

PRT 224 Babil – Asur Arkeolojisi

5. Asur Ticaret Kolonileri Çağı'nda Anadolu



Kültepe ve Prof. Dr. Tahsin Özgüç



Yıldırım,T. arşivi

Kulakoğlu/Kangal,2010

res: 6. Kaniş karumu

Kültepe Stratigrafisi

Kaneş		Belirgin Özellikler	Karum
1	Roma	Kent surları.	
2			
3	Hellenistik	Kent suru.	
4	Demir Çağı	Kabartmalı Geç Hitit ortostatları.	
5			
6	Kaniş Krallığı: Asur Ticaret Kolonilerinin başkenti	Kaniş kenti ve karum kısa süre sonra yeniden kurulup Babil Kralı Samsuiluna dönemine kadar yaşamıştır.	Ia
7		Kaniş'teki anıtsal yapılar (Warşama Sarayı, tapınaklar ve resmi depo binası).	Ib
		Ara	
8		Asur tacirlerinin gelişi ve Anadolu'da ticaret sistemini kurması. Karumda yoğun yapılaşma. Kaniş'te Aşağı Eski Saray ve Güney Teras Sarayı.	II
9		El yapımı tek renkli ve çok renkli seramik ile birlikte ilk kez	III
10		çark yapımı Hitit seramiğinin ortaya çıkışı	IV
11	Eski Tunç Çağı III	Mezopotamya, Kuzey Suriye ve Batı Anadolu ile yakın ilişkiler;	
12		anıtsal yapıların ortaya çıkışı	
13			
14	Eski Tunç Çağı II	Mezopotamya, Kuzey Suriye ve Kilikya ile yakın ilişkiler;	
15		Yukarı Fırat'dan ithal edilmiş çömlekler.	
16			
17			
18	Eski Tunç Çağı I		

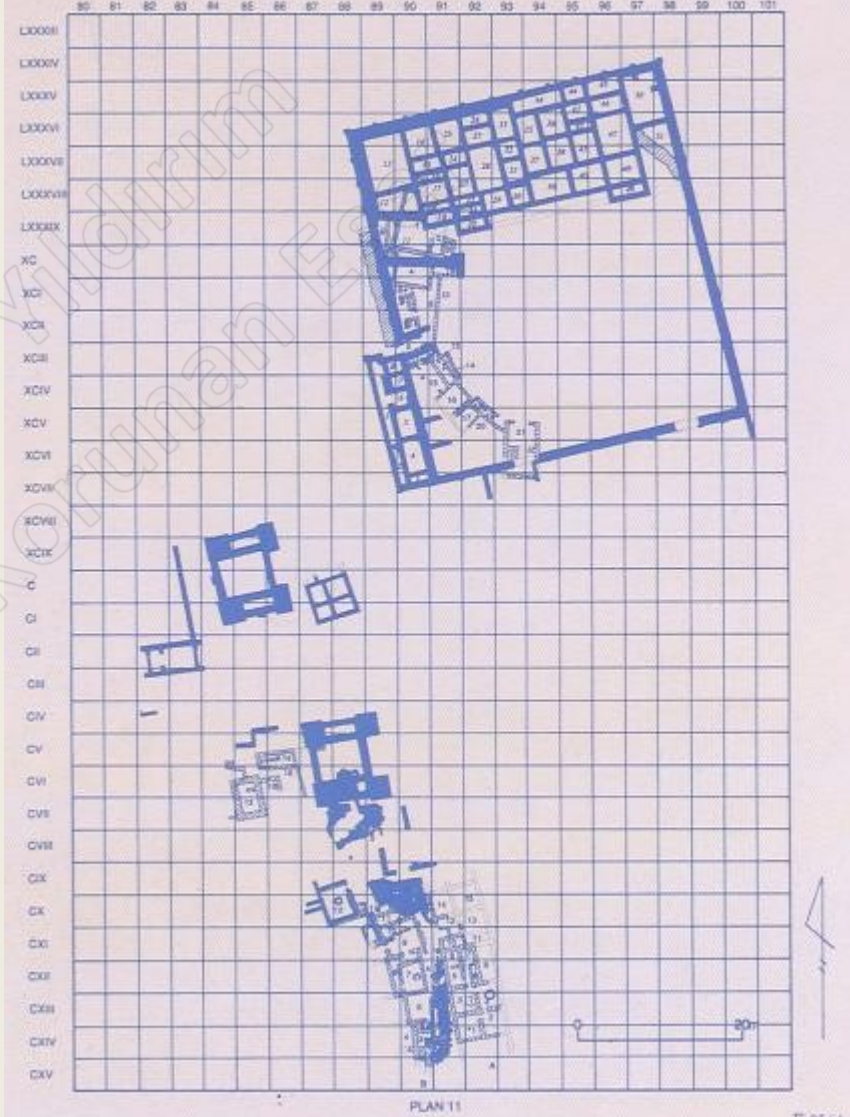
Tablo 1. Kültepe stratigrafisi ve yapı katlarının belirgin özellikleri.

Eski Asur kral listesi

Table 3.1 The Old Assyrian part of the Assyrian King List

27	Sulili/Sulê	son of Aminu			
28	Kikkiya				
29	Akiya				
30	Puzur-Aššur (I)				
31	Šalim-aḫum	(son of 30)			
32	Ilušuma	(son of 31)			
A total of 6 kings whose year-eponyms have not been marked/found.					
33	Erišum (I)	son of 32	40	years	ca. 1974–1935
34	Ikunum	son of 33	[14]	years	ca. 1934–1921
35	Šarru-kin	son of 34	[40]	years	ca. 1920–1881
36	Puzur-Aššur (II)	son of 35	[8]	years	ca. 1880–1873
37	Naram-Sin	son of 36	(4)4?	years	ca. 1872–1829?
38	Erišum (II)	son of 37	(20?)	years	ca. 1828?–1809
<p>Šamši-Adad, son of Ilu-kabkabu, went to Karduniaš in the time of Naram-Sin.* During the eponymy of Ibni-Adad Šamši-Adad came up from Karduniaš, he conquered Ekallatum and resided three years in Ekallatum. During the eponymy of Atamar-Ištar Šamši-Adad came up from Ekallatum and removed Erišum (II), son of Naram-Sin, from the throne.</p>					
39	Šamši-Adad I		33	years	ca. 1808–1776
40	Išme-Dagan	son of 39	40	years	ca. 1775–1736
41	Aššur-dugul	“son of nobody”	6	years	

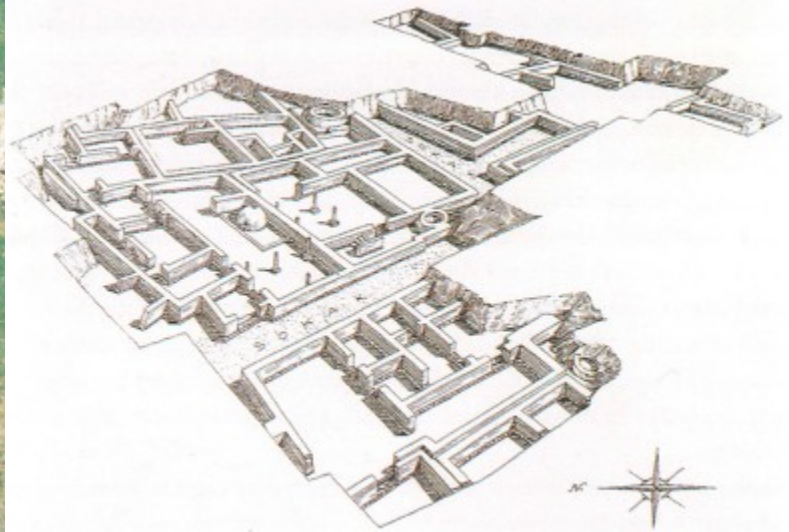
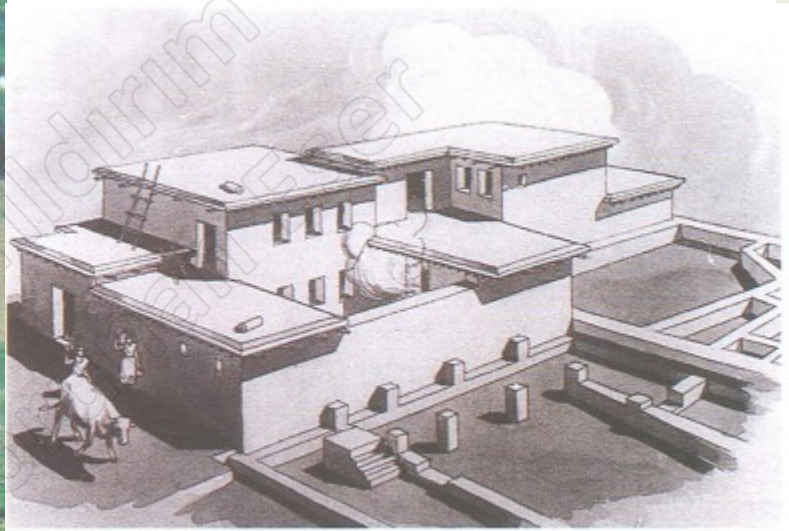
Kültepe / Kaniş



Özgüç, T. 2005

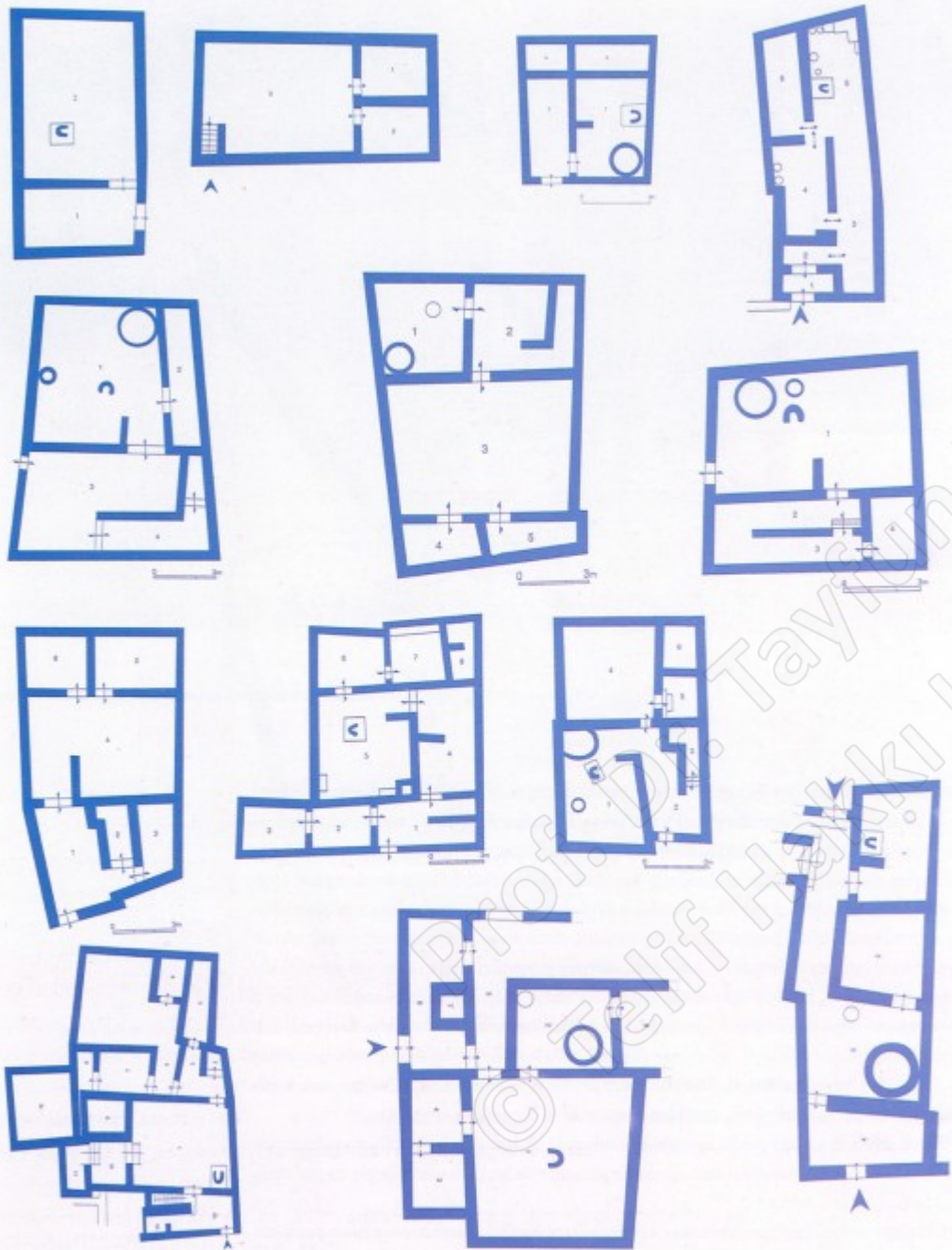
YATMIN ÖZGÜÇ
Kültepe
Kaniş / Nêka

Karum

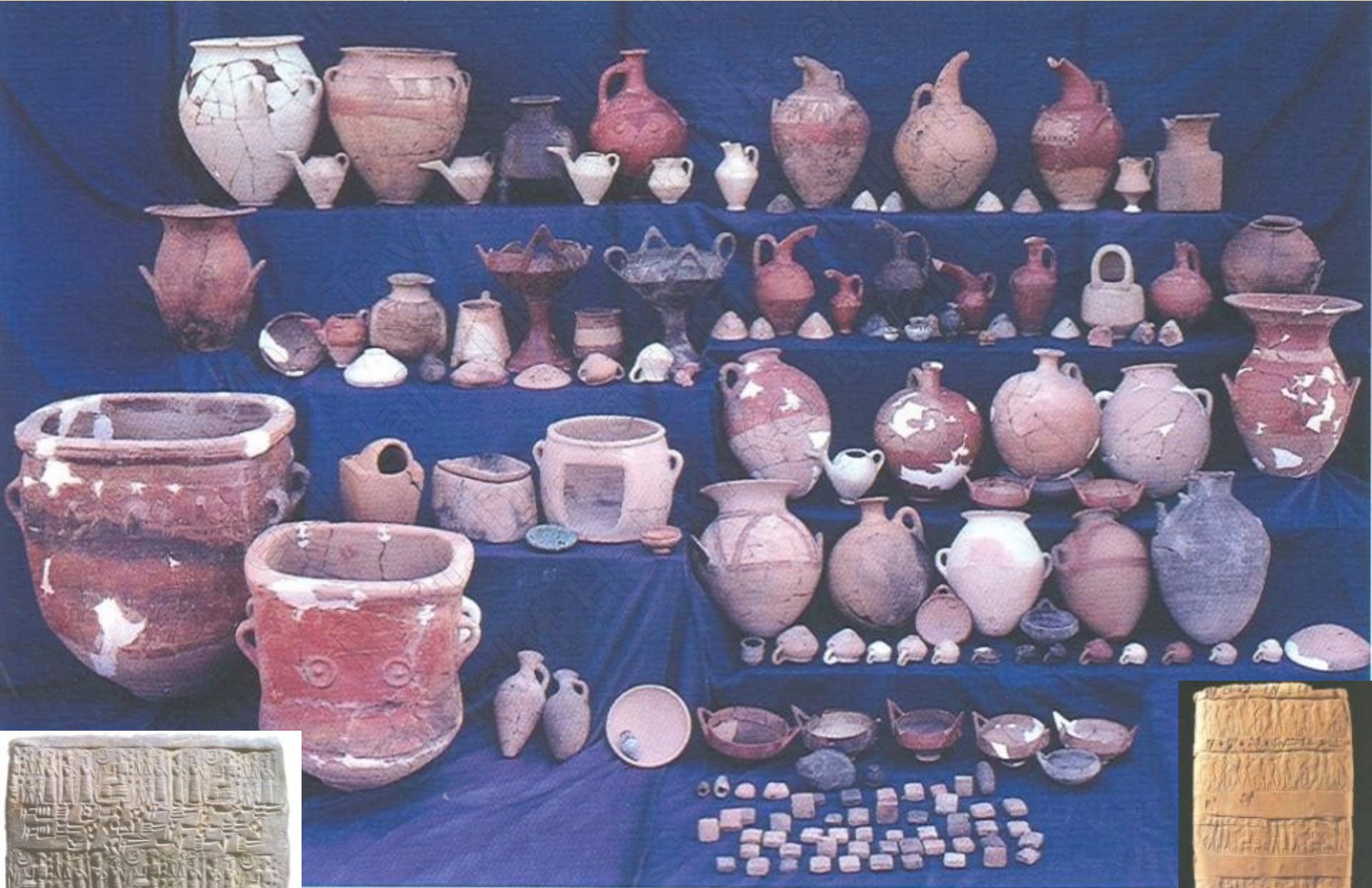


Özgüç, T. 2005



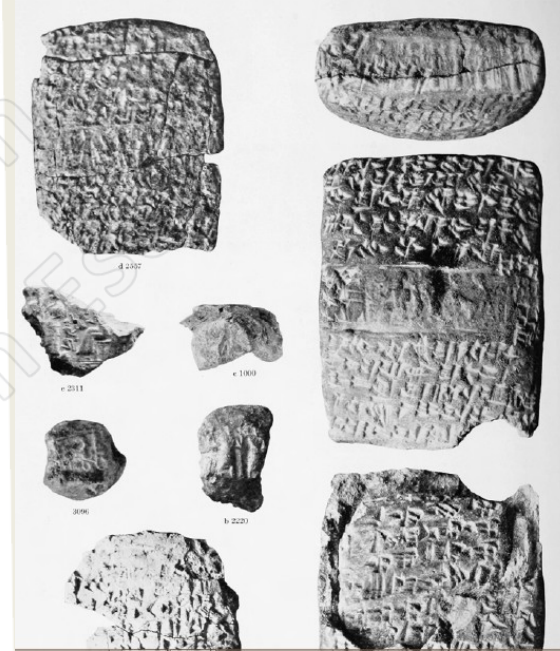
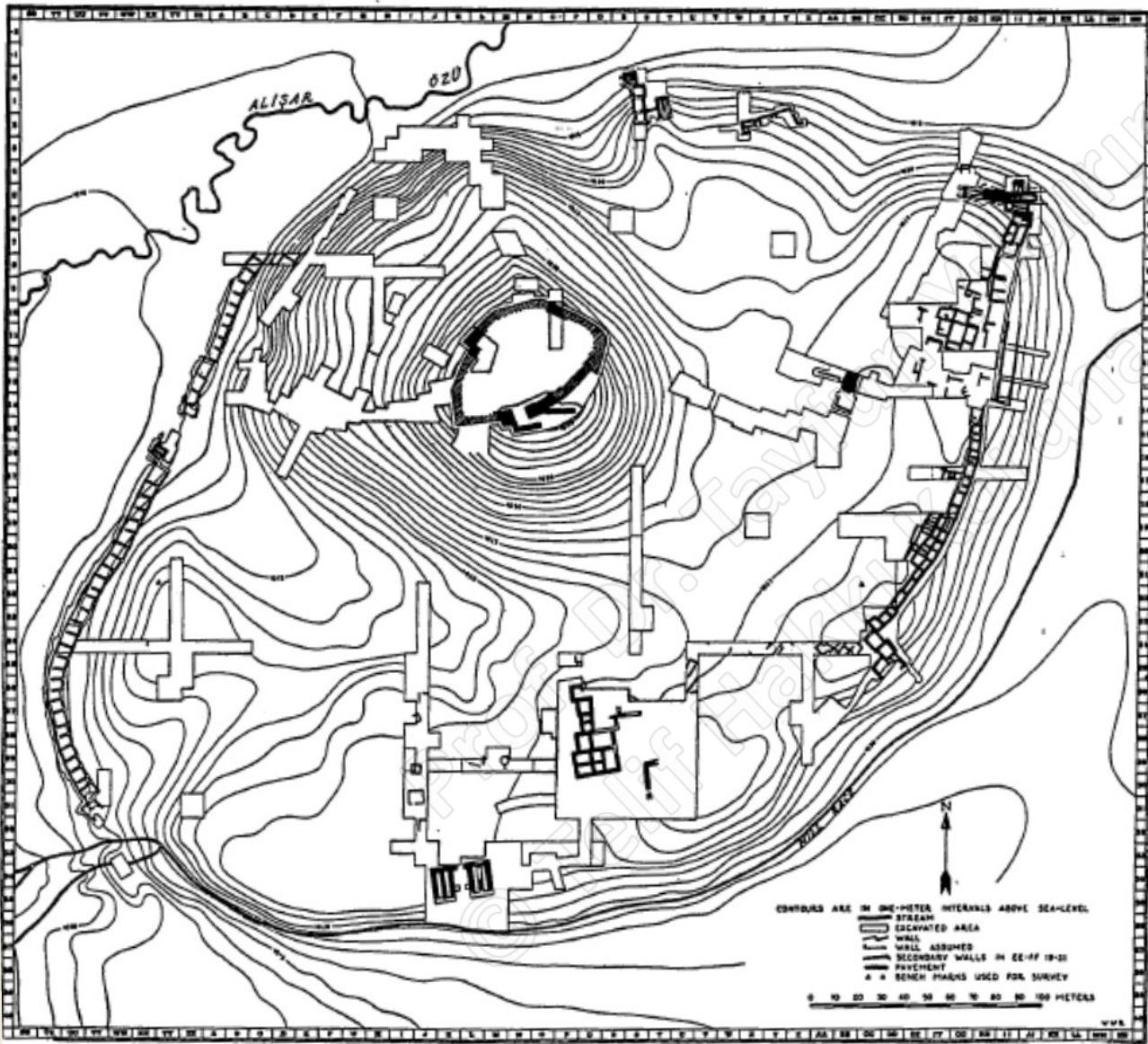


Özgüç, T. 2005

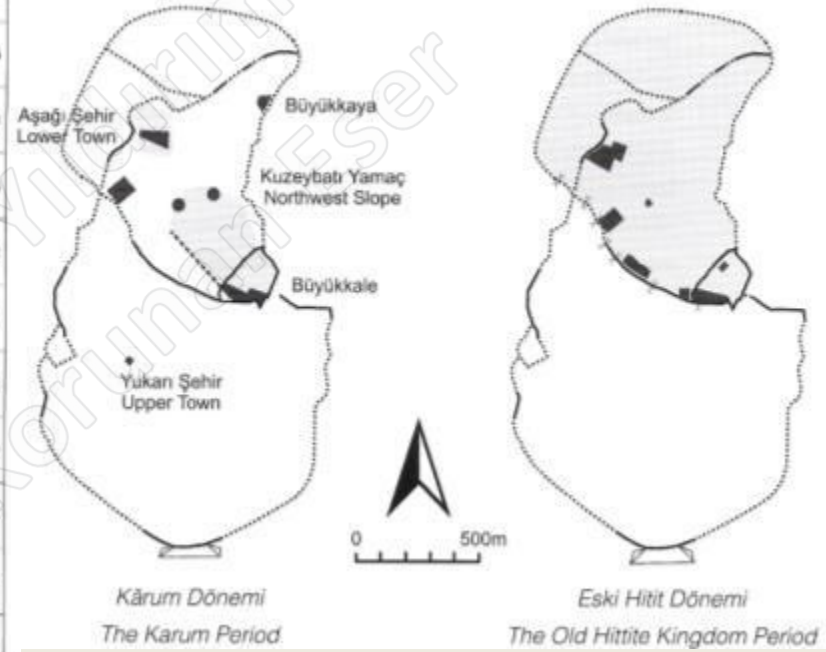
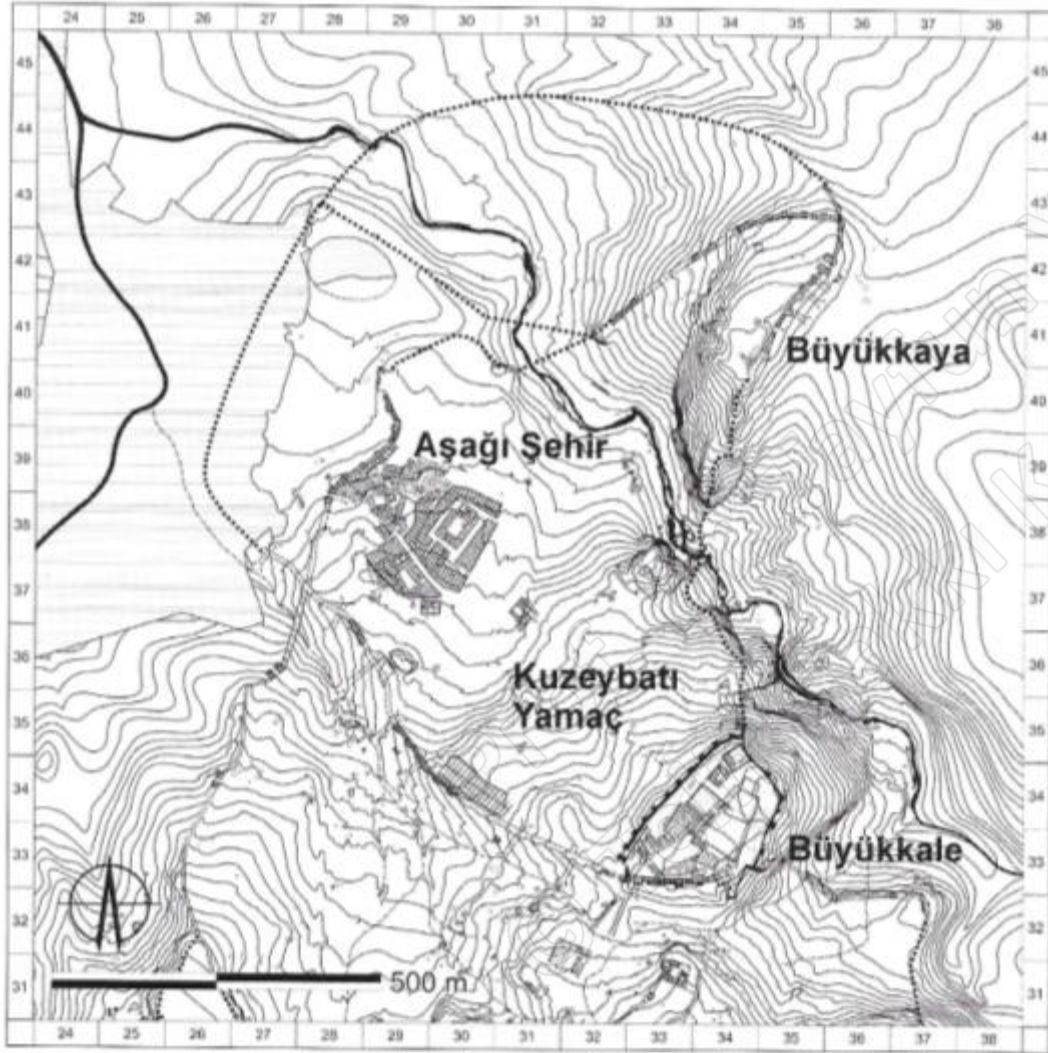


Özgüç, T.2005

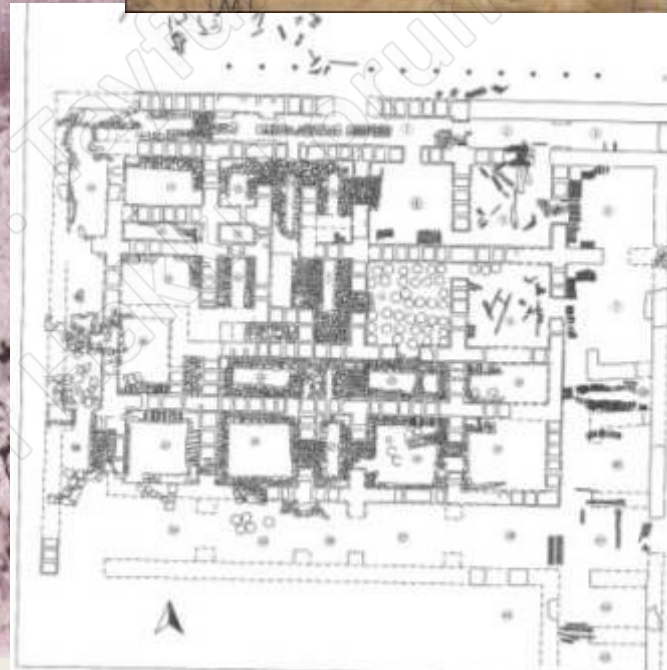
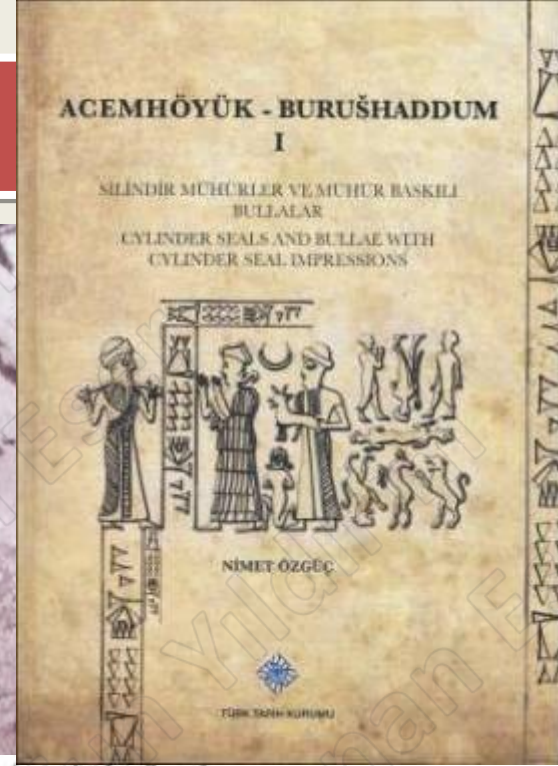
Alisar / Ankuwa?

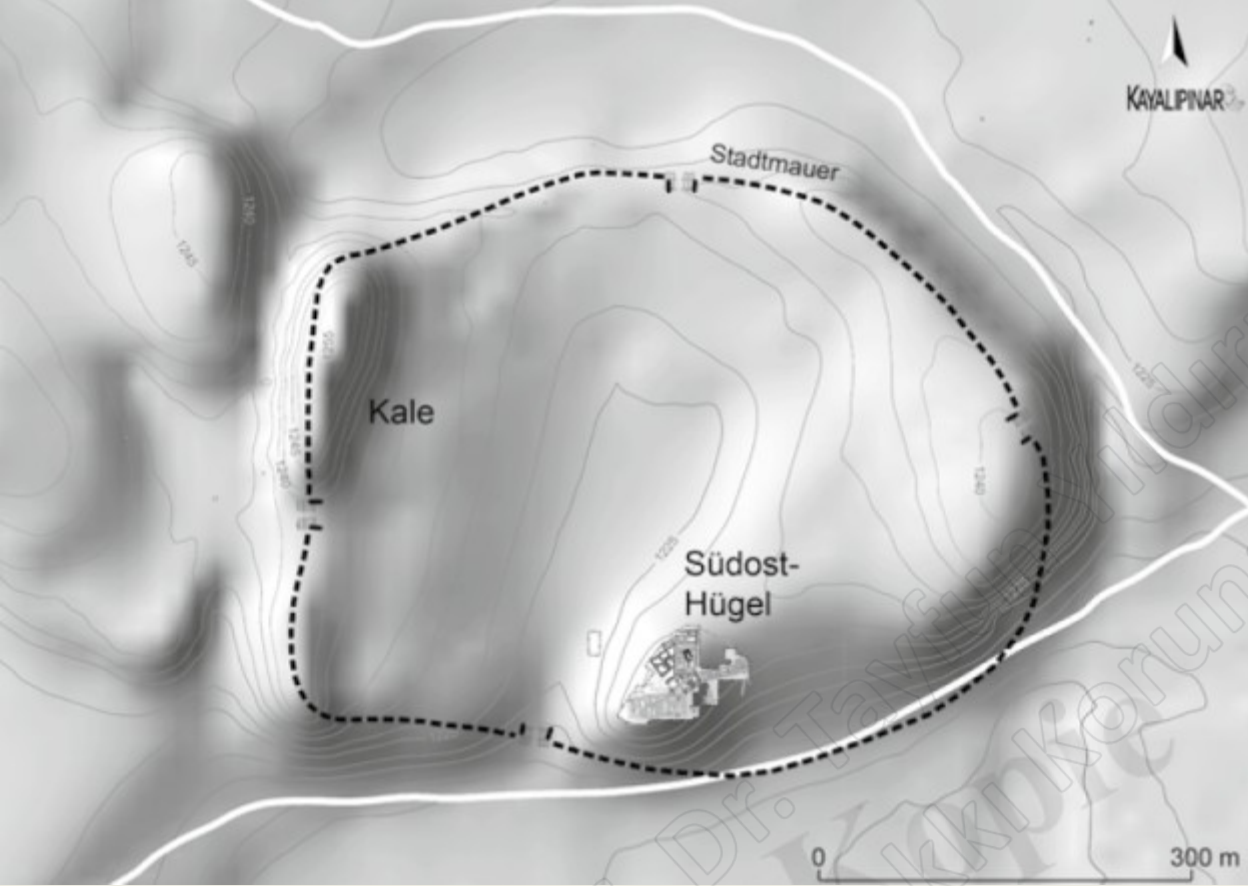


Assur Ticaret Kolonileri Çağı'n da Hattuş/Boğazköy

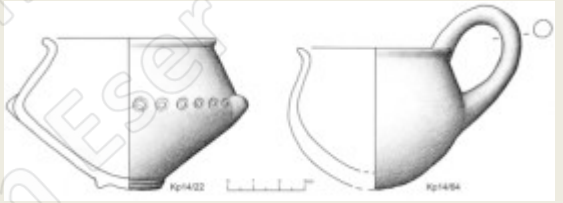


Acemhöyük





Kayalipınar / Samuha



Untersuchungen in Kayalipınar 2013 und 2014
 Andreas Müller-Karpe – Vuslat Müller-Karpe – Guido Kryszat MDOG 2014