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**ROME AND JERUSALEM:
A STRATIGRAPHY-BASED CHRONOLOGY OF THE ANCIENT WORLD**

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I Duplication of history by dating the Punics biblically, but their Italian opponents according to Greek-Roman historians

Did the Romans nostrify the history of the Etruscans (Cullen 2018) to lengthen their own chronology? To put the question differently: Does one historical period appear twice in our textbooks? Do contemporary histories of Rome and Etruria mistakenly appear in chronological sequence? The two maps below, indeed, show indisputable similarities between the political constellations in the Phoenician period of the Etruscans (9th-6th c.), and those in the Punic period of the Romans (6th-3rd c.). Are the 400 years from 900 to 500 BC fictitious?

Nowhere can one find Punic (centered on Carthage) or Roman cities (in Italy) with building layers from the 6th -3rd century BC that are super-imposed upon building layers of Phoenician (centered on Tyre) or Etruscan cities from the 9th-6th century BC. The strata found in the ground are – roughly speaking – dated either 9th-6th or 6th-3rd century. Per individual site, there is always only a single package of strata to fill just one – but never two – consecutive periods. Archaeologists do not deny that. They explain it by claiming: “Etruscan cities have generally been built over from the Romans onwards, and houses have left little trace“ (Etruscan Architecture 2018). Their firm belief in our textbook chronology forbids them to imagine the identity of both histories.

Two different narratives about one and the same history were, indeed, transformed into two consecutive histories. This repetition did not disturb anyone until archaeology began and hard evidence could only be found for one of the two periods. The similarity of the, e.g., portrait styles (eyes, hair, beards etc.) in the 9th/8th century and in the 5th/4th century were then interpreted as a consciously planned renaissance. However, such an interpretation cannot replace the missing strata with residential quarters in the ground.

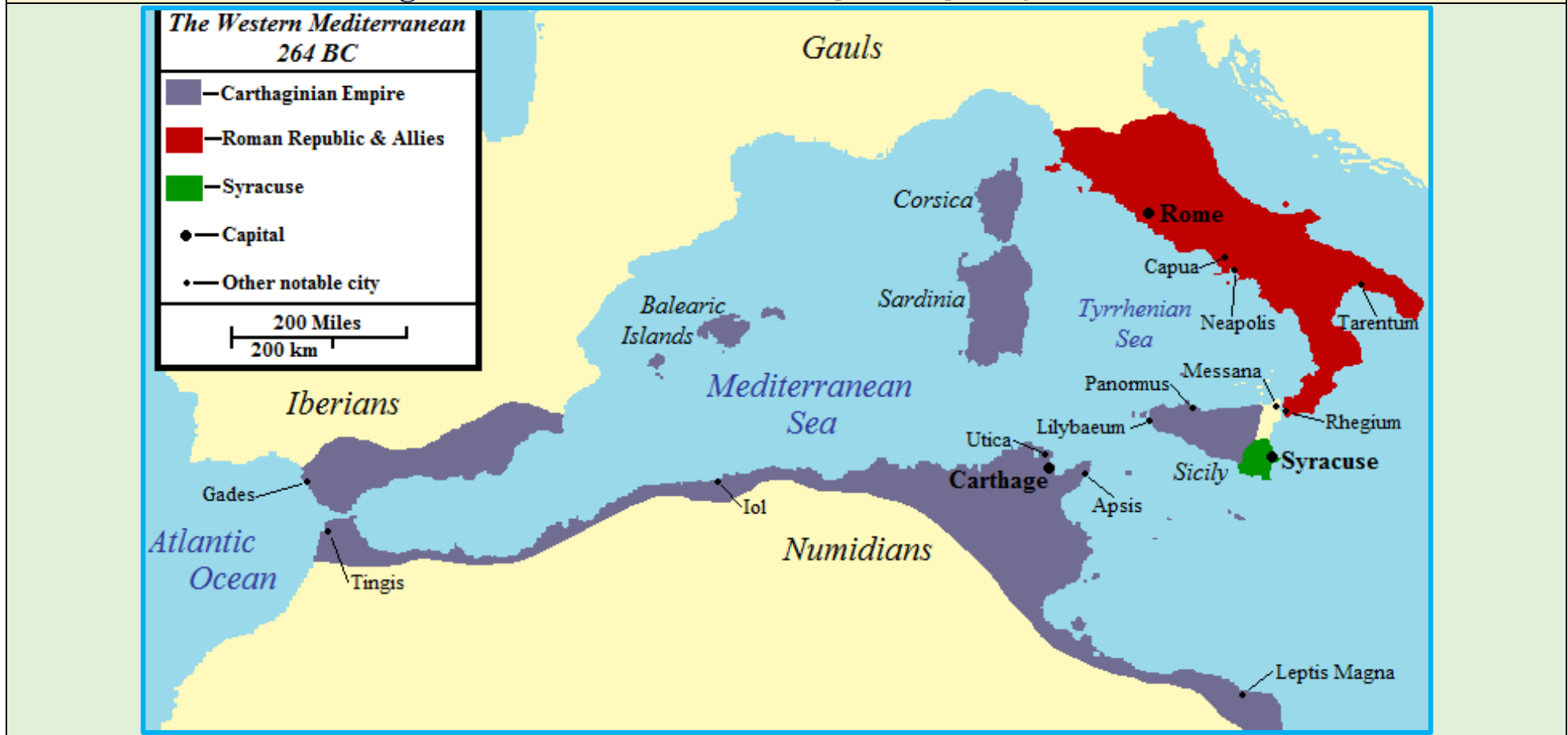
Phoenicia’s metropolis Tyre, in the Satrapy Ebir-Nari (Syria), served as the Akhaemenid gateway to the Mediterranean. Its economic life has been accurately recorded on clay tablets found in 5th century Persepolis (Persia). Tyre was the largest and most important city-state of Persian Phoenicia. Its highest walls – on the eastern, landward facing, side of the island – reached nearly 46 m above sea level. Alexander the Great ordered their breaching in 332 BC. Yet, archaeologists never found the expected rich Phoenician building layers with residential quarters for the Persian period (550-330 BC). The best researched Phoenician site is Tell el-Burak, where 8th century „domestic buildings and a fortification wall were uncovered. [The] wall collapsed at some point during the Iron

Competition of Phoenicians (*Fenici*) and Etruscans (*Etruschi*), who ruled Rome but failed to conquer Liguria, during the 9th-6th/5th c. BC. [Foto: J. Sidorczak, MUSEO CENTRALE MONTEMARTINI, Rome]



Age, probably in the 6th or 5th c. BC“ (AUB 2018): “The excavations at Tell el-Burak have produced 'the first ever complete floor plans of Phoenician houses in southern Lebanon'; in addition, 'Phoenician fortifications from the region between Tyros and Sidon

Competition of Punics/Carthaginians and Romans, who ruled Etruria but failed to conquer Liguria, during the 6th/5th to 3rd/2nd c. BC. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Punic_War]



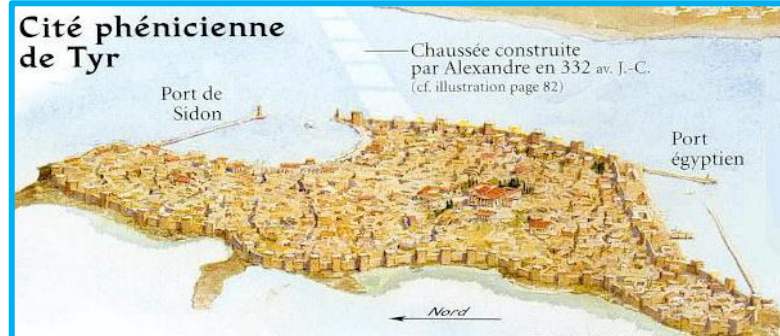
can obviously be archaeologically examined for the very first time' in Tell el-Burak' ¹ (Saur 2008, 112). But there is still no trace

¹ Die Ausgrabungen von Tell el-Burak haben die ,ersten vollständigen Grundrisse phönizischer Wohnhäuser aus dem südlichen Libanon erbracht'; zudem können in Tell el-Burak offenkundig ,erstmalig phönizische Befestigungsanlagen aus der Region zwischen Tyros und Sidon archäologisch untersucht werden' .

Location and state of preservation of Tyre (modern Sur)

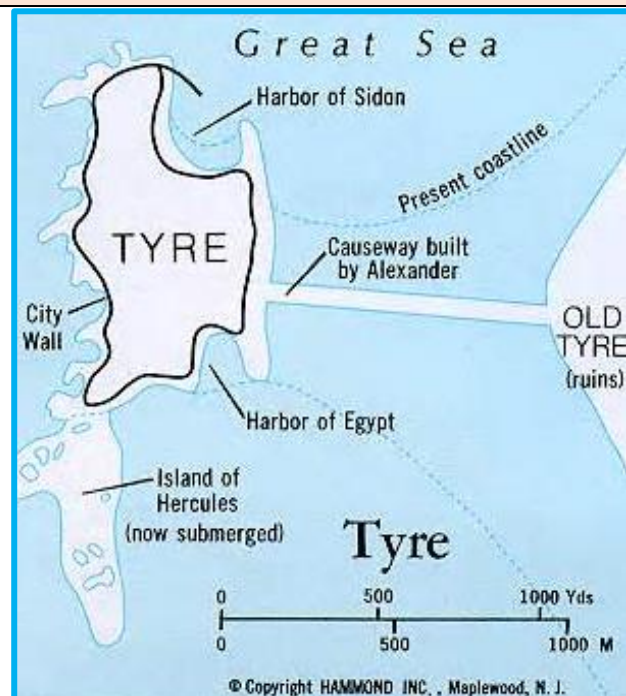
Ideas for the reconstruction of Tyre in the 9th (below) and the 4th c. BC (above)

<http://www.abovetopsecret.com/forum/thread1130711/pg1;>
<https://www.donorge.org/map-of-ancient-phoenicia/>



In 332 BC

<https://alexanderinasia.weebly.com/wars.html>



Aerial photo of 1934

[<https://biblereadingarcheology.com/2017/09/13/what-happened-to-tyre/>]



Of the magnificent Phoenician cities of the Achaemenid era. Virtually nothing is preserved of Tyros itself. A late catastrophe – probably the Tenth Century Collapse (Heinsohn 2017) – wiped out the city built on a relatively flat island in the Mediterranean.

Historians are not aware that they have duplicated and extended history by employing two different dating schemes. The period from the 9th to the 6th century BC follows the chronology used in the Hebrew Bible. Dates from the 6th to 3rd/2nd centuries are mostly derived from Greek (Herodotus etc.) or Latin texts. Livius, however, already employed the same historical narratives several times to show ‘evidence’ back to 753 BC (Maier 1989). In reality, pre-Hellenistic Hebrew writers (supposedly active from the 9th to

the 6th c. BC) and Greeks/Romans (writing 6th-4th c. BC) dealt with the same time-span of the first millennium BC. It is the period of the Akhaemenids (see already Heinsohn 1996; 2006a; 2006b). These Persian rulers are currently dated – after the fall of the Medish empire – from the 6th to the 4th century BC.

We will see that 1st millennium pre-Hellenistic periods appear not only twice but thrice in our history books. The third dating scheme to accomplish such an achievement did not originate from biblical or Greek chronology, but was created by erroneous attempts at astronomical retro-calculations. Its results pushed 1st millennium material of the Medes, Indo-Aryan horse-breeders, way back into the 2nd millennium BC where they reappeared as Indo-Aryan horse-breeding Mitanni.

Like Phoenicia, all of Israel was under Akhaemenid rule, i.e. part of the satrapy Ebir-Nari (Syria). However, the cities of Israel and Judah also lack settlement strata during the Akhaemenid period:

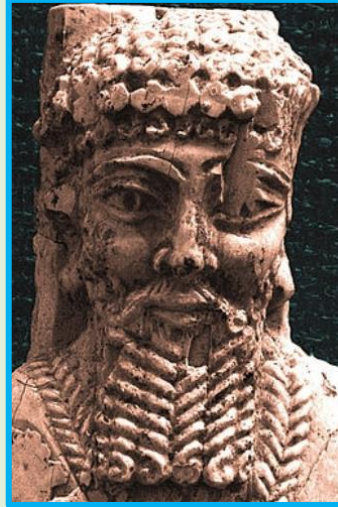
" 'Judah and the Judeans in the Persian Period', leads us to the realm of mystery. The word *mystery* evokes a twofold feeling of sadness and of hope: sadness, because we know so little and would like to know so much more; hope, because there is still much work to be done in this area. [...] The Hebrew Bible contains very few passages that address Achaemenid rule over Judah and the Judeans (539-332 B.C.E.). Very few events are illuminated or given any kind of value judgment. [...] The existing extrabiblical sources contain little or no reference to the Judeans or Judah. There are only a few archaeological and epigraphic finds. Thus, Herbert Donner justifiably refers to the Persian era as the 'dark ages' " (Lipschits/Oeming 2009, IX).

Although in Persia proper rich Achaemenid buildings and works of art of the 5th/4th century BC are undisputed, there is a never-ending amazement that the Persians of the 5th/4th c. BC – with the exception of some ethnic characteristics – reverted to the long-destroyed style of Assyria and Babylonia of the 9th/8th c. BC. Therefore, the Persians are regarded as imitators or – at best – as creators of an epigonal Renaissance. Jews appear to have been just as obsessed with an artificial anticization of the Achaemenids because they did not call their Persian rulers King of Persia, but „King of Assyria“ (Ezra 6, 22). From the perspective of Greek historians, this cannot come as a surprise. They know that "in power the land of Assyria counts as one third of all Asia. Rule over this country – which rule is called by the Persians a satrapy – is of all the satrapies by far the greatest" (Herodotus, *the history* I, 192). So for the Greek authors, too, the Persian rulers are kings of Assyria.

Early 9th c. Assyrian (Ashurnasirpal) in the peak time of Tyre (Phoenicia) [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/da/King_Ashurnasirpal]



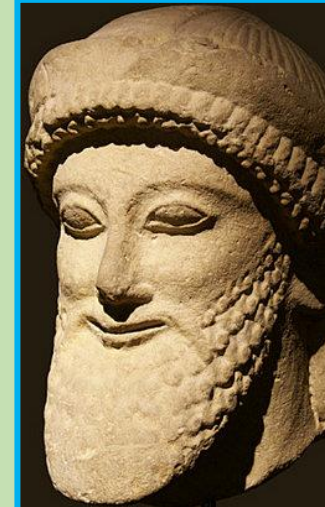
Phoenician head (8th c.)
[https://www.google.pl/search?q=phoenician+head&rlz=1C1CHBF_de]



Punic heads (mid/late 5th c.; "imitation"; Cyprus)
[photo T. Heinsohn, British Museum]

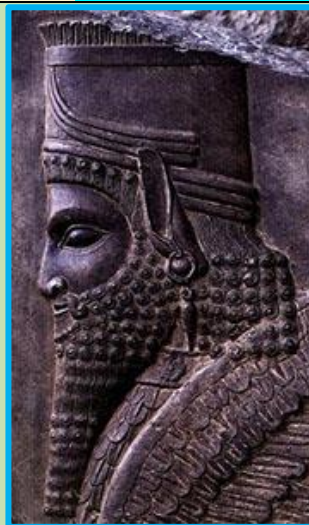


Etruscan head (5th c.; "imitation" and/or "renaissance") [<https://www.yourdictionary.com/languages/isolates.html>]



Left: Punic head ("imitation" and/or "renaissance"; 400 BC) [http://www.venetianbeads.com/merchant2/merchant.mvc?Screen=CTGY&Category_Code=PHPAN].

Rest: Akhaemenid heads ("imitations" and/or "renaissance"; 5th/4th c.; Persepolis) [<http://www.persepolis.nu/persepolis.htm>]



No historian had to worry his head about the dating of Phoenicia and Tyre because that metropolis was frequently mentioned in the Hebrew Bible as a prominent counterpart of Jerusalem (2 Samuel 5,11; 1 Chronicles 14,1; 1 Kings 5,22-24; 2 Chronicles 2,2; Amos 1,9; Joel 4,5.6; Ezekiel 26-28; Isaiah 23; Ezra 3,7 etc.). Scholars just had to transfer on Phoenicia a simple count of regnal years of the kings of Israel and Judah. This imposition of blindly believed regnal years from sacred texts – whose time of collection and final redaction was never settled – is considered, to this very day, a reliable scientific procedure.

Only the excavations since the 19th century have revealed that no hard evidence for the Akhaemenid satrapies remained if the immediately pre-Hellenistic residential strata (where one had to search for the Persian period) were dated via Bible fundamentalist chronology to the 9th-6th instead to the 6th-4th centuries. Because the Persian heartland of the Akhaemenids follows Greek chronology, while the territories of their satrapies are mostly biblically dated many centuries earlier, the imperial expansion of their empire is today considered a Greek invention or simply “elusive“ (Sancisi-Weerdenburg 1990).

THE “ELUSIVE“ (Sancisi-Weerdenburg 1990) IMPERIAL DIMENSIONS OF THE AKHAEMENIDS		
CHRONOLOGY	PERSIAN SATRAPIES (including Phoenicia and Jerusalem a part of Satrapy Ebir-Nari [Syria])	PERSIA PROPER
6th to 4th c. BC (Greek dates)	Enigmatic blank	Richest remains Because Persia’s archaeological finds resemble the buildings and sculptures of 900 to 600 BC, the Persians are regarded as imitators or – at best – creators of a Renaissance.
9th to 6th c. BC (Biblical dates)	Richest remains The 9 th to 6 th c. material remains in the territories of the satrapies are regarded as aesthetic models for the Persians in Persia proper during the 6 th to 4 th century. They are believed to have extracted their cultural patterns from the ruins of Assyria and Babylonia.	Enigmatic blank

In Jerusalem's stratigraphy, however, not only the Persian period is missing. What has been discovered there since 1838 (Edward Robinson; 1794-1863) can now be taken as a prime example for the maximum of archaeologically substantiable history in the entire Mediterranean region during the first millennium BC. Italy's meager archaeological layers in the same period, therefore, can no

SATRAPIES OF THE AKHAEMENID EMPIRE (550-330 BC; with Assyria as richest province). The satrapies and, therefore, the empire's dimensions have been declared "elusive" since 1990 (Sancisi-Weerdenburg). The satrapies were assigned to the Late Assyrians with 9th to 7th c. biblical dates. However, Jewish authors expressly called the kings of the Achaemenids "King of Assyria" (e.g., *Ezra* 6: 22). They still understood that the rulers of Persia's richest satrapy, Assyria, and the rulers of the entire Akhaemenid Empire (see in detail Heinsohn 1996), were one and the same.



longer come as a surprise.

II The belief in Israel's Biblical chronology results in the deletion of Israel's history

BIBLICAL NARRATIVES for altogether 890 years without strata in JERUSALEM during the 1060 years from 1200 to 140 BC. <small>[Biberstein/Blödhorn 1994 (BH); Finkelstein/Silberman 2002; 2006; Heinsohn 1991; 1996; 2009]</small>		JERUSALEM'S STRATA (with textbook dates) that fit the Biblical narratives without strata.	
[4] HELLENISM 140 to 330	"Archaeological finds [...] are extremely scarce" (BH). 190 years without residential quarters	[4] HELLENISM etc. 70 AD to 142 BC	Under Antiochos Epiphanes (175-164) Jerusalem's Temple raided and paganized (167 BC) . Hasmonaean palace, Hellenistic fortress Baris (later Antonia?), new Temple (19 BC) , water channel, pilgrim road. Destruction of Temple in 70 AD.
[3] PERSIAN PERIOD 330 to 550	"Almost total lack of finds" (BH). 220 years without residential quarters	[3] HIGH URBAN 550 to 720	Building explosion to c. 12.000 inhabitants though Biblical records on this activity are extremely scarce if not absent. The stratum is dated after Senacherib (704-681) who besieged Hiskia (727-698), the first monotheistic king. Temple destructions in 700 and 585 BC. The new walls continue the 1200 BC walls with nothing for the half millenium in between.
[2] JUDGES AND KINGS 720 to 1200	Zero from Saul via David + Solomon to Ahas! „Building information [from Bible] not covered by the finds“ (BH). Nothing for HEBREWS under YISHAI and DAVID fighting JEBUS people in Jerusalem in the time of Tyre's ABIMELECH. No trace of the temples built in 957 and 835 BC. "There are no historical sources from Egypt, Asia Minor and Mesopotamia for the years from 1200 to 900" (Bohstrom 2017). Proto-Aeolic capitals (Mazar 2017) assigned to David's 1000 BC resemble capitals from the 7th/6th c. of the MEDES (Indo-Aryan horse-breeders from 600 BC {brought down by Cyrus the Amardian} that are deleted from our textbooks since the 1990s.) No residential quarters for 480 years.	[2] EARLY URBAN 1300/1200 to 1700/1600	Fortified city with walls, fortress and earliest temple. Letters were written to Amarna about attacks by the HABIRU under YISHUA and DADUA fighting Abdi-CHEBA people (Jerusalem) in the time of Tyre's ABIMILKI. [The HABIRU belong to the astronomically retro-calculated period of the MITANNI (Indo-Aryan horse-breeders {brought down by Aziru the Amorite} that were unknown to historians up to the late 19th century AD).]
[1] EXODUS 13th c. to 15th c.	Joshua's Jericho was "small and poor, almost insignificant, and unfortified [and] [t]here was also no sign of a destruction" (Finkelstein/Silberman 2002, 77 ff.): Nothing whatsoever for Exodus period.	[1] OLD-AKKADI-ANS to HYKSOS 1700/1600 to 2300	No residential quarters datable to this period. Expulsion of Hyksos from Egypt around 1500 BC. Hyksos use Old-Akkadian (Abraham-dated 2300s) cuneiform, swords etc. (Heinsohn 1991). Seals from Bayit Vagan are from Naram Sin time (Abraham-dated 2254-2218).

Jerusalem has, between 1200 and 1 BC, some 300 years plus with hard archaeological evidence (in periods [2], [3], and [4] above). Thus, the city resembles Rome, where, between 753 and 1 BC, some 300 years plus have been confirmed by archaeological substance. Two villages, on Palatine and Quirinal hills, are dated before 750 BC. Yet, the legendary *ab urbe condita* date of 753 BC was archaeologically cut down by some 175 years to c. 575 BC (Gjerstad 1960 [III], 457 ff.). The pre-Roman Etruscan masters of Rome are difficult to date because they lethally decline not just once but three times: around 390 BC, around 290 BC, and, finally, around 200 BC. The glorious years of the Early Roman Republic (510 to 440 BC) are seen as a literary construct of the Late Republic of the 1st century BC. Between 440/400 and c. 200 BC, Rome has no archaeology. There are no traces of the burning of the city by Celts/Gauls in 390 BC. That event as well as Rome's legendary savior, Camillus, was not mentioned before the 2nd century BC. Historians have loved to blame that 390s fire for the absence of Roman architecture from 575 to 400 BC. For 509 to 367 BC, 62 laws are listed in later texts with only two considered genuine (Flach 1994): (1) A war declaration against Praeneste (Palestrina) is dated to 381 BC when Rome is without architecture. An undisputable war, led by Sulla, against Praeneste is on record for 82 BC.

Blanks (grey) in the stratigraphy of ROME between 753 and 1 BC that leave, at best, only half of the chronological years with archaeological substance (Maier 1989; Illig 1994; 1995; Heinsohn 2005; Howatson 2013).	
201 to 1 BC	Development of Rome
218 to 201 BC	The SECOND PUNIC WAR against Hannibal is led by Tiberius Sempronius Longus, Minutius Rufus, Scipio Africanus with brother, Livius Salinator and Claudius Nero. They left neither coins nor portraits. It is probably a duplication of the Punic War from 190 to 183 BC with the two Scipios against Hannibal who ends by suicide in Bythnia in 183 BC.
264 to 241 BC	MARCUS ATILIUS REGULUS , hero in the <i>First Punic War</i> , is a legendary figure. He left no coins that are missing altogether for this period.
509 to c. 200 BC	Of the famous list of consuls from 509 BC to AD 541 "the names for the first two centuries [500 to 300 BC] may be largely fictitious" (Howatson. 125). The treaties with Carthage over rule in Italy (507 BC) and maritime influence zones up to Gibraltar (348 BC) are inventions of the 1st c. BC. Rome has no fleet before 260 BC or even 190 BC. There are no architectural remains from c. 400 to 200 BC.
575 to 509 BC	Etruscan Period of Rome (may – controversial – have lasted last from 575 to 470s BC)
753 to c. 575 BC	The <i>ab urbe condita</i> date of 753 BC was created by 1 st century BC writers. It results in some 175 blank years up to c. 575 BC when archaeological traces for the city's Etruscan beginnings are attested for. TWO VILLAGES ARE DATED TO THE EARLY 8th CENTURY.

(2) The *Twelve Tables* were supposedly issued by the *Decemviri* in 450/440 BC. Yet, the institution of the *Decemviri*, who have passed the famous tables, are not known in Rome before 200 BC. Around 400 BC, it is believed, the Samnites conquered

Pompeii located 220 km south of Rome. Pompeii (Roman since 81 BC) is the best preserved excavation site of all pre-Imperial Roman history. Yet, more than 200 years of Samnite rule over Pompeii (400 to 200 BC) left no archaeology whatsoever in this urban jewel.

According to the Greek-Roman view of the 1st millennium BC, there were four great Near Eastern empires: “The Assyrians were the first rulers of all nations, then the Medes, later the Persians, then the Macedonians“ (*Assyrii principes omnium gentium rerum potiti sunt, deinde Medi, postea Persae, deinde Macedones*; Aemilius Sura, 2nd century BC). With the exception of Alexander’s Ma-

NEAR EASTERN EMPIRES/CIVILIZATIONS OF THE FIRST MILLENNIUM BC KNOWN TO GREEKS AND ROMANS	
(4) Late 4 th c.	Macedonians (Hellenism of Alexander the Great) Macedonians the empiresa
(3) Mid 6 th century	Defeat of Medes by their Akhaemenid compatriots who turn the territory of Assyria into their power center. <p>"In power the land of ASSYRIA counts as one third of all Asia. Rule over this country - which rule is called by the Persians a satrapy - IS OF ALL THE SATRAPIES BY FAR THE GREATEST" (Herodotus, <i>The History</i> I, 192). Jews called Achaemenid rulers “King of Assyria” (<i>Ezra</i> 6: 22).</p> <p>"Unfortunately there are no cuneiform tablets from the Assyrian heartland that are securely dated to the Achaemenid period. [...] We are not confident in our ability to identify Achaemenid pottery. [...] At the same time, there is no evidence for major urban centres, with the possible exception of Erbil, and it is doubtful whether they existed" (Curtis 2003).</p>
(2) Late 7 th century	Defeat of Assyrians by alliance of Medes, Chaldaens and Scythians. Assyria becomes heart of the Medish Empire. <p>“Cyaxares, the son of Phraortes, [...] drew together under his own rule all Asia beyond the Halys. [...] He attacked Nineveh. [...] He had defeated the Assyrians in battle; but then, when he was beleaguering Nineveh, there came upon him a great host of Scythians, whose leader was their king, Madyes. / The MEDES ALSO TOOK NINEVEH [...] and they made the Assyrians their subject, except for the province of Babylon“ (Herodotus, <i>The History</i> I: 103 / 106.)</p> <p>"This survey of the evidence, both textual and archaeological for Media between 612 and 550 BC has revealed almost nothing. Media in the first half of the sixth century is a Dark Age" (Roaf in Lanfranchi et al. 2001, 19). "It has to be admitted at the outset that there is not the slightest archaeological indication of a Median presence in Assyria after 612 BC" (Curtis in Lanfranchi 2001, 165).</p>
(1) 9 th /8 th century	Chaldaeans as cradle of civilization. Assyrians under Ninus=Abraham-dated Nimrod , who “began to be mighty on earth“ (1 <i>Chronicles</i> 1, 10). “The first about whom history provides us with stories of his outstanding deeds is NINOS , king of the Assyrians. / He began to subdue the nations of Asia. And, indeed, within 17 years he was master of them all — with the exception of India and Bactria. / He subjugated Egypt and Phoenicia, Coele-Syria, Cilicia, Pamphylia, and Lycia” (Ctesias 2,1; 2,2). <p>The Chaldaeans/KAL lived in "88 strong, walled cities and in 820 small towns /[in] up to two-thirds of Babylonia /[Nevertheless] no material is known about the language of the K[aldu] / We have no idea about the religion of the K[aldu] so far" (Edzard 1976 ff., 293/291/294).</p>

cedonians, these empires were deleted from the record. The following table explains how this was done by using Abraham’s 3rd/2nd millennium Biblical date although the Abraham narratives date from the Akhaemenids’ 5th/4th century BC (Seters 1975).

ABRAHAM-BASED CHRONOLOGY, which, up to the 20th c., dated all of Antiquity (implicitly it does so even today).

Until the 20th century there was no better method for dating antiquity than the Bible. Those who wanted to appear scientifically minded used the biblical data of Abraham, Moses, David or Solomon as chronth eology anchors. Anyone who wants to make a scientific impression today no longer mentions **these** names. However, the dates associated with them are still used today. There may be deviations of decades or even a century in order to insert newly found names of rulers. But the rough chronological framework still applies today. Nobody gives reasons why the Biblical names were omitted around the middle of the 20 century, but their data — *cum grano salis* and undetected — are still used today.

Typical chronological table of the Ancient Near East with biblical names and events as the only dating anchor (Loftus 1852, 435). The **Chaldean "LGI"** is now read as the "Sumerian" **SHULGI**. In the time of William Loftus (1820-1858), the "Sumerians" (**KAL** in their own cuneiform script) were not yet invented. Loftus has a second Chaldaean Dynasty in the 7th/6th century to meet not only the requirements of Bible fundamentalism but also of Greek chronology (Herodotus etc.).

The decision, which led to smore than 1500 phantom years, was made with the dating of **Nimrod** of Assyria who “began to be mighty on earth“ (Genesis 10, 8). He is often identified with **Naram Sin** as the first Assyrian world ruler. The Greeks knew **Ninos** as first world ruler from Assyria). In the Greek sequence Ninos=Nimrod belongs to the first half of the 1st millennium BC. However, Nimrod belongs in the Bible before Abraham and was thus dated into the second half of the 3rd millennium BC.

B. C. about.	Names of Kings.	Cuneiform Records, where Discovered.	Dates of Corresponding Events in the Bible.
2234	Uruk.	Bûwâriyya 'at Warka; Great Mound, Niffar; Do. Sinkara; Mûgeyer.	B. C. Birth of Abraham, 2130
	Igi.	Niffar; Warka; Sinkara; Mûgeyer.	
1950	Shinti-Shil-Khak. Kudur-Mapula. (perhaps Chedorlaomer.)	Mûgeyer.	
1860	Ismi-Dagan. Ibil-Anu-Duma. Gurguna.	Mûgeyer. Mûgeyer. Mûgeyer.	
1700	Naramsin. Purna-Puriyas. Durri-Galzu.	Sinkara. Akker-Kûf; Mûgeyer.	The Exodus, 1625
	Khammu-rabi.	Red Mound at Sinkara; Mûgeyer; Gherâra near Bâghdâd; on Tablets from Tel Sifr.	
1600	Shamsu-Iluna	On Tablets from Tel Sifr.	Death of Moses, 1585


(4) Macodonians rule Assyria and the “world”.

(3) Persians rule Assyria and the “world”.

(2) Medes rule Assyria and the “world”.

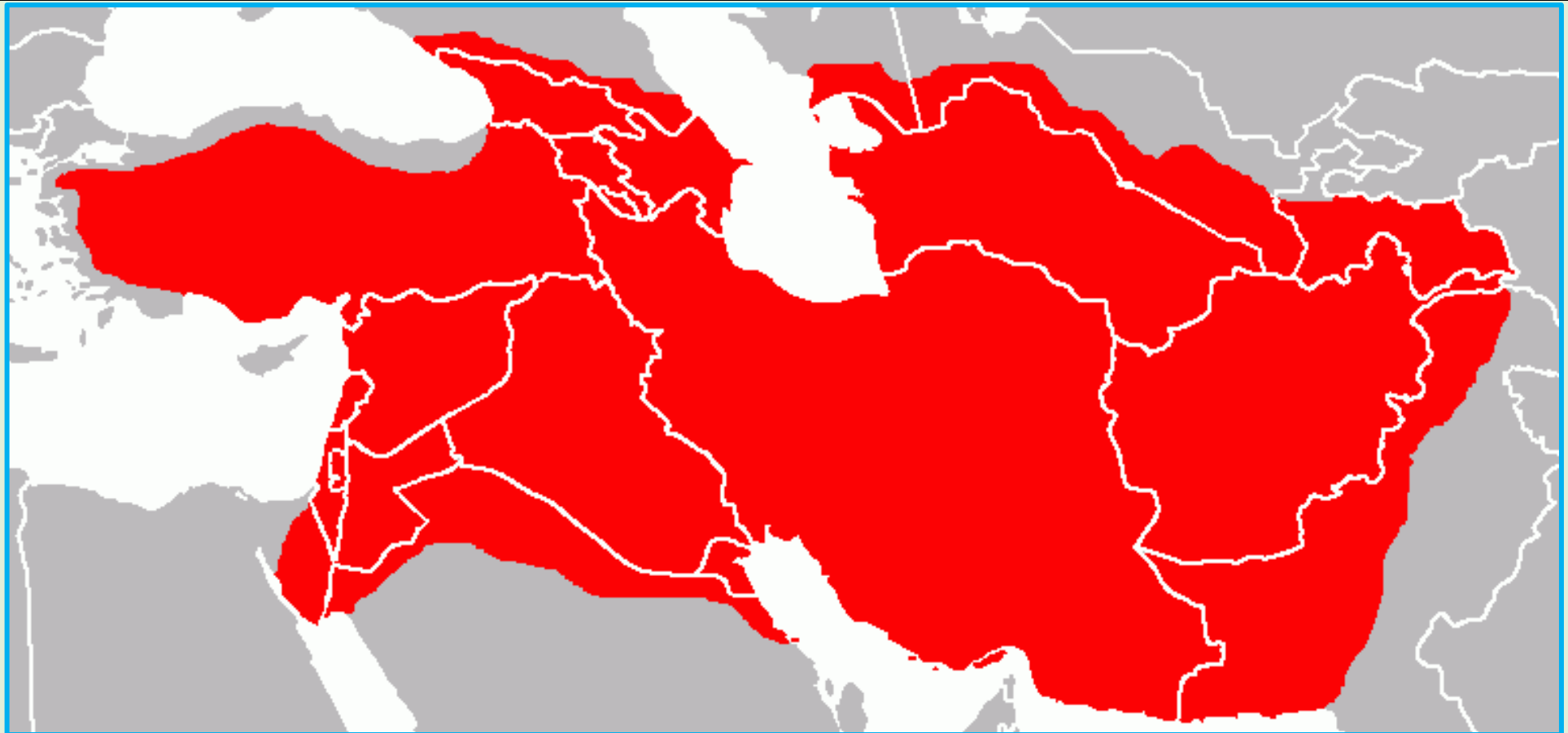
By a decision for Greek Chronology	After the decision for Biblical Chronology
<p>(1) Assyria’s world rule under NINOS=Nimrod would have started imperial history in the early 1st millennium BC. Such a decision would have saved many generations of excavators from mysterious <i>lacunae</i> adding up to 1600 years between the Old Akkadians’s end (2200 BC) and 600 BC of their successor, Cyaxares</p>	<p>Assyria’s world rule under NIMROD=Ninos started imperial history in the late 3rd millennium BC with Old-Akkad’s Naram Sin. That decision added some 1600 phantom years to world history.</p>

In order to further facilitate the understanding of our textbook chronology, the following overview compares the three **FIRST** world rulers in greater detail. According to ancient Greek chronology, which provides the best (although no perfect match) for stratigraphy, they belong to the early 1st millennium. But the adoption of the biblical chronology as the majority consensus led to about 1600 additional years (c. 2200 to c. 600 BC), for which there are no settlement strata in any individual site.

The FIRST WORLD RULER , as he was known in antiquity, and how he is identified today.		
GREEK HISTORIANS (9 th /8 th c. BC)	BIBLE (Late 3rd millennium BC)	CUNEIFORM SOURCES (Late 3 rd millennium BC)
<p>“The first about whom history provides us with stories of his outstanding deeds is NINOS, king of the Assyrians. /Easily he defeated the inhabitants of Babylonia [and] / the Armenians. // Eventually he began to subdue the nations of Asia. [...] Within 17 years he was master of them all — with the exception of India and Bactria. / He subjugated Egypt and Phoenicia, Coele-Syria, Cilicia, Pamphylia, and Lycia (Ctesias, in Diodorus Siculus 2, 1: 4-8; // 2, 2: 1/3.)</p> <p>“The story of Ninus is mainly a Greek invention” (Vlaardingerbroek 2005, 234).</p>	<p>“And Cush begat NIMROD, who began to be mighty in the earth. He was a mighty hunter before the Lord. Wherefore it is said. As Nimrod the mighty hunter before the Lord. And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, and Erech, and Akkad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar" (Genesis 10: 8-10).</p>	<p>“NARAM-Sin, the mighty, king of the four quarters [first holder of this title], victor in nine battles in one year. / Conqueror of Armanum, Ebla, and</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>NARAM Sin (Abraham-Nimrod dated (2254-2218 BC) mighty conqueror, and, mighty hunter.</p> <p><small>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naram-Sin_of_Akkad#/media/File:Stele_Naram_Sin_Louvre_Sb4.jpg]</small></p> </div> </div> <p>Elam./ [campaigned in] the land of Subartum on the shores of the Upper Sea, and Magan” (Frayne 1993,112/167/163).</p>

Since modern scholars consider Ninus as “a Greek invention” (Vlaardingerbroek 2005, 234), the dimensions of his 8th c. BC empire (described by Diodorus Siculus) are no longer shown in modern history books. Today’s scholars ridicule their colleagues from ancient Greece. They were bold enough to create a huge empire out of thin air, but too stupid to even once mention the equally large and 1500 years older empire of Naram Sin. Since they cannot imagine that they are mistaken, they prefer to constantly put forward new explanations for the huge time-spans without archaeological strata in the excavation sites of the Ancient Orient.

Empire of Ninus in the 8th c. BC according to Diodorus Siculus (2,1; 2,2) [<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ninus>]



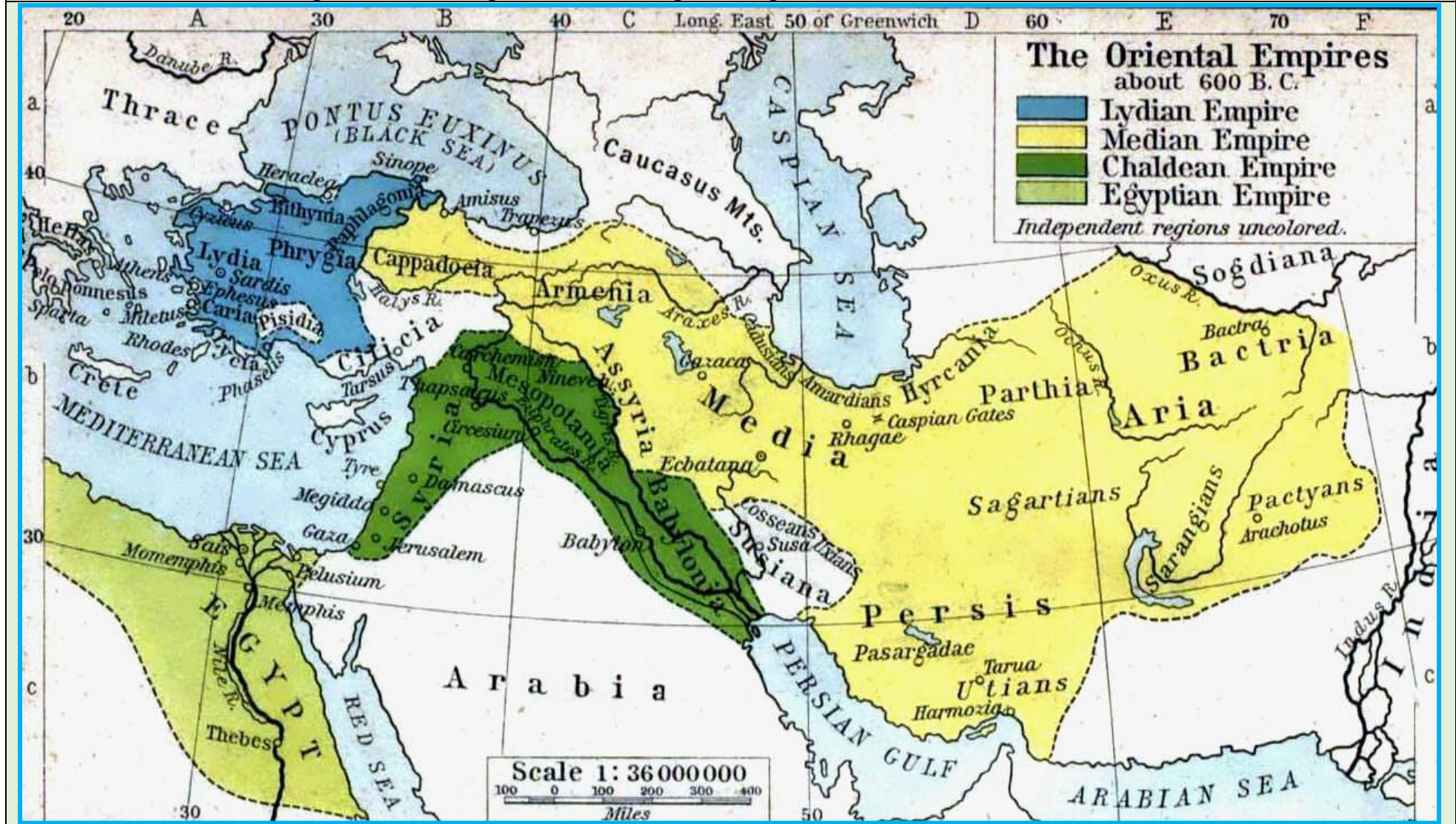
III How the elimination of the Empire of the Medes robbed the Hebrews of the strata for the Exodus and King David: COMPARATIVE GLOBAL STRATIGRAPHIC CHRONOLOGY

The following overview shows how, in the first millennium BC up to Hellenism, non-scientific dating methods led to inexplicable lacunae in the most outstanding cities of the Ancient Near East. Each layer takes 800 years or more, which is archaeologically absurd. In the 3rd millennium BC, however, there are archaeological results as expected. In Nineveh, for example, between 2400 and 2000 BC 40 years are estimated per stratum. Nothing remains for the 7th to 4th century BC of the Medes and Chaldeans as well as strata for the satrapies of the Akhaemenids.

Mysterious scarcity of archaeological layers for 1700 years (2000-300 BC) in major cities of the Ancient Near East.						
Due to pseudo-astronomic and/or Bible fundamentalist dating, which the excavators blindly trust, most strata are pushed far back into the 3 rd millennium BC. For the Greek periods of the Chaldeans, Ninos-Assyrians, Medes and Akhaemenids there is nothing because they appear 1600 years earlier as Sumerians, Old-Akkadians, Old-Assyrians (Amorite=Amardian=Martu ruler Shamshi-Adad=Assyrian term for Medish ruler Cyaxares)) and Old-Babylonian Amorites (<i>alter ego</i> of Amardians, the tribe of Cyrus the Great in Greek terminology). [“1-2“ or “2-3“ layers means ambiguities or that one of the layers extends beyond the 1700 to 300 BC time frame.]						
TEXTBOOK CHRONOLOGY	MARI [Spycket 1990]	NINEVE [MacMahon 1998]	NIPPUR [Hansen/Dales 1962; Gibson et al. 2001]	URUK [Boehmer 1987; Eichmann 1989]	SUSA [Voigt et al. 1998]	T. YAHYA [Potts 2004]
300 BC ff.	Hellenism, Parthians etc.					
300 BC to 2000 BC	1-2 layers for 1700 years	1-2 layers for 1700 years	2-3 layers for 1700 years	2 layers for 1700 years	2-3 layers for 1700 years	1-2 layers for 1700 years
2000 BC to 3000 BC	11-12 layers for 1000 years	10 layers (2400-2000BC) for 1000 years	9 layers for 1000 years	6 layers for 1000 years	13 layers for 1000 years	8 layers for 1000 years

Due to anti-stratigraphic dating, the Akhaemenids are considered by modern historians to have been a country limited to Iran proper, i.e. without an empire. The Medish Empire has been completely abolished: “Only 20 years ago, the existence of a Median ‘Empire’ that had immediately succeeded the fall of Assyria, and ruled, for half a century, large parts of the Near East until Cyrus — as a supposed vassal of Astyages, the last king of Media — had defeated his overlord and inherited his empire, was regarded as a safe historical fact. / The archaeological heritage does not offer the slightest hint for the formation of a Median Empire. / Classical historiography [...] can be regarded [...] as refuted” (Rollinger 2005, 1/3; ^{see} already Sancisi-Weerdenburg 1988).

7th /6th c. EMPIRE OF THE INDO-ARYAN MEDES (yellow) that has been removed from textbooks since 30 years (Sancisi-Weerdenburg 1988). Its archaeological remains were given to a **15th/14th c. EMPIRE OF THE INDO-ARYAN MITANNI (unknown before the late 19th c.)**. [<http://www.freeenglishsite.com/empires/empires/medes/medes.htm>]



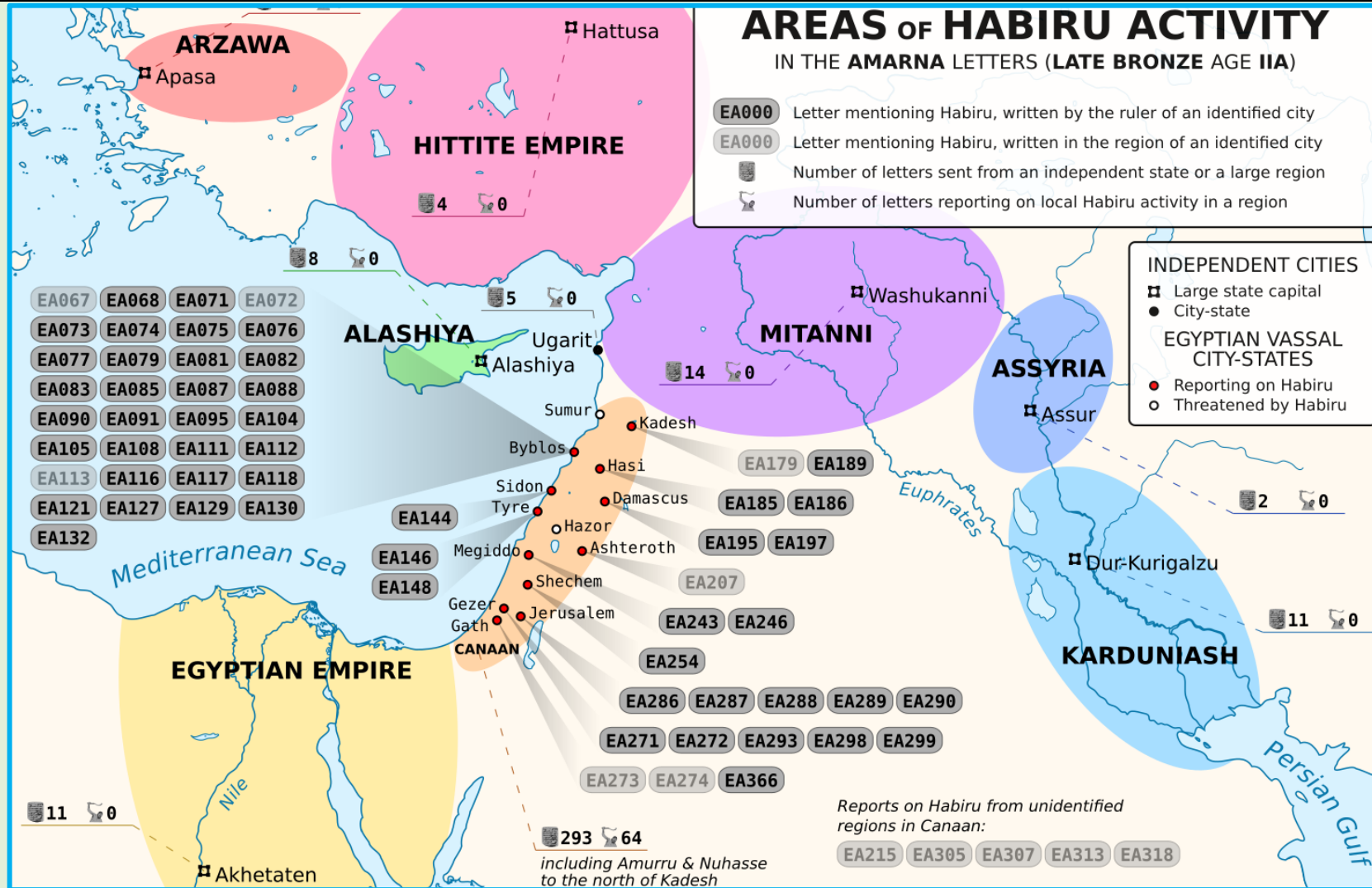
The similarity between **Yishua and Dadua** (14th c. Mitanni period of Amarna; EA256) as well as **Yishai and David** (Bible around 1000 BC) has long been seen correctly (Rohl 1995; 2002). Chronologically, however, this has not led to any progress, because only the errors of astronomical recalculation were acknowledged, while the Biblical date for the Hebrews continues to be kept sacred.

The TRIPLING OF HISTORY led to the deletion of the MEDISH EMPIRE from the history books, because their archaeological substance was pushed back into the 2 nd millennium BC of the MITANNI EMPIRE .		
Sothic retrocalculation (14 th century BC)	Biblical date (11 th /10 th century BC)	Greek Chronology (7 th /6 th century BC)
Period of the MITANNI (15th/14th c.; Indo-Aryan horsebreeders). -HABIRU under YISHUA and DADUA fight against Jerusalem's Abdi-CHEBA in the time of Tyre's ABIMILKI. - Rich archaeology in Jerusalem and elsewhere	Period of David and Solomon. (11th/10th c.) -HEBREWS under YISHAI and DAVID fight to win the city of JEBUsites (Jerusalem) in the time of Tyre's ABIMELECH - No archaeology	Period of the MEDES (7th / 6th c.; Indo-Aryan horsebreeders). -- No archaeology. Medes are seen as a Greek invention.

Because of that dogmatism, the Habiru are stuck in Jerusalem around 1000 BC, when it has no archaeological layers. Immanuel Velikovsky (1952) did not fare any better by having placed the Habiru of the Amarna Mitanni in the 9th century instead of Rohl's 11th/10th century. These are just nuances of Bible fundamentalism (as pointed out by Winzeler 1996). At Khirbet Qeiyafa (a possible candidate for David's town Shaarayim, 30 km from Jerusalem), "beneath later Hellenistic layers [2nd c. BC], Garfinkel found buildings, walls and two gates that date to the 11th century B.C." (Bohstrom 2017; Garfinkel/Ganor 2008). Beneath Hellenism one has to look for Akhaemenid and – further down – Medish strata (i.e., 7th to 4th century). If you hit material dated to the 11th century it is most probably misdated. Therefore, Khirbet Qeiyafa provides another example of the Hebrew (David etc.) blossoming during the times of the Amorites (=Amardians, Greek names of the tribe of Cyrus the Great), who stand *pars pro toto* for Medes and Persians.

The application of two non-scientific chronologies — Sothic retrocalculation and Bible fundamentalism — has led to a non-Greek dating of periods well known to the Greeks. That's why these ancient empires were deleted from the books, and why Herodotus et al. are today considered as lunatics or ignorami. Modern researchers are very proud of their work. But the ancient Greeks are despised. They were shameless enough to simply invent entire empires and persuade millions of contemporaries that they really

HABIRU (YISHUA, DADUA ETC.) OF THE MITANNI PERIOD mentioned in letters to El Amarna (EA 256; Akhetaten). The MITANNI of the 14th c. BC are the pseudo-astronomically dated (and, thereby, deleted) MEDES of the 6th c. BC [<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habiru#/media/File:AreasOfHabiruActivityInAmarnaLettersLBIIA.svg>]



had existed. Even outstanding scholars, like Strabo, supposedly were deceived and believed the fairy tale about the Chaldeans because he writes: “There is also a tribe of Chaldæans, who inhabit a district of Babylonia, in the neighbourhood of the Arabians, and of the sea called the Persian Sea. [...] The country of the Babylonians is surrounded on the east by the Susans, Elymæi, and Parætaceni; on the south by the Persian Gulf, and the Chaldæans as far as the Arabian Meseni“ (Strabo, Geography, 16, 1).


On top of that, the scholars of Ancient Greece were stupid enough never to have heard of the Sumerian cradle of civilization. To make it worse, they had always brazenly claimed that the Chaldeans had been that very cradle. As the strongest proof of the idiocy of the Greeks are seen the Graeco-Babyloniaca clay tablets with Sumerian texts on the front and their Greek translation on the back (50BC-50AD; Geller 2012). How can one translate the Sumerian language into Greek and still know nothing of the Sumerians? The Sumerians themselves were also found to be extremely ignorant because they called their country KAL. That would fit Chaldea but not any Sumeria. Thus, they were the real anticipators of the madness of the Greeks.

Looking at the stratigraphy of Jerusalem, however, it immediately becomes clear that its bizarre chaos gives way to a meaningful order if the sequence of epochs known to Greeks and Romans is also applied to Israel and Phoenicia. Even drawing a comparative stratigraphy of the Middle East and Italy will then no longer cause major difficulties. One might just as well say that Jerusalem's stratigraphy follows the four kingdoms from the book of Daniel (chapter 7), written in the 160s BC.

COMPARATIVE STRATIGRAPHY OF ISRAEL/PHOENICIA AND ITALY IN THE FIRST MILLENNIUM BC		
PERIODS KNOWN TO GREEKS AND ROMANS (conv. dating)	JERUSALEM (pars pro toto also valid for Phoenicia)	ROME/ITALY
(4) Macedonians (4 th -1 st century)	(4) Hasmoneans/Herodians	(4) Rome
(3) Akhaemenids (6 th -4 th century)	(3) High Urban	(3) Villanovan culture (Bartoloni 2000); Etruscans (ruling Rome) [“12 th -7 th “ c.]
(2) Medes / Chaldaeans (Late 7 th /6 th century)	(2) Early Urban (Yishai+David = Amarna’s Yishua+Dadua): Temple [Mitanni, Old Assyrians, Neo-Sumerians]	(2) Proto-Villanovan (“15 th /14 th “ c. BC; Mitanni dating)
L A S T	B R O N Z E A G E	C A T A C L Y S M
(1) Assyrians of Ninos + Chaldaeans (9 th -late 7 th century)	(1) Old-Akkadians [Hyksos] + Old-Sumerians	(1) <i>Cultura apenninica</i> (Macchiarola 1987; Hyksos date); Polada Bronze Age (Bietti Sestieri 2010; Akkadian date)

In a wider geographical context, it becomes clear that the stratigraphic method can also explain further information contained in Biblical narratives. As selected examples we look at the histories and stratigraphies of Anatolia/Cappadocia and India.

COMPARATIVE STRATIGRAPHY OF CAPPADOCIA (SATRAPY KAT-PATUKA OF MEDES AND AKHAEMENIDS) IN THE FIRST MILLENNIUM BC (in detail Heinsohn 2006b)		
PERIODS KNOWN TO GREEKS AND ROMANS	Greek historiography [in brackets Biblical information]	Stratigraphy
(4) Macedonian rule (4 th -1 st century)	(4) KAT as known to Strabo (64 BC-21 AD)	(4) KHATTI at the end of Late Empire-“Hittites” (“1100“ BC; assumed hiatus of some 910 years up to 190 BC)
(3) Akhaemenid rule (Cyrus’s tribe of Amardians= Amorites =Amurru=Martu; <i>pars pro toto</i> name for Medes + Persians) (6 th -4 th century)	(3) KAT in satrapy Kat-Patuka of the Akhaemenids	(3) KHATTI of Late Empire-“Hittites” (“1300 to 1100“ BC)
(2) Medes (tribe of Amardians) (Late 7 th /6 th century) Uncontested Period of AEOLIC capitals	(2) KAT in satrapy Kat-Patuka of the Medes with Cyaxares+Phraortes . KAT ruler Aribaeus helps Assyrians. [HEBREWS under YISHAI + DAVID with PROTO † -Aeolic capitals] Jerusalem’s “father was an Amorite [Amardian] and your mother a Hittite [KAT] (Ezekiel 16, 3).	(2) KHATTI of Empire-“ Hittites ” partners of the Mitanni (Shaushtatar+Parshatatar). KHATTI Eriba assists Assyrians. HABIRU under YISHUA + DADUA (“15 th /14 th ” c. BC [pseudo-astronomical])
(1) Assyrians of Ninos / KHATTI (9 th -late 7 th century)	(1) KETANS” (<i>Odyssee</i> XI: 521) † “PROTO“ stands for items that, in Israel, appear “too early” although archaeologists do not understand the Bible fundamentalist reason (year 1000 BC for David) behind such an awkward assumption.	(1) KHATTI of Old Empire “Hittites” (“17 th -16 th ” c. BC) Old-Empire Hittites (17 th 16 th c.) use cuneiform, scimitars etc. (Heinsohn 1991) of Old-Akkadians (2350-2200 BC) instead of Old-Babylonians (2000 BC) supposedly preceding them. Yet, stratigraphically, Old-Babylonians sit in stratum (3), i.e. are Babylonians of Akhaemenid times. Old-Akkadians (Abraham-dated to 3rd millennium) stratigraphically sit in same stratum (1) als Old-Empire-Hittites.

COMPARATIVE STRATIGRAPHY OF INDIA (Mohendjo Daro, Harappa as main sites) (in detail Heinsohn 1993; 2006b; Reade 2008)		
PERIODS KNOWN TO GREEK HISTORIANS	Strata not found	Strata found
(4) Macedonians. Alexander the Great conquered India (4th century BC)	(4) Buddhism with Hellenist influence	(4) (4th century BC): Buddhism with Hellenist influence after a hiatus of some 1600 years.
(3) Akhaemenids ruled a part of India as Satrapy XX (6th-4th century BC)	(3) MUSHIKANOS , the capital of the Akhamenid Mardians /Amardians in India, was never found.	(3) 2000 BC: Final stage of the Late Indus Valley Culture. MOHENJO DARO was sensationally found in the 1920s. The period is dated after the Old Babylonian Martu/Amorites. The typical multi-column Apadana Hall of the Achaemenids is mysteriously anticipated by some 1500 years in Mohhenjo Daro
(2) The empire of the Medes nearly reached the Indus-Valley (Late 7th/6th century BC)	(2) No remains of Medish culture.	(2) 2150 BC: First stage of the Late Indus Valley Culture. It is dated after the Neo-Sumerians of Mesopotamia. Like the Chaldaeans of the period of the Medes, they call their countra KAL.
(1) Assyrians of Ninos had contacts with India (9th to 7th century BC)	(1) No remains of Ninos-Assyrian culture.	(1) 2300 BC: Early Indus Valley Culture. It is dated after the Old-Akkadians (with Naram Sin as greatest king). Contacts with India are confirmed by Old-Akkadians seals (below) with images of Indian water buffalos.  [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indus-Mesopotamia_relations#/media/File:Sharkalisharri_seal.jpg]

We return from India to Israel. In the stratigraphy of Jerusalem (see page 10 above), a period of some 190 years (330-140 BC) left no residential quarters. Everywhere one takes a closer look, the Persian period (with internal duplications of close to 70 years [Völker 1997]) and the Hellenistic period combined are more than **200 years too long. That requires — within the period 600 to 1 BC —** a further shortening of chronology that has to be implemented all the way from Portugal to China. That is not the main subject of

EXAMPLES OF AEOLIC/AEOLIAN CAPITALS

“PROTO“ stands for artefacts that come centuries too early although archaeologists do not understand the Bible fundamentalist cause behind it. They are dated to the 11th/10th c. Biblical dates of David or Salomo etc.

“This beautiful capital, carved in **proto-Aeolic** (also called proto-Ionic) style, was discovered by Kenyon at the base of a scarp adjacent to the building that may be David’s palace and was likely once a part of that building“ [Mazar 2017]. **11th/10th c. BC.**

Aeolic capital from Athens.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aeolic_order#/media/File:Ionic_Column_Capital-_NAMA.jpg; retrieved 15 September 2019]
6th c. BC at the earliest



this essay (but see already Maier 1989; Illig 1993-1995; Albrecht 1995; Völker 1997; Heinsohn 2005). Here we only show how **nearly 70 years are counted twice in Athenian and Akhaemenid history**, and, thereby in world history). Compared to the c. 1600 phantom years between Naram Sin (today seen as the **first** world ruler) and his alter ego Ninos (the Greeks' **first** world ruler) this is a small number. The 1600-year error results from the Bible fundamentalist Abraham date for Ninos's *alter ego* Nimrod, which has all the charme of numerology but is not suitable for scientific dating. The 70-year error has nothing to do with the Bible. But it also distorts history from Portugal to China, including Israel.

Selected years between 465 and 398 BC are compared with selected years between 404 and 332 BC. They indicate duplications in Athenian, Akhaemenid, and Egyptian history, i.e. a chronology that is overstretched by nearly 70 years [adapted from Völker 1997, 424 ff.; with additions].			
465 BC	Artaxerxes I is called CYRUS by Flavius Josephus.	404 BC	Artaxerxes II fights CYRUS the Younger.
Egypt of 400 BC with PSAMMETICH "VI" is a duplication of PSAMMETICH "IV" (465 BC).			
464 BC		398 BC	A KONON tries to win Akhaemenid Artaxerxes II for Athens.
462 BC	A KONON becomes archon in Athens.	396 BC	
461 BC		395 BC	A KONON travels to the Akhaemenid court.
The pressure by KONON of Athens to stop Sparta's assistance for Egypt's rebellion against Akhaemenids in 395 BC is a duplication of 460 BC (time of a KONON in Athens) when the Akhaemenid Satrap Achaimenes is murdered in Egypt .			
460 BC	Walls are built in Athens.	393 BC	Walls are built in Athens.
459 BC	A PHILOKLES becomes archon in Athens.	392 BC	A PHILOKLES becomes archon in Athens.
450 BC	Athenians win at Salamis (Cyprus) .	384 BC	Ceasefire is negotiated at Salamis (Cyprus) .
449 BC	Peace of KALLIAS strengthens "1 st " Attic Maritime Alliance .	377 BC	A KALLIAS is archon in Athens; "2 nd " Attic Maritime Alliance).
Egypt of 380 BC with enigmatic Pharaoh PSAMMUTHIS is a duplication of Egypt under Pharaoh PSAMMETICH "V" of 445 BC .			
437 BC		371 BC	Peace conference is held in Sparta .
431 BC	Athens starts Peloponnesian War against Akhaemenid ally Sparta .	366 BC	Satrapies start war against Akhaemenid Empire ; more satraps enter the rebellion up to 363 BC.
425 BC	Very brief rule of XERXES II .	359 BC	Arta- XERXES II died after very brief rule of 10 months.
424 BC	OCHOS (Darius II) crowned after brief rule of predecessor.	358 BC	OCHOS (Artaxerxes III) crowned after brief rule of predecessor.
419 BC	An Archias becomes archon in Athens.	345 BC	An Archias becomes archon in Athens.
The 411 BC killing of Egyptian Jews (asking help from Judah's Governor BAGOHI) is a duplication of 346 BC when Akhaemenids are defeated in Egypt, and Judah's Governor BAGOAS invades the country on the Nile it in 345 BC.			
404 BC	ARTAXERXES "II" .	338 BC	ARTAXERXES "IV" .

IV CONCLUSION

Pre-Christian history is in chaos because modern researchers work with three different dating systems whose origins even many chronology specialists are not aware of. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the 3rd and 2nd millennium BC was linked to the Biblical Abraham date (oscillating around the 21st c. BC). The 2nd millennium found its anchor in pseudo-astronomic retro-calculations for the Amarna period; before and after 1400 BC). The 1st millennium BC was tied to the biblical chronology for Israel and Judah. The Greek scholars of antiquity, on the other hand, dated all Near Eastern empires between c. 1000 BC and Alexander the Great. Modern excavators, however, dated the hard evidence in the ground in such a way that they could fill their Bible derived Bronze Age chronology beginning around 3200/3000 BC. Therefore very few strata remained for the 1st millennium up to Hellenism. Not correctly, but logically, the three major empires known to the Greeks were then deleted from the books. (1) Ninus-Assyrians with Chaldeans, (2) Medes with Chaldeans and Scythians, and (3) the satrapies of the Achaemenids were declared phantoms. Therefore, since 1987, the author has proposed an approach based on stratigraphy and Greek chronology that brings the ancient empires known to Greeks, Romans, and Armenians back to the place they once held in world history.

The logical basis for this proposal is that in order for powerful empires and civilizations that appear in modern textbooks to be accepted as genuine there must be evidence of their existence in the archaeological strata. If empires are without such layers, then there are two possibilities: (1) these empires should disappear from the pages of modern textbooks. (2) The existence of these empires must be affirmed by using archaeological layers that are currently assigned to other empires, thus causing these latter empires to disappear.

The author prefers possibility (2). Despite their rather quarrelsome dispositions, scholars from Antiquity were united in agreement about the imperial succession of Early Ninus-Assyrians, Medes centred in Assyria (allied with Chaldeans and Scythians), Akhaemenids centred in Assyria, and Macedonians. Option (2) produces the following results:

(A) The non-Iranian dimensions of the Akhaemenid Empire between Anatolia and India remain in our textbooks. They are well-known in the cuneiform literature *pars pro toto* under the name of the metallurgically competent Persian tribe of the Mardians/Amorites. They are thus the Old Babylonian and/or Middle Assyrian Martu/Amorites who didn't enter our history books under that name until the late 19th century. Their great kings are really Old to Late Babylonian and/or Middle to Late Assyrian throne names for the Persian rulers of Persia's two richest provinces — Babylonia and Assyria.

(B) The first Indo-Aryan empire of the horse-breeding Medes remains in the books, too. It is identified in the layers of the Mitanni and the “Old Assyrians” (they provide the imperial dimension of the Medes) and the post-Old-Akkadian Elamites (Iran proper). Mitanni and “Old Assyrians” were only admitted to the history books in the 19th century. Cyaxares, 7th/6th century Medish Great King and despoiler of Assur, and Shaushatra, 14th c. Mitanni despoiler of Ashur, are one and the same Medish Cyaxares known

from Herodotus. The 7th c. Scythians under Madyas as allies of the Medes and Chaldaens to bring down the Assyrians under Sharakos likewise return to the history books. They are the same as the Qutheans (Guti) under Madga helping "Sumerians" (KAL=Chaldaeae in their own cuneiform script), around 2200 BC, to bring down the Old-Akkadians under Shar-kali-sharri. The vassal graves of Ur, a unique feature of human sacrifice in the entire history of Babylonia, belong to the brief interregnum of Scythians (Qutheans, Gutu) well known for that type of burial.

(C) Chaldaeae as the traditional "cradle of civilization" returns to the textbooks. To Chaldaeae are given the archaeological layers that not until 1868 began to be called "Sumer". In its own cuneiform the country in question is never called "Sumer" but the land KAL. Therefore, "Sumer" disappears from the books to make place for the mysteriously hidden Chaldaeae.

(D) The Assyrians of Ninos (Greek) and/or Nimrod (Bible) as the first empire builders of history receive the layers of the Old-Akkadians, who got those layers in the 19th century by transferring the Biblical date of Abraham (around 2130 BC was used by Loftus [1852]) to the entire Near East. In Egypt, the empire Assyrians were known as the Great Hyksos (Heinsohn 1991). The first Akkadian "world ruler" Naram Sin, celebrated as a great hunter, supplies the empirical basis for Ninos of the Greeks and/or Nimrod of the Hebrews, a "great hunter before the Lord".

The following overview shows the stratigraphy-based history between Egypt and Iran in the 1st millennium BC. It must, of course, be continued from Portugal to China, where the Bronze Age traditionally began in the 9th century, which corresponds to the time Greek historians assigned to the Ninos-Assyrians.

STRATIGRAPHY-BASED HISTORY FROM EGYPT TO IRAN IN THE FIRST MILLENNIUM BC

The parallelism in the lines indicates the same time span, although our textbook chronology separates simultaneous epochs by up to 1500 years. This is due to the time difference of about 1500 years between the bible fundamentalist age of Abraham around the 21st c. BC (until the 20th century the explicit chronological anchor for the entire Ancient Near East) and the Persian period around 500 BC, in which the Abraham legends arose (Seters 1975; see Heinsohn 1996; 2006a; 2006b; 2007; Heinsohn/Illig 2003).

GREEK-ROMAN HISTORIOGRAPHY	EGYPT	MEOPOTAMIA	IRAN
④ Macedonians (up to 1 st c.)	④ Ptolemies	④ Hellenism/Parthians	④ Hellenism/Parthians
③ Achaemenids	③ Ramessides	③ Middle to Late Assyrians (NORTH). Old to Late Babylonians (SOUTH)	③ Achaemenids
② Medes (<i>Cyaxares</i>) + Chaldaeans	② Mitanni (= <i>Shausatra</i>)	② Old-Assyrians (= <i>Shamshi-Adad</i>) + Neo-Sumerians	② Elam/Iran (= <i>Kutik-Inshushinak</i>)
LAST	BRONZE	AGE	CATAclysm
① Ninos-Assyrians (9 th c.)	① Hyksos	① Naram Old-Akkadians + Old-Sumerians	① Old-Akkadians in Elam

The entire history of high civilization up to Hellenism — without the fictitious 1500 years between Naram Sin/Nimrod and his alter ego Ninos — results in the following stratigraphy-based overview. More fictitious years, which also exist between 600 and 1 BC

COMPARATIVE PRE-HELLENISTIC STRATIGRAPHY with tentative dating (freed from pseudo-astronomy and Bible fundamentalism) from Egypt via Mesopotamia to Greece [see also Heinsohn 1996; 2007; 2018; Heinsohn/Illig 2003]			
	MESOPOTAMIA	EGYPT (mostly parallel dynasties*)	GREECE / ITALYy
C. 330s BC	Seleucids; Parthians	Ptolemies	Hellenism / Republic
C. 550s BC	Richest part of Akaemenid Empire. North: Middle to Late Assyrians (“14 th -7 th “ c.). South: Old to Late Babylonians (“2000-6 th “ c.).	5 th ; late 12 th ; 13 th ; late 19 th ; 20 th ; 22 nd -24 th ; late 25 th ; 27 th -31 st .	Classical Polis / Etruscans
C. 610s BC	MITANNI (“15 th /14 th “ c.) = MEDES . Late KAL (Neo-“Sumerians“) = CHAL daeans. Qutheans/Guti [“22 nd “ c.] = Scythians .	4 th from Cheops; 6 th ; middle 12 th ; late 18 th ; early 19 th ; 21 st ; early 25 th ; late 26 th . *The impression that the 1100-300 BCE Nile residents had to master the river without boats (Land-	Archaic Polis Villanovans Proto-Villanovans
C. 620s ff.	Surviving Akkadians (= Hyksos = pre-Medish Assyrians et al.) turned into “outlaws“ and “raiders“ (i.e., HABIRU at war with Abdi Cheba people of Jerusalem). These HEBREWS are remembered as the Exodus people that had to fight with indigenous Jebu people for Jerusalem.		
C. 625 BC	“2200” BC drought [Weiss 1993]; "Egyptian Plagues [Exodus 7-10]"; "Smashing of Jericho’s stone revetment"; Jerusalem’s destruction under David [1 Chronicles 21:15]. “Falling Morning Star“ ending Ninos-Assyrians [<i>Isaiah</i> 14: 12]; "Heavenly Peace" (China).. LAST CATAclysm IN THE SERIES OF BRONZE AGE CATASTROPHES [first pointed out by Schaeffer 1948].		
C. 850 BC	Pre-Mitanni Old-Akkadians [“2330-2150“] = pre-Mitanni Hyksos [in Egypt “1650-1500“] = pre-Medish Assyrians (Ninos-Nimrod-Naram). KAL (“Sumerians“; “3000“) = CHAL daeans. Qutheans/Guti = Scythians .	2 nd ; 3 rd ; Snofru; early 12 th ; 15th [pre-Mitanni Hyksos] ; 16 th ; 17 th ; early 18 th . ström 1970, 140) for 800 years does not result from a madness of the Egyptians, but is due to backdating the dynasties with boat-finds by Egyptologists who feel obliged to obey non-scientific chronology ideas.	Mycenaean / Apenninica
C. 900 BC	Early Dynastic I – III [“2900-2300“].	Thinite Confederacy.	Middle Helladic /Proto Apenninica
C. 950 BC	Ninevite 5 Period [“3000-2500“ BC].	Naqada III; Protodynastic; 0-Dynasty.	Early Helladic /Polada
Up to c. 950 BC	End of Uruk-Period [“3100/3000“].	End of Gerzean Culture [“3200“ BC].	End of Neolithic Greece [“3200“ BC].

(see for example p. 24 above), are not yet eliminated here. The traditional earliest reliable date of Chinese history, the year 841 BC reconstructed by Sima Qian (c. 145-86 BC; Gonghe 2019), may indicate that the Near Eastern end of the Chalcolithic, i.e. the beginning of the Bronze occurred around 1000 BC.

Modern scholars eliminate time-honored empires because their traditional dating, which has been handed down since antiquity, does not match the modern dating they impose on stratigraphic layers. Chaldeans, the Kingdom of David, the empires of Chaldaeans, Medes, Akhaemenids etc. should therefore disappear from the books. Some historians want to date well-known personalities such as Yishai and David pseudo-astronomically or bible-fundamentalistically. They keep them in the books, but date them to time-spans that do not match the dates assigned by modern scholars to the strata in the ground. Yishai and David did exist. Yet, they lived in the Amarna period of the Mitanni, which chronologically is the period of the Medes dated to the 7th/6th c. BC by applying Greek chronology (see Exodus table below).

For the first time, the method of comparative stratigraphy enables us to retain the empires and personalities known to ancient scholars, and — at the same time — date them correctly. This method only deletes time, not history. It enriches history because the restoration of the now bizarrely chopped-up sequence of events connects much larger territories than ever before with meaningful historical narratives. The Medish King of Kings, Cyaxares, provides an outstanding example. His empire has been erased by modern scholars because there are no remains for its vast territories in the time-spans employed by the Greeks. However, there are differently dated materials for these territories, which match the Greek assertions about Cyaxares amazingly well. If one looks at the stratigraphy of these territories, their strata for Cyaxares are the ones two strata groups below Hellenisms. The first strata group below Hellenisms belongs to the supposedly missing satrapies of the Akhaemenids. By leaving non-scholarly dating schemes aside, Cyaxares — with a similar name and/or with a ruler's title in another language — and his deeds suddenly stand before us with much richer details because we combine the Greek sources with the cuneiform ones (see in detail Heinsohn 2006b).

GREECE (Greek chronology)	EGYPT (Sothic date)	ASSYRIA (Abraham date)	IRAN (Abrahame date)
Cyaxares the Mede (after earliest Assyrians with 1 st world ruler Ninus), from an Indo-Aryan tribe of horse-breeders, unites Iran, and becomes the first imperial ruler from Iran with control of Assyria. He unites Iran in conflicts with Scythians. His indigenous capital is Ecbatana (Hamadan). Astyages, his last successor, is defeated by Cyrus from the tribe of the Mardians/Amorites. [7 th /6 th c. BC.]	Shaushatra the Mitanni (after Hyksos with Old Akkadian culture), comes from an Indo-Aryan tribe of horse-breeders. He is more powerful than Egypt's pharaoh, his correspondence partner. He is famous for the golden statue of Ishtar of Nineveh. His capital, Washukanni , was not found. Tushratta, his last successor, is defeated by Aziru from the tribe of the Amorites/Mardians. [“14” th c. BC]	Shamshi Addad I (after Old-Akkadians with 1 st world ruler Naram/Nimrod) is an Amorite, and the first non-Semitic “King of the Universe” and of Assyria. He is famous for his Ishtar of Nineveh and statues of gold. His indigenous capital, Ekallatum , was not found. Ishme-Dagan, his last successor, loses his power to a Mardian/Amorite. [“19” th /"18” th c. BC.]	Kutuk-Inshushinak (after Old-Akkadians with 1 st world ruler Naram/Nimrod). He unites Iran in conflicts with Qutheans (also Guti). He becomes the first non-Semitic from Iran with the title “king of the Universe”. He conquers Susa but his indigenous capital is not known. [“22” nd c. BC.]

Just as the deletion of the Medish Empire is reversed when the stratigraphic simultaneity of erroneously dated sources is recognized, the stratigraphic method can also rehabilitate a famous event such as the Exodus. We hear that looking for its time and context has “been discarded as a fruitless pursuit“ (Dever 2001, 99). Yet, we will find it – confirmed by six sources – in the same cataclysm that ended the Nimrod-Old-Akkadians and their alter egos of the Hyksos and the pre-Medish Ninus-Assyrians.

EXODUS-CATACLYSM. ALL SIX DISASTERS ARE ONE AND THE SAME. IT OCCURS BEFORE THE RISE OF THE MEDES!					
7th/6th century BC. <i>Isaiah</i> (14:12) on the demise of the Ninus-Assyrians with the rise of the MEDES : “How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! How art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations!” Real Exodus period! True time of Aeolian capitals .	2200 BC Wide ranging aridification during the demise of the Old-Akkadians [Weiss et al. 1993].	16th century BC Shattering of Jericho’s massive stone revetment during the demise of the Hyksos (Kenyon 1957) with the rise of the Mitanni.	1406 BC Egyptian Plagues before Joshua’s conquest of Jericho [Exodus 7-10] in the time of the MITANNI . Joshua fights JEBU people of Jerusalem [Joshua 10:1-26; 11:3; 15:63]. Plus: “Sun, stand still upon Gibeon; Moon in the valley of Ayalon” [Joshua 10:12].	14th century BC After Egyptian Plagues, Habiru under Yishua and Dadua (in the time of Tyre’s Abimilki) fight against Abdi CHEBA people of Jerusalem .	Around 1000 BC “The Lord [...] said to the angel who was destroying the [Jerusalem]people Enough!” [1 Chronicles 21:15]. Hebrews under Yishai and David (in the time of Tyre’s Abimelech) fight against JEBU people of Jerusalem [2 Samuel 5:6-10, 1 Chronicles 18:16]. Aeolian capitals in David’s palace.

If one is now to give an approximate time frame for a stratigraphically justifiable chronology from the beginning or mankind first multi-national empire until today, which also takes into account the missing ca. 700 years of the period from 1 to 930 AD (see <http://www.q-mag.org/the-1st-millennium-a-d-chronology-controversy.html>), the following sequence results.

Approximate stratigraphic years since the Old Akkadiansc	Stratigraphy-based periods of civilization FROM THE OLD AKKADIANS TO 2022
930-2022	High Middle Ages to present
930	LAST GLOBAL CATACLYSM
700-930	Imperial Roman Civilization / Late Antiquity / Early Middle Ages
300-700	Iron Age [Hallstatt and La Tène]; Medes; Akhaemenids; Macedonians
300	LAST OF THE BRONZE AGE CATACLYSMS
100/150-300	Old Akkadians (=NINOS-people; conventionally 2350 to 2200/2150 BC) + KALDU=CHALDAEANS [cradle of civilization misread as “Sumerians” who called their country KAL].

Selected Examples of nations or personalities from narratives (mostly Greek historians) that, since the 20th century, were deleted from our textbooks because their narrative dates and their textbook chronology (mostly Abraham and Sothis dated) are not identical, although **they match stratigraphically**. The periods dealt with in the table cover the time from the beginning of the Bronze Age (ca. 3200 BC) to the end of Akhaemenids (330s BC). G. Heinsohn 02-2022

TIME OF DELETED	DELETED	REPLACEMENTS	TIME OF REPLACEMENTS
9th to 7th c. BC	-Early Chaldaeans, cradle of civilization. -Nimrod's Calne (Genesis 10:10).	Old-Sumerians /KAL-people (Jemdet Nasr + Early Dynasties)	3100s-2330s BC
8th to 7th c. BC	Assyrians of Ninus in Assyria.	-Old Akkadian from Assyria. -Hyksos from Assyria.	-2330s to 2200s BC -17th/16th c. BC
9th c. BC	Ceteians (Odyssey XI:521) in Cappadocia.	Old Hittites in Cappadocia.	17th/16th c. BC
8th c. BC	Ninus, first world ruler.	Naram Sin /Nimrod, first world ruler.	2250s ff.
Late 7th c. BC	Sharakos, last ruler of Ninus-Assyrians.	Sharkalishari, last Old-Akkadians.	Late 2200s BC
7th c. BC	Ilgi, Chaldaean ruler	Shulgi, Sumerian ruler	Late 3rd millennium BC
7th/6th c. BC	Scythians defeat Ninus-Assyrians	Qutheans/Kutians defeat Old-Akkadians	Late 3rd millennium BC
7th/6th c. BC	Scythians are famous for vassal graves.	Quthean territory in Mesopotamia is famous for vassal graves.	Late 3rd millennium BC
7th/6th c. BC	Madyas, Scythian chieftain.	Magda, Quthean general.	Late 3rd millennium BC
7th/6th c. BC	Chaldaeans replace Ninus-Assyrians in Southern Mesopotamia	Neo-Sumerians/Neo-Kal replace Old Akkadians in Southern Mesopotamia.	Late 3rd millennium BC
7th/6th c. BC	Medes, horse breeders, erect first Indo-Aryan.	Mitanni, horse breeders, erect first Indo-Aryan empire.	15th/14th c. BC
Late 7th c. BC	Aribaeus (Catpatukan/Cappado-cian) for Assyrians against Medes.	Eriba (Kat-patukan/Empire Hittite) helps against Mitanni in Assyria.	15th/14th c. BC
7th/6th c. BC	Cyaxares, great king of Medes (after Phraortes), in capital Ecbatana	Shaushtatar, Mitanni king (after Parshatatar, in enigmatic Washukani .	15th/14th c. BC
Ca. 1000 BC	Abimelech (Tyros) with Hebrews Yishai +David (Aeolian capitals of Medes' time).	Abimilki (Tyros) with Habiru Yishua + Dadua in time of Mitanni.	14th c. BC
6th-4th c. BC	Imperial satrapies of the Akhaemenids (only Iran remains in the books).	-Neo-Assrians in North-Mesopotamia +Old-Babylonians in S.-Mesopotam.	-9th-6th c. BC -20th-18th c. BC
6th c. BC	Cyrus the Amardian (Persian tribe) defeats empire of Medes.	Aziru the Amorite/Martu brings down the empire of the Mitanni.	14th c. BC
6th-4th c. BC	Akhaemenid Kings of Kings in Assyria, their richest satrapy+ winter residence.	Kings of Kings (with their Assyrian names) in "Neo-Assyrian" Empire.	9th to 6th c. BC

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