

ANUNNAKI TIMELINE by Sasha Lessin, Ph.D.



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Based on The Earth Chronicles by Zecheria Sitchin

4.5 billion years ago: Our Sun (then a solitary star) created the planet Tiamat, the proto-Earth. It orbited the Sun counterclockwise.

200 million years ago: Nibiru's moon, Evil Wind, and Nibiru hit Tiamat and left no crust at all in the Pacific Gap, only a gaping hole.

654,000 years ago: Nibiru unified; North/South truce and treaty installed An as Nibiru's King.



500,000 years ago: Nibiru's protective shield weakened. The thick atmosphere thinned. This impelled Nibirans to send miners to Earth for gold to powder Nibiru's air with gold dust, save their atmosphere, and keep the heat they needed.

450,000 years ago: Nibiru's deposed King Alalu Nuked to Earth,

said Gold's Here and threatened Nibiru. Nibiran Chief Scientist Enki rocketed to Earth to deal with Alalu.

400,000 years ago: Enlil, Commander of the Earth Goldmining Expedition, had built seven centers in Sumer: Sippar the Spaceport; Nippur, Mission Control; Badtibira, Metallurgical Center; Shuruppak, Med Center.

380,000 years ago: Anzu, Alalu's grandson, and the Igigi Astronaut Corps rebel, seize Lebanon Landing Platform, immobilize Sumer. Ninurta, son of Enlil and Ninmah, defeats and executes Anzu.

300,000 years ago: Enki, his son Ningishzidda & lover/sister Ninmah Created Servant Species.

Nibiru's Perigee Killed Mars Gold Transshipment Base

49,000 years ago: Enki and Ninmah enraged Enlil when they let Earthlings of Nibiran parentage rule Shuruppak. Enlil vowed Earthlings' genocide.

11,000 B.C. Antarctica's Icecap slipped into the sea and caused the Deluge, tore Nibiru's gold shield.

Enki's son Ziasudra, guided by the program from Galzu (sent by the Creator-of-All) that Enki put in Ziasudra's computer bank, then, guided in the submersible by Enki's son Ninagal, land with genetic starts on Mt. Ararat in Turkey. Senior Expedition leaders persuade Enlil to rule Earthlings through Ziasudra and his sons' descendants. Enki and Ninmah recover genetic starts from diorite vault.

10,900 B.C. Uranus drifted away from the Sun and sped Nibiru toward Earth sooner than 3,600 years. As Nibiru flew by, Uranus caught Miranda, a moon of Nibiru. Miranda, now a moon of Uranus, circled it instead of Nibiru.

10,000 B.C. Uranus boosted Nibiru's speed so Nibiru circled the sun every 3450 Earth years rather than every 3600 years.

11,000 – 10,500 B.C Anunnaki renewed Earth's crops and beasts. Ninurta built dams and drains rivers for Sumer. Enki reclaimed the Nile Basin. Ningishzidda built new Sinai Spaceport with control center on Mt. Moriah, the future Jerusalem.

9380 B.C. Marduk, Enki's first son, divided Egypt between his sons, Seth and Osiris. Seth killed Osiris, ruled the whole Nile Basin.

8970 B.C. Pyramid War I, Osiris' son Horus defeated Seth, who fled, seized Sinai and Canaan

8670 B.C. Pyramid War II, Enlil's son's daughter Inanna & Enlilites defeated Enkiites. Ninurta destroyed Enkiite weapons in Giza Pyramid. Ninmah convened peace conference in which Enlil and Enki replaced Marduk with Ningishzidda as Nile Ruler.

8500 B.C. Jerico established as reserve for Nibirans and their hybrid offspring.

7400 B.C. Ninurta built Kishi with fifty MEs—programs for math, smithing, pottery as well as making beer, pottery, wagons wheels and law—Enki gave him.

3800 B.C. Anu visited Earth, took Inanna as lover, inspected Titicaca facilities, pardoned Marduk. Ziasudra's sons ruled for the Nibirans—Shem's descendants settled the ex-spaceport area of Iraq and the Landing Place at Lebanon. Japhet's issue ruled lands in Asia Minor, the Black and Caspian Sea areas, as well as the nearby coasts and islands. Enki and his descendants ruled Egypt and Africa though successors of Ziusudra's son Ham the Dark. Ham's line ruled Canaan, Cush, Mizra'im, Cush, Nubia, Ethiopia, Egypt, and Libya from the highlands and spreading to the reclaimed lowlands. Ninmah reigned for Nibirans and their descendants in Sinai.

3760 B. C. Inanna chose the first King, the Lugal, to speak for the gods to the Earthlings.

3460 B.C. Marduk stretched Enki's right to Eridu into a base in Sumer at Babylon on the Euphrates River. Marduk build Babylon "between rebuilt Nippur (the pre-Deluvial Mission Control) and Sippar (the pre-Deluvial spaceport)."

3450 B.C. Enlilites bombed Babylon, jumbled speech. Marduk engineered Dumuzi's death to keep Inanna from Africa. She went to Nergal to impregnate her for Dumuzi, but Ereshkigal killed, then Enki revived her.

3100 – 3113 B.C. Marduk returned to Egypt, ousted Ningishzidda, who built Stonehenge in England and brought black African and Middle Eastern technicians to Mexico and Central America, assisted Adad and his technicians designing observatories and smelting facilities at Tiahuanaco, Peru.

2900 B.C. Gilgamesh, King of Uruk, Sumer, 3/4 Nibiran, 1/4 Royal Earthling line, son of Ninsun and Lugal Banda, destroyed Enlil's robo-guard and unsuccessfully sought immortality and life-extending herbs the Lebanon Landing Place. Gilgamesh died around 2600 B.C.; his successors buried him with his friends and attendants (killed for the occasion) in the Royal Cemetery at Lagash.

2800 B.C. Inanna ruled The Indus Valley & Uruk, Astronauts followed her to Indus Valley.

2371 B.C. Inanna and Sargon launched the Akkadian Empire from Agade.

2316 B.C. Sargon invaded Marduk's empty stronghold, Babylon.

2291 B.C. Inanna, Naram-Sin (Sargon's grandson) and the Akkadian armies captured the Landing Platform in Lebanon and conquered Jerico, the private city of the igigi astronauts' and their Earthling wives. In Sumer, only Ninurta's city, Lagash, held out against Inanna and Naram-Sin. Inanna invaded Egypt.

2255 B.C. Inanna recaptured Uruk, destroyed Anu's temple there and sent Naram-Sin to attack Enlil's minions at Nippur. She declared herself supreme to Anu, King of Nibiru and father of Enlil, her father's father.

2250 B.C. Ninurta's Gutians defeated Inanna and occupied Sumer. Inanna fled to Nergal in Lower Africa.

2220 B.C. Gutians left Sumer, returned to the Zagros Mountains, where Ninurta gave them horse cavalry, which extended their reach thousands of miles. Ninghzidda and Lagash's King Gudea built temple, hangar and Zodiac Time Observatory for Ninurta, who reasserted Enlilite power over Sumer.

2180 B.C. Egypt split into Marduk's south, his rivals' north.

2113 B.C. Nannar ruled Sumer from his commerce, manufacturing and his cult center, Ur. He chose Ninsun's son Ur-Nammu King. Enlil sent High Priest Terah from Nippur to represent him at Nannar's court in Ur.

2109 B.C. Enlil ordered Moses up Mt. Sinai, landed his rocket on the mount and, with an amplifier, told, the Israelites to reject all other Nibiran gods, spend every seventh day worshiping him, subjugate women and kids, refrain from murder, adultery, theft and false witness. They must not, he demanded, crave others' homes, wives, slaves and property. He gave Moses stone tablets he'd inscribed with his commandments and showed him how to build a temple and an Ark of the Covenant for the tablets. Above the tablet drawer in the Ark, Moses must build a Talk-To-Enlil communicator (sporting two gold cherubs). Through the Ark, they could message Enlil, pose their question, and get his "Yes" or "No" answers.

2096 B.C. Ur-Nammu died in a chariot accident and the boat with his remains sunk; Earthlings rated Enlilites weak.

2095 B.c. Shulgi succeeded Ur Nammu and wed Inanna. Shulgi and

Elamites conquered Canaan but fail to Drive Nabu from Sinai.

2080 B.c. Marduk's Thebans under Mentuhotep I advanced on Northern Egypt.

2048 B.C. Enlil had Shulgi killed, replaced him Amar-Sin and sent Amar-Sin to crush a rebellion in the north and fight an alliance of five kings along the Mediterranean in the west. Enlil also sent his general, Abraham (son of Ur's High Priest Terah), with cavalry to Canaan. Marduk moved in with and allied with Hittites.

2047 B.C. Marduk took Harran from Nannar when Abraham, left for Sinai to block Marduk's access to the Sinai spaceport. Marduk's allies in southern Egypt attacked pro-Enlilite pharaohs of Northern Egypt. Marduk, in Harran allied with Adad and the Hittites to the North. When Marduk cut Sumer's trade with the Hittites. Nabu brought cities west of the Euphrates and Canaan against Enlil. Despite Abraham and his army, who allied with anti-Marduk Pharaohs in Northern Egypt, Marduk and Elam's King Kudur-Laghamar threatened the Spaceport.

2041 B.C. Abraham with Enlil's men and camels as well as Northern Egyptians allied with Enlil block both Nabu's forces and Ninurta's Elamites from the Spaceport.

2040 B.C. Mentuhotep II, Marduk's Theban Pharaoh, conquered Egypt all the way to the western approaches to Sinai. Amar-Sin sailed to Sinai to block Marduk's Egyptians but died of a poisonous bite. Shu-Sin became Overseer of Sumer and built a shrine for Inanna's son Shara at Nippur.

2039 B.C. Ibbi-Sin succeeded Shu-Sin. Marduk returned to Babylon as Enlil left Sumer.

2025 B.C. Abraham and Lot report tell Ninurta and Nergal the cities of south area of the Dead Sea were defecting to Nabu. Marduk's forces were about to take the Sinai Spaceport. Enlil ordered Abraham's band to the Negev Desert, then to Canaan. To

brand Abraham's men as loyal Enlilites, Enlil made them circumcise each other.

Abraham's principal wife, Sarah, bore Isaac in Canaan. Enlil ordered Abraham to desert his secondary wife, Hagar, and Heir-Apparent Is-mael in the desert to make way for Isaac as Abraham's successor.

2024 B.C. Enlil revealed he knew where Enki'd hidden Alalu's nukes. With Anu's approval, Ninurta nuked Sinai; Nergal nuked Sodom, Gomorra, and made the Dead Sea dead.

Sumerian refugees fled throughout the Mediterranean and along the Volga to Geogia, Sumara, Finland and along the Danube to Dacia, Hungary as well as to India and the Far East.

2023 B.C. Nuclear fallout blew over and killed all Sumer, but not Bablylon. Marduk, now supreme, declared Babylon Sumer's capital.

2016, B.C. For forty days, with a crystal-tipped electrum stylus, Endubscar, Master Scribe of Eridu, Sumer, wrote on a lapis lazuli tablet what his boss, Enki—a seven-foot tall man who served as Chief Scientist for a goldmining expedition to Earth from the planet Nibiru—dictated. Enki stayed out of Endubscar's sight. Endubscar's narrative, compiled from data Zecharia Sitchin retrieved from the Eridu Genesis, the Atra Hasis and the Epic of Gilgamesh to create, The Lost Book of Enki, the main source for Free Humanity.

2000 B.C. Marduk proclaimed himself God of the gods, renamed Nibiru "Marduk," and held New Year rituals that enacted "his" entry into the inner solar system and creation of Earth, then of Earthlings.

Isaac sent his son Jacob/Israel to Harran to marry daughters of Isaac's uncle, Leban. En-route to harran, Jacob saw Enlil & crew. Jacob worked twenty years for his uncle,,then Jacob "dreamed" Enlil's messenger bade him return to Canaan. On his

way back, Jacob paused at the Jordan River, wrestled and pinned a Nibiran.

1800 B.C. Sumerians brought cuneiform writing, bronze weapons, chariots, walled cities to China's Shang Dynasty.

1840 B.C. Pharaoh Amenemhet III of the Middle Kingdom's XII dynasty who ascended the throne of Egypt in 1842, hired Jacob's son Joseph, the jailed slave (whose brothers had sold him to slavers), to interpret dreams, then to oversee Egypt through drought to come. Joseph stored water and welcomed the descendants of Jacob/Israel to Egypt.

1833 B.C. Jacob/Israel and his tribe joined Joseph in Egypt. There, for 300 years, they prospered and multiplied till there were 600,000 of them and a new regime, hostile to the Enlilites with whom the Children of Israel were allied, took power.

1650 B.C. New Kingdom pharaohs conquered Egypt. Thothmose I of the new regime invaded Enlilite Sumer to the Euphrates River, where Abraham's kin and their descendants lived. Thothmose expected Enlilite retaliation. The Pharaoh feared Jacob/Israel's descendants in Egypt—all 600,000— would align with the Sumerian Enlilites and overthrow him from within, so he broke the Middle Kingdom promise that Egypt honor "Children" of Israel. He "ordered any newborn Israelite male killed at birth."

1513 B.C. To save their newborn, a couple descended from Jacob/Israel laid the boy in a box and floated it down a stream where Thothmose's daughter bathed. She named the boy Moses and adopted him.

1482 B.C. Thothmose III renewed hostilities against Enlilites abroad and the Israelites in Egypt. Moses, now grown, killed an Egyptian overseer who brutalized Israelites. Thothmose III ordered Moses killed, but Moses escaped to Sinai, where he married the daughter of a Midianite priest.

1450 B.C. Amenhotep II, the new Pharaoh let Moses' death sentence expire. Enlil ordered Moses to return to Egypt and show Amenhotep magical powers to convince him to free the Israelites. Pharaoh instead ordered the Israelites make three times more bricks. Enlil visited Egypt with plagues, infestations, cattle diseases, darkness, weather disturbances. He killed all non-Israelite firstborn children and cows in Egypt.

1433 B.C. Pharaoh told the Israelites, Go. When they went, he thought them trapped between the desert's edge, lakes, then the Red Sea. He sent chariots to re-capture them. Enlil used his climate control devises to sweep a path through the Red Sea. Egyptians chased them but Enlil let the sea sweep over and drown them.

1393 B.C. Israelites entered Canaan.

1394 B.C. A comet hit Earth and disintegrated, so day lasted 20 hours as Joshua and the Israelites attacked the Canaanites near Beth-Horon and didn't rise for 20 hours at Teotihuacan in the Andes.

1200 B.C. the Enlilite's King Tiglat-Pileser I of Assyria conquered Lebanon and captured Marduk. Migrants and invaders flooded cities in western Asia, Asia Minor, the Mediterranean coast and Arabia. Peoples of the Sea, repulsed in Egypt, invaded Canaan. Enlil choose as king Saul, then David; David made Jerusalem Capitol of Israel.

Greeks led by Agamemnon, Menelaus and Odysseus attacked Hittite allies of Adad and Inanna at Troy. Diamedes, a part-Nibiran Greek Earthling, wounded Inanna but she recovered. Her son, Aeneas, who'd fought on the Trojan side, escaped to Carthage, then to Italy.

9th century B.C., Adad and Nergal again sent an Assyrian king—Shalmaneser III—with technologically-advanced artillery against Marduk's Babylonians and Shalmaneser won.

1000 B.C. Ninghizidda and his followers ran high-civilization Yucatan temple centers.

722 B.C. Assyrian king Shalmaneser V captured Samaria in Israel. Sargon II, Shalmanser's successor, exiled the Israelites from northern Israel.

689 B.C. Sargon's son, Sennacherib, used missiles Adad gave him to sack Babylon on the pretext that the Babylonians disappointed Marduk. Sennacherib sentenced the Babylonians to seventy years Assyrians would occupy their city. Sennacherib subjugated Phoenicia, Gaza and Judea. Sennacherib—on his own without Adad's authorization, attacked Jerusalem. Enlil, who controlled Mission Control Jerusalem, hit his erstwhile Assyrian allies with a techno-weapon that killed 185,000 men. Sennacherib fled back to Nineva in Sumer, where he named his younger son Esarhaddon, his successor.

612 B.C. Babylon's King Nabopolassar captured Nineva, the Assyrian capitol; the Assyrians retreated to Harran. Sennacherib's older sons killed him, but the Nibirans hid Esarhaddon. Enlil sent Inanna to Assyria where she disarmed the Ninevan army, destroyed their weapons and made Esarhaddon King. She blinded enemies of Esarhaddon's successor (Ashurbanipal) in battles in Arabia and in an attack on Marduk's Egyptian forces.

614-616 B.C. Enlil let Babylonians conquer Assyria from and sent Babylon's king Nebuchadnezzar II to take Lebanon.

610 B.C. – 650 B.C. Most Anunnaki left Earth

600 B.C. Ningishzidda leaves Central America. Native Mayas, for the next 100 years, revolted, drove the Black Olmecs and their Sumerian bosses ever farther south, and slew them.

587 B.C. Marduk's Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar overran Enlilite forces in Jerusalem. Nebuchadnezzar installed a puppet king, ordered worship of Marduk, and took leading

citizens of the city as hostages back to Babylon.

586 B.C. Nebuchadnezzar deposed the king he left in Jerusalem and burned the temple to Enlil that King Solomon had built there.

539 B.C., welcomed by Marduk, Cyrus of Persia conquered Babylon and returned Nebuchadnezzar's hostages to Jerusalem. Cyrus' successor, Cambyses, brought Sumer, Mari, Mittani, Hatti, Elam, Assyria, Egypt and, of course Babylon, into the Persian Empire.

522 B.C. Darius murdered Cambyses and ruled the extended Persian Empire.

490 B.C. Darius unsuccessfully invaded Greece.

480 B.C., Darius's successor, Xerxes, unsuccessfully attacked Greece again.

482 B.C. Xerxes decided to destroy the tomb of Marduk, who'd recently died in Babylon. Marduk's son and prophet, Nabu disappeared.

400 B.C. Mochica, coastal Peru, precursor to Chimu civilization, featured fifteen-foot wide roads, pottery, textiles, mud-brick pyramids and decoration showed Adad and other Sumerian gods—referred to as Giants— and art styles with gold from Andean highlands.

338 B.C. Philip II of Macedonia united Greece. His son apparent, Alexander, thought Marduk had actually fathered him.

334 -323 B.C. Alexander conquered the Persian Empire, the Indus and Egypt; Egyptian priests at Siwa confirmed Alexander as Marduk's son.

331 B.C. Alexander reached Babylon in and rushed to the ziggurat temple to grasp the hands of Marduk as conquerors before him had done. But the great god was dead. Alexander saw

Marduk's body preserved in oils in his ziggurat.

300 B.C. Olmecs and Sumerians in Central America massacred by Indian descendants of Ka-in. NAKI TIMELINE by Sasha Lessin, Ph.D.

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2024 B.C. Enlil revealed he knew where Enki'd hidden Alalu's nukes. With Anu's approval, Ninurta nuked Sinai; Nergal nuked Sodom, Gomorra, and made the Dead Sea dead.

Sumerian refugees fled throughout the Mediterranean and along the Volga to Georgia, Sumara, Finland and along the Danube to Dacia, Hungary as well as to India and the Far East.

2023 B.C. Nuclear fallout blew over and killed all Sumer, but not Babylonia. Marduk, now supreme, declared Babylonia Sumer's capital.

2016, B.C. For forty days, with a crystal-tipped electrum stylus, Endubscar, Master Scribe of Eridu, Sumer, wrote on a lapis lazuli tablet what his boss, Enki—a seven-foot tall man who served as Chief Scientist for a goldmining expedition to Earth from the planet Nibiru—dictated. Enki stayed out of Endubscar's sight. Endubscar's narrative, compiled from data Zecharia Sitchin retrieved from the Eridu Genesis, the Atra Hasis and the Epic of Gilgamesh to create, The Lost Book of Enki, the main source for Free Humanity.

2000 B.C. Marduk proclaimed himself God of the gods, renamed Nibiru "Marduk," and held New Year rituals that enacted "his" entry into the inner solar system and creation of Earth, then of Earthlings.

Isaac sent his son Jacob/Israel to Harran to marry daughters of Isaac's uncle, Leban. En-route to Harran, Jacob saw Enlil & crew. Jacob worked twenty years for his uncle, then Jacob "dreamed" Enlil's messenger bade him return to Canaan. On his way back, Jacob paused at the Jordan River, wrestled and pinned a Nibiran.

1800 B.C. Sumerians brought cuneiform writing, bronze weapons, chariots, walled cities to China's Shang Dynasty.

1840 B.C. Pharaoh Amenemhet III of the Middle Kingdom's XII dynasty who ascended the throne of Egypt in 1842, hired Jacob's son Joseph, the jailed slave (whose brothers had sold him to slavers), to interpret dreams, then to oversee Egypt through drought to come. Joseph stored water and welcomed the descendants of Jacob/Israel to Egypt.

1833 B.C. Jacob/Israel and his tribe joined Joseph in Egypt. There, for 300 years, they prospered and multiplied till there were 600,000 of them and a new regime, hostile to the Enlilites with whom the Children of Israel were allied, took power.

1650 B.C. New Kingdom pharaohs conquered Egypt. Thothmose I of the new regime invaded Enlilite Sumer to the Euphrates River, where Abraham's kin and their descendants lived. Thothmose expected Enlilite retaliation. The Pharaoh feared Jacob/Israel's descendants in Egypt—all 600,000— would align with the Sumerian Enlilites and overthrow him from within, so he broke the Middle Kingdom promise that Egypt honor "Children" of Israel. He "ordered any newborn Israelite male killed at birth."

1513 B.C. To save their newborn, a couple descended from Jacob/Israel laid the boy in a box and floated it down a stream where Thothmose's daughter bathed. She named the boy Moses and adopted him.

1482 B.C. Thothmose III renewed hostilities against Enlilites abroad and the Israelites in Egypt. Moses, now grown, killed an Egyptian overseer who brutalized Israelites. Thothmose III ordered Moses killed, but Moses escaped to Sinai, where he married the daughter of a Midianite priest.

1450 B.C. Amenhotep II, the new Pharaoh let Moses' death sentence expire. Enlil ordered Moses to return to Egypt and show Amenhotep magical powers to convince him to free the Israelites. Pharaoh instead ordered the Israelites make three times more bricks. Enlil visited Egypt with plagues, infestations, cattle diseases, darkness, weather disturbances. He killed all non-Israelite firstborn children and cows in Egypt.

1433 B.C. Pharaoh told the Israelites, Go. When they went, he thought them trapped between the desert's edge, lakes, then

the Red Sea. He sent chariots to re-capture them. Enlil used his climate control devices to sweep a path through the Red Sea. Egyptians chased them but Enlil let the sea sweep over and drown them.

1393 B.C. Israelites entered Canaan.

1394 B.C. A comet hit Earth and disintegrated, so day lasted 20 hours as Joshua and the Israelites attacked the Canaanites near Beth-Horon and didn't rise for 20 hours at Teotihuacan in the Andes.

1200 B.C. the Enlilite's King Tiglat-Pileser I of Assyria conquered Lebanon and captured Marduk. Migrants and invaders flooded cities in western Asia, Asia Minor, the Mediterranean coast and Arabia. Peoples of the Sea, repulsed in Egypt, invaded Canaan. Enlil choose as king Saul, then David; David made Jerusalem Capitol of Israel.

Greeks led by Agamemnon, Menelaus and Odysseus attacked Hittite allies of Adad and Inanna at Troy. Diamedes, a part-Nibiran Greek Earthling, wounded Inanna but she recovered. Her son, Aeneas, who'd fought on the Trojan side, escaped to Carthage, then to Italy.

9th century B.C., Adad and Nergal again sent an Assyrian king—Shalmaneser III—with technologically-advanced artillery against Marduk's Babylonians and Shalmaneser won.

1000 B.C. Ninghzidda and his followers ran high-civilization Yucatan temple centers.

722 B.C. Assyrian king Shalmaneser V captured Samaria in Israel. Sargon II, Shalmanser's successor, exiled the Israelites from northern Israel.

689 B C. Sargon's son, Sennacherib, used missiles Adad gave him to sack Babylon on the pretext that the Babylonians disappointed Marduk. Sennacherib sentenced the Babylonians to seventy years Assyrians would occupy their city. Sennacherib

subjugated Phoenicia, Gaza and Judea. Sennacherib—on his own without Adad's authorization, attacked Jerusalem. Enlil, who controlled Mission Control Jerusalem, hit his erstwhile Assyrian allies with a techno-weapon that killed 185,000 men. Sennacherib fled back to Nineva in Sumer, where he named his younger son Esarhaddon, his successor.

612 B.C. Babylon's King Nabopolassar captured Nineva, the Assyrian capitol; the Assyrians retreated to Harran. Sennacherib's older sons killed him, but the Nibirans hid Esarhaddon. Enlil sent Inanna to Assyria where she disarmed the Ninevan army, destroyed their weapons and made Esarhaddon King. She blinded enemies of Esarhaddon's successor (Ashurbanipal) in battles in Arabia and in an attack on Marduk's Egyptian forces.

614-616 B.C. Enlil let Babylonians conquer Assyria from and sent Babylon's king Nebuchadnezzar II to take Lebanon.

610 B.C. – 650 B.C. Most Anunnaki left Earth

600 B.C. Ningishzidda leaves Central America. Native Mayas, for the next 100 years, revolted, drove the Black Olmecs and their Sumerian bosses ever farther south, and slew them.

587 B.C. Marduk's Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar overran Enlilite forces in Jerusalem. Nebuchadnezzar installed a puppet king, ordered worship of Marduk, and took leading citizens of the city as hostages back to Babylon.

586 B.C. Nebuchadnezzar deposed the king he left in Jerusalem and burned the temple to Enlil that King Solomon had built there.

539 B.C., welcomed by Marduk, Cyrus of Persia conquered Babylon and returned Nebuchadnezzar's hostages to Jerusalem. Cyrus' successor, Cambyses, brought Sumer, Mari, Mittani, Hatti, Elam, Assyria, Egypt and, of course Babylon, into the Persian Empire.

522 B.C. Darius murdered Cambyses and ruled the extended Persian Empire.

490 B.C. Darius unsuccessfully invaded Greece.

480 B.C., Darius's successor, Xerxes, unsuccessfully attacked Greece again.

482 B.C. Xerxes decided to destroy the tomb of Marduk, who'd recently died in Babylon. Marduk's son and prophet, Nabu disappeared.

400 B.C. Mochica, coastal Peru, precursor to Chimu civilization, featured fifteen-foot wide roads, pottery, textiles, mud-brick pyramids and decoration showed Adad and other Sumerian gods—referred to as Giants— and art styles with gold from Andean highlands.

338 B.C. Philip II of Macedonia united Greece. His son apparent, Alexander, thought Marduk had actually fathered him.

334 -323 B.C. Alexander conquered the Persian Empire, the Indus and Egypt; Egyptian priests at Siwa confirmed Alexander as Marduk's son.

331 B.C. Alexander reached Babylon in and rushed to the ziggurat temple to grasp the hands of Marduk as conquerors before him had done. But the great god was dead. Alexander saw Marduk's body preserved in oils in his ziggurat.

300 B.C. Olmecs and Sumerians in Central America massacred by Indian descendants of Ka-in.
