



Tarhuns



Hipatu



Tarhuns

Tata+me



von der
Osten OIC
No. 14, fig.
132 f.;
Delaporte,
RHA I (1930-
32) Pl. 18;
Gelb, I.,
1939, Hittite
Hieroglyphic
Monuments.
Chicago, No.
18;
Orthmann,
W., 1971, s.
117, Taf. 6a.

DARENDE STELİ: AMM 79; g.: a: 30; b, c: 20 cm.

Üç tarafı kabartmalı; libasyon sahnesi; bir tarafı yazıtlı. Kesin olarak stil grubu belli değil.
GH II/III.



Arnuwanta

İspekçür 1.

Cornell Expedition XVIII-XIX;
Gelb, I., 1939, Hittite
Hieroglyphic Monuments.

Chicago., No. 28; Orthmann,
W., 1971, s. 117

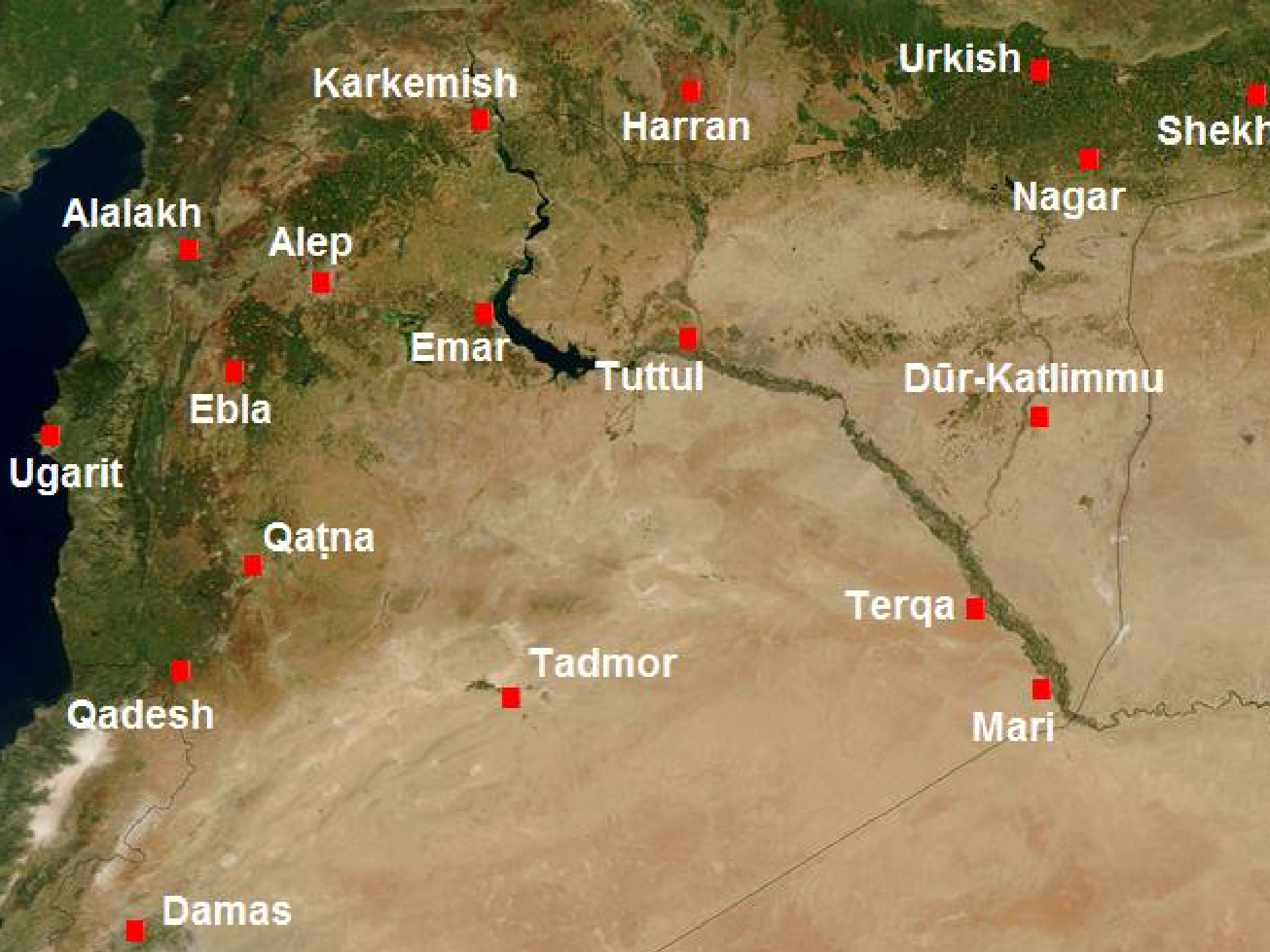
Dört blok halinde bir stel. Üç
tarafı kabartmalı; libasyon
sahnesi.

İn situ olarak bulunmamış. Alt
tarafı kaba olarak bırakılmış,
bu da onun bir yere
gömüldüğünü gösterir.

Kireçtaşı.

ca. 250, g. 45 cm.

Sivas Müzesinde



Karkemish

Harran

Urkish

Shekh

Nagar

Alalakh

Alep

Emar

Tuttul

Dūr-Katlimmu

Ebla

Ugarit

Qatna

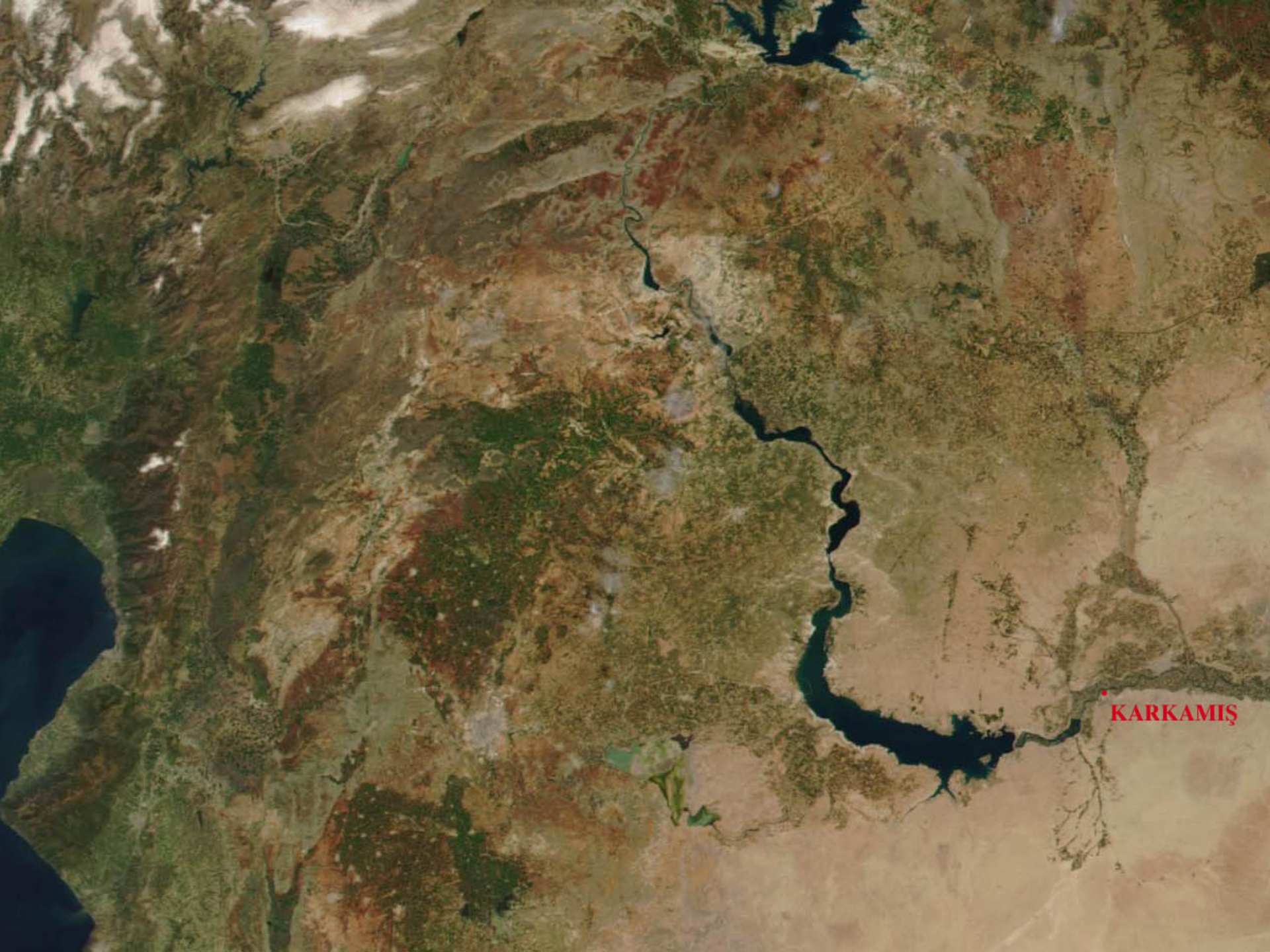
Terqa

Qadesh

Tadmor

Mari

Damas



KARKAMIŞ



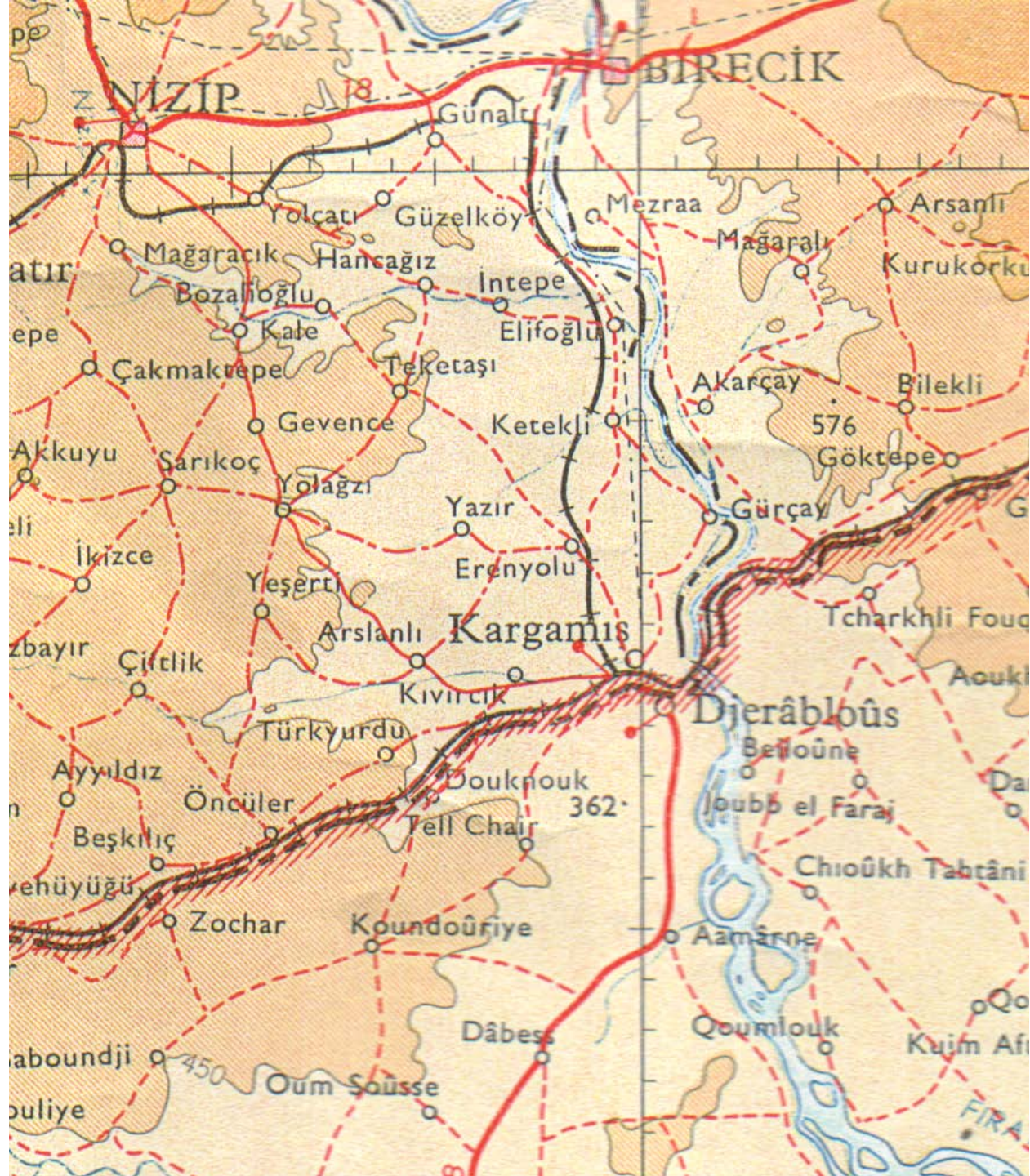
Karkamış

Carablus

© 2008 Europa Technologies

Image © 2008 DigitalGlobe

1216 m



KARKAMIŞ
Nüfus: 4440



CARCHEMISH
KARKAMIŞ/*krkmyš*

ÜÇ İMPARATORLUĞUN
BATTIĞI YER



Japon Prensi Mikasa, Karkamış Harabeleri'ndeki kazı işine talip

Tarihî dokusunun büyük bir bölümü askerî sahada yer alan Suriye sınırındaki Karkamış Harabeleri'nin bulunduğu bölüm, mayınlardan temizlenecek.





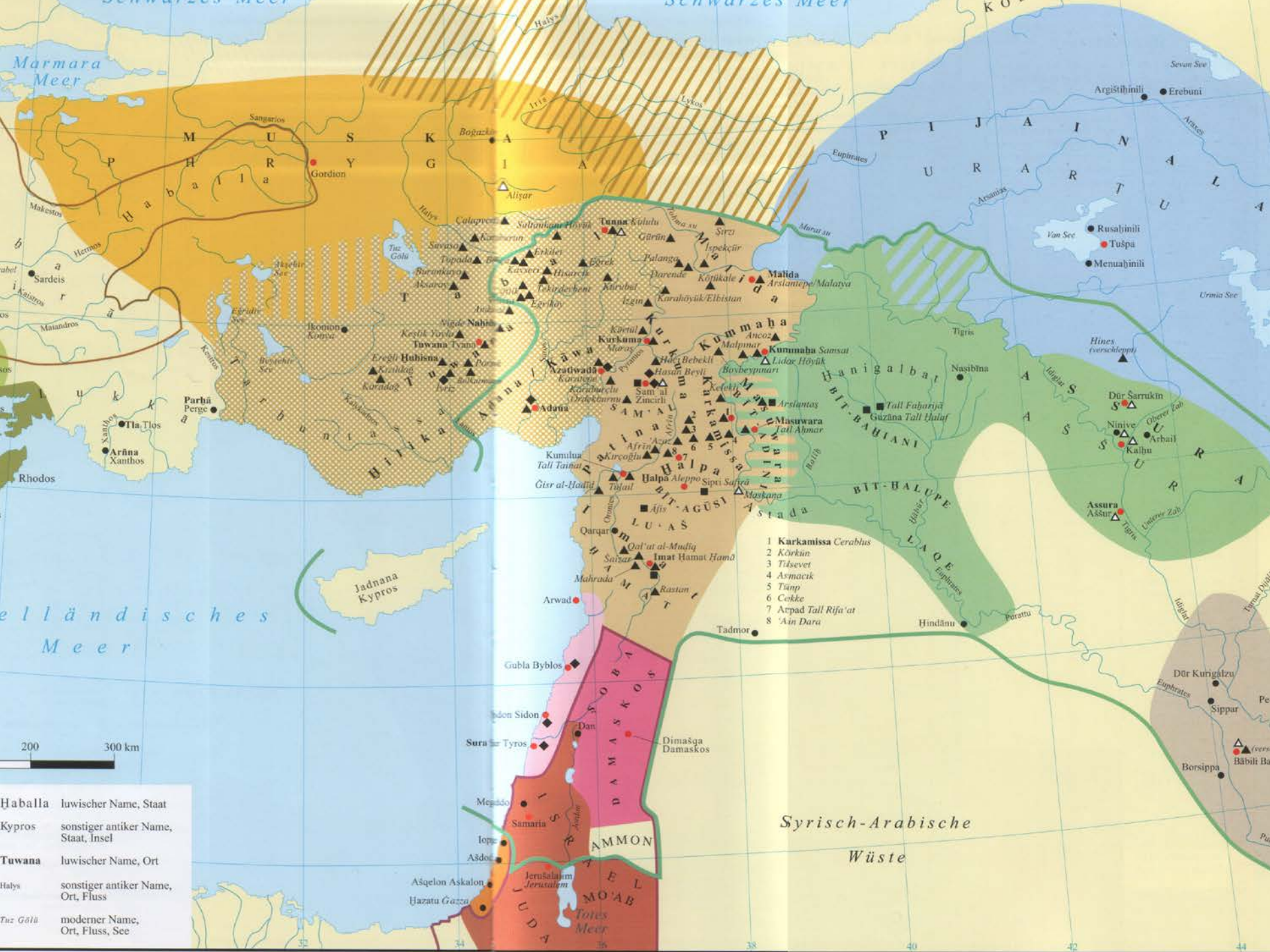
Großreich Hattusa im 13. Jh. v. Chr.

Hattusa (Hattusa)
 Kern- / Interessengebiet
 hethitischer Großreich
 Hethitisches Großreich
 Hattunassa
 hethitische Kultur, hethitisches Abhijawa (Hattunassa?)
 Hattunassa (Mizra)
 Kassitenreich (Sanhara)
 Assur am Anfang des 13. Jh.
 Assur am Ende der Regierung (295 - 1264)
 Assur unter Salmanassar I.

- Hauptstadt
- sonstiger Ort
- wichtiger hethitischer Kultort
- 🏰 mykenischer Palast
- || Pass

W a l m a	Inneres Land
W I L U S A	Auswärtiges Land (Gliederstaat)
H A L P A	Sekundogenitur
M ä s a	sonstiges Land

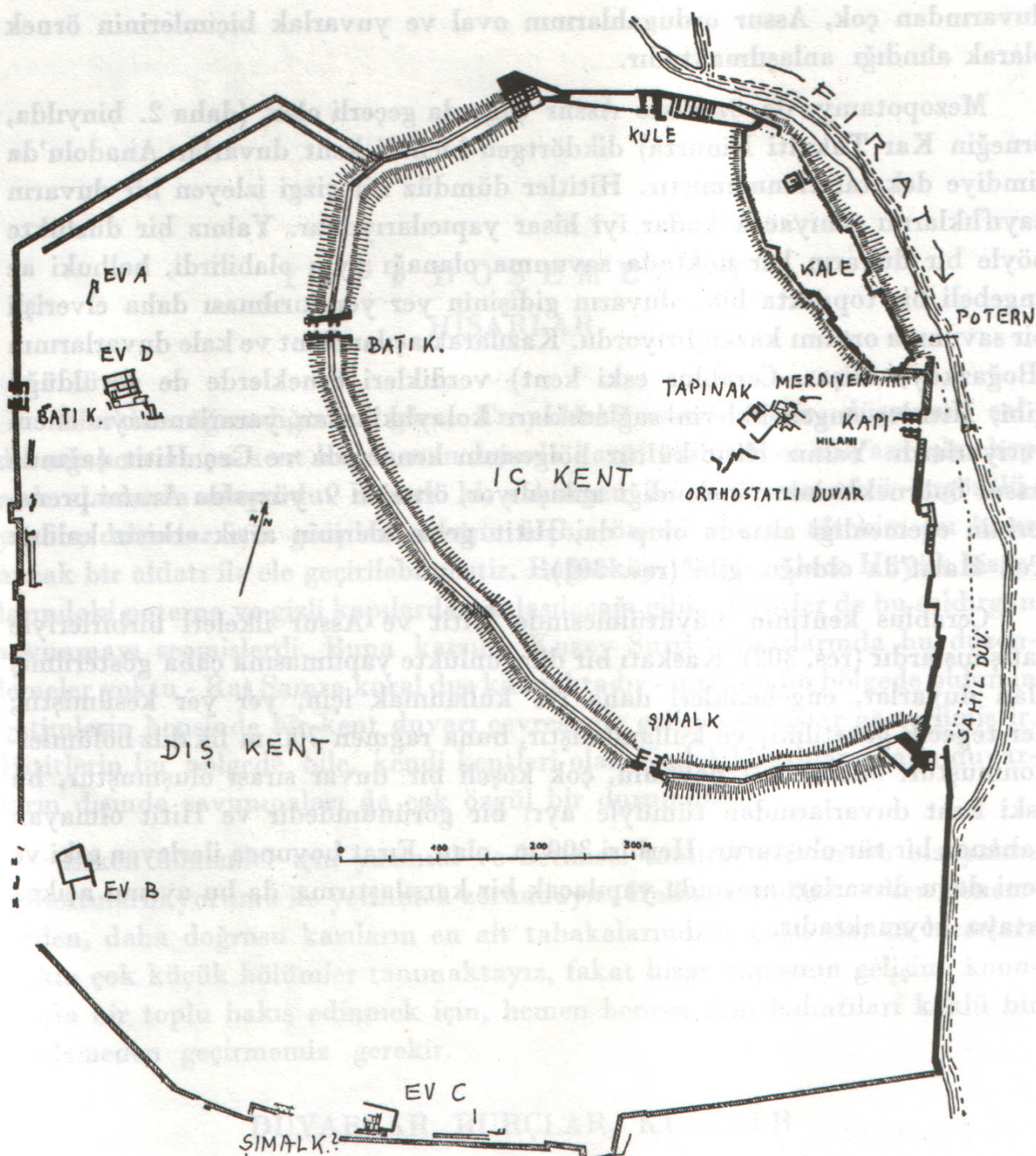
WILUSA	Walma	M ä s a	hethitischer Name Land / Insel
[U pi]	Kreta		sonstiger antiker Name, Land, Insel
Kinza	Mala		hethitischer Name, Ort, Fluss
Qadeš	Elephanten		sonstiger antiker Name, Ort, Fluss
Thebai	Kytherai		griechischer Name im 2. J. v. Chr. bezeugt (Linear B / ägyptische Überlieferung), Ort, Insel
Boğazköy	Hattusa	Tus Golu	moderner Name, Ort, Fluss, See
Ni?a?			Lokalisierung/Identifizierung

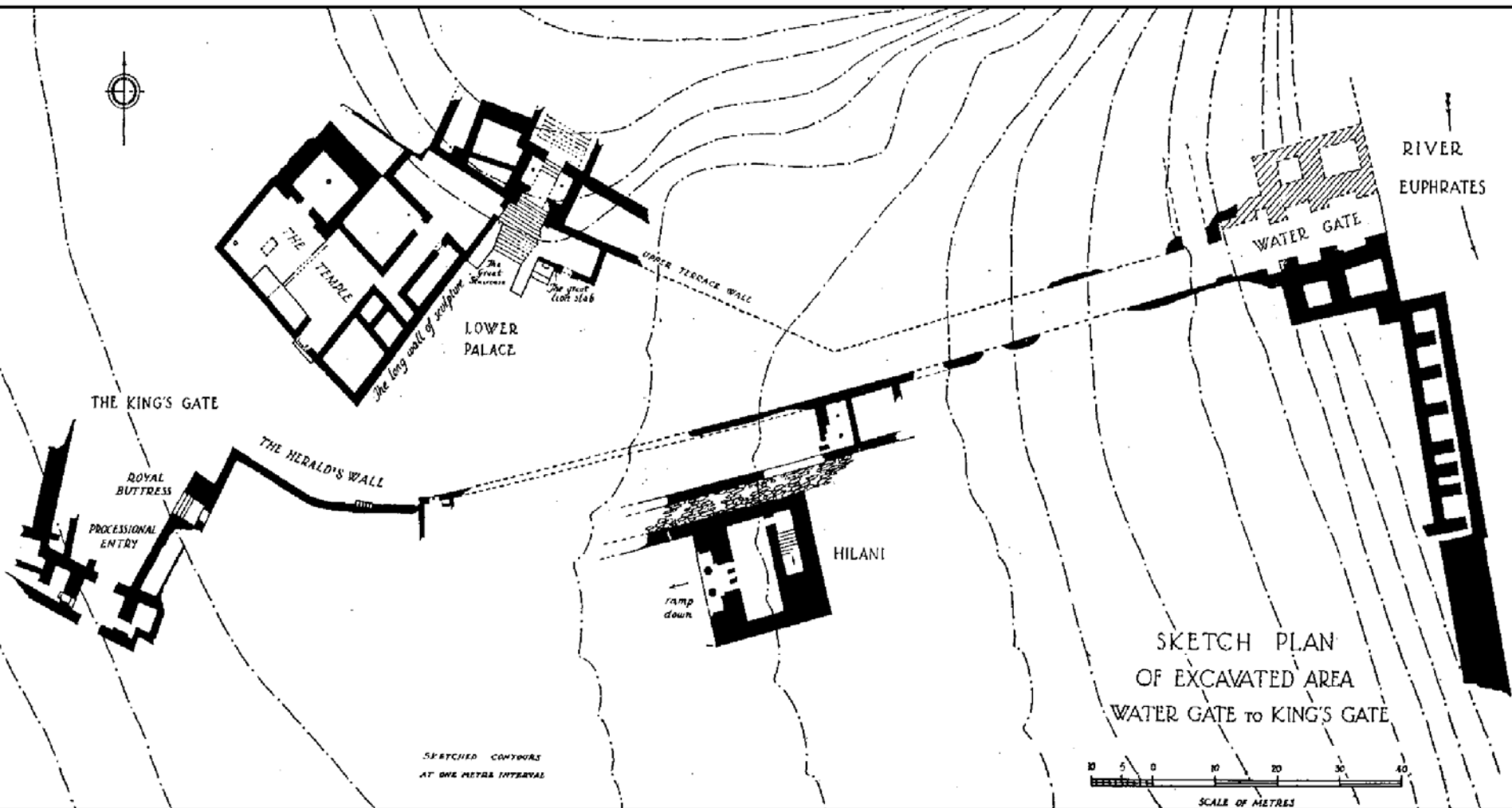


Haballa	luwischer Name, Staat
Kypros	sonstiger antiker Name, Staat, Insel
Tuwana	luwischer Name, Ort
Halya	sonstiger antiker Name, Ort, Fluss
Tuz Gölü	moderner Name, Ort, Fluss, See

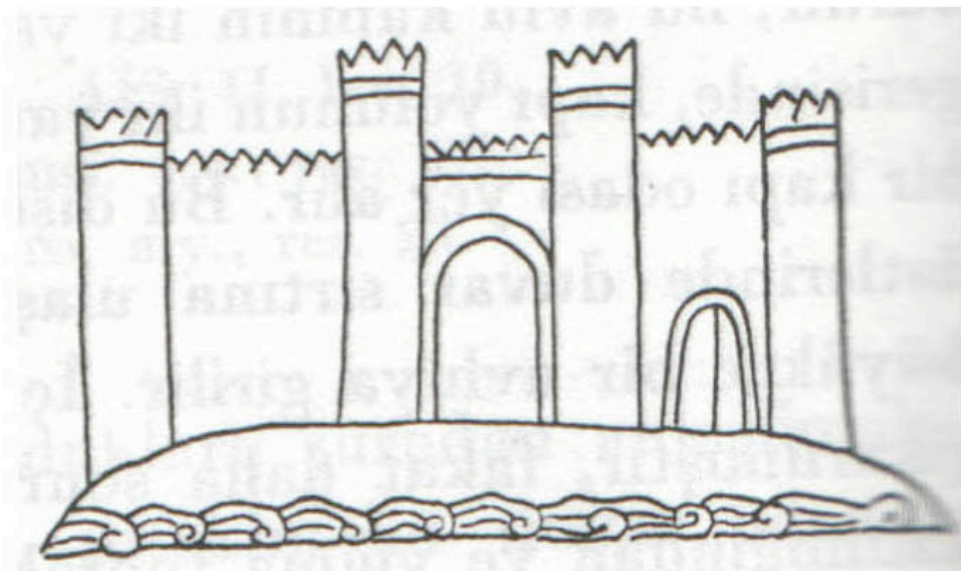
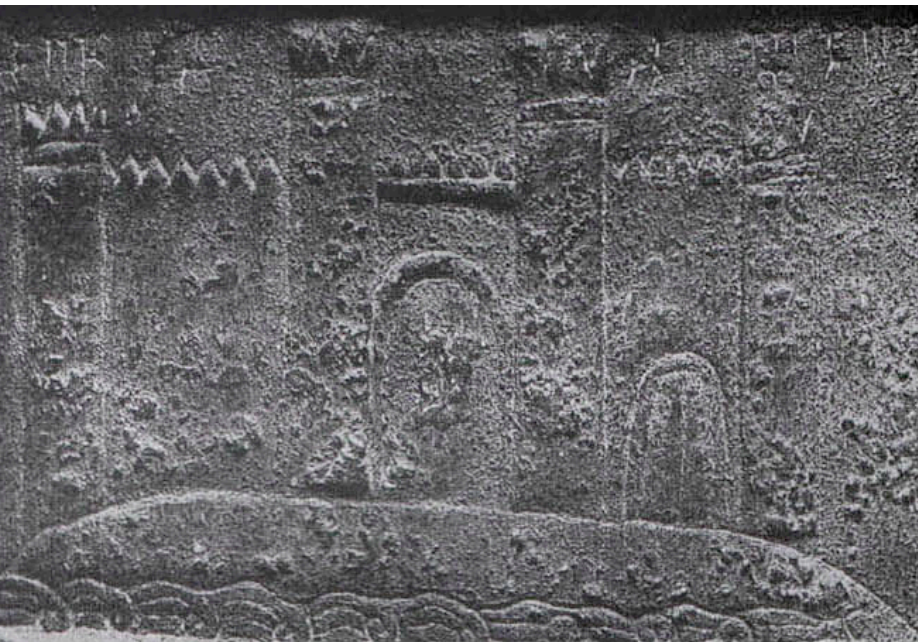
- 1 Karkamissa Cerablus
- 2 Körkün
- 3 Tisevet
- 4 Asmacık
- 5 Tünp
- 6 Cekke
- 7 Arpad Tall Rifa'at
- 8 'Ain Dara

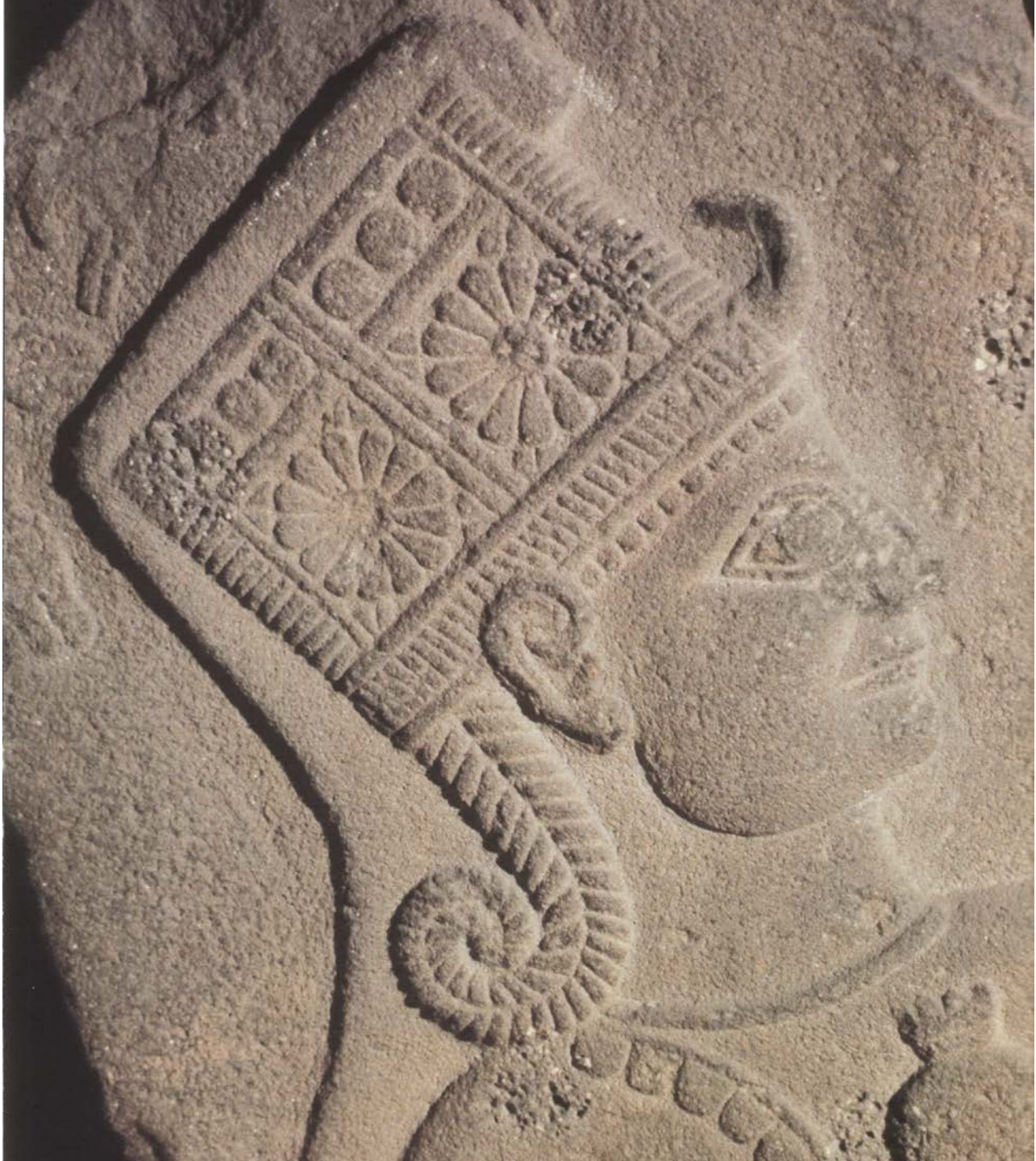
Syrisch-Arabische
Wüste





a. Sketch plan showing the connexion between Waker Gate and the Herald's Wall





Karkamış kazıları

1. British Consulate at Aleppo, P. Henderson:
1876 Aralık- 1881 Temmuz.
2. D.G. Hogarth, Campbell Thompson, C. L.
Woolley: 1911 Mart- 1914 Bahar
3. C. Leonard Woolley: 1920



FIG. 5.



KARKAMIŞ

04.10.2006 23:57

İstasyon Şefliği



TCDD

KARKAMIŞ

04.10.2006 23:59



Geography cartography and military intelligence: the Royal Geographical Society and the First World War

Michael Heffernan

This essay examines the connections between geography, cartography and military intelligence in Britain during the First World War. It focuses on the Royal Geographical Society (RGS) and its wartime activities on behalf of the British intelligence service. Evidence is presented on the role of the RGS in the dispute between the so-called 'westerners', committed to an all-out clash with Germany on the western front, and the 'easterners', who argued that the key to deadlock in western Europe lay in the Ottoman Empire. For a short period, the RGS became a significant metropolitan focus for those advocating a British intervention in the Middle East coupled with an Arab revolt against the Turks, the campaign popularly associated with T E Lawrence. The essay concludes with an assessment of the significance of geography to the British war effort and an evaluation of the impact of the war on the institutions and prestige of the discipline. Some final comments are

Carchemish excavations

1. British Consulate at Aleppo, P. Henderson:
1876 December- 1881 July.
2. D.G. Hogarth, Campbell Thompson, C.
Leonard Woolley: 1911 March- 1914 Spring
3. C. Leonard Woolley: 1920





























Mary Evans Picture Library/Alamy







Nuri as-Said

T.E. Lawrence

King Faisal

Then came the interruption of the war, when the knowledge of the East possessed by all these gentlemen was placed at the service of the Intelligence Branches of the British forces operating in Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, and Mesopotamia, so that they became known in wider fields than those of archaeology as Lieut.-Commander D. G. Hogarth, C.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel T. E. Lawrence, C.B., D.S.O., Major C. L. Woolley, and Captain R. C. Thompson.

Thomas Edward Lawrence/Lawrence of Arabia

. August 16, 1888 – May 19, 1935 (aged 46)

[Tremadog, Caernarfonshire, North Wales](#)

- Place of death
- [Bovington Camp, Dorset, England](#)
- Service/branch
- [British Army, Royal Air Force](#)
- [Lieutenant Colonel](#)
- Awards
- [Companion of the Order of the Bath\[1\]](#)
- [Distinguished Service Order\[2\]](#)
- [Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur\[3\]](#)
- [Croix de Guerre\[4\]](#)





Istanbul

Black Sea

GEORGIA

UZBEKISTAN

KYRGYZSTAN

Ankara ★

TURKEY

ARMENIA

AZERBAIJAN

Caspian Sea

TURKMENISTAN

TAJIKISTAN

Diyarbakir ○

ML. Ararat ○

Baku ★

CYPRUS

LEBANON

SYRIA

Kirkuk ○

Tehran ★

Kabul ★

Mediterranean Sea

ISRAEL

Beirut ★

Damascus ★

IRAQ

Baghdad ★

Herat ○

AFGHANISTAN

JORDAN

Amman ★

Basra ○

IRAN

PAKISTAN

EGYPT

KUWAIT

Bandar E-Abbas ○

Karachi ○

Medina ○

Riyadh ★

QATAR

Persian Gulf

Gwadar ○

SAUDI ARABIA

U.A.E.

Mecca ○

OMAN

SUDAN

Red Sea

Indian Ocean

ERITREA

YEMEN

The Kings of Carchemish

Like the High Priests of Ptah and Assyrian king lists these people have to be doubled up to make Rohl's chronology work

King	Date	Contemporary	
Piyasili (Sharri-Kushukh)		Mursilis II, son of Suppiluliumas I	
[...]sharruma		Mursilis II, son of Piyasili	
Sharkhuruwa		Muwatallis II, son of Piyasili	
Ini-Teshub I		Tudhaliyas IV, son of Sakhurunwa	
Talmi-Teshub		Suppiluliumas II, son of Ini-Teshub	
Kuzi-Teshub		son of Talmi-Teshub	
Ini-Teshub II	(fl.c.1100)	Contemporary Tiglath Pileser I	
Tudhaliyas		(later than Hittite empire? Before or after Ini-Teshub II)	
[...]pazitis			
Ura-Tarhunzas			
Suhis I			Asur başkenti Nineveh MÖ 612'de Babil tarafından fethedilince başkentlerini Harran'a taşıdılar..
Astuwatamanzas		son of Suhis I	Harran Babil tarafından fethedilince ise bu kez başkentlerini taşıdılar.
Suhis II		son of Astuwatamanzas	BU dönemde Mısır Asurlular ile ittifak halindeydi ve 605'te Babil Asurluların yarımına koştü
Katuwas	ca. 900	son of Suhis II	Ancak, Nebuchadnezzar'ın yönetimindeki Babil ordusu Fırat'ı geçerek, Karkamış'ı tarih sahnesinden sildi.
Sangara	870-848	Shalmaneser 858 BCE	
Astiruwas			
Yariris	772(?)	Ashurdan III (Inscription Uncertain)	
Kamanis			
Sasturas		Vizier of Kamanis?,	
Pisiri	738-?	Last King of Carchemish son of Sasturas TPIII & Sargon, son of Sasturas	

Asur başkenti Nineveh, MÖ 612'de Babil tarafından fethedilince Asurlular başkentlerini Harran'a taşıdılar.

Harran, Babil tarafından fethedilince Asurlular, başkentlerini bu kez Karkamış'a taşıdılar.

Bu dönemde Mısır, Asurlular ile ittifak halindeydi ve 605'te Babil'e karşı Asurluların yardımına koştı

Ancak, Nebuchadnezzar'ın yönetimindeki Babil ordusu Fırat'ı geçti ve Mısır ordusunu da yenerek, Karkamış'ı tarih sahnesinden sildi.