

Chronicle Concerning Sargon and Other Early Kings

This is another source from the first millennium BCE about Sargon of Akkad

Sargon, King of Agade, by Ishtar's royal insignia was exalted,
And he had no rival or enemy. His glory he poured out over the world.
The sea of the East n he crossed,
And in the eleventh year his hand subdued the Country of the West in its full extent.
He united them under one control; he set up his images in the west;
Their booty he brought over at his word.
He settled the sons of his palace for five biru around,
And over the hosts of the world he reigned supreme.
Against Kagalla he marched, and turned Kagalla into mounds and ruins;
He destroyed within it, leaving not a bird's resting-place.
Afterward in his old age all the lands revolted against him,
And they besieged him in Agade; and Sargon went forth to battle and accomplished their defeat;
Their overthrow he brought about, and their wide spreading host he destroyed.
Afterward he attacked the land of Subartu in his might, and before his arms they bowed down,
And Sargon quelled that revolt, and accomplished their defeat;
Their overthrow he brought about, and their wide spreading host he destroyed.
Their possessions he caused to be brought into Agade.
The soil he removed from the trenches of Babylon,
And the boundaries of Agade he made like those of Babylon.

But because of the evil which he had committed the great lord Marduk was angry,
And he destroyed his people by famine.
From the rising of the sun unto the setting of the sun
They rebelled against him and gave him no rest.

OBVERSE

Naram-Sin, the son of Sargon, marched against the city of Apirak,

And he built trenches, and his hand subdued
Eish-Adad, King of Apirak, and the governor of Apirak.
He marched against Magan, and Mannu-dannu, King of
Magan, his hand subdued,
Dungi, son of Ur-Engur, richly adorned the city of Eridu,
which was on the shore of the sea,
But he sought after evil, and the treasure of E-sagila and
of Babylon,
He brought out as spoil. And Bel was . . . and body
and ... he made an end of him.
Ura-imitti, the King, set Bel-ibni, the gardener,
Upon his throne, that the dynasty might not come to an
end;
And the crown of his kingship he placed upon his head,
Ura-imitti in his palace . . . died.
Bel-ibni, who sat upon the throne, did not arise there from,
But was established as king.
Ilu-shuma, King of Assyria, against Su-abu.
later kingdom of Babylon; but it also seems to imply the earlier separate
existence of Babylon as a defeated rival of Agade.

The Sacred Books and Early Literature of the East: With Historical Surveys of the Chief
Writings ...,