

The Babylonians and Akkadians adopted the Sumerian pantheon with little changes. Gods were often renamed but their role and status in the pantheon generally remained the same. The dominance of Babylon, however, also led to the ascendancy of the god of Babylon: **Marduk** assumed power over **An**, **Enlil**, and **Enki**.

Sumerian	Aspect of Deity	Babylonian/Akkadian
An	God of the heavens	Anu
Enlil	God of the earth and air	Enlil / Ellil
Enki	God of water; god of wisdom and magic	Ea
Ninhursag (Nimmah, Nintu, Ki)	Mother-goddess	Aruru
Nanna-Sin	Moon god	Sin
Utu	Sun God; god of justice	Shamash
Ereshkigal	Goddess of the underworld	Nergal
Ishkur	Storm god	Marduk (Adad, Ashur, Bel)
Abzu	Primordial sweet-water ocean (Enki's abode)	Apsu
Nanshe	The salt-water ocean	Tiamat ¹
Dumuzi	God of vegetation; god of the underworld; shepherd god	Tammuz
Inanna	Fertility goddess; goddess of love and war	Ishtar
Ashnan	God of grain	Dagan
Nidaba, Nisaba	God of scribes, literacy, and wisdom	Nabu
Anunnaki ²	Lesser gods, workers	Anunnaki, Igigi ²

Blue = the supreme gods (highest of the seven primary gods)
 Red = additional members of the seven primary gods
 Green = other important gods

¹ *Enuma Elish* tells the story of Marduk's victory over the sea monster Tiamat.

² *Anunnaki* and *Igigi* are both collective terms for a group of otherwise nameless gods. It is uncertain whether or not they stand for the same group of gods. The Anunnaki seem to hold a higher position.