

Table XVII

Chronological Table of the 1st Dynasty of Babylon and the Kassite Dynasty, with their Assyrian and Sea-land Contemporaries

Dynasty of The Sea-Land
B.C. 1881 to B.C. 1619

1st Dynast of Babylon
285 Years -B.C. 2035 - 1750

Dynasty of Kassites
Reckoned as 576.75 Years in King Lists
Alleged B.C. 2035 to True Ending B.C. 1458

Assyrian Kings

King	King	Years of King List A.	Date				King	Years of King List A.	Date				King	
			A.K.	A.K.	B.C.	B.C.			A.K.	A.K.	B.C.	B.C.		
			from	to	from	to			from	to	from	to		
Alleged duration of 11 reigns, 368 years. Actual duration, 262 years.	Sumu-abu	14	1965	1979	2035	2021	Alleged beginning of Dynasty				Ilu-shuma			
	Sumu-la-ilu	36	1979	2015	2021	1985	The late Lists represents Gandash as beginning at what was really the commencement of the 1st Dynasty of Babylon. The dating of Agum II confirms that Gandash was Abeshu's contemporary.				Irishum (son)			
	Zabium	14	2015	2029	1985	1971					Ikunum (son)			
	Abil-sin	18	2029	2047	1971	1953					Sharrukin I (son)			
	Sin-muballidh	20	2047	2067	1953	1933					Puzur-Assur I			
	Khammurabi	43	2067	2110	1933	1890					Samsu-Hadad I (son of Enlil-kabi)			
Samsu-iluna	38	2110	2148	1890	1852	Ishme-Dagan I (son)								
Ilu-ma-ilu (A.K. 2118).	Abeshu	25	2148	2173	1852	1827	Gandash †	16	2144	2160	1856	1840	Samsu-Hadad II	
Itti-ili-nibi	Ammiditana	25	2173	2198	1827	1802	Agum I (son)	22	2160	2182	1840	1818	Ishme-Dagan II (son)	
Damki-ilishu							Kashtiliash I (son)	22	2182	2204	1818	1796	Samsu-Hadad III (son)	
Ishkibal	Ammi-zadoq	21	2198	2219	1802	1781	Ushshi *	9	2204	2213	1796	1787		
Shushshi	Samsu-ditana	31	2219	2250	1781	1750	Abirattash (son of K.)		(2213	2234)	1787	1766	Puzur-Assur II	
Gulkishar	<i>24 years after Samsu-ditanan</i>		2274			1726	Tashigurumash (son)		(2234	2255)	1766	1745	Enlil-nasir	
Peshgal-daramash	Hitties overthrew 1st Dynasty in 2250 A.K., and carried statue of Merodach into Mitanni. Agum II brought the statue back. A Babylonian hymn states that Merodach was 24 years with the Hittites. Agum II therefore brought it back to Babylon in 2274 A.K. = 1726 B.C. This confirms that Gandash was the contemporary of Abeshu or Samsu-iluna of 1st Dynasty.						Agum II (son)		(2255	2276)	1745	1724	Nur-ili	
Adara-kalama		Kadashman-kharbe I		2276	2291	1724	1709	Kurikalzu I (son)		(2291	2306)	1709	1694	Asur-rabi
Akur-ul-ana		Meli-sipak I (son)		(2306	2321)	1694	1679	Kara-indash I		(2321	2336)	1679	1664	Assur-nirari
Melam-kurkura		Kadashman-Enlil I		(2336	2351)	1664	1649	Kurikalzu II		(2351	2365.75)	1649	1634.25	Assur-bil-nisi-su
Eagami (A.K.2380) A.K. 2380 = 1620 B.C.		Kashtiliash						Burnaburiash	22	2365.75	2387.75	1634.25	1612.25	Assur-nadin-akhi
<i>Ulamburiash defeats Ea-gamil and reigns in his stead; vassal to his father Burnaburiash</i>		Agum completes conquest of the Sealand						<i>Kara-indash II Kadashman-Kharbe II & Nazibugash</i>				Erba-Hadad		
The first king of the Sea-land, Ilu-ma-ilu, attacked Samsu-iluna of the 1st Dynasty of Babylon in the latter's 9th year, 2118 A.K. Again, the last king, Ea-gamil, was overthrown by Ulamburiash, circ. 2380 A.K., during the reign of the latter's father, Burnaburiash of the Kassite Dynasty. The duration of the Dynasty of the Sea-lands is, therefore, around 262 years. The stated duration of the Dynasty, in the King Lists, is 368 years. This is 106 years in excess of the actual duration. This excess agrees with the 106 years of the Kassite Dynasty from its first king, Gandash, 2144 A.K., to the date at which the 1st Dynasty of Babylon was overthrown by the Hitties.							[Kurikalzu III] (son of B.)	26	2387.75	2413.75	1612.25	1586.25	Puzur-Assur III	
													Assur-Yuballidh	
								Nazi-maruttash	17	2413.75	2430.75	1586.25	1569.25	Enlil-nirari
								Kadashman-turgu	13	2430.75	2443.75	1569.25	1556.25	Arik-dan-ilu
								Kadashman-Enlil II						Hadad-nirari I
								Kudur-Enlil	6	2443.75	2449.75	1556.25	1550.25	
								Sagarakti-suriash	13	2449.75	2462.75	1550.25	1537.25	Shalmaneser I (built Calah)
								Kashtiliash II	8	2462.75	2470.75	1537.25	1529.25	Tukulti-Enurta I
								Enlil-nadin-sum	1.5	2470.75	2472.25	1529.25	1527.75	captures Babylon; held Babylon for 7 years;
								Kadashman-Kharbe II	1.5	2472.25	2473.75	1527.75	1526.25	vassal kings as opposite
							Hadad-sum-iddin	6	2473.75	2479.75	1526.25	1520.25		
							Hadad-sum-uzur	30	2479.75	2509.75	1520.25	1490.25	Assur-nazir-pal I	
							Meli-sipak II	15	2509.75	2524.75	1490.25	1475.25	Assur-nirari & Nebo-Dan	
							Merodach-Baladan I	13	2524.75	2537.75	1475.25	1462.25	Bel-kudur-uzur	
							Zamama-sum-iddin	1	2537.75	2538.75	1462.25	1461.25	Enurta-Pileser	
							Bel-nadin-[akhi]	3	2538.75	2541.75	1461.25	1458.25	Assur-Dan I	
							Kassite Dynasty Ends 2541.75 A.K. 1458 B.C.				Assur - Dan I continues contemporaneous with first king of next dynasty. (Refer Table XIX)			
Notes: -														
Names indicated thus:	Agum III	are in position as given in the Dynastic Tablets												
Names indicated thus:	Nazimaruttash													
Names indicated thus:	Kadashman-kharbe I	are known from their records as belonging to the positions												
Names indicated thus:	Kurikalzu II													
Shown above, e.g., between	Agum II & Nazimaruttash	in the example here cited.												
Kings whose reigns are directly synchronised by their contemporary records are connected thus:														
Ilu-ma-ilu & Kara-indash I						Samsu-iluna Assur-bil-nisi-su								
Kings whose reigns are synchronised from recorded data, other than in records mentioning the direct contemporaneity of the reigns, are connected thus:														
Abeshu						Gandash								
Dates enclosed in brackets thus: (.....) are derived by averaging between known dates and for a known number of reigns.														

Refer Table XVIII for Egyptian, Hebrew, and Hittite synchronisms confirming the relations and chronology here given.

† A record of Samsu-ilun shows that an invasion of Kassites occurred in Samsu-ilun's 9th year. Again, a record of the 3rd century B.C. Claims to be copy of a record made by Gandash, the Kassite. This states that Gandash claimed Nippur as his Capital, that he conquered Babylon, and rebuilt the temple of Ellil destroyed in the operations. This would appear to be a late version of temporary successes of the Kassites under Gandash against Abeshu, for as Johns states "An obscure record points to a fresh invasion by the Kassites" in the reign of Abeshu.

* Ushshi occurs here in the King Lists. Arum II does not mention him in his own genealogy, because Ushshi was not his ancestor. The genealogical isolation of Ushshi may - or may not - be related to the fact that a contemporary, Shu-Ushshi, is 5th king of the Dynasty of the Sealand.