

PRT 224 Babil - Asur Arkeolojisi

2. Mezopotamya Coğrafyası , M.Ö.II.Bin'de Kuzey-Güney Mezopotamya Yerleşimleri

M.Ö.II.Bin'de Mezopotamya



Harper, P. ve diğ. 1995, şek.1

Mezopotamya Genel



--- Einfälle von Völkern aus der Wüste und dem Bergland in die mesopotamische Tiefebene

(Zdajiat) Alter Flußname	Uruk Alter Ortsname
Tigris	Heutiger Flußname
	Warka Heutiger Ortsname

M.A.Beek'ten.

Kernland des Hethiterreiches. Die umwohnenden wilden Bergstämme fielen zwischen 1500 und 1200 v.Chr. oft in das Kulturland ein.

2000 v. Chr. wichtiger Handelsweg im kürzesten Karawanenweg vom Nord nach Mesopotamien.

Hier vereinigen sich Land- und Seewege.

Von vielen natürlichen Häfen aus erfolgte ein reger Handelsverkehr im gesamten Mittelmeergebiet.

Wüste ohne natürliche Häfen.

Fruchtbares Gebiet zwischen Euphrat und Tigris. Nomaden aus der Wüste versuchten hier immer wieder einzudringen.

Das Grenzland Mesopotamiens: Wüste und Steppe. Von hier aus erfolgten die Einfälle von Semiten nach Mesopotamien.

Bedeutend wegen der Asphaltvorkommen.

* **Babylon**, Großstadt. Erste Blüte zur Zeit Hammurabis um 1700 v. Chr.

♣ **Sumer**, Gebiet mit der ersten Hochkultur des Zweistromlandes. Kultivierung des Landes durch Be- und Entwässerung, Stadtstaaten mit ursprünglich theokratischem Regierungssystem, großartige Tempelbauten. Allmähliches Eindringen von semitischen Stämmen, die schließlich die politische Herrschaft errangen, sich aber kulturell teilweise anpaßten.

Erzreiche Obergaliläa, nördliches Mesopotamien ein- und bis ins Mittelalter vor, gründet um 1500 v. Chr. ein Reich mit arischer Oberbeherrschung.

Bergvölk unbekannter Herkunft, sprachlich und kulturell eigenständig. Dringt ins nördliche Mesopotamien ein und bis ins Mittelalter vor, gründet um 1500 v. Chr. ein Reich mit arischer Oberbeherrschung.

Bergvölk unbekannter Herkunft. Dringt gegen Ende der Hammurabi-Dynastie in Babylonien ein, herrscht hier fast drei Jahrhunderte.
















♣ **ASSYRIEN**, Mit Unterbrechungen bis 612 v. Chr. die stärkste Militärmacht des Vorderen Orients.

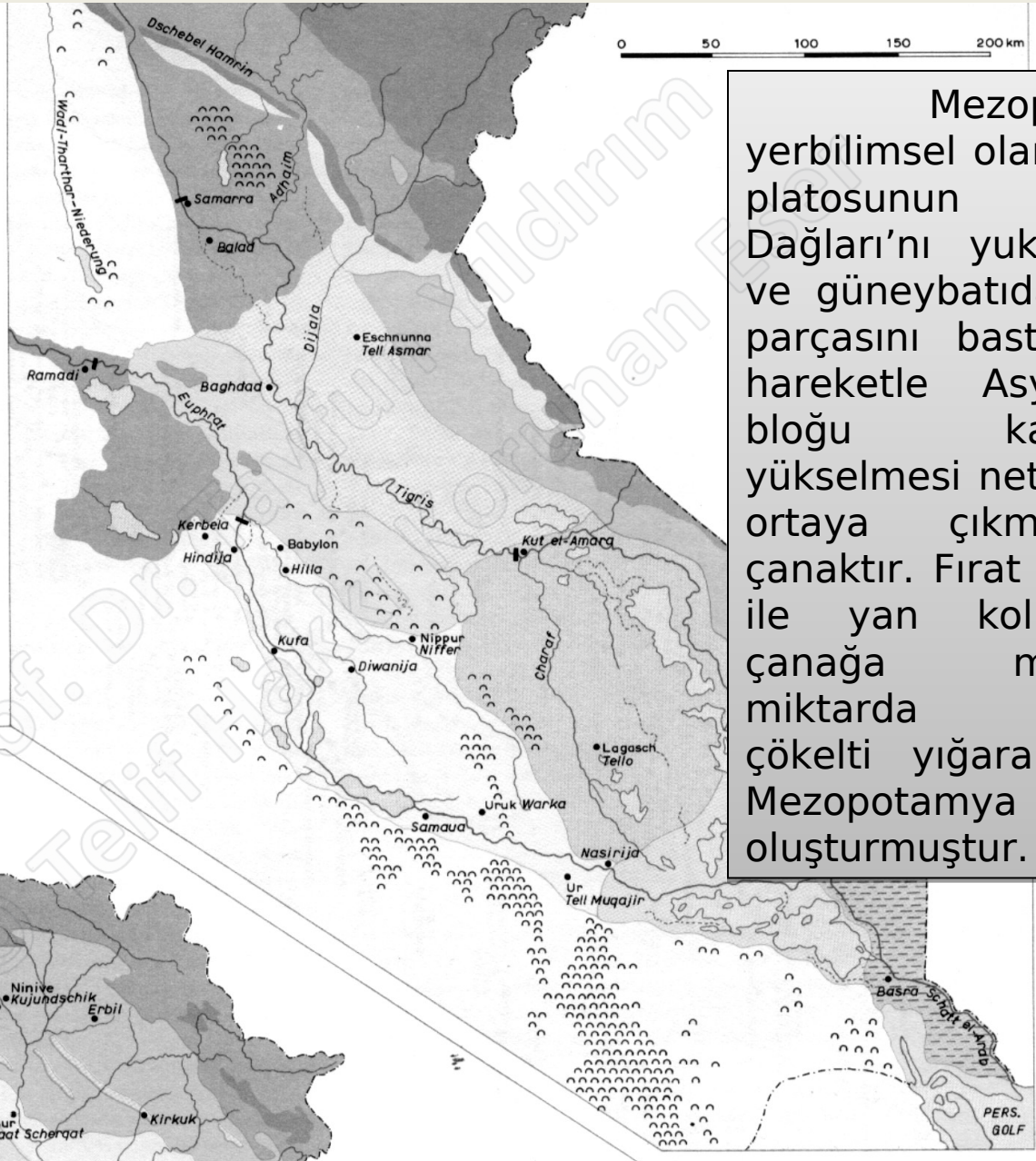
♣ **Akkad**, Die Lage der Stadt Akkad ist noch nicht mit Sicherheit zu bestimmen.

♣ **Uruk**, Sumerischer Stadtstaat, in altsumerischer Zeit Rivale von Lagasch, um 2350 von Sargon I. von Akkad erobert.

Bölgenin coğrafi durumu

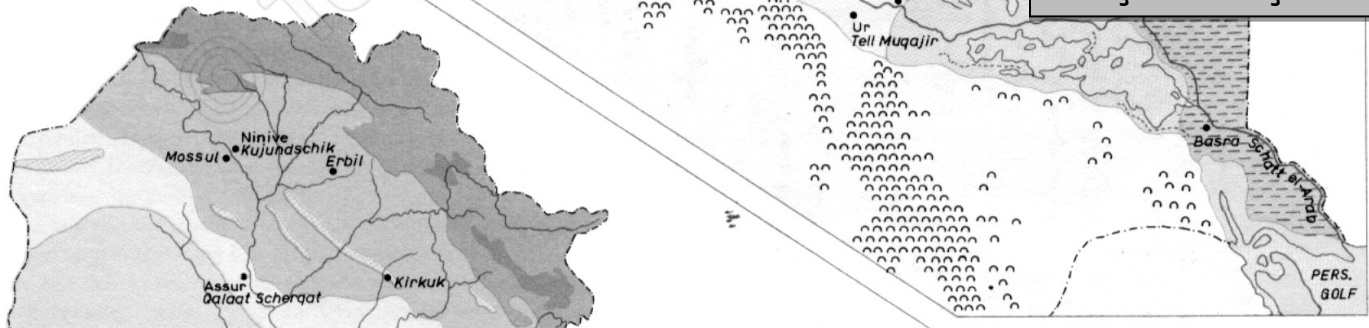
4 Bodenkarte der mesopotamischen Tiefenebene

-  Flußterrassen
-  Flußniederung des Euphrat
-  Flußniederung des Tigris
-  Deltaebene des Euphrat
-  Deltaebene des Tigris
-  Sumpfgebiet
-  Überflutungsgebiet unter dem Einfluß der Gezeiten
-  Küstenebene
-  Alluviales Hügelland
-  Östliches Grenzgebiet
-  Hügel
-  Wüste
-  Alter Flußlauf
-  Dünen
-  Staudamm

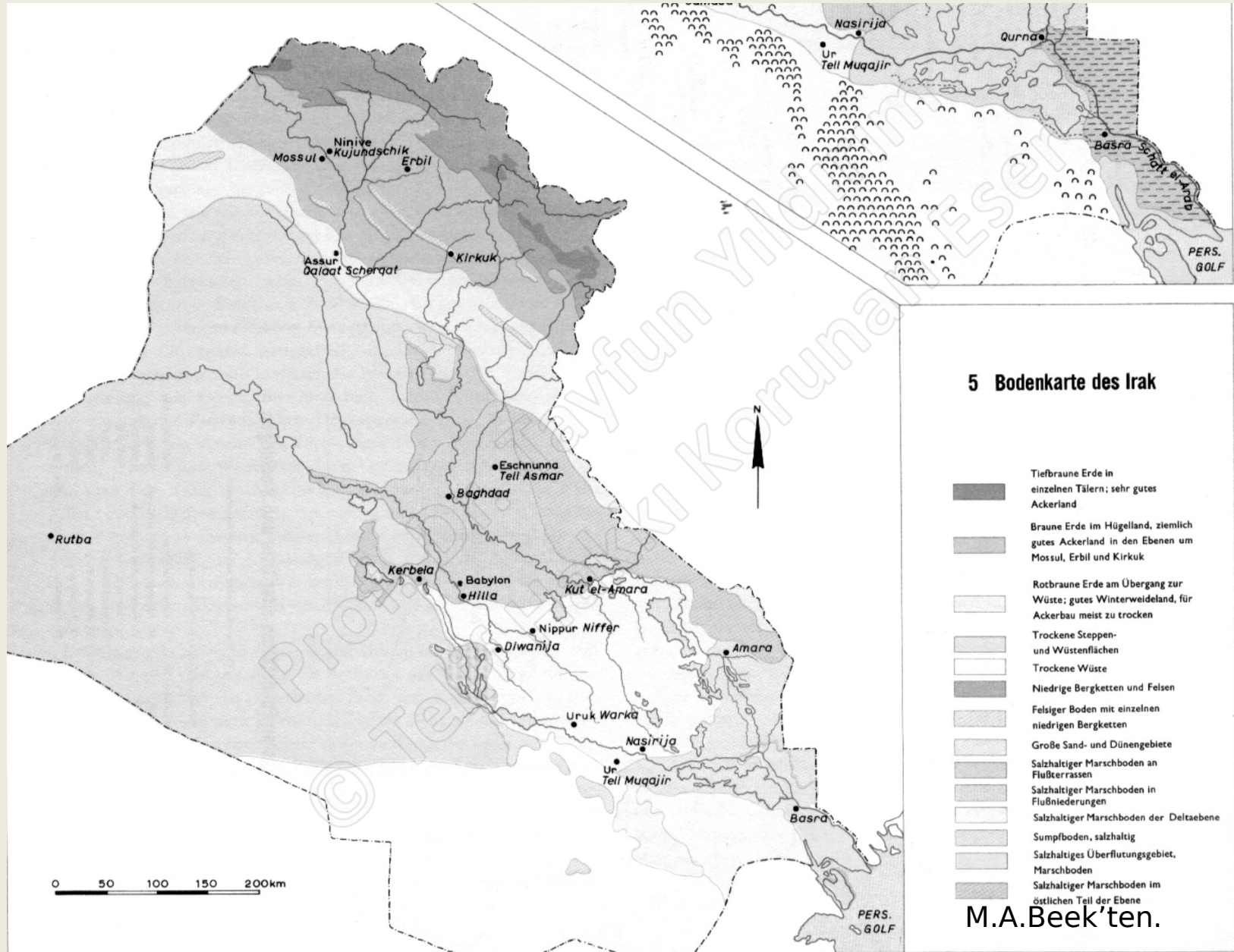


Mezopotamya yerbilimsel olarak Arap platosunun Zagros Dağları'nı yukarı iten ve güneybatıdaki kara parçasını bastıran bir hareketle Asya kıta bloğu karşısında yükselmesi neticesinde ortaya çıkmış bir çanaktır. Fırat ve Dicle ile yan kolları bu çanağa muazzam miktarda alüvyal çökelti yığarak Aşağı Mezopotamya ovasını oluşturmuştur.

M.A.Beek'ten.



Bölgenin coğrafi durumu



Yıllık yağış ve sıcaklık

Bölgede Mayıs'tan Ekime kadar süren uzun ve sıcak yazlar egemendir. Bu mevsim boyunca sıcaklık 50 derece civarındadır. En soğuk aylar Aralık ve Şubat arasındadır. Yağışlar Ekimde başlayıp Nisan'a kadar sürebilir. Gece gündüz farkı tüm mevsimlerde yüksektir. Yağış miktarı düzensizdir. Ortalama yağış miktarı her dört yılda bir 200 milimetrenin üzerine çıksa da yağış rejimi değişiklik gösterir. Çiftçiler için sulama açısından son derece önem arzeden Fırat ve Dicle ,aynı zamanda mal taşımacılığında ana yolu oluşturur.



Fırat Nehri

Yakındoğu'nun iklimi ortalama olarak yazın sıcak ve kurak, kışın ılıman ve yağışlıdır. Bu iklimin etkisiyle bölgede yazın sıcak ve kurak, kışın ılıman ve yağışlıdır. Bu iklimin etkisiyle bölgede yazın sıcak ve kurak, kışın ılıman ve yağışlıdır.

Yakındoğu'nun iklimi ortalama olarak yazın sıcak ve kurak, kışın ılıman ve yağışlıdır. Bu iklimin etkisiyle bölgede yazın sıcak ve kurak, kışın ılıman ve yağışlıdır.



Kuzey ve Güney Mezopotamya Yerleşimleri

Mezopotamya Kronolojisi,
B. Hrouda 1997.

Zeit	Perioden	Völker
3000	Frühsumerische Zeit	Sumerer Sintflut
2700	Gilgamesch	↑
2500	I. Dynastie von Ur	
23.-22. Jh.	Reich von Akkad	Ostsemiten
21.-20. Jh.	III. Dynastie von Ur	Sumerer
20.-18. Jh.	I. Dynastie von Isin	Westsemiten (Amurriter)
18.-16. Jh.	Altbabylonisches Reich	
18.-17. Jh.	Altassyrisches Reich	Assyrer
16.-13. Jh.	Mittani	Hurriter
16.-12. Jh.	Reich der Kassiten	Kassiten
14.-11. Jh.	Mittelassyrisches Reich	Assyrer
12.-11. Jh.	II. Dynastie von Isin	Aramäer
10.-7. Jh.	Neuassyrisches Reich	Assyrer
7.-6. Jh.	Spätbabylonisches Reich	Babylonier/Chaldäer
6.-4. Jh.	Reich der Achämeniden	Perser
4.-2. Jh.	Alexander der Große/ Seleukiden	Makedonen/ Griechen
2.-3. Jh. n. Chr.	Reich der Arsakiden	Parther
3.-7. Jh.	Reich der Sasaniden	Perser
7. Jh.	Sieg des Islam	Araber

Tarih Dönem Halk



Map 2. Cities of Mesopotamia



Diyala Bölgesi, Kuzey ve Güney Babil

Rients de Boer, 2014

Eski Mezopotamya yerleşimlerinden bazı örnekler , eski ve bugünkü adları

Original Name	Modern Name	Biblical Name
Dura-Europos		
Eridu	Abu Shahrain	
Eshnunna	Tell Asmar	
Girsu	Tello	
Guzana	Tell Halaf	
Hatra	Al-Hadr	
Imgur-Enlil	Balawat	
Isin	Ishan Bahriyat	
	Jemdet Nasr	
Kalhu	Nimrud	Calah
Kar-Tukulti-Ninurta	Tellul al-Aqar	
Kish	Tell Ingharra & Tell Uhaimir	
Kutha	Tell Ibrahim	
Lagash	Tell al-Hiba	
Larak		
Larsa	Tell Senkereh	
Mari	Tell Hariri	
Neribtum	Tell Ishchali	
Nina-Sirara	Zurghul	
Ninua	Kuyunjik & Tell Nebi Yunus	Nineveh
Nippur	Nuffar	
Nuzu (Nuzi)	Yorghun Tepe	
Puzrish-Dagan	Drehem	
	Qalat Jarmo	
	Samarra	
Shaduppum	Tell Harmal	
Shubat-Enlil	Tell Leilan	
Shuruppak	Fara	
Sippar	Tell Abu Haba	
Sippar-Amnanum (Sippar-Anunitu)	Tell ed-Der	
	Tell Arpachiyeh	
	Tell Brak	
	Tell Fakhariyeh	
	Tell Hassuna	
	Tell al-Oueili	
	Tell Qalinj Agha	

(continued)

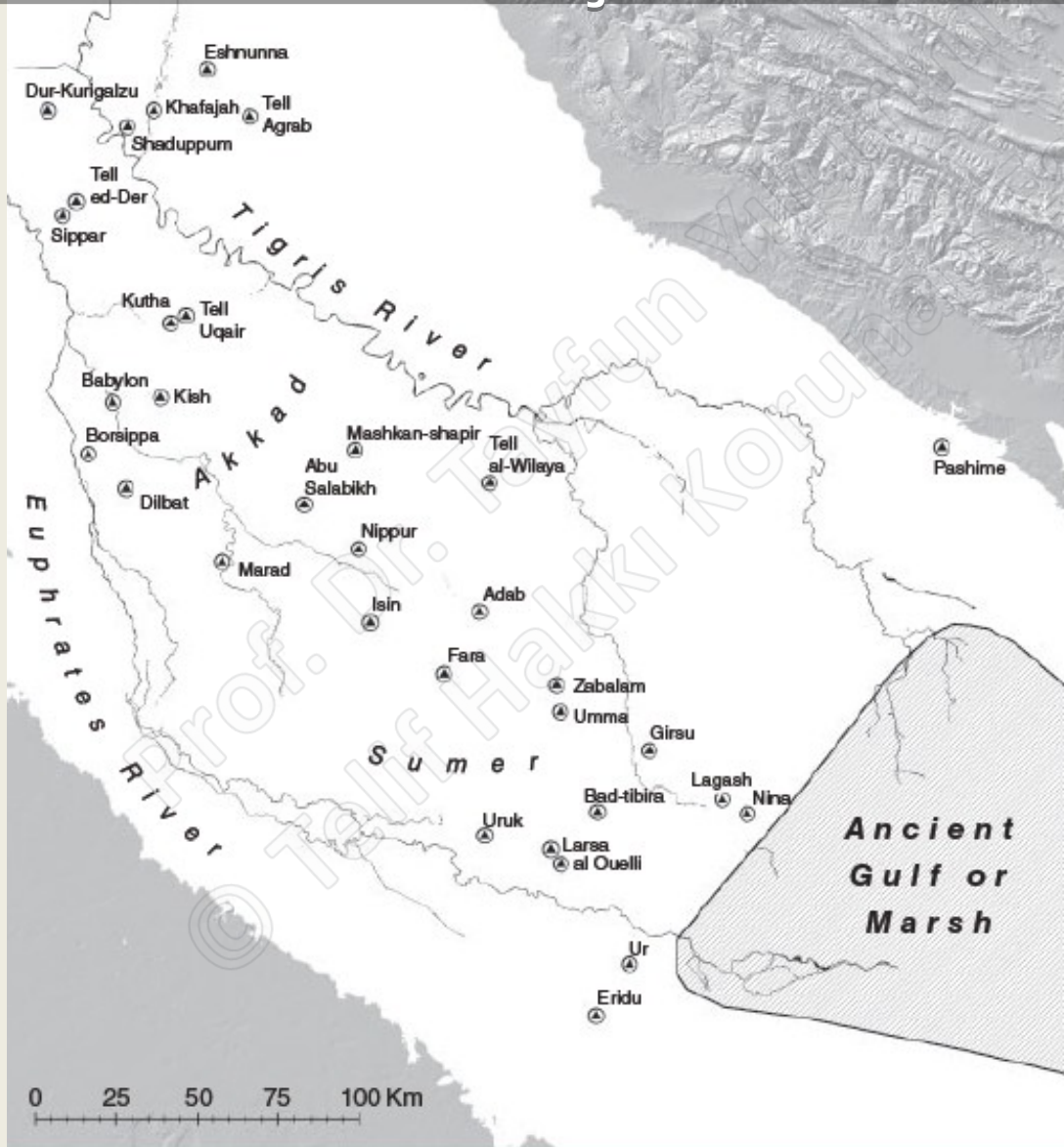
Original Name	Modern Name	Biblical Name
(Karana or Qatara?)	Tell al-Rimah	
	Tell es-Sawwan	
	Tell Taya	
	Tell al-Ubaid	
	Tell Uqair	
	Tepe Gawra	
Terqa	Tell Ashara	
Til Barsip	Tell Ahmar	
Tutuil	Tell Bi'a	
Tucub	Khafaje	
	Umm Dabaghiyah	
Umma		
Ur	Tell Muqayyar	
Uruk	Warka	Erech
	Yarim Tepe	

Handbook to Life in Ancient Mesopotamia

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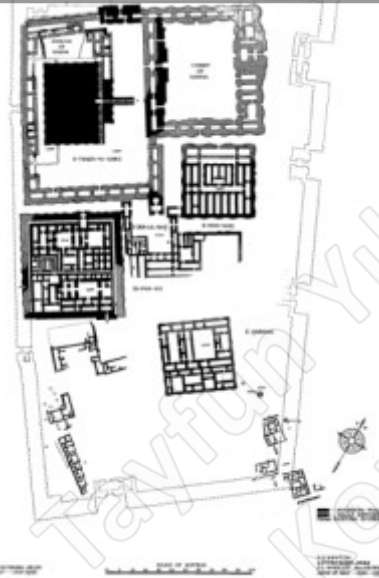
M.O.II.Bin'de Güney Mezopotamya Yerleşimleri



UR



THE AH SITE: PLAN OF LARSA HOUSES



UR EXCAVATIONS VOLUME VII THE OLD BABYLONIAN PERIOD

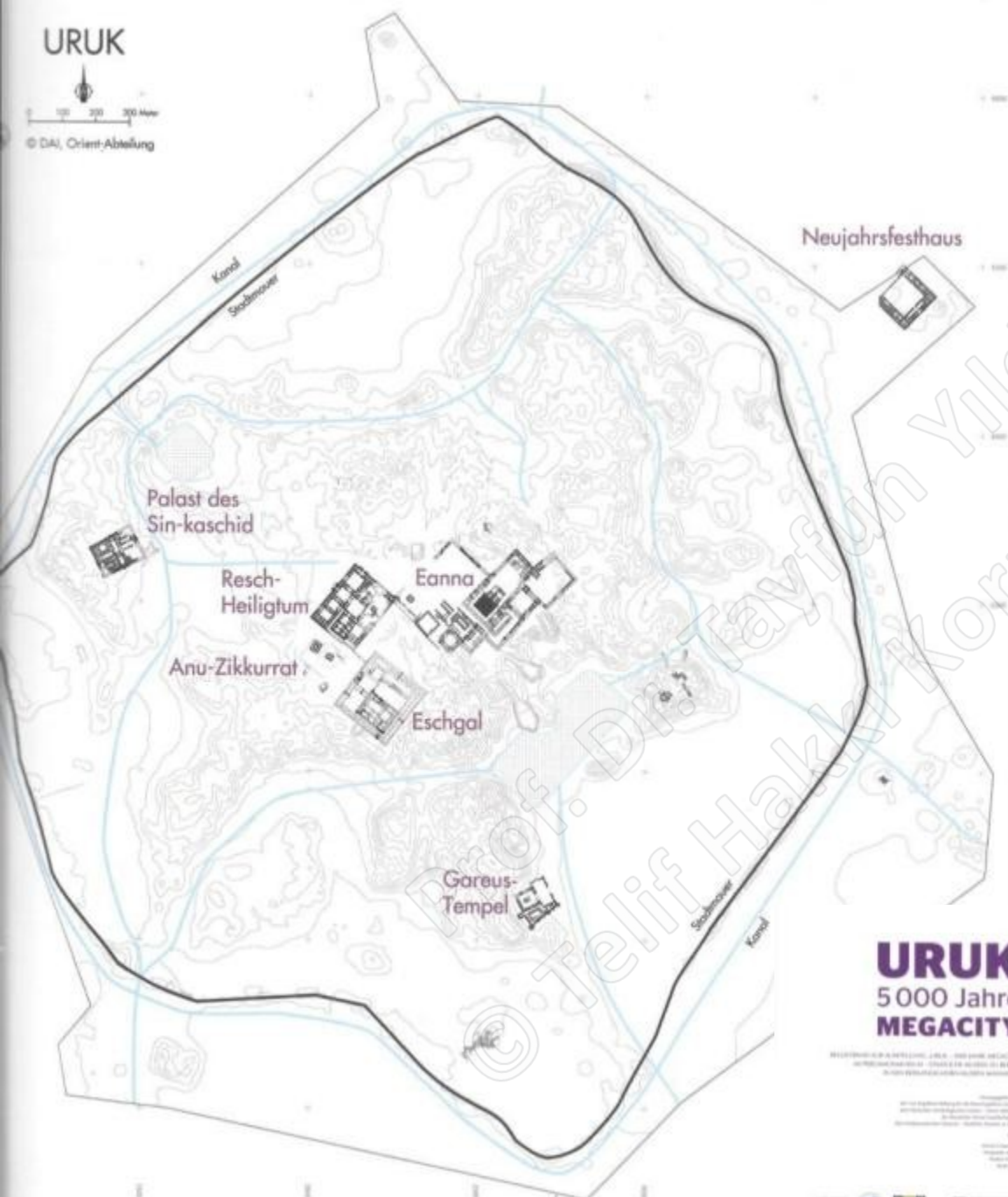
By
SIR LEONARD WOOLLEY
M.A., D.Litt., F.R.S., Hon. ARCHAEOLOGIST
and
SIR MAS HULLOWAN
OBE, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.A.
Member of the Institut de France

Edited by
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Uruk Kenti Eski Babil ve Kas Dönemleri



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Eski Babil Döneminde Uruk

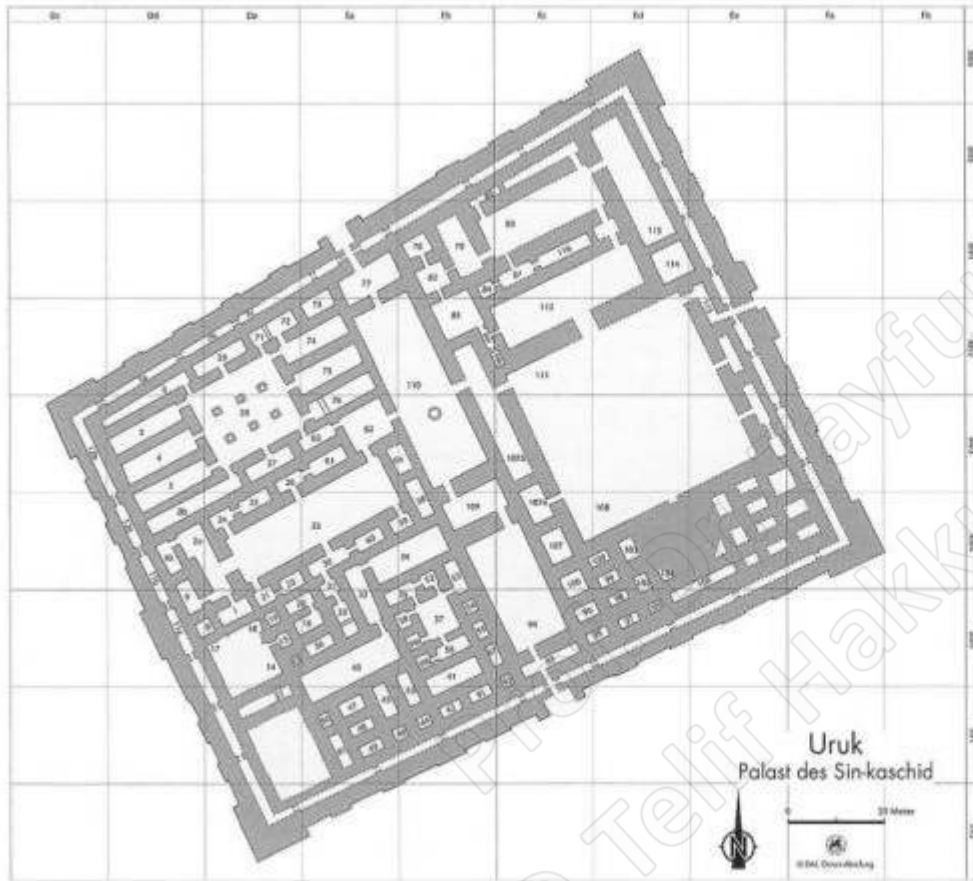


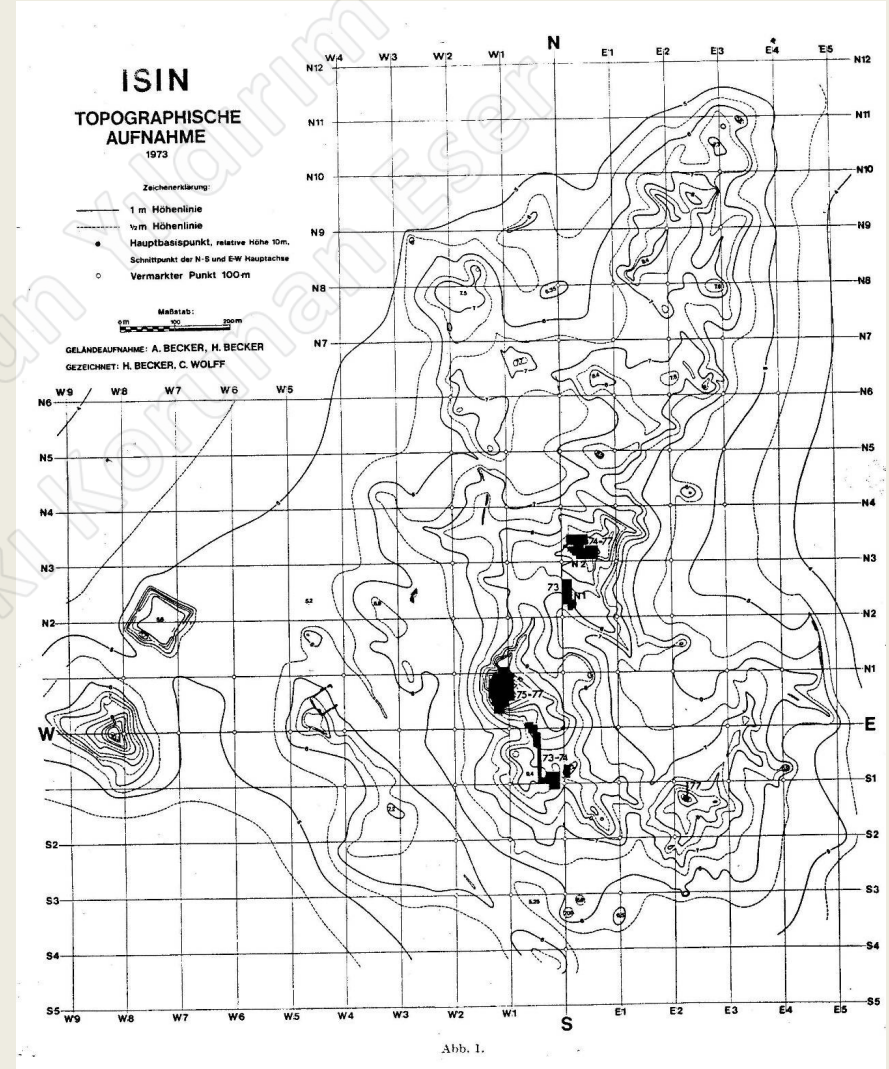
Abb. 41.2 Tonkegel mit Bauinschrift König Sin-kaschids. Uruk, altbabylonische Zeit, 19. Jh. v. Chr. Universität Heidelberg, Uruk-Warka-Sammlung des DAI, W 20168



İSİN - LARSA DÖNEMİ (UR-İSİN)

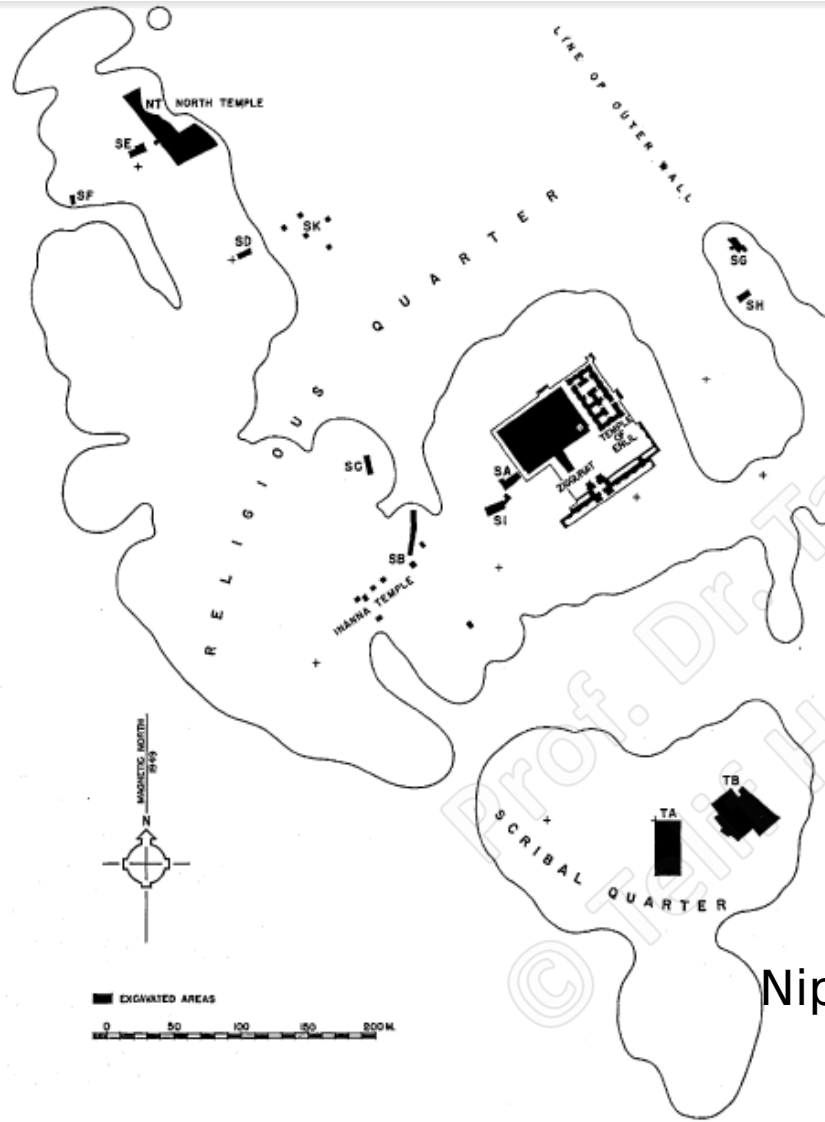


UR kenti Hrouda,B.,1997.



İsin

Nippur

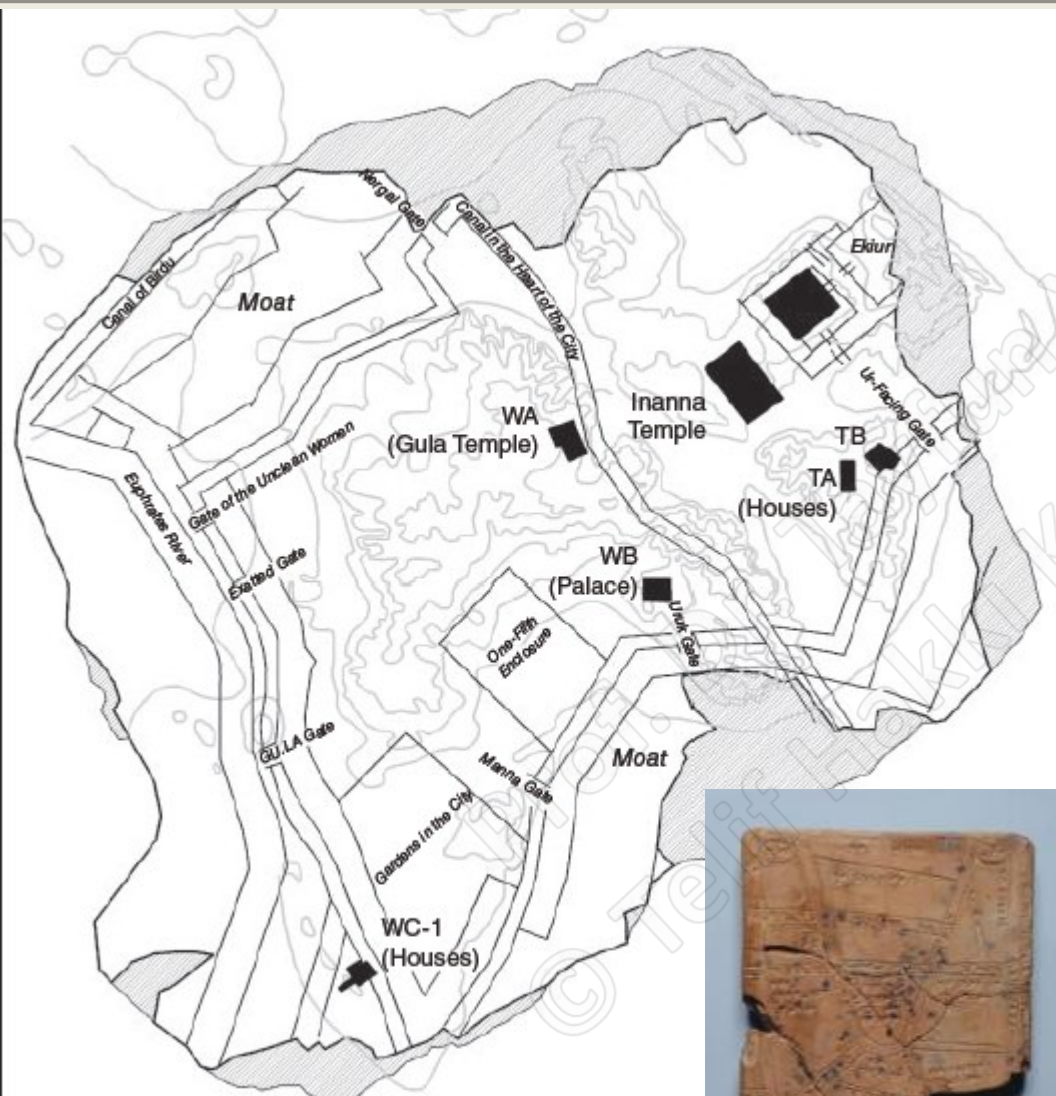


Penn Museum 5613

Nippur I, OIP 78

- The Isin-Larsa Period
- TB Level III
- TB Level II
- TB Level I
- TA Level XIV
- TA Level XIII
- TA Level XII
- The Old Babylonian Period
- TB Levels E and D
- TB Level C
- TA Level XI
- TA Level X
- TA Level IX
- The Kassite Period
- TA Level VIII
- TA Level VII
- TA Level VI

Kassitler zamanında Nippur



Ur,J.,2012 den.

Tabakalaşma

DATE	EKUR			AREA WC-1	AREA WF	NORTH TEMPLE
	"TEMPLE OF ENLIL"	ZIĞURAT	South-East COURT			
Post-Parthian	Ic					
Parthian	Ib	Ia-c	I			
Neo-Babylonian	Ia					SE III
	Iib Nebuchadnezzar II			I		
Neo-Assyrian	Iia Assurbanipal	Iia Assurbanipal?	Iia Assurbanipal?			
Post-Kassite	Abandonment?					SE IV
	IJig-Nebuchadnezzar I					↑
	IIIg Mele-šihu					SE V1
	IIIe Adad-šama-šur			II		
Kassite	IIIe Saragakti Šurīyad					↑
	IIIc Kudur Enlil					SE V2
	IIIb	IIIb Kadāšman Enlil II				↓
	IIIa	IIIa Kadāšman Turgu	III Kadāšman Turgu	III		SE V3
Isin-Larsa	IV Ur-Ninarta	IV	IV			
	Vd Amar-Zuena	Vd Amar-Zuena	Vd Amar-Zuena		VII	
Ur III	Vc Sulgi	Vc Sulgi	Vc Sulgi			SE VI
	Vb Ur-Namma				VIII	
	Va Ur-Namma	Va-b Ur-Namma	Va-b Ur-Namma			
	VII Šar-kali-šari		VIIb Šar-kali-šari		XII-IX	
	VII2 Šar-kali-šari					
Akkadian	VII5 Naram-Sin		VIIa Naram-Sin		XV-XIIB	
	VII4 Naram-Sin					NT I
	VII5					XVa
	VII6					XVIB

Giulia Scazzosi, 2014 ten alınmıştır. Ocnus 22 (2014): 9-28;

BABİL (Kas Dönemi)



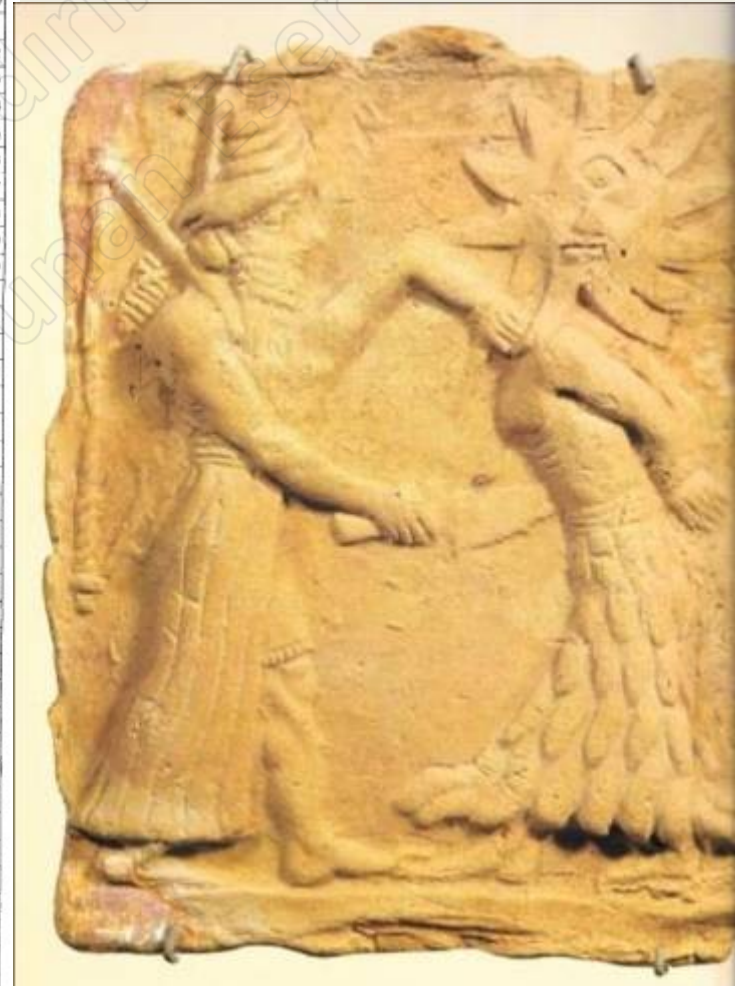
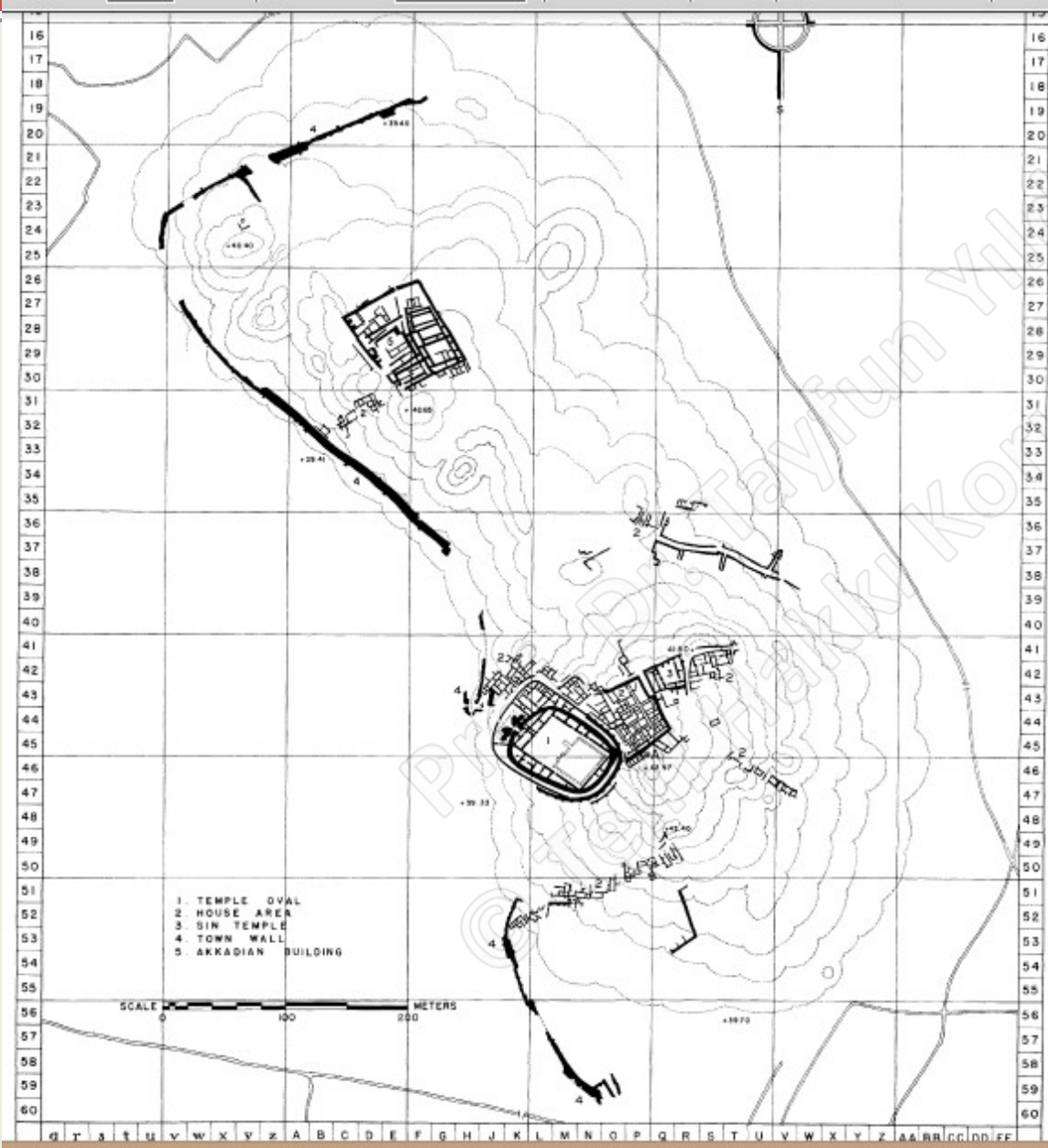
Babylon [31], kassitische Schichten: A Hausgrundrisse, Räucherständer, Tontafeln, Terrakotten, Keramik aus diesen Niveaus; B-E Grabbeigaben: C Anhänger; D Frisiergefäße; E Keramik aus dem Grabstempel (Nach O. Reuter).

Müller-Karpe'den

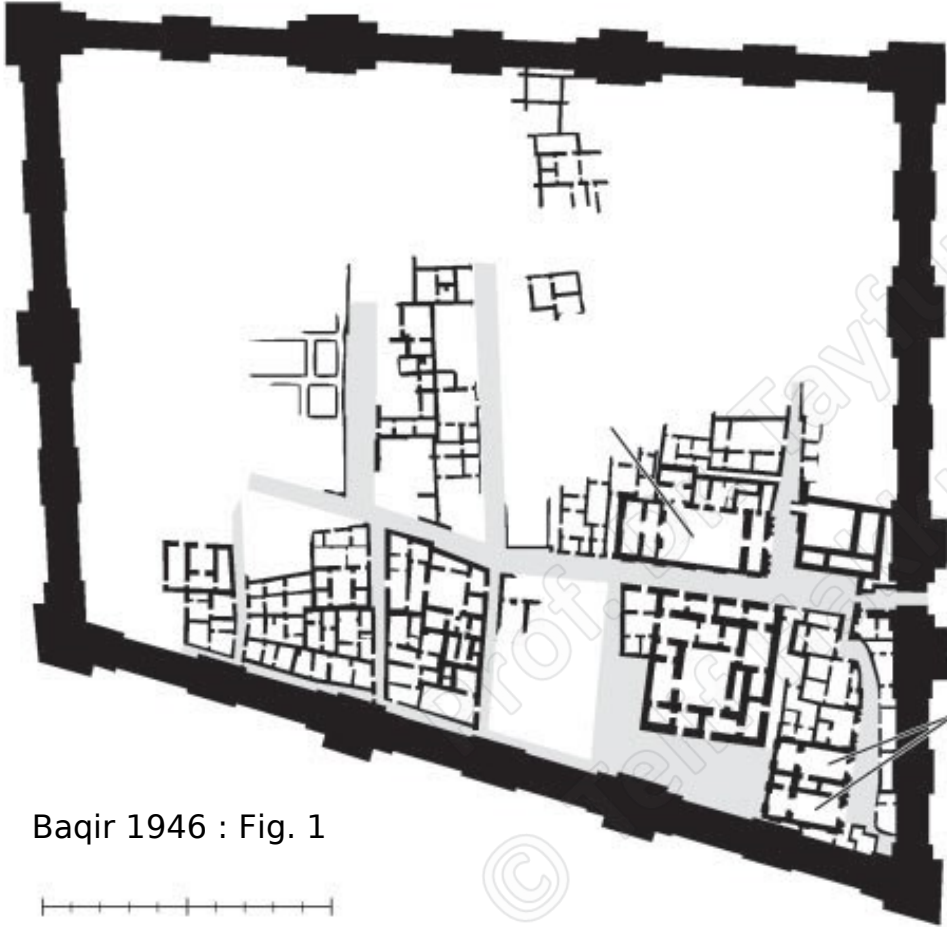


Diyala Bölgesi

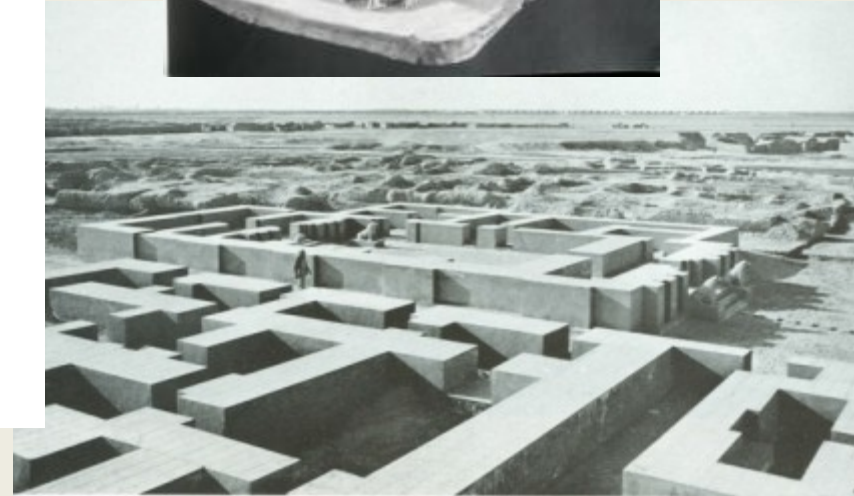
Hafaci / Tutub



M.Ö.II.Bin'de Tell Harmal /Shaduppum

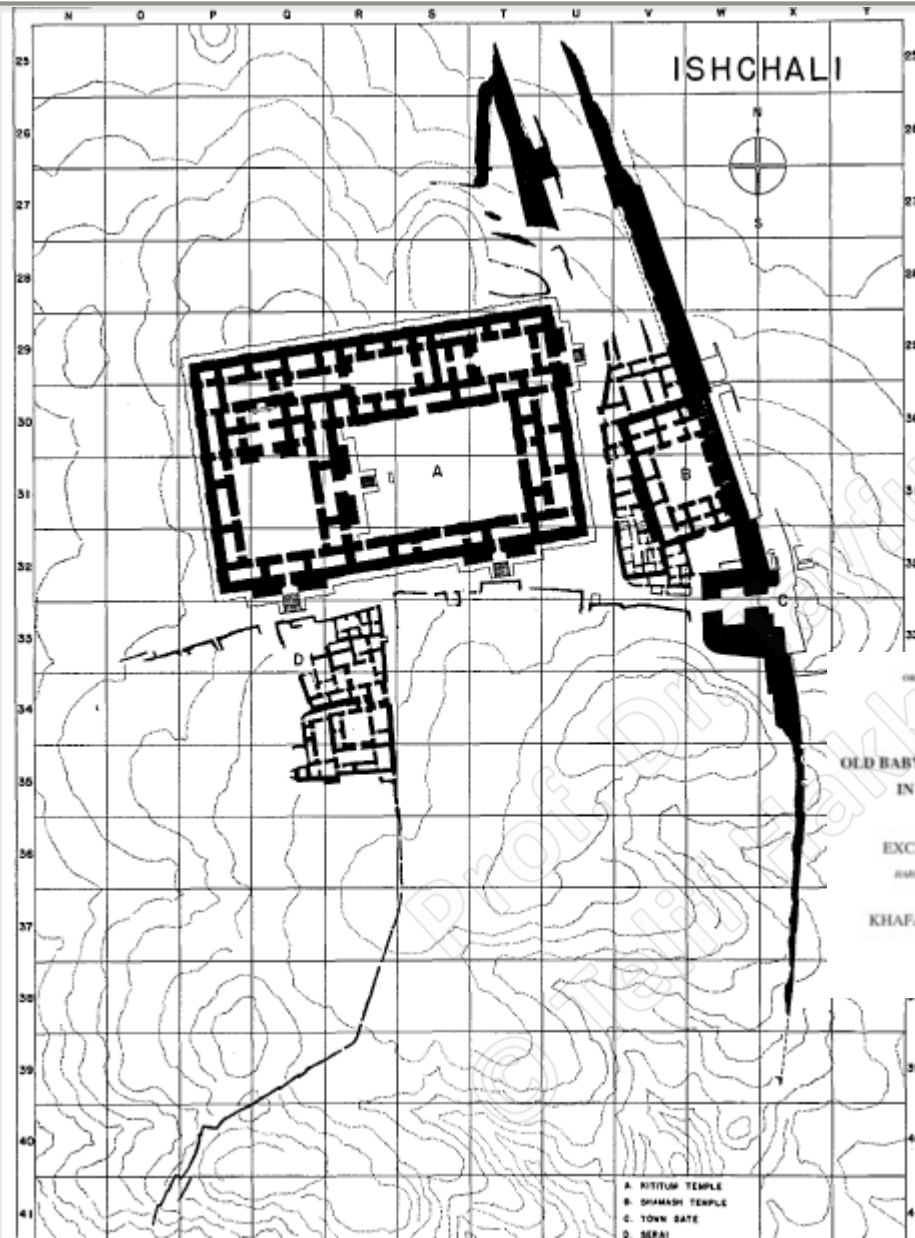


Baqir 1946 : Fig. 1



Strommenger,E.,1962, 156 Larsa/Eski Babil Dönem

Neribtum / Ishchali, Eski Babil Dönemi



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PART TWO
KHAFĀJAH MOUNDS B, C, AND D

PINNA DELOUGAZI

WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY
T. A. HELLGREN AND ARVIDA SANDERSON

17. TABLET WITH EPIC OF GILGAMESH

Clay

Iraq, Ishchali, "Gate" (Sin) Temple

Excavated under the direction of Henri Frankfort, 1935-1936

Old Babylonian period, ca. 1800-1600 BC



Dur-Kurigalzu, Kassit Yerleşimi

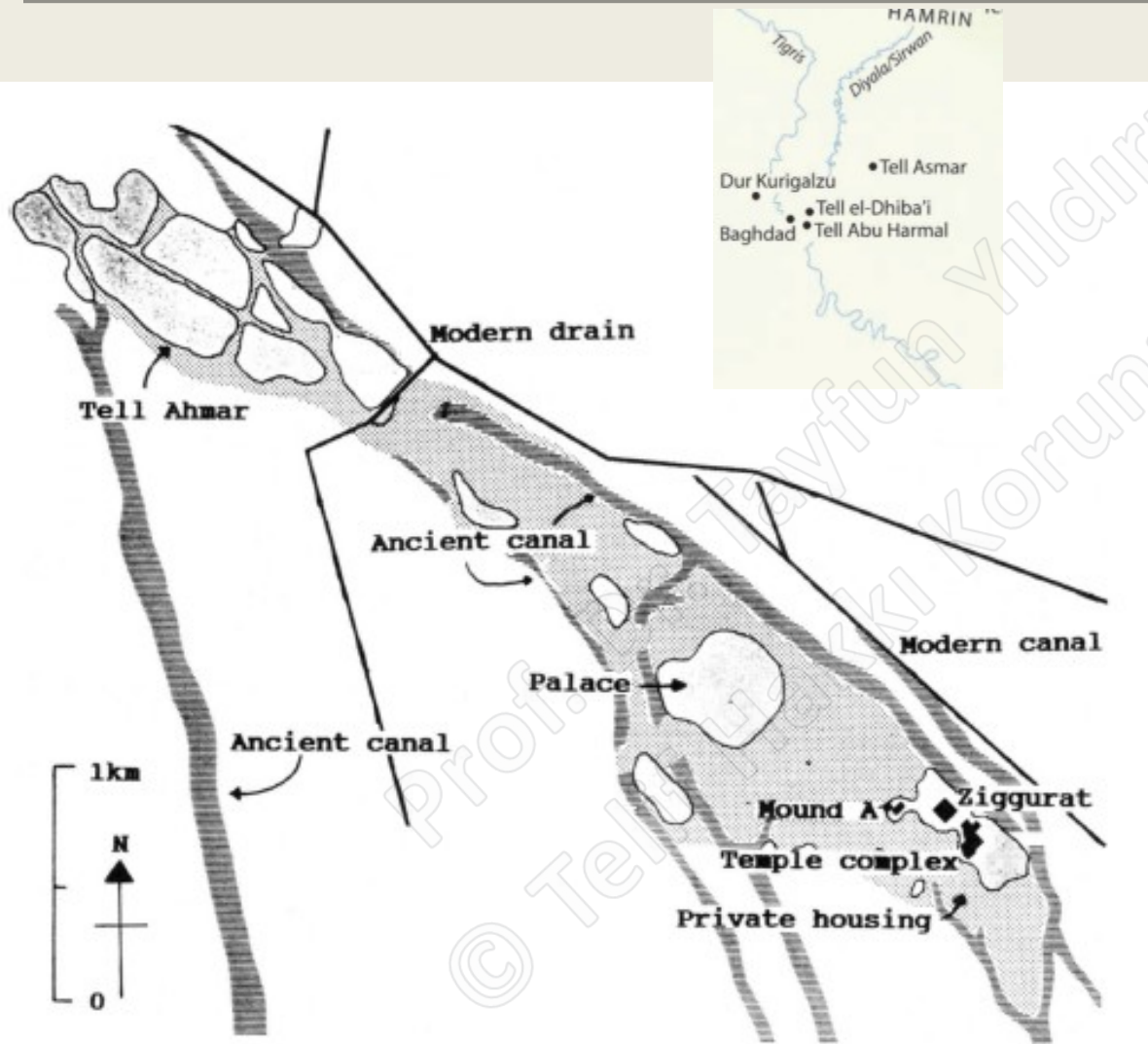
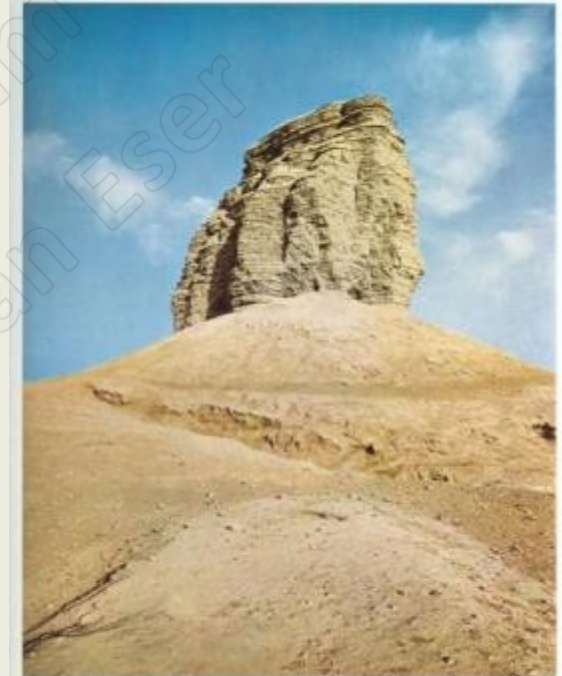


Fig. 2 The site of Dur-Kurigalzu (after al-Khayyat 1986: 60).



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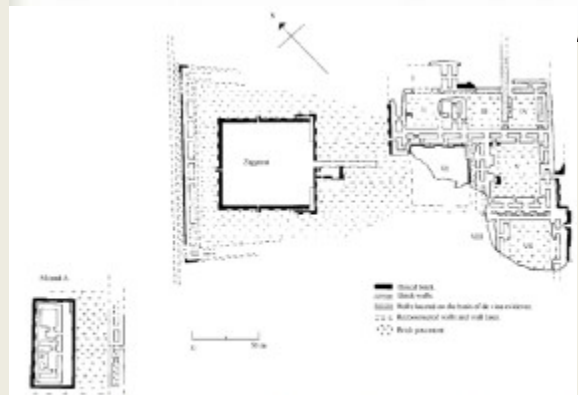
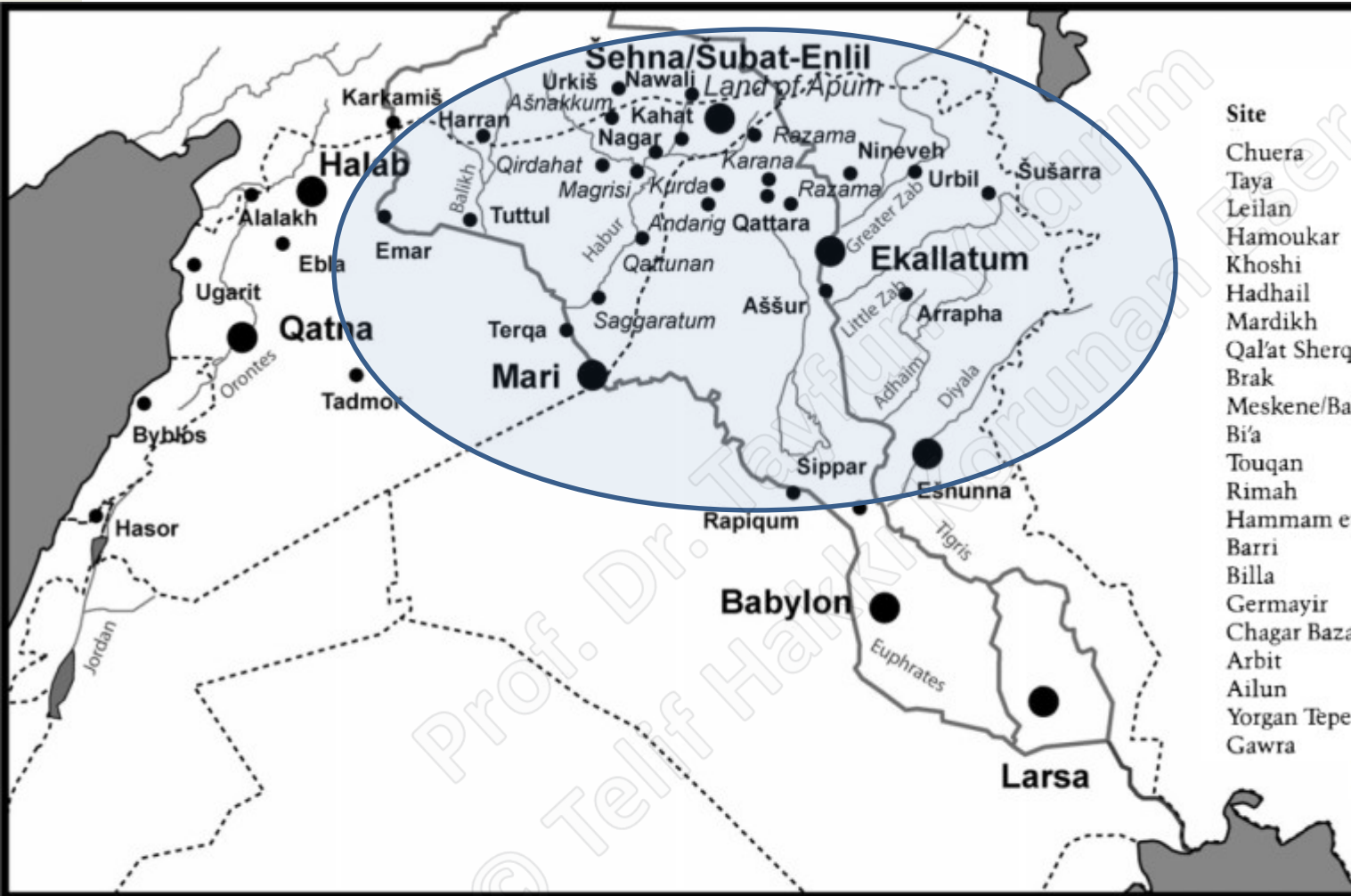


Fig. 8 Plan of the excavated remains of the Kassite temple area and ziggurat at ancient Dur-Kurigalzu or modern 'Aqar Qif' [composite drawing by the author after Baqir 1944: Plate II; Baqir 1945: Plate 1; Baqir 1946: Plate XXII; Annali 1971-97, Plan 8; personal

M.Ö.II.Binin ilk yarısında Kuzey Mezopotamya



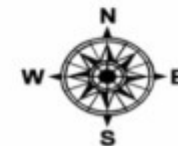
Site	Ancient Area Name	Hectares
Chuera		100
Taya		100
Leilan	Shubat Enlil?	90
Hamoukar		90
Khoshi		90
Hadhail		90
Mardikh	Ebla	56
Qal'at Sherqat	Ashur	50
Brak	Nilabshinu?	43
Meskene/Balis	Emar	37
Bi'a	Tuttul?	36
Touqan	Urshu?	28
Rimah	Karana?	28
Hammam et-Turkman	Zalpah?	25
Barri	Kahat	23
Billa	Shibaniba	15
Germayir		15
Chagar Bazar		13
Arbit		13
Ailun		12
Yorgan Tepe	Nuzi	4
Gawra		1

Harvey Weiss

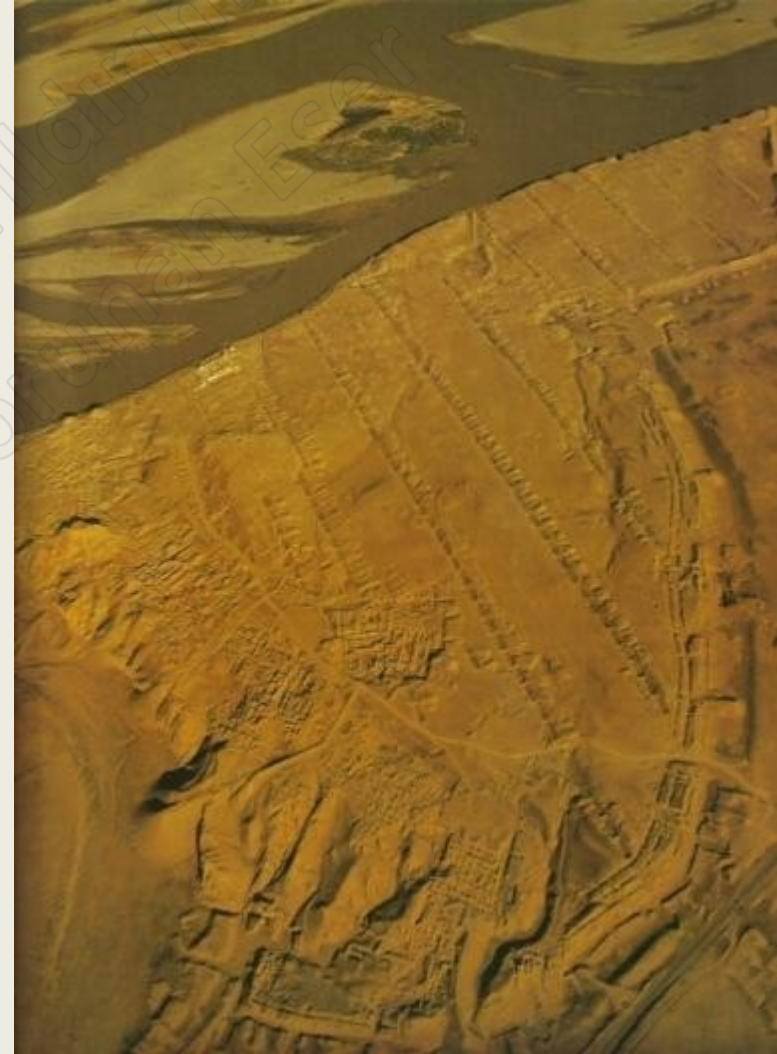
Legend

- Rivers
- Lakes
- City
- Capital
- Karana Possible Location
- Kahat Definite Location

Ancient Near East, 1800-1500 BC



Asur / Qal'at Sherqat



Strommenger, E., 1962, 185, XXXV.

Kar Tukulti Ninurta

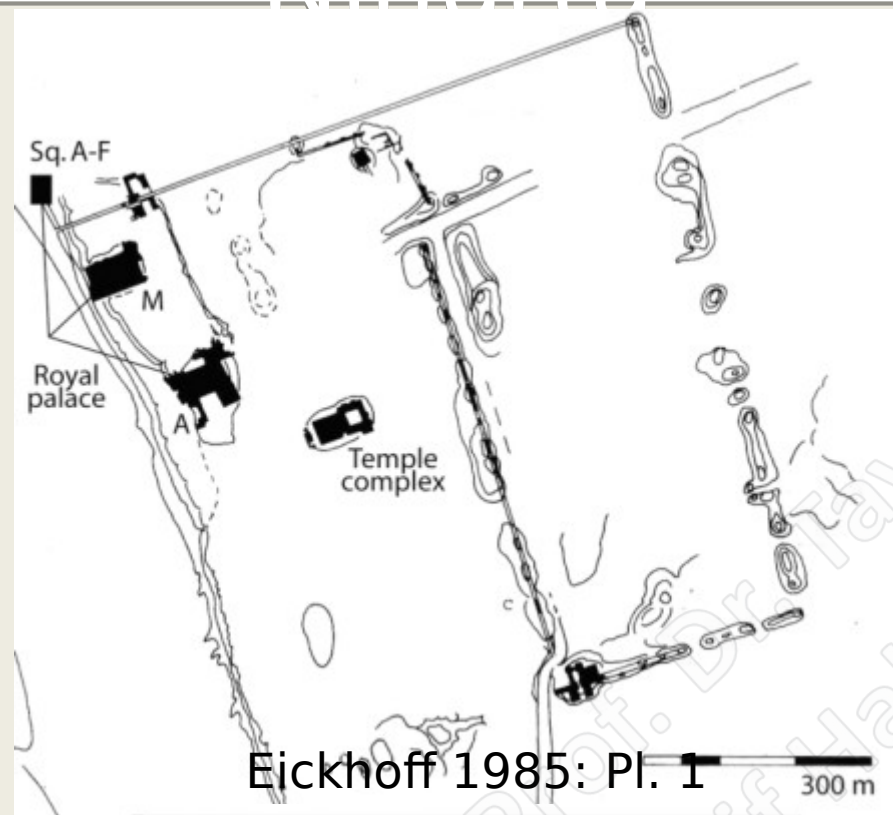


Fig. 3: Mound A: simplified sketch of the "Southern Palace"
Source: Eickhoff 1985: Pl. 4

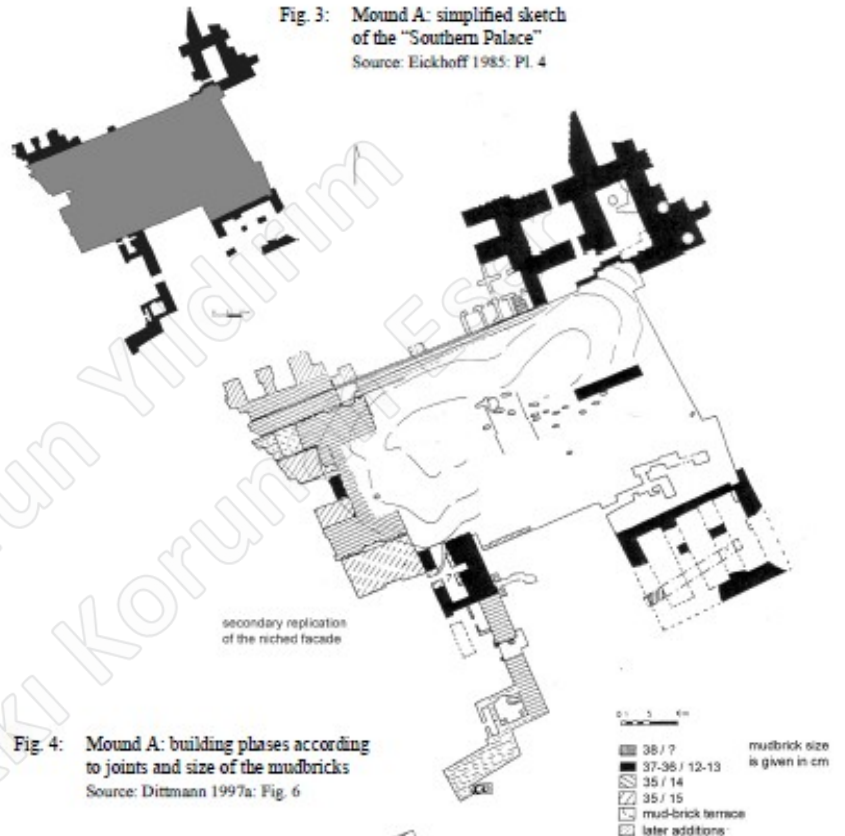


Fig. 4: Mound A: building phases according to joints and size of the mudbricks
Source: Dittmann 1997: Fig. 6

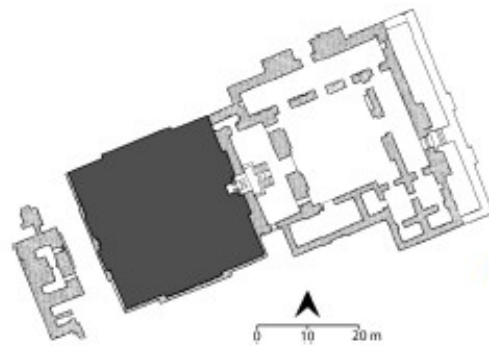
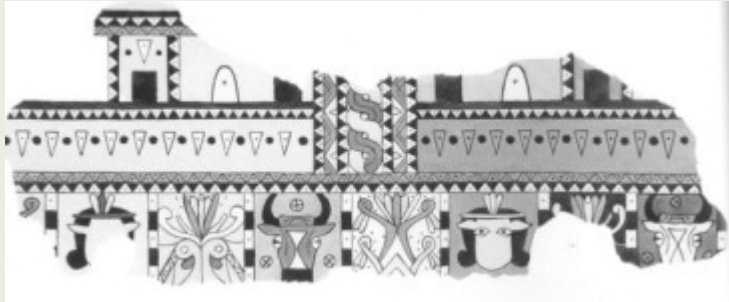


Fig. 5: Ziqqurat and temple of Aššur in Kar Tukulti-Ninurta
Source: Drawing by F. Nigro in Matthiae 1997: 24



Kuzey Mezopotamya'da Bir Hurri /Mitanni kenti Nuzi / Yorgantepe



Moortgat,A.

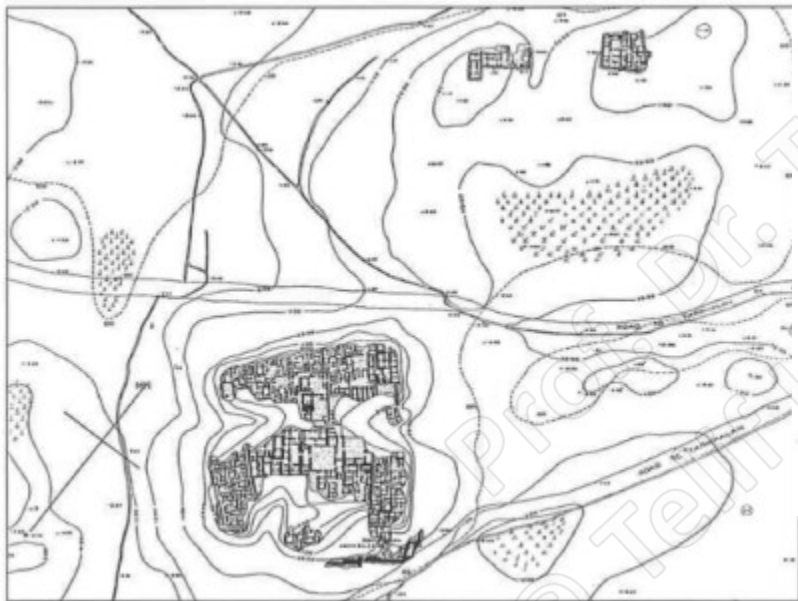
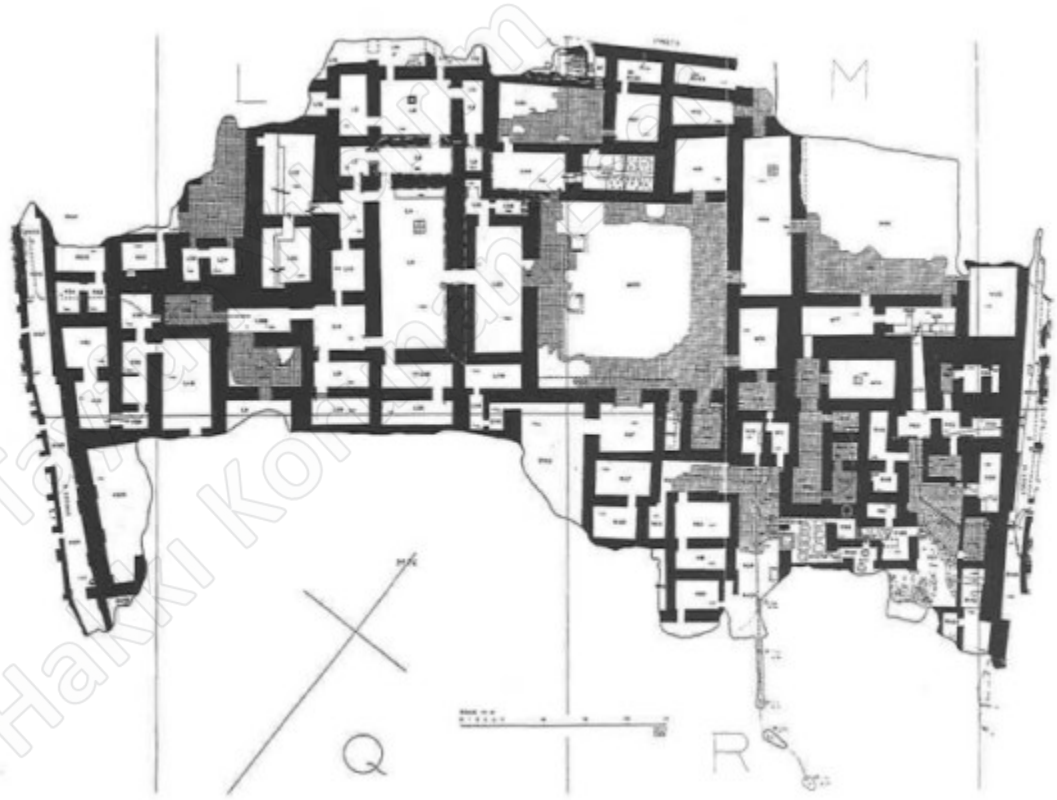


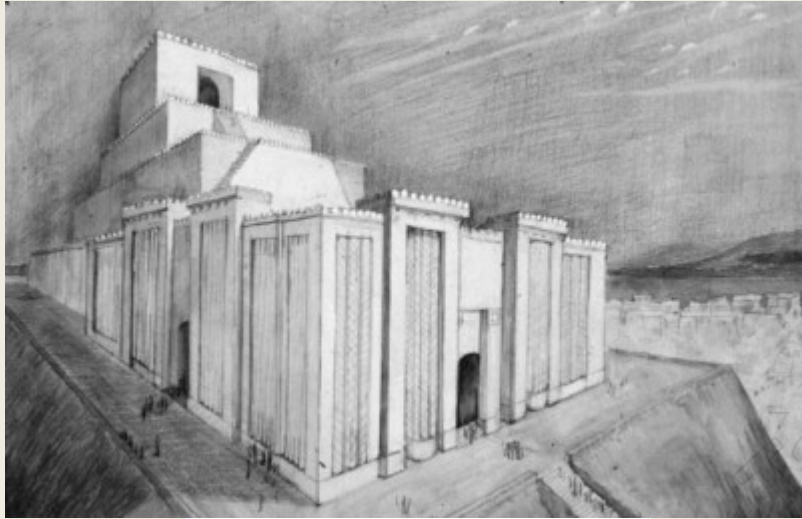
Fig. 1: General plan of Nuzi (from Starr 1939, Plan 2)



Studies on the Civilization and Culture of Nuzi and the Hurrians - 10
©1999. All rights reserved.

Saray, Novak,K., 1999.

Tell El Rimah / Qattara

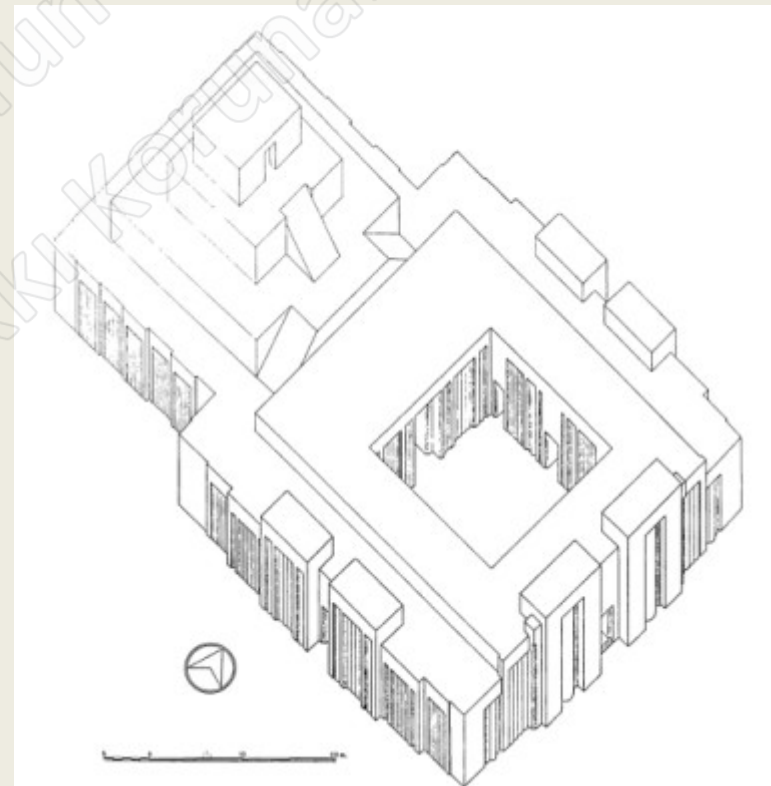


a) The Great Temple (Plates 2-9a, Figures 3-5)

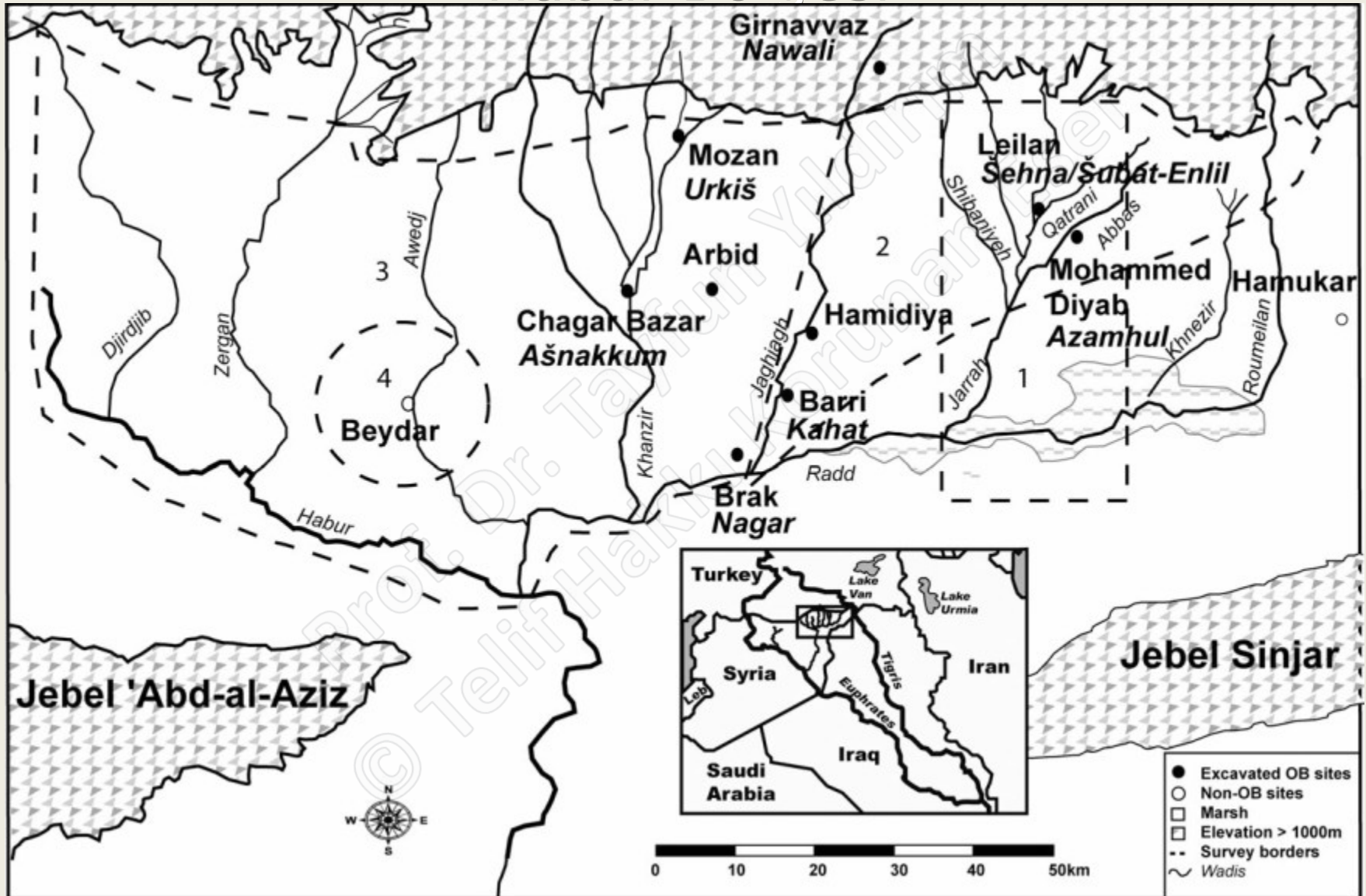
A Level 3 = Old Babylonian (c. 1800-1600 BC)

A Level 2 = Mitanni (c. 1550-1400 BC)

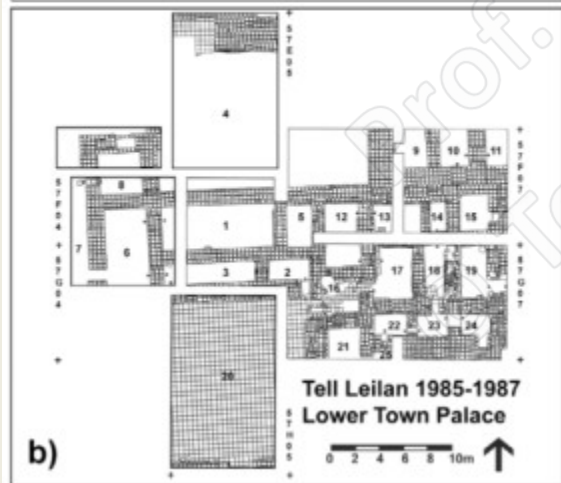
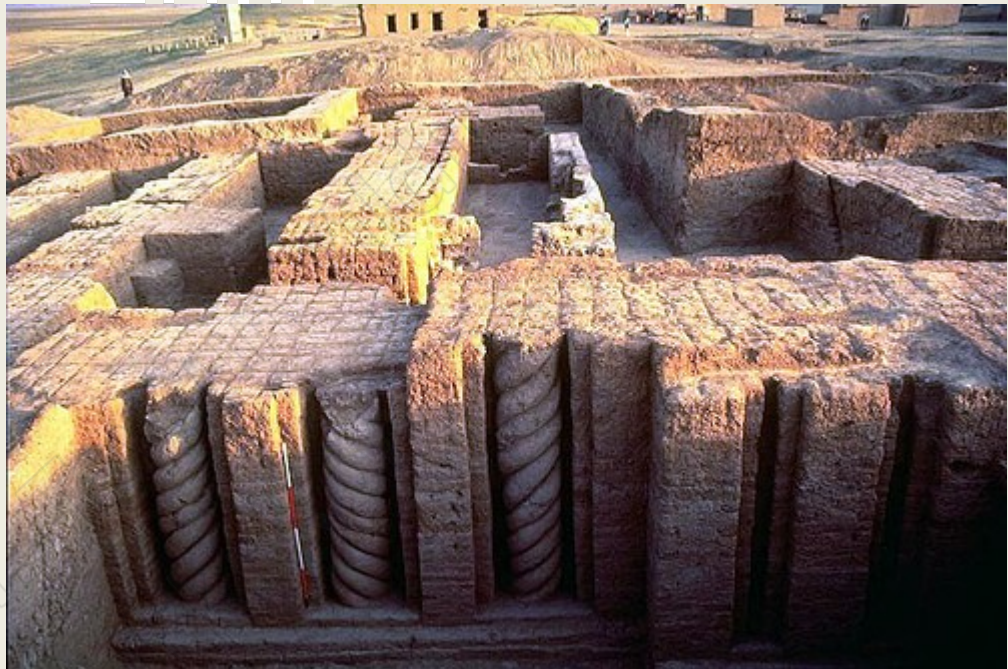
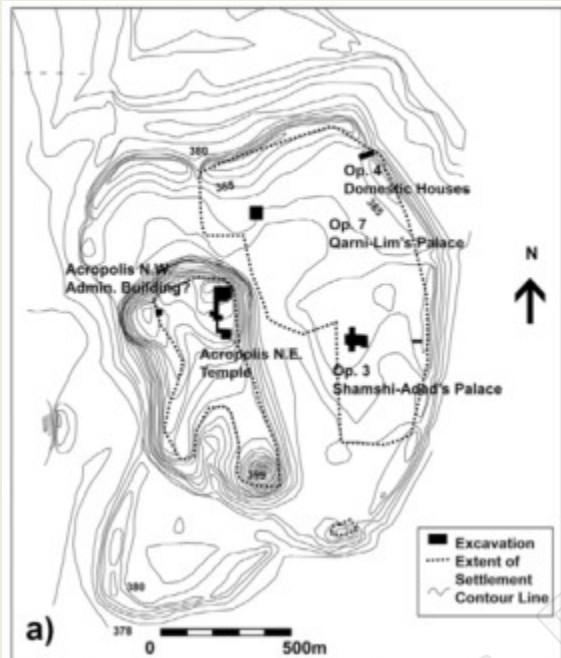
A Level 1 = Middle Assyrian (c. 1350-1200 BC)



M.Ö.II.Bin Yılın ilk yarısında K.Suriye ve Habur Bölgesi

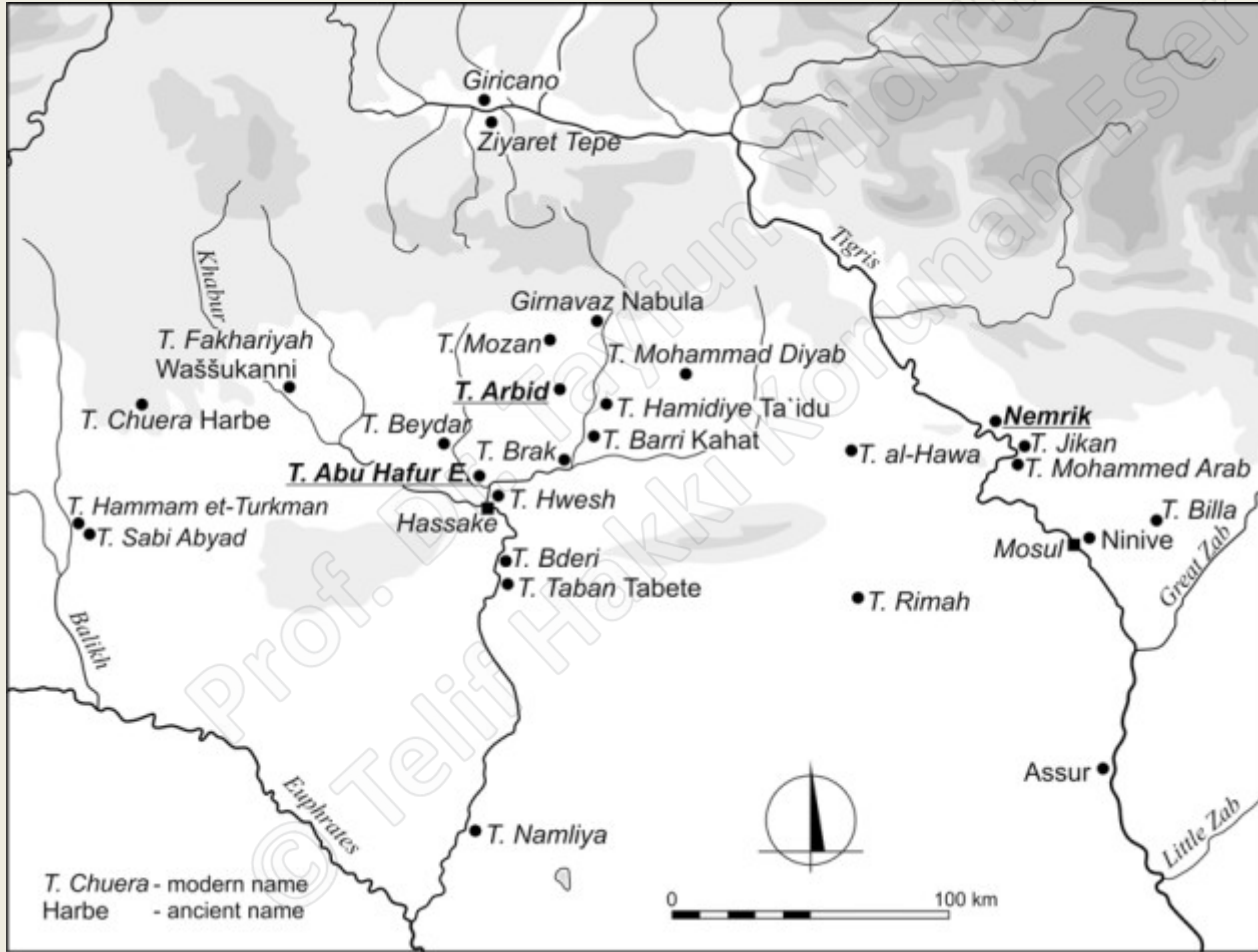


Tell Leilan / Şehnā, Şhubat Enlil



Tabaka II (Level 2),
 tapınak,
 Akropol (Yukarı Şehir KD)
<https://www.oxfordartonline.com/>
 M.Ö.III.Binin ortalarında
 Şehnā olarak bilinen
 Kentin adı Eski Asur kralı
 I.Şamşiadat tarafından
 Şhubat Enlil olarak
 değiştiriliyor.

Mitanni Döneminde Yukarı Mezopotamya



Andrzej Reiche

Tell Brak, Mitanni Sarayı

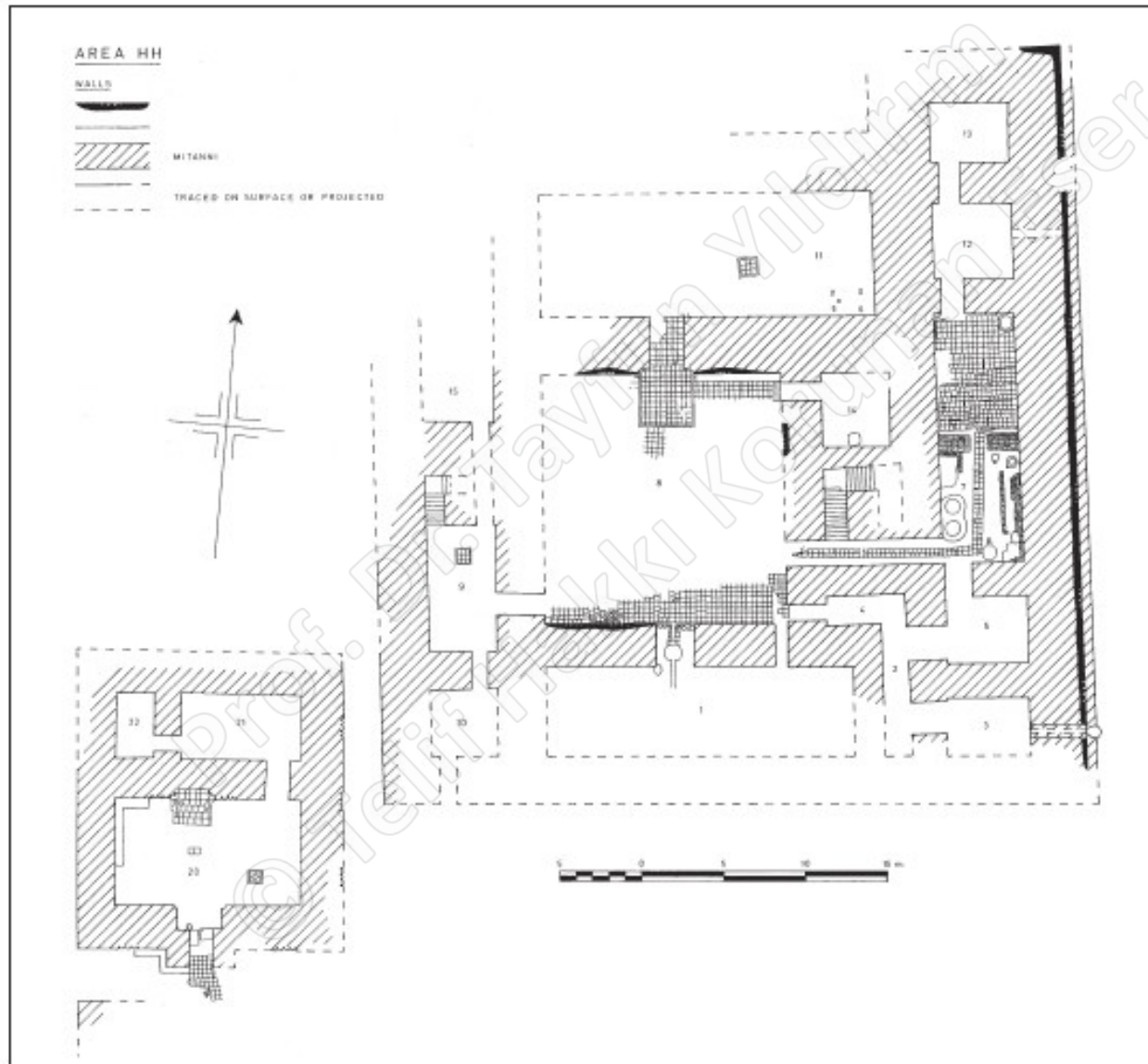
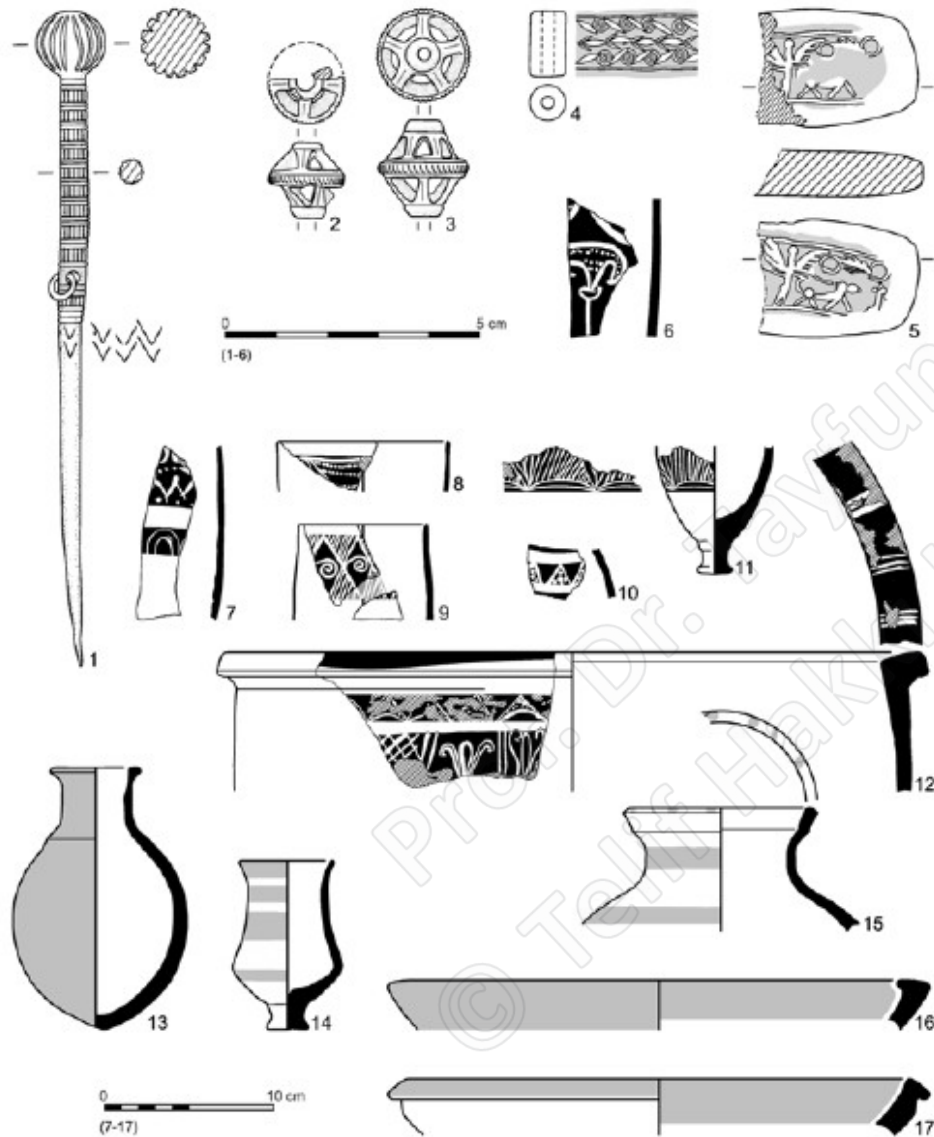


Fig. 6 Mittanian palace and temple in Nagar (Tell Brāk), Area HH (from: OATES et al. 1997: 4, fig. 12)

Tell Arbid, Mitanni



Andrzej Reiche