

NARAM SIN (AKKADIAN) INSCRIPTION

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Records concerning the Armenian Highland were discovered in Boghazkoy in Anatolia. The records, by the Hittites (1400 B.C. to 1300 B.C.) refer to Armenia as the Hayasa Kingdoms. Assyrian records (1200 B.C. to 1100 B.C.) refer to Armenians as the people of Nairi, that is the people who lived between the two great rivers—Tigris and the Euphrates. After the Nairi kingdoms came the Urartians kingdoms (7th and 8th century B.C.). In the Book of Jeremiah (594 B.C.) the Armenian Highland is referred to as the kingdoms of Ararat (corruption of Urartu). Greek historian Hecataeus of Miletus (550 B.C.) also mentions Armenia. In 530 B.C. in Behistun, Persian emperor Darius I refers to Anatolia as the Armenian Highland. The earliest mention of Armenia is in the Naram Sin (Akkadian) inscription (2250 B.C.).

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