



ANATOLIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

From the beginnings of settled life to the Hittites



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Early Neolithic	9 th – 7 th Millennium BC
Late Neolithic/Early Chalcolithic	7 th – 6 th Millennium BC
Middle/Late Chalcolithic	5 th – 4 th Millennium BC
Early Bronze Age	3 rd Millennium BC
Assyrian Colonies Period	Early Second Millennium BC
Hittite Era	Second Millennium BC



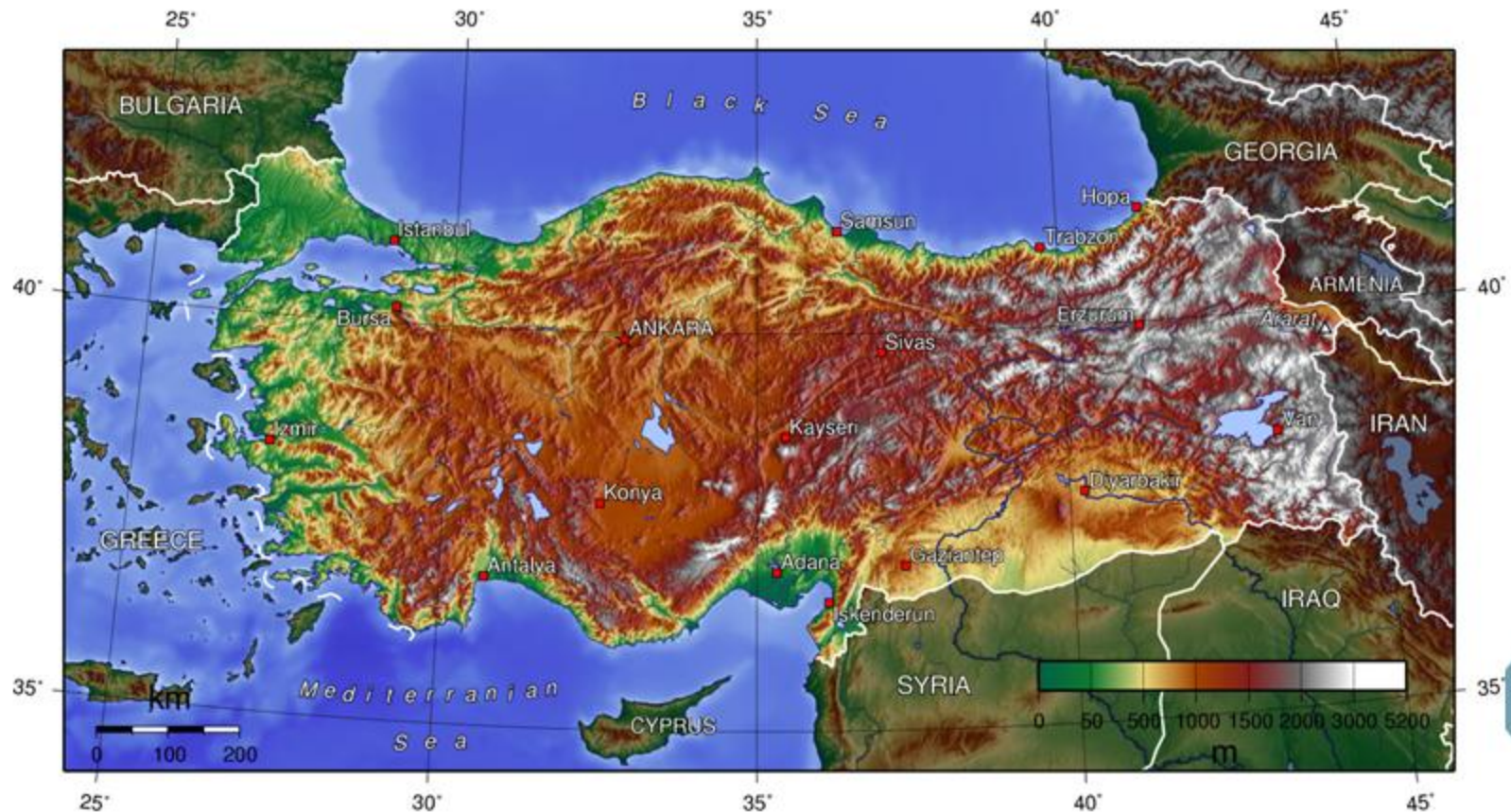
Main Questions

- Factors influencing or causing a cultural trajectory which sets Anatolia apart from its neighbouring regions
- Nature of a more specifically “Anatolian” cultural trajectory



“Anatolia” is not synonymous with modern Turkey

Here understood as Asiatic Turkey West of the Taurus Mountains



Two “classic” views of Ancient Anatolia

➤ Anatolia as the northernmost extension of the Near East (orientalist view).

Is there a cultural fault line?

➤ Anatolia as a Bridge between East and West (*ex oriente lux*)

Especially popular in diffusionist models

Are these models sufficient to understand the cultural dynamics in this area?



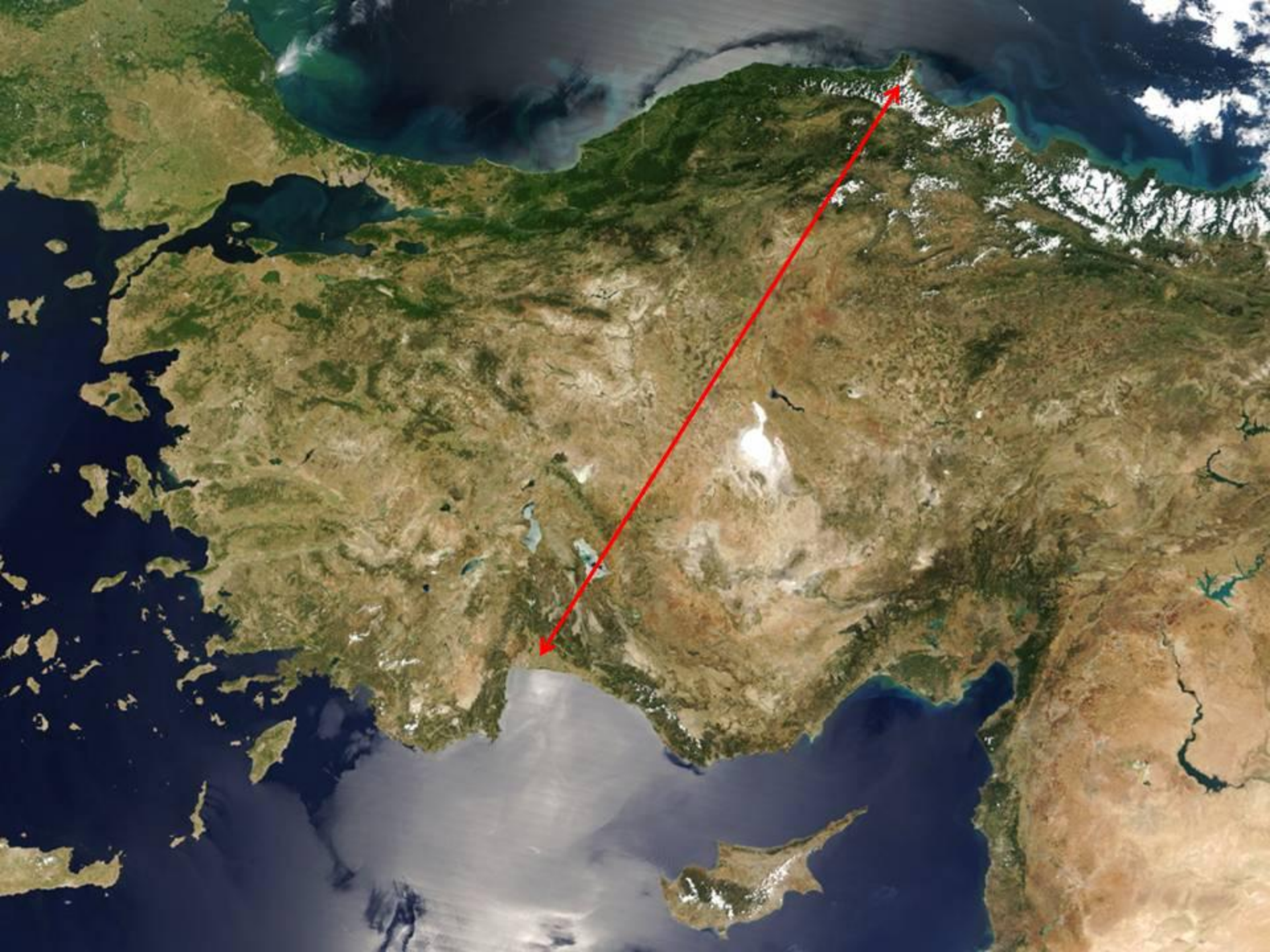
Archaeology *versus* History?

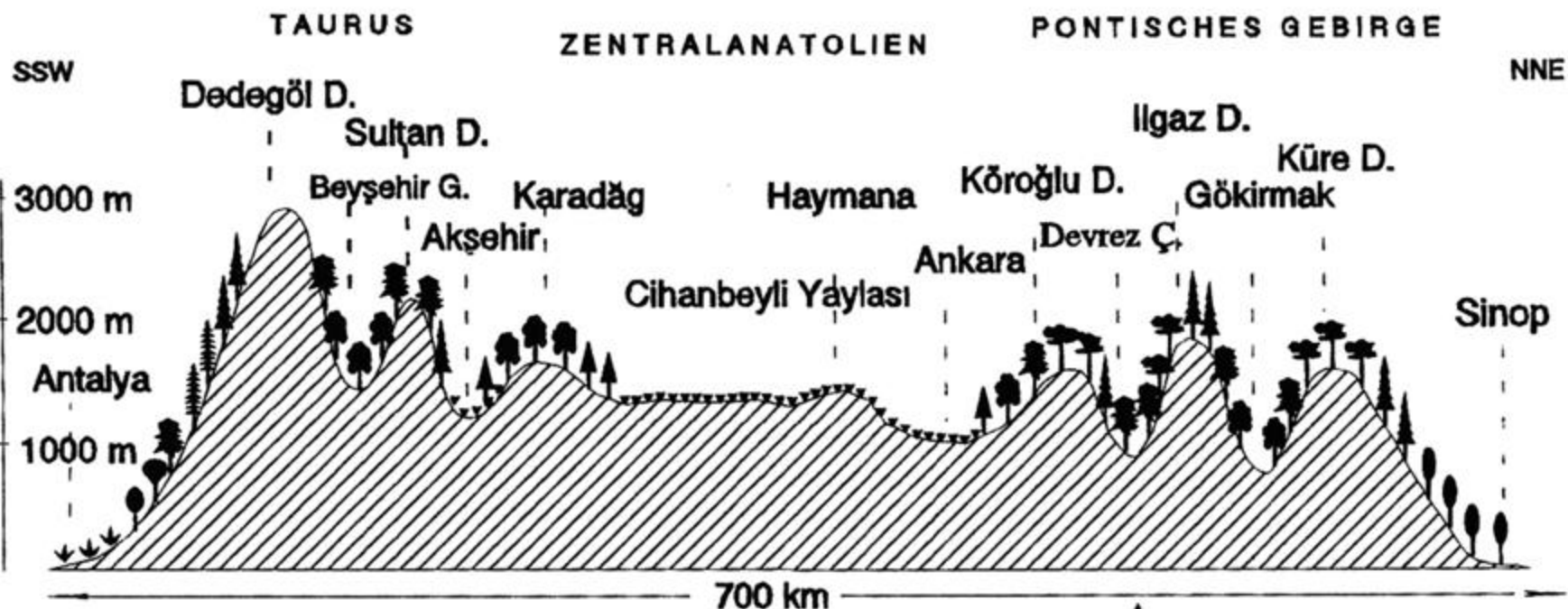
There are emerging problems at the interface between textual and archaeological evidence in the 2nd millennium BC – what is the reason?



Geography



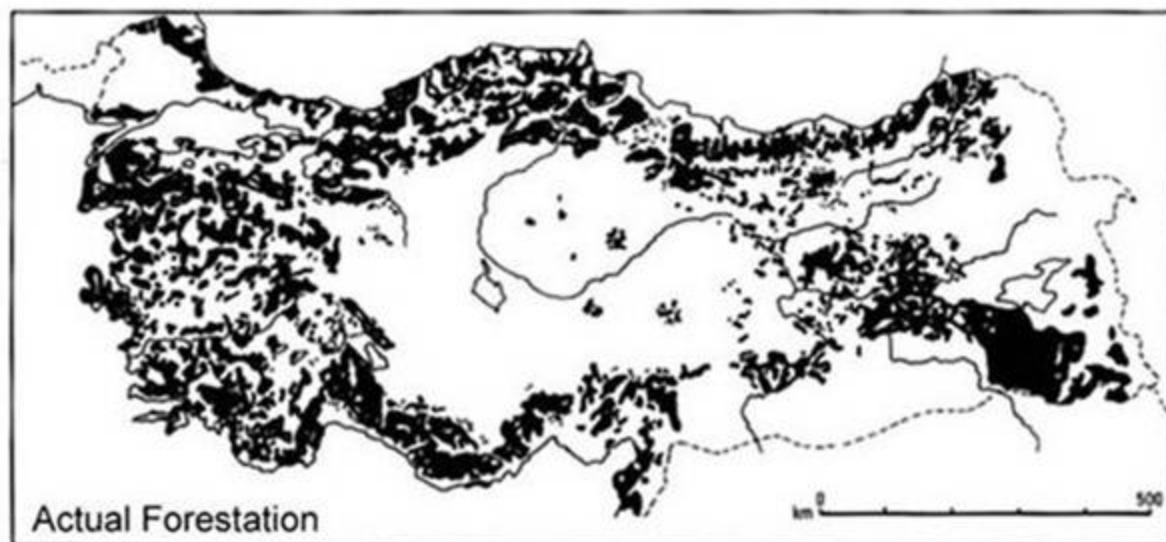
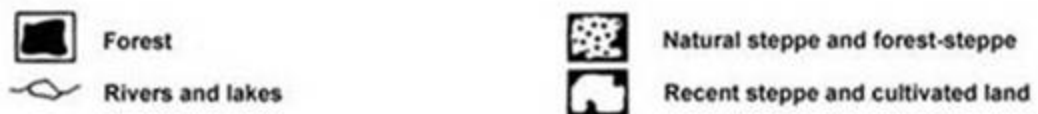
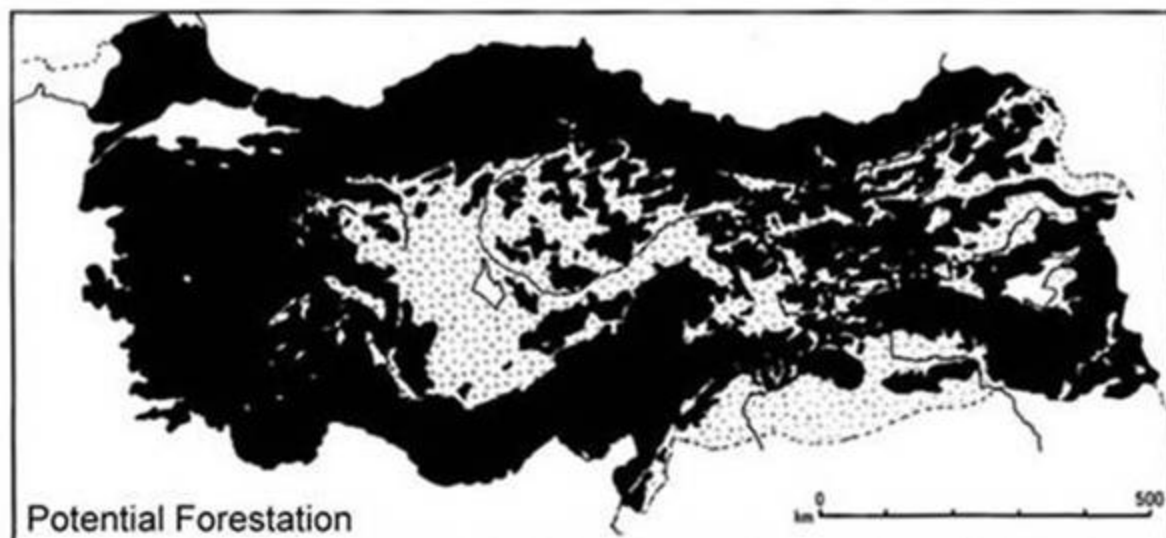


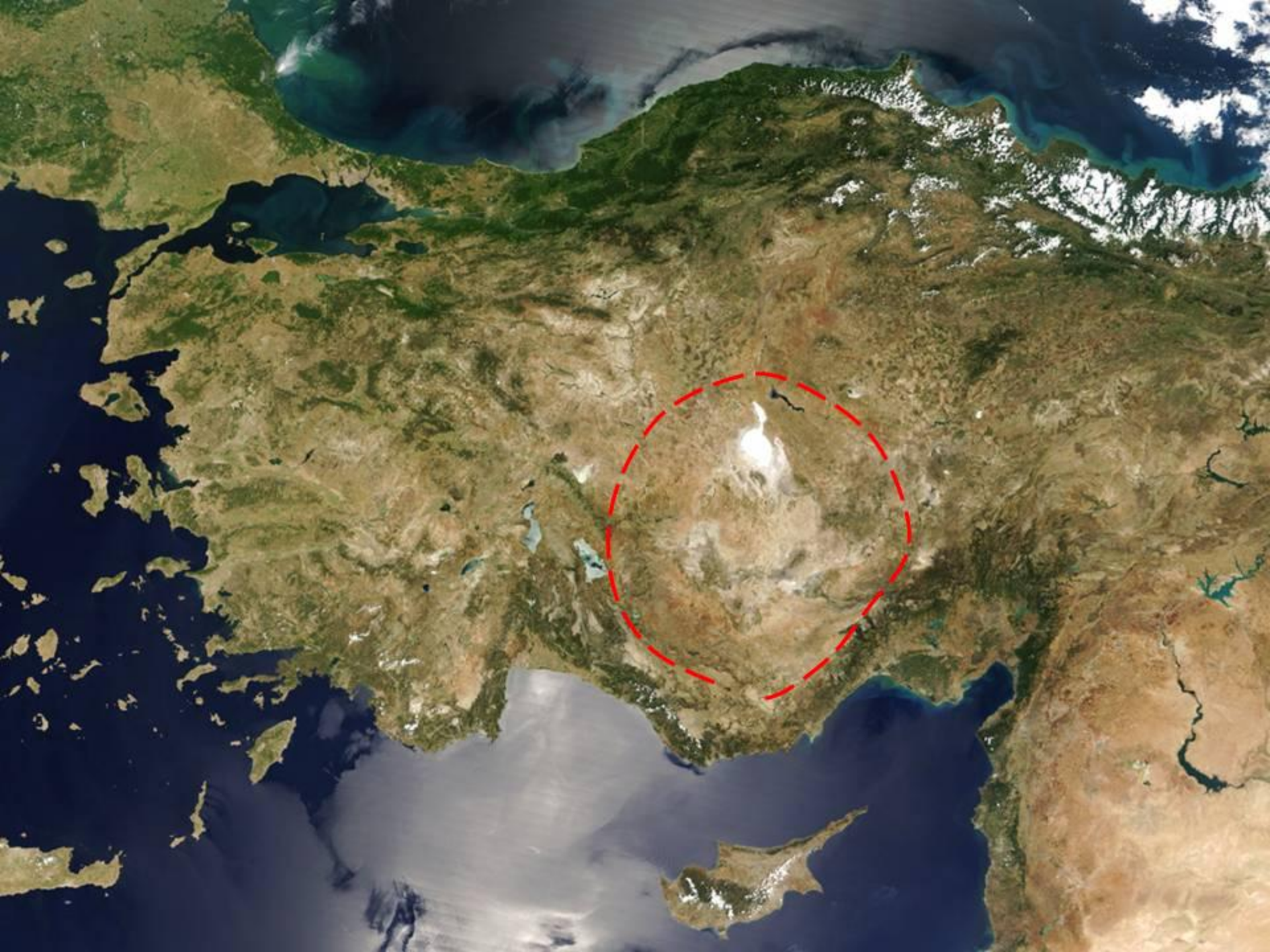


- | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | orientalische Buche (<i>Fagus orientalis</i>) | | Schwarzkiefer (<i>Pinus nigra</i>) | | Libanonzeder (<i>Cedrus libani</i>) |
| | Bommüller-Tanne (<i>Abies bornm./Pontus</i>) | | Flaumeiche (<i>Quercus pubescens</i>) | | Brutische Kiefer (<i>Pinus brutia</i>) |
| | Kilikische Tanne (<i>Abies cilicia/Taurus</i>) | | Baumwacholder (<i>Juniperus excelsa</i>) | | Kermeseiche (<i>Quercus coccifera</i>) |
| | Waldkiefer (<i>Pinus silvestris</i>) | | Macchie | | Steppe |

Kartographie V. HÖHFELD

Potential and actual
forestation
in Anatolia
after Mayer/Aksoy 1986







**Great Salt
Lake**



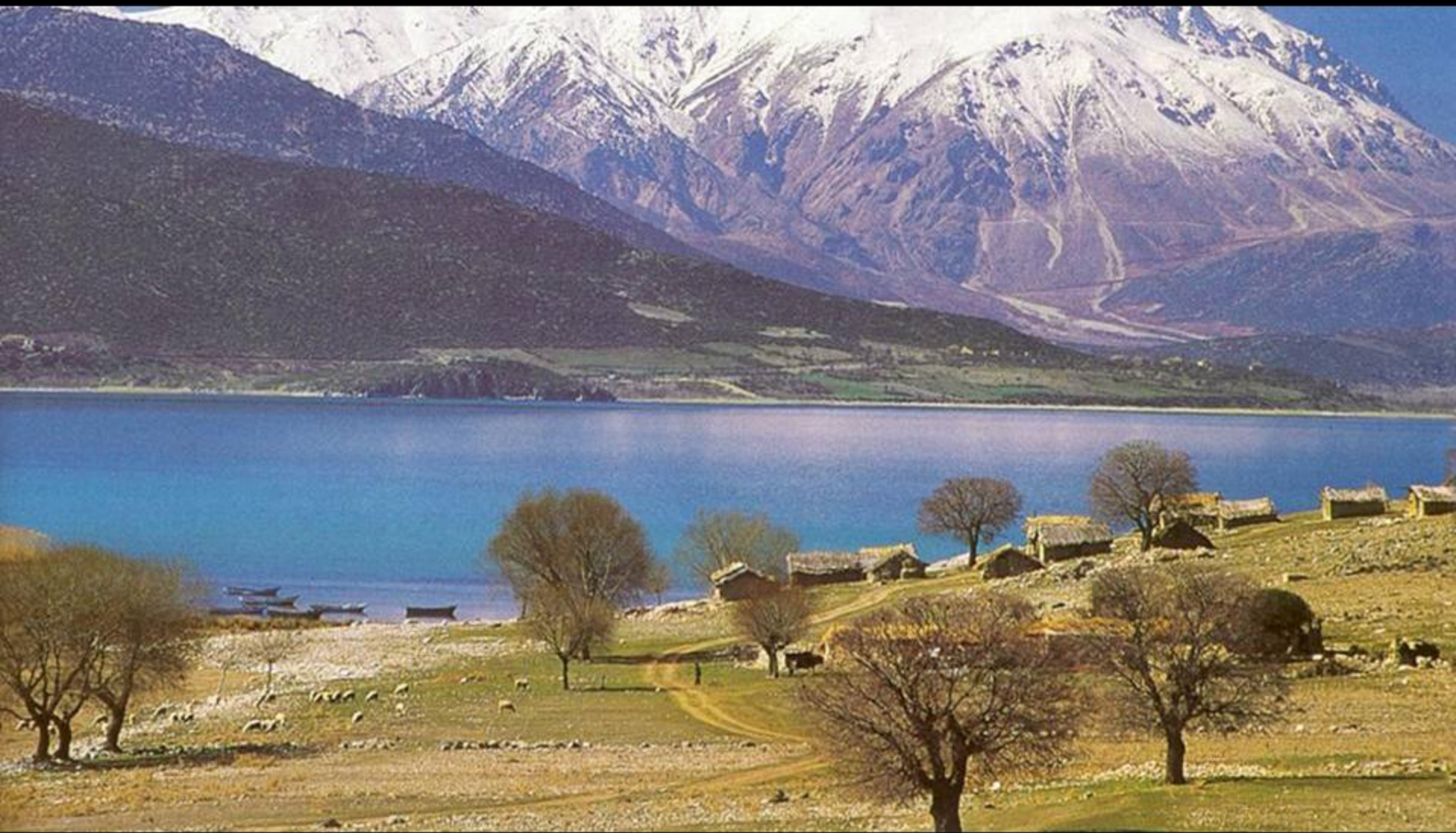


















Landscape at Alexandria Troas on the Biga Peninsula



Biga Peninsula at Gülpınar

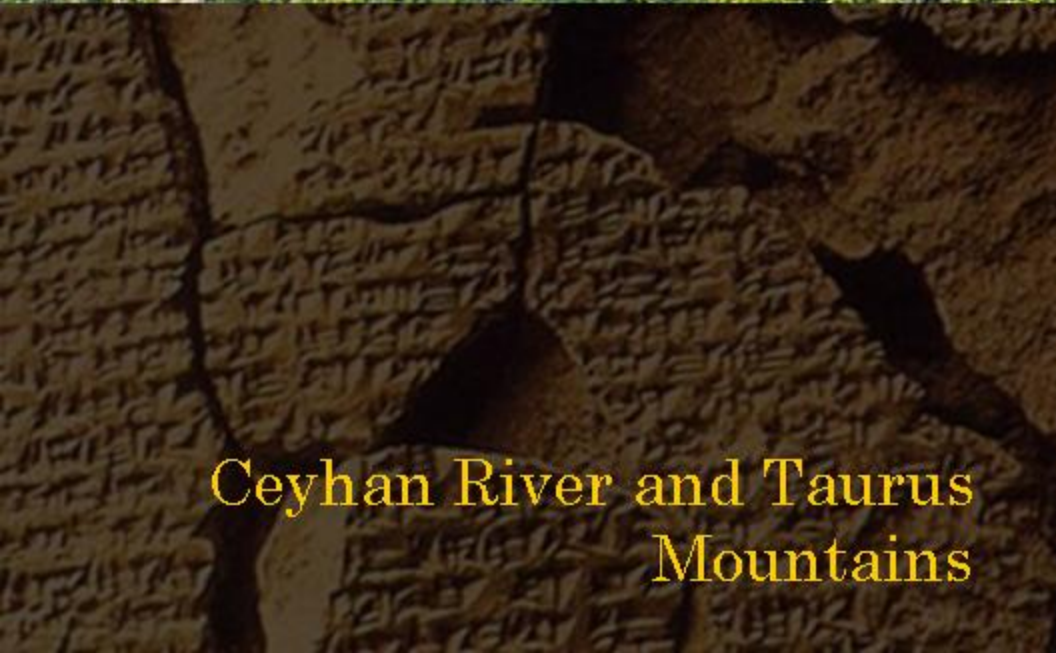




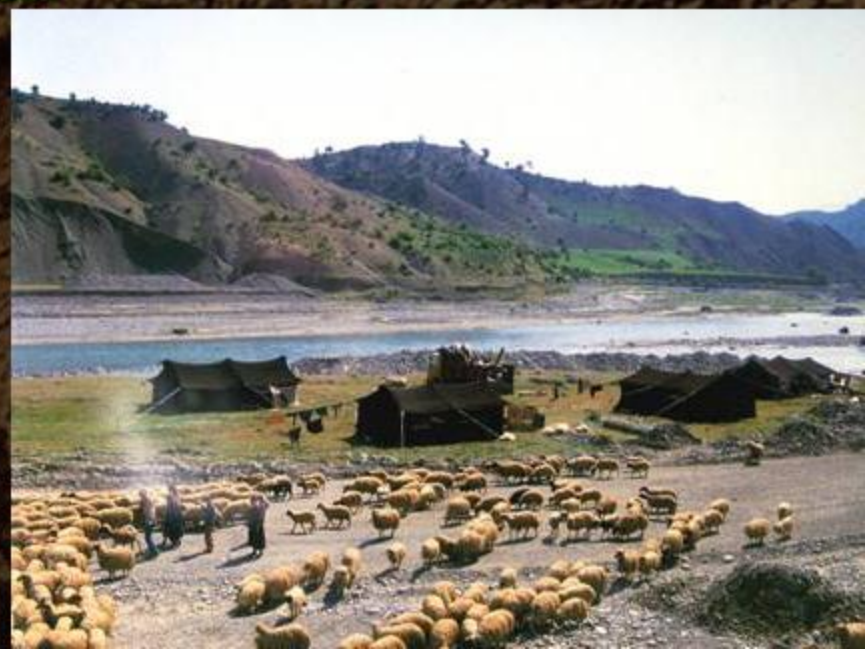




Pontus Mountains
near Kastamonu



Ceyhan River and Taurus
Mountains



SCHWARZES MEER

MITTELMEER

100 km



North Central Anatolia
"The Land of Hatti"





SCHWARZES MEER

Cappadocia

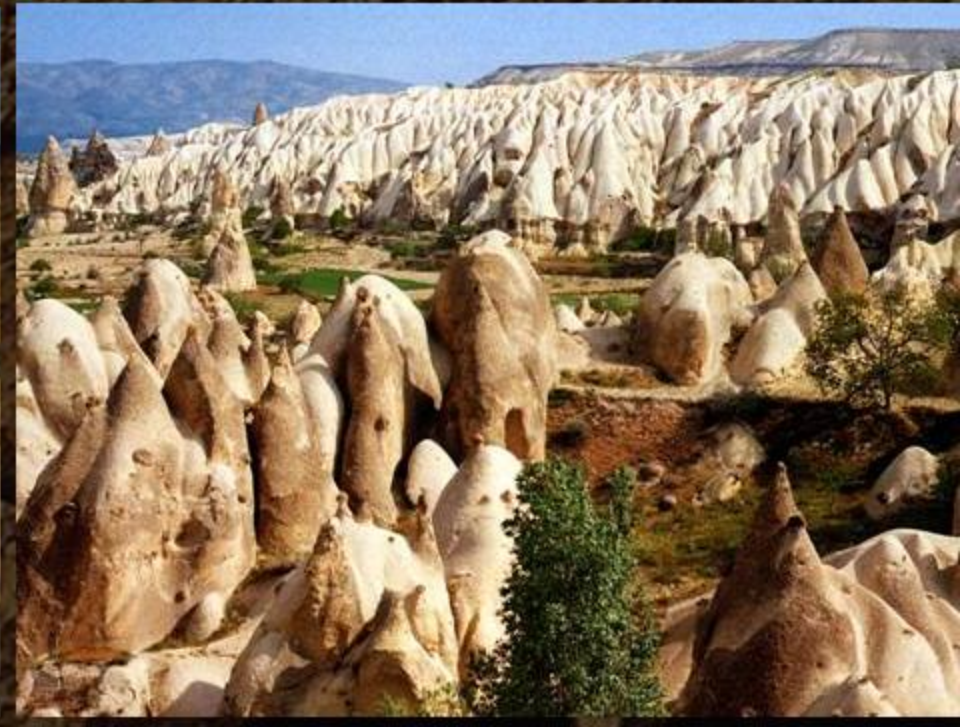
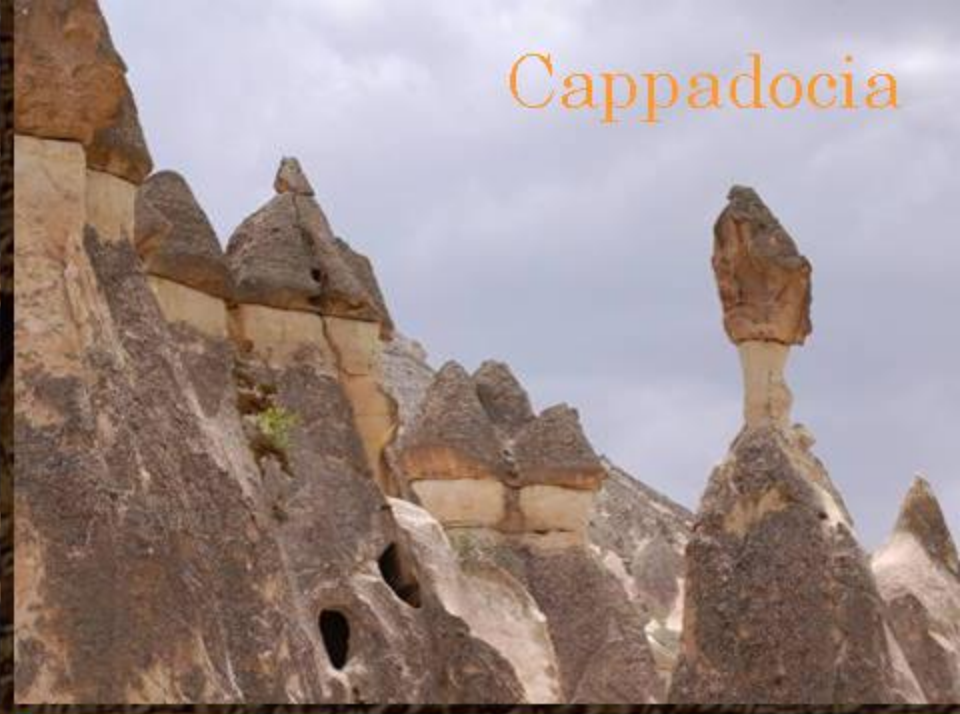
MITTELMEER

100 km



Kızılırmak River = ancient Halys







Early Neolithic^{c.} 8500 – 6500 BC







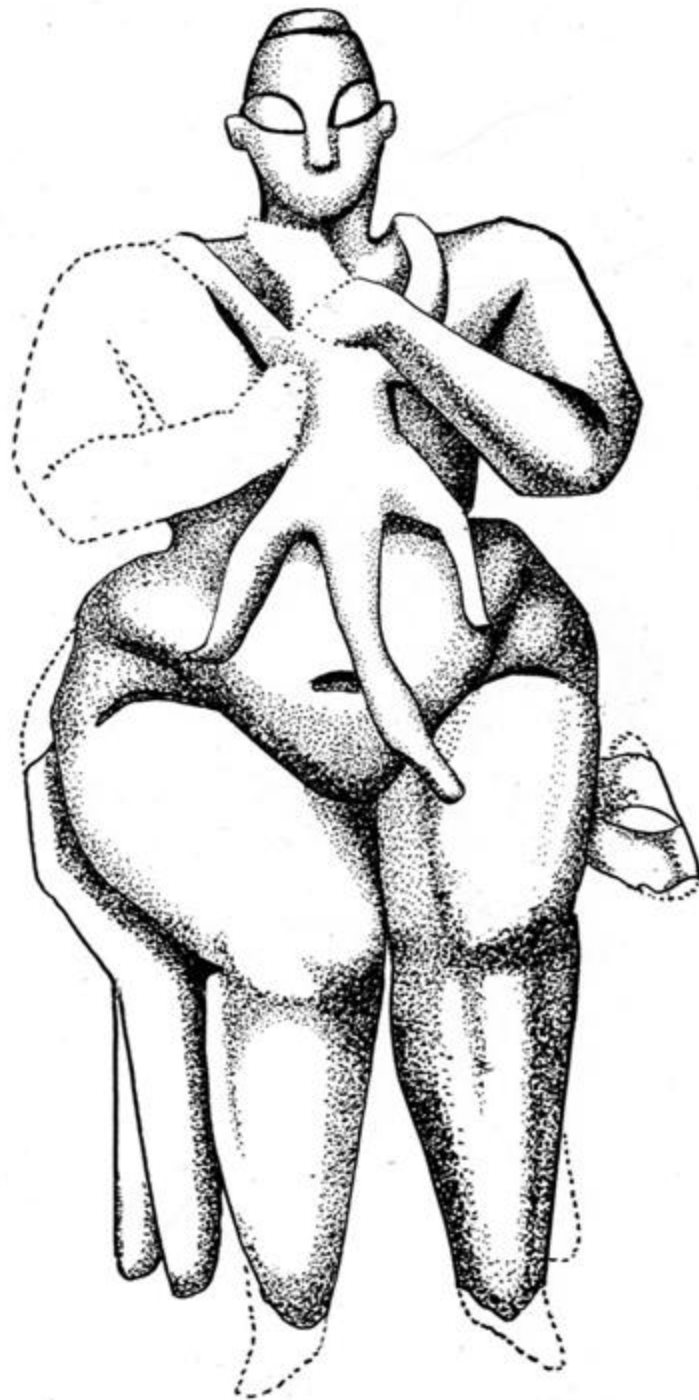
Late Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic

c. 6500 – 5500 BC



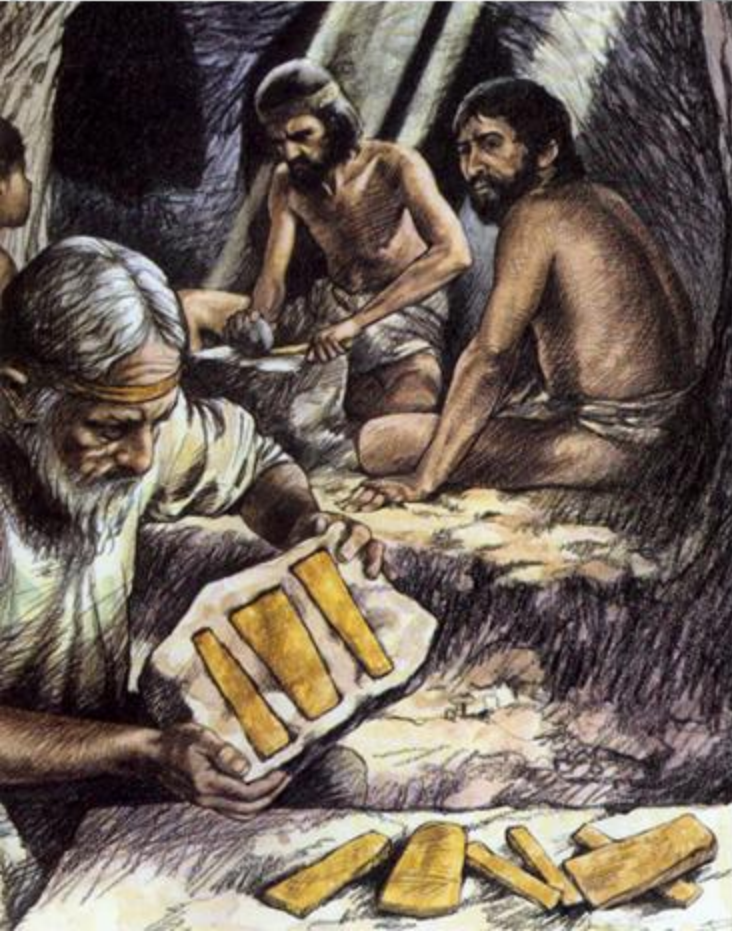
Late Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic

c. 6500 – 5500 BC



Middle & Late Chalcolithic

c. 5500 – 3000 BC



(b) Sounding "SX" reaches Chalcolithic levels





First Half of Early Bronze Age

c. 3000 – 2500 BC

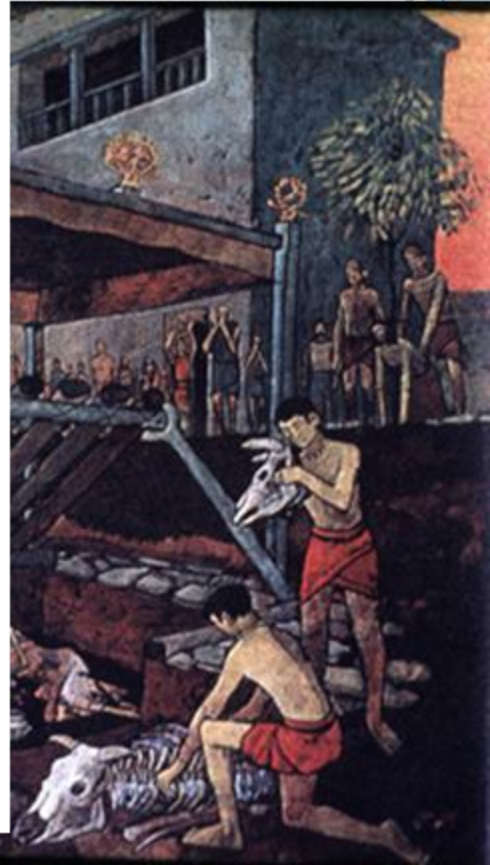




the Late



arly Bronze Age



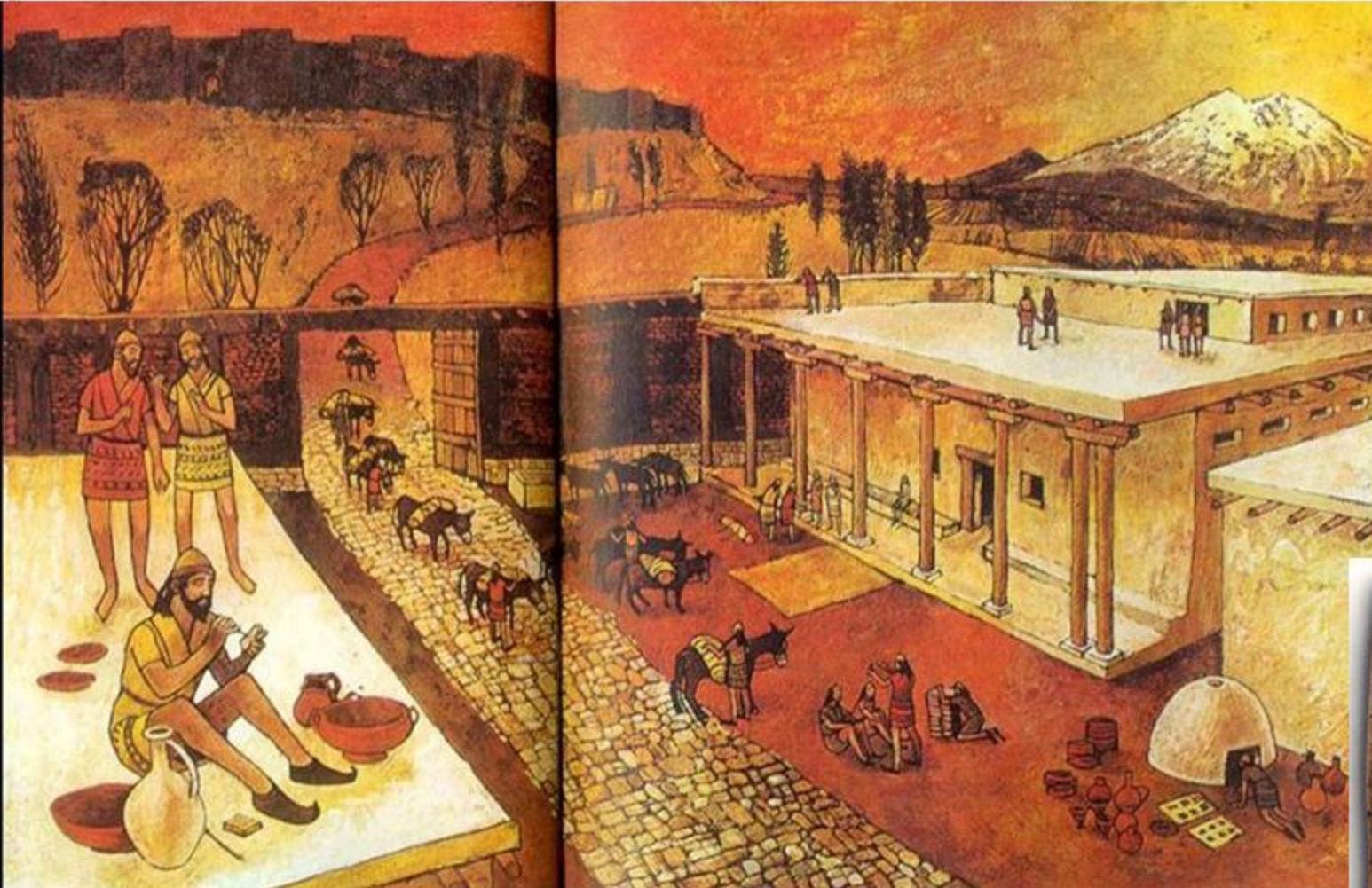


The Later Part of the Early Bronze Age

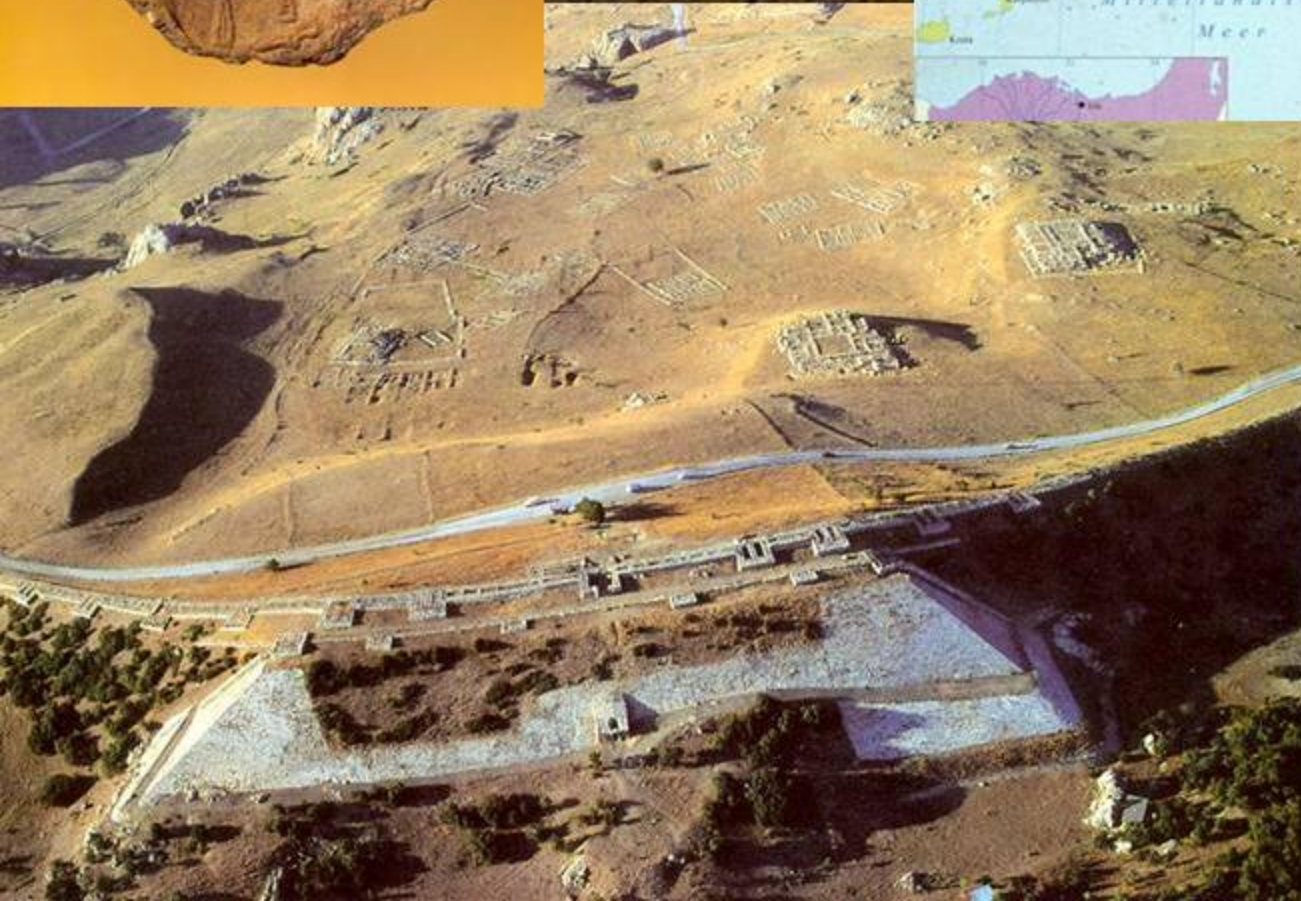
c. 2500 – 1970 BC

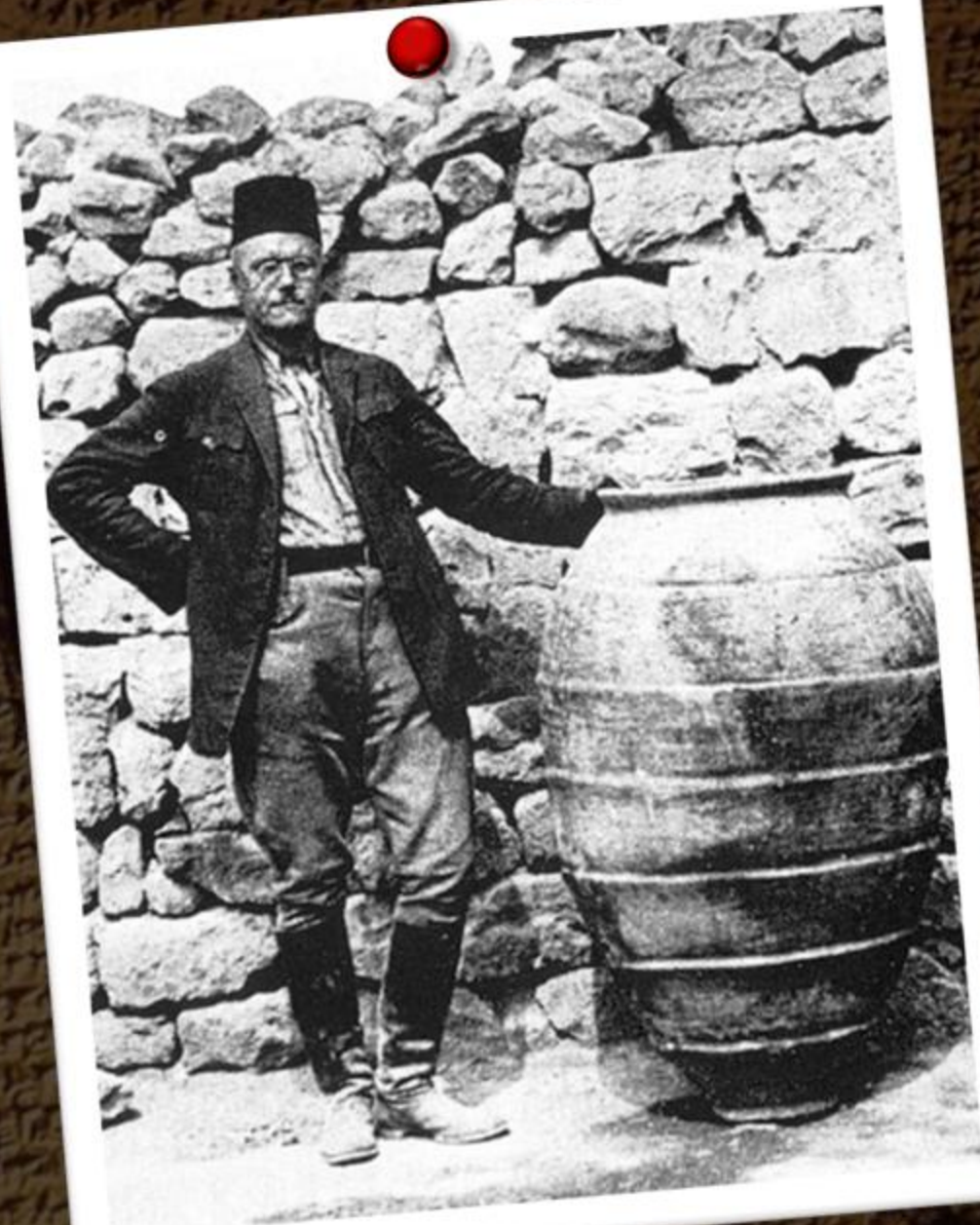


Assyrian Colonies Period (“MBA”) 1970 – 1750 BC

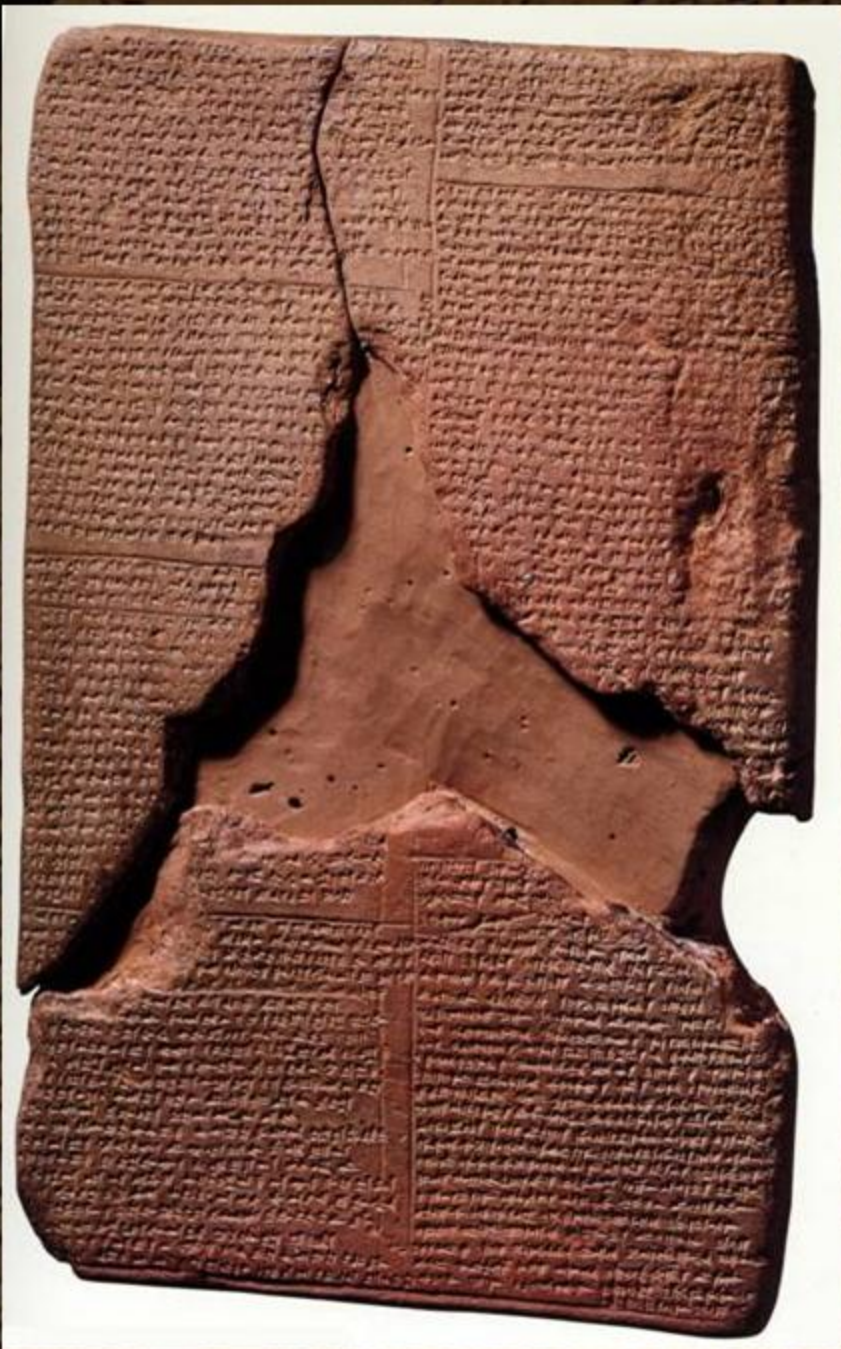


Hittite Anatolia





The history of research
& current questions in
Hittite archaeology



Hittite History:
The Rise of the Hittite
State – the Empire
Period



Boğazköy-Hattuša & Hittite Settlement



Between Traditional
Piety and Imperial
Ideology: Hittite
Religion



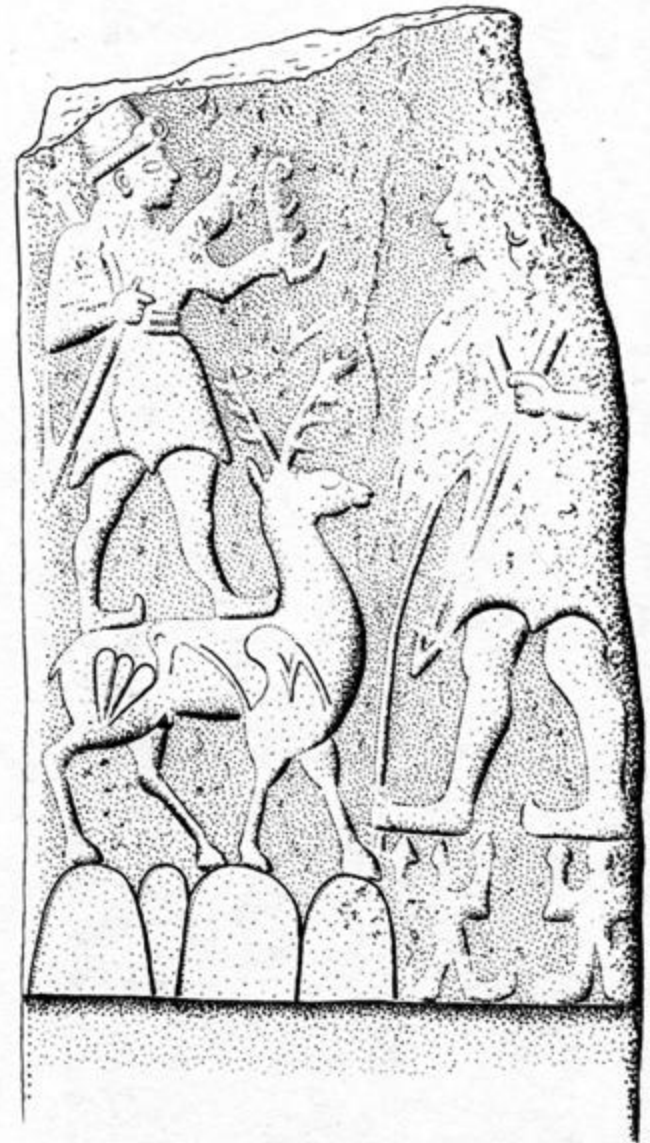
Hittite Economy...



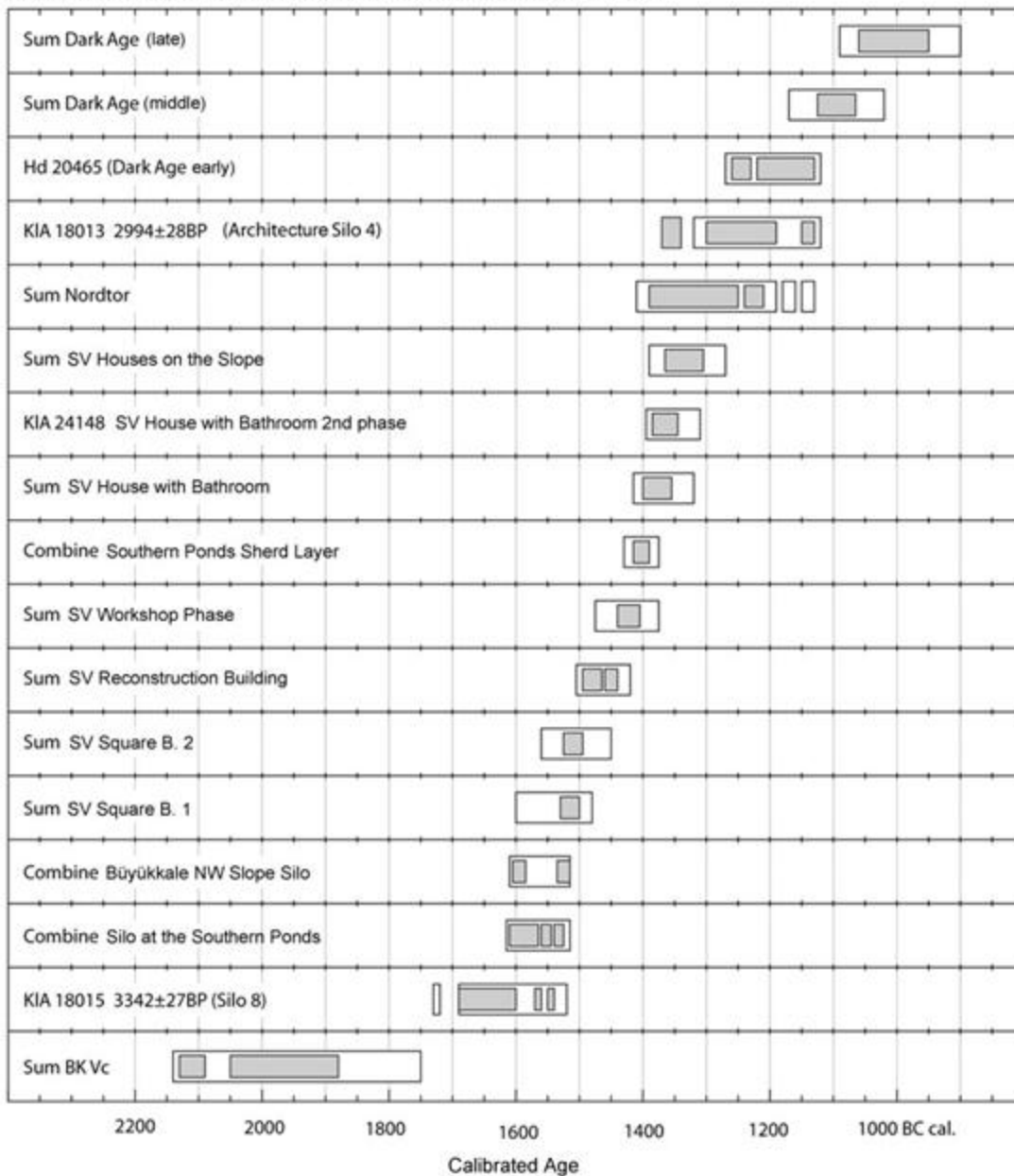
The Nature of a Hittite Empire



Hittite Rock Monuments

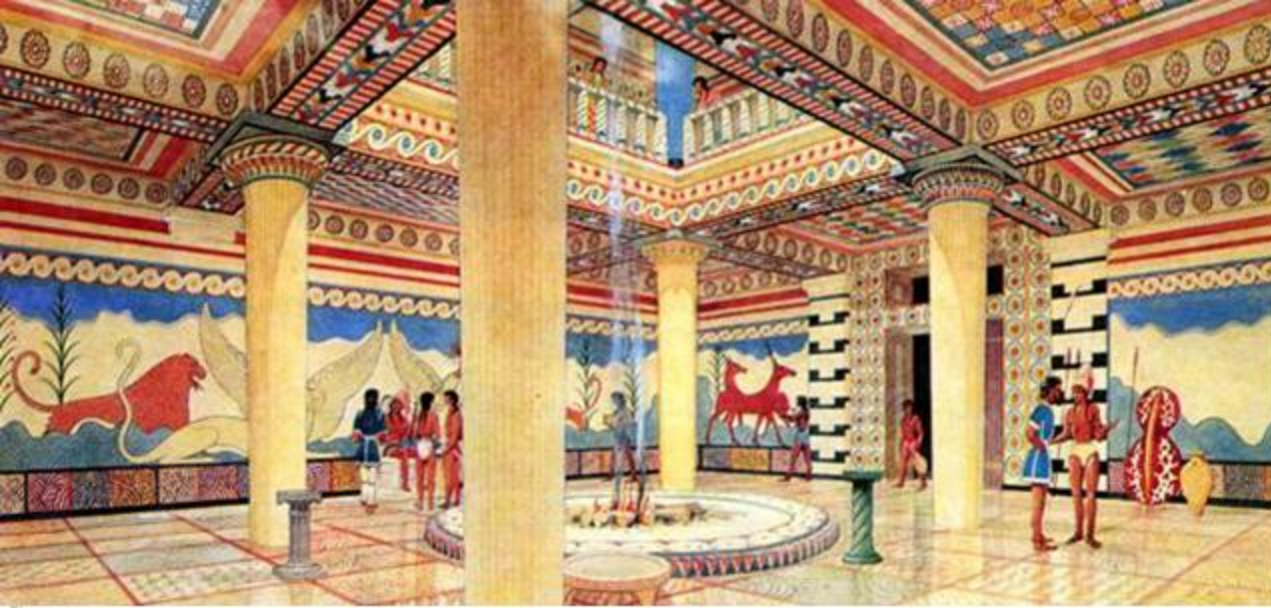


Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004); OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]



Current Problems in Hittite Archaeological Research

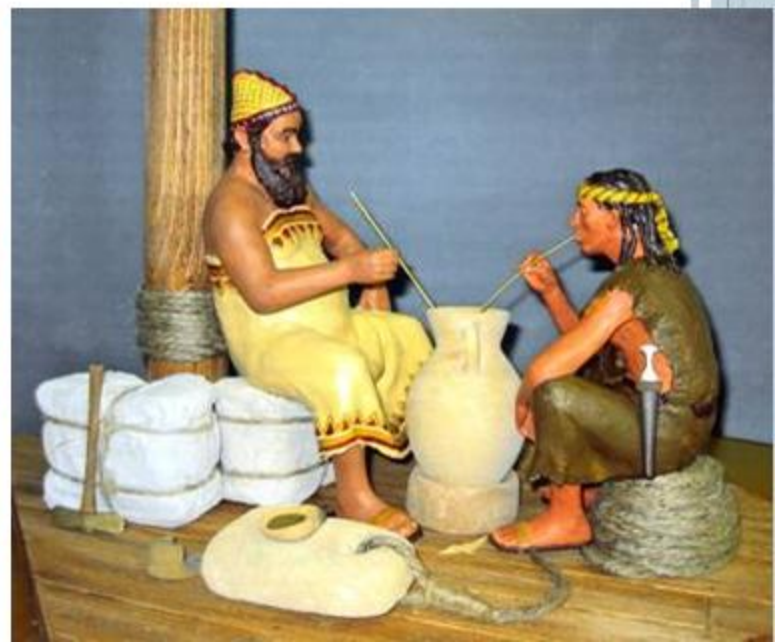


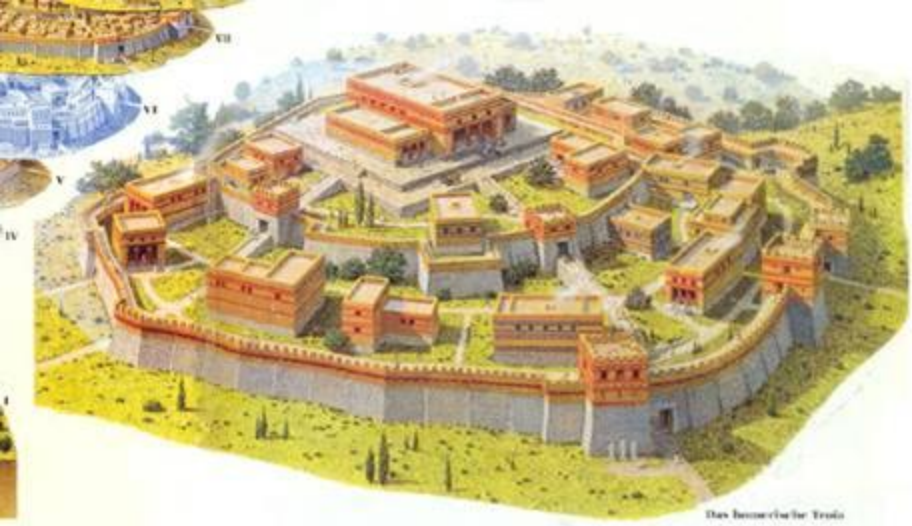


**What Happened
in the Aegean
World?**



Anatolian involvement in international trade/communication

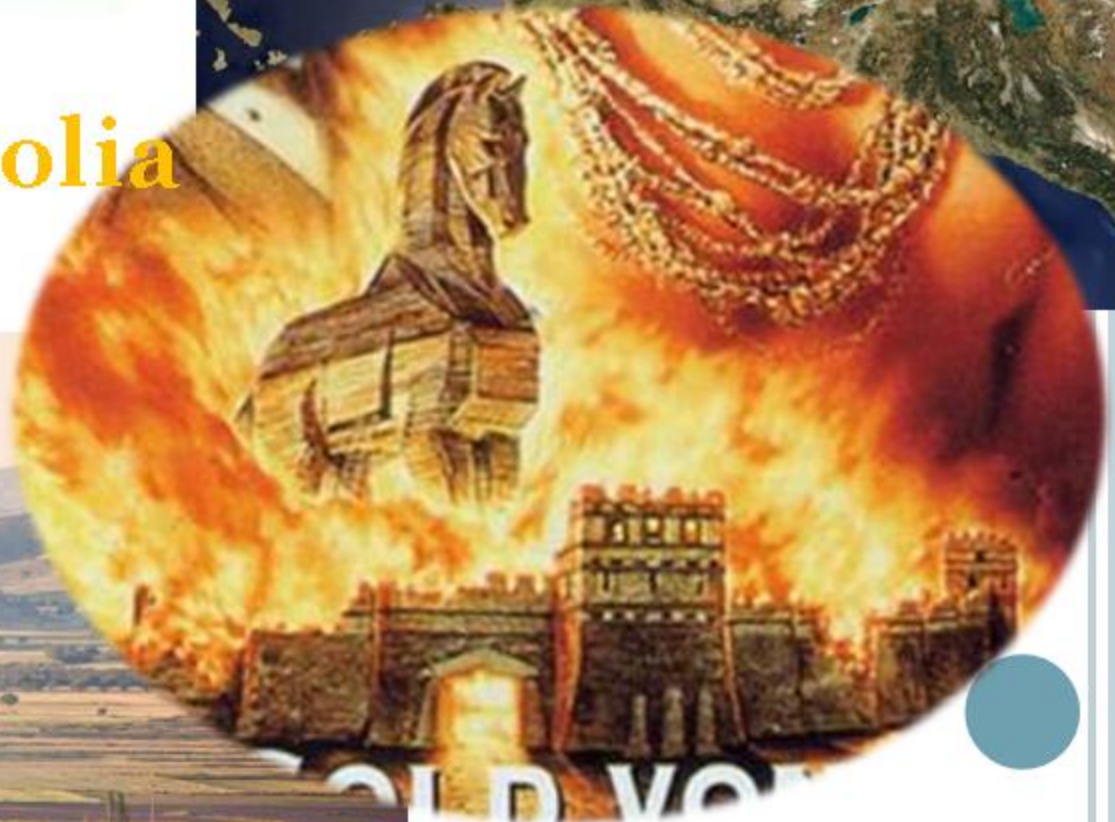




Das homerische Troia



Western Anatolia



OLD VOY



The End: The Collapse of the Hittite Empire and the Onset of the Dark Ages

Why and how is Anatolia different?

