

Timechart of Early Mesopotamian History		
Date (BC)	Area	City Event
3200	Near East	Farming, Clay bricks, irrigation canals, pottery and metallurgy
3100-2300	Southern Mesopotamia	The Ubaid culture flourishes
3000	Southern Mesopotamia	The Uruk period. Named after Uruk: an early city. First cities are created.
3000	Mesopotamia	Writing invented
2750	Mesopotamia	A Semitic people: the Akkadians begin to settle
2600	Mesopotamia	Wheeled transport introduced
2600	Ur	Ur is a leading center of civilization.
2400	Agade	Sargon I usurps the kingdom of Kish and builds a new city called Agade. Early ziggurat. Sargon I becomes King-founds Akkadian dynasty
2371	Sumer & Akkad	Sargon I forms an empire in Sumer and Akkad
2255-2218	Agade	Naram-sin, grandson of Sargon I, becomes King and continues the empire
2230	Agade	Akkadian dynasty ends
2200	Northern Babylonia	The savage Gutians occupy northern Babylonia
2100	Lagash	The city of Lagash flourished during this time particularly under the King Gudea.
2100	Ur	Third dynasty of Ur forms extensive empire in Babylonia. Revival of the Sumerians as a political power
2100	Ur	Early ziggurat built
2000	Southern Mesopotamia	Ur and her empire collapses under the pressure of another group of people moving into Mesopotamia: the Amorites
2000	Mesopotamia	Amorites move into Mesopotamia
2006-1894	Babylonia	Isin-Larsa period: when Isin and Larsa were the dominant cities
1792-60	Babylon	Hammurapi rules
1763	Larsa	Larsa is overthrown by the Kassites
1757	Mari	Royal palace destroyed by the Babylonians
1415-1155	Southern Mesopotamia	Kassite invaders rule Babylon and most of southern Mesopotamia
1000	Assyria	Assyria becomes more important and begins to form an empire
612	Assyria	Assyria is defeated by the Medes and Babylonians
605-562	Babylon	Nebuchadnezzar II rules
539	Babylon	The Achaemenid (Persian) empire captures Babylon