



ANCIENT BABYLON
THE DW WORLD HISTORY
BIBLIOGRAPHY

ANCIENT BABYLON

BY DAVID WAINRIGHT



ANCIENT BABYLON

THE DW WORLD HISTORY STUDY PLAN

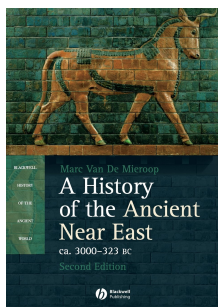
The following publications are in order from **Introduction Material** to specific **Chronological Topics** or **Biographies**.

Last Update 12/24

Ancient Civilizations

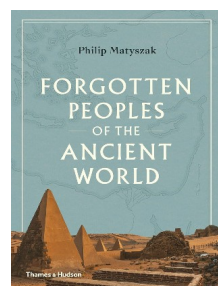
Ancient Babylon

Publication Library



A History of the Ancient Near East
By Marc Van De Mieroop
Blackwell Publishing (2006)
341 pages

This revised edition of A History of the Ancient Near East ca. 3000–323 BC integrates new research from the rapidly developing field of ancient Near Eastern history and greatly expands the guide to further reading from the first edition. The book presents a clear, concise history of the extraordinary multicultural civilizations of the ancient Near East, their political and military events, and their cultures and societies. Beginning with the emergence of writing around 3000 BC, the narrative ranges from the origins of the first cities in Mesopotamia, through the growth of the Babylonian and Hittite kingdoms, to the Assyrian and Persian empires. It ends with the transformation of the ancient Near East by the conquests of Alexander the Great.

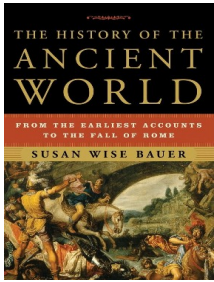


Forgotten Peoples of the Ancient World
By Philip Matyszak
Thames & Hudson (2020)
288 pages

A chronicle of forty forgotten ancient civilizations which highlights the important contributions that each has made to modern society.

The ancient world of the Mediterranean and the Near East saw the birth and collapse of great civilizations. While several of these are well known, for all those that have been recorded, many have been unjustly forgotten. Our history is overflowing with different

cultures that have all evolved over time, sometimes dissolving or reforming, though ultimately shaping the way we continue to live. But for every culture that has been remembered, what have we forgotten?



The History of the Ancient World - From the Earliest Accounts to the Fall of Rome

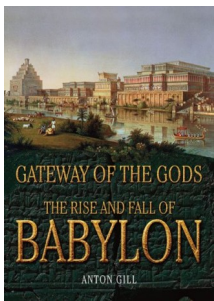
By Susan Wise Bauer

W. W. Norton & Company (2007)

896 Pages

A lively and engaging narrative history showing the common threads in the cultures that gave birth to our own.

This is the first volume in a bold series that tells the stories of all peoples, connecting historical events from Europe to the Middle East to the far coast of China, while still giving weight to the characteristics of each country. Susan Wise Bauer provides both sweeping scope and vivid attention to the individual lives that give flesh to abstract assertions about human history.



Gateway of the Gods- The Rise and Fall of Babylon

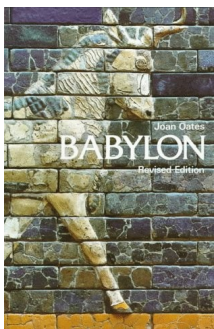
By Anton Gill

Quercus (2010)

192 pages

Ancient Mesopotamia has long been known as the cradle of human civilization. It was here that the first city-states came into being, and with them many of the social, legal, and economic structures that we recognize today. Beginning with a survey of the early Mesopotamian dynasties, Anton Gill then chronicles the city's rise under the Amorite king Hammurabi who unified Mesopotamia under the hegemony of Babylon, its troubled fortunes in the centuries that followed, its golden age under a dynasty of Chaldean kings in the seventh and sixth centuries BC, and the life of its last great king Nebuchadnezzar II.

Gill not only describes the political and military triumphs of Nebuchadnezzar's reign but also explores its many achievements in the cultural sphere—from art to mathematics, from economics to legal matters, and from astronomy to writing—as well as features of everyday life, from sex and shopping to food and drink customs.



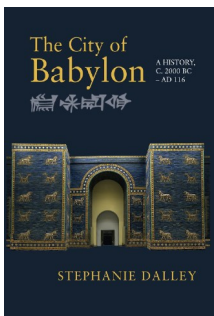
Babylon

By Joan Oates

Thames & Hudson (1986)

316 pages

In a highly acclaimed account, now brought up to date for the revised edition, Dr. Oates describes the rise of Babylon from Sargon of Agade to Hammurapi, the great law-giver under whom in the 18th century BC the city first attained pre-eminence. She charts its progress under his successors, its greatest period of empire during the reigns of Nebuchadnezzar and Nabonidus in the 6th century BC, and its decay and final abandonment as Persians and Greeks turned Mesopotamia into a battleground.



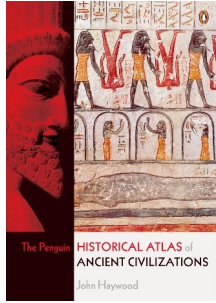
The City of Babylon

By Stephanie Dalley

Cambridge University (2021)

396 pages

The 2000-year story of Babylon sees it moving from a city-state to the centre of a great empire of the ancient world. It remained a center of kingship under the empires of Assyria, Nebuchadnezzar, Darius, Alexander the Great, the Seleucids and the Parthians. Its city walls were declared to be a Wonder of the World while its ziggurat won fame as the Tower of Babel. Visitors to Berlin can admire its Ishtar Gate, and the supposed location of its elusive Hanging Garden is explained.



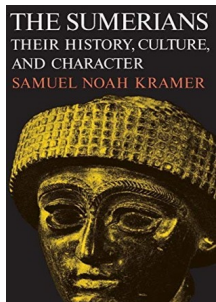
The Penguin Historical Atlas of Ancient Civilizations

By John Haywood

Penguin Books (2005)

144 Pages

This new historical atlas - richly illustrated with photographs, artwork recreations and full-color maps - explores the world's earliest civilizations from the first farming settlements of Mesopotamia, via Egypt, Greece and Rome, to the civilizations of the Far East, Europe and America. Informatively written, and ideal for both students and the general reader, it plots the rise and fall of empires, the nature of different societies and the evolution of technology.



The Sumerians

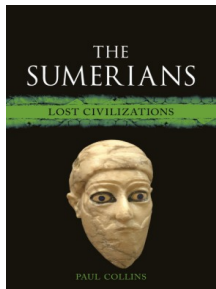
By Samuel Noah Kramer

University of Chicago (1971)

386 pages

The Sumerians, the pragmatic and gifted people who preceded the Semites in the land first known as Sumer and later as Babylonia, created what was probably the first high civilization in the history of man, spanning the fifth to the second millenniums B.C. This book is an unparalleled compendium of what is known about them.

Professor Kramer communicates his enthusiasm for his subject as he outlines the history of the Sumerian civilization and describes their cities, religion, literature, education, scientific achievements, social structure, and psychology. Finally, he considers the legacy of Sumer to the ancient and modern world.



The Sumerians

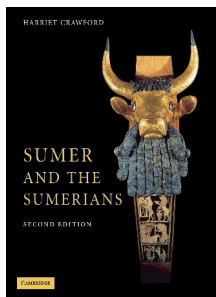
By Paul Collins

Reaktion Books (2021)

208 pages

The Sumerians are widely believed to have created the world's earliest civilization on the fertile floodplains of southern Iraq from about 3500 to 2000 BCE. They have been credited with the invention of nothing less than cities, writing, and the wheel, and therefore hold an ancient mirror to our own urban, literate world. But is this picture correct?

Paul Collins reveals how the idea of a Sumerian people was assembled from the archaeological and textual evidence uncovered in Iraq and Syria over the last one hundred fifty years. Reconstructed through the biases of those who unearthed them, the Sumerians were never simply lost and found, but reinvented a number of times, both in antiquity and in the more recent past.



Sumer and the Sumerians

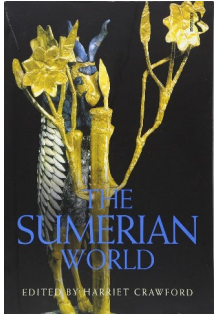
By Harriet Crawford

Routledge (2004)

264 pages

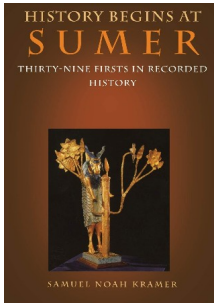
Mesopotamia produced one of the best-known ancient civilizations, with a literate, urban culture and highly-developed political institutions. Harriet Crawford reviews the extraordinary social and technological developments in the region over a period of two millennia (from 3800 to 2000 BC) in this fully revised and expanded edition of her classic text.

Drawing on the most up-to-date historical and archaeological sources, she describes the physical environment and covers architecture, trade and industry, the development of writing, and changes in social and political structures.



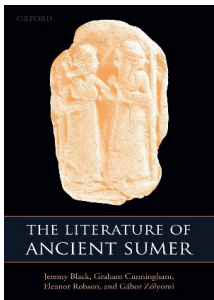
The Sumerian World
By Harriet Crawford
Routledge (2016)
684 pages

The Sumerian World explores the archaeology, history and art of southern Mesopotamia and its relationships with its neighbours from c.3,000 - 2,000BC. Including material hitherto unpublished from recent excavations, the articles are organised thematically using evidence from archaeology, texts and the natural sciences. This broad treatment makes the volume of interest to students looking for comparative data in allied subjects such as ancient literature and early religions.



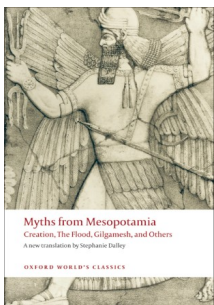
History Begins at Sumer
By Samuel Noah Kramer
University of Pennsylvania (1956)
416 pages

Which civilization had the first system of law? The first formal educational system? The first tax cut? The first love song? The answers were found in excavations of ancient Sumer, a society so developed, resourceful, and enterprising that it, in a sense, created history. The book presents a cross section of the Sumerian "firsts" in all the major fields of human endeavor, including government and politics, education and literature, philosophy and ethics, law and justice, agriculture and medicine, even love and family.



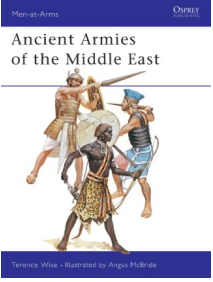
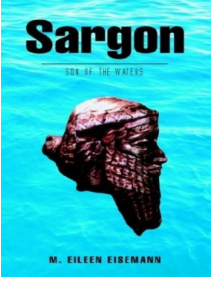
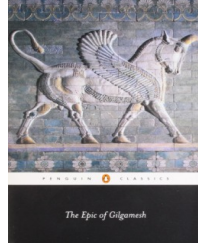
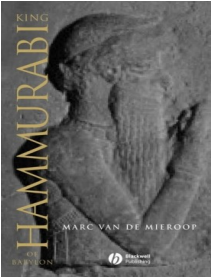
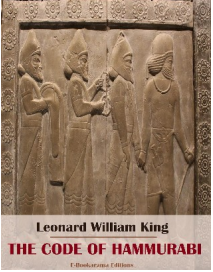
The Literature of Ancient Sumer
By Jeremy Black
Oxford University (2006)
440 pages

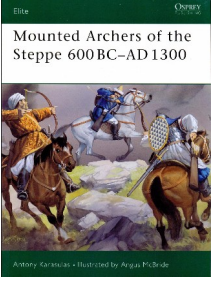
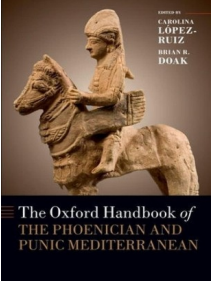
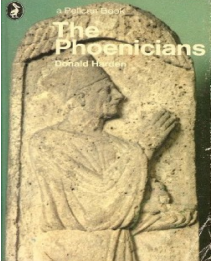
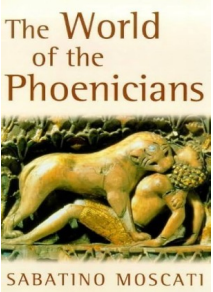
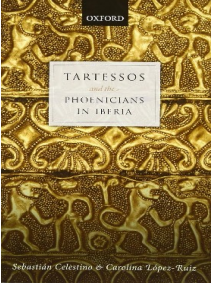
This anthology of Sumerian literature constitutes the most comprehensive collection ever published, and includes examples of most of the different types of composition written in the language, from narrative myths and lyrical hymns to proverbs and love poetry. The translations have benefited both from the work of many scholars and from our ever-increasing understanding of Sumerian. In addition to reflecting the advances made by modern scholarship, the translations are written in clear, accessible English. An extensive introduction discusses the literary qualities of the works, the people who created and copied them in ancient Iraq, and how the study of Sumerian literature has evolved over the last 150 years.

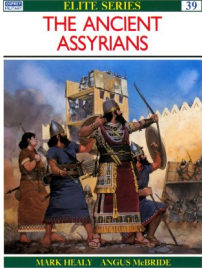
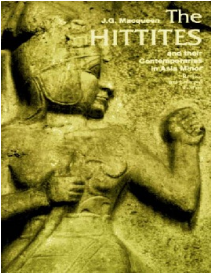
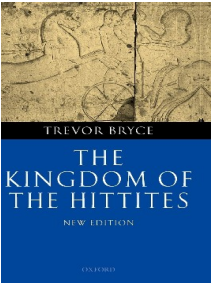
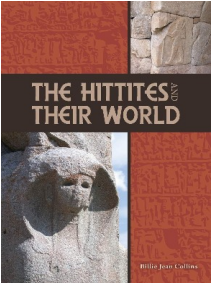


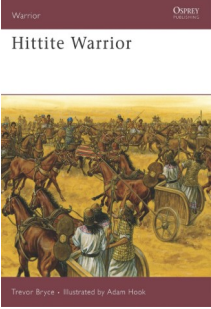
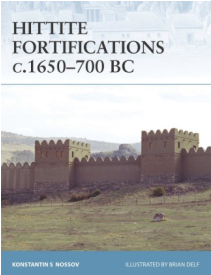
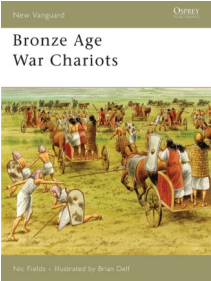

Myths From Mesopotamia: Creation, the Flood, Gilgamesh, and Others
By Stephanie Dalley (Translator)
Oxford University Press (2009)
368 pages

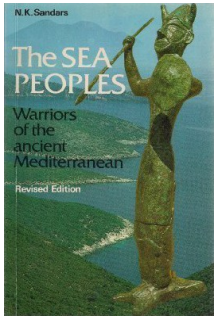
The ancient civilization of Mesopotamia thrived between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates over 4,000 years ago. The myths collected here, originally written in cuneiform on clay tablets, include parallels with the biblical stories of the Creation and the Flood, and the famous Epic of Gilgamesh, the tale of a man of great strength, whose heroic quest for immortality is dashed through one moment of weakness.

	<p>MAA 109 - Ancient Armies of the Middle East Terence Wise - 1981 48 Pages</p> <p>This text by Terence Wise explores some of the fascinating peoples who comprised the ancient armies of the Middle East: the Sumerians, who were the first to introduce the use of bronze into warfare, and were centuries ahead of the Egyptians in the use of the wheel - The Akkadians, whose citizen army was composed almost entirely of light troops - The Babylonians, whose people were granted land in return for army service - the horned warriors of the Elamites - the Egyptians, with their heavy spearmen and archers - the tribal and warlike Libyans - Nubians and Ethiopians - Hyksos - the armies of the Hittite Empire - the Sea People and others.</p>
	<p>Sargon By M. Eileen Eiseemann Xlibris Corp (2003) 388 pages</p> <p>Sargon, Son of the Waters, has won critical acclaim from judges as an epic work of fiction and from scholars and educators for its historical accuracy and attention to detail.</p> <p>The novel of ancient Iraq was the recipient of an honorable mention in the Writer's Digest 12th Annual International Self-Published Book Awards.</p>
	<p>The Epic of Gilgamesh Penguin Classics 304 pages</p> <p>Miraculously preserved on clay tablets dating back as much as four thousand years, the poem of Gilgamesh, king of Uruk, is the world's oldest epic, predating Homer by many centuries. The story tells of Gilgamesh's adventures with the wild man Enkidu, and of his arduous journey to the ends of the earth in quest of the Babylonian Noah and the secret of immortality. Alongside its themes of family, friendship and the duties of kings, the Epic of Gilgamesh is, above all, about mankind's eternal struggle with the fear of death.</p>
	<p>King Hammurabi By Marc Van De Mieroop Blackwell Publishing (2004) 184 pages</p> <p>This book presents the first biography written in English of the famous Babylonian lawgiver, King Hammurabi, who ruled from 1792 to 1750 BC. It presents a well-rounded view of this ancient Mesopotamian king's accomplishments, by drawing on the extensive writings of his time, including those by Hammurabi himself. Numerous letters and reports by ambassadors to his court and others are presented in translation. Marc Van De Mieroop traces Hammurabi's career as a diplomat and conqueror, describing how he dealt with powerful rivals and extended his kingdom to create the large state of Babylon.</p>
	<p>The Code of Hammurabi By Leonard William King E-BOOKARAMA (2023) 57 pages</p> <p>"The Code of Hammurabi" is the most complete and perfect extant collection of Babylonian laws, developed during the reign of Hammurabi (1792–1750 BCE) of the 1st dynasty of Babylon.</p> <p>The Code consists of his legal decisions that were collected toward the end of his reign and inscribed on a diorite stela set up in Babylon's temple of Marduk, the national god of Babylonia. These 282 case laws include economic provisions (prices, tariffs, trade, and commerce), family law (marriage and divorce), as well as criminal law (assault, theft) and civil law (slavery, debt). Penalties varied according to the status of the offenders and the circumstances of the offenses.</p>

	<p>ELI 120 - Mounted Archers of the Steppe 600 BC-AD 1300 Antony Karasulas - 2004 64 Pages</p> <p>For more than 2,000 years hordes of mounted nomadic archers from the vastness of the steppe and from Central Asia spewed out into China, the Middle East, and Europe. Feared and reviled, they were a formidable threat to the lands they invaded. Their influence on military history is incalculable: the whole foundation of late Classical and Medieval Western and Middle Eastern military thought was based on the reality of a highly mobile, tough and unconventional foe, one which could strike almost anywhere at will and with highly effective long-range weapons. This book details the history, weapons, equipment and tactics of these fascinating warriors.</p>
	<p>The Oxford Handbook of the Phoenicians By Brian Doak Oxford University (2022) 778 pages</p> <p>This Handbook is the first of its type to appear in over two decades, and the first ever to appear in English.</p> <p>The Phoenicians created the Mediterranean world as we know it--yet they remain a shadowy and poorly understood group. The academic study of the Phoenicians has come to an important crossroads; the field has grown in sheer content, sophistication of analysis, and diversity of interpretation, and we now need a current overview of where the study of these ancient seafarers and craftsman stands, and where it is going. Moreover, the field of Phoenician studies is particularly fragmented and scattered. While there is growing interest in all things Phoenician and Punic, the latest advances are mostly published in specialized journals and conference volumes in a plethora of languages.</p>
	<p>The Phoenicians By Donald Harden Penguin Books (1972) 320 pages</p> <p>A serious, concise history of the world's best traders!</p> <p>The Phoenicians is not a book for those wishing a novel for entertainment. With that said, this work still remains the best on the market in regards to content and is loved by scholars who have made this book a classic!</p>
	<p>The World of the Phoenicians By Sabatino Moscati Praeger (1968) 304 pages</p> <p>Now, largely on the basis of archaeological excavations of Phoenician and Punic remains along the shores of the Mediterranean, Sabatino Moscati tells the story of the spread of the Phoenician colonies and describes the archaeology and history of each area settled... He writes clearly and comprehensively about the history, religion, art, language, and social and economic life of the original Phoenicians, and of those who settled in Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, Sardinia, and Spain.</p>
	<p>Tartessos and the Phoenicians in Iberia By Sebastian Celestino Oxford University (2016) 424 pages</p> <p>This is the first book in English about the earliest historical civilization in the western Mediterranean, known as "Tartessos."</p> <p>Endowed with extraordinary wealth in metals and strategically positioned between the Atlantic and Mediterranean trading routes at the time of Greek and Phoenician colonial expansion, Tartessos flourished in the eighth and seventh centuries BCE. Tartessos became</p>

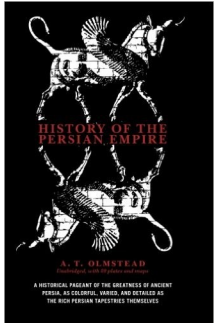
	<p>a literate, sophisticated, urban culture in southwestern Iberia (today's Spain and Portugal), enriched by commercial contacts with the Aegean and the Levant since at least the ninth century. In its material culture (architecture, grave goods, sanctuaries, plastic arts), we see how native elements combined with imported "orientalizing" innovations introduced by the Phoenicians. Historians of the rank of Herodotos and Livy, geographers such as Strabo and Pliny, Greek and Punic periploi and perhaps even Phoenician and Hebrew texts, testify to the power, wealth, and prominence of this western-most Mediterranean civilization.</p>
	<p>ELI 39 - The Ancient Assyrians Mark Healy - 1991 64 Pages</p> <p>For the greater part of the period from the end of the 10th century to the 7th century BC, the Ancient Near East was dominated by the dynamic military power of Assyria. At the zenith of its rule Assyria could lay claim to an empire that stretched from Egypt in the west to the borders of Iran in the east and encompassed for the first time in history, within the realm of a single imperial domain, the whole of the 'Fertile Crescent'. Mark Healy, covers the history of the Assyrians from their ancient beginnings to the eventual fall of the city of Nineveh.</p>
	<p>The Hittites By J. G. MacQueen Thames & Hudson (1996) 176 pages</p> <p>The Hittites were an Indo-European speaking people who established a kingdom in Anatolia (modern Turkey) almost 4,000 years ago. They rose to become one of the greatest powers of the Ancient Middle Eastern world by conquering Babylon and challenging the power of the Egyptian Pharaoh Rameses II at the battle of Qadesh. They themselves were destroyed in the wake of movements of the enigmatic Sea peoples around 1180 BC. This study investigates the origins of the Hittites, the sources of the metals that were so vital to their success and their relationship with contemporaries in the Aegean world, the Trojans and the Mycenaean Greeks.</p>
	<p>The Kingdom of the Hittites By Trevor Bryce Oxford University Press (1999) 488 Pages</p> <p>In the fourteenth century BC the Hittites became the supreme political and military power in the Near East. How did they achieve their supremacy? How successful were they in maintaining it? What brought about their collapse and disappearance? This comprehensive history of the Hittite Kingdom examines recent archaeological discoveries and original texts, giving the ancient Hittites the opportunity to speak to the modern reader for themselves.</p>
	<p>The Hittites and Their World By Bille Jean Collins SBL Press (2007) 272 pages</p> <p>Lost to history for millennia, the Hittites have regained their position among the great civilizations of the Late Bronze Age Near East, thanks to a century of archaeological discovery and philological investigation. The Hittites and Their World provides a concise, current, and engaging introduction to the history, society, and religion of this Anatolian empire, taking the reader from its beginnings in the period of the Assyrian Colonies in the nineteenth century B.C.E. to the eclipse of the Neo-Hittite cities at the end of the eighth century B.C.E. The numerous analogues with the biblical world featured throughout the volume together represent a comprehensive and up-to-date survey of the varied and significant contributions of Hittite studies to biblical interpretation.</p>

 <p>Warrior Hittite Warrior</p> <p>Trevor Bryce - Illustrated by Adam Hook</p>	<p>WAR 120 - Hittite Warrior Trevor Bryce - 2007 64 Pages</p> <p>Trevor Bryce is a Classicist and ancient Near Eastern historian who has published extensively on the Classical and Near Eastern worlds. He is currently Emeritus Professor at the University of New England Australia and has been awarded the Australian Centenary Medal for Service to Australian Society and the Humanities in the Study of History. He has held teaching fellowships at numerous universities, including: the University of Oxford and Princeton. In 2004 he was historical consultant for a BBC documentary on the 'Truth of Troy'. Adam Hook studied graphic design, and began his work as an illustrator in 1983. He specializes in detailed historical reconstructions, and has illustrated Osprey titles on the Aztecs, the Greeks, several 19th century American subjects, and a number of books in the Fortress series. His work features in exhibitions and publications throughout the world.</p>
 <p>HITTITE FORTIFICATIONS c.1650-700 BC</p> <p>KONSTANTIN S. NOSSOV ILLUSTRATED BY BRIAN DELF</p>	<p>FOR 73 - Hittite Fortifications c. 1650-700 BC Konstantin S Nossov - 2008 64 Pages</p> <p>In the second half of the third millennium BC the Indo-European tribe known as the Hittites migrated and settled in Central Anatolia, at that time a land of small city-states whose rulers lived in fortresses. These fortifications enabled the Hittites to transform themselves into a Bronze Age super-power, defeating the Egyptians at Kadesh in c.1274 BC. Konstantin Nossov examines the fortifications constructed by the Hittites in their efforts to sustain and then halt the decline of their once flourishing empire. Providing an in-depth anatomy of the fortresses, focusing on the major sites of the principal city Hattusha as well as sites at Alacahöyük and Karatepe with full-colour reconstructions, this is an intriguing glimpse into the history of an empire which at its height rivalled the Egyptians and Assyrians. It concludes with an examination of these sites as they survive today, information that will appeal both to history enthusiasts and tourists visiting the area.</p>
 <p>New Vanguard Bronze Age War Chariots</p> <p>Nic Fields - Illustrated by Brian Delf</p>	<p>NVG 119 - Bronze Age War Chariots Nic Fields - 2006 48 Pages</p> <p>Chariots, the first mobile fighting vehicle, seem to have originated in Mesopotamia in the third millennium BC. The highly mobile two-wheeled war chariot, carrying a driver and an archer armed with a short composite bow, revolutionized military tactics after 1700 BC. This expensive weapon spread throughout the Middle East and is thought to have reached Egypt with the conquering Hyksos. It spread into Asia Minor, Greece, and was known in Northern Europe by 1500 BC. This book covers the evolution of the war chariot throughout the Bronze Age, detailing its design, development and combat history - in particular its fundamental involvement at the battle of Qadesh.</p>
 <p>Sea Peoples of the Bronze Age Mediterranean c.1400 BC-1000 BC</p> <p>RAFFAELE D'AMATO & ANDREA SALIMBETI ILLUSTRATED BY GIUSEPPE NOYA</p>	<p>ELI 204 - Sea Peoples of the Bronze Age Mediterranean c. 1400 BC-1000 BC Raffaele D'Amato, Andrea Salimbeti - 2015 64 Pages</p> <p>This title features the latest historical and archaeological research into the mysterious and powerful confederations of raiders who troubled the Eastern Mediterranean in the last half of the Bronze Age. Research into the origins of the so-called Shardana, Shekelesh, Danuna, Lukka, Peleset and other peoples is a detective 'work in progress'. However, it is known that they both provided the Egyptian pharaohs with mercenaries, and were listed among Egypt's enemies and invaders. They contributed to the collapse of several civilizations through their dreaded piracy and raids, and their waves of attacks were followed by major migrations that changed the face of this region, from modern Libya and Cyprus to the Aegean, mainland Greece, Lebanon and Anatolian Turkey. Drawing on carved inscriptions and papyrus documents - mainly from Egypt - dating from the 15th-11th centuries BC, as well as carved reliefs of the Medinet Habu, this title reconstructs the formidable appearance and even the tactics of the famous 'Sea Peoples'.</p>



The Sea Peoples
By N. K. Sandars
Thames & Hudson (1978)
224 pages

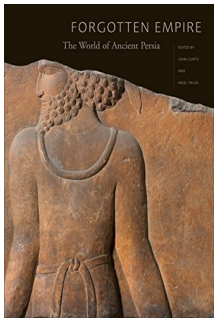
Draws upon archaeological findings to reveal the nature and origins of the seafaring peoples who nearly destroyed East Mediterranean civilization in the thirteenth century B.C.



History of the Persian Empire
By A.T. Olmstead
University of Chicago (1959)
670 Pages

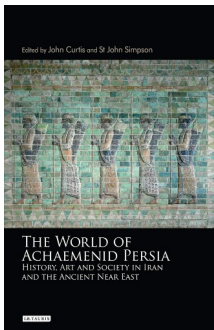
Out of a lifetime of study of the ancient Near East, Professor Olmstead has gathered previously unknown material into the story of the life, times, and thought of the Persians, told for the first time from the Persian rather than the traditional Greek point of view.

"The fullest and most reliable presentation of the history of the Persian Empire in existence."—M. Rostovtzeff



Forgotten Empire - The World of Ancient Persia
By Curtis John
University of California Press (2005)
272 pages

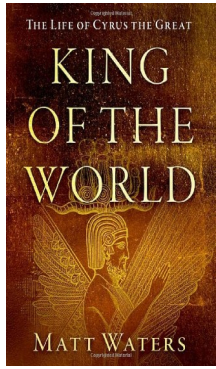
This book traces the rise and fall of one of the ancient world's largest and richest empires. Encompassing a rich diversity of different peoples and cultures, Persia's Achaeminid Empire flourished between 550 and 331 B.C. The empire originated with Cyrus the Great (559-530 B.C.) and expanded under his successors, who ruled from the royal capitals of Susa and Persepolis, until at its peak it stretched from the Indus Valley to Greece and from the Caspian Sea to Egypt. The Achaeminids acted as a bridge between the earlier Near Eastern cultures and the later Classical world of the Mediterranean and had a profound influence on Greece in political, military, economic, and cultural fields.



The World of Achaemenid Persia
By Curtis John
I.B. Tauris (2010)
648 pages

Interest and fascination in Achaemenid Persia has burgeoned in recent years. It is time for a major new appraisal of the glorious civilization founded by Cyrus the Great and continued by his successors, the Great Kings Darius I, Xerxes and Artaxerxes I. This volume offers precisely that: a sustained and comprehensive overview of the field of Achaemenid studies by leading scholars and experts.

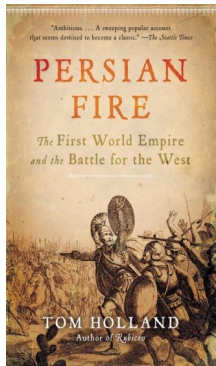
The publication of the book is an event: it represents a watershed not only in better appreciation and understanding of the rich and complex cultural heritage established by Cyrus, but also of the lasting significance of the Achaemenid kings and the impact that their remarkable civilization has had on wider Persian and Middle Eastern history.



King of the World - The Life of Cyrus the Great
 By Matt Waters
 Oxford University (2022)
 272 pages

King of the World provides an authoritative and accessible account of Cyrus the Great's life, career, and legacy.

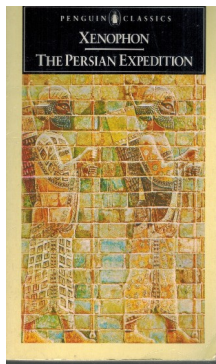
The Persian Empire was the world's first hyperpower, with territory stretching from Central Asia to Northeastern Africa and from Southeastern Europe to the Indus Valley. It was the dominant geopolitical force from the later sixth century to its conquest by Alexander in the 330s BCE. Much of the empire's territory was conquered by its founder, Cyrus the Great, who reigned from 559-530 BCE. Cyrus became a legend in his own lifetime, and his career inspired keen interest from Persia's unruly neighbors to the west, the ancient Greeks. The idealized portrait of Cyrus by the Greek Xenophon had a profound impact on ancient, medieval, and early modern debates about rulership.



Persian Fire: The First World Empire and the Battle for the West
 By Tom Holland
 Anchor (2007)
 464 pages

In the fifth century B.C., a global superpower was determined to bring truth and order to what it regarded as two terrorist states. The superpower was Persia, incomparably rich in ambition, gold, and men. The terrorist states were Athens and Sparta, eccentric cities in a poor and mountainous backwater: Greece.

The story of how their citizens took on the Great King of Persia, and thereby saved not only themselves but Western civilization as well, is as heart-stopping and fateful as any episode in history. Tom Holland's brilliant study of these critical Persian Wars skillfully examines a conflict of critical importance to both ancient and modern history.



The Persian Expedition
 By Xenophon
 Penguin Classics
 384 Pages

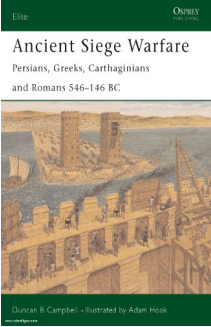
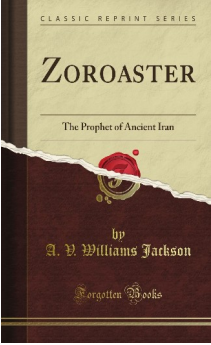
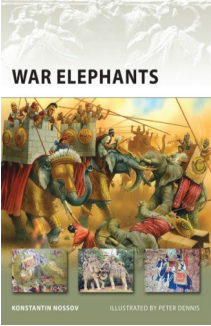
Xenophon's epic march into the heart of Persia has stirred the imagination of free men for centuries. Possibly written from diaries compiled at the time, there is no doubt that The Persian Expedition is one of the best pictures we have of Greeks confronting the 'barbarian' world. We see the soldiers debate leaders and strategy in open assembly; we see them falling on their knees in superstitious fear; we see them planning a piratical colony on barbarian land. And at the same time we share the rigors of the march to Babylon, the dismay of unexpected defeat, the uncertainty of the long road home through wild Armenia, and the relief at last when the Ten Thousand reach 'the sea, the sea!'.



ELI 42 - The Persian Army 560-330 BC
 Nicholas Sekunda - 1992
 64 Pages

DK Eyewitness Travel Guide: Egypt is your in-depth guide to the very best of the oldest tourist destination on Earth.

Take day trips and excursions to see ancient pyramids, visit the monuments of the Nile Valley and the souks, mosques and madrassas of Islamic Cairo, experience local festivals and markets, and don't miss out on the delicious street food.

	<p>ELI 121 - Ancient Siege Warfare Duncan B Campbell - 2005 64 Pages</p> <p>Sieges played a central role in many conflicts of the ancient world and generals, including Darius, Alexander the Great, Hannibal and Scipio Africanus successfully used siegecraft to gain their objectives. As siege tactics became integral to success in war, generals employed the minds of engineers and scientists to develop tactics which ranged from penetrating the defences or blockading the city through to tricks and deception. This fascinating study tracks developments in siege warfare from Ancient Persia in the 6th century BC through to the Roman sieges of the second century BC, describing the range of equipment and techniques which evolved during this period.</p>
	<p>Zoroaster, the Prophet of Ancient Iran By A. V. Williams Jackson (1899) 350 Pages</p> <p>Zoroastrianism, the ancient pre-Islamic religion of Iran that survives there in isolated areas and, more prosperously, in India, where the descendants of Zoroastrian Iranian (Persian) immigrants are known as Parsis, or Parsees.</p> <p>The Iranian prophet and religious reformer Zarathustra (flourished before the 6th century BC) — more widely known outside Iran as Zoroaster, the Greek form of his name — is traditionally regarded as the founder of the religion. Zoroastrianism contains both monotheistic and dualistic features. It likely influenced the other major Western religions - Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.</p>
	<p>NVG 150 - War Elephants Peter Dennis - 2008 48 Pages</p> <p>Elephants have been deployed as weapons for centuries, particularly in South and South-East Asia, where war elephants constituted the bulk of most armies in the region from antiquity right up to the 19th century. This book offers an insight into the incredible history of these 'living tanks,' focusing on the design of the equipment and armament that made them so terrifying. The author, Konstantin S Nossov, traces the history of war elephants, from their deployment against Alexander the Great's army at the battle of Gaugamela, through to their use in the 19th century by the armies of South-East Asia, analyzing the battle formation and tactics of war elephants in action and how these tactics developed.</p>
Timeline	Publication/Documentary
Introduction	Mieroop, M. (2007) A History of the Ancient Near East
	Matyszak, P. (2020) Forgotten Peoples of the Ancient World
	Bauer, S. (2007) The History of the Ancient World - From the Earliest Accounts to the Fall of Rome
	Gill, A. (2010) Gateway of the Gods: The Rise and Fall of Babylon
	Oates, J. (1986) Babylon
	Dalley, S. (2021) The City of Babylon
	Kramer, S. (1963) The Sumerians
	Collins, P. (2021) The Sumerians
	Crawford, H. (2016) The Sumerian World
	Crawford, H. (2004) Sumer and the Sumerians

	Black, J. (2006) The Literature of Ancient Sumer
	Kramer, S. (1956) History Begins at Sumer
	Dalley, S. (2009) Myths From Mesopotamia
	MAA 109 - Ancient Armies of the Middle East
Southern Mesopotamia	
Early Dynastic Period	
Gilgamesh (Uruk) – 2700 B.C.	
Mesaneпада (Ur) – 2600 B.C.	
Eannatum (Lagash) – 2500-2400 B.C.	
Uruinimgina (Lagash) – 2300 B.C.	
Lugal-Zagesi (Uruk) – 2300 B.C.	
Dynasty of Akkad	
Sargon – 2334-2279 B.C.	Eiseman, M.E. (2003) Sargon
Rimush – 2278-2270 B.C.	
Manishtushu – 2269-2255 B.C.	
Naram-Sin – 2254-2218 B.C.	
Shar-kali-sharri – 2217-2193 B.C.	
Dynasty of Lagash	
Gudea – 2144-2124 B.C.	
Fifth Dynasty of Uruk	
Utu-hengal – 2119-2113 B.C.	
Third Dynasty of Ur	
Ur-Nammu – 2112-2095 B.C.	The Epic of Gilgamesh (2100 BC)
Shulgi – 2094-2047 B.C.	
Amar-Sin – 2046-2038 B.C.	
Shu-Sin – 2037-2029 B.C.	
Ibbi-Sin – 2028-2004 B.C.	
Dynasty of Isin	
Ishbi-erra – 2017-1985 B.C.	
Shu-ilishu – 1984-1975 B.C.	
Iddin-Dagan – 1974-1954 B.C.	
Lipit-Ishtar – 1934-1924 B.C.	
Dynasty of Larsa	
Rim-Sin – 1822-1763 B.C.	
Old Babylon Dynasty	
Sin-muballit – 1812-1793 B.C.	
Hammurabi – 1792-1750 B.C.	Mieroop, M. (2004) King Hammurabi of Babylon: A Biography
	King, L. (2023) The Code of Hammurabi
Kassite Dynasty	

Kadashman-Enlil I – 1374-1360 B.C.	
Burnaburiash II – 1359-1333 B.C.	
Kurigalzu – 1332-1308 B.C.	
Babylonian Dynasty	
Nabu-mukin-zeri – 732-729 B.C.	
Marduk-apla-iddina II – 703 B.C.	
Shamash-shum-ukin – 668-648 B.C.	
Neo-Babylonian Dynasty (Chaldean)	
Nabopolassar – 626-605 B.C.	ELI 120 - Mounted Archers of the Steppe 600 BC-AD 1300
	Harden, D. (1963) The Phoenicians (Ancient Peoples & Places)
	Doak, B. (2022) The Oxford Handbook of the Phoenicians
	Moscato, S. (1968) The World of the Phoenicians
	Celestino, S. (2016) Tartessos and the Phoenicians in Iberia
	ELI 39 - The Ancient Assyrians
Nebuchadnezzar II – 605-562 B.C.	
Amel-Marduk – 562-560 B.C.	
Neriglissar – 560-556 B.C.	
Labashi-Marduk – 556 B.C.	
Nabonidus – 556-539 B.C.	
Northern Mesopotamia	
Old Assyrian Dynasty	
Shamshi-Adad – 1808-1776 B.C.	
Dynasty of Mari	
Zimri-Lim – 1775-1761 B.C.	
Old Hittite Kingdom	
Labarna I – 1680-1650 B.C.	Mcqueen, J.G. (1996) The Hittites
	Bryce, T. (1999) The Kingdom of the Hittites
	Collins, B. (2007) The Hittites and Their World
	WAR 120 - Hittite Warrior
	FOR 73 - Hittite Fortifications c. 1650-700 BC
	NVG 119 - Bronze Age War Chariots
Hattusili I – 1650-1620 B.C.	
Mursili I – 1620-1590 B.C.	
Hantili I – 1590-1560 B.C.	
Zidanta I – 1560-1550 B.C.	
Ammuna – 1550-1530 B.C.	
Huzziya I – 1530-1525 B.C.	
Telipinus – 1525-1500 B.C.	

Middle Hittite Kingdom	
Alluwamna – 1450 B.C.	
Hantili II – 1450 B.C.	
Tahurwaili – 1450 B.C.	
Zidanta II – 1440 B.C.	
Huzziya II – 1430 B.C.	
Muwatalli I – 1420 B.C.	
New Hittite Kingdom	
Tudhaliya I – 1395 B.C.	
Arnuwanda I – 1390-1380 B.C.	
Hattusili II – 1380 B.C.	
Tudhaliya II – 1380-1370 B.C.	
Tudhaliya III – 1370 B.C.	
Suppiluliuma I – 1370-1330 B.C.	
Arnuwanda II – 1330 B.C.	
Mursili II – 1330-1295 B.C.	
Muwatalli II – 1295-1282 B.C.	
Mursili III – 1282-1275 B.C.	
Hattusili III – 1275-1245 B.C.	<p>ELI 204 - Sea Peoples of the Bronze Age Mediterranean</p> <p>Sandars, N. (1985) The Sea Peoples: Warriors of the Ancient Mediterranean 1250-1150 BC (Ancient Peoples & Places)</p>
Tudhaliya IV – 1245-1215 B.C.	
Kurunta – 1215 B.C.	
Arnuwanda III – 1215-1210 B.C.	
Suppiluliuma II – 1207-1178 B.C.	
Middle Assyrian Dynasty	
Ashur-uballit I – 1363-1328 B.C.	
Enlil-nirari I – 1327-1306 B.C.	
Adad-nirari I – 1305-1274 B.C.	
Tukulti-ninurta I – 1243-1207 B.C.	
Ashur-nadin-apli – 1206-1203 B.C.	
Ashur-dan I – 1178-1133 B.C.	
Tiglath-pileser I – 1114-1076 B.C.	
Ashur-bel-kala – 1073-1056 B.C.	
Neo-Assyrian Dynasty	
Ashurnasirpal II – 884-859 B.C.	
Shalmaneser III – 859-824 B.C.	
Shamshi-Adad V – 824-811 B.C.	

Adad-nirari III – 811-783 B.C.	
Shalmaneser IV – 783-773 B.C.	
Ashur-dan III – 773-755 B.C.	
Ashur-nirari V – 755-745 B.C.	
Tiglath-pileser III – 745-727 B.C.	
Shalmaneser V – 727-722 B.C.	
Sargon II – 722-705 B.C.	
Sennacherib – 705-681 B.C.	
Esarhaddon – 681-669 B.C.	
Ashurbanipal – 669-631 B.C.	
Ashur-etel-ilani – 631-627 B.C.	
Sin-shar-ishkun – 627-612 B.C.	
Ashur-uballit II – 612-609 B.C.	
Medes	
Cyaxares – 624-585 B.C.	
Astyages – 585-549 B.C.	
Persian Empire	
Cyrus II (the Great) – 559-530 B.C.	Olmstead, A.T. (1959) History of the Persian Empire
	Curtis, J. (2005) Forgotten Empire - The World of Ancient Persia
	Curtis, J. (2010) The World of Achaemenid Persia
	Waters, M. (2022) King of the World - The Life of Cyrus the Great
	Holland, T. (2007) Persian Fire: The First World Empire
	ELI 42 - The Persian Army 560-330 BC
	ELI 121 - Ancient Siege Warfare
Cambyses II – 530-522 B.C.	
Bardiya – 522 B.C.	
Darius I – 522-486 B.C.	Xenophon, The Persian Expedition
Xerxes – 486-465 B.C.	Jackson, A.V. (1906) Zoroaster, The Prophet of Ancient Iran
	NVG 150 - War Elephants
Artaxerxes I – 465-424 B.C.	
Sogdianus – 424-423 B.C.	
Darius II – 423-404 B.C.	
Artaxerxes II – 404-358 B.C.	
Artaxerxes III – 358-338 B.C.	
Artaxerxes IV – 338-336 B.C.	
Darius III – 336-330 B.C.	
Artaxerxes V – 330-329 B.C.	

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