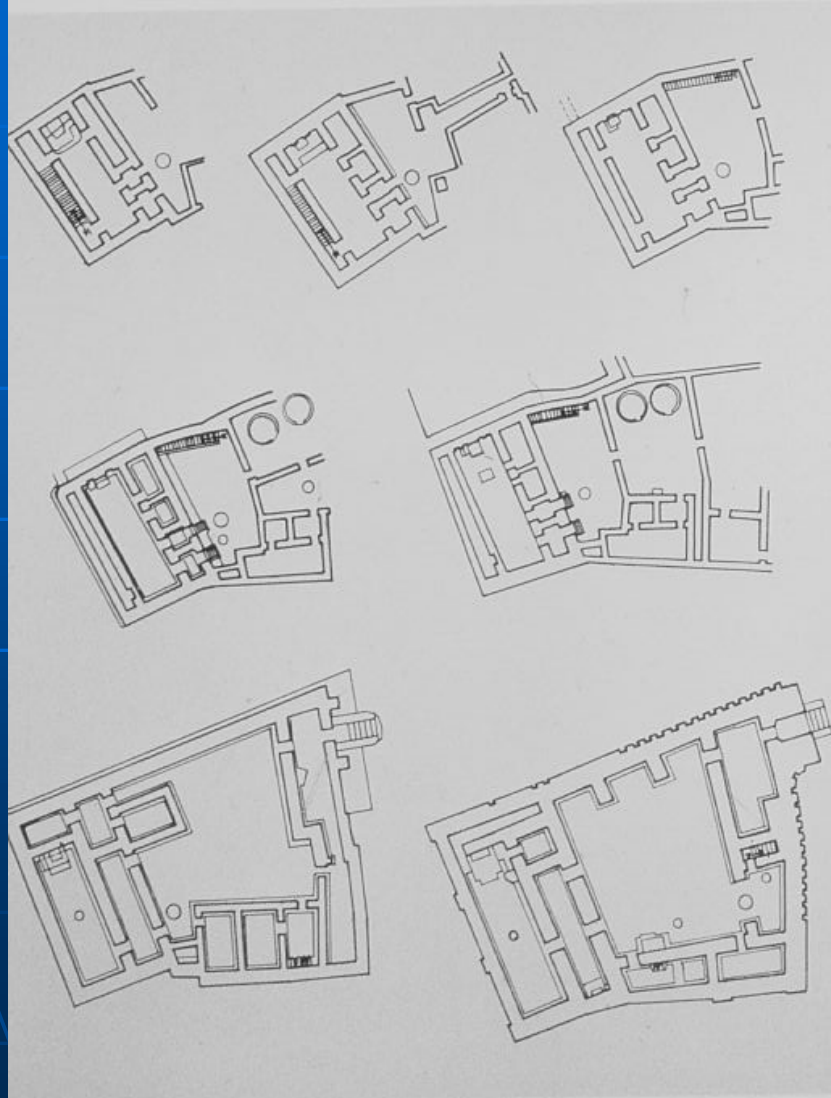


77. Fragment eines Gefäßes aus Halbit, Irak, altbabylonisch, um 2300 v. Chr.; Bagdad

SIN TEMPLE – KHAFAJE, PHASES I-VII – EARLY DYNASTIC IN THE DIYALA REGION

le tissu urbain de ces temples
à l'origine du moins, ils ne semblent pas
avoir eu une fonction exclusive dans l'écono-
mie de la ville. Une succession continue de

forme de coude, c'est-à-dire qu'on entre dans
la *cella* par le fond du côté principal et qu'on
fait un tour de 90° pour se diriger vers l'autel

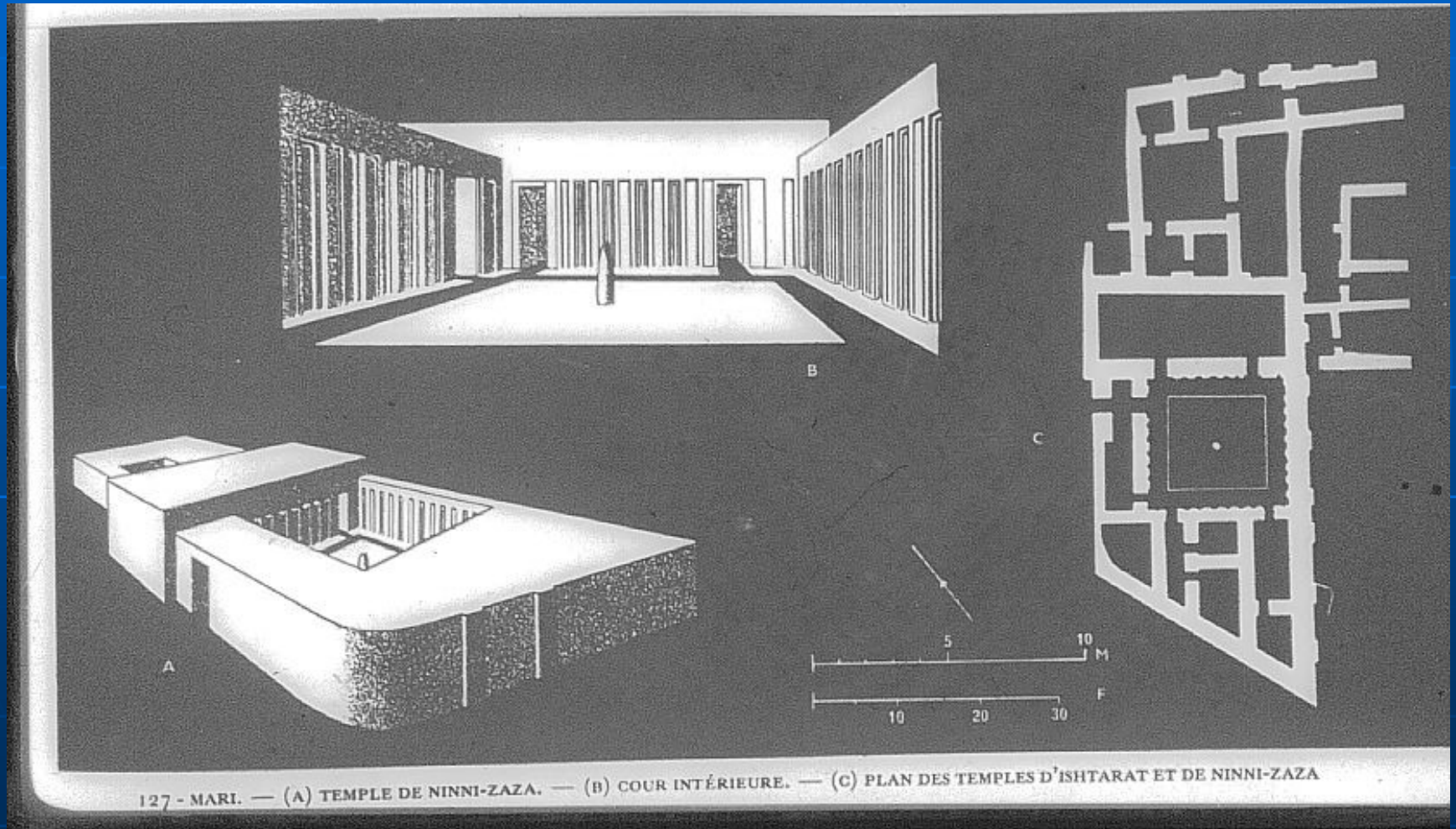


SIN TEMPLE PHASES FROM KHAFAJE IN THE DIYALA REGION (EARLY DYNASTIC)

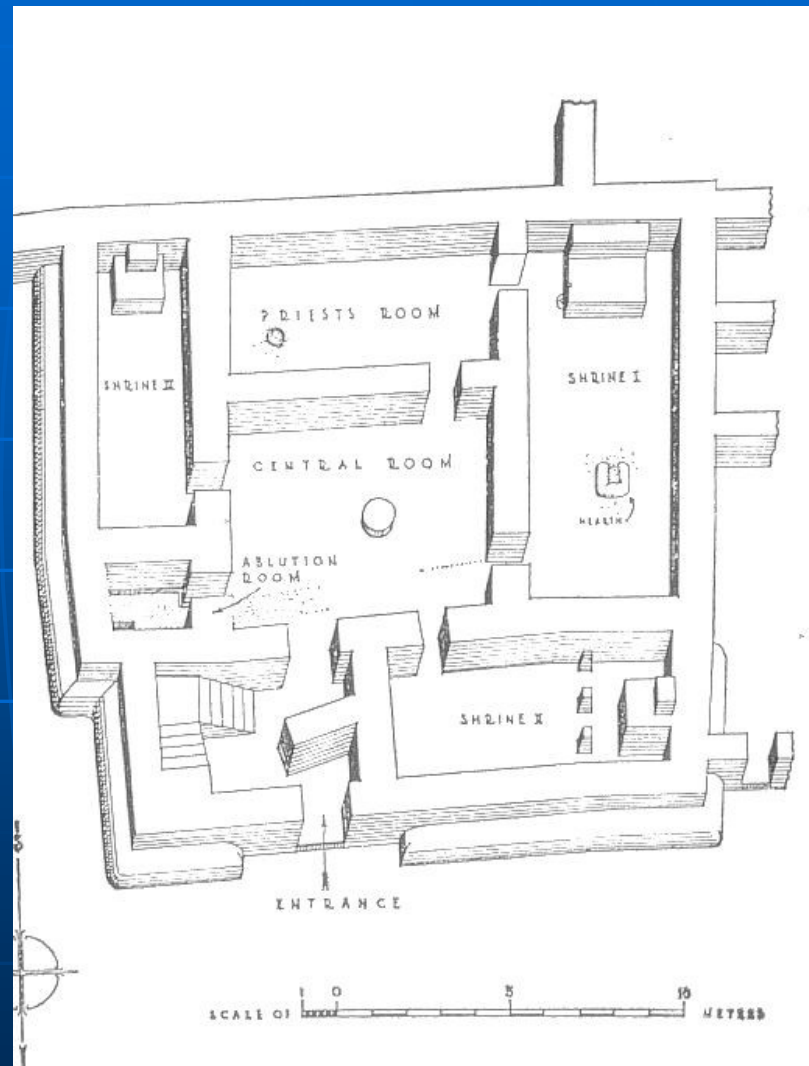


Fig. 6-17. Chafadza, świątynia Sin: a – VI, Delougaz P., Lloyd S. 1942, pl. 6; b – VII, pierwsza faza, *ibid.*, pl. 8; c – VII, pierwsza faza, rekonstrukcja, Delougaz P., Lloyd S. 1942, pl. 10; d – VIII, pierwsza faza, Delougaz P., Lloyd S. 1942, pl. 10; e – IX, *ibid.*, pl. 11; f – X, *ibid.*, pl. 12. Szarym kolorem zaznaczone celle.

ISHTARAT AND NINNI-ZAZA TEMPLES FROM EARLY DYNASTIC MARI (NORTHERN MESOPOTAMIA)



ABU TEMPLE (EARLY DYNASTIC II) – ESHNNA (Tell Asmar) IN THE DIYALA REGION



6 Tell Asmar, Temple d'Abu de la période de Mésilim (dit «Square Temple»), perspective axonométrique. – D'après P. DELOUGAZ et S. LLOYD, OIP, 1942, LVII.

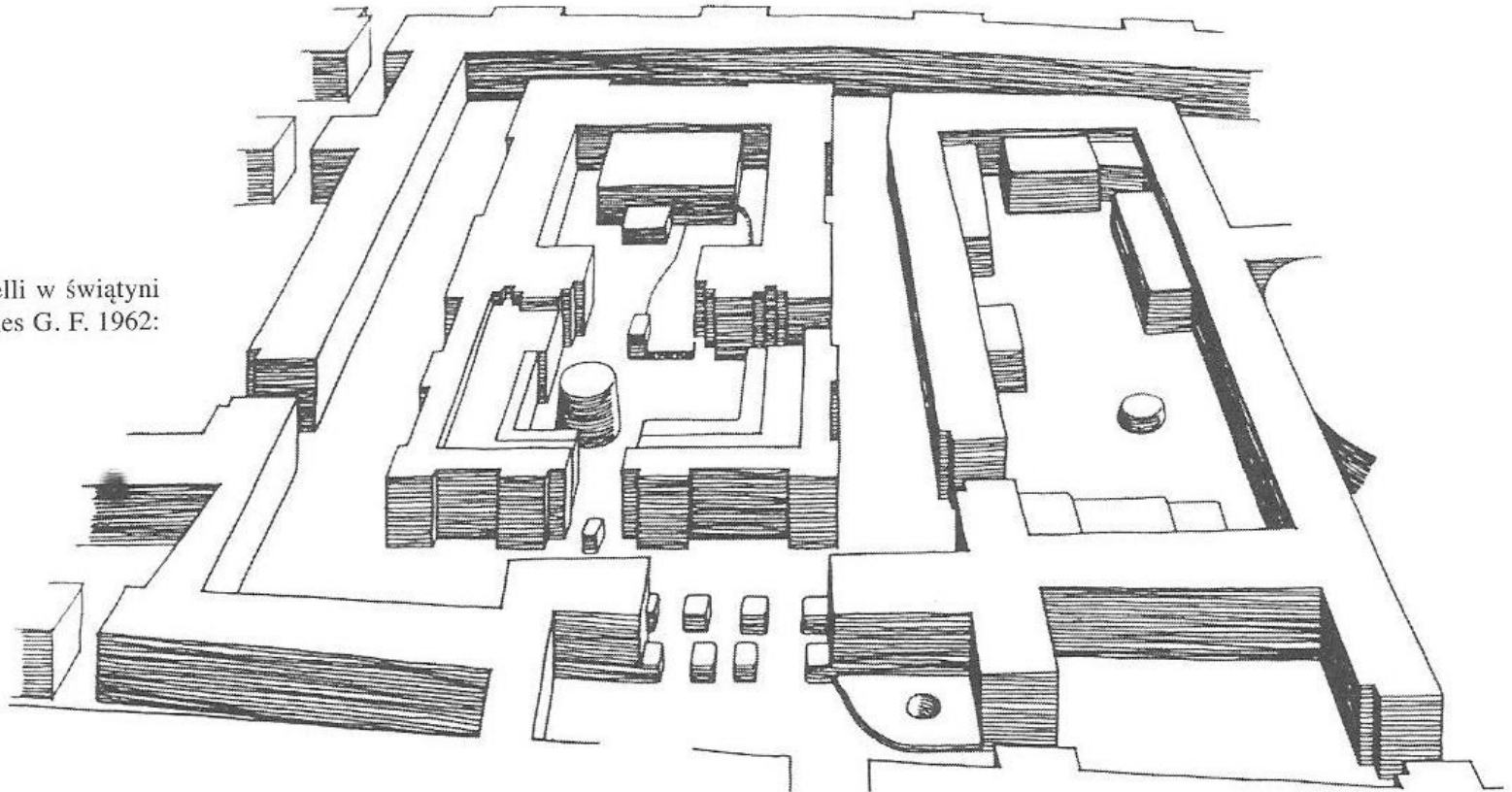
INANNA TEMPLE FROM EARLY DYNASTIC NIPPUR (SOUTHERN MESOPOTAMIA)

Fig. 6-29. Nippur, świątynia Inanny: a – VIII, Gibson M. *et al.* 1998-2001: 554, fig. 4; b – VIIB, Zettler R. L. 1992: 32, fig. 7; c – VIIA, *ibid.*: 33, fig. 8.

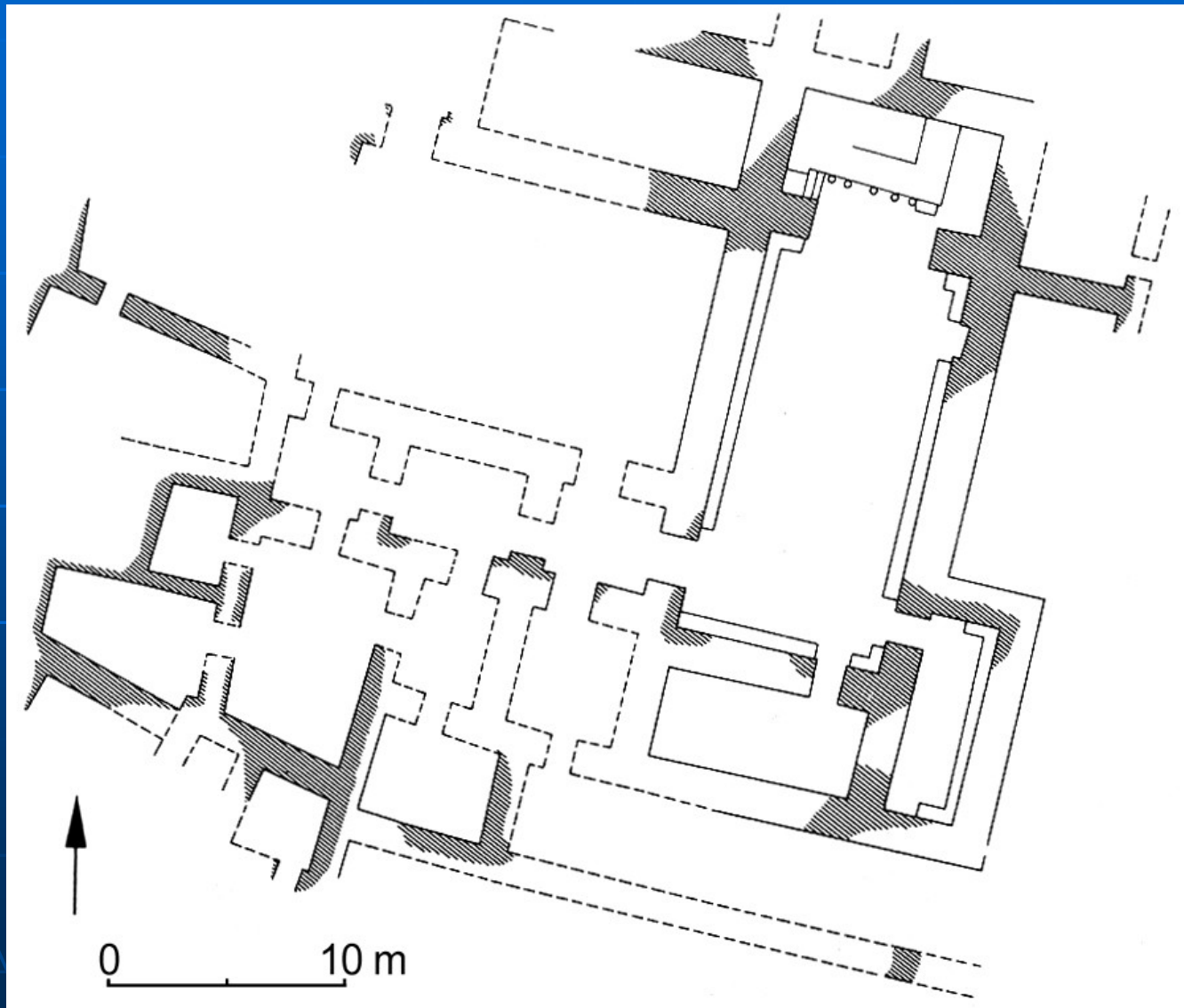


SHRINES IN THE INANNA TEMPLE FROM NIPPUR

óch celli w świątyni
P., Dales G. F. 1962:



ISHTAR TEMPLE – ASHUR, EARLY DYNASTIC, NORTHERN MESOPOTAMIA



OVAL TEMPEL – KHAFAJE, the Diyala region (top), INANNA TEMPLE – LAGASH, Souhern Mesopotamia (bottom)

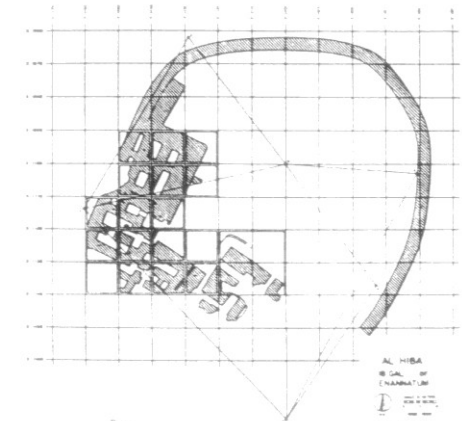
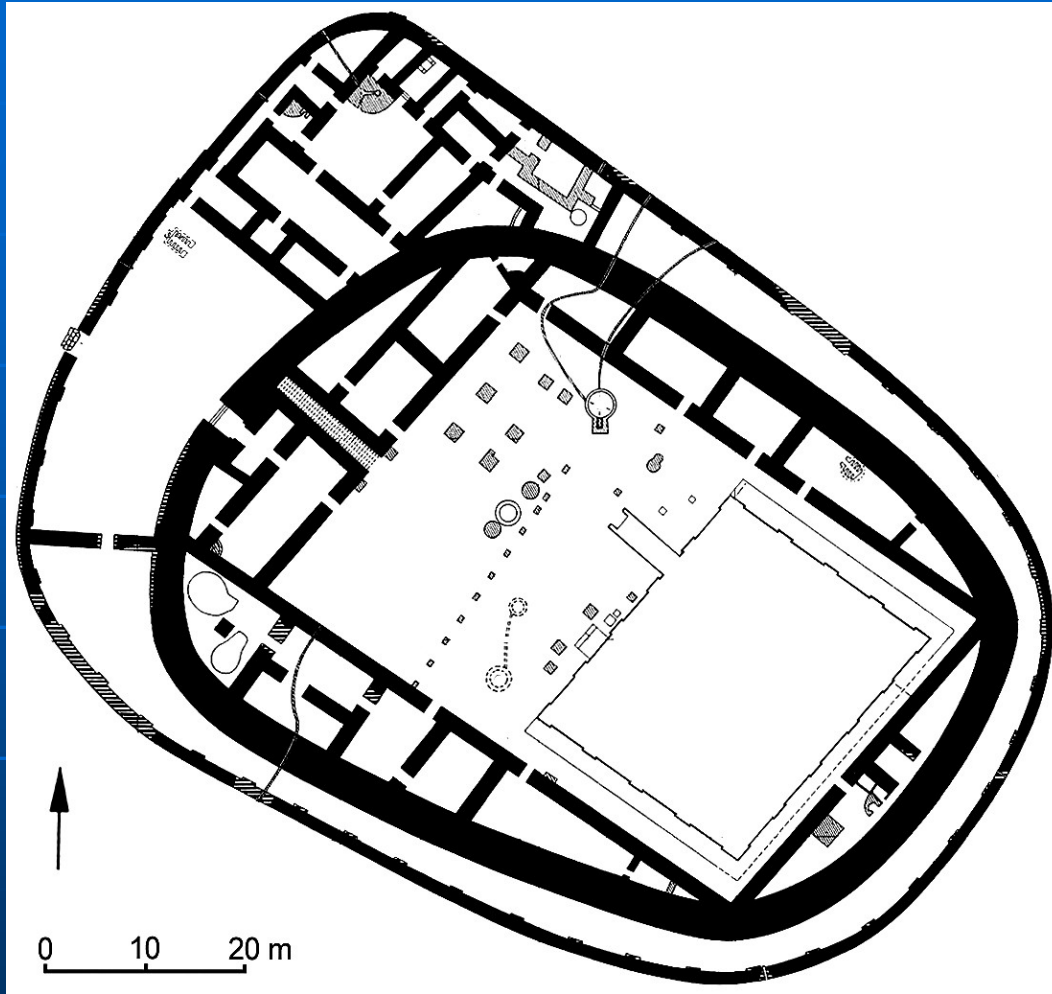


Fig. 1

AL-HIBA
IN ANNA
LAGASH

Reconstruction of the Early Dynastic temple building on a high terrace in Al-Ubaid, Southern Mesopotamia

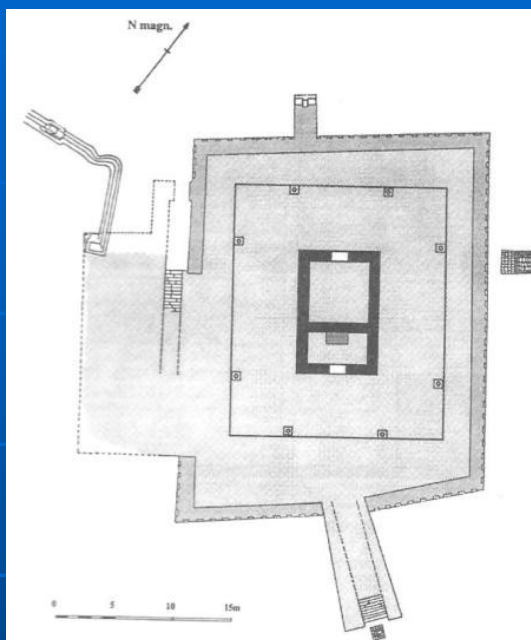


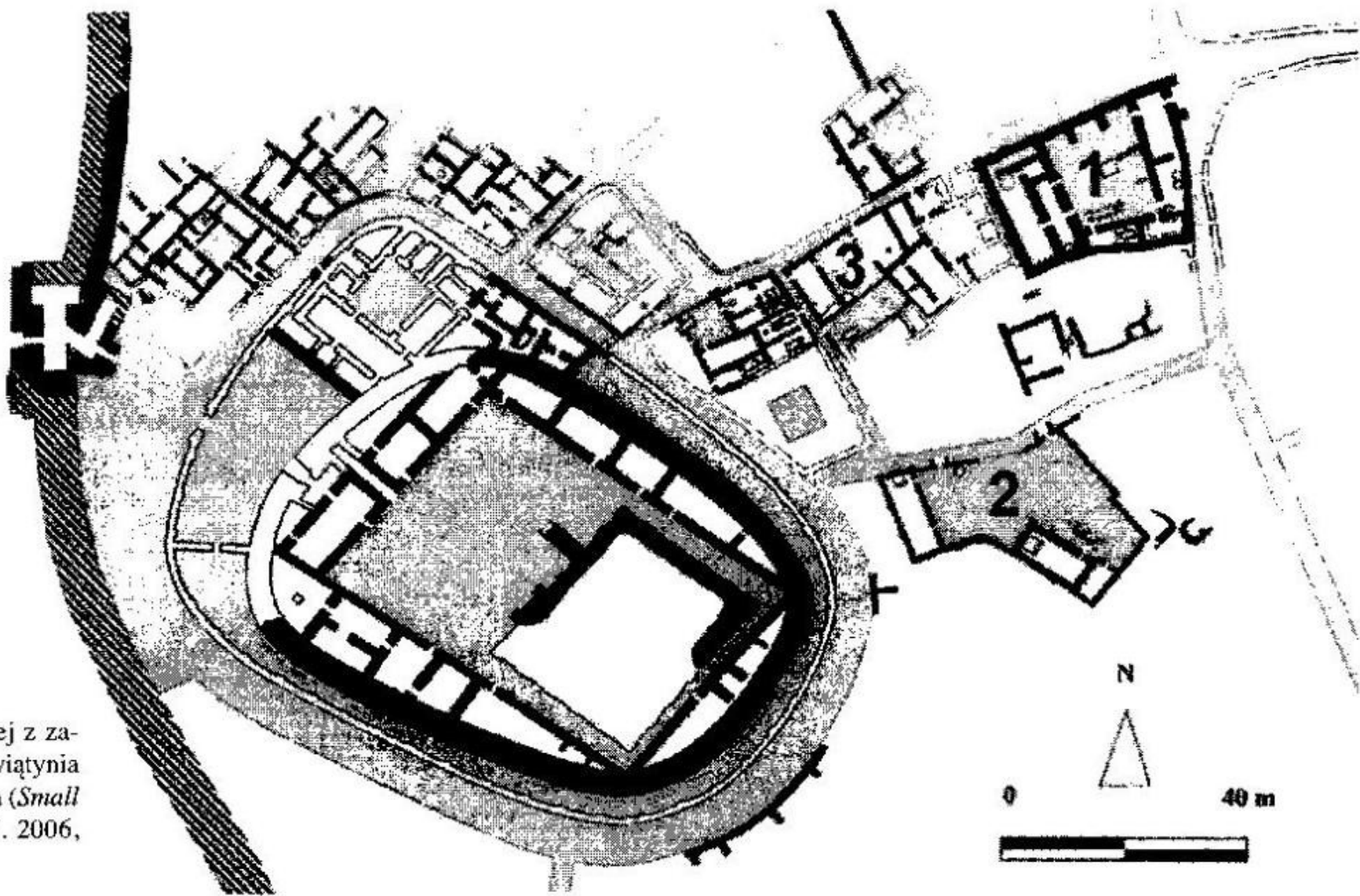
Fig. 6-44. Rekonstrukcja planu świątyni w Al-Ubaid, Forest J.-D. 1999: 11, fig. 23.

Nie ulega według mnie wątpliwości, że pozostałości architektoniczne odsłonięte na tellu K (dwa poziomy budowlane: starszy, tzw. *Construction Inférieure* oraz młodsza, pochodząca z czasów Ur-Nansze budowla, tzw. *Maison de Fruits*) należały do założenia świątynnego. Świadczą o tym, między innymi, wzniesienie ich na plat-

między innymi *Steli Sepów* E-anatuma, oraz kolosalny miedziany maszt (3,27 m długości), podobny do tego, jakie często przedstawiano w ikonografii przy wejściu do świątyni (por. Fig. 6-24: 2)¹⁷³. Treść licznych inskrypcji zdaje się wskazywać, że było to sanktuarium boga Nergisu¹⁷⁴.

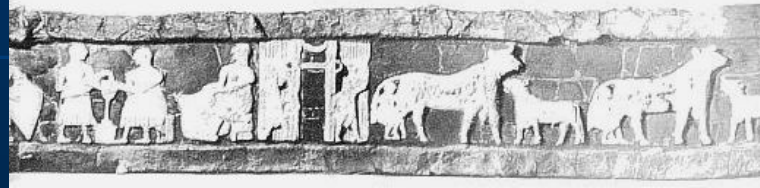
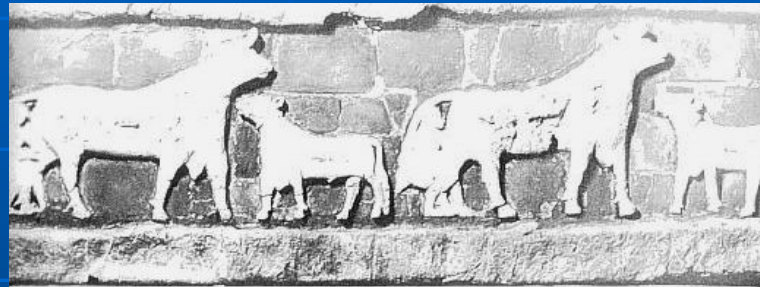
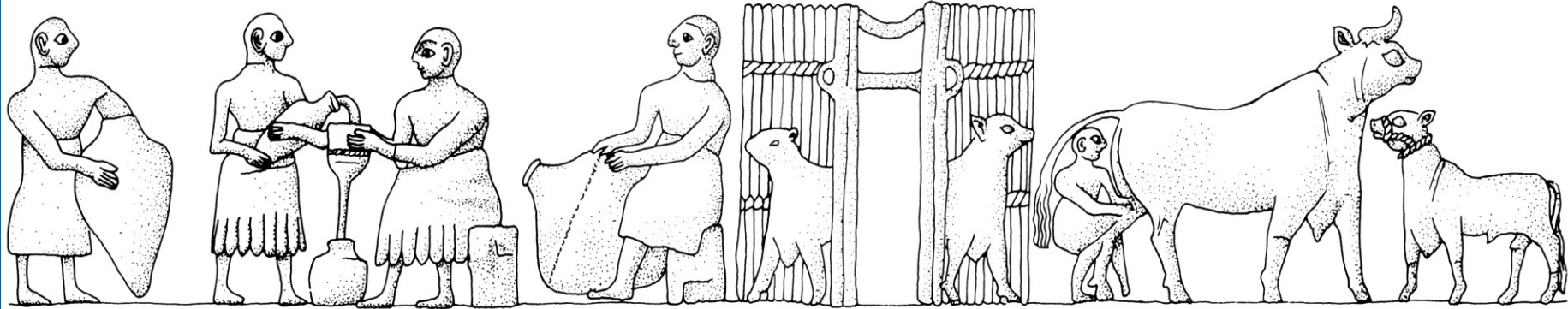


Oval Temple from Khafaje on a high terrace

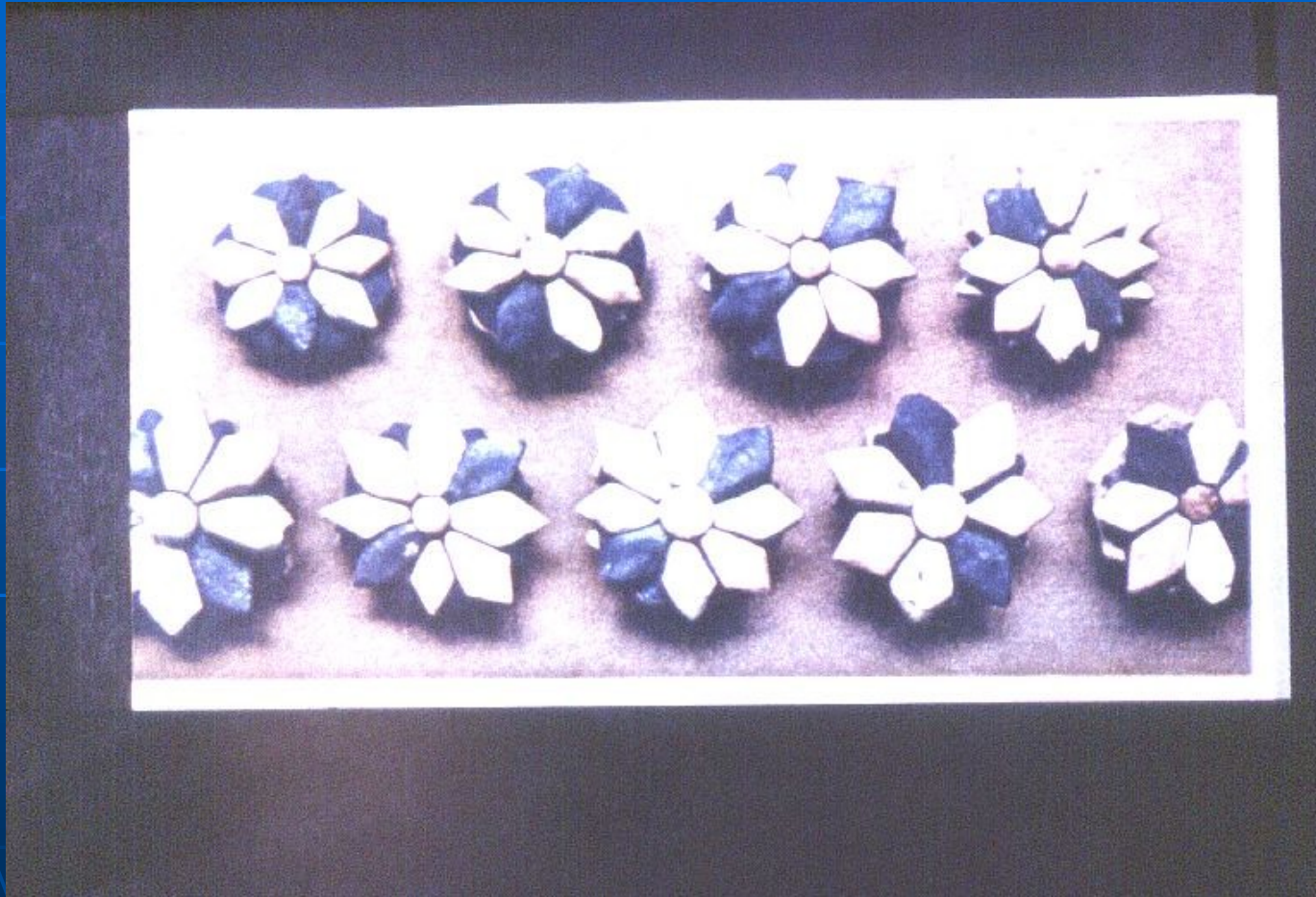


Owalnej z za-
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MOSAIQUE FRIEZE DEPICTING MILKING OF TEMPLE COWS – AL.-UBAID TEMPLE



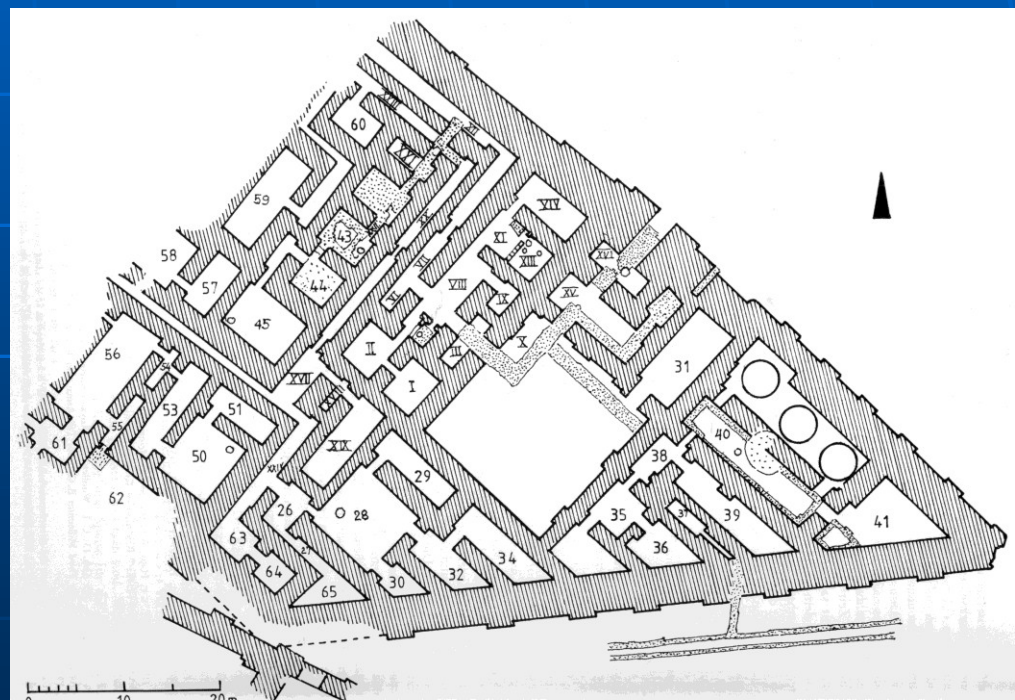
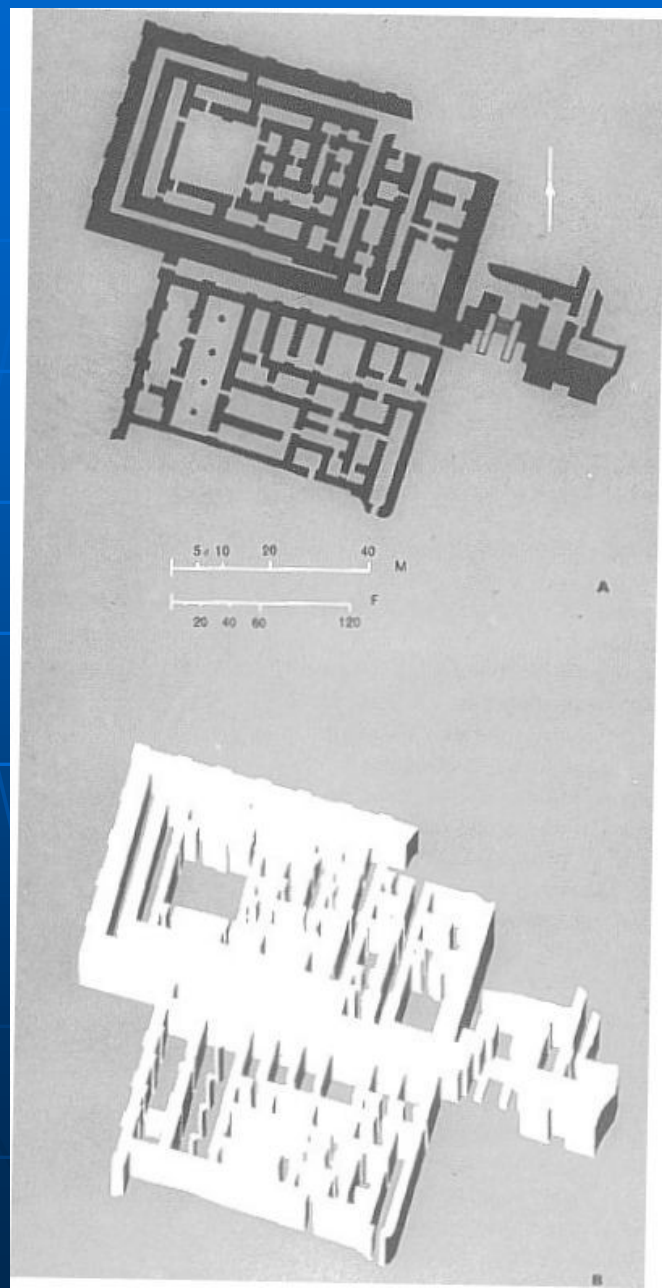
CLAY CONES WITH PETALS – WALL DECORATION FROM AL UBAID TEMPLE



„IMDUGUD RELIEF” – LINTEL DECORATION FROM AL-UBAID TEMPLE



KISH – EARLY DYNASTIC PALACE A AND SO CALLED „PLANO-CONVEX BUILDING”



ERIDU - SO CALLED „PALACE” (EARLY DYNASTIC)

