





Excavations in Kültepe and the history of research

Kültepe during EBA

Written resources and material culture in the neighbouring regions in EBA

Kültepe during EBA : Architecture

Kültepe during EBA : Pottery

Kültepe and Anatolia in the light of written documents during EBA

Trade in Early Anatolia

Kültepe during Assyrian Trade Colony Period (ATCP)

Anatolia during ATCP

ATCP material culture: urbanisation and architecture

Art of metallurgy during ATCP

Material culture during ATCP: Representational art: glyptic



Excavated sites dated to the Old Assyrian Colony Period

- Excavated site
- Modern city
- Assyrian area of trade



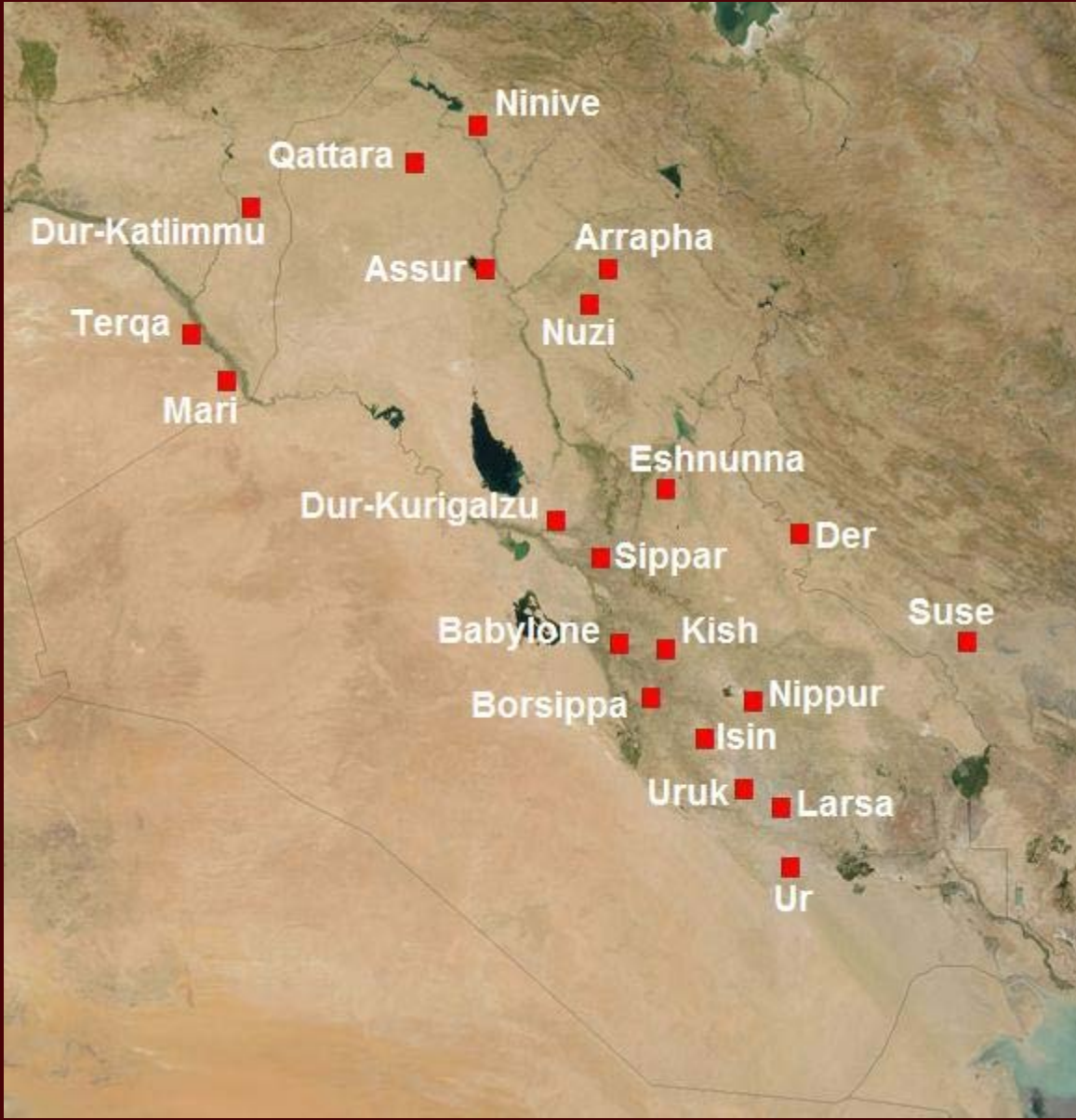
Cartography by Ivan d'Hostingue and Gojko Barjamovic 2010

Anadolu haritası, yaklaşık M.Ö. 1880

- Kaneş Eski şehir
- Görmüşdeki şehir
- Ticaret bölgesi
- Önemli bakır kaynakları
- Bakır ticaret yolu
- Kaçakçı yolu
- Diğer ticaret yolları



Cartography by Ivan d'Hostingue and Gojko Barjamovic 2010





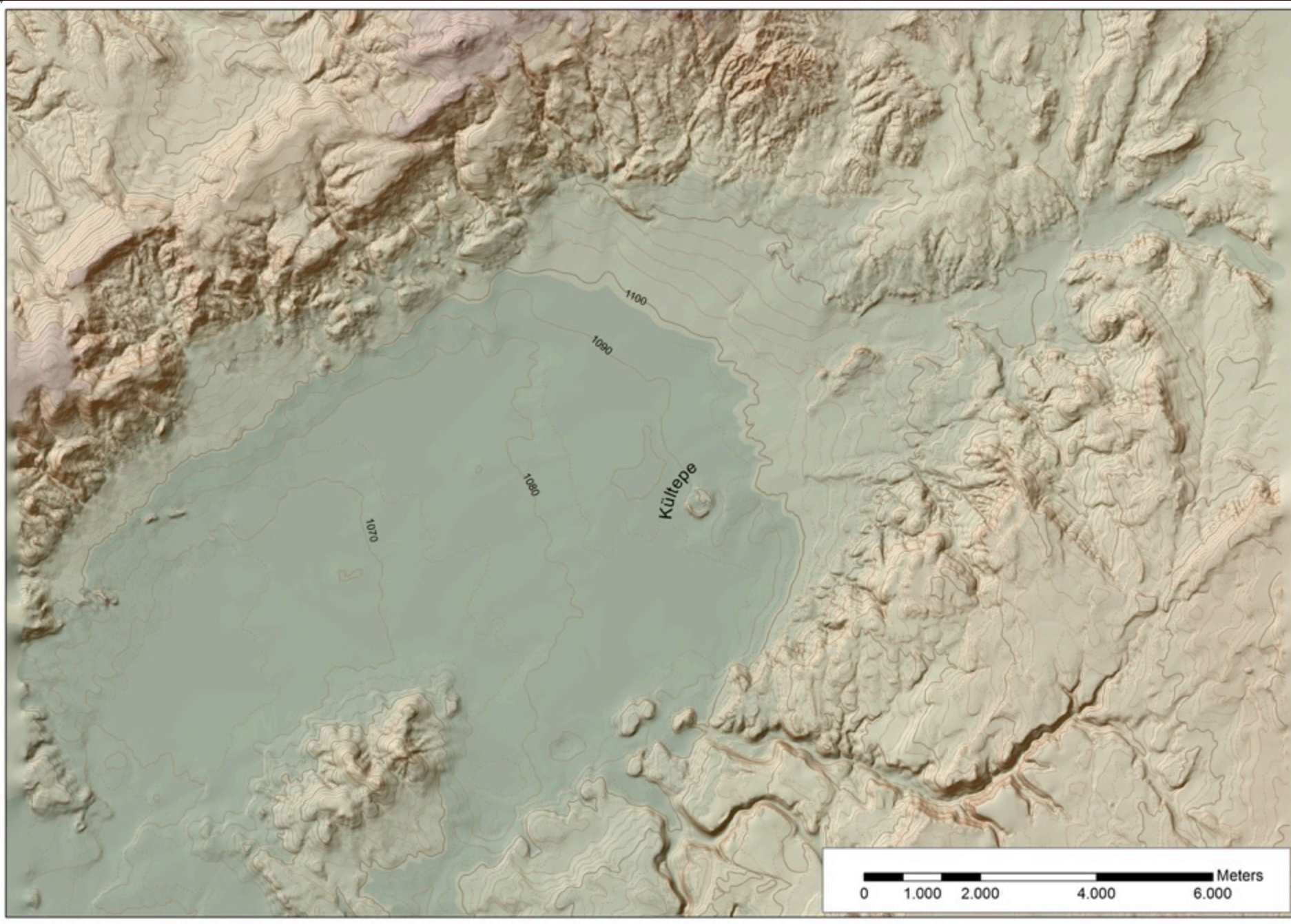


Erciyes/Argeus/Harahara/Harki/Aşkaşıpa





* Kültepe
1070 m



Kültepe

1070

1080

1090

1100

0 1.000 2.000 4.000 6.000 Meters







Excavated sites dated to the Old Assyrian Colony Period

- Excavated site
- Modern city
- Assyrian area of trade



Cartography by Ivan d'Hostingue and Gojko Barjamovic 2010





BİR KÂTİP ADAYININ EGZERSİZ TABLETİ (KT. T/K 80)

Kağıtın veya diğer yazı malzemesi kullanılmadan önce yazı yazılırdı. Ancak bu yazı malzemesi kullanılmadan önce yazı yazılmıyordu. Kağıtın kullanılması, yazı yazılmasını kolaylaştırıyor. Kağıtın kullanılması, yazı yazılmasını kolaylaştırıyor. Kağıtın kullanılması, yazı yazılmasını kolaylaştırıyor.

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Bu tabletin kullanılması, yazı yazılmasını kolaylaştırıyor. Kağıtın kullanılması, yazı yazılmasını kolaylaştırıyor. Kağıtın kullanılması, yazı yazılmasını kolaylaştırıyor.

EXERCISE TABLET OF A SCRIBE-TO-BE (KT. T/K 80)

We don't know if there was a school in Karah or in the colonies where scribes work at school in the early Assyrian and in the Neo-Assyrian period, such as "tablet house, school," which we know from the Assyrian period. We know that the tablet was used in the Assyrian period. We know that the tablet was used in the Assyrian period.

This is about 10 tablets of the first row. It is almost impossible to get one meaningful word from the signs on the tablet. Moreover, the signs are bigger in size than usual, which is probably from one another line. The signs are bigger in size than usual, which is probably from one another line.

The tablet may well be written by a student who had just begun his education in Assyria. Like all the other tablets of the contemporary student, the whole of the tablet carried out the exercises by writing the signs over again.





United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Memory of
the World

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Certifies the inscription of

The Old Assyrian Merchant Archives of Kültepe

Ministry of Culture and Tourism

(Institution)

Ankara

(Town)

Republic of Turkey

(Country)

ON THE MEMORY OF THE WORLD INTERNATIONAL REGISTER

9 October 2015

(Date)

Irina Bokova
Director-General, UNESCO



Criteria

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Archaeological Site of Kültepe-Kanesh

Description

The site of Kültepe, which was the capital of the ancient Kingdom of Kanesh and centre of a complex network of Assyrian trade colonies in the 2nd millennium B.C., is located 20 km to the northeast of the modern city of Kayseri. Situated just at the foot of Mount Erciyes (ancient Argeus) and on a fertile plain, Kültepe occupies a position at which historic and natural routes, leading from Sivas in the northeast and Malatya in the southeast, converge. This naturally advantageous position allowed Kültepe to emerge as a centre of importance in the world of ancient politics and trade. Kültepe thus became a key centre of culture and commerce between Anatolia, Syria, and Mesopotamia by the end of the 3rd millennium B.C. and especially during the first quarter of the 2nd millennium B.C. The site is composed of two parts, an upper mound and a lower town:

1. Upper Mound-Kanesh

Rising 21 m above the surrounding plain, the Kanesh mound measures approximately 550 x 500 m in diameter. It is nearly circular in appearance and is one of the largest among central Anatolian ancient mounds. Excavations revealed that the Upper Mound was inhabited from the earliest phase of the Early Bronze Age, to the end of the Roman Period.

2. Lower Town-Karum

 Turkey

Date of Submission: 15/04/2014

Criteria: (ii)(iii)

Category: Cultural

Submitted by:
Permanent Delegation of Turkey to UNESCO

State, Province or Region:
Province of Kayseri, District of Kocasinan

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Kültepe—Kaniş'in keşfi:
Tabletlerin ilk kez literatüre girmesi: 1881

DEC. 6] SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY. [1881.

Theo. G. Pinches read the following remarks upon the Cappadocian Tablet, preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and that in the British Museum. Casts of the Tablet were exhibited.

I now give a copy, with transcription into the Assyrian character, of the tablet in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, supposed to have come from Cappadocia. The casts of this tablet now exhibited, are due to the kindness of M. Pognon, *Consul Suppléant de France* at Tripoli, and from these I have corrected the copy of the tablet which I made at Paris. The annexed transcription into the Roman character will enable the members of the Society to see what the words are like, and in what connection they occur.

Yours very truly, A. H. SAYCE.

The following Communication has been received from Mr. Theo. G. Pinches :—

Amongst the collection of the British Museum is a small tablet obtained in 1876 from S. Ali Shan, of Constantinople. This tablet, which is said to have been found in Cappadocia, is in a very fair state of preservation, and is written in a rather rough and peculiar style, approaching very nearly to archaic Babylonian. No one, evidently, has ever tried to make out this text, most likely on account of the roughness of the writing, and the strangeness of the forms, and being only a contract-tablet, was thought unworthy of any trouble bestowed upon it.

During my recent stay in Paris, I was enabled, by the kindness of M. Babelon, to look over the collection of Assyrian and Babylonian antiquities in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and to copy a small tablet which attracted my attention by the peculiarity and neatness of its writing.

On examining it more closely, however, I found that the writing, though neat, was extremely difficult to read, and that, moreover, the language seemed to be neither Assyrian nor Akkadian. The shape of the tablet, which was about two inches and a half square, was exactly that of the little tablet from Cappadocia, the characters were in exactly the same style, though formed with a better instrument, and between each line of writing was a ruled line, which, as in the tablet in the British Museum, often cut off the top of one or more characters. Moreover, the clay was of the same colour. Being pressed for time, the copy of this interesting tablet which I made was, unfortunately, only a rough one. If I had known that the text was likely to be of any special value, I would have tried to spend more time over the copy. The text proved, on examination, to be a gift of silver to the sun-god.

TABLET supposed to come from CAPPADOCIA.

Now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

[5,931. Fortia d'Urban, N° 6.]

- 1 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
- 2 𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳
- 3 𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿
- 4 𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇
- 5 𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒
- 6 𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝
- 7 𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥
- 8 𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭
- 9 𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵
- 10 𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿
- 11 𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇
- 12 𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑
- REV. 13 𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗
- 14 𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞
- 15 𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣
- 16 𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫
- 17 𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳
- 18 𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻
- 19 𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃
- 20 𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈
- 21 𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍
- 22 𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓
- 23 𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙
- 24 𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠
- 25 𐑡

I bring these two inscriptions before your notice merely as objects of interest. Whether they be of real value or not I leave for others to determine. Though they may not be themselves the key to the Hittite language, yet they may serve to throw such light upon it as may enable us with greater ease to determine what it really is, and so put us upon the road to the solving of the question.

Sadece enteresan birer obje olması sebebiyle....

In order to solve the problem of localization of this center, E. Chantre, with the observations he made during his Anatolian trip in 1893-94, concluded that they were excavated from the Karahöyük-Kültepe Mound on the Sivas road, northeast of Kayseri. Although his opinion was correct, he could not find any data to confirm this with the soundings he made in order to find similar ones on the hill. The short-term visits and drilling attempts of W. Belck in 1901 and H. Winckler and H. Grothe in 1906 also yielded negative results.

EXCAVATIONS E. Chantre (1893-1894 two seasons),

W. Belck (1901) visit,

H. Winckler (1906, 8 days),

H. Grothe (1906, a few days),

B. Hrozny (six months of 1925)



TEXTES CUNÉIFORMES

CAPPADOCIENS ET PROBLÉMATIQUES

Depuis longtemps, les voyageurs qui ont visité Kaysarieh ont rapporté en Europe des tablettes de formes diverses et portant des textes cunéiformes de plusieurs types. La plupart de ces monuments avaient été achetés au bazar et leur provenance était, dès lors, douteuse pour ne pas dire inconnue.

Durant nos deux voyages, nous avons acheté quelque chose à Kara-Euyak que nous avons possédé (4 fr. 20), soit en 1893, soit possédons. Nous ne les avons donc Boghaz-Keui; pourtant, comme c'est sentées par les habitants mêmes du vicinité. Malgré tous nos efforts et la possibilité de découvrir en place, nous n'avons pu sur le gisement de ces tablettes, si ce n'est en un lieu spécial. Au reste, ce dépôt a ruiné la ville dont les décombres ont été enlevés et en dernier lieu par les habitants du tell dans leurs champs. Évidemment lors de ce transport qu'ils trouvaient en effet, préciser la provenance.

Depuis notre retour, nos correspondants nous ont fait parvenir des tablettes qui paraissent venir aussi

Sur presque toute la surface du tertre on constate la présence de débris de



FIG. 53. — Ouverture d'une tranchée dans les parties centrales du tell.

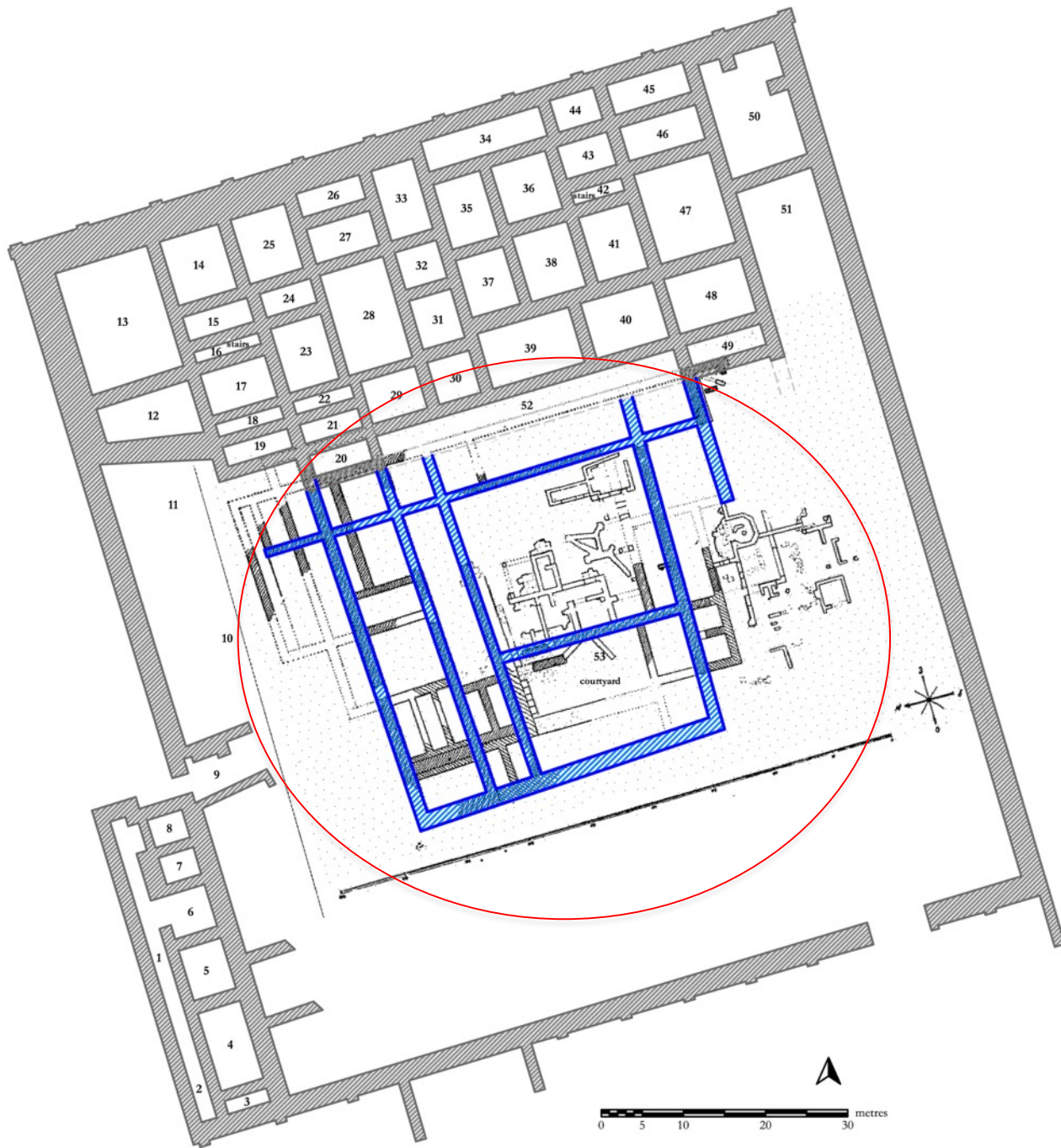


Bedřich Hrozný 1879-1952

A Czechoslovak team led by B. Hrozny started excavations in Kültepe in 1925. Hrozny, who became famous for analyzing the Hittite language and determining that it had an Indo-European character, started excavations in the mound like the researchers before him. He did not find any tablets during the excavations of the mound, which he carried out using a great labor force. While he was in despair and decided to close the excavation, he learned that the tablets were not found on the hill, but in the fields at its foot, upon the warning of his coachman. Upon this sensation, he came across tablets in small groups in jars or terracotta drawers in the field where he started digging. In the malaria epidemic prevailing in the region, he collected nearly a thousand written documents together with the tablets he provided in exchange for healing by giving quinine, leaving some of them to the Istanbul museum and taking some of them to Czechoslovakia to work. Hrozny did not return to Kültepe again. It has become clear through these excavations that Kaniş, mentioned in the tablets he excavated, is the same place as Kültepe.

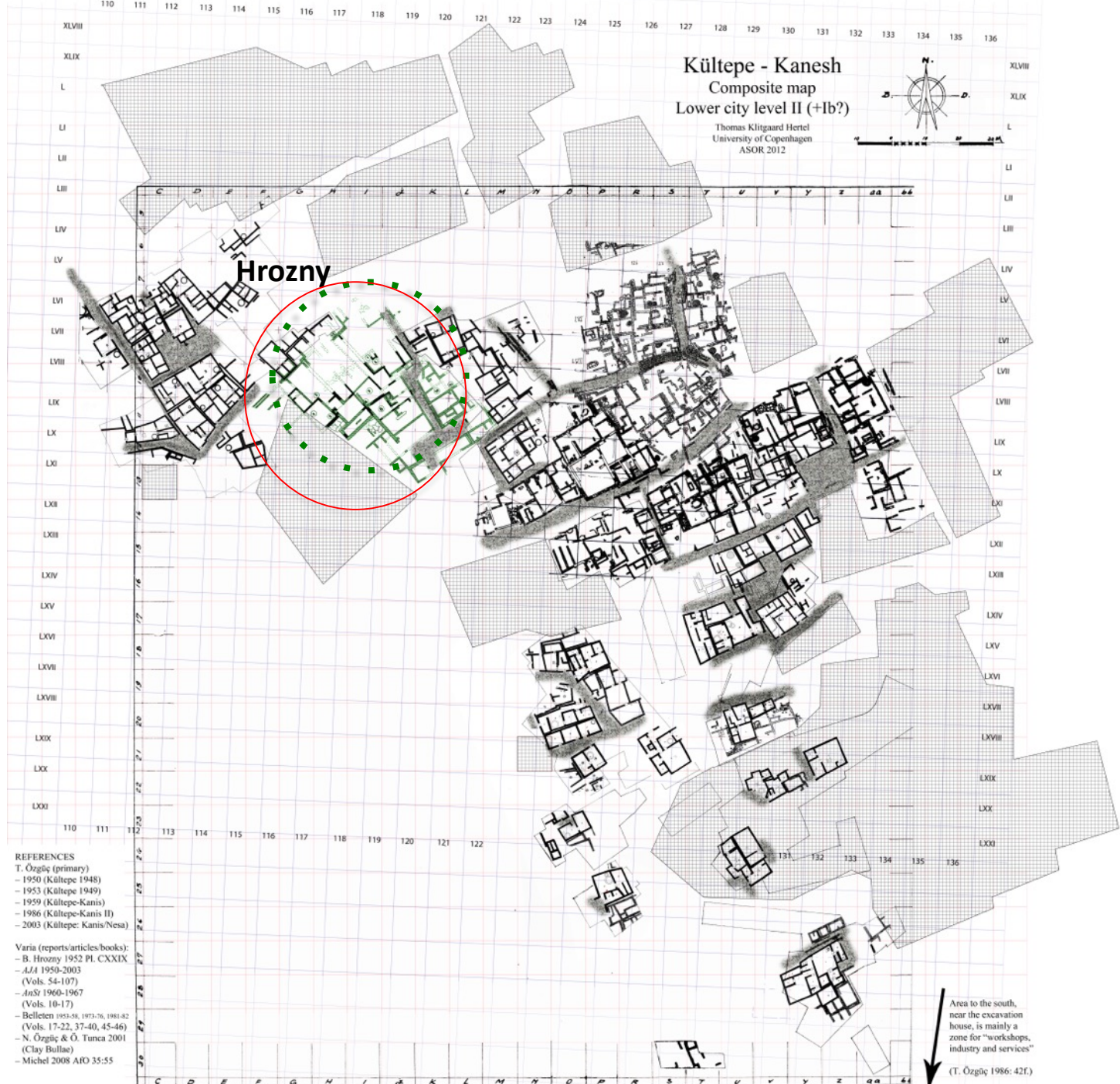






Kültepe - Kanesh Composite map Lower city level II (+Ib?)

Thomas Klitgaard Hertel
University of Copenhagen
ASOR 2012



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- 1986 (Kültepe-Kanish II)
- 2003 (Kültepe: Kanish/Nesa)

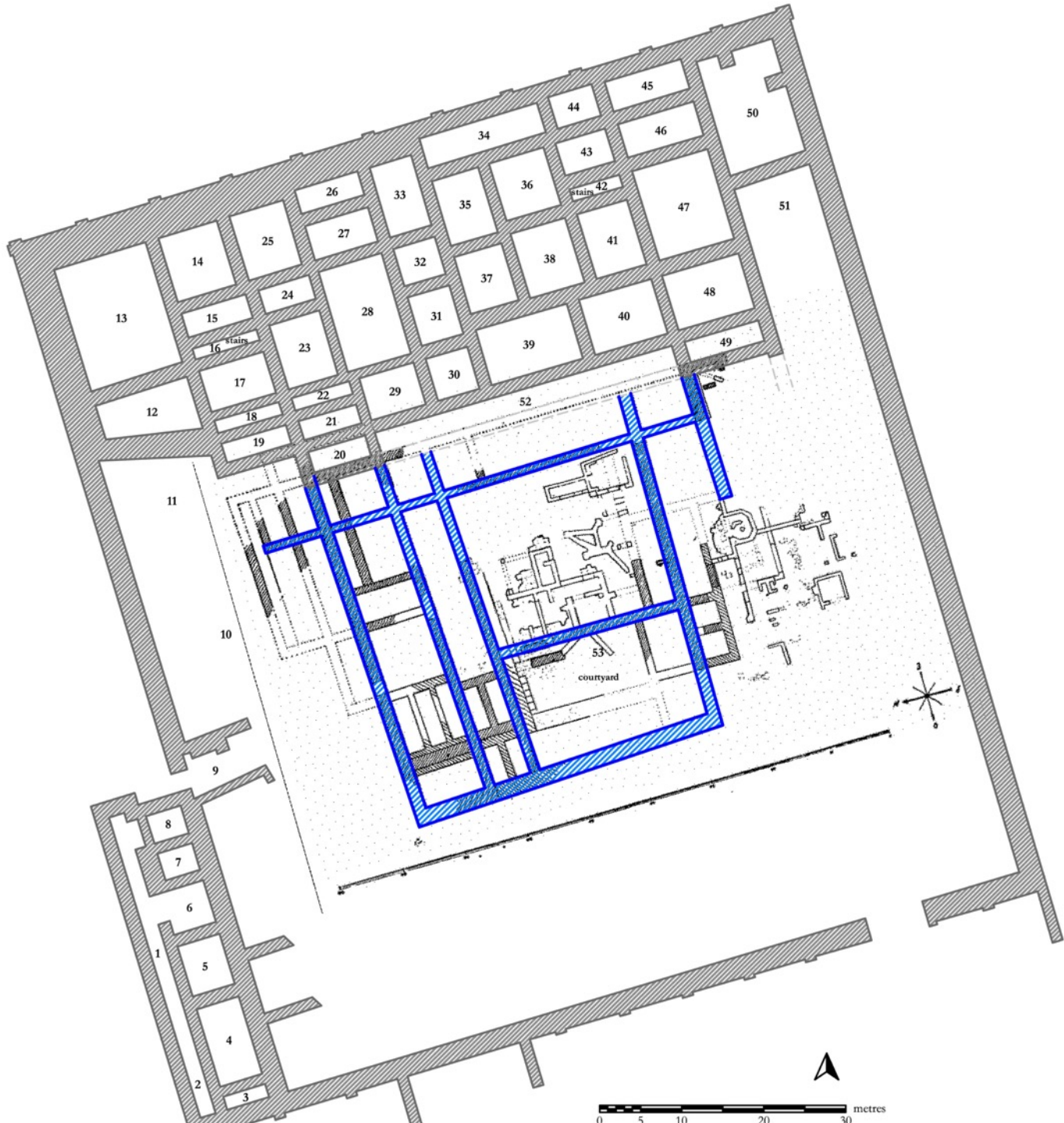
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- Michel 2008 AFO 35:55

Area to the south,
near the excavation
house, is mainly a
zone for "workshops,
industry and services"
(T. Özgüç 1986: 42f.)

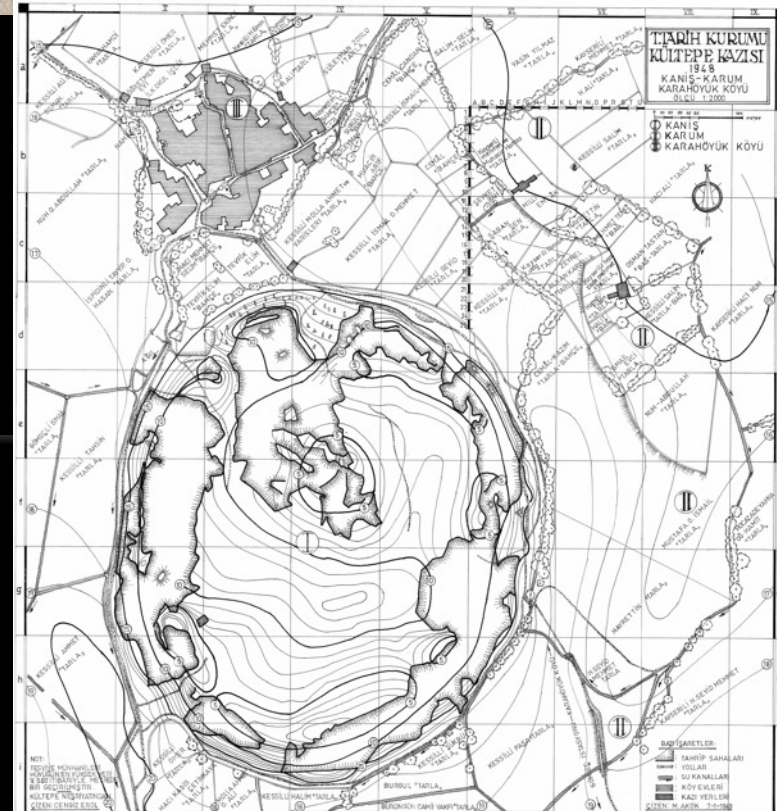
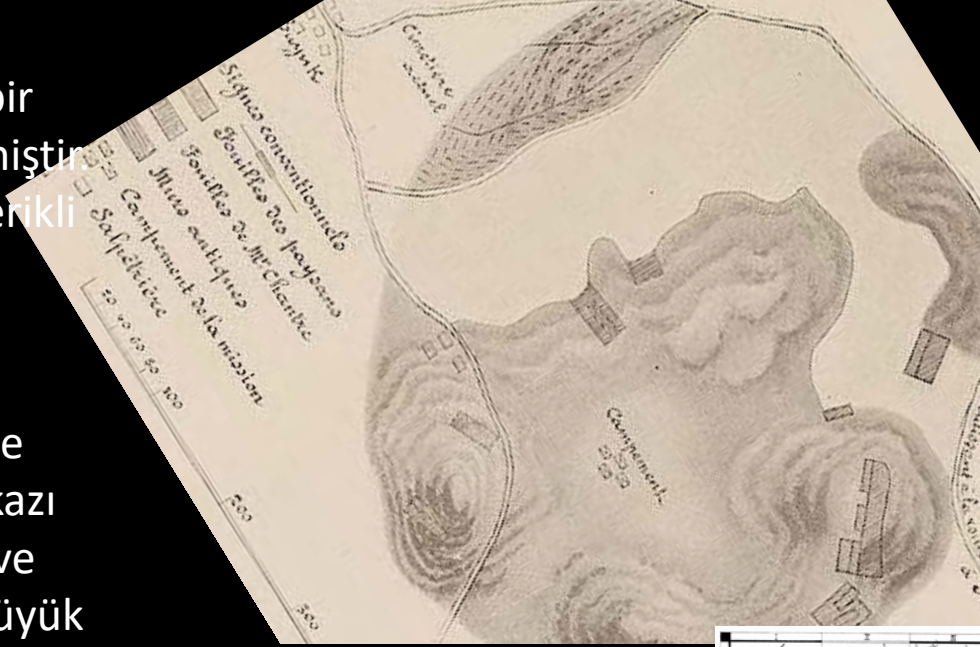


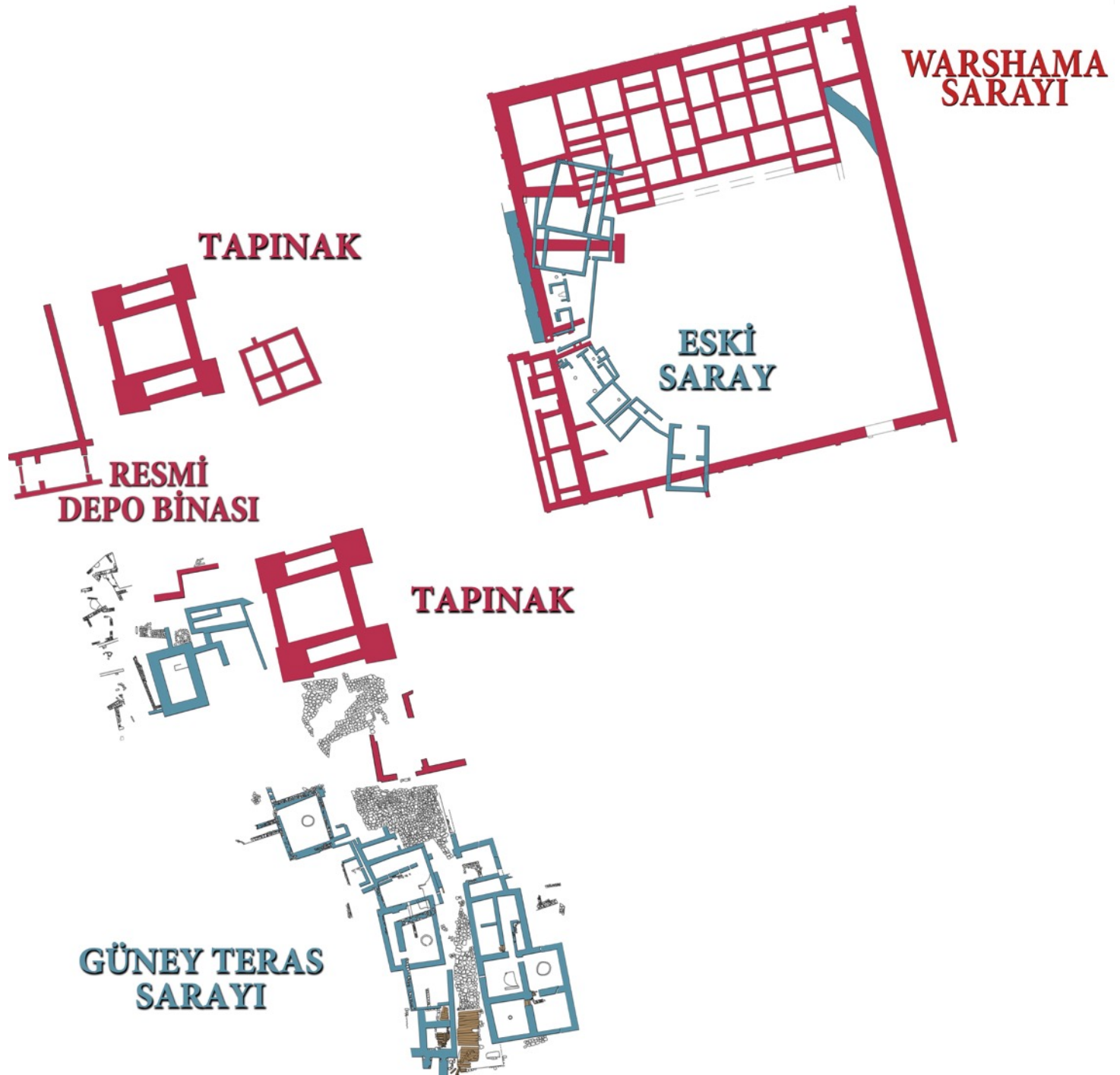




0 5 10 20 30 metres

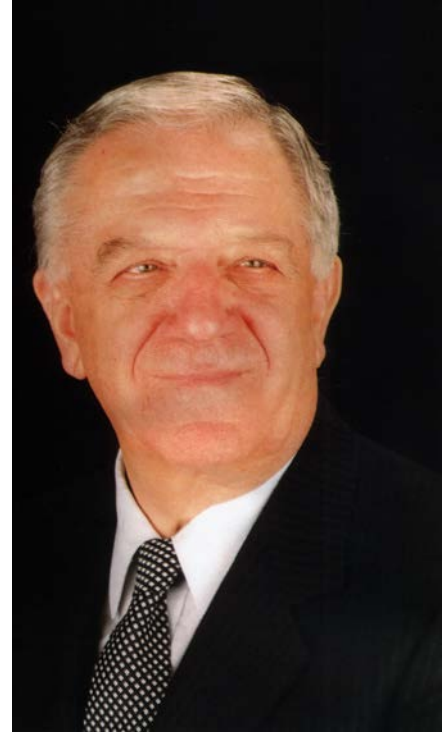
1948 yılına kadar Kültepe'de herhangi bir kazı gerçekleştirilmemiştir. Bu süreçte organik içerikli höyük toprağı, gübre niyetine kullanılmak üzere, köylülerce höyükten ve bilinçsizce açılmış derin Hrozny kazı alanından çıkartılmış ve bu nedenle höyüğe büyük zarar verilmiştir. Bu arada ele geçen arkeolojik kalıntılar tahribe uğramıştır.





Nimet and Tahsin Özgüç, one of the first students of the Faculty of Languages, History and Geography, which was established with the directives of Atatürk, within the framework of the modern education mobilization of our Republic, and world-renowned German scientists Von der Osten, B. Landsberger and, Güterbock, who are among its founding professors. They were trained and later took part in the teaching staff of the Faculty. Their initiation into the Kültepe excavation project and the results they obtained with their scientific formations had a great impact in the national and especially in the international scientific world.

As Tahsin Özgüç stated in the introduction to the first excavation report, Kültepe was largely destroyed by the unconscious excavations carried out until that time. The magnitude of the destruction reinforced the notion that it was impossible to draw any conclusions from the excavations to be made here again. Tahsin Özgüç had the characteristics of reading and evaluating the land very well. This feature of his has led to the emergence of amazing discoveries today. Although the necessary comparison material for the evaluation of the data obtained in the first years of the excavation is almost non-existent, the comments made by Tahsin and Nimet Özgüç with the competencies they have gained through the elite education they have received have been very accurate and have remained valid until today.



Numerous cuneiform documents are scattered in various collections around the world through the antiques trade. In 1948, a Turkish excavation committee headed by Tahsin Özgüç, including his wife and colleague Nimet Özgüç, decided to start systematic archaeological excavations here.

The aim of this great project, which was initiated with the support of the Turkish Historical Society, was to illuminate the archaeological context, the time period in which the written documents scattered in various collections were related, the period in which they were produced and validated, and the characteristics of this city. By using these economic documents belonging to Assyrian merchants and shedding light on Anatolian-Mesopotamian relations, it was necessary to clarify whether the ancient Assyrian cuneiform was also used by the locals.

Above all, the determination of the stratigraphy of the old city, before and after this written process, was among the main objectives.

In this way, it was the aim of the Özgüç excavation team to determine its place in the history of Anatolia and the Near East by revealing clearly and clearly how the cultures that lived in the past followed each other, and the characteristics of the architectural building levels and small objects belonging to these ancient ruins, the ruins of which are felt to be spread over a wide area.

Prof.Dr. Kutlu Emre
1932-2014



Kanesh	<i>karum</i>	
18		EBA 1
17		EBA 2
16		EBA 2
15		EBA 2
14		EBA 2
13		EBA 3
12		EBA 3
11a-b		EBA 3
10		IV
9	III	
8	II	MBA
7	Ib	MBA
6	Ia	MBA



OLD ASSYRIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF CUNEIFORM TEXTS, BULLAE, SEALS
AND THE RESULTS OF THE EXCAVATIONS AT
AŠŠUR, KÜLTEPE/KANIŠ, ACEMHÖYÜK,
ALIŞAR AND BOĞAZKÖY

(Old Assyrian Archives, Studies, volume 1)

by

Cécile Michel



Prof.Dr. Tahsin Özgüç

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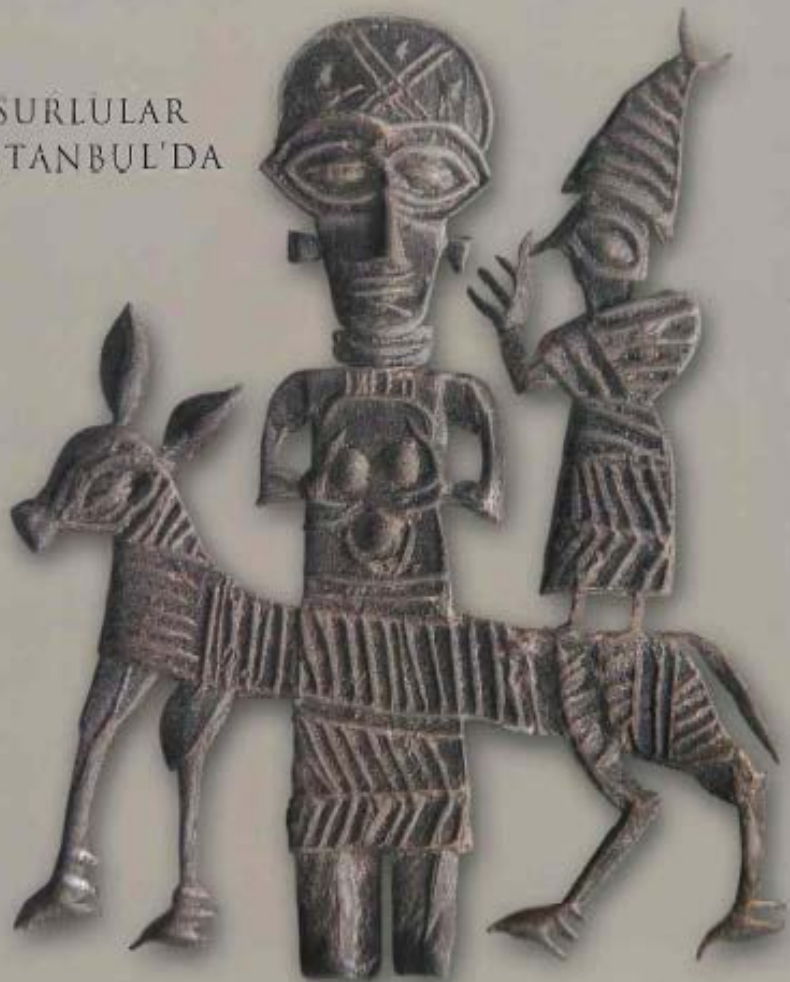
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ANADOLU'NUN ÖNSÖZÜ
KÜLTEPE KANIŞ-KARUMU

ASURLULAR
İSTANBUL'DA



ANATOLIA'S PROLOGUE
KULTEPE KANESH KARUM

ASSYRIANS
IN ISTANBUL



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A HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF ANATOLIA IN THE OLD ASSYRIAN COLONY PERIOD

GOJKO BARJAMOVIC



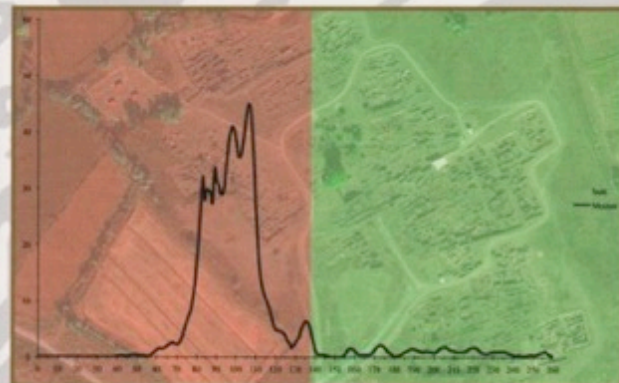
PIHANS • CXX

UPS AND DOWNS AT KANESH

CHRONOLOGY, HISTORY AND SOCIETY
IN THE OLD ASSYRIAN PERIOD

(Old Assyrian Archives, Studies, Volume 5)

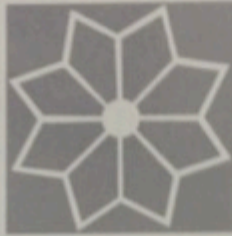
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CURRENT RESEARCH AT
KÜLTEPE-KANESH

An Interdisciplinary and Integrative Approach to
Trade Networks, Internationalism, and Identity

Edited by
Levent Atici, Fikri Kulakoğlu,
Gojko Barjamovic, and Andrew Fairbairn

THE JOURNAL OF CUNEIFORM STUDIES
SUPPLEMENTAL SERIES
Number 4

CURRENT RESEARCH AT
KÜLTEPE-KANESH

*An Interdisciplinary and Integrative Approach to
Trade Networks, Internationalism, and Identity*

edited by

Levent Atici
Fikri Kulakoğlu
Gojko Barjamovic
Andrew Fairbairn

Lockwood Press
2014

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Mogens Trolle LARSEN 2014, Kültepe Tabletleri VI-c , VI. Dizi - Sayı: 33d-c.

Sebahattin BAYRAM - Remzi KUZUOĞLU, 2014, Kültepe Tabletleri VII-a , VI. Dizi - Sayı: 33c-a.

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Abstract

This book is the first of a new sub-series of the Subartu project dedicated to the site of Kültepe, ancient Kaneš, in central Anatolia. It is the report of a conference which took place at Kültepe in September 2013. Contributions written by respected specialists in the field focus on Kültepe and its environment, mainly during the Bronze Age, and on its Assyrian settlement located in the lower town. The volume brings about a reflection on archaeological and textual materials, and provides an interdisciplinary summary of the state of research. It is divided into six sections dedicated to the following topics: archaeology, chronology and population of Kültepe; archives unearthed in the houses belonging to Assyrians; Old Assyrian writing and literacy; Anatolian settlements and daily life; metals and minerals; Kültepe after the Middle Bronze Age.

Fikri Kulakoğlu, Professor of archaeology at Ankara University, is the director of Kültepe excavations since 2006.

Cécile Michel, Director of Research at the National Center for Scientific Research (France), belongs, since the 90s, to the international team in charge of the publication of Kültepe tablets.

ISBN: 978-2-503-55545-4



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SUBARTU XXXV

FIKRI KULAKOĞLU & CÉCILE MICHEL

KÜLTEPE INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS 1



European Centre for Upper Mesopotamian Studies
Centre européen de recherches sur la Haute Mésopotamie
Europäisches Zentrum für Ober mesopotamische Studien
Centro europeo de estudios sobre la Alta Mesopotamia
Europees Onderzoekscentrum voor Boven Mesopotamië
Centro europeo per la ricerca sull'Alta Mesopotamia



FIKRI KULAKOĞLU & CÉCILE MICHEL
(editors)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1ST KÜLTEPE INTERNATIONAL MEETING

KÜLTEPE, 19-23 SEPTEMBER, 2013
STUDIES DEDICATED TO KUTLU EMRE

KIM 1
(KULTEPE INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS 1)

Subartu

XXXV

BREPOLS - 2015

Anadolu haritası, yaklaşık M.Ö. 1880

- Kaneş Eski şehir
- Gözetimdeki şehir
- Ticaret bölgesi
- Önemli bakır kaynakları
- Bakır ticaret yolu
- Kaçakçı yolu
- Diğer ticaret yolları



Cartography by Ivan d'Hostingue and Gojko Barjamovic 2010

Sümer Kralları			Akurgal		2464-2455		
En-şakuş-ana		2432- 2403	E-ana-tuma		2454-2425		
Ku-Baba			I. En-ana-tuma		2424-2405		
Puzur-Sin			En-metena		2404-2375		
Ur-Zababa			II. En-ana-tuma		2374-2365		
>			En-entar-zi		2364-2359		
>			Lugal-anda		2358-2352		
>			Uru-ka-gina		2351-2342		
Ur-Zababa	Lugal-zagesi (III.Uruk Hanedanı)2340-2316						
Akad Hanedanı							
	(2334-2154)						
Sargon		2334-2279					
Rimuş		2278-2270					
Maniştuşu		2269-2255					
Naram-Suen (Naram-Sin		2254-2218					
Şar-kali-şarri		2217-2193					
Nanium İmi		2192-2190					
Elul-dan			Lagaş Ensi'leri				
Dudu		2189-2169		(2230-2111)			
			Gudea		2141-2122		
Üçüncü Ur Sülalesi							
	(2112-2004)						
Ur-Nammu		2112-2095					
Şulgi		2094-2047					
Amar-Suen (Amar Sin)		2046-2038					
(Şu-Sin)		2037-2029					
İbbi-Sin		2028-2004					

Üçüncü Ur Sülalesi							
	(2112-2004)						
Ur-Nammu		2112-2095					
Şulgi		2094-2047					
Amar-Suen (Amar Sin)		2046-2038					
(Şu-Sin)		2037-2029					
İbbi-Sin		2028-2004					
I. Isin Sülalesi		Larsa Sülalesi					
(2017-1794)		(2025-1763)					
İşbi-Erra	2017-1985	Naplanum	(2025-2005)			E. Assur Krallığı	
Şu-ilişu	1984-1975	Emisum	(2004-1977)				
İddin-Dagan	1974-1054	Samium	(1976-1942)			Ilişuma	y. 1980
İşme-Dagan	1953-1935	Zabaya	(1941-1933)			Erişum I	y. 1941-1902
Lipit-Eştar	1934-1924	Gungunum	1932-1906	E.Babil Sülalesi			
Ur-Ninurta	1923-1896	Abisare	1905-1895	(1894-1595)		Ikunum I	1900-1879
Bur-Sin	1895-1874	Sumu-El	1894-1866	Sumu-abum	1894-1881		
Lipit-Enlil	1873-1869	Nur-Adad	1865-1850	Sumulael	1880- 1845	Sargon I	y. 1871-1849
Ena-imitti	1868-1861						
Enlil-bani	1860-1837	Sin-iddinam	1849-1843				
		Sin-eribam	1842-1841	Sabium	1844-1831	Puzur-Aşşur II	y. 1848-1824
Zambya	1836-1834	Sin-ikişam	1840-1836				
İter-pişa	1833-1831	Silli-Adad	1835	Apil-Sin	1830-1813	Naramsin	y. 1823-1820
Urdukuğa	1830-1828	Varad-Sin	1834-1823			Erişum II	y. 1819-1814
Sin-magir	1827-1817			Sin-muballit	1812-1793	I. Şamşi-Adad	1813-1781
Damik-ilişu	1816-1794	Rim-Sin	1822-1763	Hammurabi	1792-1750	I. İşme-Dagan	1780-1740
Larsa fethetti		Babil fethetti		Samsu-iluna	1749-1712	Hammurabi fethetti	
				Abi-eşuh	1711-1684		

(2017-1794)		(2025-1763)					
İşbi-Erra	2017-1985	Naplanum	(2025-2005)			E. Assur Krallığı	
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Enlil-bani	1860-1837	Sin-iddinam	1849-1843				
		Sin-eribam	1842-1841	Sabium	1844-1831	Puzur-Aşşur II	y. 1848-1824
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İter-pişa	1833-1831	Silli-Adad	1835	Apil-Sin	1830-1813	Naramsin	y. 1823-1820
Urdukuga	1830-1828	Varad-Sin	1834-1823			Erişum II	y. 1819-1814
Sin-magir	1827-1817			Sin-muballit	1812-1793	I. Şamşi-Adad	1813-1781
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Larsa fethetti		Babil fethetti		Samsu-iluna	1749-1712	Hammurabi fethetti	
				Abi-eşuh	1711-1684		
				Ammi-ditana	1683-1647		
				Ammi-saduka	1646-1626		
				Samsu-ditana	1625-1595		
				Murşili I Babil'i fethetti			
				Gulkişar!			
				Kassit Sülalesi		Orta Assur	
				Gandaş	y. 1730		
				II. Agum (kakrime)		y. 1570	
				I Burna-Burias	v. 1510	III Puzur-Asur	v. 1520