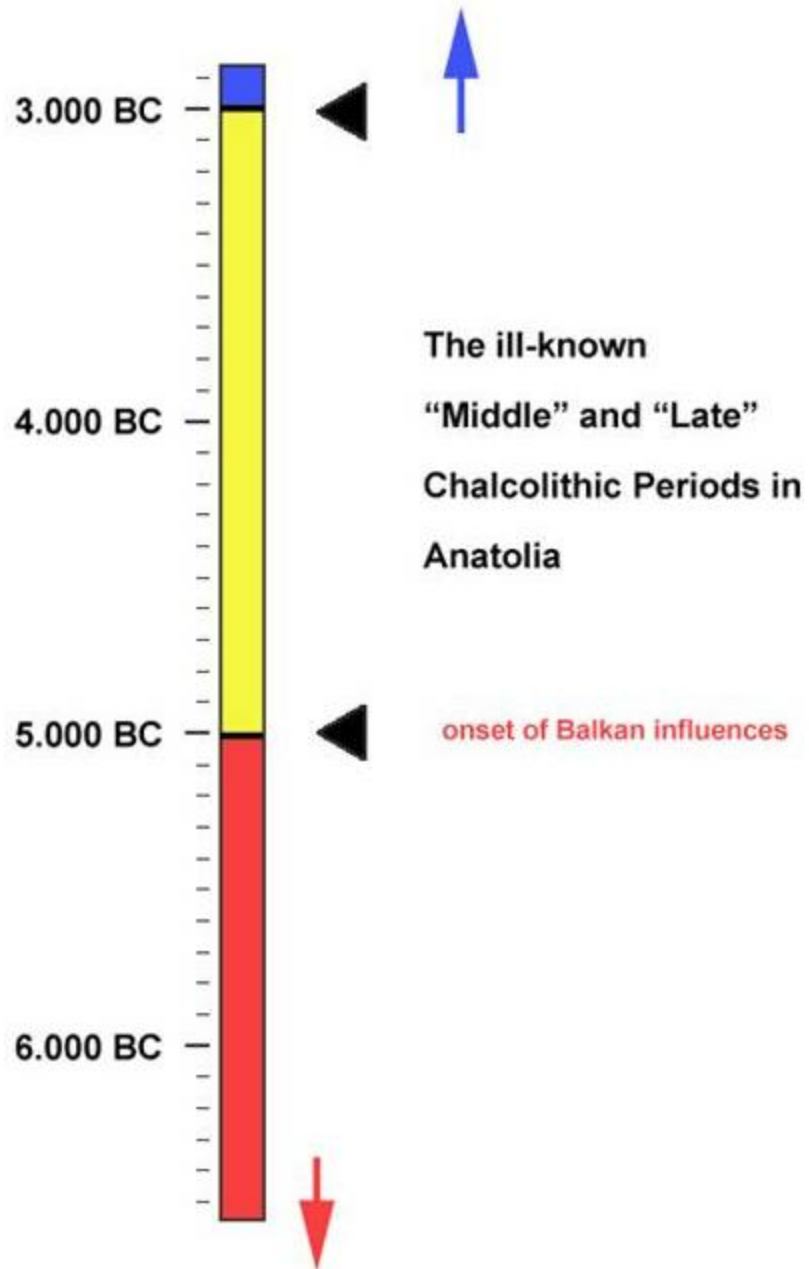




ANATOLIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Middle & Late Chalcolithic, Early Bronze Age



BLACK SEA



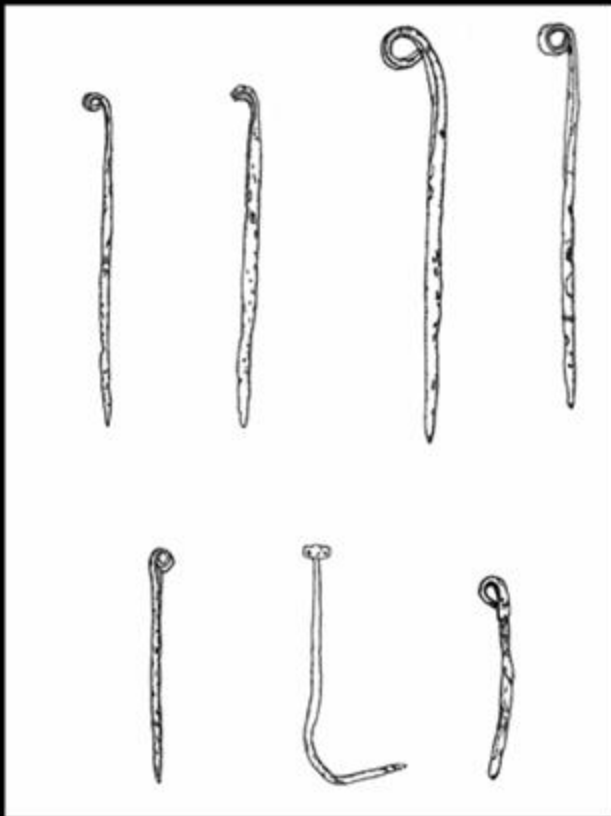
MEDITERRANEAN

100 km

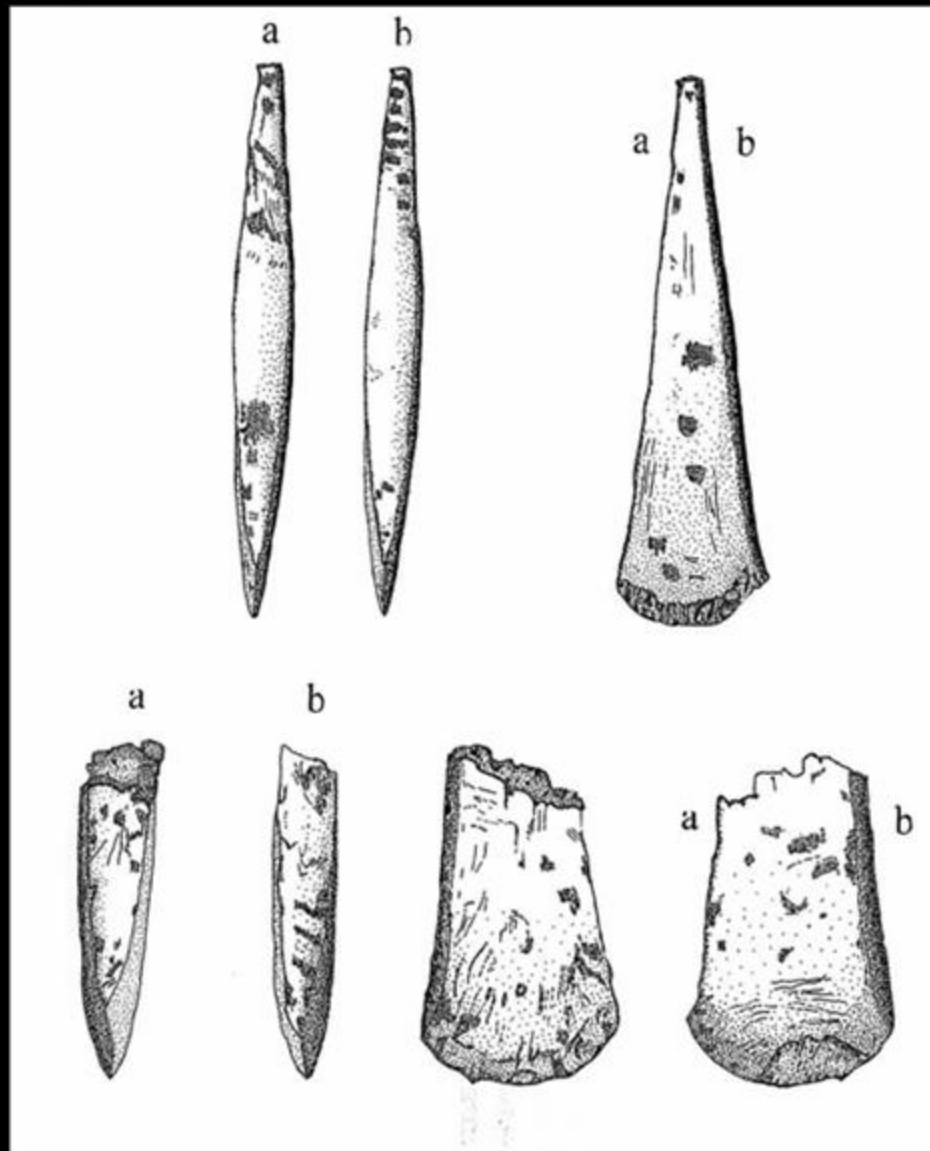
MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC (C. 5500-4200 BC)

- Only recently recognised as a period with own characteristics
- Badly known in terms of economy and social development
- Marks a departure from the Neolithic/Early Chalcolithic mode of existence but some features from these times are still continuing
- Re-shuffling of external relations (Balkans, SE Turkey)





Mersin-Yumuktepe XVI
Metal artifacts from
arsenical bronze





Chalcopyrite = oxidic copper ore

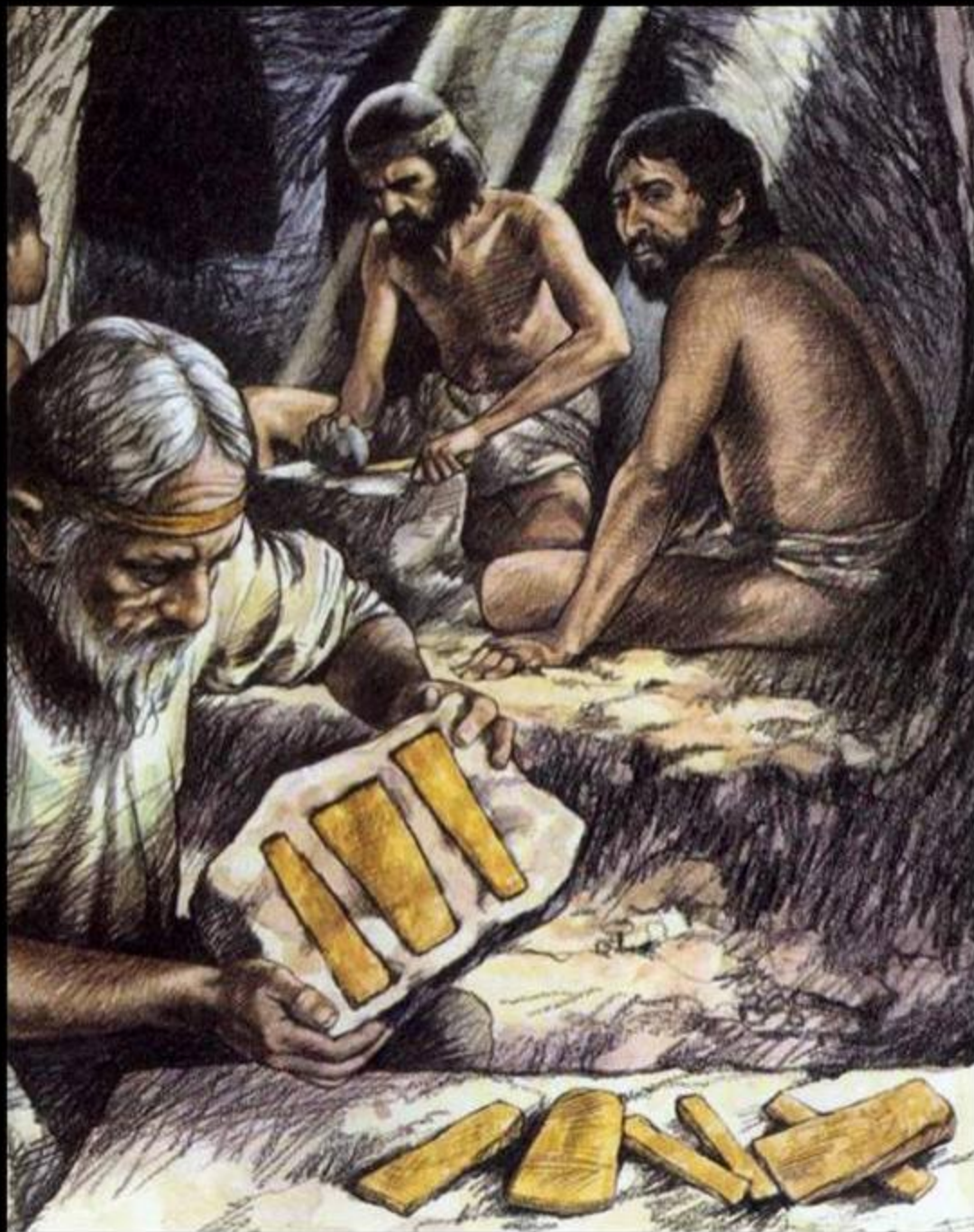
Reduced at high temperatures

Complex preparation of ore

Use of alloys (mixture of different metals)

Arsenical Bronze !!!



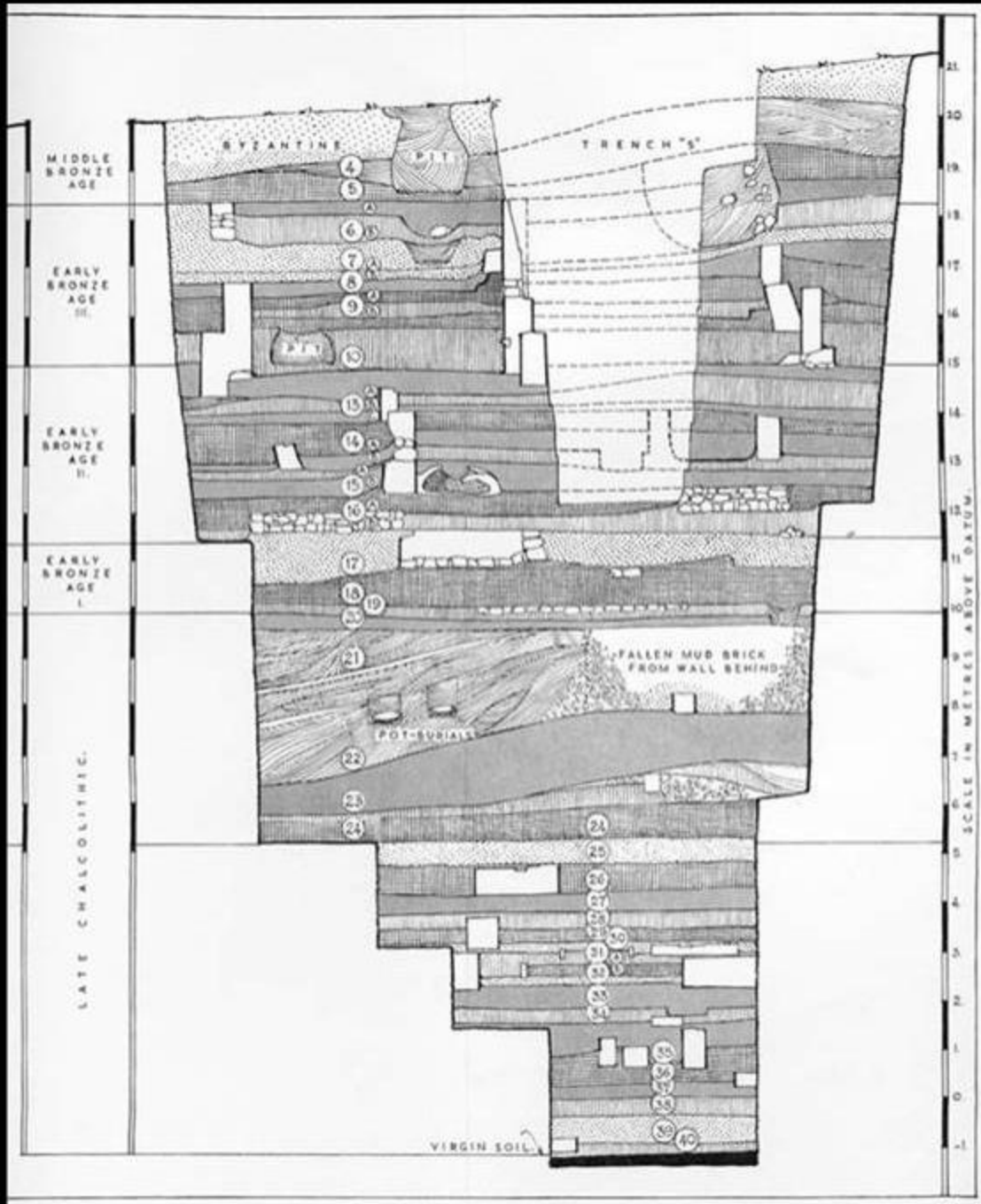


LATE CHALCOLITHIC (C. 4200-3000 BC)

- Some significant social and economic changes at the beginning of the period
- Related to an abrupt climatic shift toward dryer and cooler conditions around 4000 BC?

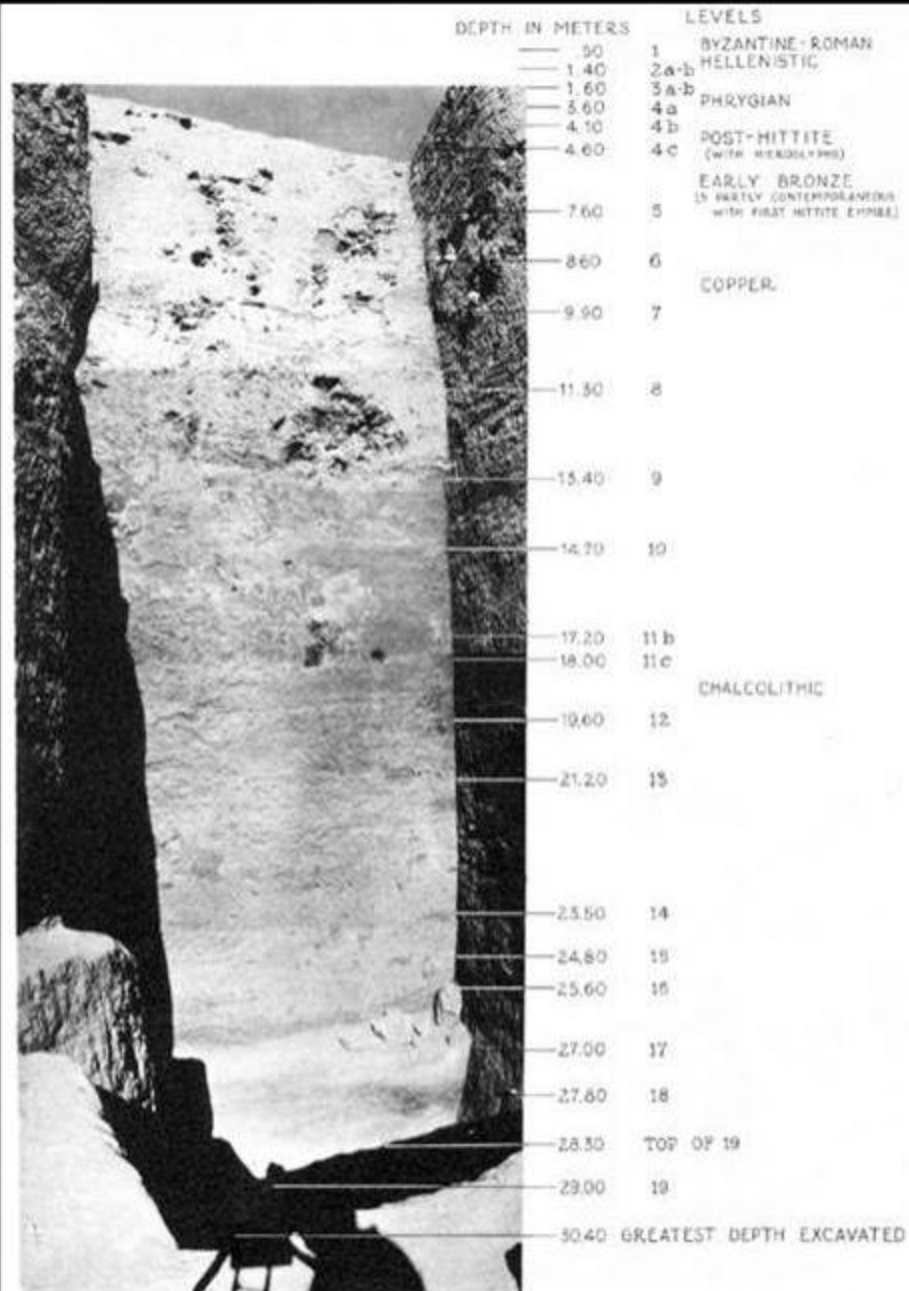


Beycesultan Deep Sounding



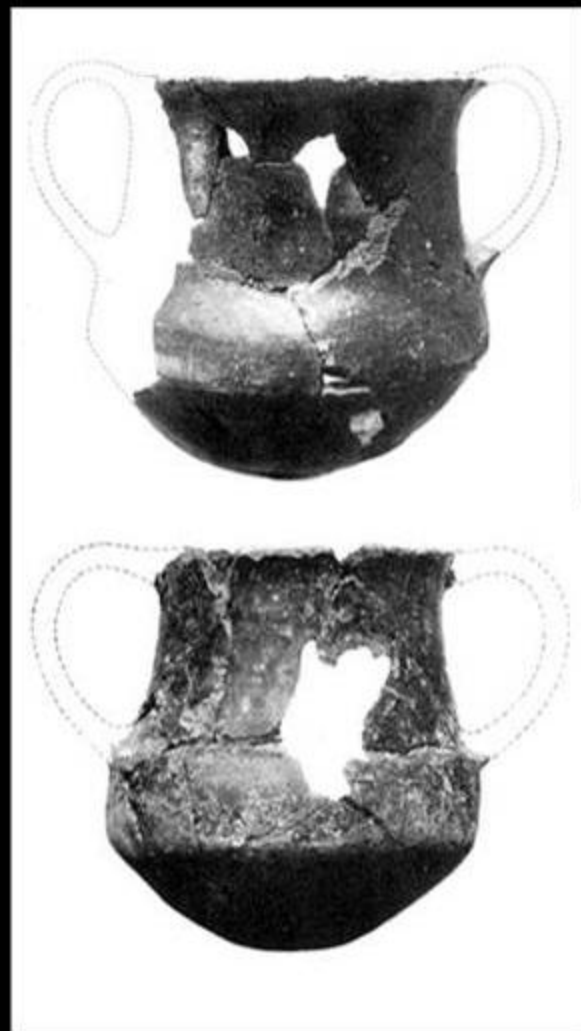


Beycesultan - Deep Sounding exposing Late Chalcolithic layers



Alışar Höyük - Deep Sounding

A STRATIFIED CULTURE SEQUENCE ONE HUNDRED FEET (THIRTY AND A HALF METERS) DEEP,
EXTENDING UPWARD FROM CHALCOLITHIC TO PHRYGIAN REMAINS



Alişar Höyük
Set of drinking vessels (jug & cup)



Alişar Höyük

Burial in the
Late Chalcolithic Level 14

including two silver ear rings



• 2243



• 2241



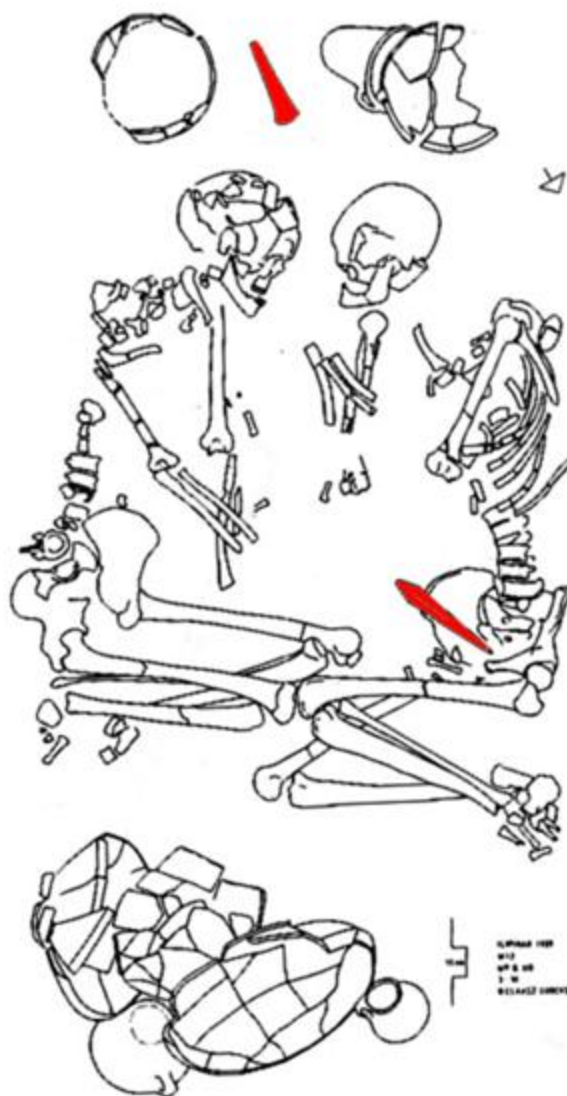


**Silver finds in the 4th millennium BC
(indicated in red)**

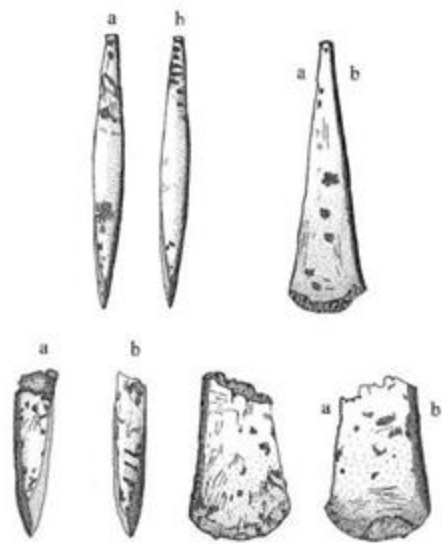
EMERGENCE OF A WARRIOR IDEOLOGY – ORGANISED VIOLENCE AS A SOURCE OF PRESTIGE



**Büyük
Güllücek
(5th mill.
BC)**



**Çamlıbel Tarlası
(4th mill. BC)**



**Mersin-
Yumuk-
tepe (5th
mill. BC)**

İlipınar (4th mill. BC)

Innovative features in Anatolia during the late 5th / 4th millennia BC

- fragmentation / re-shuffling of cultural affiliation
- increased stability of settlement locations
- increasing evidence for warfare-related ideology
- cultivation of the grape?
- introduction of loom weaving
- introduction of woolly sheep?

Evidence indicates

- disturbance of development at the beginning of the period
- changes in social relations
- profound changes in economic practices
- a more intensive use of space



Innovative features in Anatolia during the late 5th / 4th millennia BC

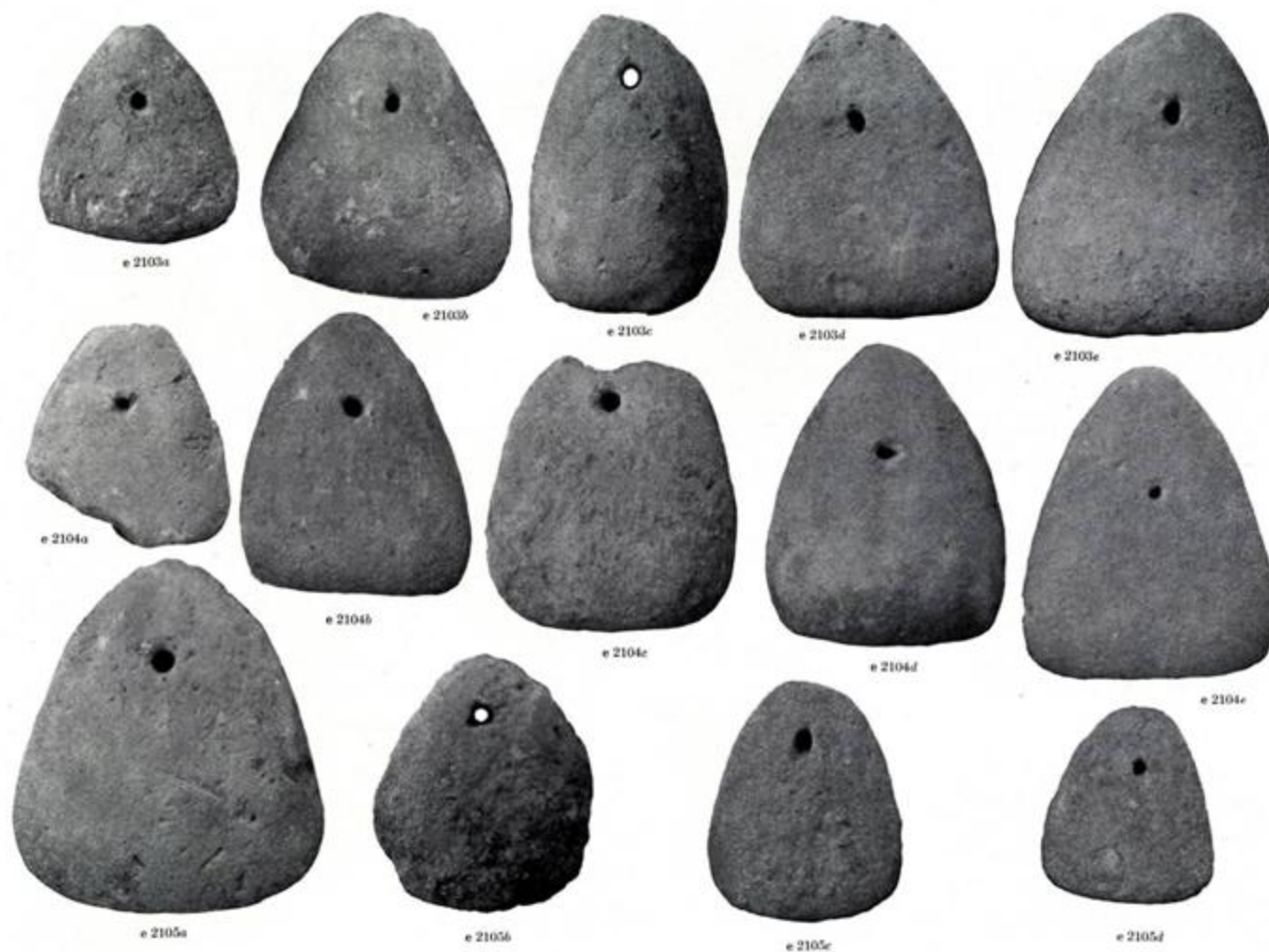



FIG. 99.—LOOM WEIGHTS. SCALE, 1:2

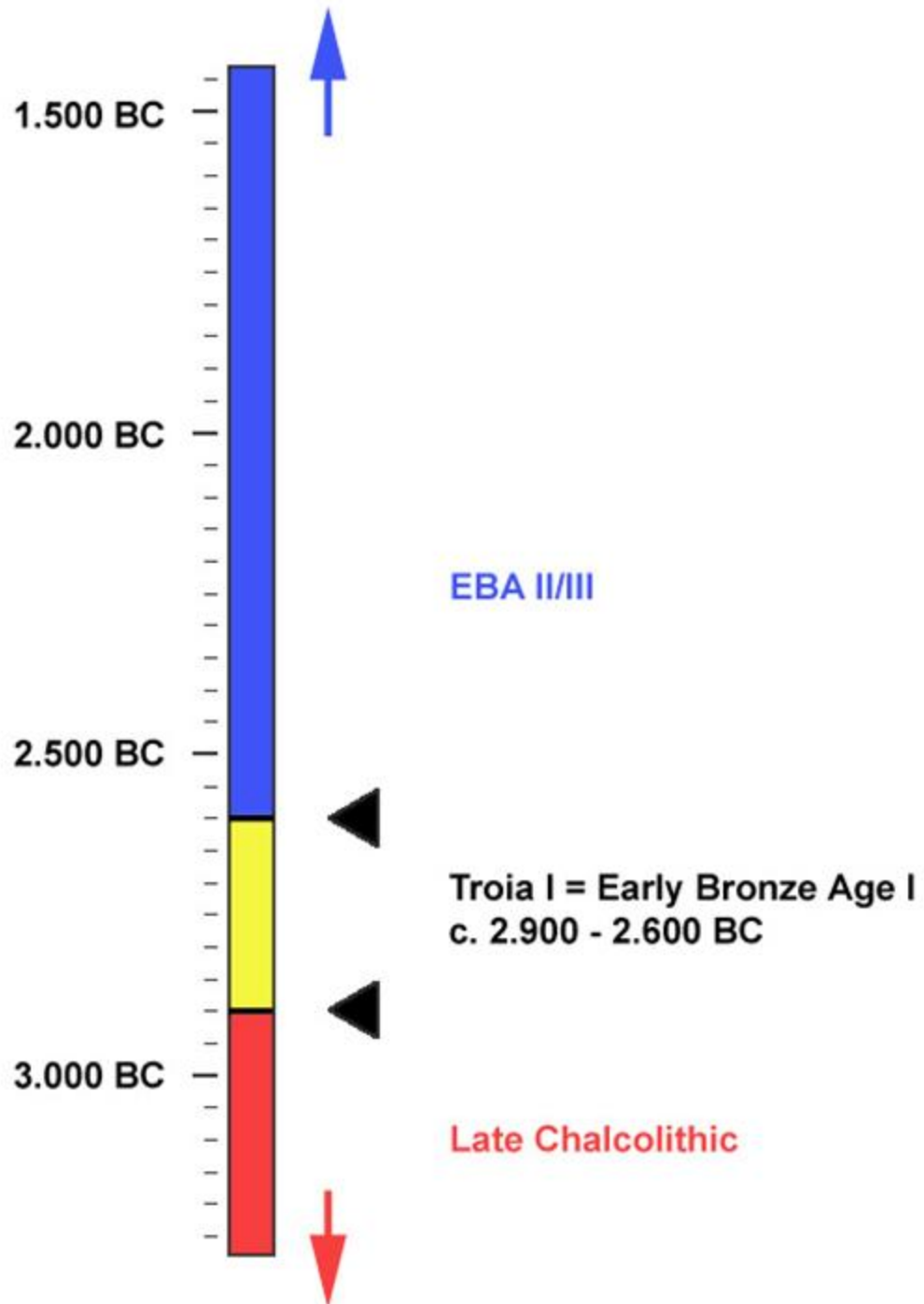


Innovative features in Anatolia during the late 5th / 4th millennia BC



THE MIDDLE/LATE CHALCOLITHIC PERIOD AS A RESEARCH PROBLEM

- Break with preceding traditions
 - They are often (but wrongly) seen as periods with little historical significance
 - New developments in metallurgical techniques: smelting, casting, alloying, silver, lead
 - Increasing settlement stability
 - Emergence of an economy in which wool plays an important part
 - Emergence of ritualistic behaviour structured around the consumption of alcohol
 - Increasingly positive connotation of intra-human aggression (warrior complex)
 - No pronounced changes at the transition into the Early Bronze Age
- 

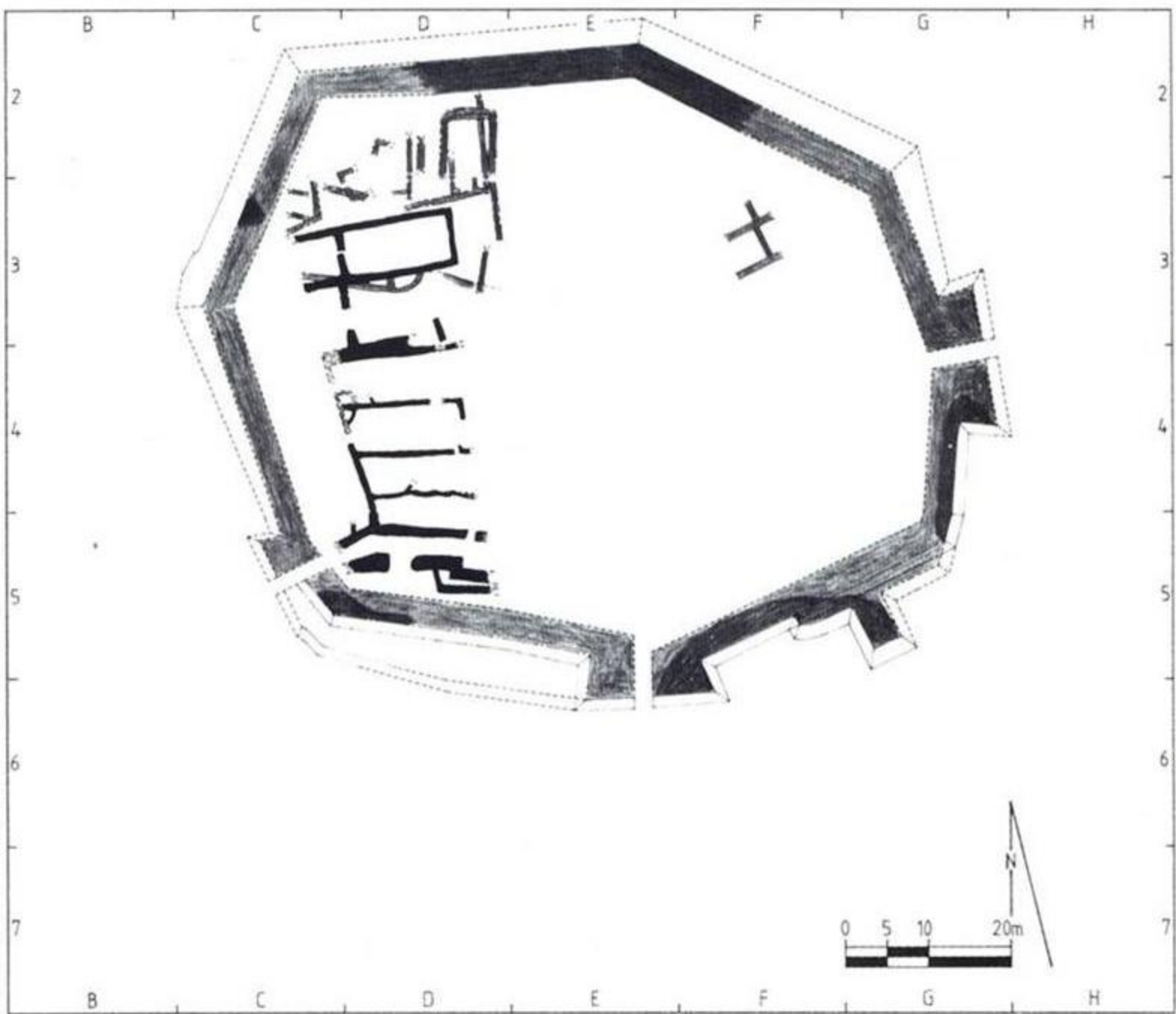




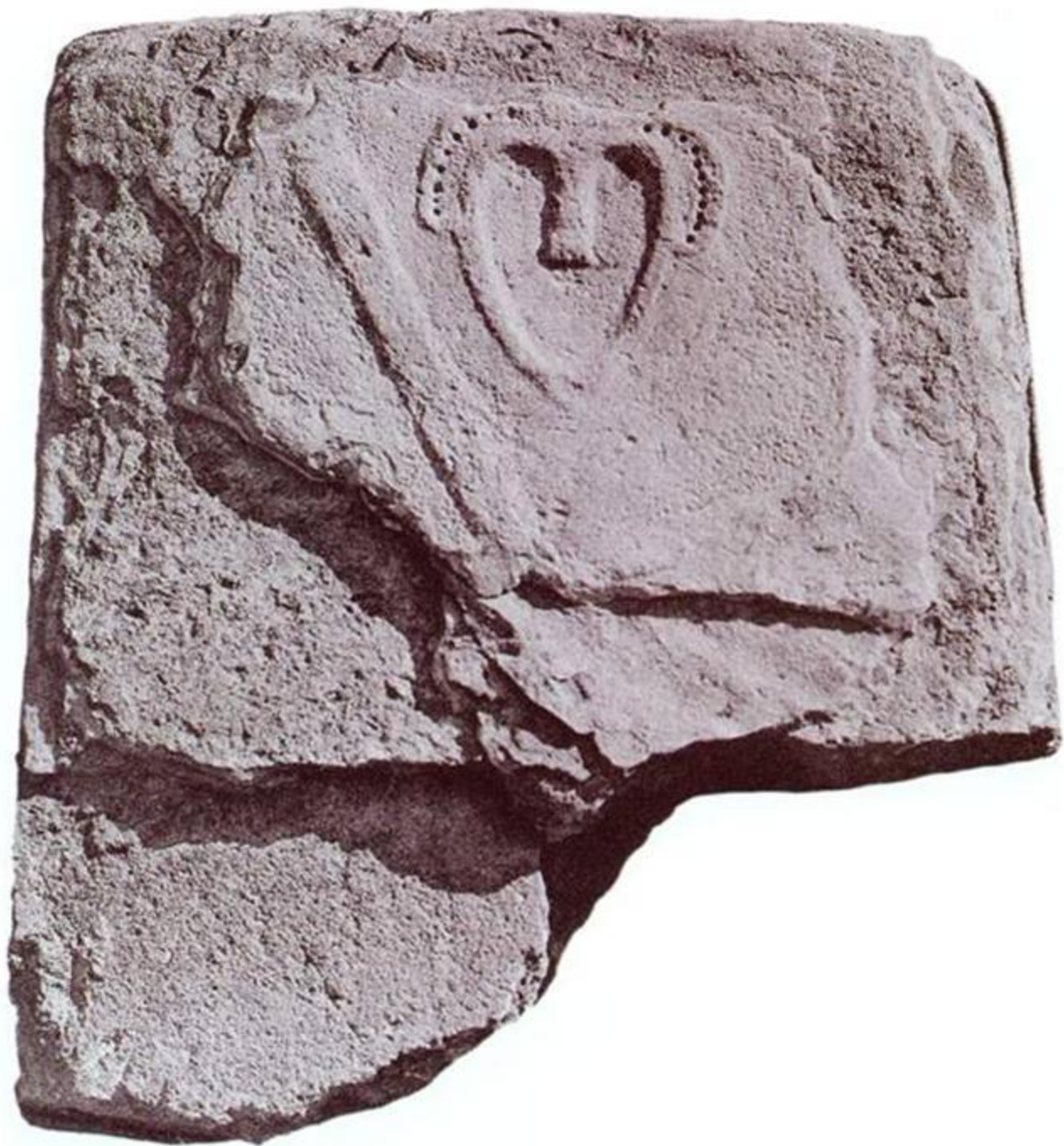
Anatolia in the 3rd Millennium BC

TROIA I

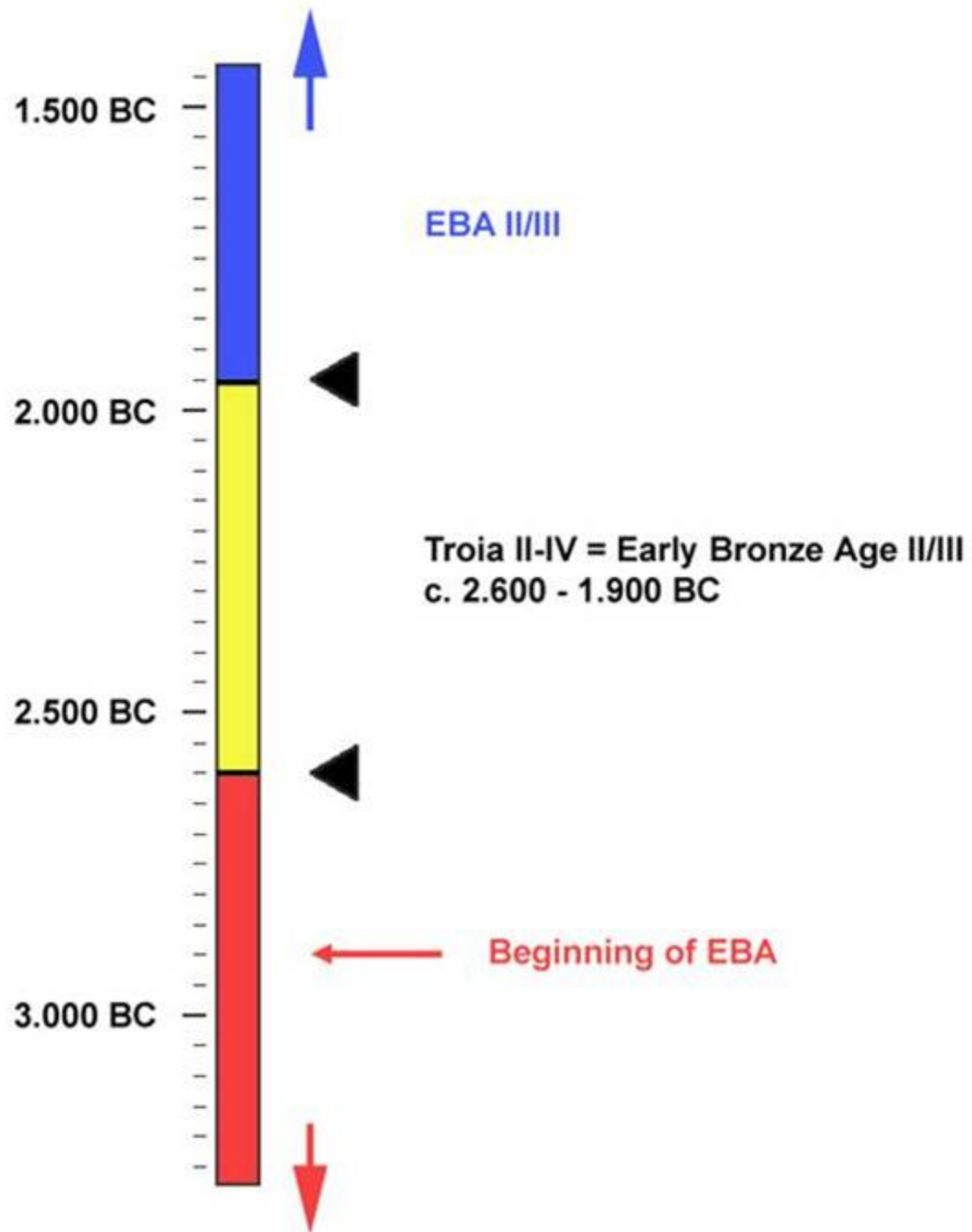












New Features Appearing in the 3rd Mill. BC

Massive Fortifications

Division of Settlements in Upper and Lower Cities

Wheelmade Pottery

Tin Bronze

Display of Wealth, Gold

New Weaponry: Lance, Battle Axes, Battle Maces

Long Distance Trade Contacts

Troy







Troia II
The wooden fortification of the
Lower City













**Ring made from
pure (Iranian?) Tin**

**Found at Thermi on the
Island of Lesbos
ca. 2500 BC**

**This is the oldest
tin artifact
yet known !**

The shading marks the area where the earliest tin bronzes appear around 2500 BC



○ großes Zinnvorkommen
○ kleines Zinnvorkommen

● großes Goldvorkommen
● kleines Goldvorkommen

◆ Lapislazuli

▨ frühe Zinnbronzen



**Displaying Wealth
in the 3rd Millennium BC**

**Battle Axes
made from exotic materials**

**The specimen at the bottom
is made from
Afghan lapis lazuli**

Gold Bottle



Silver Bottle





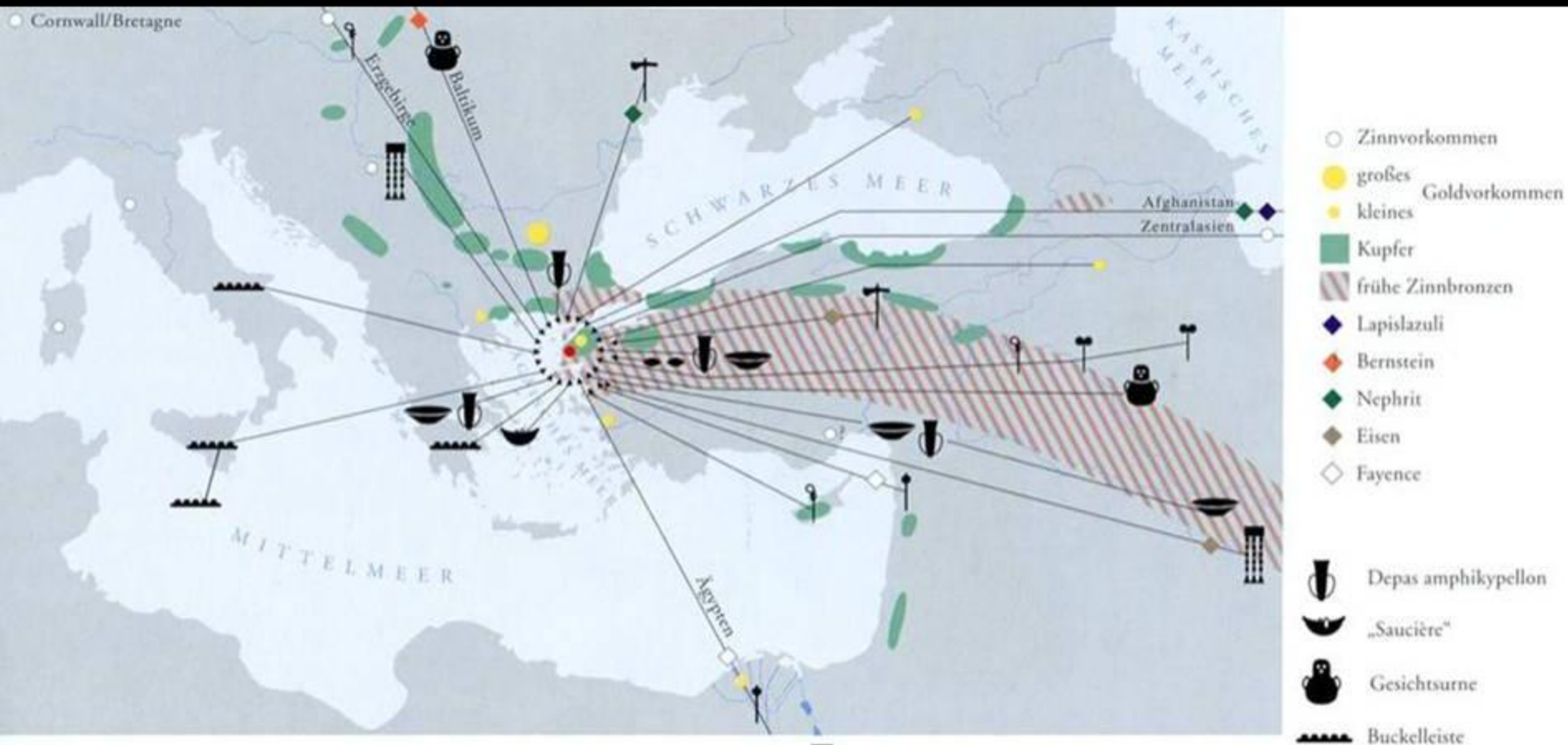




Rock crystal "lenses"



Cornwall/Bretagne



Brillenkopfnadel



Schleifenkopfnadel



Töpferscheibenkeramik



Körbchenohrring



Prunkaxt/Zeppter

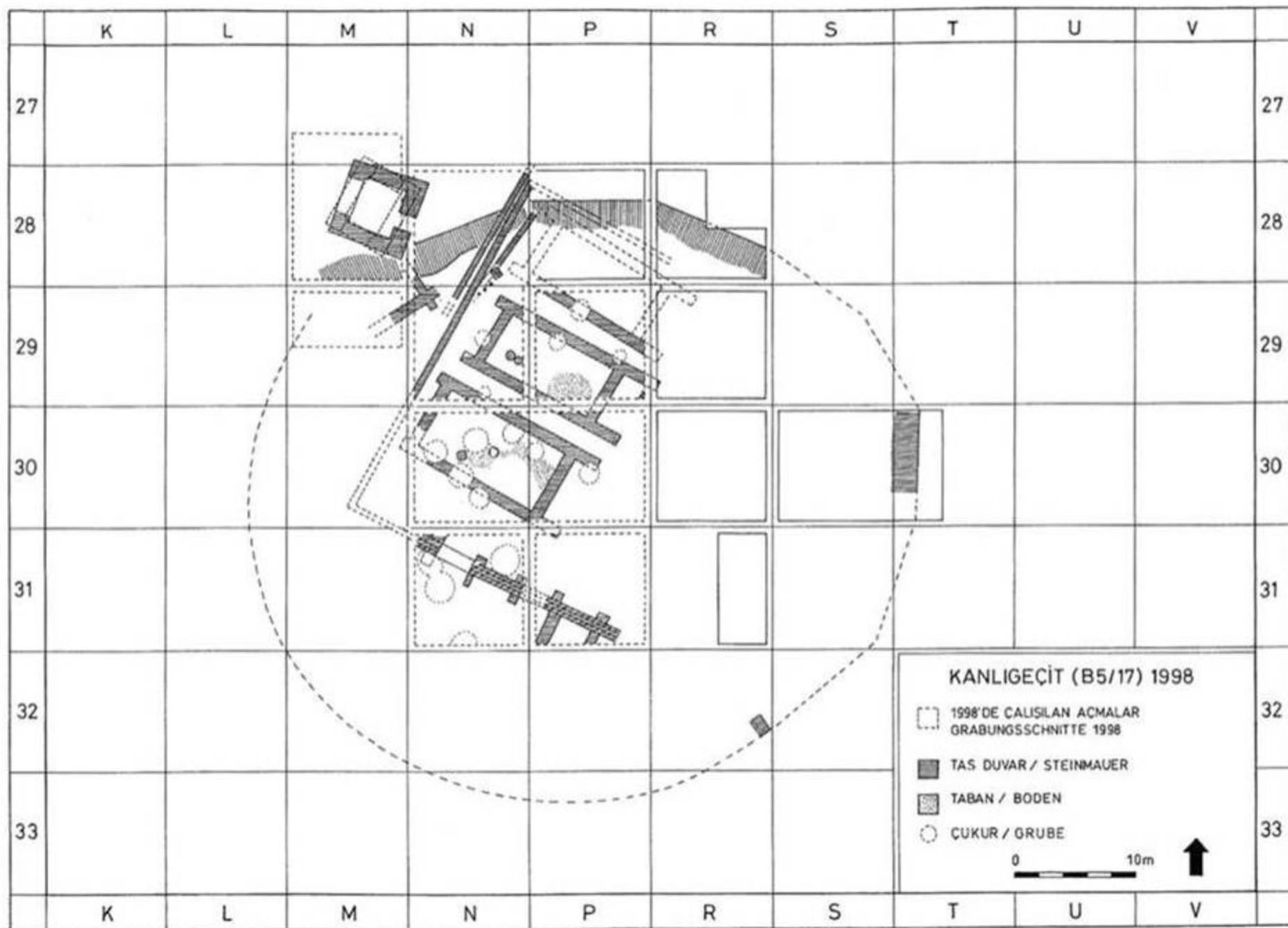


Zepterkopf

WHERE DO THE SPECTACULAR FINDS OF EBA TROY COME FROM?

- All of them come from the citadel (high status context)
- All come from contexts of deliberate removal from the living culture (pits, caches...)

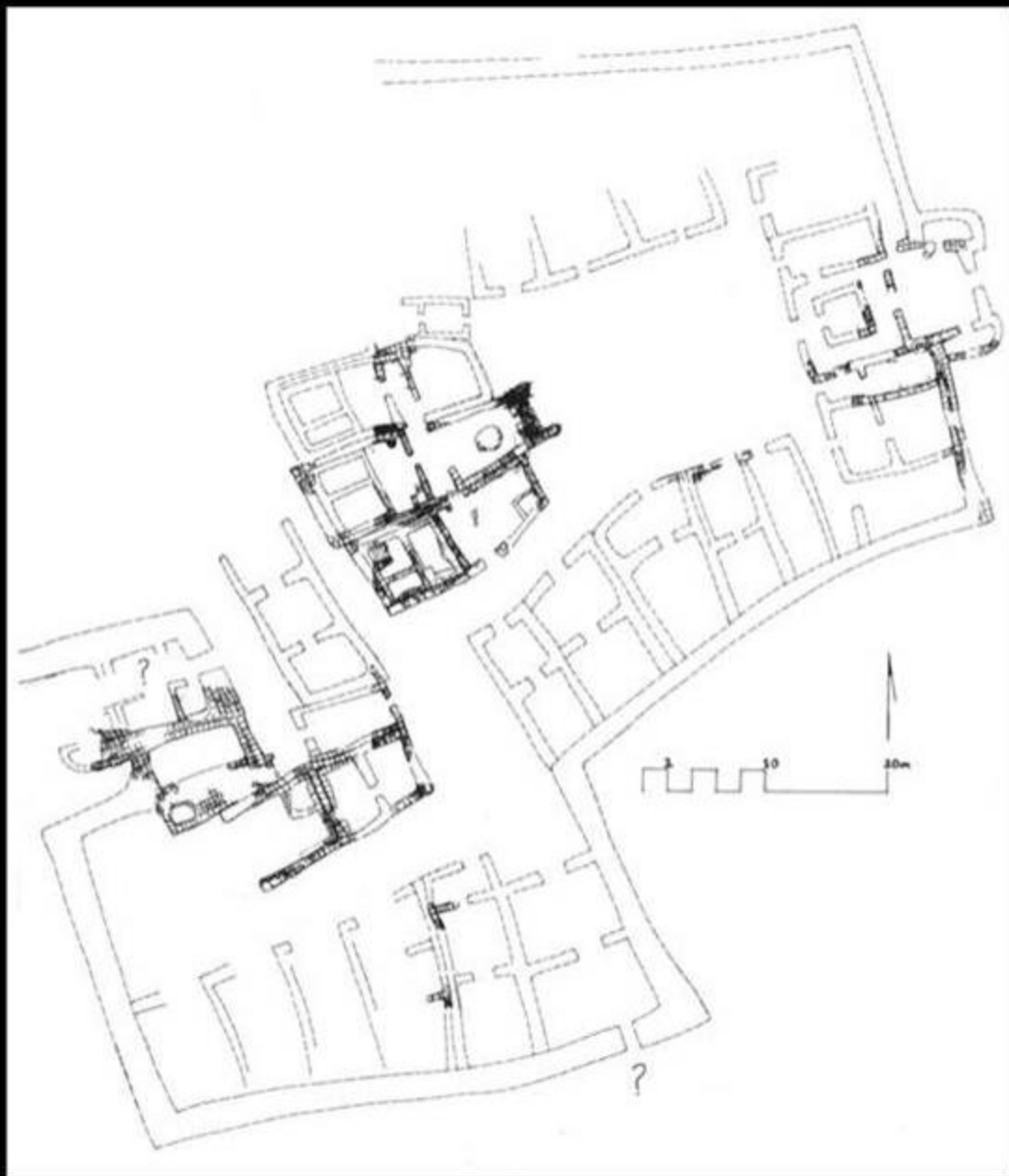






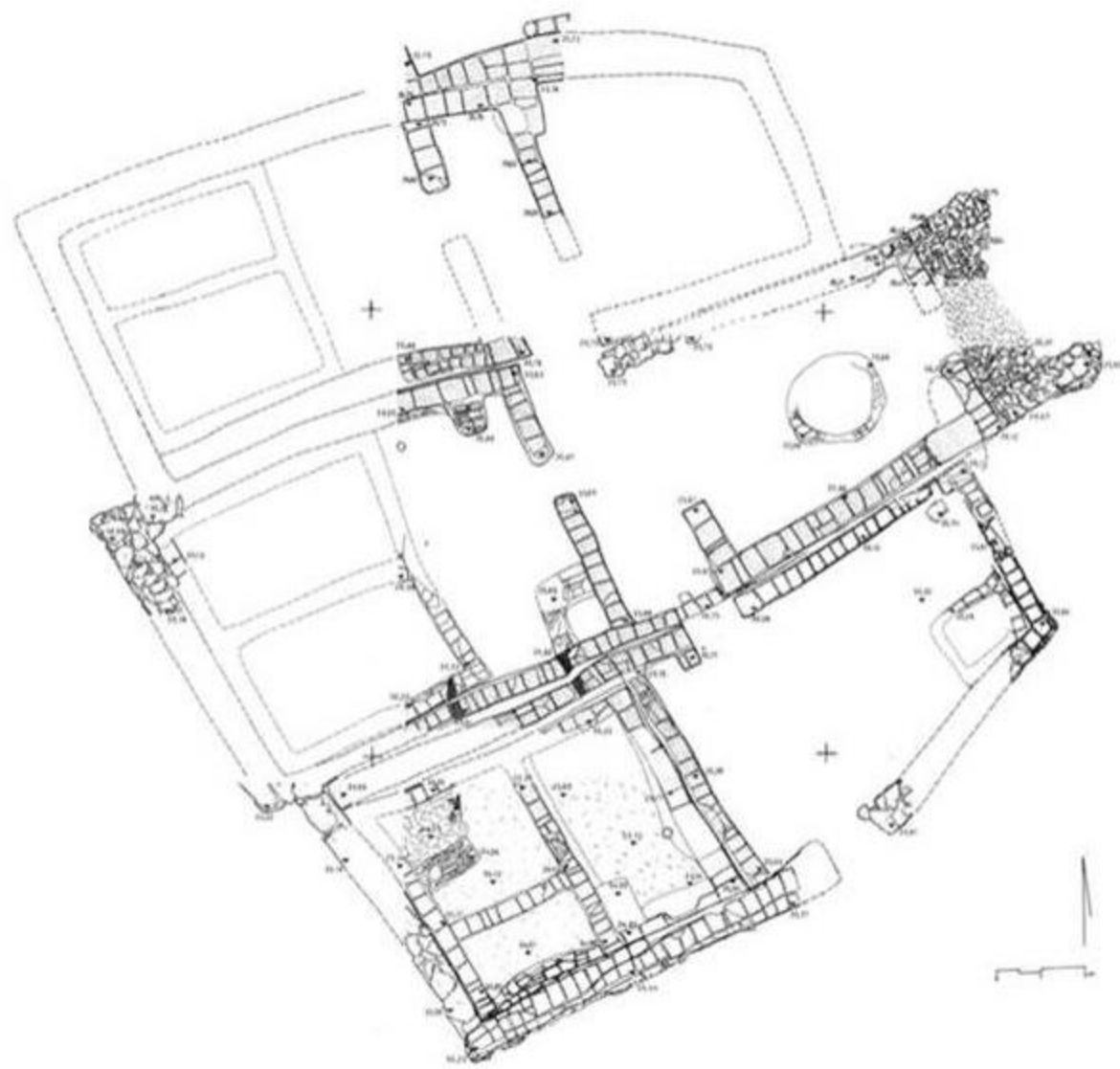


Küllüoba (Eskişehir)



Küllüoba

Plan of Upper City



Küllüoba

Megaron Complex



Küllüoba – Two Depas Amphikypellon




 ● Depas Amphikypellon


 ● Tankards


 ● A2-Teller


 ● Syrische Flaschen

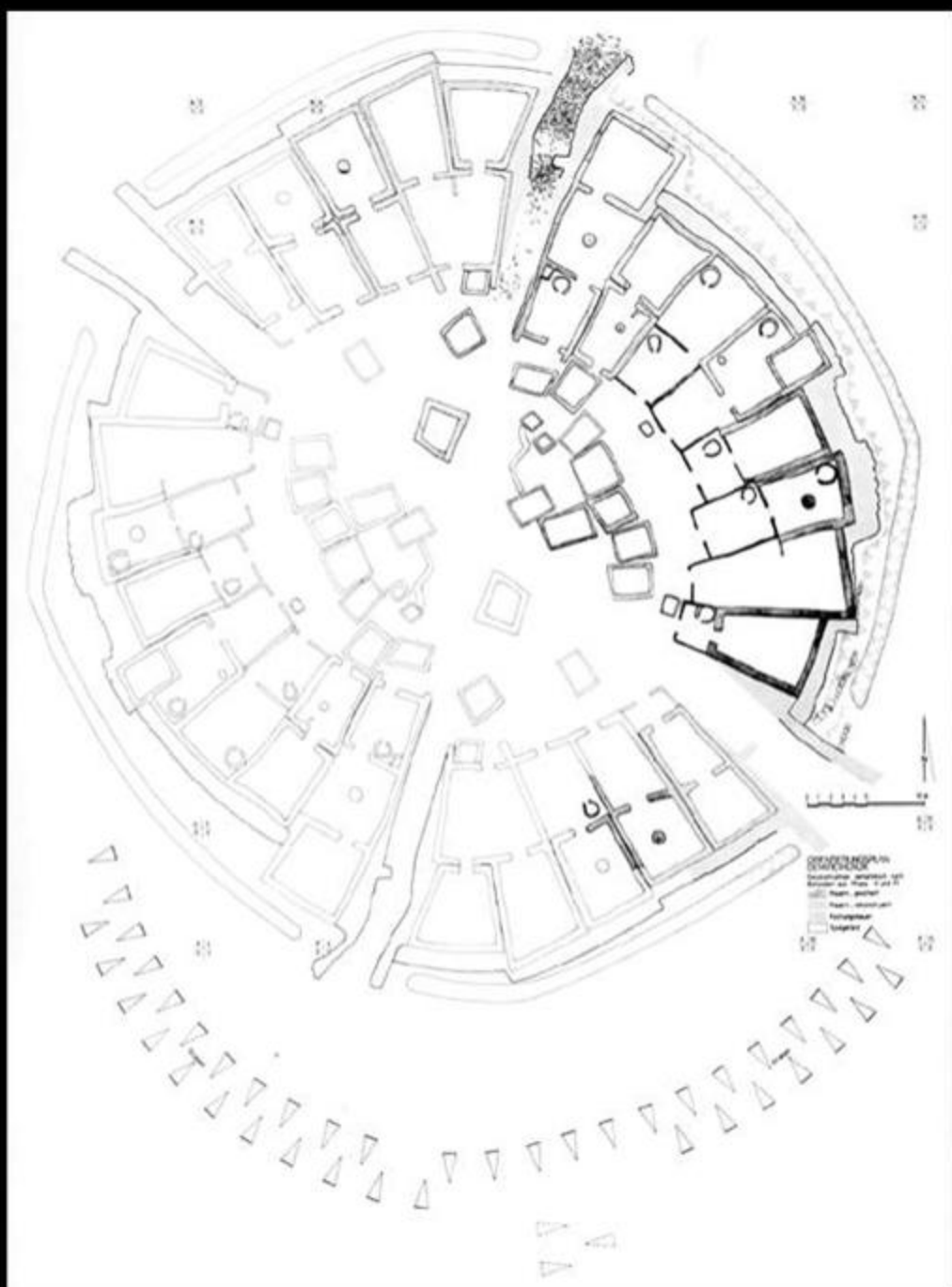
Regions suitable for Grape Production shaded in dark







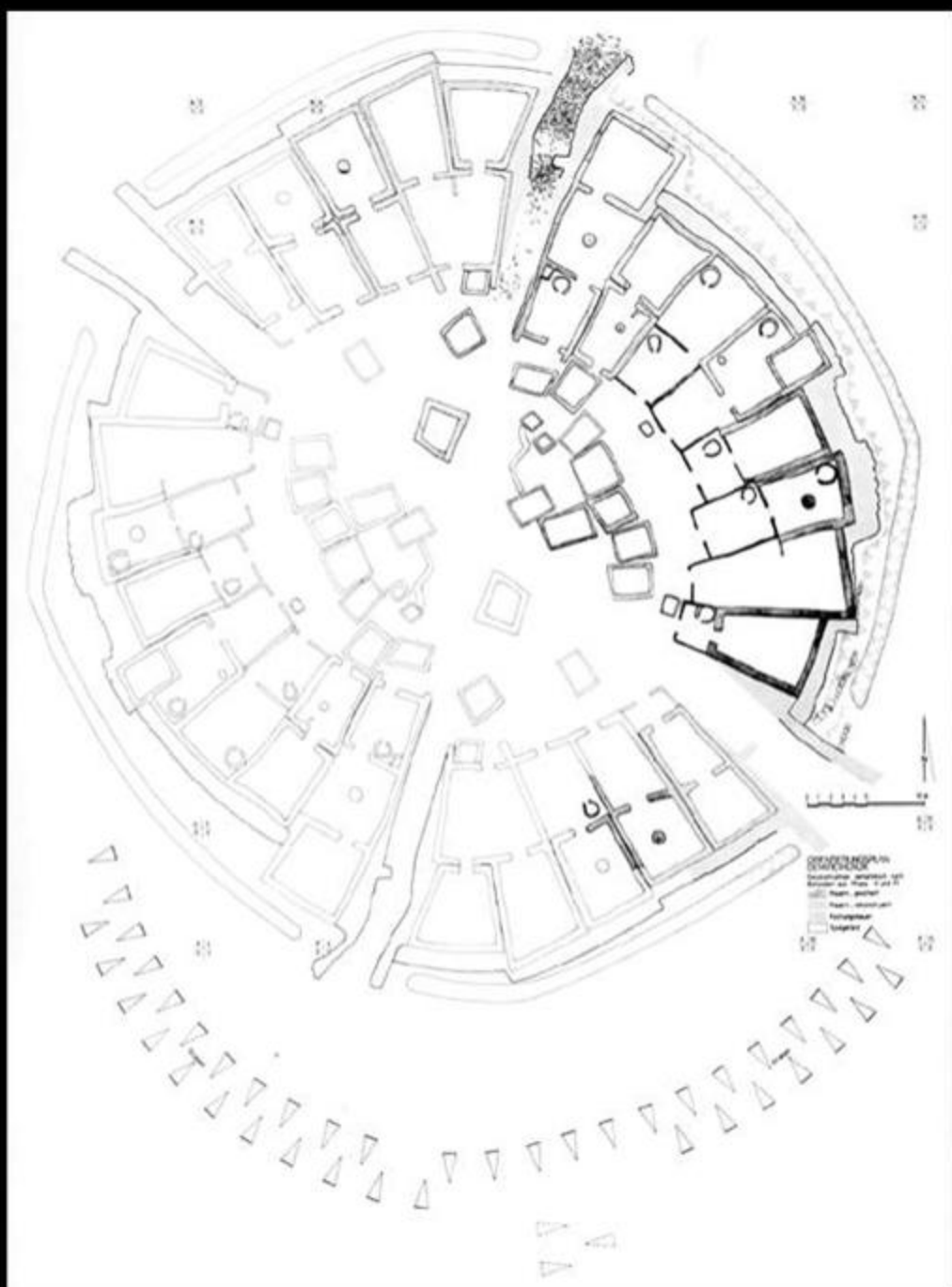
Demircihüyük (Eskişehir)



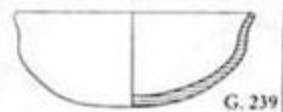
Demircihüyük
Settlement Plan







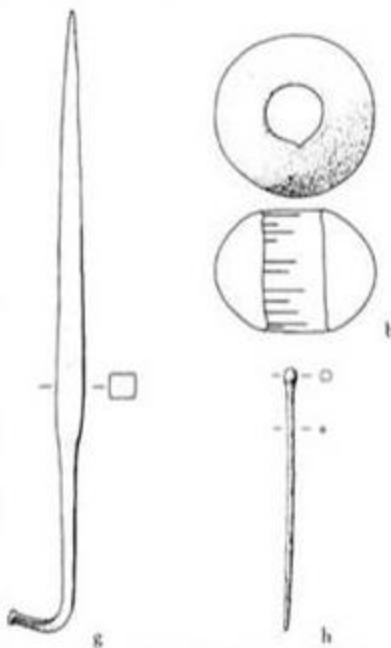
Demircihüyük
Settlement Plan



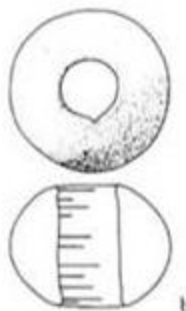
G. 239



G. 240



g



b



h



c



d



i



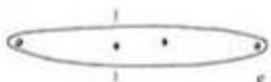
i



k



l



e



f



i



k



l



k

G. 243

f

G. 243

l



G. 247



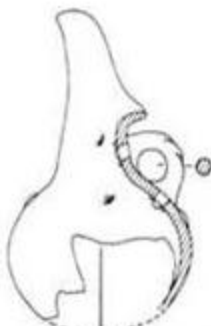
a



b



c

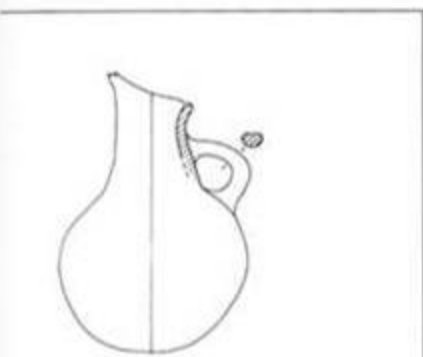
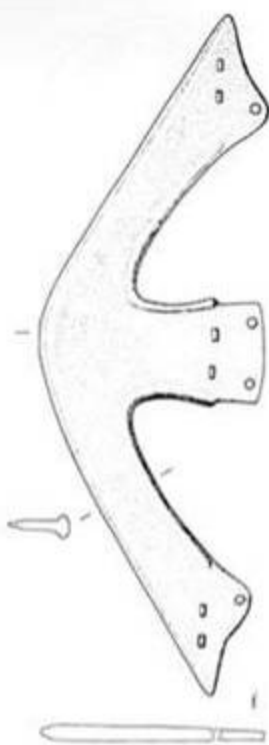
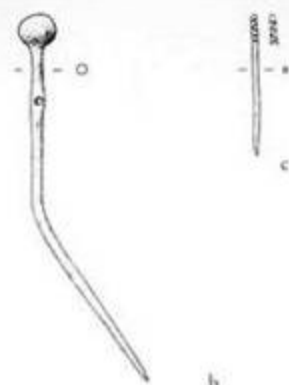
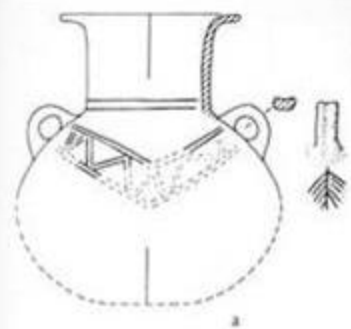


G. 250

Demircihüyük

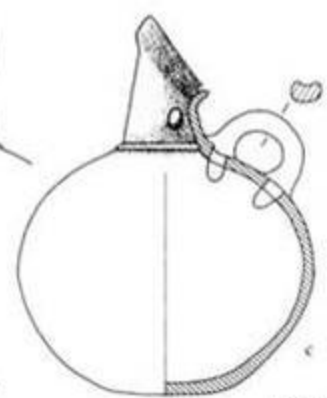
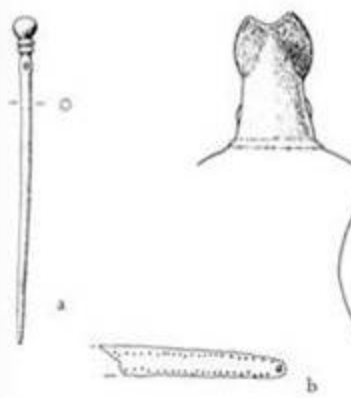
Sarıket Necropolis

Grave Inventories

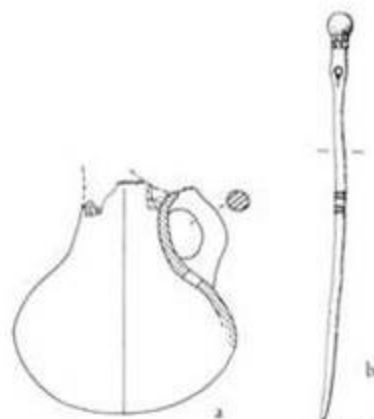


G. 101

G. 100



G. 103

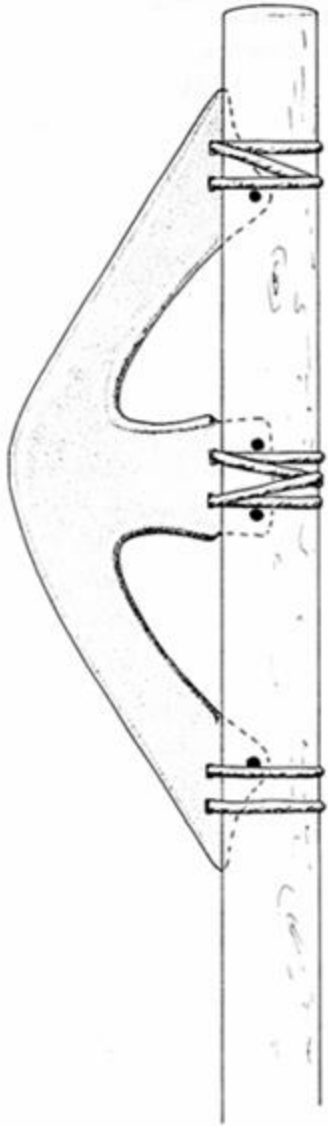


G. 105

Demircihüyük

Sarıket Necropolis

Grave Inventories

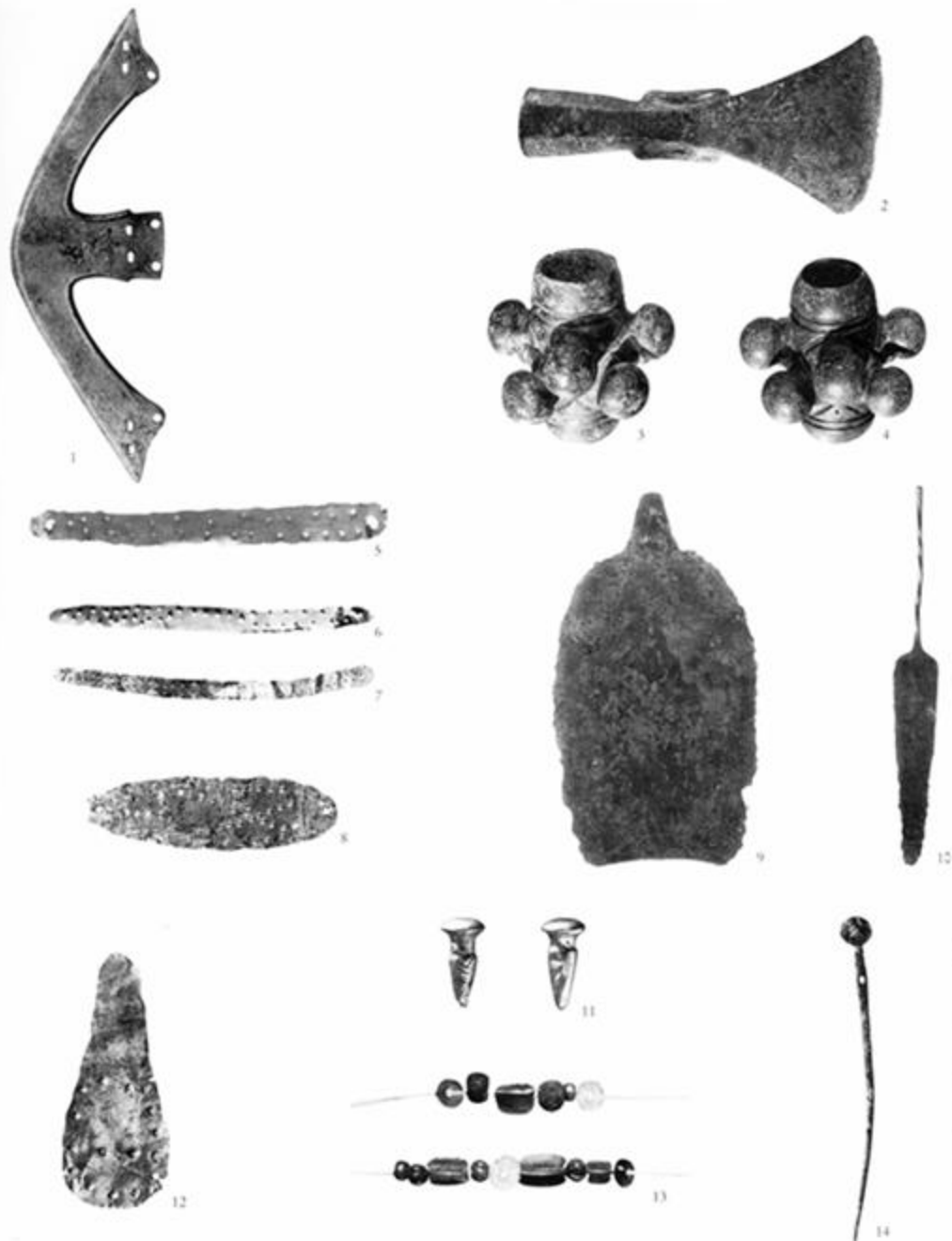


Demircihüyük

Sarıket Necropolis

Battle Axe

**and its Reconstructed
Fitting**



Demircihüyük

Sariket Necropolis

**Metal Finds
from the Graves**

Note:

Battle Axe

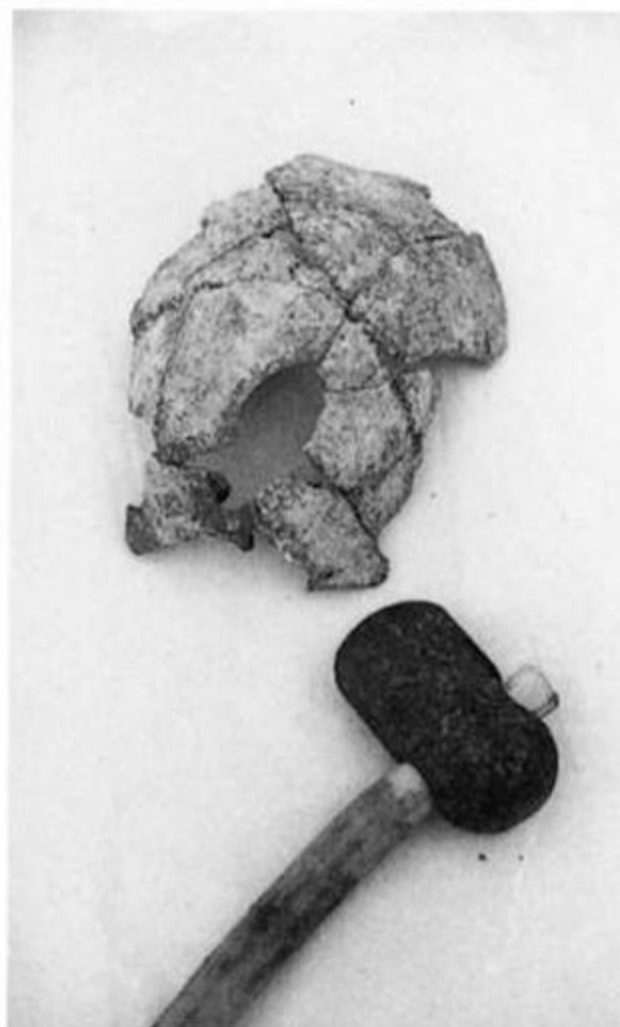
Maces

Daggers / Spear Heads

Gold Ornaments



**Selection of Stone and Metal Weapons
from the Demircihüyük-Sarıket Necropolis**



Demircihüyük – Sarıket Necropolis

Male Cranium (Skull Bone) with Lethal Injury from Blow with a Stone Axe



Demircihüyük

Sarıket Necropolis

**Selection of Drinking Vessels (Beak-Spouted Jugs)
that are a Standard Part of the Grave Inventory**





The mound

**Alaca Höyük
(Çorum)**

**as a Living
Tell Site**

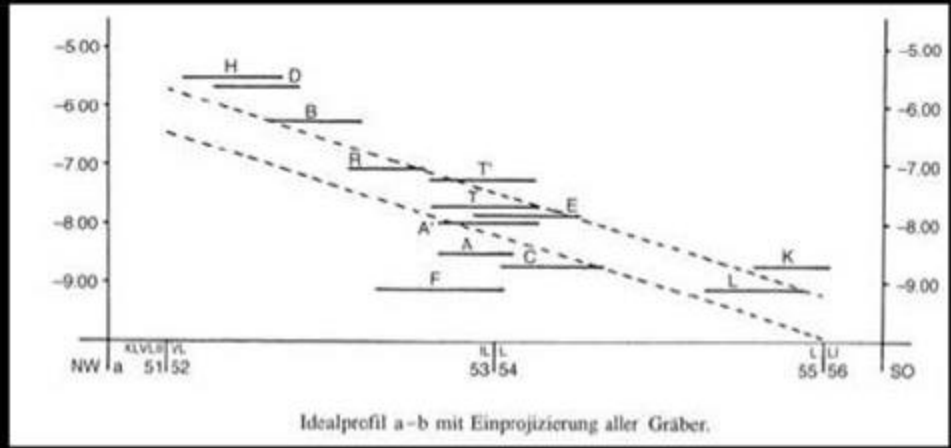
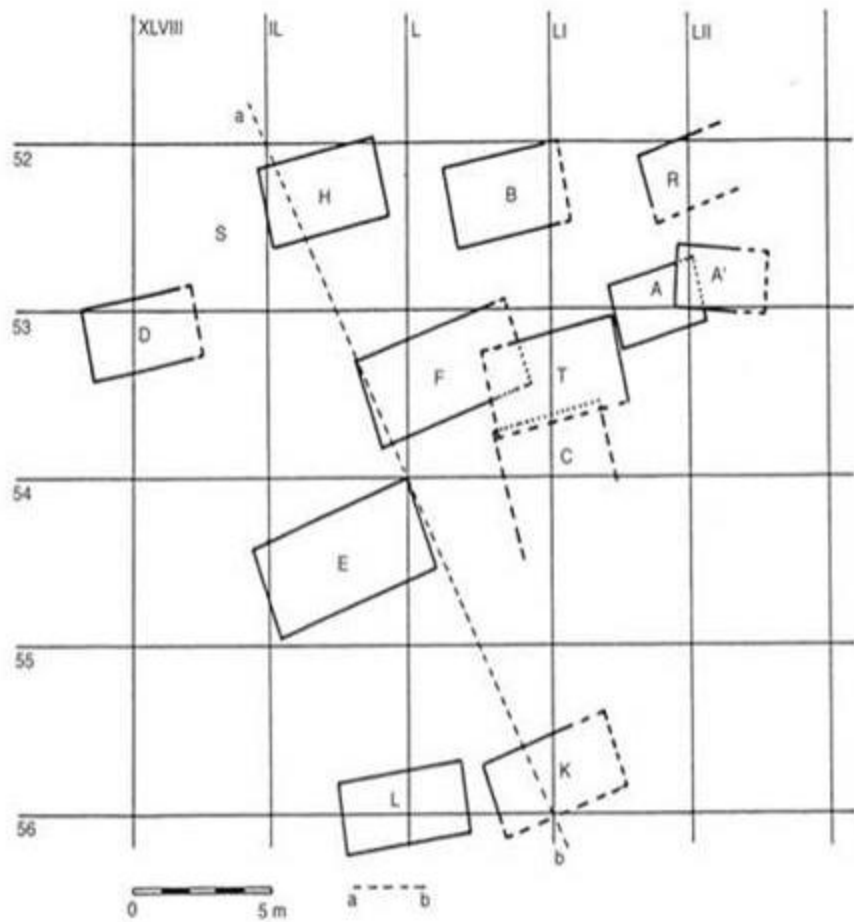
Aerial Photograph from the 1930s



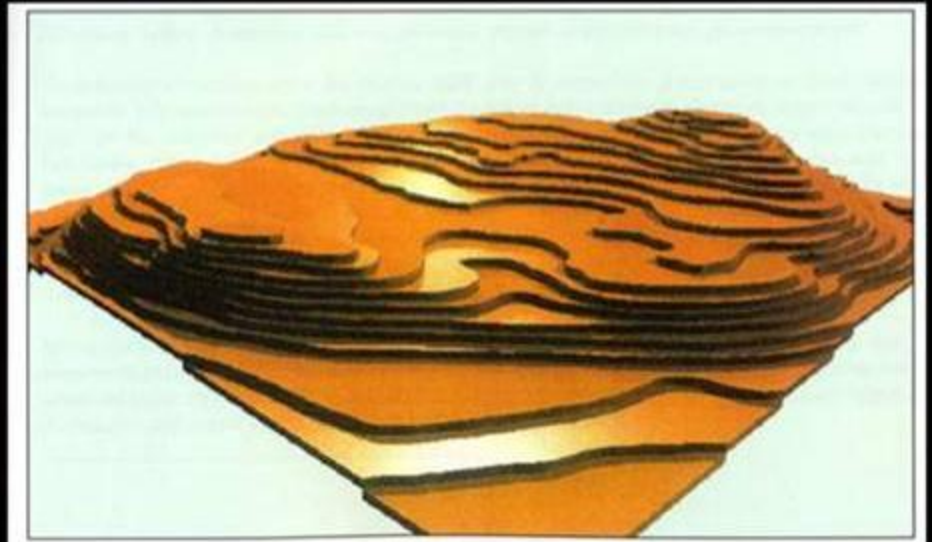
**Reconstructed EBA Tomb chamber
at
Alaca Höyük**

**note the heavy timber covering
and the platform in the corner
where the deceased was placed
to rest**





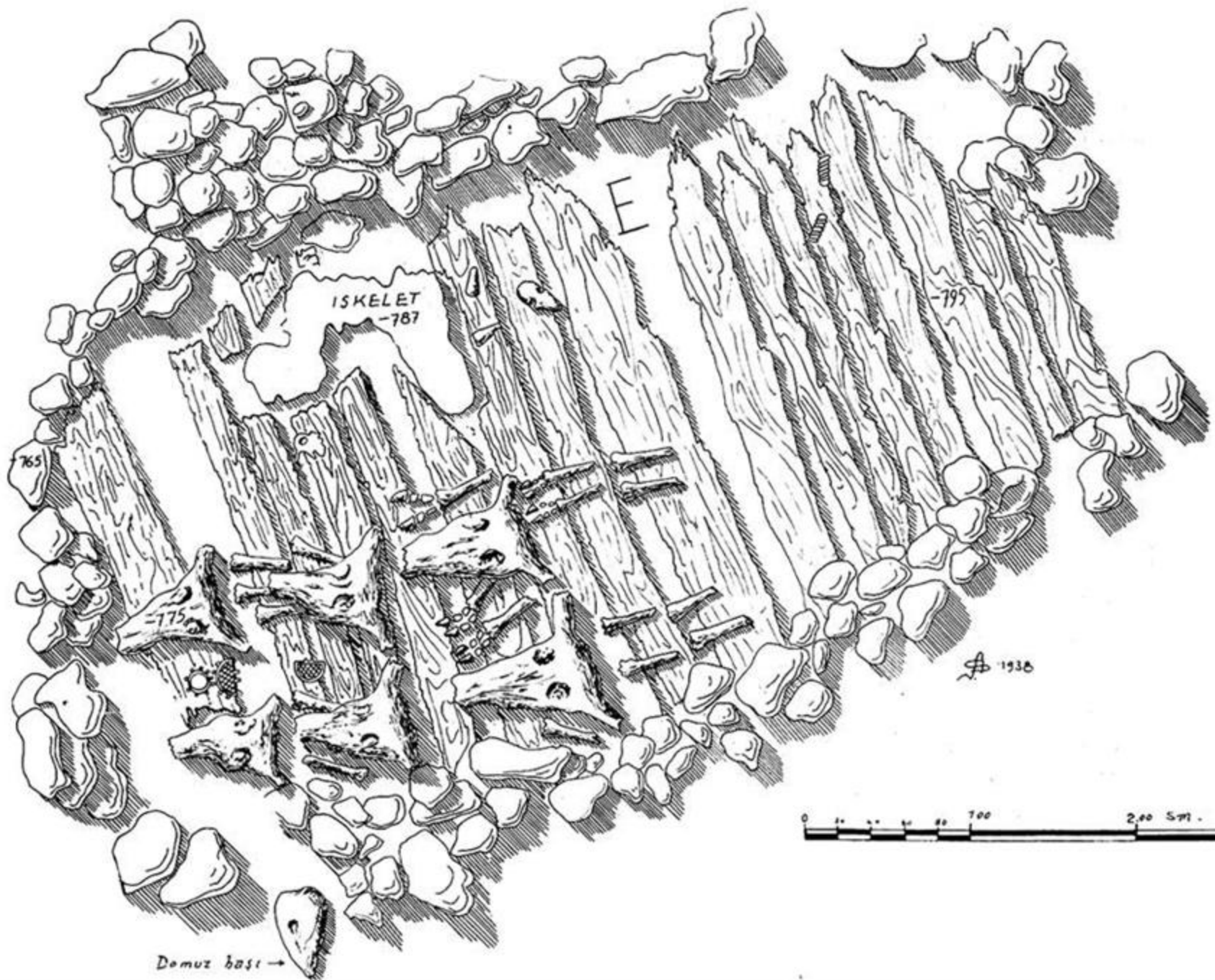
Idealprofil a-b mit Einprojizierung aller Gräber.

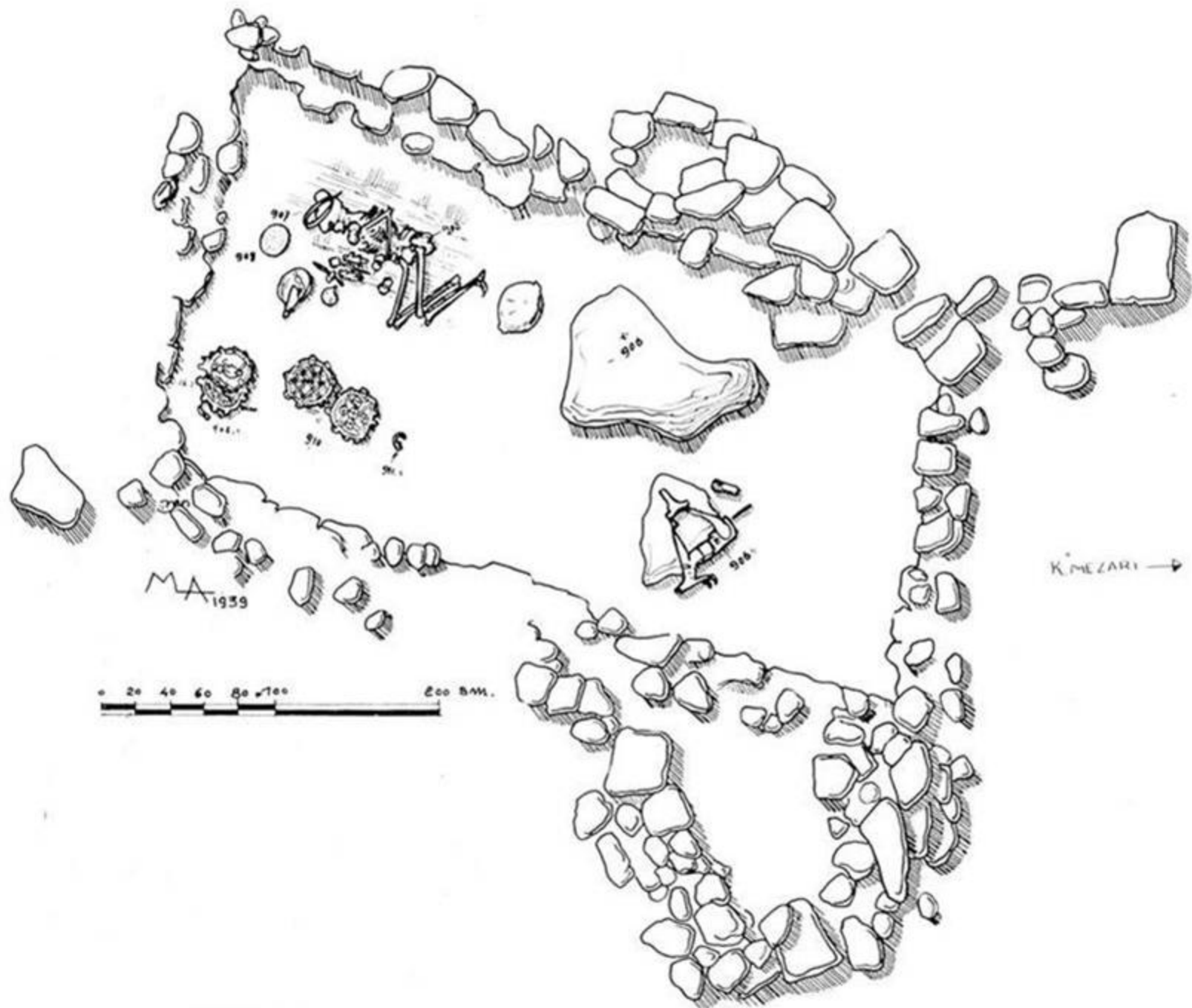


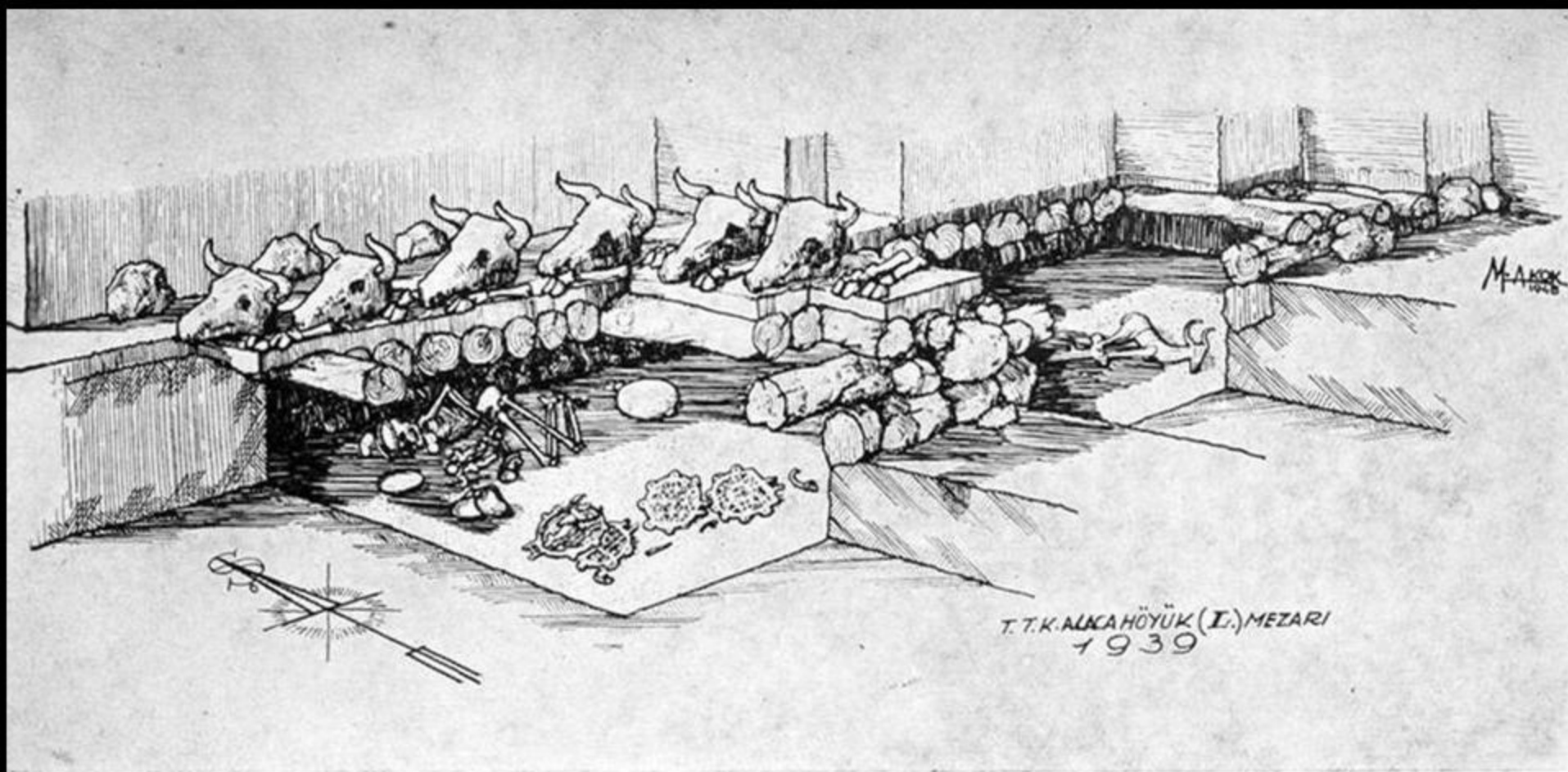
Computer generated view of Alacahöyük in relief

**Placement of the chambers
at a “theatre” slope
at the settlement limit**

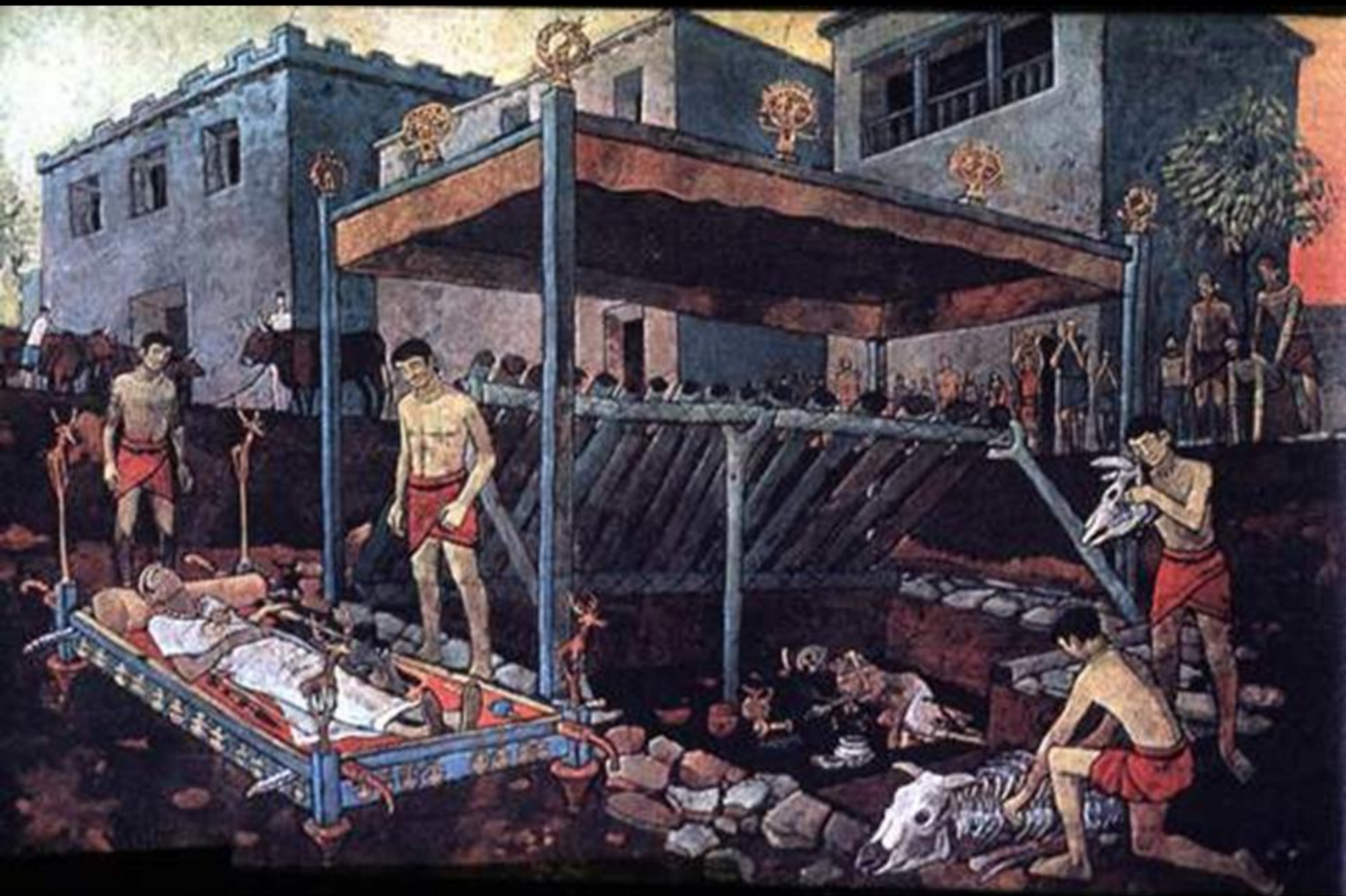
The Tombs were meant to be seen !



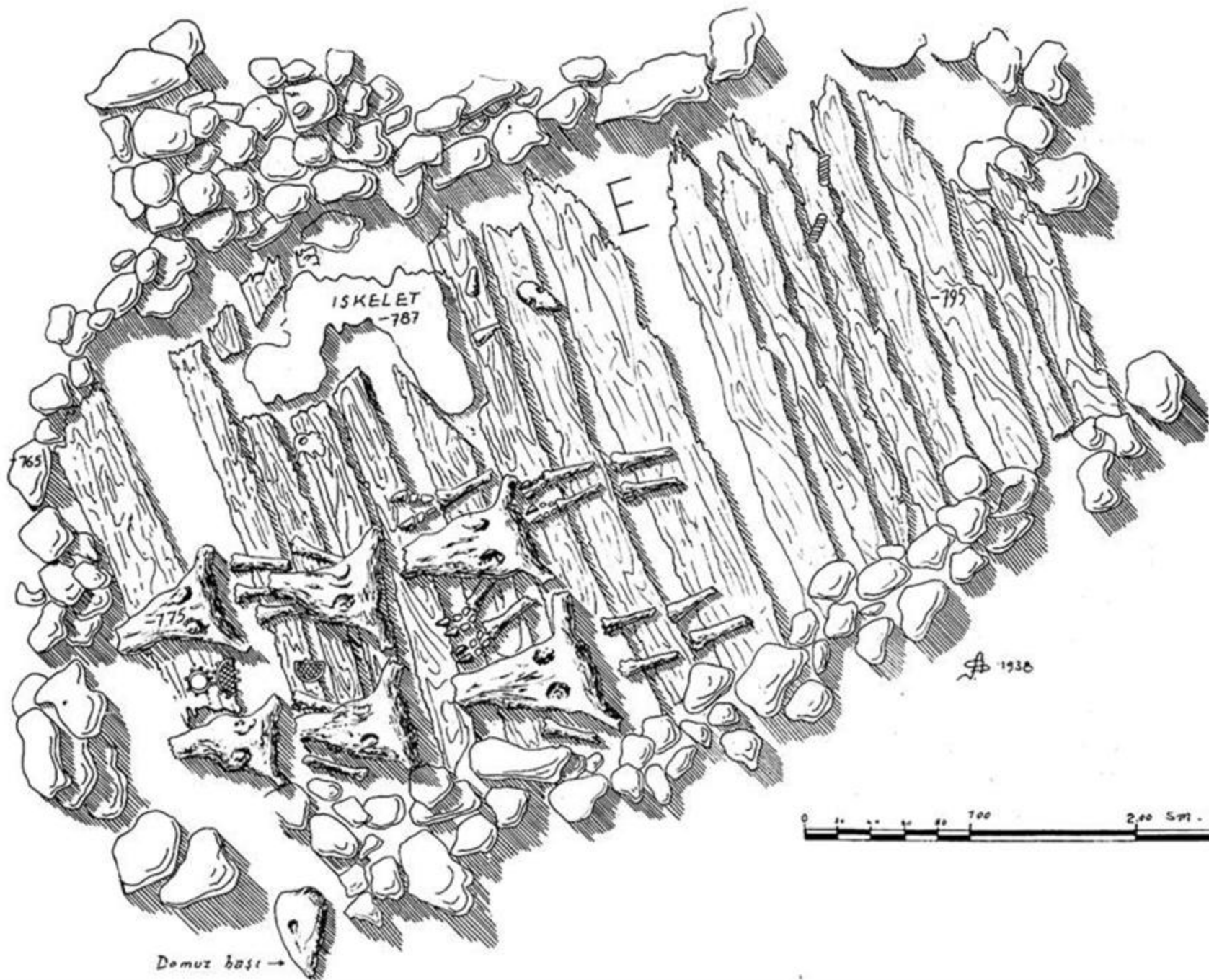


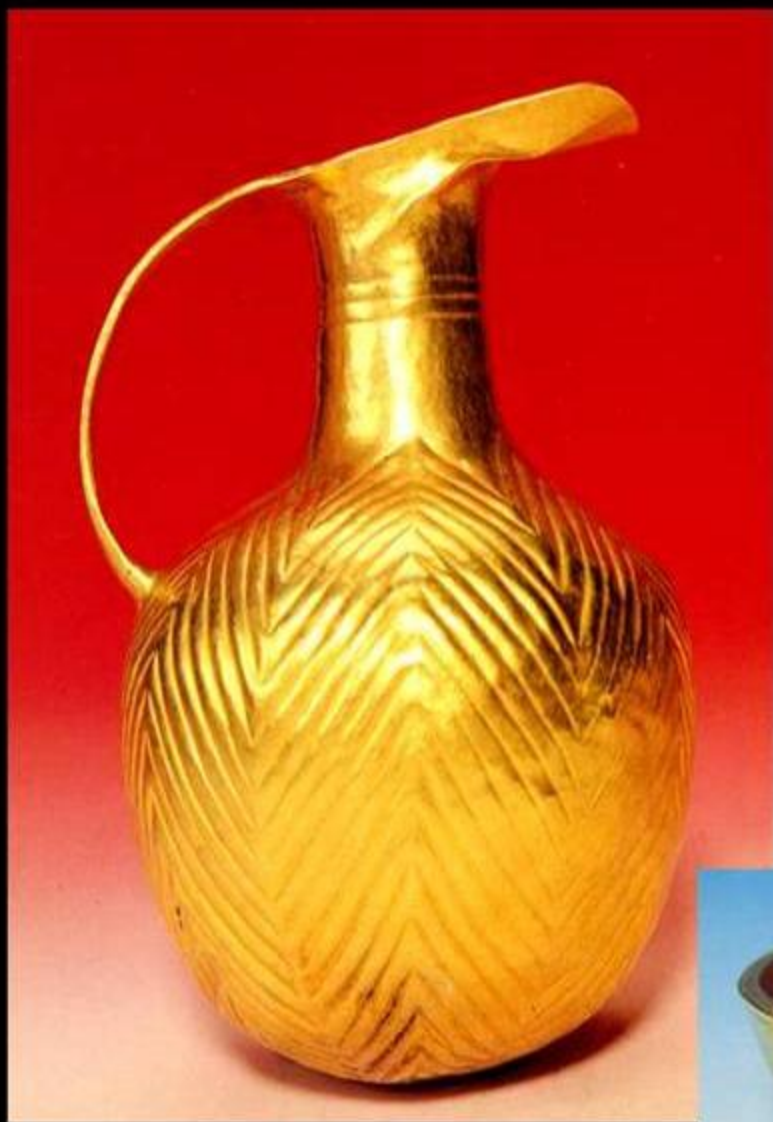


T. T. K. ALCAHÖYÜK (I.) MEZARI
1939











Hasanoğlu

Horoztepe





Alaca Höyük



Troia







Sistra
from
Horoztepe





Sword from Alaca Höyük

Blade made from iron (!), hilt and sheath coated with gold



Gold Mace from Alaca Höyük

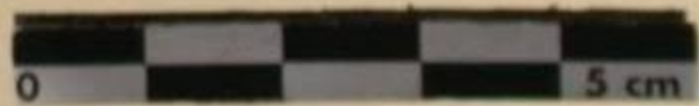


Bronze Mace from Horoztepe



07-732 Dehor





EBA SOCIETY AND ELITE BEHAVIOUR: LOGICAL PRECURSOR TO THE STATE?

- Akurgal: “Hattian Kings” (Alaca Höyük Graves)
- İkiztepe EBA: “Early Hittite”
- In Common Usage: Early Bronze Age “Kingdoms” or “Principalities”

Metallurgy as the Driving Factor?



DEFINITION OF CENTRALISATION: THE PROBLEMS OF THE TOP-DOWN PERSPECTIVE

- “Kingdoms” or “Principalities” = Micro States? What is the meaning of these terms?
- How much over-all complexity is there in Anatolian EBA societies?
- Top-down Approach Over-Emphasises Elite Behaviour (which may be driven by its own specific directives)



COMPLEX ORGANISATION IN 3RD MILLENNIUM BC SOCIETY

Distorted Picture:

- “Complex” Behaviour or Practices Restricted to Top Layer of Society
- Evidence Displays Clear Signs of Being Intentionally Arranged for Visual Impact





