

KLA 109

ARKAİK ÖNCESİ EGE ARKEOLOJİSİ

6. Hafta

Minos Uygarlığı
Saraylar Sonrası Çağ

MİNOS UYGARLIĞI

Kaynakça:

- S. Alexiou, Minos Uygarlığı, 1991.
- R. Treuil, P. Darcque, J.C. Poursat, G. Touchais, Les Civilisations Égéennes du Néolithique et du l'Âge du Bronze, 1989.
- C. Zervos, L'Art de la Crète: Néolithique et Minoenne re, 1956.

Saraylar Sonrası Çağ

(M.Ö. 1450/1400-1150)

“Saray Üslubu”

(M.Ö. 1450/1400)

M.Ö.1450'den sonra Knossos'ta sülale değişimi
Linear A yazısından türetilen Linear B yazısının
oluşumu – Myken Yunancası
Knossos'ta ve Peloponnesos'ta görülen yeni bir
seramik stili

Linear B Yazısı

MÖ. 1450

KNOSSOS sarayı arşivi

MÖ. 1450'den sonra Knossos'ta, bir sülâle değişimine delil olarak kabul edilen en önemli yenilik,

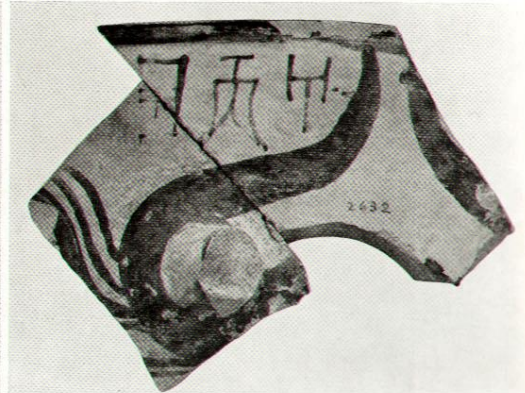
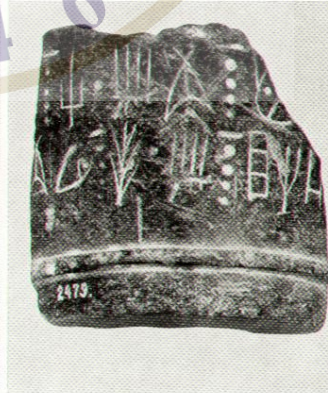
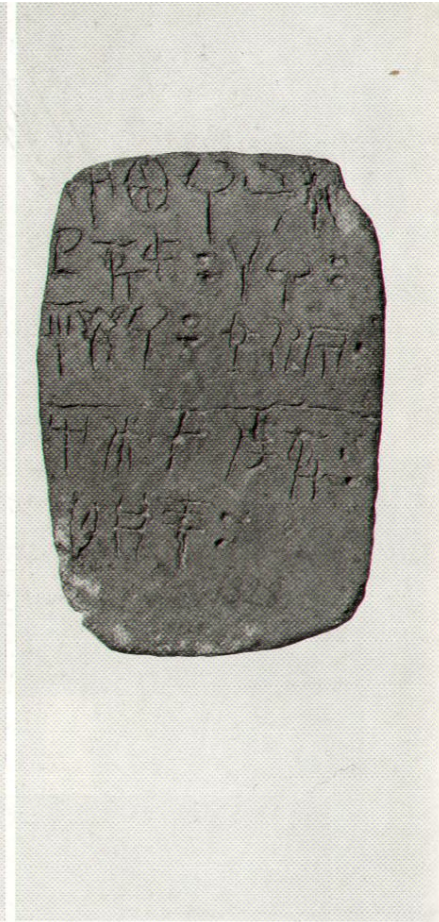
Minos Linear A yazısından türetilen Linear B yazısının oluşumudur.

Bu yeni yazı sistemi, Linear B, saraya ait mal varlıklarının kaydedilmesi için kullanılmıştır. Bu metinlerin dili, Myken Yunancası olup, Yunan dilinin bildiğimiz en erken şeklidir.

Knossos sarayında, Linear B Yazıtlı yaklaşık 3000 kil tablet gün ışığına çıkarılmıştır.

PELOPONNESOS'DA

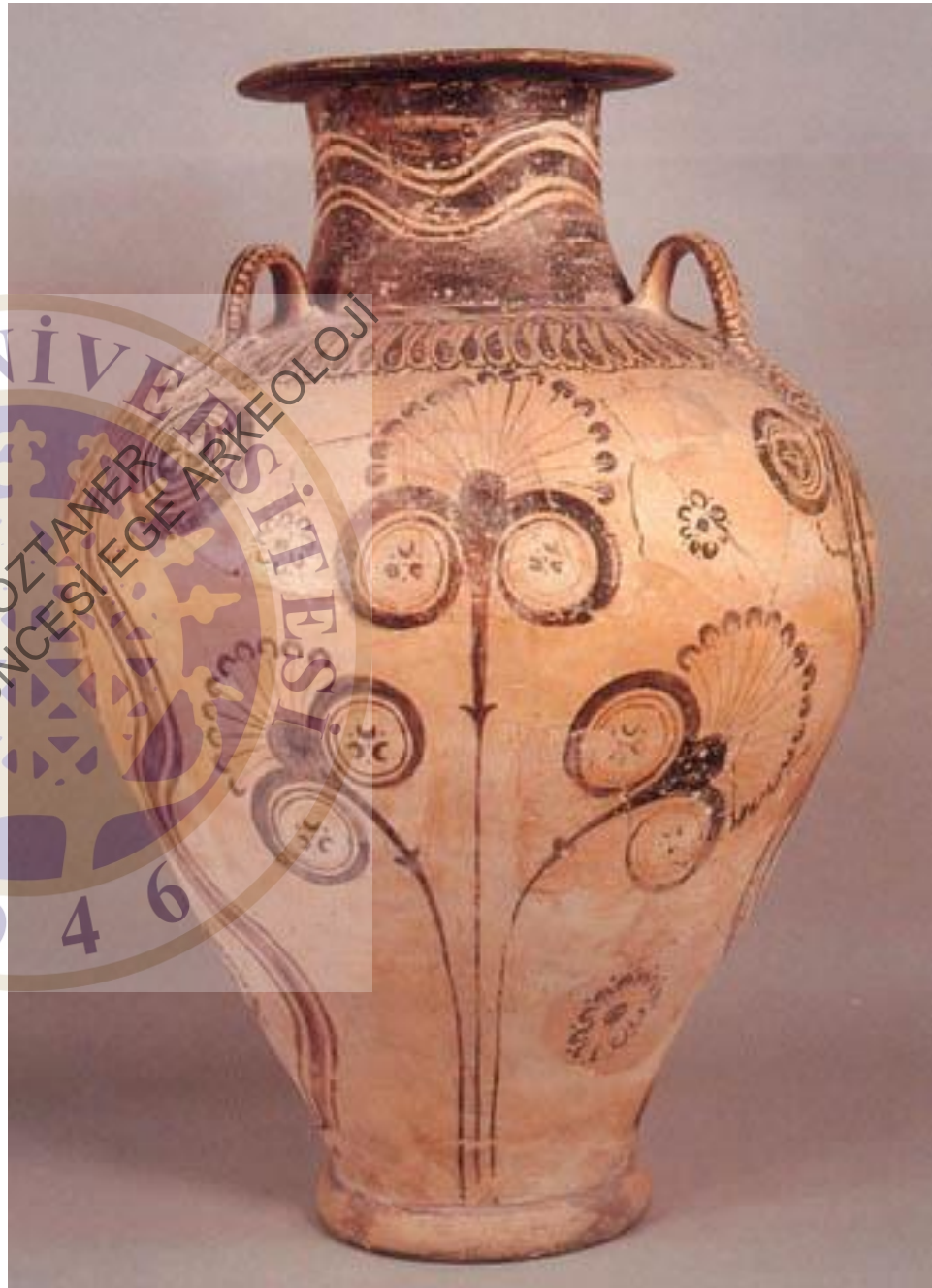
Pylos, Mykenai'da LinearB tabletleri bulunmuştur



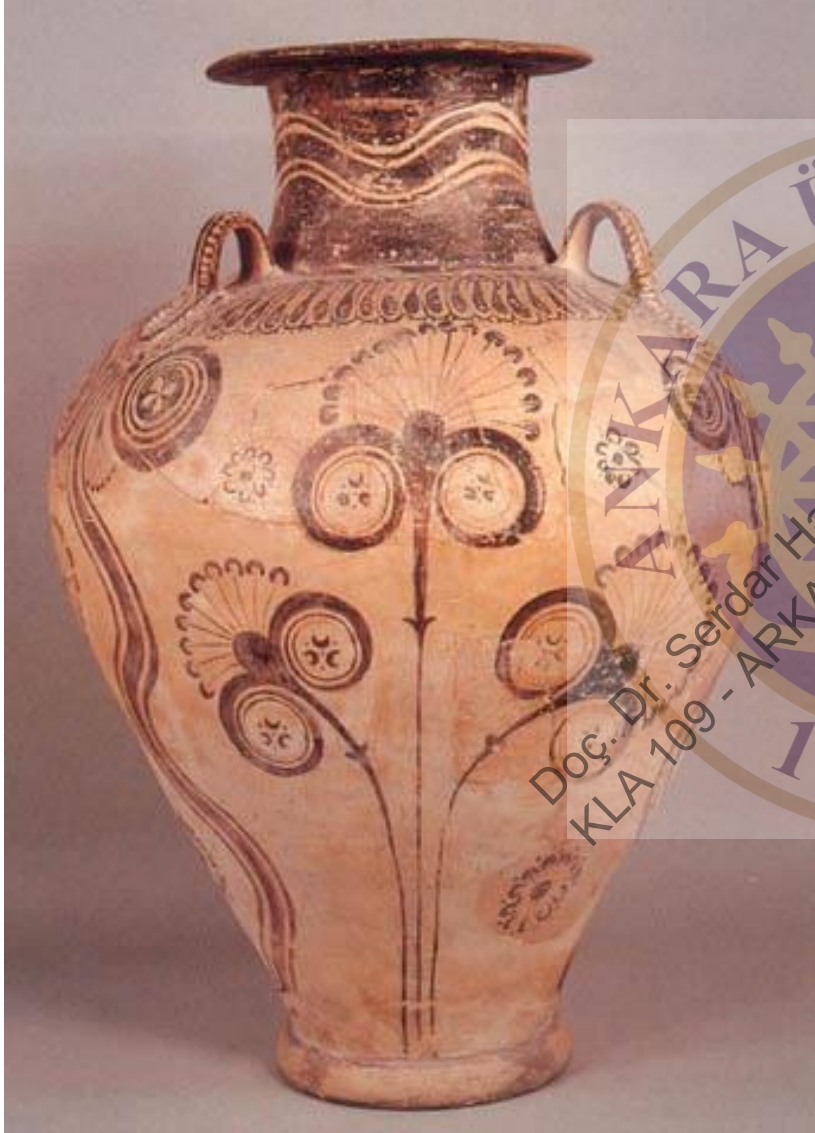


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SM II 1450-1400
(Palaststil, nur in Knossós)



Knossos



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ΝΕΚΡΟΤΑΦΕΙΑ ΚΝΩΣΣΟΥ
ΤΕΛΙΚΗ ΑΝΑΚΤΟΡΙΚΗ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ

Γύρω από την Κνωσό, στους περιβάλλοντες λόφους στα Μουρσιόπουλο, Ισάπατο, Ζαφέρ Παρωναί, παρική Αγι Γεώργη, Βενιζέλιου και Γυψάδες είναι ανασκαφείς ανασκαφές τάφων που ανήκουν στην κατηγορία των Βαλαραδίου και λακροδίου με αλευράκι βαλάρους. Εκκρίνουν τρεις ημερησίως τάφους που προσκομίζονται για μέλη της βασιλικής οικογένειας. Βαλάρους «βασιλικός τάφος των Ισάπατων» ερμηνεύεται με αναρτημένη στέγη, ο «βασιλικός» διαφέρει επίσης με δύο βαλάρους, αλλά και στην πρόσοψη και ο «βασιλικός» τάφος στην Κεφαλή του μνημείου μαρμαρινός τάφος μεγάλων διαστάσεων.

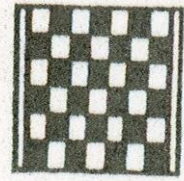
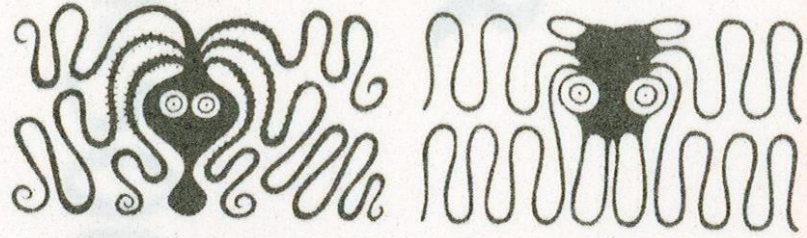
Πολλοί από τους τάφους είναι κλειστά κτερισμένοι με κάλυψη από πέτρα, κοχύλια, σφραγίδες και άλλα. Τα αντικείμενα τα οποία βρέθηκαν από την Αίγυπτο και κίτρινα διακοσμητικά αγγεία.

KNOSSOS CEMETERIES
FINAL PALATIAL PERIOD

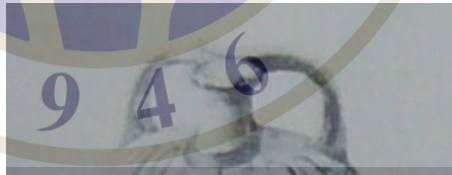
Clusters of tholos tombs and shaft graves with side chambers have been excavated around Knossos, in the low hills of Mousiopolio, Isapato, Zafar Paronai, and in the Agi Geomni, Venizelio and Gypsades areas. Three monumental tombs destined for members of the royal family stand out: the "Royal Tomb of Isapato", rectangular with a corbelled roof, the "Temple Tomb", a two-storey building with two rooms and a court fronted by a portico, and the tholos tomb at Kephala, built in imitation of large Mycenaean tombs.

Many of the tombs contained rich grave offerings including bronze weapons and vessels, jewellery, seals and ivory implements, stone vases imported from Egypt, and elaborately decorated vessels.





SM III 1400-1000



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MUSEUMS

PERIPHERAL CEMETERIES

The cemetery of Agios Silas (1300-1200 BC), in the wider area of influence of Knossos to the west, presents different burial practices even within the same tomb, marking the end of the Final Palatial and the beginning of the Postpalatial period. Burials in wooden coffins and on biers are accompanied by weapons and bronze vessels which, although few in number, are reminiscent of the rich burials of Final Palatial Knossos. Burials in chest larnakes, on the contrary, have very few offerings, mainly vases.

Bronze offerings are absent from other peripheral cemeteries of the same period, such as Anopolis east of Knossos and Tertsia to the south, while interments accompanied by the usual vessels provide an indicative picture of Postpalatial burials.



▲ Πύξιδες κεραμικές, αγγεία, κύπελλα
■ Κεραμικά, Άγιος Σίλας, 1300-1200 π.Χ.
Clay vessels, bronze weapons, vials and
swords, Hagia Silas, 1300-1200 BC.

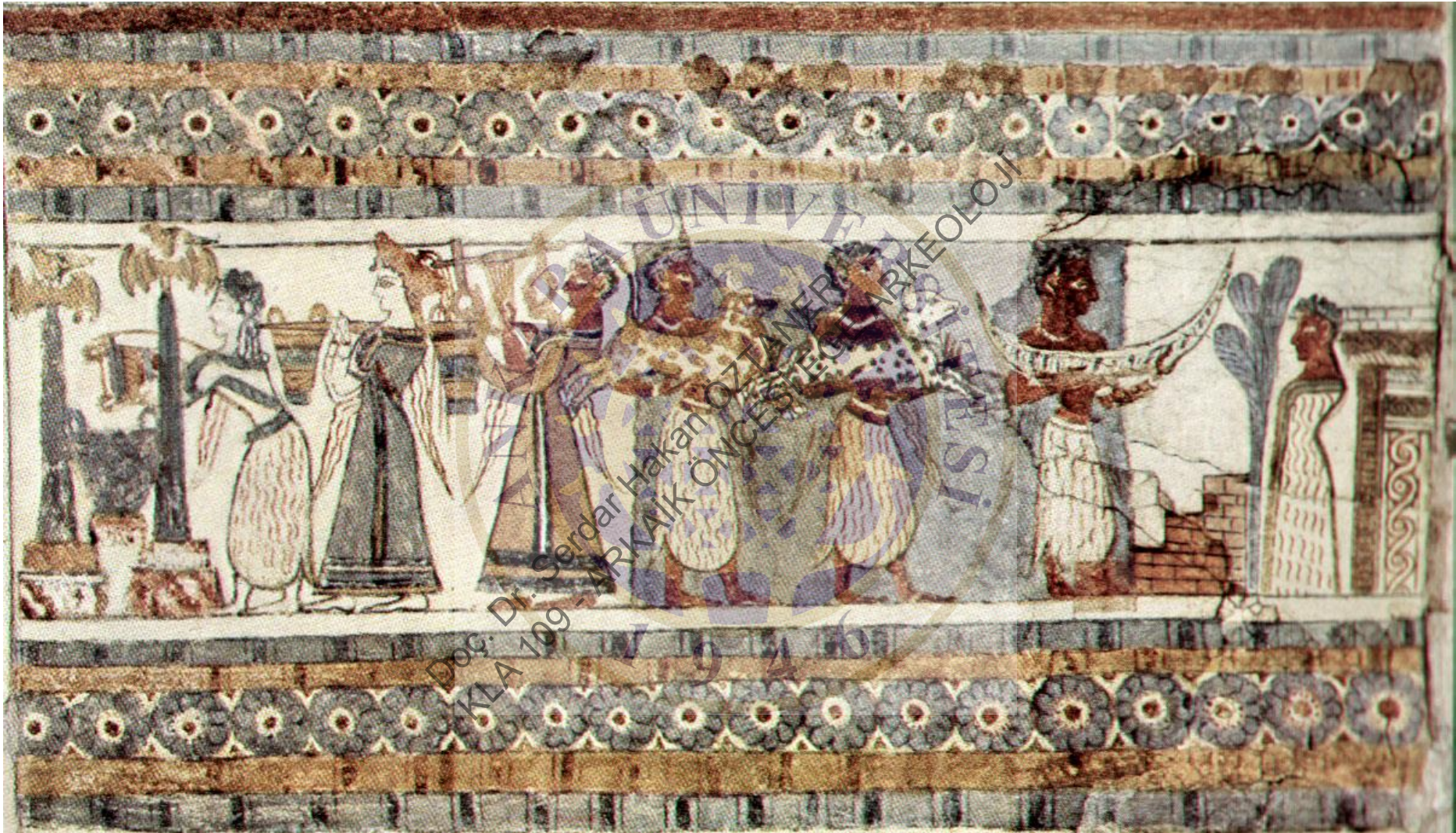
Πύξιδες κεραμικές, αγγεία, κύπελλα
κεραμικά, Άγιος Σίλας, 1300-1200 π.Χ.
Clay vessels, bronze weapons, vials and
swords, Hagia Silas, 1300-1200 BC.



AVRUPA ÜNİVERSİTESİ
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