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COMPENDIUM OF WORLD HISTORY

**Additions and Corrections
to Volume I**

The first volume of the Compendium has gone through a second printing. The following pages have been altered in the new edition, copyright 1965. They are separately prepared here to accompany the original edition, so that all who have it may note the changes made. These pages should be kept with the original edition of Volume I -- preferably inserted inside the back cover.

Additional typographical corrections for Volume I of Compendium:

page 57, line 5 from bottom: 2254-1993

page 58 of new edition, line 8, first word: predecessor

page 84, line 6, first word: Nebhepetre

page 103, line 5: Archles

page 413, line 7: read 1028 instead of 1018.

page 449, line 2: Britons, instead of Britains

Shem depict him in Asiatic, not Egyptian, dress. He appears as an old man with a long beard in priestly garb. Old indeed he was. About 430 years old!

Also note that the date 2019 for the departure of Shem is the year of the death of Noah -- 350 years after the Flood.

Now consider Miebis, the sixth king, and predecessor of Semsem. His tomb was defaced by Semsem. A later section, in volume II, will reveal Miebis to be Osiris II. He was slain by Semsem. The Egyptians called him Typhon. He was the "father" or ancestor of "Judah and Jerusalem," records Plutarch.

Dynasty II of Thisis

The kings of the second dynasty were comparatively insignificant. Other and more powerful rulers were dominating Egypt at this time -- ever since the days of Shem, but who they were will be disclosed only after the chronology of the first eight dynasties is firmly established. The change from Dynasty I to II at this point in history will also become apparent, once we begin to examine parallel dynasties who fought over the Possession of Abydos and Thisis.

The first four rulers of Dynasty II:

is also spelled Djoser.

Names of Kings in King-lists	Name in Manetho	Reigns in Turin Canon	Dates
Zoser-za (Netjrikhe)	Tosorthros	19	1737-1718
Nebka (of the royal line of Beby)		19	1718-1699
Zoser-teti	Tosertasis	6	1699-1693
Nebkare		6	1693-1687
Huny		24	1687-1663

At the beginning of year 18 of Zoser I (1720) the climax of a seven-years' famine occurred. No other seven-years' famine is ever reported during the entire history of the Pharaohs. This is the Biblical seven-years' famine under Joseph. It is at the right time.

An account of the calamity is to be found on the rocks of the island of Sehel, at the First Cataract. A modern translation of it may be found in Biblical Archaeology, by G. Ernest Wright, page 56. The account reads:

"Year 18....I was in distress on the Great Throne, and those who are in the palace were in Heart's affliction from a very great evil, since the Nile had not come in my time for a space of seven years. Grain was scant, fruits were dried up, and everything which they eat was short.... The infant was wailing; the youth was waiting; the heart of the old

Names in Manetho	Name in King-lists	Length of Reign	Dates
1 Necherophes (previously mentioned at end of Dynasty II)		28	1765-1737
2 Tosorthros	Djoser-za	29	1737-1708
3 Tureis		7	1708-1701
4 Mesochris		17	1701-1684
5 Souphis (Joseph)		16	1684-1668

In Dynasty IV Suphis or Joseph is given 66 years by Manetho. This makes it clear that Dynasty IV -- a foreign dynasty -- parallels Dynasty III. The two records together tell the full story. Only the latter portion of Joseph's reign is preserved in the list of rulers in Dynasty III. The entire period of Joseph's public service is contained in the parallel account. The 66 years of Joseph's public service cover the years 1734-1668. Compare this date with Zoser's seven years of famine. The famine ended in 1720 with the rise in Upper Egypt of the new Nile in the beginning of Zoser's 18th year (1720-1719). The famine thus extends from 1727 to 1720. (Jacob came to Egypt in 1726, after the summer harvest had failed for two years in Palestine.) The previous seven years of prosperit from 1734 to 1727. Joseph, according to the Bible, came

The thirteen years of exile commence in 845.

First, the name Susakeim should be especially noted. It is the Greek form of Shishak. Like the names "Thutmose," "Amenhotpe," or "Ramesses," it was used by several kings of the Theban dynasties. First met in the Bible as another name of Thutmose III, it applies in the book of Sothis to Amenhotpe III. (Syncellus assumed erroneously that this king was the Shishak of the Bible because of the similarity of the name.) Susakeim's length of reign (34 years) and dates (913-879) are exactly those of Amenophthis -- the name of Amenhotpe III in the book of Sothis. He appears twice, once in Dynasty XVIII, and again as related, through intermarriage, to the new Delta dynasty of Psuenus.

Anyone who has visited the Cairo Museum will have been immediately aware of the sameness of cultural remains from Dynasty XVIII of Thebes and Dynasty XXI of Tanis. Psuenus was the second king of this dynasty. In Manetho his name is spelled Psusennes. The family was a revival of the old Ramessid line that ruled from Tanis -- the Zoan of the Bible -- in the days of Joseph. With the date 879 (see preceding chart) for the commencement of the reign of Psusennes, the entire twenty-first dynasty may now be

dynasty will become apparent upon returning to the history of Dynasty XIX of Thebes. Suffice it to repeat that Ramesses "the Great" of Dynasty XIX is the "Tirhakah the Ethiopian" of Scripture.

From archaeological discoveries the reigns of the kings of Dynasty XXV appear as follows:

Names from the Monuments and Stelae	Lengths of Reign	Dates
Shabako	15	707-692
Shebitku	3	692-689
Taharka	26	689-663

In 663 Thebes was sacked by the Assyrian king Assurbanipal. In 663 Taharka was succeeded by another Ethiopian Bakare Tanuatamun, whom the Assyrians named Urdamane. Archaeology has recovered indications of only 8 regnal years, but the history of Dynasty XXVI of Sais preserves evidence that his reign following the destruction of Thebes was 9 years -- 663-654.

The account of Dynasty XXV from Eusebius provides additional information of joint rulership not discovered by archaeologists.

record. Taharka and Tanuatamun were ruling jointly for two years: 665-663. With the end of the reign of Tanuatamun the last vestiges of Ethiopian control of Egypt cease.

Dynasty XXII of Bubastis

It is essential at this juncture to return to the year 773 which witnessed the end of Dynasty XXI of Tanis and the beginning of the reign of Ramesses "the Great." The last king of the Tanite line was Psusennes II. In 794 he was succeeded by Pedubast of Dynasty XXIII, undoubtedly through intermarriage of the two families. At the end of Psusennes' reign another royal family came to power -- Dynasty XXII of the city of Bubastis in Lower Egypt. Its first king arranged the marriage of his son to the daughter of Psusennes II.

This dynasty reveals who was "So, king of Egypt" (II Kings 17:4) in Hoshea's day. The king's full name is Soshenk or Soshenq. For years the name Soshenk has been mistaken for the Biblical name Shishak. Yet no philologist could demonstrate why the "n" disappeared from Soshenk to become Shishak. Throughout the first years of the dynasty, the scarabs of Ramesses II were in common use. History

predecessor of Dumu-zi (or Tammuz, who is Nimrod), is named Lugal-banda -- a title meaning "Little King." He is Cush. Son Nimrod was, of course, the "Great King." The 1200 years assigned to Cush are a clever expansion (20 x 60) of the true figure of 60 years already established from other sources. The correct dates are 2254-2194.

But how are the two predecessors in the list -- Mes-kiag-gasher and En-mer-kar -- to be explained? Were they parallel rulers who also exercised authority in that world?

The mother of Gilgamesh -- Semiramis or Ishtar -- was at one time the wife of Lugal-banda -- that is, Cush (Jacobsen, Sumerian King List, page 91). She was also a wife and daughter-in-law of Asshur. The real grandfather of Gilgamesh, however, was not Cush, but En-mer-kar (Aelian in De natura Animalium, vii, 21, quoted in Jacobsen's work on page 87). From these facts it is clear that the Dynasty of Erech is composed of two blood lines -- that of Cush and that of Asshur.

In history there were three famous queens named Semiramis -- each one claiming to be a Queen of Heaven. The last Semiramis claimed to be thrice born. Each one of them was an Assyrian queen. Does this indicate that

En-mer-kar is the Sumerian form of the Semitic name of Asshur? In the King List it is stated either that Erech was built under the rule of En-mer-kar, or that it was built by En-mer-kar. In the Bible the builder is Nimrod. But Nimrod did not build it alone! For "out of that land" Shinar -- where Erech is located -- "went forth Asshur, and built Nineveh, and the city Rehoboth, and Calah" (Genesis 10:11). This is the correct translation according to the vowel pointing of the Hebrew text. But the consonants, without the pointing, may be translated, "he" -- that is, Nimrod, "went forth, being strong, and build Nineveh and Calah." The land of Assyria or Asshur is also the land of Nimrod (Micah 5:6). The original enterprise was a joint affair.

Cush was originally a prominent figure at Babel. But he was superseded by Nimrod, who gained the carnal affections of his own mother. Cush soon perished and the two dominant figures remaining were Asshur and Nimrod. Then Nimrod was driven from Mesopotamia to Egypt. Thus the entire history of the later world came to be dominated by the shadow of Asshur's children.

But if En-mer-kar is Asshur, the result is that Mes-kiag-gasher is the Sumerian name of Shem! Mes-kiag-

gasher was in Sumerian parlance, the "son of Utu" -- the God who warned Noah of the Flood. That is, he was a man who knew the God of creation.

Mes-kiag-gasher was also a high priest. From Egyptian records historians have discovered that Semsem -- the Great Shem -- of Dynasty I of Thinis was also pictured as a high priest! This famous man crossed from Asia over the water to the mountains of Europe. Shem travelled far and wide to put down the government of Nimrod.

Now consider the 325-year reign of Shem. When did it begin and when did it end?

In Egypt only a small part of his life story is revealed. But in the annals of Erech one sees Shem's great figure striding over three and a quarter centuries of history! Shem had no part in the government established at Babel in opposition to the rule of God. When the terror of Nimrod loomed great over the horizon, Shem acted. He exercised, beginning 2192, the administration of government in Shinar as patriarch and priest of the Semitic world. His full 325 years of authority lasted from 2192 till his death in 1867.

This date -- 1867 -- is the exact year of the death of Shem in Scripture. According to Egyptian history

counting this first year as an accession year.)

The 420 years of En-mer-kar are also datable. The figure represents the length of time from the end of the Flood to Asshur's death in 1949 (see German History in Vol. II of the Compendium). The 420 years extend from 2369-1949.

The First Dynasty of Uruk may now be restored as follows, beginning with Cush (Lugal-banda).

Names of Kings	Lengths of Reign	Dates
Lugal-banda (Cush)	(60)	2254-2194
Dumu-zi (Nimrod or Tammuz)	100	2194-2094
Gilgamesh (Horus or Ninyas)	126	2094-1968
Ur-lugal (Amraphel) (dies in Abram's year 79)	30	1968-1938
Utul-kalamma	15	1938-1923
Labasher	9	1923-1914
En-nun-dara-anna	8	1914-1906
Meshede	36	1906-1870
Melam-anna	6	1870-1864
Lugal-ki-dul	36	1864-1828

After this dynasty the kings of Shinar do not reappear in the Bible until the reign of Merodach-baladan.

from the most ancient records of the Temple of Belus at Babylon, an account of parallel rulers -- five Chaldean kings who were in turn succeeded by no less than six Arabians (pre-Ishmaelites). The information may be obtained from Jackson's Chronological Antiquities, pages 233-235. These much-misunderstood dynasties -- even Jackson did not understand their import -- perfectly correspond with the restoration of the Dynasty of Erech already presented.

First Kings of the Chaldeans after the Tower of Babel	Lengths of Reign	Dates
Porus	35	2254-2219
Nechubes	43	2219-2176
Abius	48	2176-2128
Oniballus	40	2128-2088
Zinzirus	45 (or 46)	2088-2043 (2088-2042)

(Note that the 35 years -- 2254-2219 -- of Porus are also the same for Mizraim.)

Dynasty of Six Kings of the Arabians	Lengths of Reign	Dates
Mardocentes	45 (or 44)	(2042-1998)

Mardakos	40	1998- <u>1958</u>
(the year 1958 marks the final expulsion of the Medes from Babylonia.)		
Sisimardacus	28	1958-1930
Nabius	37	1930-1893
Parannus	40	1893-1853
Nabonnabus	25	1853- <u>1828</u>

In 1828 "the Assyrian kings succeeded in the Babylonian Empire, and thenceforth Babylonia and Chaldea became a part of the Assyrian Empire" -- page 237, Jackson's Chronological Antiquities. This is also the year of the defeat of Erech by Ur. Syncellus preserved a total of 190 years for the Chaldean kings, and not the above total of 211 -- though his separate figures add up to 211! It is exactly 190 years from 2233 to 2043. The year 2233 was famous in Babylonian history as the beginning of astronomical observation. The Babylonians began their observations 1903 years before Alexander came to Babylon in 330.

First Dynasty of Ur and Successors

The city of Ur in Babylonian history is not the Ur from which Abram came. Abram's Ur was Urfa in northern Mesopotamia, not on the fringes of Shinar.

king is therefore 1337-1301. A confirmation of these dates will be found in the succeeding history of the city of Isin and Dynasty III of Ur.

Historically the date 1657 marks Elamite prominence in Southern Mesopotamia and throws important light on the early history of India.

After Awan the Sumerian King List returns to Dynasty II of Kish. Though the names of the rulers of Kish during this period are preserved, the dates assigned to its rulers are extravagant -- over 3000 years being designated to 8 kings. Kish II begins about the time of the reigns of Gilgamesh and Mes-anne-padda, whose lives overlapped; for the last king of Kish I submitted to both (see the Sumerian poem Gilgamesh and Agga in Pritchard's Texts). The true length of Dynasty II cannot be determined until Kish III and IV are first established.

Listed after Kish II, though in part contemporary with it, is the Dynasty of Hamazi. Only one name of this dynasty is preserved: Hadanish. The total length of the dynasty is sometimes given as 360 years, sometimes as 420. It cannot be dated until Dynasty II and Dynasty III of Uruk are determined.

The shattered list of Dynasty II of Uruk is in the

latter won, only to be devoured by the city of Babylon. The events may be summarized in four concerted attacks. Babylon first reduced Isin, but was forced to yield to Larsa's military attack and final conquest of the city two years later. In another eight years, however, Babylon had grown in strength sufficiently to challenge the hegemony of Larsa over Shinar. Isin was recaptured. Then, 23 years later, Larsa succumbed to Hammurabi.

The Dynasty of Larsa

To date the First Dynasty of Babylon correctly, it is first necessary to restore the royal family at Larsa to its true place in history. This dynasty rose to power during the struggles between Elam and the Third Dynasty of Ur. The last king of Isin I -- Damiq-ilishu -- was driven from the city after completing a 23-year reign (1098-1075). Rim-sin, the victor, and king of Larsa won the war and incorporated the city of Isin into his realm in his year 29 -- 1075-1074. (Where Damiq-ilishu fled, and how much longer he reigned elsewhere, will be discussed later under the First Sealand Dynasty.)

From the synchronism between these two kings the entire Larsa Dynasty may be restored as follows (see

to submission in year 22 of Damiq-ilishu by Babylon. Though Damiq-ilishu contained at Isin one more year -- his 23rd -- it was included in the reckoning of the Sealand because the king was independent only in the Sealand, not at Isin.

Following are the kings of the Sealand (excluding the first two, which will be discussed immediately after).

First Dynasty of the Sealand	Lengths of Reign	Dates
Damiq-ilishu (before & after Sin-muballit's conquest of Isin)	(First 22 years) 16	(1098-1076) 1076-1060
Ishkibal	15	1060-1045
Shushshi	24	1045-1021
Gulishar	55	1021-966
Pesgaldaramash	50	966-916
Aidarakalamma	28	916-888
Ekurulanna	26	888-862
Melamkurkurra	7	862-855
Ea-gamil	9	855-846

Some transcribers have 26 years for Shushshi, but see Pallis' summary regarding the clear reading of 24 years.

In 846 the Dynasty of the Sealand was overthrown

by the Kassites in a famous war that involved Assyria and other Mesopotamian powers.

In the king list appears a vague notation after Gulishar. Its implication is that another king reigned at the same time as Pesgaldaramash. Who was that other king?

Listed before Damiq-ilishu in the Sealand Dynasty are two kings of another branch of the royal house. Their reigns may readily be dated from synchronisms with the First Dynasty of Babylon. Van der Meer's study (page 21 of Chronology of Ancient Western Asia, second edition) proves that the first of these two kings, Iluma-ilum, came to power in the year 14 of Samsu-iluna of Babylon. That is 1016-1015 (See the chart giving "year-name" sequence). Iluma-ilum reigned 60 years -- 1016-956. He was succeeded by the second in the king list: Itti-ili-nibi, who reigned for 56 years -- 956-900.

Little else is known of the Sealand other than these royal names.

Nebuchadnezzar the First

The end of the First Dynasty of Babylon in 879

of Nineveh (see the account in his annals).

The Kassite Dynasty

The Kassite Dynasty in the King List was inserted by the ancient scribes after Dynasty I of the Sealand and before Dynasty II of Isin (the Pashe Dynasty). This position proves only that it began after the Sealand Dynasty (1098), but before Dynasty II of Isin (879). It is known to have been contemporary with both these royal families, as well as the line of Hammurabi. Its kings ruled over Karduniash, a territory bordering on Babylon and the Sealand.

The last king of the Assur dynasty of Assyria -- Enlil-kudur-usur -- died in the same battle in which a Kassite king fell. The year was 692. From this event the list of Kassite rulers of Southern Mesopotamia can be dated consecutively back to 845. Prior to that point the names and dates are broken away. A few contemporary tablets supply the missing names almost in entirety, but they cannot be dated.

Names of Kassite Rulers from 845-692	Lengths of Reign	Dates
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Nazi-bugash comes to power during struggle in 846 when Kassites overthrow Eagamil of the First Dynasty of the

Sosarmus	19 (or 22)	1264-1245 (1267-1245)
Mithraeus	35	1245-1210
Teutamus (Assyrian king during the First Trojan War)	32	1210-1178
Teutaeus	44	1178-1134
Thinaeus	30	1134-1104
Dercylus	40	1104-1064
Empacmes	38	1064-1026
Laosthenes	45	1026-981
Pertiades	30	981-951
Ophrataeus	21	951-930
Ephecheres (Ophratanes)	52	930-878
Acraganes	42	878-836
Thonos Concolerus	20	836-816

In 816 the Medes end the Assyrian dynasty. The king at this time was at his royal palace at Rehoboth-Ir on the Euphrates (Genesis 36:37). A history of the Median kings who rose to prominence in 816 will be given in another section.

Analyzing the King List

Several unusual features, some not included in the

Asoka

about 36

268- etc.

For a complete list of later ruling houses consult volume I of Stokvis' Manuel d'Histoire, p. 237.

Scythia and the History of Japan

The vast reaches of Scythia were famous in antiquity. Within the borders lived numerous unrelated tribes. The word Scythia included the land once inhabited by the descendants of Ashkenaz (Jer. 51:27). They named their home "Land of the Rising Sun." They dwelt, says Josephus, south of the Caspian Sea, near Rhagae. They called themselves the Nisaei (Smith's Classical Dictionary) -- a word familiar to any student of Japan.

The name Scythia, like that of Gomer, passed to other peoples who dwelt in, or migrated through, the land of Scythia. Greek writers included in Scythia Slavic people who migrated from Asia Minor into Eurasia. Diodorus Siculus refers to their queen as "Zarina" -- Russian feminine for Czar (Book II, 34, 3). Other writers, like Paul the apostle, divided the world into Greek and Jew, Barbarian and Scythian (Colossians 3:11) -- applying the name Scythian to that people which came out of the east and migrated into Western Europe and the British Isles. The

of Togarmah (Tegarma or Tilgarimmu).

But how did the name "Hittite" become associated with this land of many races? Modern historians, remember, use the words "Hittite" or "Hatti" or "Chatti" to designate any or all of the diverse peoples who dwelled in Asia Minor or North Syria.

Even the Bible uses similar expressions. Solomon traded with the "king of the Hittites," who dwelt in the mountainous lands north of the Arameans (I Kings 10:29).

The true "Hittite" people were children of Canaan. Canaan was the father of Heth, the Hittite. The land of the Hittites in the days of Joshua, and of the judges who followed, extended north of Palestine through Syria to the Euphrates (Judges 1:26).

After the Israelite conquest of Palestine, many Hittites migrated northward through Syria into Anatolia. So famous were these people, so different from other races, that they gave their name to the whole wide regions to which they migrated. As late as the Chaldean Empire of Nebuchadnezzar the name Hatti, or Chatti, was applied to the vast area of Syria-Palestine and to part of eastern Asia Minor.

In Egyptian monuments the original Canaanite

Hittites are pictured altogether different from the other inhabitants of Asia Minor. They are depicted with prominent noses, "somewhat broad, with lips full, the cheek-bones high, the eyebrows fairly prominent, the forehead receding like the chin, and the face hairless." "The hair is black, the eyes dark brown." (The Races of the Old Testament, by A. H. Sayce, page 133.) The skin color varied from brown to yellowish and reddish. Greek tradition insists the people were a warlike, rude people, known for their frenzied dances and music.

They were very different from the Assyrian settlers who were in Asia Minor since Abraham's day. Because the Assyrian colonists dwelt in the land of the Hittites the name Hatti or Chatti came to be applied to them. The Egyptians used the word "Kheta" in reference to them.

The Assyrians in Anatolia were not the only people who became known as Hittites or Kheta. The children of Togarmah carried the same name with them into Manchuria and far Asia. When the Russians migrated eastward into Asia and met the descendants of Togarmah in Manchuria and Siberia they called them Khitai -- a spelling very similar to the Egyptian Kheta. Latins journeying to the

Orient later corrupted it to "Cathay" and finally applied it to all China!

Assyria and Chatti

In the previous chapter of this Compendium it was noted that the names Gomer and Ashkenaz became applied to European nations who sojourned in or migrated through the lands originally settled by the descendants of Gomer and Ashkenaz. A similar situation occurred in Asia Minor.

The Hebrew root heth (from whence Hittite is derived) signifies "warrior." The Canaanite Hittites were famous warriors.

As the Assyrians were a war-making nation, the world also attached the name "Chatti" -- meaning "warrior" or "men of war" -- to them when they anciently migrated to the Halys River basin in Asia Minor. Thus Assyrians in Anatolia came to bear the name "Chatti."

Later, their kings were each titled by the Egyptians Kheta-sar, that is Great King of the Kheta or Chatti.

After the fall of Troy the Assyrians commenced migration out of Anatolia northwest into Europe in the 600's. Roman annals within a few centuries were filled

with the name Chatti, or Hatti, which later became changed to Hesse. (See Encyclopaedia Britannica, article "Germany".)

So the Great Kings of Hatti were Assyrians dwelling in a land once settled by Hitties before their extirpation. Unlocked is the mystery of Greek tradition which declares Assyrians were allies of the Trojans in their wars with Greece. Ninevite kings marched their armies through Anatolia to aid Troy without having to conquer the intervening territory, because the Great Kings of Hatti were, in fact, Assyrians. That's why Sardanapalus, king of Assyria, "sent his three sons and two daughters together with much of his treasure to Paphlagonia (a district of the Empire of the Hittites in Asia Minor) to the governor Cotta..." (Diodorus II, 26,8). It was an Assyrian district. For the same reason Assyrians were "removed to the land between Paphlagonia and Pontus" after the collapse of Nineveh (Diodorus II, 43,6).

The history of Asia Minor may now be restored in proper setting. First, it should be remembered that modern textbooks are in utter confusion. Hittite kings who were brothers, or fathers and sons, are sometimes artificially separated by hundreds of years. The theory is that Hatti -- the land of the Hittites -- was the scene

Tutankhamen (845-836)	Arnuwandas (II), son	Egypt. Compare Manetho's 13 fatal years (845-832) and the plague of leprosy! Arnuwandas also dies of plague after reigning a few months.
Seti I (832-773)	Mursilis (II), brother	Plague and wide- spread rebellions. Revival of Hittite power. Fought Ramesses at battle of "Kadesh" in 769.
Ramesses II (773-706)	Muwatallis, son Urhi-Teshub, son Hattusilis (III), uncle	Reigned jointly with brother and nephew. Signed treaty with Ramesses in latter's year 21.
	Tudhaliyas (IV), son	Atreus of Mycenae a contemporary; west in rebellion
	Arnuwandas (III), son	King Midas a con- temporary, east in rebellion
Thuoris (684-677)	Suppiluliumas (II), brother	Collapse of Hittite Empire

Notice the parallel between the events in column three and the Biblical history of the rise and fall of the Arameans. During the reign of Amenhotpe III and Tudhaliyas (III) -- about 890 -- the Arameans rebelled and expanded under general Naaman. In their wars against Israel they feared the possibility that Israel would hire Egyptians and

Observe how these events duplicate those listed in column three of the previous chart. Such correspondence is possible only if these kings are parallel, or, in some instances, the same kings!

Contemporary Hittite Kings	Kings of the Hittites (several previous names of kings known)	History from Contemporary Documents
Tudhaliyas (II)	Labarnas (I)	(Labarnas is another name of Tudhaliyas)
Arnuwandas (I)		
Hattusilis (II)	Labarnas (II) = Hattusilis (I), son	Hattusilis I and Labarnas II are same person. Labarnas is title common to Hittite kings.
Tudhaliyas (III)	Mursilis I, adopted son	Attacks and destroys Aleppo. Conquers Babylon at end of Samsu-ditana's reign (905-879). After returning home is assassinated.
	Hantilis (I) brother-in-law	Arameans attack Hittite realm in south. Numerous disasters. Hurrians in Mesopotamia.
Suppilulimas (I)		
	Zidantas (I)	
Arnuwandas (II)	Ammunas, son	

Kings of Corinth	Lengths of Reign	Dates
Aletes	35	1069-1034
Ixion	37	1034-997
Agelaus	37	997-960
Prymnus	34 (or 35)	960-926 (960-925)
Bacchis	36 (or 35)	926-890 (925-890)
Agelas	30	890-860
Eudemus	25	860-835
Aristomedes	35	835-800
Agemon	16	800-784
Alexander	25	784-759
Telestes	12	759-747
Automenes	1	747-746
The Constitution	90	746-656
The Tyranny	73½	656-583

The History of Athens

Athens was for centuries, as it is today, the chief city of Greece. Its early history focuses on the year 1069 when an Athenian victory combined with a great earthquake to rekindle the myth of the "fall of Atlantis."

Modern writers reject Athens' early history

during the years from 1101 to 1063 the old dynasty at Sicyon was displaced by priests of Apollo Carnaeus who were subservient to the Heraclidae.

The original name of Sicyon was Aegialea. This Greek name was derived from the city's first king, Aegialeus.

The name Aegialeus in Greek means "man of the coastland" (Smith's Classical Dictionary, art. "Achaia"). Compare this with Genesis 10:4-5: "And the sons of Javan; Elishah, and Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim. By these were the isles of the Gentiles divided in their lands; every one after his tongue, after their families, in their nations." The margin for "isles of the Gentiles" is "coastlands." The "Isles of Elishah" are spoken of in Ezekiel 27:7.

Elisha, son of Javan settled the Greek coastlands. From him the name Hellas came to be applied to Greece. Is the "man of the coastland" or "isles" -- Aegialeus, the founder of Aegialea or Sicyon -- really Elishah?

Early influence of Hebrew people in the Grecian land is also recorded throughout Greek history. Witness the incursions of the Hyksos -- the Edomite Heraclidae -- a branch of the Hebrews. Later the Danites from Palestine

appear. The influence of Hebrews in the Grecian land helps to explain one of the most remarkable events in the Gentile world -- the choosing of the Greek nation to preserve the New Testament Scriptures.

The Greeks knew of the God of Shem because the Hebrews, a Semitic people, dwelt among them. Two thousand years in advance God was preparing the Greek people for the preservation of His Word.

Moreover the Greeks have preserved most of the history of the ancient world. Manetho has come down to us, not in the Egyptian tongue, but in the Greek language. The early history of Assyria is found in Greek, so also that of the early kings of Media.

But to return to the kingship of Aegialea or Sicyon.

Kings of Sicyon	Lengths of Reign	Dates
Aegialeus	52	2063-2011
Europs	45	2011-1966
Telchin	20	1966-1946
Apis	25	1946-1921
Thelxion	52	1921-1869
Aegydrus	34	1869-1835
Thurimachus	45	1835-1790

culture and language is true. But they were not Greeks originally. With intermarriage not uncommon they later became Grecianized.

The Heraclidae are said to have returned 80 years after the First Trojan War. Then they must have been in Greece and Asia Minor before. The most famous people who possessed this region before were the Hyksos rulers -- Apophis and Khayan. The Hyksos were Amalekites and other tribes descended of Edom (see the early chapter on the history of the Hyksos in this Compendium).

The Greeks called these people Heraclidae after Archles or Heracles, -- in Latin, Hercules -- the son of Apophis who subdued Sicyon in Greece. Archles (of the Hyksos Dynasty XV) ruled from 1276-1227, shortly before the first war with Troy.

Late Greek writers applied the name Hercules to the Egyptian king Osorkon, who lived shortly before the Third Trojan War. Osorkon was a strong man. As the Greeks after Homer came to believe in only one Trojan War, it was natural to pre-date king Osorkon by 500 years and make him the immediate ancestor of the Heraclidae. Greek mythologers spent countless hours contriving artificial genealogies to establish a connection between this

Hercules, Osorkon, and the earlier Heraclidae. The apostle Paul labeled these myths and genealogies lies.

That there were several Hercules is admitted by all writers, ancient and modern. Any strong man wearing a hairy mantle was dignified by the title Heracles. Nimrod the hunter was called Hercules, as also was Osorkon much later. The story of Samson may well have been incorporated into the myths of Heracles.

None of these was the famous Hercules who conquered Libya. This Hercules was Seir the Horite. His name in Hebrew means a "hairy goat." Esau's children expelled his descendants from Mt. Seir and thereby acquired his name (Gen. 36:9, 20.)

In Antiquities of the Jews, book I, chapter XV, Josephus discussed the children of Abraham through Keturah. He writes:

"Alexander Polyhistor gives his attestation to what I here say; who speaks thus: - 'Cleodemus the prophet, who was also called Malchus, who wrote a history of the Jews, in agreement with the History of Moses, their legislator, relates, that there were many sons born to Abraham by Keturah; nay, he names three of them, Apher, and Surim, and Japhran (Ephah in the Old Testament): ...and

that from... (Apher...) the country of Africa took its name; because these men were auxiliaries to Hercules, when he fought against Libya and Antaeus; and that Hercules married Aphra's (that is, Apher's) daughter, and of her he begat a son, Diodorus; and that Sophon was his son; from whom that barbarous (that is, non-Greek) people... were denominated."

Apher was a son of Midian, and a grandson of Abraham. Esau was a younger grandson of Abraham, through Isaac. Esau's son Eliphaz had Timna, the daughter of Seir (Heracles) as a concubine. From that union came Amalek, the father of the Hyksos line that spread through the Eastern Mediterranean. These people came to be known as Saracens in post-Roman times.

The Heraclidae in Argos

In the first part of this chapter it was noted that the region of Lydia was dominated by the Heraclidae for 505 years before Gyges came to power in 716 as the first Mermnadae king. The 505 years reach back to 1221. That year marks the settlement of the Heraclidae in Asia Minor and the establishment, through marriage with the Hyksos line in Egypt, of Heraclidae in the Argolid.

The History of Italy

Troy is famous in European history. After the third war over Troy, many peoples from Asia Minor migrated into Northwestern Europe and carried the name of Troy with them. London became New Troy. In France appeared Troyes.

The refugees of the First Trojan War settled also in Italy. They founded Lavinium two years after the First Trojan War -- that is, in 1179 -- and later the city of Alba (the site of the Pope's summer palace today) at the time of the Second Trojan War in 1149. (Consult Dionysius or Diodorus for these details.) The Trojan royal house founded in Italy a line of kings that reigned in Alba from 1178 until 753, when the center of government passed to Rome.

Latinus, king of Latium who preceded the Trojans, died in 1178, three years after fall of Troy in 1181. In Greek his name is spelled Lateinos. Aenaes the Trojan, son-in-law of Latinus, succeeds him.

Early Kings of Lavinium (founded 1179) and Alba (founded 1149) after the First Trojan War	Lengths of Reign	Dates
Aenaes	3	1178-1175
Ascanius	38	1175-1137

Shinar. In 2094 Horus (Kenkenes), the son of Ninus II, left Egypt to restore the government of Nimrod, in Erech in Babylonia.

Sammes himself recognized a direct connection between the Middle East and Western Europe. The history of Western Europe, in fact, begins with the kingship of Gilgamesh in 2094 in Shinar.

But why should the early Europeans have begun their history with an event in the land of Shinar?

Because it was in the land of Shinar that they were living when Horus arrived from Egypt! It was from Shinar that Horus, or Zames Ninyas, led them to Western Europe.

Ancient Belgian and German records confirm that their oldest city, Trier, was founded by Trebeta another son of Ninus II, king of Assyria. "The inhabitants of Trier maintain that their city is the oldest in all Europe," records Josef K. L. Bihl in his text In deutschen Landen, p. 69. "Trier was founded," he continues, "by Trebeta, a son of the famous Assyrian king Ninus. In fact, one finds... in Trier the inscription reading, 'Trier existed for 1300 years before Rome was rebuilt.'"

Trebeta was a half-brother of Horus or Ninyas.

His mother was not Semiramis, but a daughter of the ruler of Armenia. The Welsh or Britains knew Zames Ninyas as Samothes.

The migration from Shinar and the Assyrian realm in Mesopotamia shortly after 2094 brought Chaldeans and Assyrians, and probably Elamites as captive slaves, into Western Europe as its first civilized inhabitants. Thereafter Europe became the land to which Chaldeans and Assyrians continued to migrate as they left the Middle East.

Horus continued his rule in Western Europe until 2048, according to the traditions preserved by Sammes. That was the year his mother by duplicity came to the throne of Assyria. See Syncellus' history of Assyria, where Semiramis is assigned a 42-year reign (2048-2006) immediately prior to the 38-year reign of Zames Ninyas (2006-1968). Zames or Samothes relinquished personal dominion over Western Europe to his son in that year and returned to Assyria, where a lengthy three-way struggle ensued between himself, his mother and the king of Armenia.

Here are the first kings to rule over Western Europe.

identified with Seir the Horite from Josephus). From her Hercules had a son named Galathes, the ancestor of a tribe named Galli -- one of the Gauls or Galatians. This tribe, joined with others, later migrated into Asia Minor and gave its name to the region of Galatia.

With Celtes the direct male line of kings from Samothes or Horus ceases.

The Heraclidae Kings

In the next chart will appear the line of kings who sprang from Galathea.

Names of Kings	Lengths of Reign	Dates
Hercules, the conqueror of Libya (a full account of his exploits must await Vol. II of Compendium)	19	1758-1739
Galathes (father of the tribe of the Galli)	49	1739-1690
Narbon (ruled Samothea or Britain during lifetime of his father; afterward governed entire realm from city of Narbon in Gaul)	18	1690-1672
Lugdus (the founder of Lugdunum)	51	1672-1621

Beligius (gave his name to the Belgici, later called Belgae, among whom he established his capital; he died without issue)	20	1621-1601
Jasius (a prince of a related line who, in 1602, had been made king of Italy; he had all Celtica under his rule)	68	1601-1551
Allobrox (Obtained Celtica upon death of his father; his brother Corybantus obtained Italy)	68	1551-1483
Romus	29	1483-1454
Paris	39	1454-1415
Lemanes	62	1415-1353
Olbius	5	1353-1348
Galathes II	48	1348-1300
Namnes	44	1300-1256
Remus (died without a male heir; married his daughter to Phranicus of Trojan descent)	40	1256-1216
Phranicus (he retired to Gaul and left Britain to be governed by the Druids)	67	1216-1149

In 1149 Brutus of Troy came to Britain with his troops.

The Trojans and Western Europe

The story of the famous Trojan kings -- once so widely discussed in Greek literature -- is little known to history students today. It begins in the days of Jasius, or Jason, who became king of Celtica in 1601. The half-brother of Jasius is Dardanus, whom Josephus declares to be Darda or Dara (See II Chronicles 2:6). Darda was of the House of Judah and the Trojan kings therefore were Jews! Following a quarrel Dardanus fled to Asia Minor, married the daughter of a native king, and founded the vital fort of Troy.

Thus the Trojan line of kings -- to be discussed in detail in Vol. II of the Compendium -- were able to dominate Western Asia Minor. The Trojans were generally supported by the Assyrians in all their wars against the Greeks. The line of Trojan kings may be found on page 12 of Enderbie's Cambria Triumphans, or Brittain in its Perfect Lustre.

Kings of Troy to 1181	Lengths of Reign	Dates
Dardanus (Compare the date 1477 with Eusebius' account of Dynasty XV in Egypt)	65	1477-1412
Erictanus	46	1412-1366

Lower half of page to be corrected:

According to the terms of the treaty with the Greeks Brutus migrated, with all who wished to follow him, via the Mediterranean into Britain.

His sons continued to rule ancient Britain, and on occasion vast areas of the continent. The line of Brutus fell in a fratricidal war in 482.

Line of Brutus	Lengths of Reign	Dates
Brutus	24	1149-1125
Lochrine	20	1125-1105
Madan	40	1105-1065
Mempricius	20	1065-1045
Ebranck	40	1045-1005

Upper half of page to be corrected:

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fratricidal struggle after 5 years. Thus the direct line of Aeneas and Brutus ceased -- as the Trojan line through Aeneas and Ascanius perished in Italy in 509, only 27 years before.

After the death of Porrex and Ferrex the land of Britain was divided among Rudaucus, king of Wales; Clotenus,

of Britain -- as preserved in historical sources.

Archaeological Parlance	Testimony of Written History
Paleolithic period	Remains of pre-flood world, lasted 1656 years to 2370-2369
Mesolithic period; Britain becomes an island; Maglemose semi-arctic culture	Latest pre-flood and earliest post-flood hunters migrate through Britain
"Neolithic" period; several subdivisions; farmers bring fertility cult; megalithic period	Arrival in Western Europe of Chaldeans (Hebrews) and Assyrians from Shinar under Samoths, or Zames Ninyas -- shortly after 2094; continues through several centuries; climaxes in Megalithic sites of Tuatha De Daanan after 1457 (see Irish history)
"Early Bronze": "Beaker Folk"; round-headed; largely nomadic	Coming of Brutus and of Troy and Trojan heroes in 1149; Trojans were acquainted with Aegean civilization; peacefully penetrated land; cremated their dead and put ashes in urns for burial -- a custom common to Asia Minor
Rise of "Wessex chieftains" and "Urn People"; trade with Minoan civilization of Crete; period begins as "Early Bronze," followed by transition into "Middle Bronze" culture	Time of expansion under Ebranck in Solomon's day

Numerous books separate "Wessex Chieftains" from "Urn People." They were the same people -- Wessex

Xerxes' conquest of Greece.

The periods labeled Severe, Classic I and II lead directly to the Hellenistic period of Alexander's Empire. Thus is the enigma of the Greek "Dark Ages" solved!

Palestine, Syria and Archaeology

The land which boasts the most complete archaeological record is Palestine. This is an empty boast. The only really early city that is thoroughly documented is Jericho. Hardly any of the other early Palestinian sites are known. By contrast, much of early Syria and Mesopotamia is quite well documented.

The lack of recovered early strata in Palestine is understandable. Whereas much of Mesopotamia is today occupied by nomads -- or no one! -- Palestine is thickly populated, with many of its earliest cities still inhabited.

Early Jericho begins with a "Prepottery Neolithic A" culture. The duration of this culture extended over several centuries, though it is carelessly maximized by archeologists many more hundreds of years.

The period of this culture begins before the Flood and reaches its climax in the violence that characterized that world!

Jericho's culture developed into the so-called "Prepottery Neolithic B." It is found in strata X to XVII. It is a period of intense warfare. The city walls were being constantly rebuilt. The story of Jericho is really the account of the great walled city Cain built before the Flood. Jericho had walls long before any other city. See the latest excavation reports by Miss Kenyon.

Thereafter two new cultural strata occur. Each is a period of great retrogression, as if some calamity had befallen the people. Each is separated by a span of time in which the site was depopulated. The inhabitants used pottery. (See Chart 1 of "The Archaeology of Palestine" in The Bible and the Ancient Near East, edited by G. E. Wright.) The site of Jericho hereafter was for several centuries abandoned. The population of Palestine disappeared. At the same period vast destruction suddenly fell on animal life and froze it in snow and ice over much of Eurasia and North America! This is the period of the Flood, of human depopulation, and the meagre beginnings of the new post-Flood world. In Mesopotamia small beginnings of modern society developed.

Then over much of the Jordan valley, the southern hill country and elsewhere in Palestine a new culture

springing up. It is labeled Chalcolithic or Ghassulian after a site where first discovered.

It flourished in areas which today are far removed from any water sources. Sites with this culture extend far out into the arid plain about the Dead Sea. The culture comes to a sudden end!

Now notice the record in Genesis 13:10, "And Lot lifted up his eyes, and behold all the plain of the Jordan, that it was well watered every where, before the Lord destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah, like the garden of the Lord, like the land of Egypt."

Here is the so-called Ghassulian culture! It was in the days of Abraham. This culture perished with the burning of the cities of the plain in the year 1917 -- just before the birth of Isaac.

Very little is known of cultures elsewhere in Palestine prior to this time. All that has so far been recovered are remains of wretched cave cultures and open camp sites. These cave cultures, usually placed millenniums before the habitation of Jericho, include both pre-flood

iron was every where in use in Palestine. A description of each period may be found in detail in the works of Albright, Glueck, Kenyon, Wright and others.

Cultural Development in Paletinian Pottery	Contemporary Historical Events
Early Bronze I-III	1917-1487 From destruction of Sodom to Exodus
Early Bronze III B	1487-1441 From Exodus to the division of the land in the seventh year (1441-1440) after crossing Jordan
Early Bronze IV or Middle Bronze I	1441-1400*Lifetime of Joshua and Elders after conquest
Middle Bronze II A (influence of culture from Mesopotamia)	1400-1352 Oppression of Cush-anrishathaim, judgeship of Othniel (40 years)
	1352-1334 Period of Ammonite oppression (18 years)
Middle Bronze II B and introduction of new method of fortification	1334-1254 Period of major deposits during lengthy time of peace -- judgeship of Ehud (during 80 years)
	1254-1234 Oppression of Jabin king of Canaan (20 years); also time of Philistine incursions
	1234-1194 Judgeship of Barak (40 years) and of Deborah and Shamgar

*Date found by subtracting successive judgeships from 300 years after Exodus -- 1447-1147 (see Judges 11:26).

Middle Bronze II C 1194-1147 Midianite, Amalekite
and Maonite invasion
(7 years) followed by
judgeship of Gideon
(40 years)

Middle Bronze, so-called, ends in Palestine with a sudden
destruction of every major city! The next stage in
cultural development is styled Late Bronze.

1147-1092 Three hundred years
after conquest of
Palestine east of
Jordan (1447) the
Ammonites launched an
attack upon Palestine
(Judges 11:26) and
overran the land for
18 years; parallel to
this invasion the
Philistines attacked
Israel (in 1147) and
oppressed the land 40
years (during the life
of Samson); Samuel
delivered the country
from the Philistines
in 1107; peace re-
stored until Saul's
reign, which began in
1092

Late Bronze I 1092-1069 Philistine reconquest
(devastation throughout
Palestine) to their initial
defeat in 1069. Re-
maining reign of Saul
(to 1052) and time of
David (1052-1012)

Late Bronze continues through period of Kings to Assyrian
domination.

The "Iron Age" of Palestine commences at the close of the House of Israel in Palestine. Archaeologists usually associate it with Joshua's invasion. It was really the time of Assyrian dominance. The building phases attributed to Solomon and Omri or Ahab are really those of Omri, Ahab, Hezekiah and Manasseh.

One remarkable feature of Palestine archaeology is its cultural relationship with the rest of the world. Whereas Greece's "Iron Age" did not commence until some years after 677, Israel entered the cultural phase so designated about the time of the Assyrian invasions. Of course, if archaeologists and historians would only read contemporary records, including the Bible, they would discover iron was in use already in the lifetime of the first human being!

One other point to notice. Most texts associate Late Bronze in Palestine with Dynasty XVIII and XIX of Egypt. This is uncontestible. Middle Bronze cultures, so-called, are filled with remains of the period of the Hyksos rulers. The Egyptian Empire is naturally associated with the Late Bronze in Palestine because only during the time of the kings of Israel and Judah was Egypt great. During the Judges, Egypt was overrun

by the Hyksos. A few monuments of the late Egyptian Empire period have been found throughout Palestine, but they are related to the so-called Iron II. Remains of Ramesses "the Great" are found early in Iron II context.

Mesopotamian Archaeology

The final phase of the restoration of World History is now approaching -- the archaeology of Shinar, Assyria and Egypt. The region of Mesopotamia is best studied by taking Shinar as one unit, and the remainder of Mesopotamia as another -- the political areas of Babylonia and Assyria.

The post-Flood culture of Shinar begins with a phase known as Ubaid. "At all sites so far investigated in the South the Ubaid remains rest directly on virgin soil, and there seems little doubt that the people who bore this culture were the first settlers on the alluvium of whom we have any trace" (Perkins, Comparative Archaeology of Early Mesopotamia, p. 13).

Three major sites -- Ur, Eridu and Uruk -- will now be presented in chart form to indicate the relationship of archaeological phases and early history. Contemporaneous history is interspersed.

Ur

The earliest known phase near Ur is known as Ubaid I. It contains the so-called "flood deposit" which was only a minor inundation in days of Shem that did not even cover the whole city! This cultural phase continues to about the last 38 years of Gilgamesh, beginning 2006.

Eridu

Temple foundation strata begin shortly after Babel. Strata XVIII to XIV continue to 2137, at the time of the return of Ishtar and the rise of the Hamazi Dynasty.

A slight cultural change is noted for the succeeding strata -- XIII through VIII. This brings the history of Eridu to about 2006.

Uruk

The earliest remains at Uruk have not been recovered. Most thorough excavation has taken place at the site of the Eanna Temple. It was founded about 2006.

Ubaid II continues to 1938, the year of the defeat of the four kings in Palestine by Abram.

Temple strata VII-VI. Importance of this temple diminished with founding of Eanna Temple at Uruk.

Temple of Eanna founded. This period contains the remains of Eanna Temple strata XVIII to XV.

With the defeat of the Mesopotamian (Assyrian) kings in 1938 a total break ensues in the cultural complex. The land is never again culturally united until the late Assyrian Empire.

Ubaid III phase continues to the regaining of power by Assyria in 1828.

A parallel is found at Eridu in Temple strata V-III.

At Uruk (sometimes spelled Warka or Erech) strata XIV through IX contain a parallel culture. This cultural period in Shinar is known as the Warka Period.

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The next period is now generally known as the Protoliterate Period. In older works it commonly received the name Jamdat Nasr, after a city in Mesopotamia. In this Period only Eridu and Uruk will be noted.

City of Eridu

Temple stratum II covers the period from about 1828 to 1717, the end of the Hamazi Dynasty (2137-1717). In archaeological parlance this is phase "a" of the Protoliterate Period.

Eridu Temple stratum covers phases "b," "c" and "d" of the so-

City of Uruk

Phase "a" is composed of strata VIII-VI. Stratum VIII of the Eanna Temple contains a major cultural change. This period continues to 1777 -- the earliest recommencement of the Second Dynasty of Uruk. Stratum VII also exhibits a new, though minor cultural phase. This period extends from 1777 to 1748, the time of the rise of both Kish and Akshak. Stratum VI extends from 1748 to 1717, the date of the final restoration to power of Uruk.

The second phase of the Protoliterate Period covers the remains of strata V-III. Written

called Protoliterate Period. It ends around 1649 with the rise to power of Dynasty III of Uruk.

materials begin to make their appearance in the strata, but this is not the real beginning of writing in Mesopotamia. Divisions of the later Protoliterate Period are based not so much on political events as on Temple strata V, IV and III, which correspond with "b", "c" and "d." Quite significant! -- but that is the foolishness to which scholars descend who have cut themselves off from true history.

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The next Period is designated Early Dynastic I. It is properly equated with the Dynasty of Akkad (see Relative Chronologies of Old World Archaeology, p. 48). The cultural period extends to the initial invasion of the Gutti in 1535.

Early Dynastic II extends from 1535 to about the end of the Akkadian Dynasty in 1436. (Of course, these political dates are only general indicators of changes in cultural patterns.)

Early Dynastic III extends to the Elamite invasion that brought about the establishment of the cities of Isin (1301) and Larsa (1306).

The next cultural phase is properly associated with Isin, Larsa and Dynasty I of Babylon (1174-879).

Northern Mesopotamia

And now Northern Mesopotamia, especially the land of Assyria.

It is commonly taught today that Assyria and the highlands surrounding the Mesopotamian plain were settled long before the region of Shinar was dry enough to inhabit. To some extent this is true. But the duration of time cannot be archaeologically determined. Only a historical record can determine that. The duration of human settlement from the highland down the river valleys eastward to Shinar took only about one century! The city and the tower of Babel were built only 115 years after the flood ended.

The earliest cultural phase in Northern Mesopotamia is generally designated Hassuna, from a site where it was first found. Unstratified, less advanced cultures have also been found in the highlands, but they are not demonstrably older. They are of nomadic peoples and minor villages, and continued parallel for a few centuries with other cultures in the growing cities of the Mesopotamian Plain.

The Hassuna culture is represented at the site of Nineveh by strata 1 and 2 b, and at Hassuna by strata I-V. The phase covers human movements from the end of

the Flood to the building of the city of Nineveh, when Assyrians from Shinar settled en masse on the Upper Tigris.

With the settlement of Assyrians at Nineveh (see Genesis 10), we find the development of a native Assyrian culture distinct from the contemporary Southern Ubaid culture of Shinar. This northern culture is called by archaeologists the Halaf Period -- after the site of Halaf. These meaningless archaeological names would really become interesting if they had been properly connected with contemporary leaders who have molded ancient history.

Halafian -- that is, early Assyrian culture -- is represented at Nineveh by strata 2 b and 2 c. At Hassuna by strata VI through X. At Arphchaiyyah, another site near the Assyrian homeland, it is represented by strata 10 through 6. At each site there is evidence of warfare bringing an end to the period. The culture achievements continued, however, to exercise influence as late as about 1938.

The war which closed the Halafian period climaxed in 2192 with the conquest by the Medes of Babylonia and much of Assyria. This was also the time of the suppression of the temporary cult of Nimrod in Assyria and Babylonia.

The next cultural period commences with a heavy

influence out of Iran -- the early homeland of the Medes. The new cultural period is termed Northern Ubaid I.

The most important phase of this new period reveals a revival of religious practice. At Tepe Gawra in Assyria, a temple began to be built. Its commencement corresponds with the new building phase of the temple at Eridu. This revival of religion can be dated to about the year 2137 -- the return of Isis (Semiramis or Ishtar). She revived Nimrod's cult, this time in the form of a mystery religion. This cultural period -- known as Northern Ubaid I -- also brought Babylonian culture to the north; hence the name.

In chart form the early period in Assyria and northern Mesopotamia appears as follows:

Hassuna	From the Flood to the building of Nineveh shortly after the Tower of Babel. Settlements are extremely small, the deposits thin.
Halaf	From the building of Nineveh to the coming of the Medes in 2192. The Median influence in the North may easily be recognized by a comparison with early Iranian sites.
Northern Ubaid I	From the Median conquest to the return of Horus, in 2006, to Mesopotamia. This period covers strata XX-XV at Tepe Gawra; strata XI-XII at Hassuna; strata

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