The Anglo-American School of Oriental Research, 1904-1911. Table XVIII, brought the Dynastic chronology of the ancient East into a new phase of investigation and research. The Kings of Elam, Isin, and Babylon, and the Dynasties of Ur and Isin, are all tabulated in columns, with dates assigned.

Table XVIII, showing the Dynastic chronology of the ancient East.

**Kings of Elam**

- **Kings of Elam**
  - **Ur-Ningirsa**
  - **Gimil-Lishu**
  - **Iter-Pisha**
  - **Zabium**
  - **Ubar-Lara**
  - **Abil-sin**

**DYNASTY OF UR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dynasty</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ur-Ningirsa</td>
<td>1848-2152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gimil-Lishu</td>
<td>1866-2134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Iter-Pisha</td>
<td>1880-2119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Zabium</td>
<td>1897-2100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ubar-Lara</td>
<td>1923-2077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Abil-sin</td>
<td>1994-2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Kings Claiming to Overfields of UR.**

- **Urri-Imitti**, his brother
- **Abel-beli**, son of Dungi
- **Zabium**, son of Dungi

**DYNASTY OF ISIN (I)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dynasty</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kül₃/Kalam�ša</td>
<td>1838-2064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Amāraṭu-Adad</td>
<td>2064-1936</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hebrew Deluge Date**

- **A.K.** 1838-1965 = 2152-2035

**The Chronicles of Sumer and Akkad**

- **Sumer and Akkad:**
  - **King of Lagaš**, **King of Ur.**

**DURATION 225.5 YEARS.**

- **A.K.** 225.5 years.

**THE ORIGINAL CHRONOLOGICAL SHEETS OF THE ASSYRIAN CHRONOLOGY**

- **Scheme from 2035 B.C. to 1071 B.C.**
- **Scheme from 1071 B.C. to 539 B.C.**

**THE CHRONOLOGIES CONFIRMED BY AN ASTROLOGICAL RULING**

- **Neb-Silās (2) 17 years after the flood 2551 B.C.**
- **Nabonassar (3) 14 years after the flood 2565 B.C.**

**Elamite Rulers Claiming Sumu-abu**

- **Kings of Elam**
  - **Zabium**
  - **Ubar-Lara**
  - **Abil-sin**
  - **Iter-Pisha**
  - **Zabium**

**Synchronisms indicated by connecting lines as in Tables XVII and XVIII and notes to same**

- **Simti-shilkhak Enlil-Bani (2041 A.D., B.C. 1959)**
- **Yi-Shallu (2041 A.D., B.C. 1959)**
- **Meren-as-Sin (2041 A.D., B.C. 1959)**

**Synchronisms established in these Annotations (B). These all show that the 1st Dynasty of Babylon began at 1965 A.D., B.C. 2161.**

**Hence that the Babylonian Dynastic List represents the Dynasty of Isin (I), beginning after the Dynasty of Ur and with Ishbi-Urra succeeding Ibi-Sin.**

**The arrangement is fixed by datings of Dynasties V to X, inclusive of Kudur-Nankundhi.**

**The chronology of Tables XVII and XVIII bringing Babylonian and Assyrian chronology precisely into synchronism with the astronomical fixed date for Nabonassar, and also by the resulting chronology of Tables XVII and XVIII bringing Babylonian and Assyrian chronology precisely into synchronism with the astronomical fixed date for Nabonassar.**

**Hence that the Babylonian Dynastic List represents the Dynasty of Isin (I), beginning after the Dynasty of Ur and with Ishbi-Urra succeeding Ibi-Sin.**

**The same general principle of succession has applied to all the Dynasties of the ancient East. Hence the chronology of the Dynasty of Babylon is fixed.**

**The Kings of Elam, Isin, and Babylon, and the Dynasties of Ur and Isin, are all tabulated in columns, with dates assigned.**

**The arrangement is fixed by datings of Dynasties V to X, inclusive of Kudur-Nankundhi.**