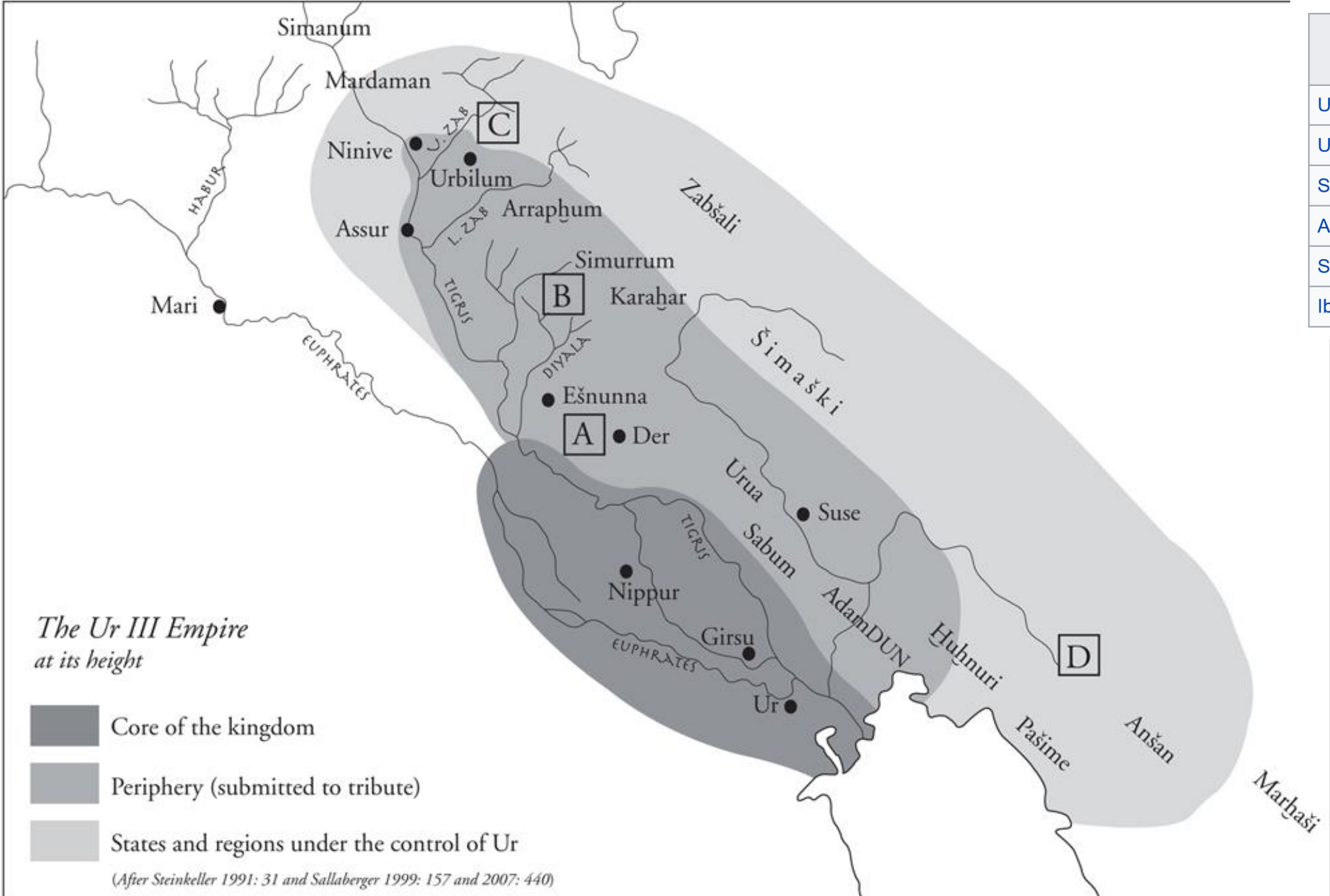


Periodo di Ur III e dinastia di Shimashki

2100-1900 a. C.

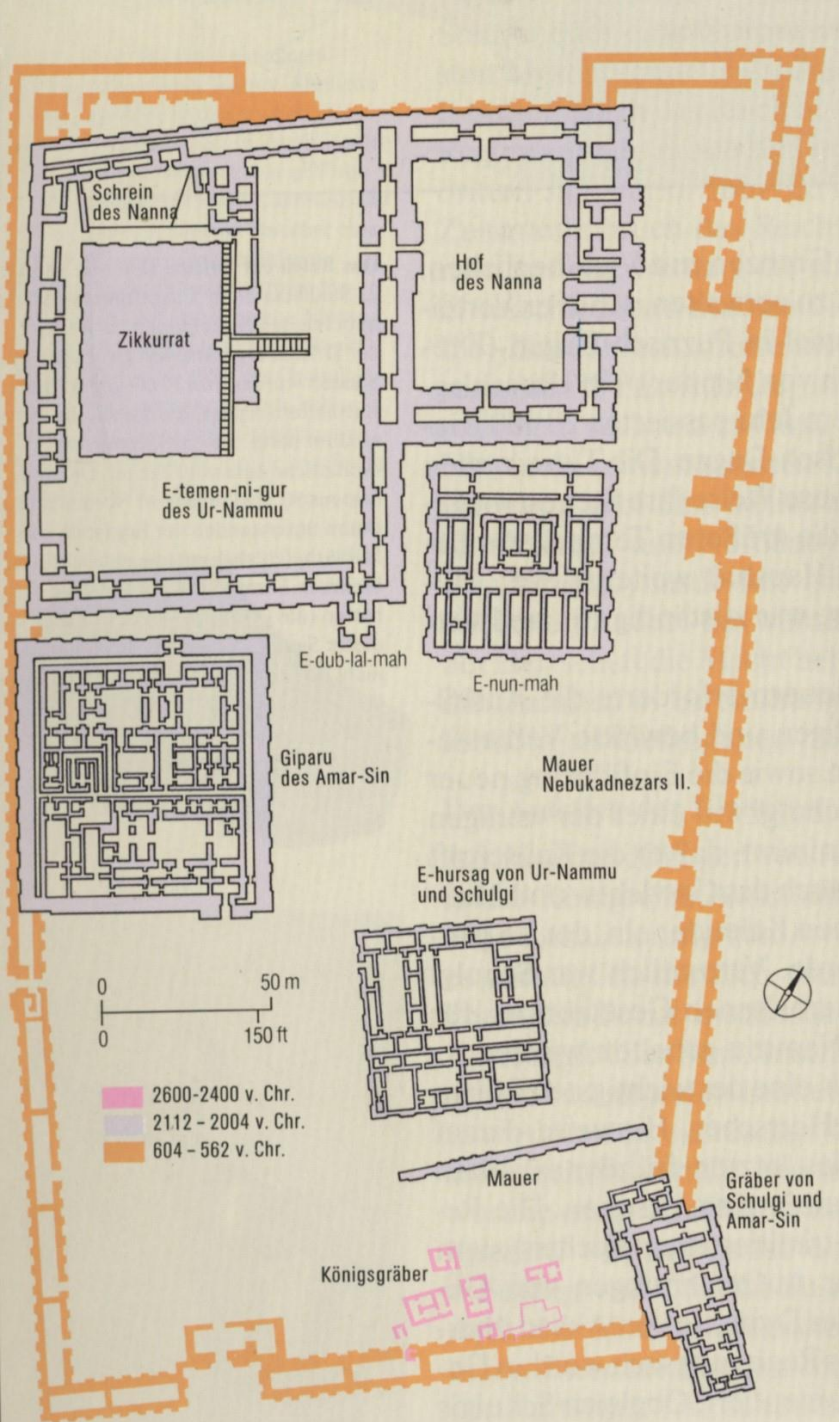


The Ur III Empire at its height

- Core of the kingdom
- Periphery (submitted to tribute)
- States and regions under the control of Ur

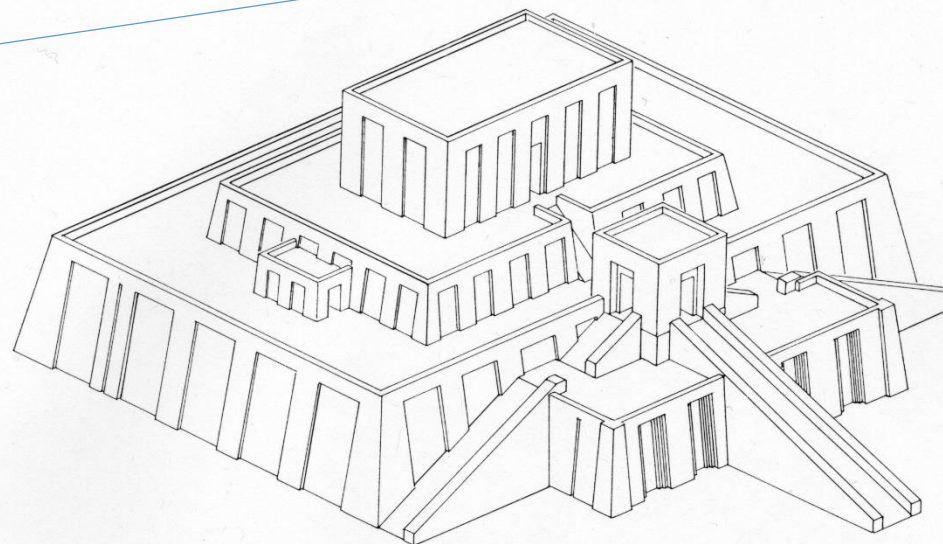
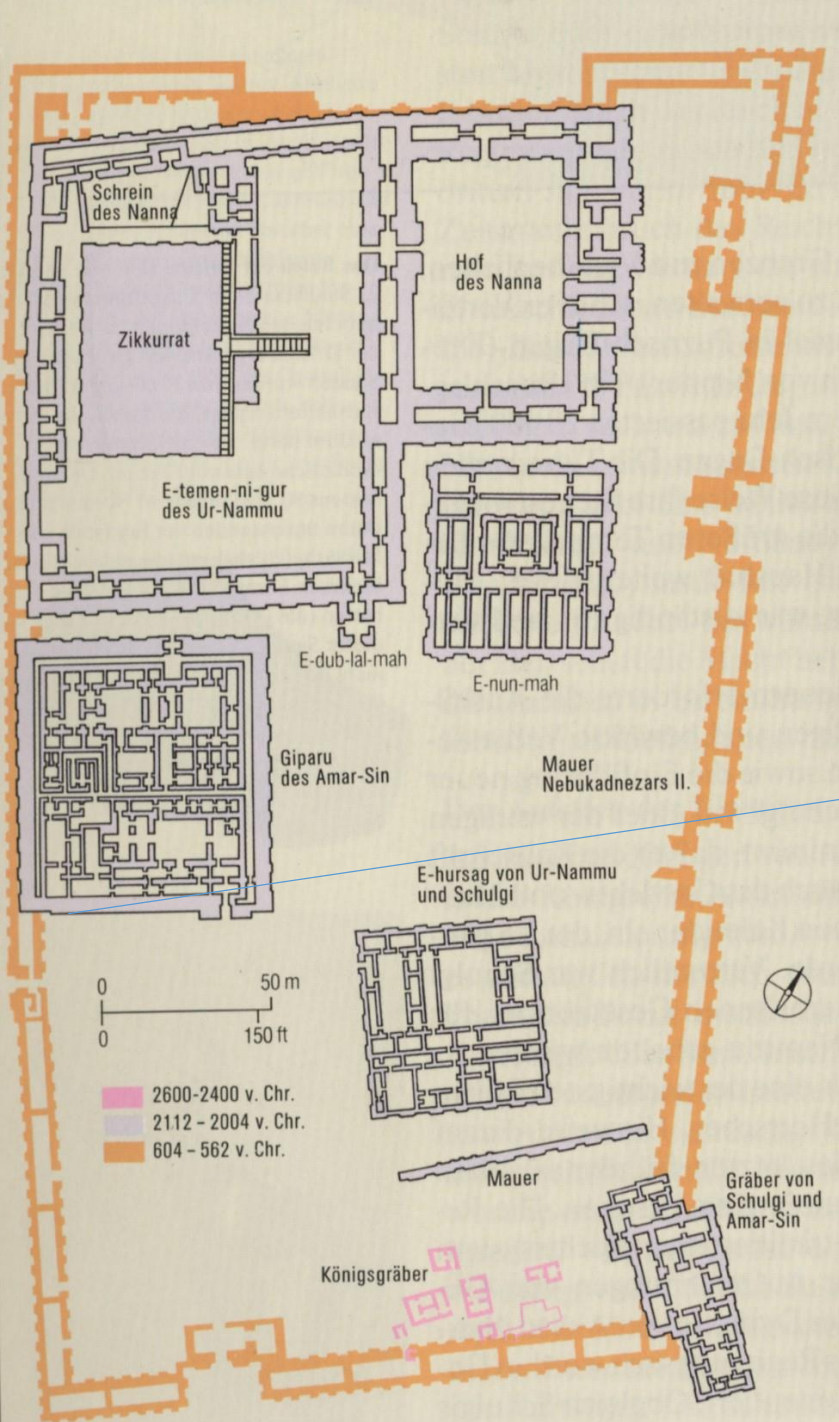
(After Steinkeller 1991: 31 and Sallaberger 1999: 157 and 2007: 440)

Ruler	Middle Chronology All dates BC
Utu-hengal	2119–2113
Ur-Nammu	2112–c. 2095
Shulgi	2094–2047
Amar-Sin	2046–2038
Shu-Sin	2037–2029
Ibbi-Sin	2028–2004

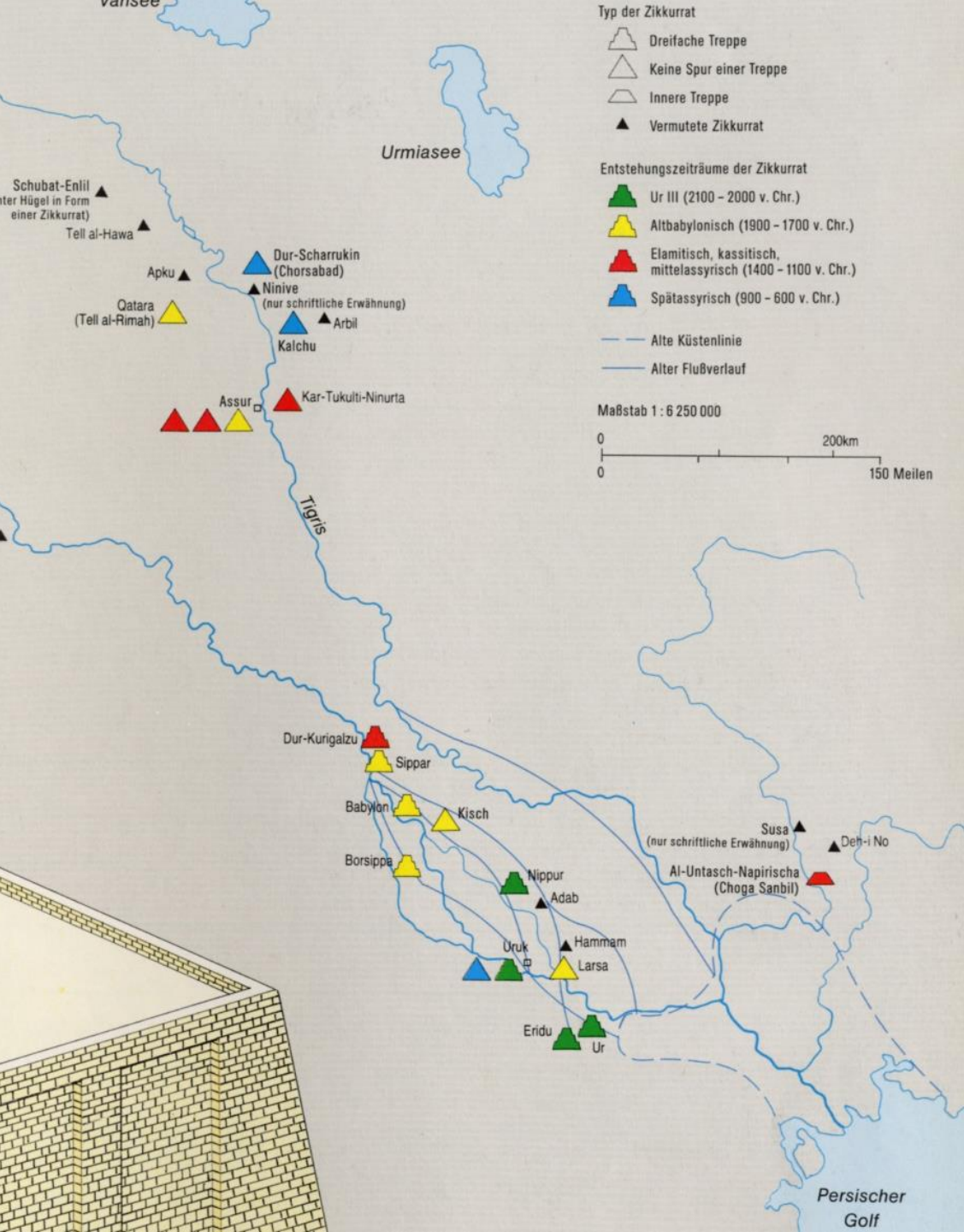


<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Number of Extant Texts⁴</i>
Umma	28,557
Girsu-Lagaš	26,671
Puzriš-Dagān	14,630
Ur	4,272
Nippur	3,545
Garšana	1,496
Iri-Saġrig ⁵	1,200

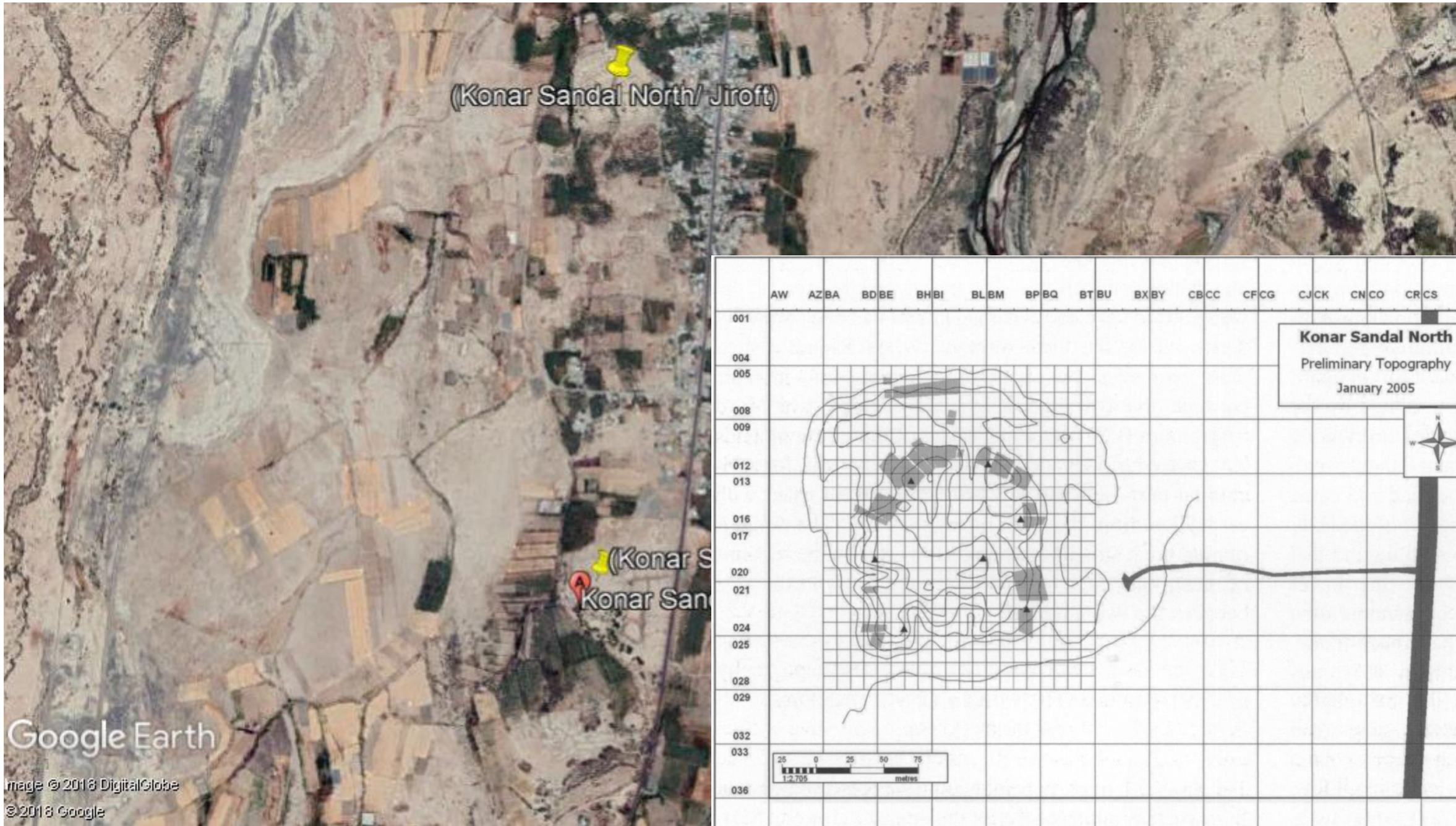
Figure 2. The largest corpora of Ur III texts by provenance.⁶



Schmid 1995 Plan 7



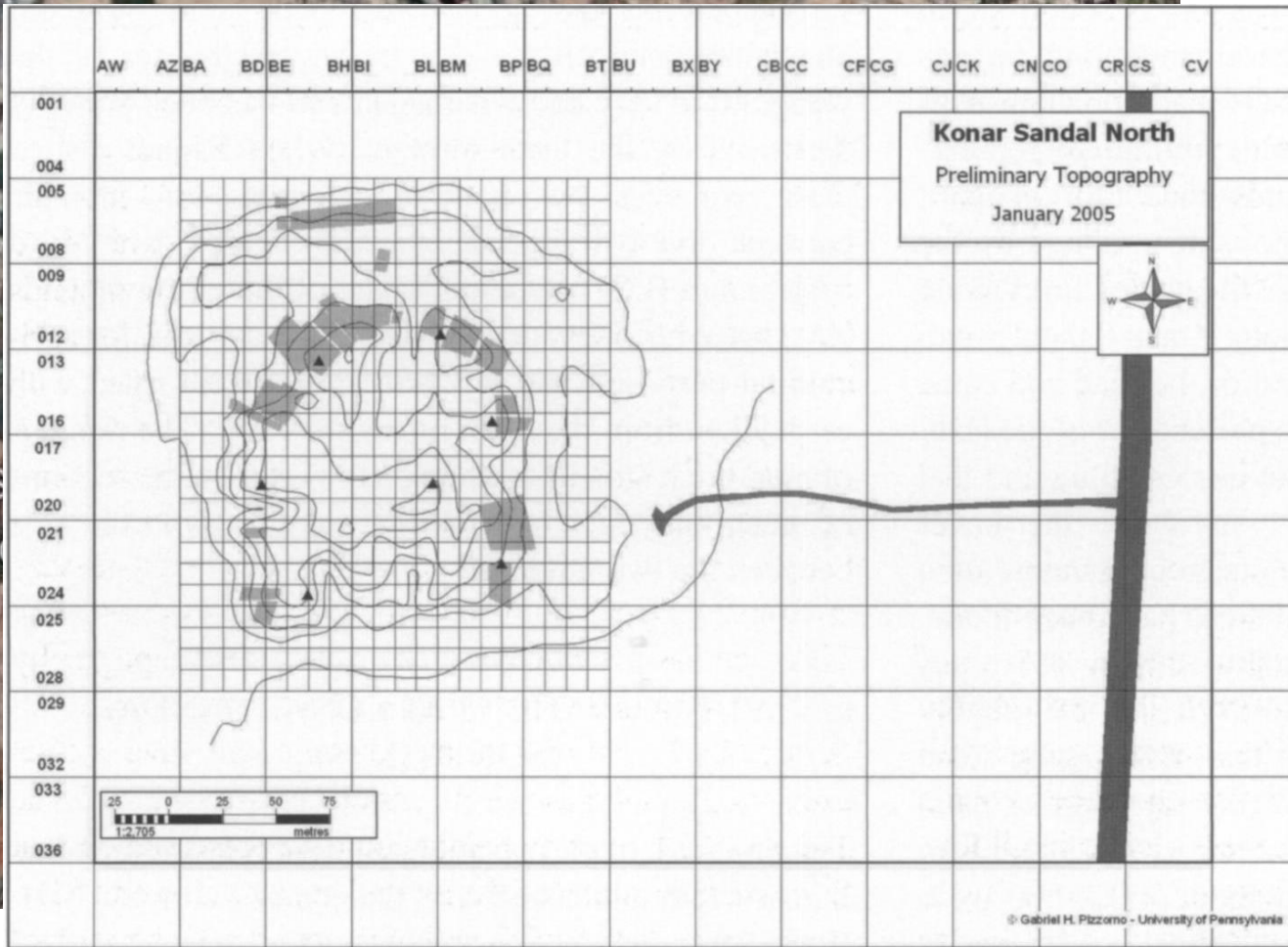
Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
4300	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV
3800-3100	Susa II	Tal-i Bakun A (Lapui) Tal-i Malyan early Banesh Konar Sandal north? Terrazza?	Uruk medio e tardo
3100-2900	Susa III	Tal-i Malyan late Banesh	Uruk Tardo/Jemed nasr
2900-2350	Susa IIIc, Susa IVa	Godin Tepe III Abbandono di Tal-i Malyan Konar Sandal South (Citadel and lower town)	Protodinastico I-III
2330	Susa IVb	Conquista accadica Konar Sandal South (Citadel and Lower town)	Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa
2100	Puzur Ishushinak Shimashki	Konar Sandal South (Citadel and Lower town) Konar Sandal north (zikkurat)	Caduta di Akkad, dinastia Gutea Ascesa e caduta della terza dinastia di UR
2000	Shimashki		Periodo Isin -Larsa



Google Earth

Image © 2018 DigitalGlobe

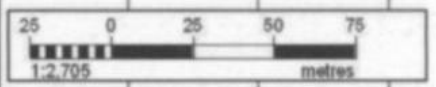
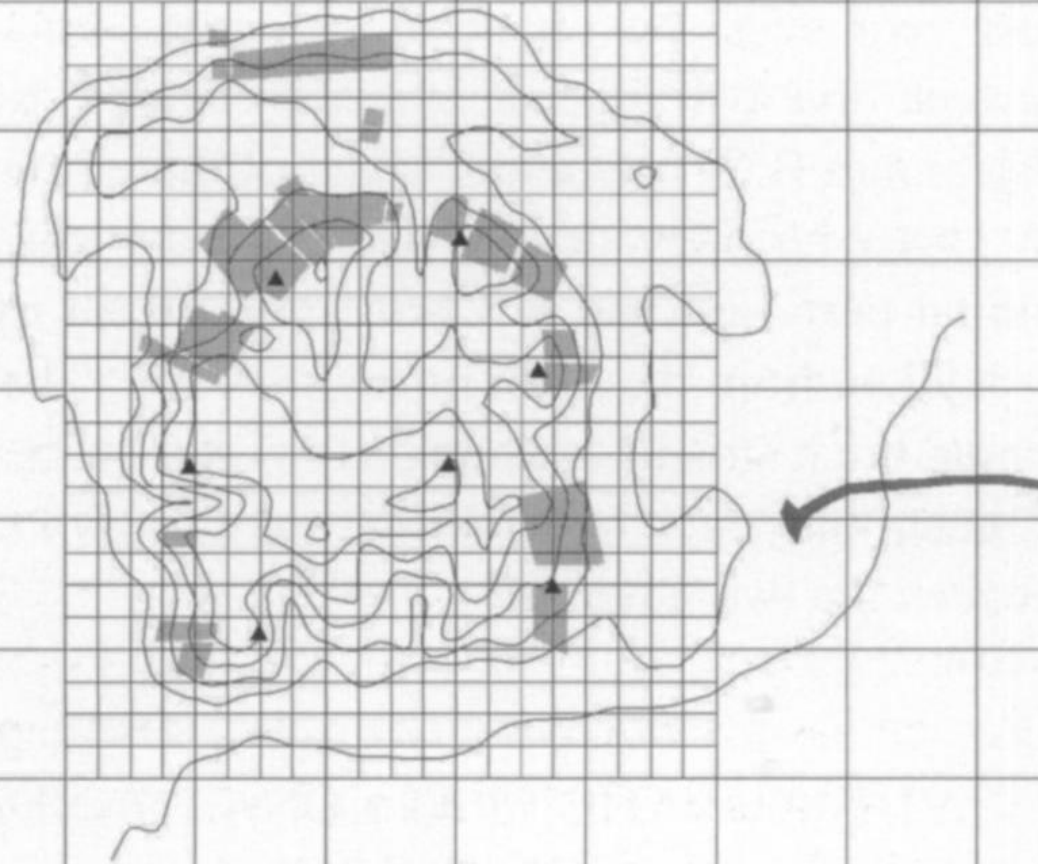
© 2018 Google



AW AZBA BDBE BHBI BLBM BPBQ BTBU BXBY CBCC CFCG CJCK CNCO CRCS CV

001
004
005
008
009
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036

Konar Sandal North
Preliminary Topography
January 2005







1cm

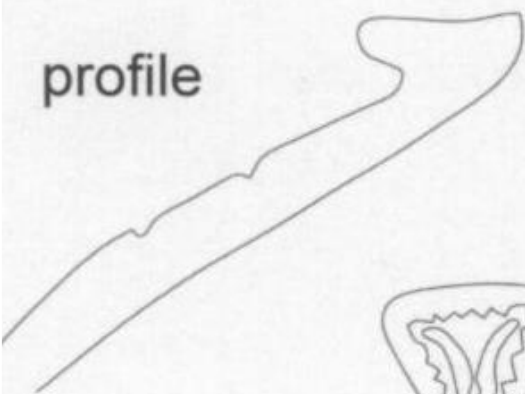
001VIII201



1cm

001VII201

profile



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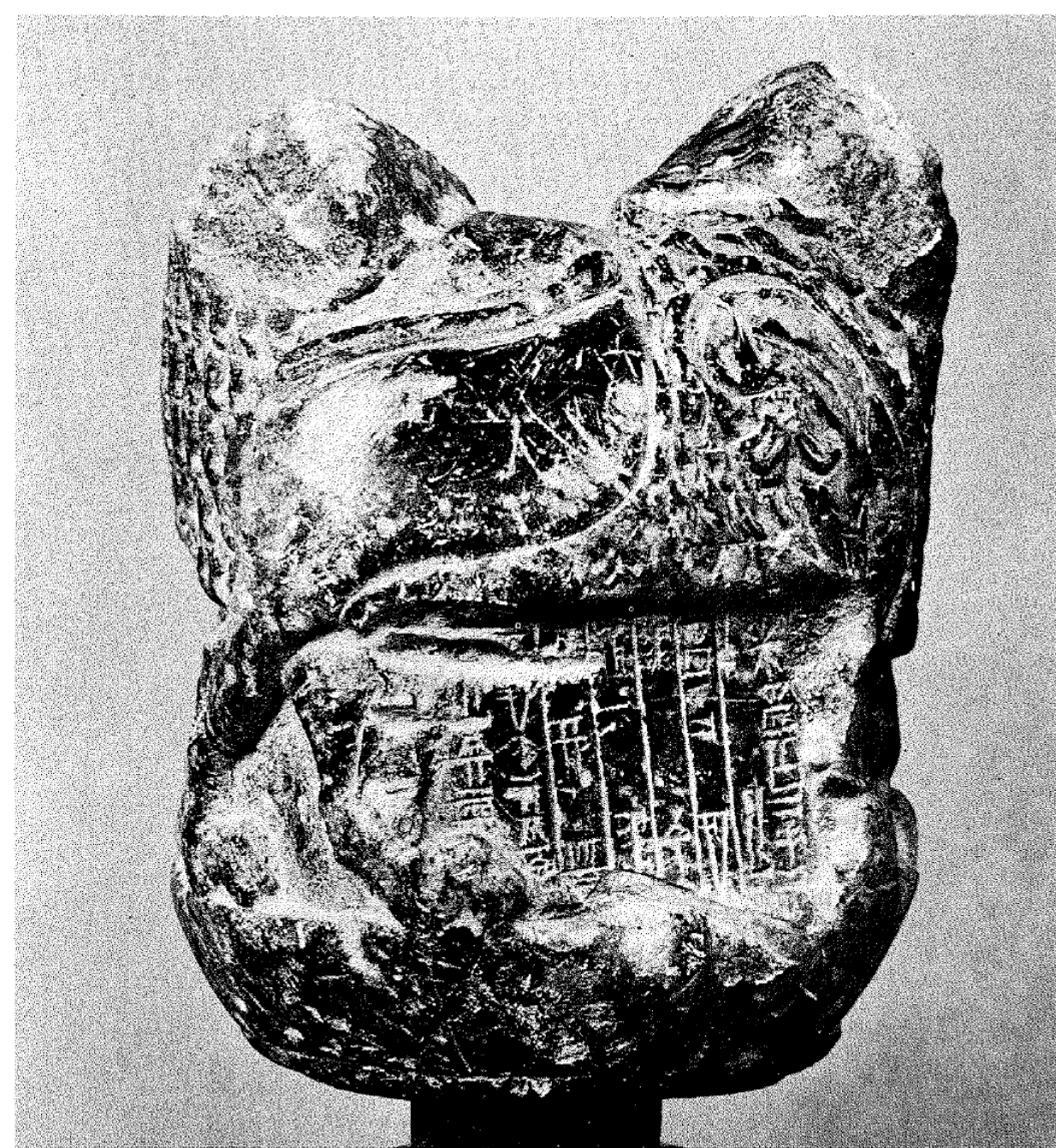
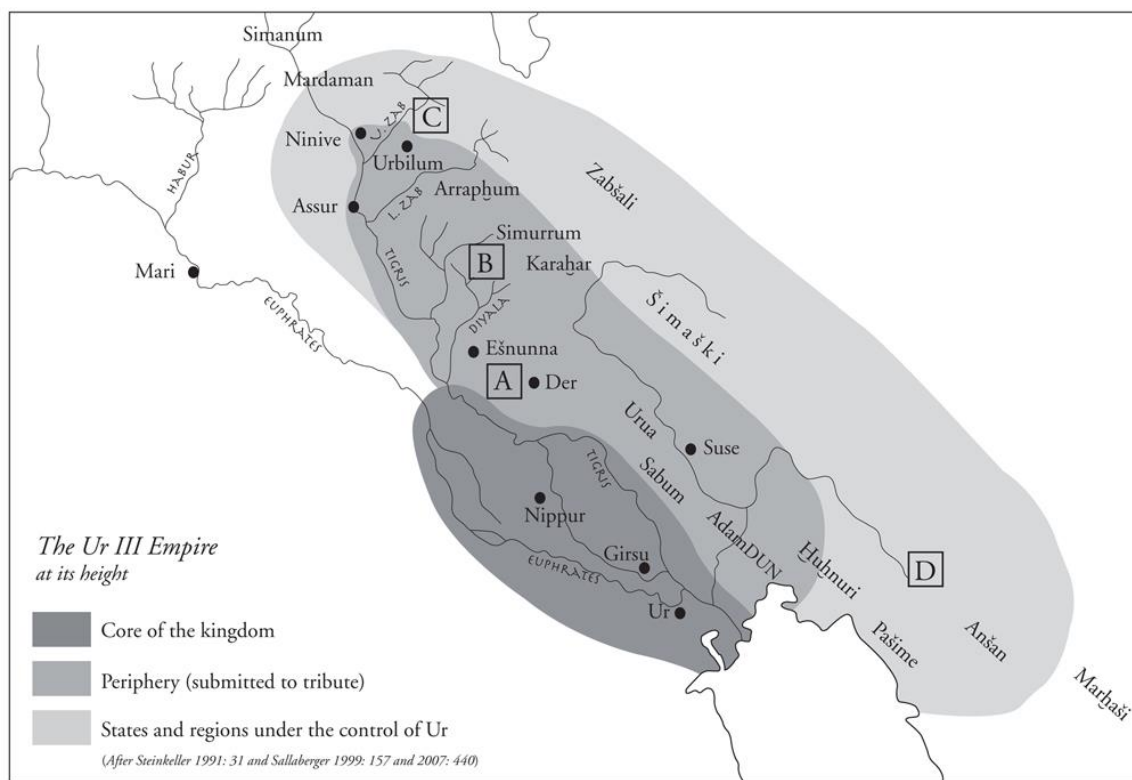


profile



1cm

001II201



Ruler	Middle Chronology All dates BC
Utu-hengal	2119–2113
Ur-Nammu	2112–c. 2095
Shulgi	2094–2047
Amar-Sin	2046–2038
Shu-Sin	2037–2029
Ibbi-Sin	2028–2004

In one of the royal hymns of Shulgi, we even read 'I actually know the tongue of Elam like the tongue of Sumer'

80. Suse. Masse d'armes vouée par un « commerçant maritime » au temps de Shulgi. Voir p. 146, 149.



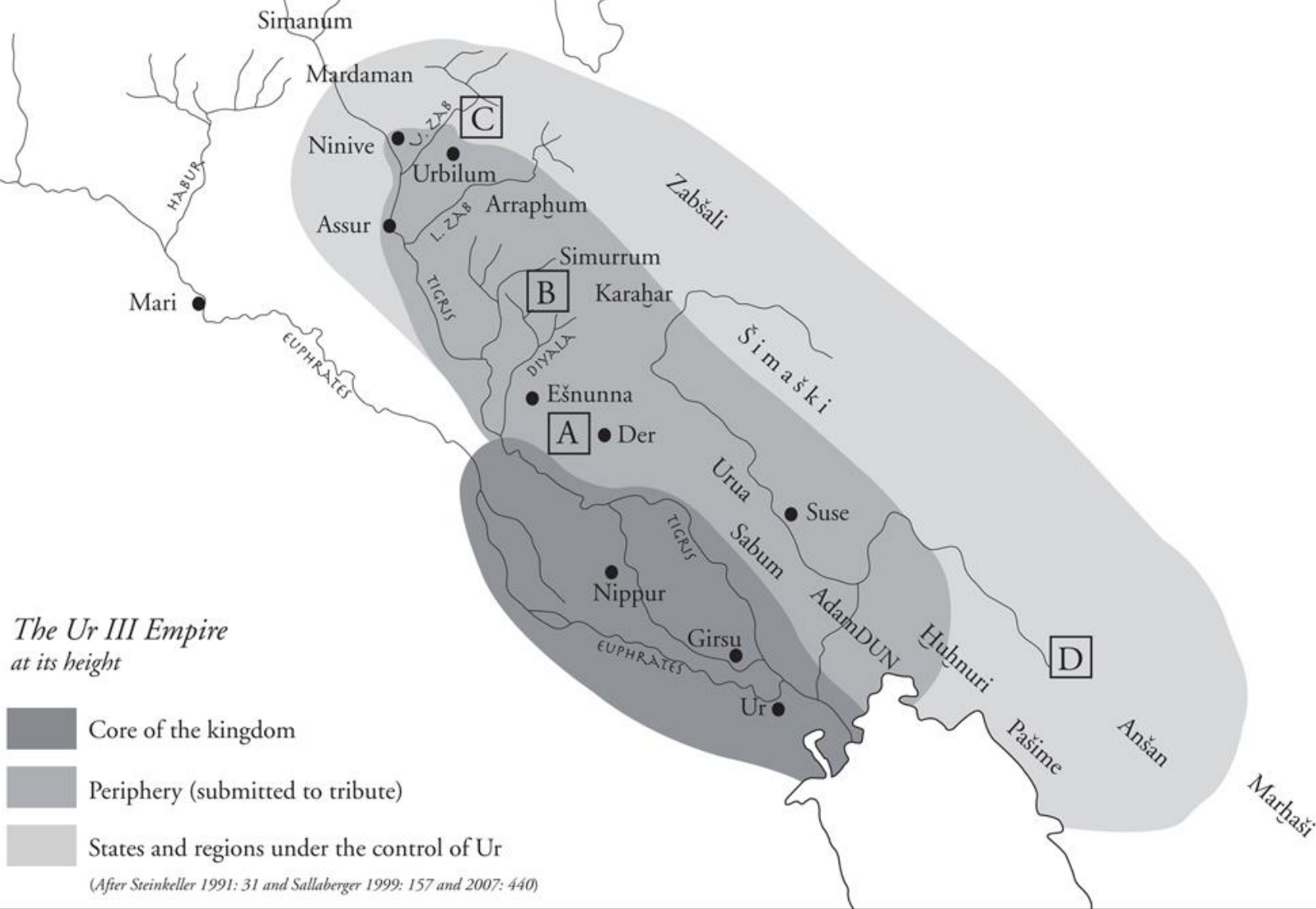
Bronze foundation figurine from Susa (Sb 2881) with a nine-line inscription reading, 'the god "Lord of Susa" [Inshushinak], his king, Shulgi, the mighty male, king of Ur, king of Sumer and Akkad, the . . . , his beloved temple, built' (trans. after Thureau-Dangin 1907: 193). Musee du Louvre, Antiquites Orientales



Carnelian bead from Susa (Sb 6627) engraved with a Sumerian dedication reading, 'Ningal, his mother, Shulgi, god of his land, king of Ur, king of the four world quarters, for his life dedicated (this)' (trans. after Thureau-Dangin 1907: 195). c Musee du Louvre

unincorporated territories' in which large numbers of soldiers were settled in

- 1. small settlements commanded by junior captains;
- 2. medium-sized settlements under the command of senior captains (**nu-banda**);
- 3. large settlements run by generals or governors (**Ensi**). Susa, Sabum and Urua were each controlled by a governor.



The Ur III Empire at its height

- Core of the kingdom
- Periphery (submitted to tribute)
- States and regions under the control of Ur

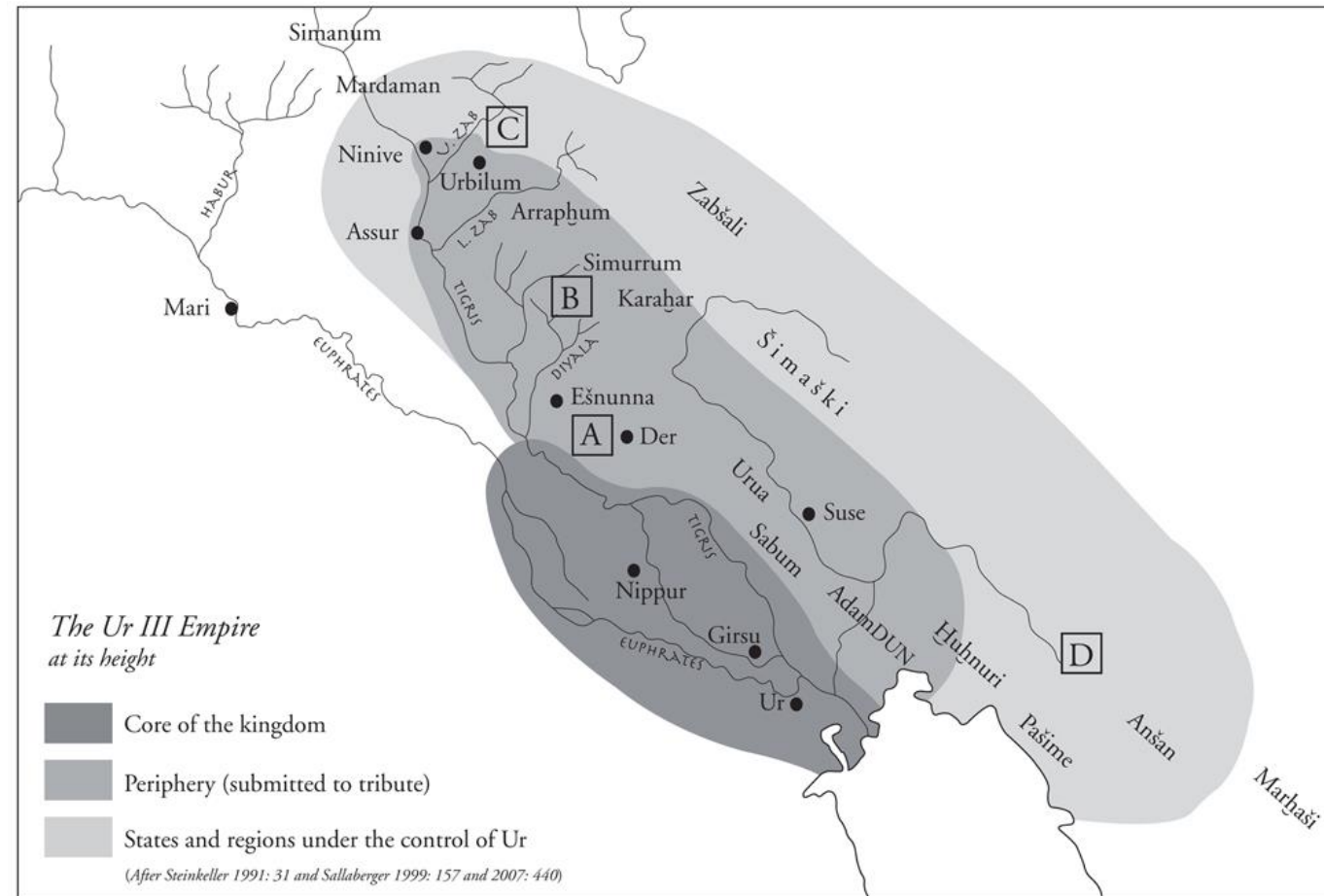
(After Steinkeller 1991: 31 and Sallaberger 1999: 157 and 2007: 440)

Table 5.1. *Groups and countries constituting 'Elam' during the Ur III period*

'Nuclear' Elamite territory	Elamite areas the relative locations of which are unknown
1. Anshan	10. Itnigi/Anigi
2. Pashime (Parrarahupa)	11. Barbarranamba
3. Huhnur	12. Danhili (Gili)
4. Adamdun	13. Girkinam
5. Susa	14. Gisha
6. Labrat	15. Gizili
7. Shimashki with 6 core dependencies	16. Hupum
a. Zabshali	17. Hutum
b. Sig(i)rish	18. NE-duhu(l)ni
c. Iapulmat	19. Siri
d. Alumiddatum	20. Sitinrupum
e. Garta/Karda	21. Sium
f. Shatilu	22. Ulum/Ullium
and another 11 semi-dependencies	23. Urri
g. Azahar	24. Zurbati
h. Pulma	25. Daba
i. Nushushmar	26. Garnene
j. [x]-[x]-li	27. Iab/pib/pum
k. Arahir	28. Shazibi/Shaziga
l. [Lu?]-lu-bi-im	29. Husan
m. Sisirtum	
n. Nishgamelum	
o. [x]-[x-x-a]m	
p. Ti-ir-mi-um	
q. Zitanu	
8. Zaul	
9. Iapru	

Notes:
Data drawn from Zadok 1991.

- Matrimoni interdinastici (figlia di Shulgi sposa il governatore di Anshan)
- Sistema di strade con stazioni di posta che connettono Elam con Ur
- Visite di ambasciatori da Susa ad Ur
- Ampie porzioni di popolazione con nomi elamiti presenti in Mesopotamia (Girsu, Umma, Lagash)

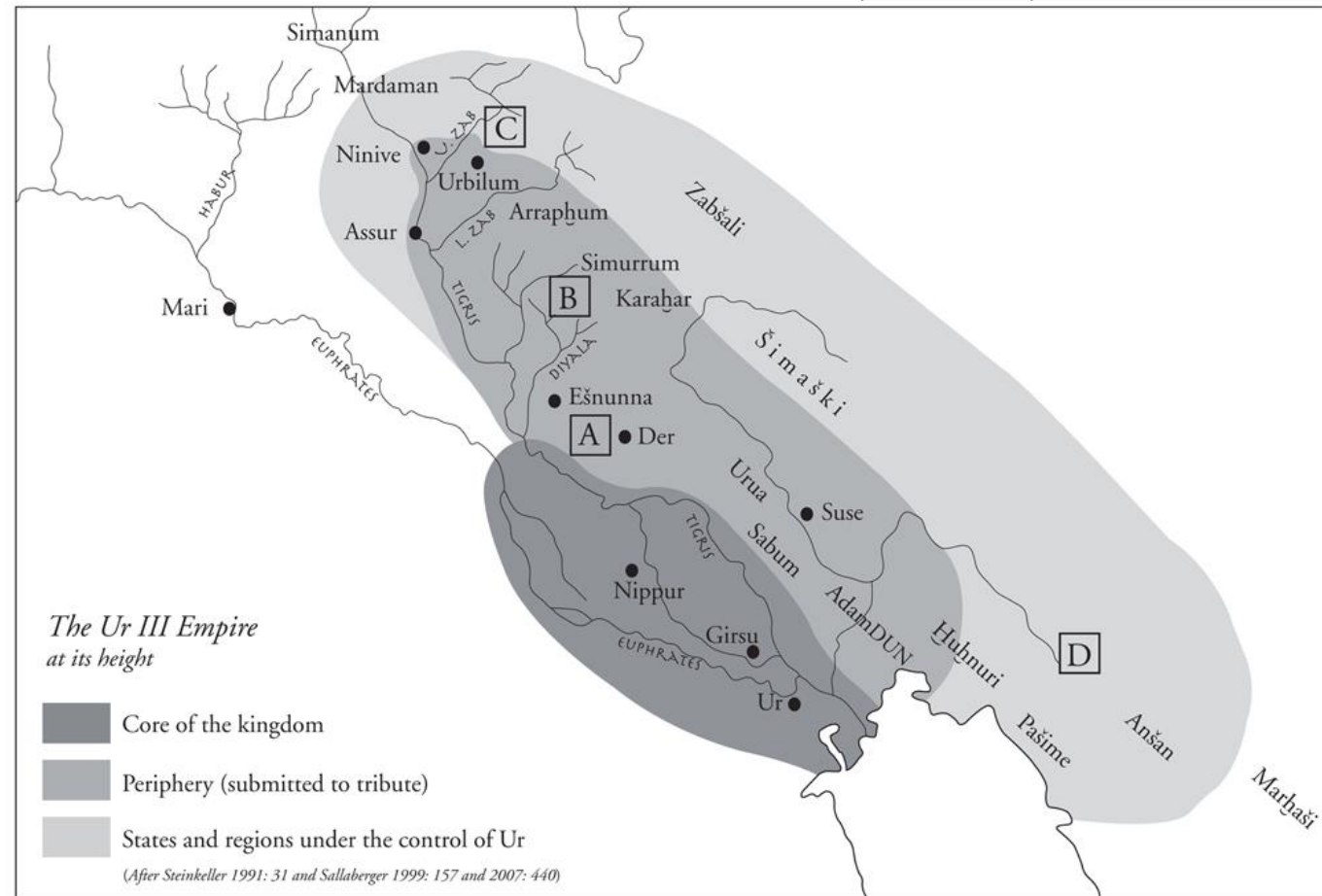


- Caduta di UR, ribellione dei territori annessi (ruolo guida di Shimashki)
 - Nascita dello stato secondario?
 - Shimashki may or may not have been the first secondary state to coalesce in southwestern Iran in response to Mesopotamian aggression. But the fact remains that an Elamite-Shimashkian coalition, whatever the mechanics of its formation, was a formidable combination which was to change the political dynamics of southwest Asia in a significant way, for it achieved nothing less than the destruction of the once mighty Ur III state

- Shimashki:

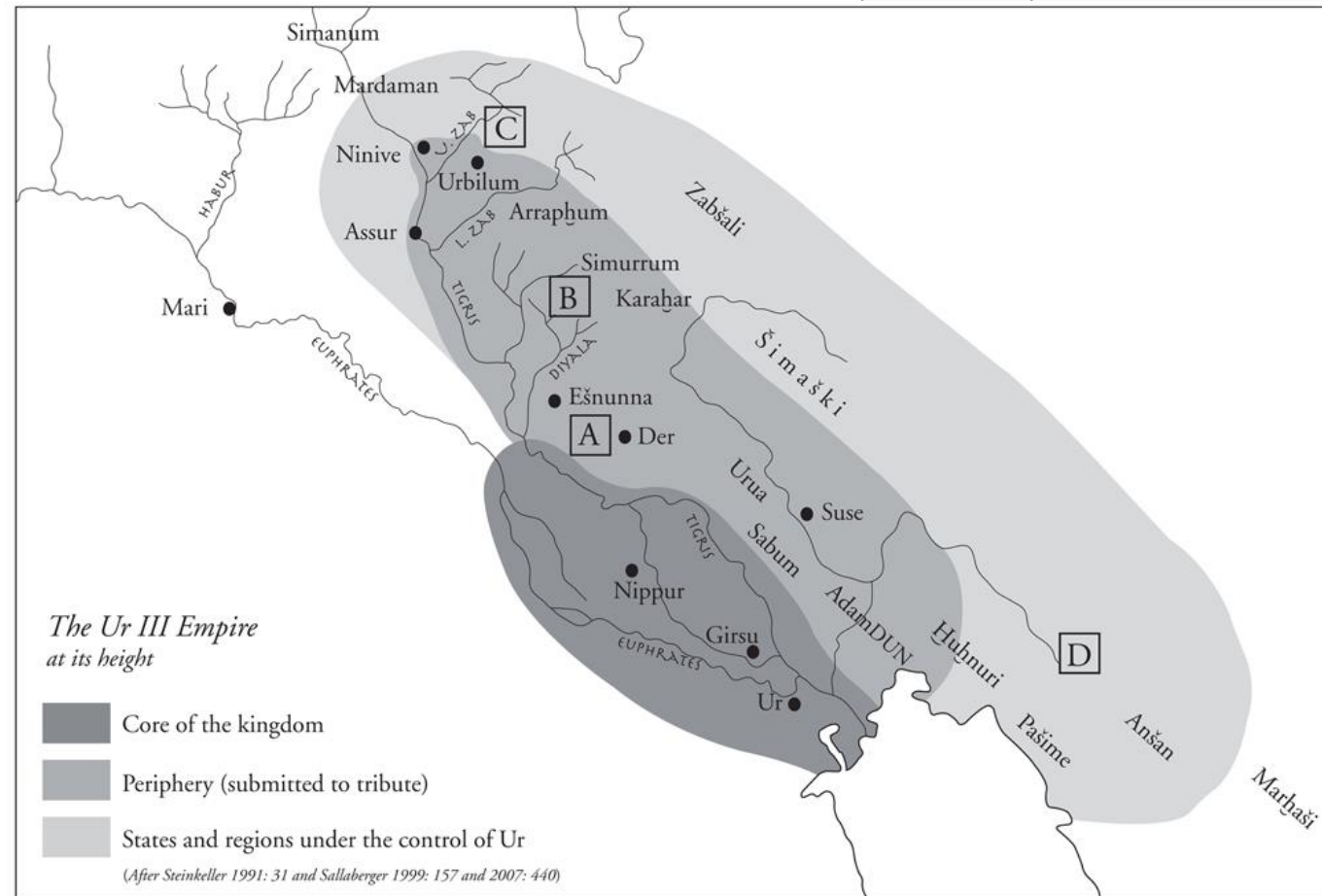
- collocata a sud dell'upper sea
- 53 nomi di abitanti di Shimashki sono elamiti
- Sovrano di Shimashki viene già citato sotto Puzur Ishushinak
-

Ruler	Middle Chronology All dates BC
Utu-hengal	2119–2113
Ur-Nammu	2112–c. 2095
Shulgi	2094–2047
Amar-Sin	2046–2038
Shu-Sin	2037–2029
Ibbi-Sin	2028–2004



- Caduta di UR, ribellione dei territori annessi (ruolo guida di Shimashki)
- *Lamentation over the Destruction of Sumer and Ur*,
 - Caduta di Ur per mano di Shimashki ed Elam
 - Ibbi-Sin fu portato in catene nella terra di Elam, dalla montagna Zabù, ai margini della sealand, al confine di Anshan, come un Uccello che ha lasciato il nido, lui non ritorna nella sua città
- Tavoletta da Susa con 12 sovrani di Shimashki

Ruler	Middle Chronology All dates BC
Utu-hengal	2119–2113
Ur-Nammu	2112–c. 2095
Shulgi	2094–2047
Amar-Sin	2046–2038
Shu-Sin	2037–2029
Ibbi-Sin	2028–2004



- Caduta di UR, ribellione dei territori annessi (ruolo guida di Shimashki)

- *Lamentation over the Destruction of Sumer and Ur,*

- Caduta di Ur per mano di Shimashki ed Elam

- Ibbi-Sin fu portato in catene nella terra di Elam, dalla montagna Zabû, ai margini della terra del mare, al confine di Anshan, come un Uccello che ha lasciato il nido, lui non ritorna nella sua città

- Tavoletta da Susa con 12 sovrani di Shimashki

- Probabilmente in buona parte contemporanei

- Nessuna filiazione indicata

Titoli nella lista dei re di Shimashki

- king (**lugal**) of Anshan (Imazu)
- governor (**ensí**) of Susa (Idaddu I, Tan-Ruhurater, Idaddu II)
- GIR.NITA of Elam (Idaddu I)
- king (**lugal**) of Shimashki and Elam (Idaddu I)
- king (**lugal**) of Anshan and Susa (Ebarti II)
- king (**lugal**) (Ebarti II)

Ruler	Middle Chronology All dates BC
Utu-hengal	2119–2113
Ur-Nammu	2112–c. 2095
Shulgi	2094–2047
Amar-Sin	2046–2038
Shu-Sin	2037–2029
Ibbi-Sin	2028–2004

Table 5.5. *Shimashkian kings attested during the Ur III and early Isin periods, with those named in the Shimashki kinglist*

Shimashki kinglist	Source	Text
1. Gimamme	CTNMC 7: 8*	Ki-ir-na-me (dated Shu-Sin 6)
2. Tazitta	Bab. 8: Pl. 7.30/3 BIN 3: 477/	Da-a-zi-te, 'man of Anshan' (dated Amar-Sin 8) Da-a-zi (dated Shu-Sin 2)
3. Ebarti I	CTNMC 7: 8	Iâ-ab-ra-at, 'man of Su' (dated Shu-Sin 6)
4. Tazitta	—	—
5. Lu-[[x]-r]a-ak-lu-uh-ha-an	MDP 24: 385/9 EKI §48: 2, 48a: 3 EKI §39: II	Hu-ut-ra-an-te-im-ti H[ut-rant]epti Hutran-tepti mentioned as builder of the Inshushinak temple
6. Ki-in-da-at-tu	BIN 9: 382 EKI §48: 2 MDP 43: 1679	Ki-in-da-du, 'man of Elam' (dated Ishbi-Erta 19) Itaddu, 'sister's son' of H[ut-rant]epti Imazu / son of Kindadu / king of Anshan
7. Idaddu I	BIN 9: 382 IRSA IVO1a MDP 14: 26/4	I-da-[du] Inda[ttu]-Inshushi[nak], ensí of Susa, GÌR.NÍTA of Elam, son of Pepi I-da-du, 'king of Shimashki and Elam'
8. Tan-Ruhurater	MDP 43: 1675 MDP 43: 1674 IRSA IVO2a MDP 43: 1676	Tan-Ruhurater / ensí of Susa / [broken proper name] / son of I-da-d[u?] Nur-Sin / scribe / son of Puzur-Ishtar / servant of Tan-Ruhurater Tan-Ruhurater, ensí of Susa, mentioned as husband of Mekubi, daughter of Bilalama, governor of Eshnunna Mekubi / the great lady [nin-gula] / Aabanda . . . / Aza, son of Id . . . / scrib servant
9. Ebarti II	IRSA IVO6a MDP 23: 291–305 MDP 43: 1685 MDP 43: 1686 MDP 43: 1680	Ebarat, king of Anshan and Susa and Shilhaha <i>sukkalma</i> h and priest of A and of Susa, Adda-hushu regent and scribe of the people of Susa E/la-ba-ra-at king Ebarat the king / Kuk- ⁴ Kalla / son of Kuk-sharum / servant of Shilhaha Buzua / servant of Ebarat . . . Inshushinak / scribe / [son of . . .]- ⁴ Kalla (?) / servant of Ebarat
10. Idaddu II	MDP 43: 1677	Idadu / ensí of Susa / beloved hero / of Inshushinak / son of Tan-Ruhurater Kuk-Simut the scribe / to his beloved servant / has given [this seal]

Susa

2350	Susa IVb	Conquista accaica Konar Sandal South (Citadel and Lower town)	Impero di Akkad conquista di Susa
2100	Puzur Ishushinak	Konar Sandal South (Citadel and Lower town)	Caduta di Akkad, dinastia Gutea Ascesa e caduta della terza dinastia di UR
2000	Shimashki?		Periodo Isin -Larsa

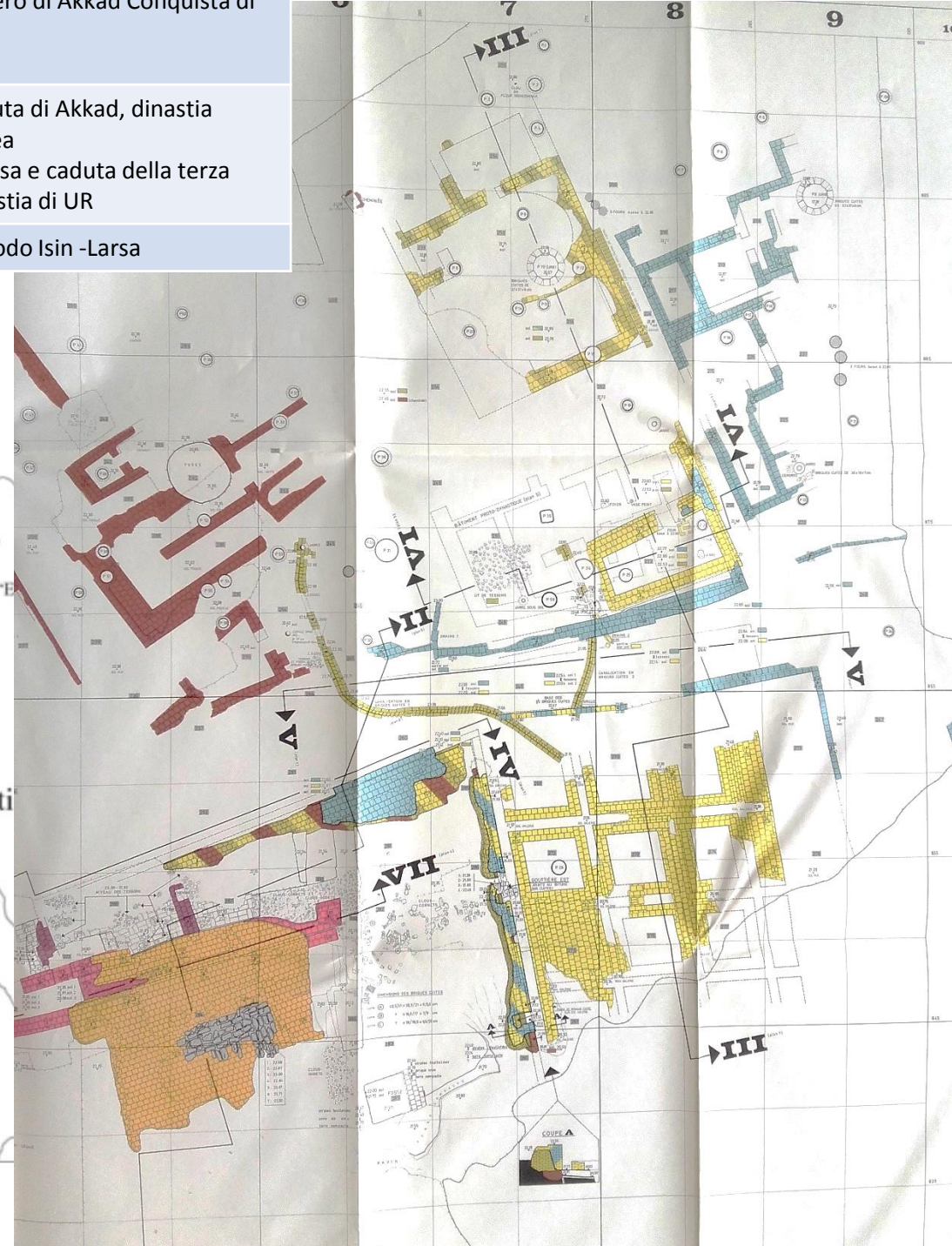
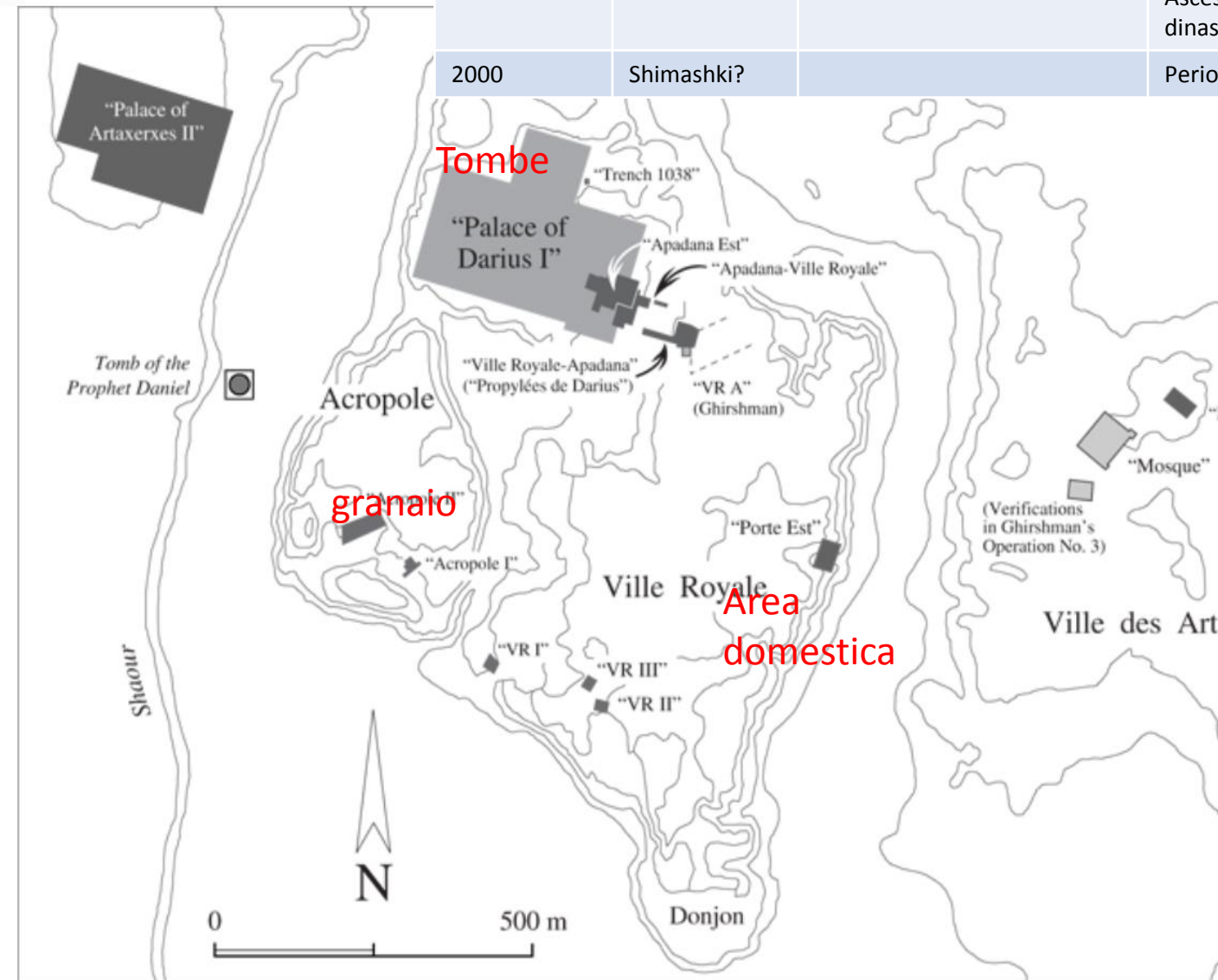


FIGURE 2. The main sites (indicated by numerals) worked at Susa under the direction of Jean Perrot, 1968–79.

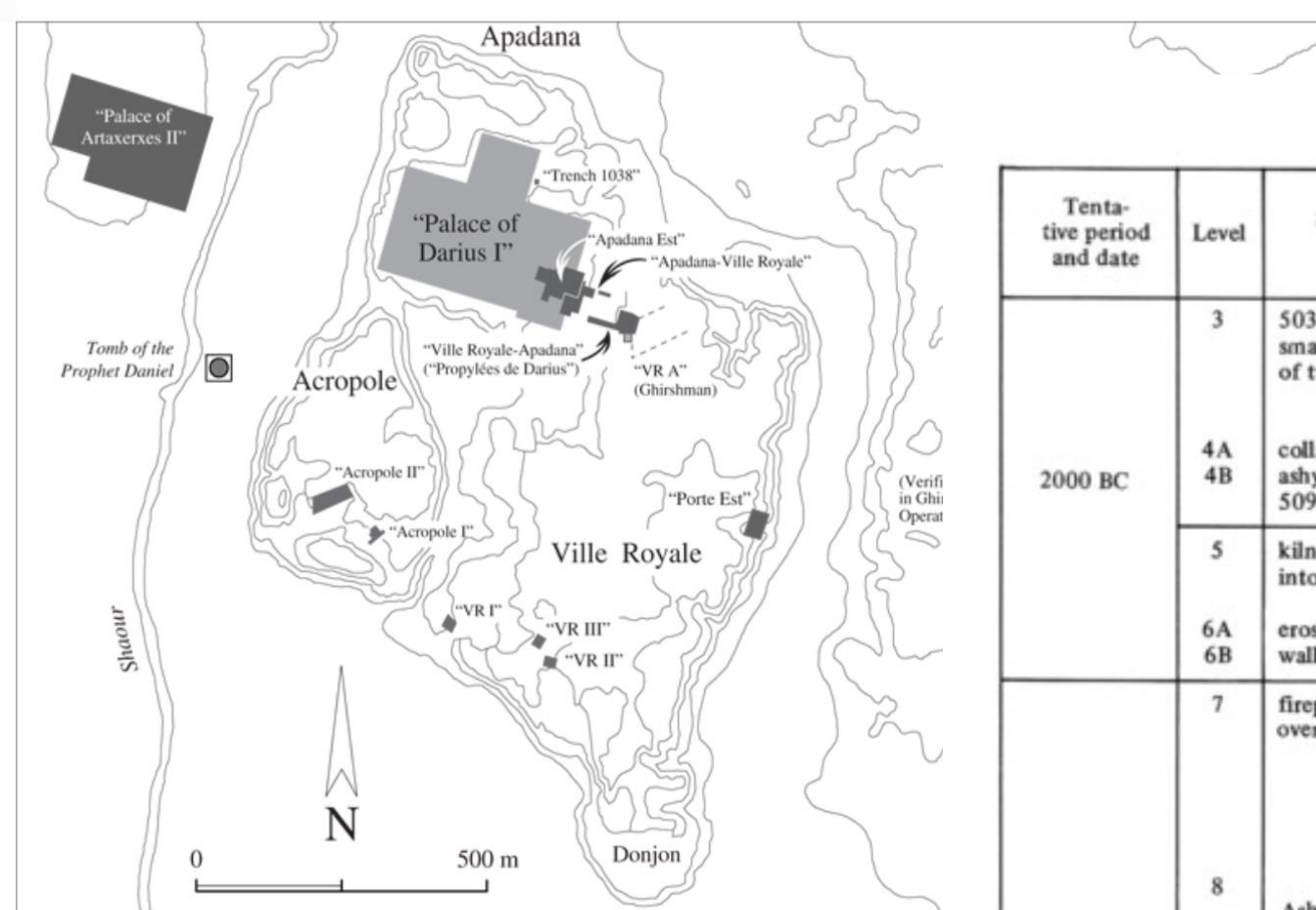


FIGURE 2. The main sites (indicated by numerals) worked at Susa under the direction of Jean Perr

TABLE 1
Tentative chronology Ville Royale I

Tentative period and date	Level	Stratigraphy and architecture	Burials	Ceramic trends in italic references to Le Breton's sequence	Glyptic and Inscriptions	Acropole I Le Brun	Acropole Stève et Gasche			
2000 BC	3	503, 504, 505, 506 small hearth and part of two rooms	↓ 507	Larsa-Ur III related assemblage bowls, shouldered and double angled jars, vats	Ur III style seal : inscribed presentation scene		puits 8, 10, 22 25, 27, 28.			
	4A 4B	collapse ashy floors oven 509						brick of Shu Sin cone of Puzur/ Kutik Inshushinak		
	5	kiln 516 (sunk into level 7)	fine ware bowls and jars, vats, ridged-shouldered jars	GAP						
2600 BC	6A 6B	erosion surface wall 514, oven 18			↓ 513	carinated pots conical bowls, shouldered jars, rare monochrome painted ware, goddess handle (<i>De</i>)	Trend toward Mesopotamian styles		couche 1 Agadé récent	
	7	fireplace 519 oven complex 523	↓ 527							couche 2 Agadé récent
	8	Ashy surface								
	9A 9B	collapse "kahgel" floors associated with 541/535	↓ 539							couche 4 : strate 4a strate 4b
10	eroded corner of a building 548	↓ 539								
11 12	wall 554 parts of two rooms, walls 549 and 551 parts of two room walls 539 and 563					↓ 539				
			↓ 539					10 ?		

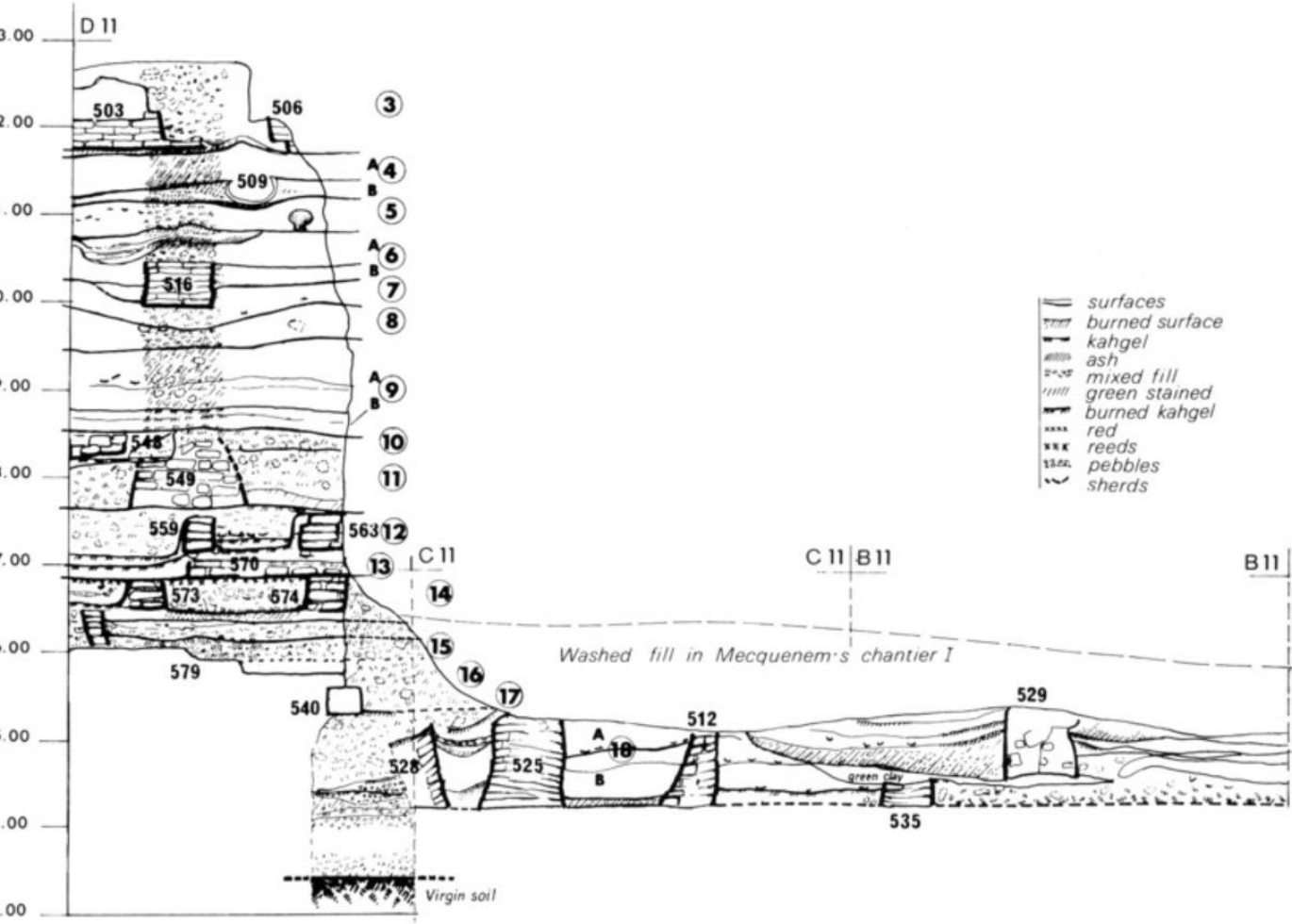


FIG. 38. — Suse, Ville Royale I : section A-B

TABLE I
Tentative chronology Ville Royale I

Tentative period and date	Level	Stratigraphy and architecture	Burials	Ceramic trends in <i>italic references to Le Breton's sequence</i>	Glyptic and Inscriptions	
2000 BC	3	503, 504, 505, 506 small hearth and part of two rooms	↓	Larsa-Ur III related assemblage bowls, shouldered and double angled jars, vats	Ur III style seal : inscribed presentation scene	
	4A	collapse ashy floors oven 509	↓	507	brick of Shu Sin cone of Puzur/Kutik Inshushinak	
	4B					
	5	kiln 516 (sunk into level 7)	↓	513	fine ware bowls and jars, vats, ridged-shouldered jars	
	6A	erosion surface wall 514, oven 18				
	6B					
2600 BC	7	fireplace 519 oven complex 523	↓	527	carinated pots conical bowls, shouldered jars, rare monochrome painted ware, goddess handle (<i>De</i>)	Trend toward Mesopotamian styles
	8	Ashy surface				
	9A	collapse "kahgel" floors associated with 541/535	↓	539	monochrome painted wares, carinated bowls and pots, large open form with finger-impressed band on body and base (<i>Dd - Dc</i>)	
	9B					
	10	eroded corner of a building 548				
	11	wall 554 parts of two rooms, walls 549 and 551				
12	parts of two room walls 539 and 563					

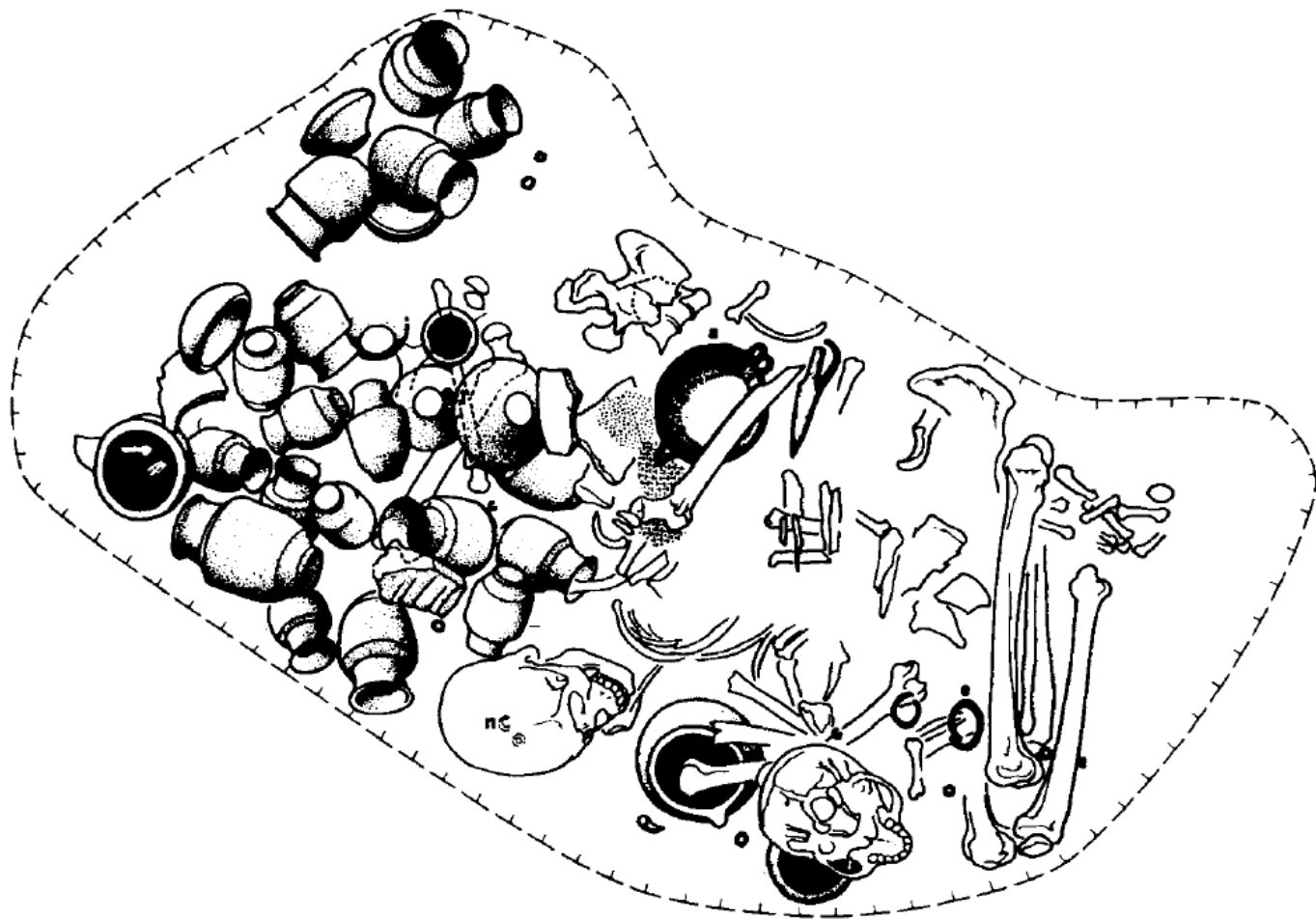


Figure 5.4 Grave 507 in Ville Royale A at Susa, containing the remains of two or three separate interments. The corpses had been wrapped in bitumen-coated reed mats, and a wide variety of grave goods were interred, including ceramic and metal vessels, weaponry, jewellery and, judging by the animal bones recovered, food offerings (after Carter 1980: Fig. 44).

TABLE 1
Tentative chronology Ville Royale I

Tentative period and date	Level	Stratigraphy and architecture	Burials	Ceramic trends in <i>italic references to Le Breton's sequence</i>	Glyptic and Inscriptions
2000 BC	3	503, 504, 505, 506 small hearth and part of two rooms	507	Larsa-Ur III related assemblage bowls, shouldered and double angled jars, vats	Ur III style seal : inscribed presentation scene
	4A 4B	collapse ashy floors oven 509			brick of Shu Sin cone of Puzur/ Kutik Inshushinak
	5 6A 6B	kiln 516 (sunk into level 7) erosion surface wall 514, oven 18	513	fine ware bowls and jars, vats, ridged-shouldered jars	
2600 BC	7	fireplace 519 oven complex 523	527	carinated pots conical bowls, shouldered jars, rare monochrome painted ware, goddess handle (<i>De</i>)	
	8	Ashy surface			
	9A 9B	collapse "kahgel" floors associated with 541/535	539	monochrome painted wares, carinated bowls and pots, large open form with finger-impressed band on body and base (<i>Dd - Dc</i>)	
	10 11 12	eroded corner of a building 548 wall 554 parts of two rooms, walls 549 and 551 parts of two room walls 539 and 563			

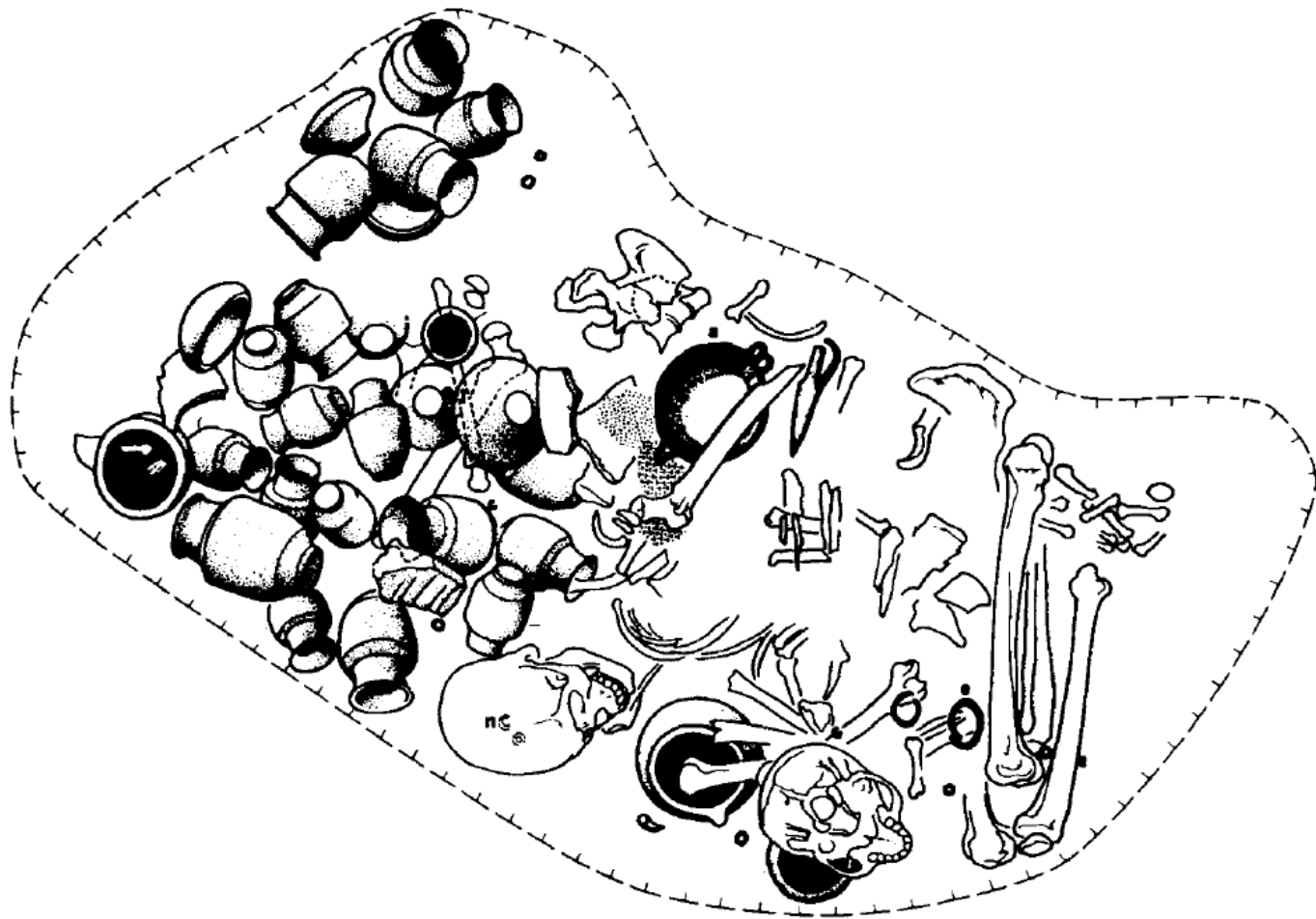


Figure 5.4 Grave 507 in Ville Royale A at Susa, containing the remains of two or three segments. The corpses had been wrapped in bitumen-coated reed mats, and a wide range of grave goods were interred, including ceramic and metal vessels, weaponry, jewelry, and food offerings (after Carter 1980: Fig. 44)

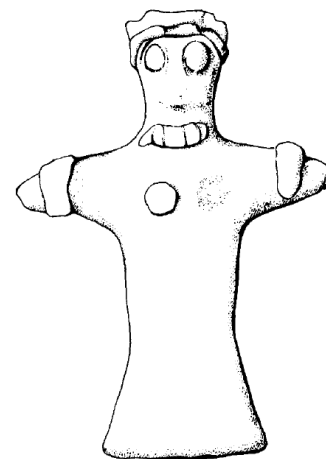


Figure 5.5 A terracotta figurine from Ville Royale A, level 4, a

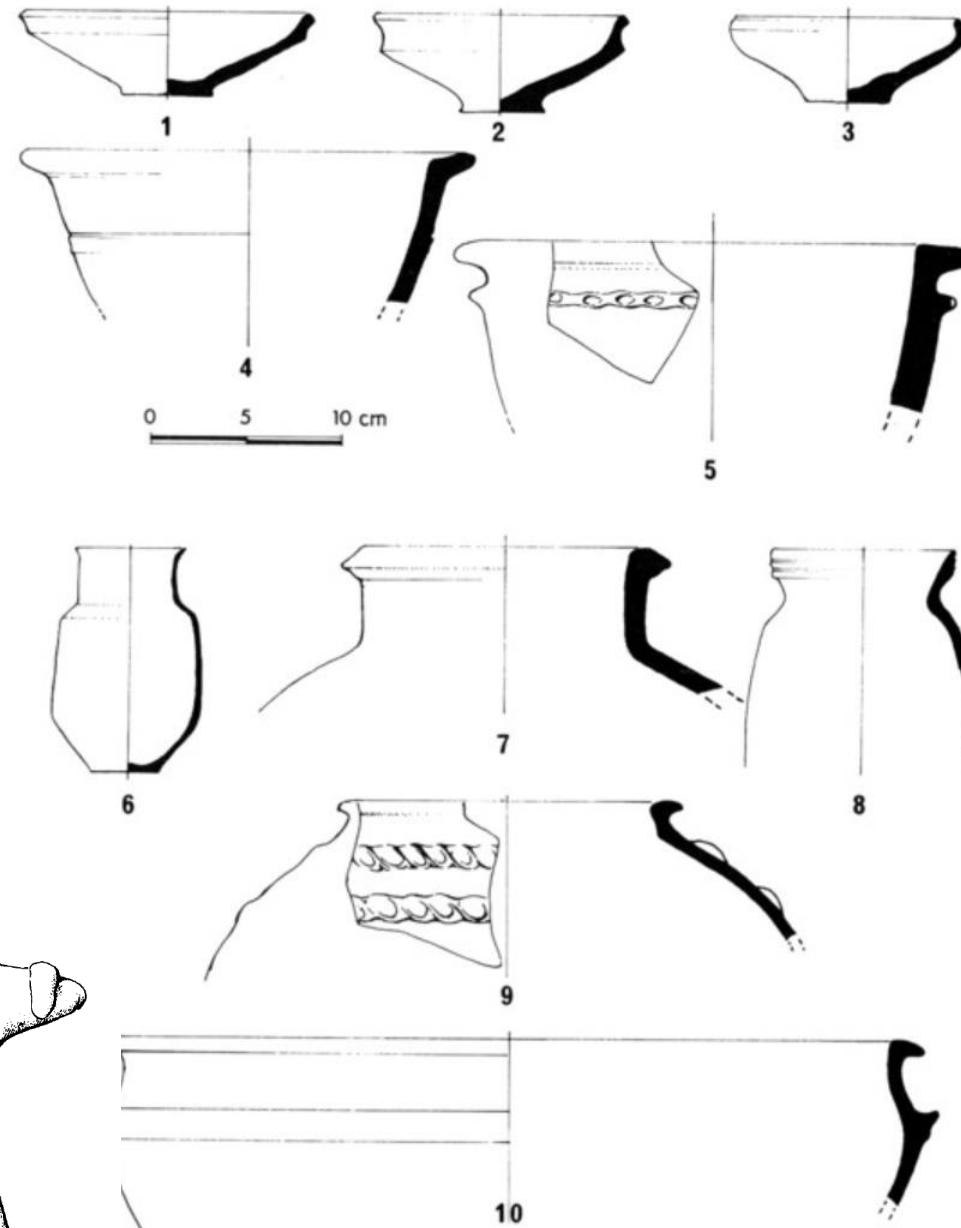


FIG. 47. – Susa, Ville Royale 1, levels 4-3 period VB (?) pottery.

Table 5.6. *Distribution of dated tablets belonging to the archive of the scribe Igibuni in Ville Royale B, level 7*

Floor	Dated tablets	Date	Calendar year (middle chronology)
Upper	TS.B. 120, 121, 126	Ibbi-Sin 1	2028/2027 BC
	TS.B. 131, 139	Shu-Sin 8	2031/2030 BC
	TS.B. 138	Shu-Sin 7	2032/2031 BC
	TS.B. 108, 133	Shu-Sin 5	2034/2033 BC
Lower	TS.B. 147	Ibbi-Sin 1	2028/2027 BC
	TS.B. 151	Shu-Sin 8	2031/2030 BC
	TS.B. 145	Shu-Sin 7	2032/2031 BC
	TS.B. 148	Shu-Sin 4	2035/2034 BC

Notes:
After de Mayer 1986: 76.

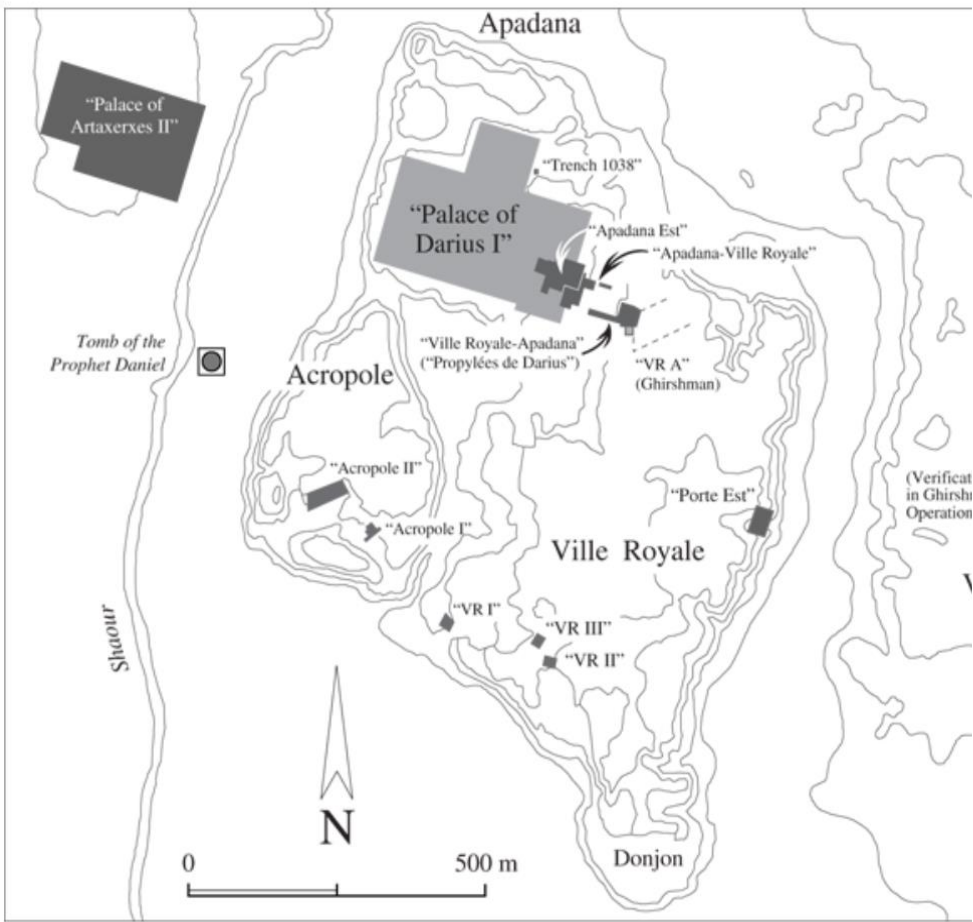


FIGURE 2. The main sites (indicated by numerals) worked at Susa under the direction of Jean Perrot.

35 tavolette in sumerico,
principalmente prestiti

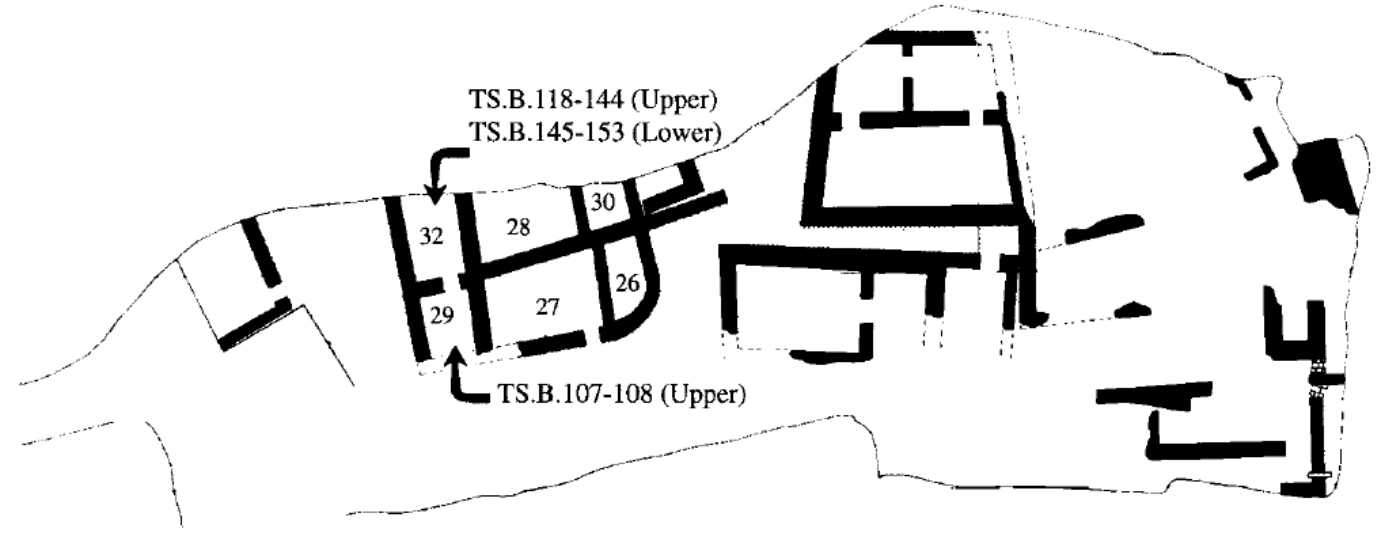
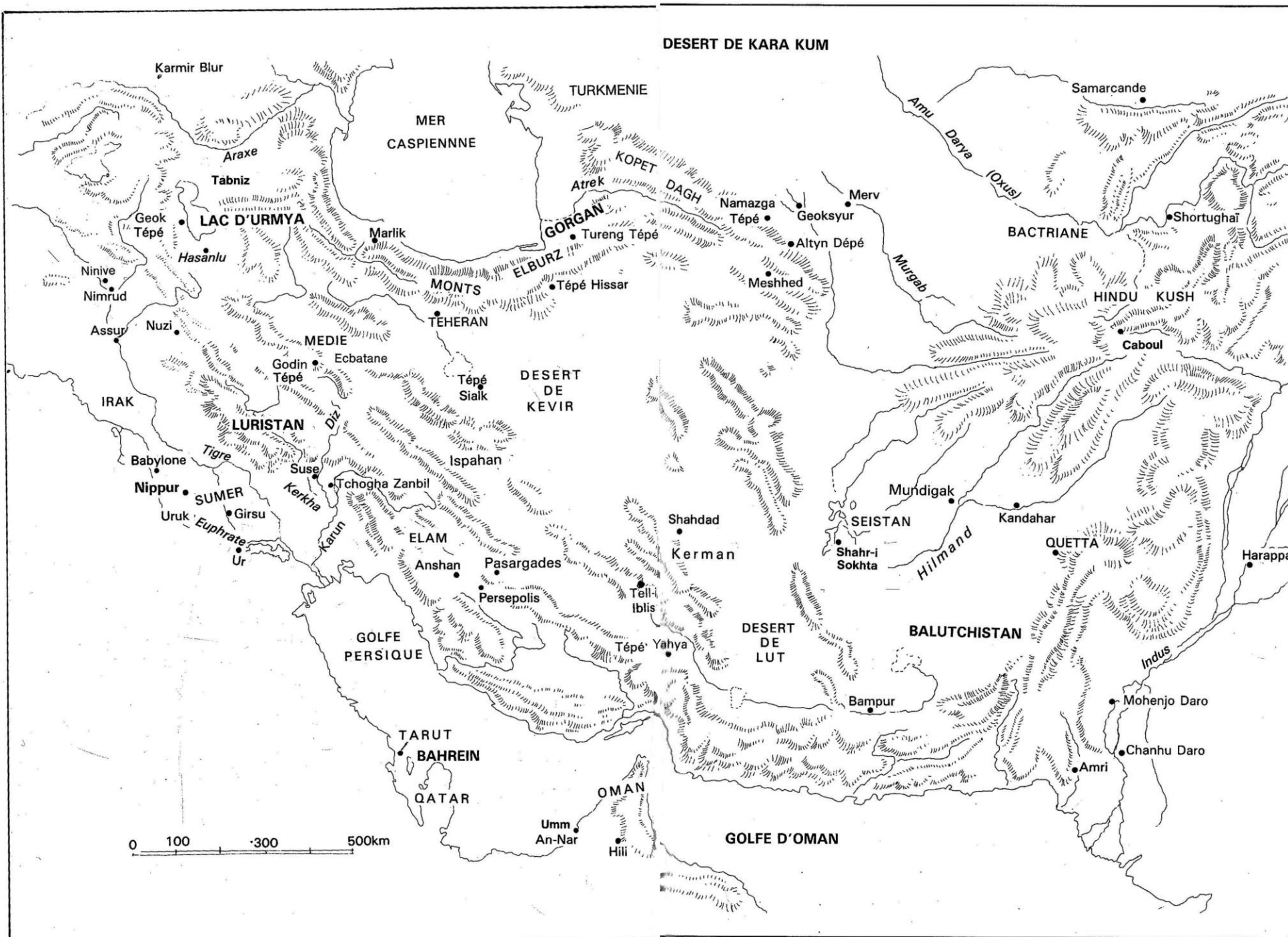


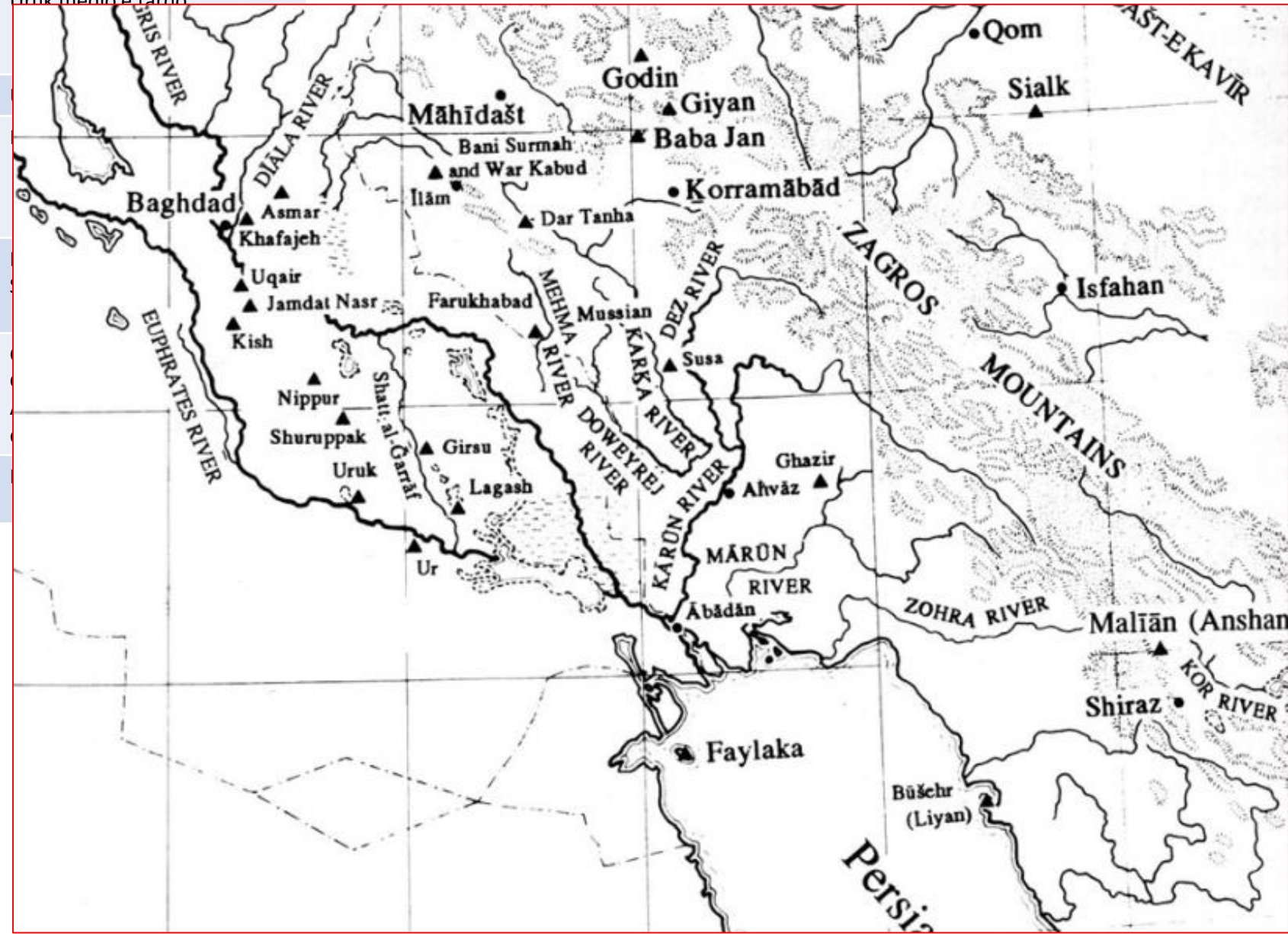
Figure 5.6 The house of Igibuni at Susa (after de Meyer 1986: Fig. 1).

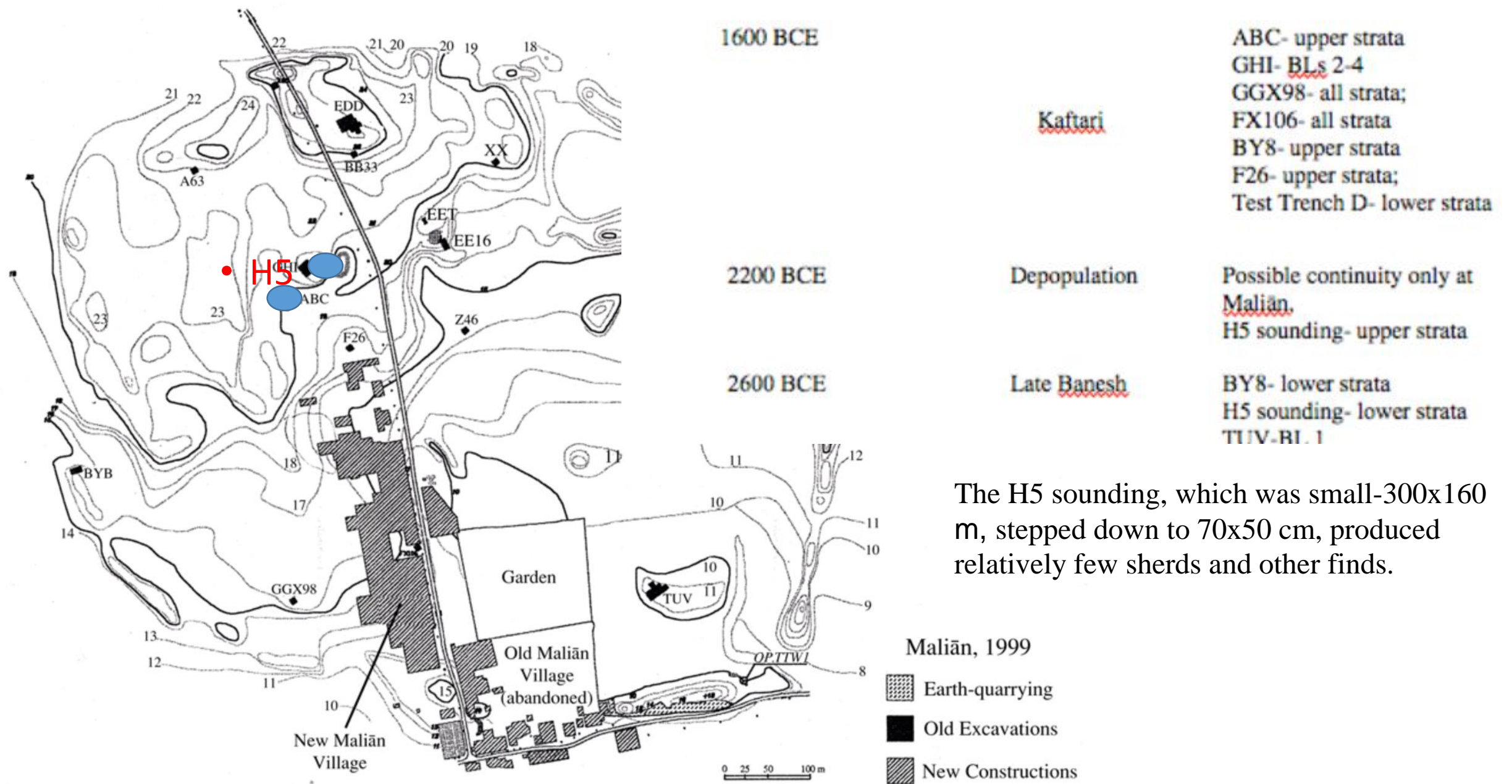
Anshan



Tra il 2400 e il 2000, i re di Anshan sono a capo di regni potenti locali e si oppongono all'espansionismo mesopotamico (Akkad e Ur III). I sovrani del regno di Shimashki dominano il regno elamita nel XXI sec. A. C. e rendono Anshan una delle città principali. Sotto le dinastie successive (Eparti o sukkalmah) Anshan diventa con Susa una delle capitali dell'Elam. Questo regno acquisisce il suo carattere „dualistico“ tra l'alto paese (intorno ad Anshân e la Susiana fortemente influenzata dalla tradizione mesopotamica).

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
4300	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV
3800-3100	Susa II	Tal-i Bakun A (Lapui) Tal-i Malyan early Banesh Konar Sandal north? Terrazza?	Uruk medio e tardo
3100-2900	Susa III	Tal-i Malyan late Banesh	
2900-2350	Susa IIIc, Susa IVa	Godin Tepe III Abbandono di Tal-i Malyan Konar Sandal South (Citadel and lower town)	
2330	Susa IVb	Conquista accadica Konar Sandal South (Citadel and Lower town)	
2100	Puzur Ishushinak	Konar Sandal South (Citadel and Lower town) Tal-i Malyan early Kaftari phase (2200-1900)	
2000	Shimashki?	Tal-i Malyan (Asnhan) early Kaftari phase (2200-1900)	





The H5 sounding, which was small-300x160 m, stepped down to 70x50 cm, produced relatively few sherds and other finds.

FIGURE 1. The archeological site of Ma@liān. (Map prepared by the Fars Archeology Project.)

Table 13. CALIBRATED RADIOCARBON DATES

Lab#	14C Yrs bp	BC Range (95.4%)	BC Range (68.2%)	mf #	STR	BL	DC
GGX98 Early Kaftari Dates:							
P-3068	3980±80	2900-2200	2620-2340	9717	7	—	22
P-3347	3510±50	1960-1680	1890-1740	9730A	7	—	22
ABC Early Kaftari Date:							
P-2186	3670±60	2210-1880	2140-1950	2343	7	—	28
GHI Test Trench Banesh-Kaftari Transition Date:							
P-3072	4170±260	3600-1900	3100-2300	9706	24	—	—
BY8 Late Banesh Dates:							
P-2984	4770±290	4300-2700	3950-3100	9711	10B	—	—
P-2981	4780±60	3660-3370	3650-3510	9713	10D	—	37
P-2982	4260±70	3090-2620	3010-2690	9712	11B	—	23

red-slipped ware which is most commonly used for open bowls, and a smooth, buff ware, often with simply painted bands and meanders around the shoulder, occasionally showing the use of vegetal and geometric motifs as well as birds

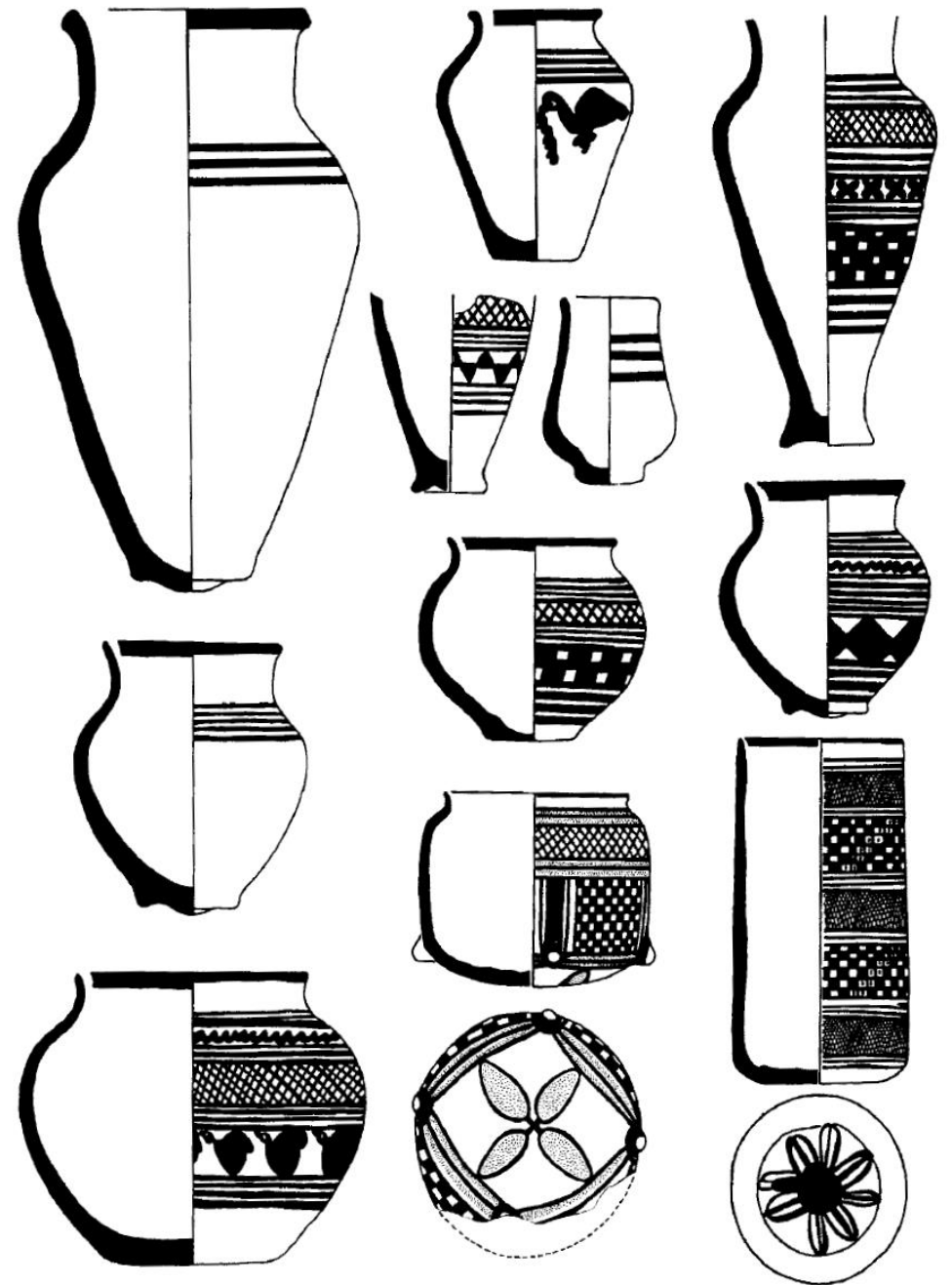


Figure 5.8 Painted Kaftari buffware from Tal-i Malyan (after Sumner 1974: Fig. 6).

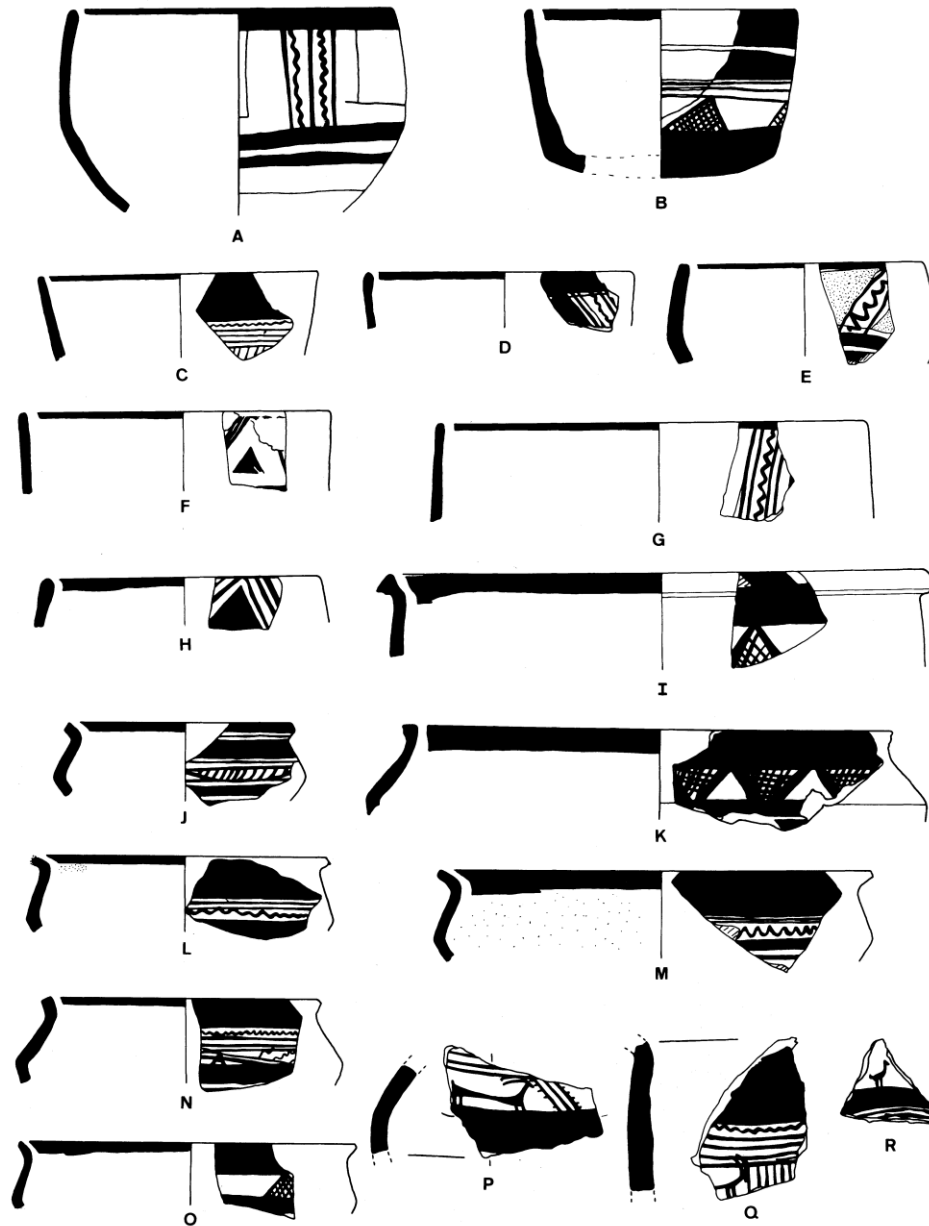


Fig. 3. Late Banesh grit-tempered ware from Operation By8. Scale 1:3.

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland
4300	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV
3800-3100	Susa II	Tal-i Bakun A (Lapui) Tal-i Malyan early Banesh Konar Sandal north? Terrazza?
3100-2900	Susa III	Tal-i Malyan late Banesh
2900-2350	Susa IIIc, Susa IVa	Godin Tepe III Abbandono di Tal-i Malyan Konar Sandal South (Citadel and lower town)
2330	Susa IVb	Conquista accadica Konar Sandal South (Citadel and Lower town)
2100	Puzur Ishushinak	Konar Sandal South (Citadel and Lower town) Tal-i Malyan early Kaftari phase (2200- 1900)
2000	Shimas hki?	Tal-i Malyan early Kaftari phase

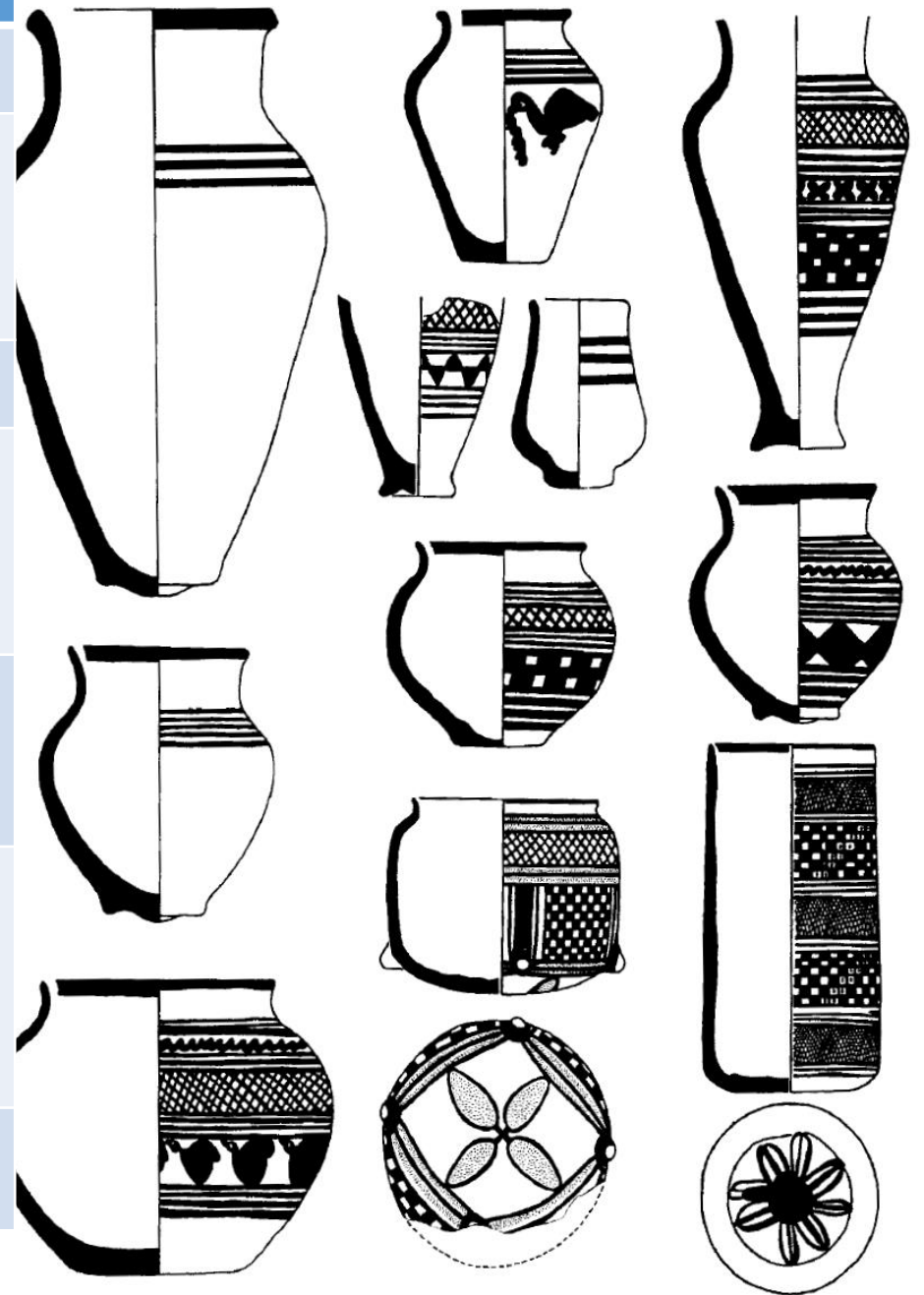


Figure 5.8 Painted Kaftari buffware from Tal-i Malyan (after Sumner 1974: Fig. 6).

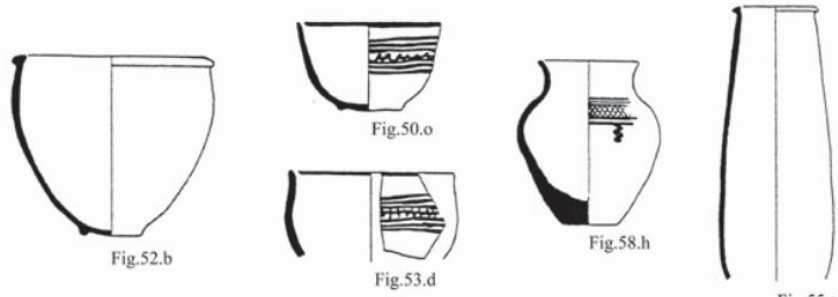


Fig. 52.m Fig. 53.l Fig. 54.m Fig. 56.c

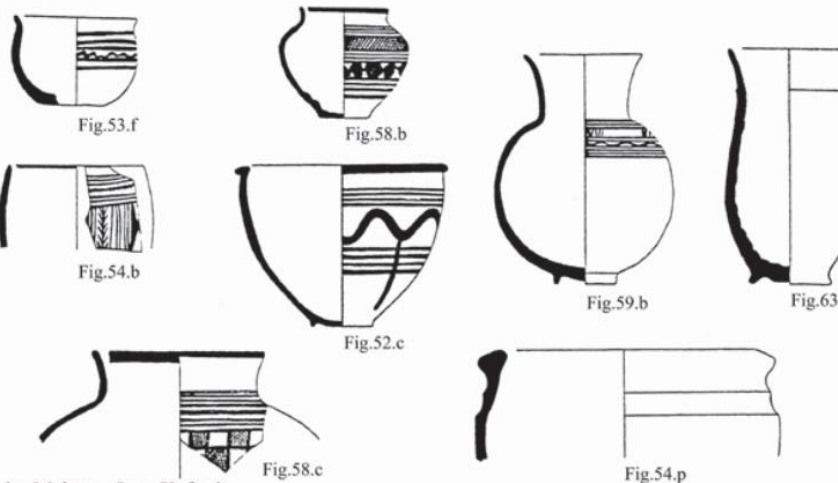


Fig. 61.a Fig. 61.b Fig. 56.b Fig. 59.o

Tal-e Malyan - Early Kaftari



Tal-e Malyan - Middle Kaftari



Tal-e Malyan - Late Kaftari

FIGURE 1. Kaftari ceramic vessels found at Tall-e Malyan.