

**Bronze Age of the Mediterranean and
Mycenaean, Crete and Cyclades, Dark
Ages?, Aegean Migrations and**

BRONZE AGE OF AEGEAN



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New System
Early Bronze Age

Vassiliki Pots

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Argolis

- Lerna'da

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Middle Bronze Age - Old palaces period

- *Minyas ceramics*
- *Knossos, mallia & Phaistos*



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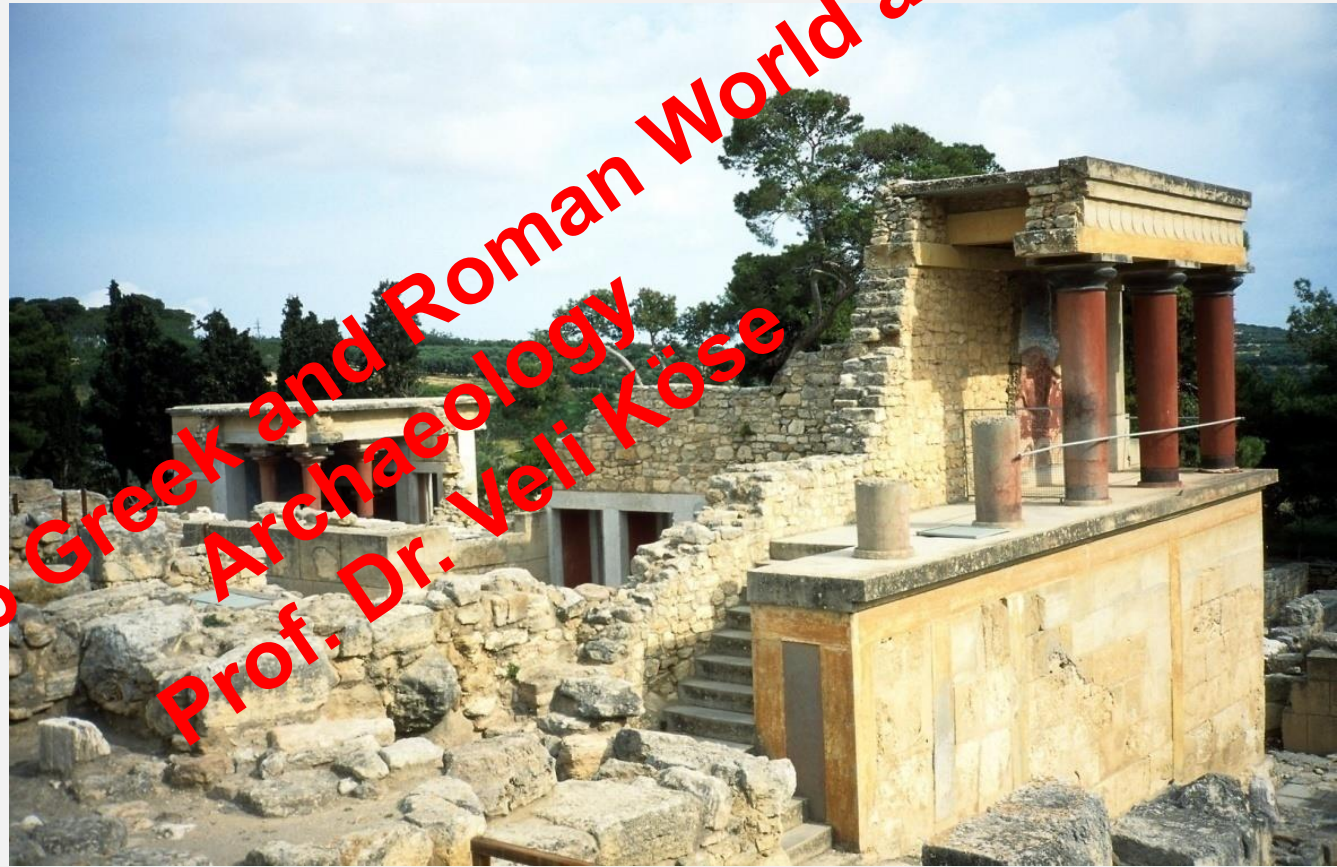
**Late Bronze
Age-New
Palaces
period**

*Especially in
Late Minoan IB,
pots with sea
motifs
originating
from Knossos
are produced.*



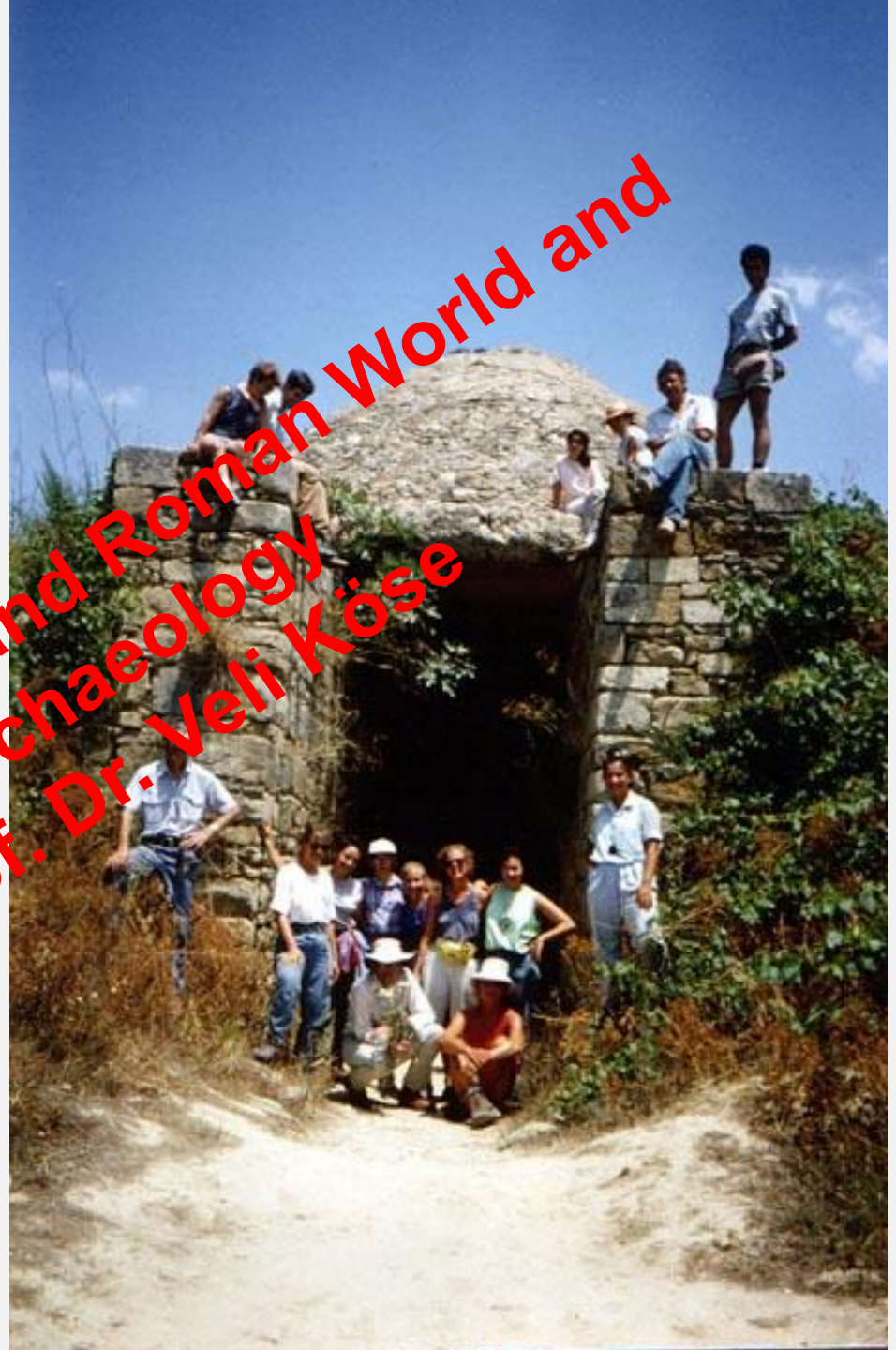
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During this period, Crete continued the relationship between the East and Egypt. These palaces were 35-40 km away from each other and with a 1000-1500 km² of territory and the surrounding settlement, the organization had a character that was managed as an early state model or as a Peer Polity system

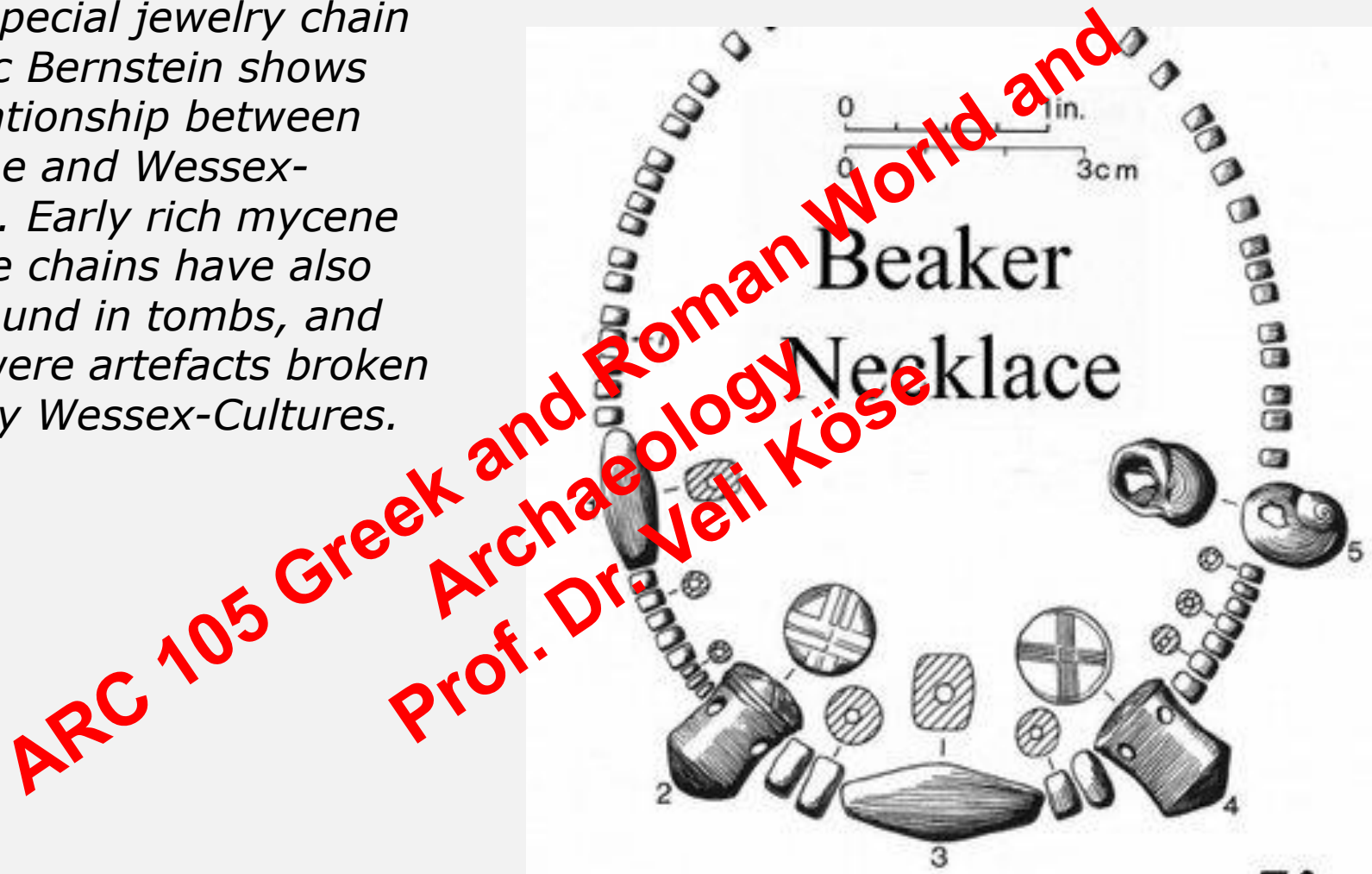


Mycenae Small kingdom period: rich tombs and early Tholos

. The same kind of development is seen in Messene, in the southwest of the Peloponnese. Unlike the Mycenaean tombs, most of them were destroyed and robbed in ancient times. Apparently, it was with full of the rich grave finds that they were also buried here. It was Crete that provided the luxury needs to this elite, and this cultural relationship has increased.



Some special jewelry chain in Baltic Bernstein shows the relationship between Mycenae and Wessex-Culture. Early rich mycene of these chains have also been found in tombs, and these were artefacts broken down by Wessex-Cultures.



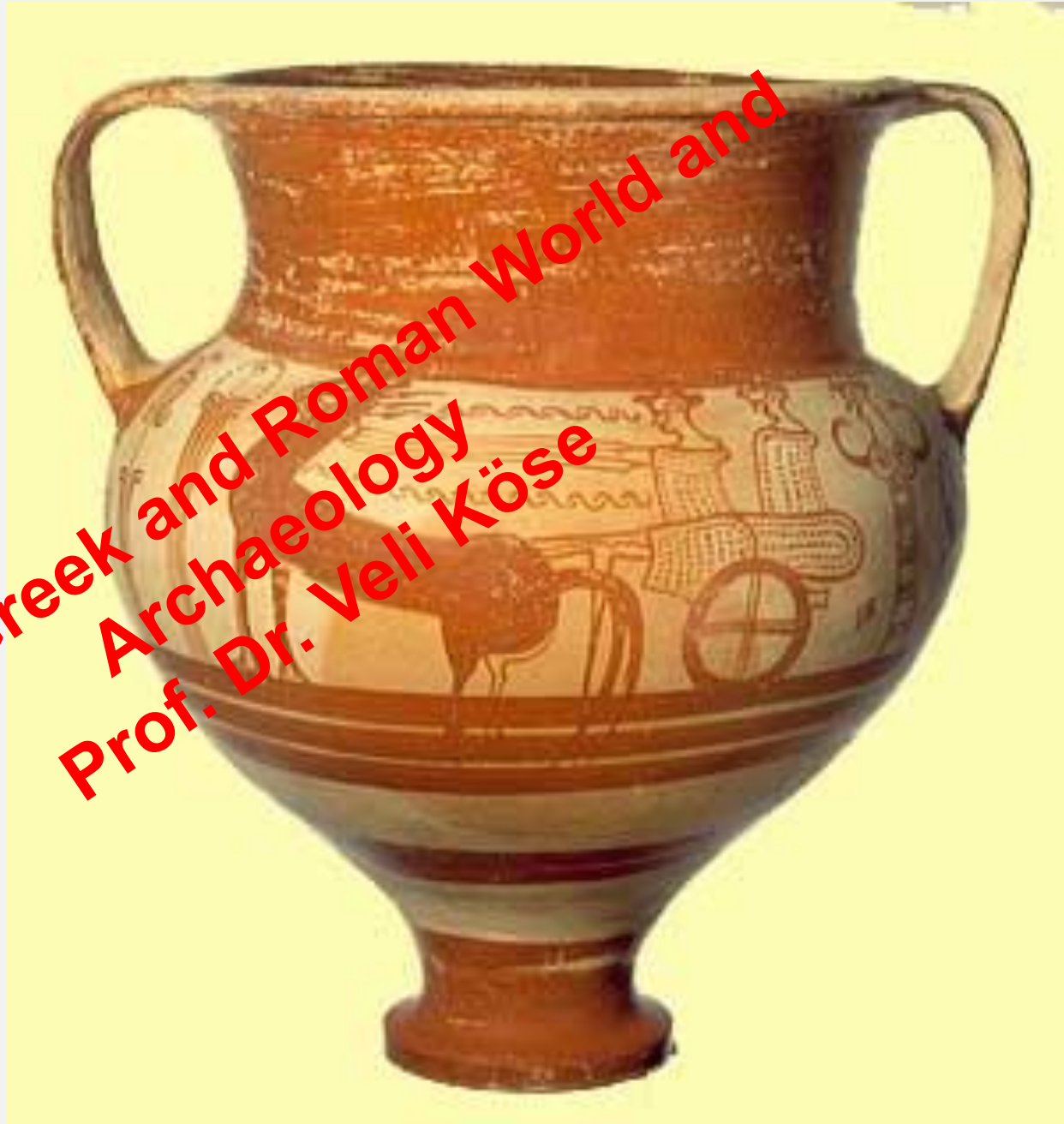
Transformation from Minoan Power balance to Mycenaean power balance in the Aegean world

The eruption of the Santorini volcano on the island of Thera has always been cited as the reason for this transformation, but this has proven not to be the case. The main reason was anarchy and internal conflict, more precisely the attack and domination of the Mycenaean Greeks.



Mycenaean Palace period

Ephyris vessels



11 Kingdoms.

Mycenaean Greece is divided into an estimated 11 kingdoms.

These kingdoms were especially devoted to provinces, as we understand from the Pylos Linear B clay tablet archive. The social structure was with very strict hierarchical rules within each kingdom. On the hill was the king called Wanax (the Iliad was also a title given to Agamemnon). The 13th century tombs probably belonged to these Wanaxes.

Later, there were Lawagetas, a kind of military viziers. Then came Heq (k) uetai (judge-nobles), Korater (Provinz rulers), Telestai (owners), and Basileis (local tribal resis). Mycenaean Basileis was reconsidered at the end of the palace period and turned into the title of the Greek king.



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. Excavations have shown that this period started even earlier than expected. The nobles in Lefkandi in Euboia, Knossos in Crete and Athens had been in contact with the east from the 10th and 9th centuries BC and received expensive luxury items and influences from them.

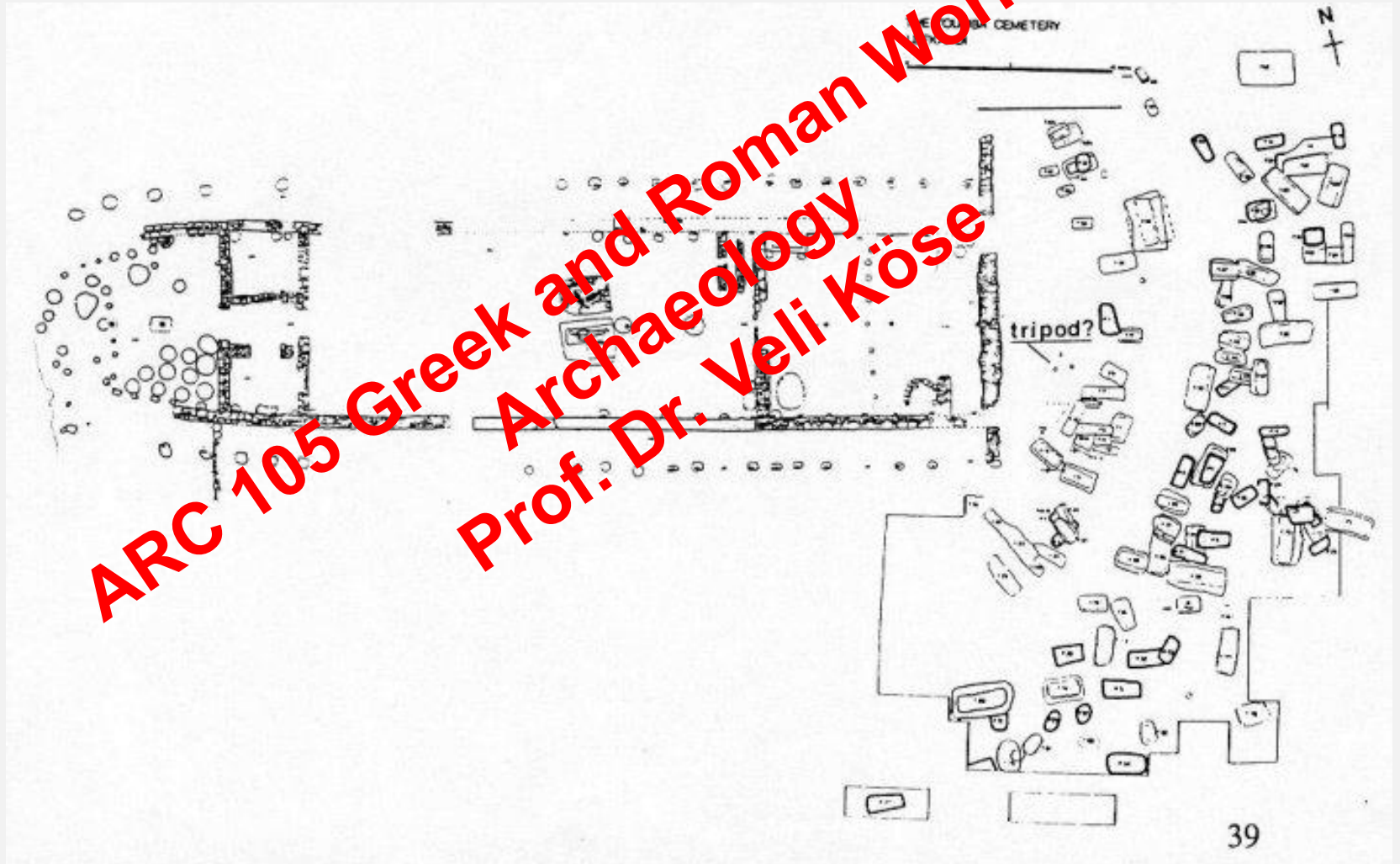


Abb. 2 Lefkandi, Toumba. Plan of "Heroön" (c. 1000-950 B.C.) and cemetery (c. 950-825/800 B.C.).

•The Origin of Polis in the 8th and 7th Centuries BC: Creating a Social Space

Polis

- *Alcaeus says that the elements that make up a city are neither well-roofed houses, nor well-built walls, nor harbours nor docks, and people who can use their original possibilities (Alcaeus Frag.28)*
- *"It is the people who created the city, not the walls or the ships without sailors," says Athenian general Nicias.*
- *Themistocles advocated the necessity of attacking in Salamis, not Isthmia in Corinth, while the Greek commanders were making the strategy of attacking the Persians after the pillage of Athens, Adeimantos, one of the Corinthian generals who opposed this, said that a person who did not have a city, he could not have the right to vote and even restore his city. He said that he could not even participate in the discussion without getting it. Themistocles then replied that Athens was a much larger city than Corinthians, with 200 more warships (Herodotus viii 61).*

- When Aristotle defines the Greek polis, he says that it is a partnership of families and lineages in a good (prosperous) life and that its substance is living full and free.

- Pausanias said his thoughts about the small city of Panopeus in Phocis, which he saw on his Hellas tour during the 2nd century AD: "There were neither official institutions, nor Gymnasion, nor theatre, nor agora, nor waterways reaching the fountain". He cannot dare to call it as a city.

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Chora

Eschatiá

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•Urban Areas: Conditions and Mirrors (Reflections) of Social Life

•The public life in the city of Athens in the fifth century was so concentrated and intense that it caused the Athenians to change the basic structure and organization of urban space.

•Population estimates are controversial. However, the assumption must be correct, with a population of about 200,000 considered for Attica, and a third of them being the inhabitants of Athens itself.

•Forty times a year, people gathered with 6000 participants, which on average corresponds to every nine days. The day before, 500 members from all over Attica would gather at the Bouleuterion in the agora.

- 50 Prytan,
- 150 members called Aeropagus
- 6000 jury members

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Atina Prytaneion

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All of these activities would affect the official life enormously, and the streets would be crowded with intense human movement. Agora was not only a political and legal centre where people gathered, consuls and prytans met, but also a centre where routine daily affairs took place. It was a place where some events and demonstrations took place. Above them was the location of the ceremonial processions of religious demonstrations, where people watched in porticos or temporary areas. The ceremonial procession started outside the city and continued in the city sanctuary, to the Dionysus on the eastern hill and the Athena temple on the acropolis.



PLAN OF THE ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS

Scale 1:10 000 Yards

Red coloring indicates edifices of the time before the Persian Wars, blue coloring those of the classic, yellow those of the Roman period. The adjoined numbers indicate the years of construction or consecration.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Ancient temple of Athena | 5. Athene Promachos, about 450 B.C. | 9. Monument of Trasylus 319 (270) B.C. |
| 2. Ancient royal palace | 6. Propylaea, 437 - 432 B.C. | 10. Temple of Roma and Augustus 27 B.C. |
| 3. Artemis Brauronia | 7. Temple of Nike, about 430 B.C. | 11. Monument of Agrippa, 27 B.C. |
| 4. Spring of Clepsvra | 8. Temple of Dionysus | |



•Since the Greeks defined themselves as Polis, urban areas have become the most important and first consideration of common life. Urban life urban areas, and urban areas have shaped urban life.

•Historical changes in cultural areas are therefore indicators of distinctive change in cultural life. In the case of Athens, the increasing intensity considered for political activities indicates an intense politicization of Athens' civic identity. Subsequent displacement with specific functions from the agora to other areas was reflected and actively increased the increasing autonomy of certain cultural areas: religious, political, theatre, sports, education and others.

• *Chronology of Athens:*

- *Mycenaean period (15th-13th centuries BC)*
- *Post-palace period (12th-9th centuries BC)*
- *The establishment phase of the Athens Polis (8th - early 6th century BC)*
- *The reign of the Tyrantians (561-510 BC)*
- *The First Democracy Period (508-404 BC)*
- *II. Period of democracy (404-338 BC, 323 BC)*
- *Hellenistic Period*
- *Roman period*

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