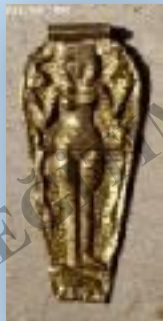


BÖLÜM 8
UGARİT/RAS ŞAMRA KAZILARI VE BULUNTULARI,
YERLEŞİMİN HİTİT'LE İLİŞKİLERİ



UGARİT



UGARİT



Elementary Ugarit

𐎀	𐎁	𐎂	𐎃	𐎄	𐎅	𐎆	𐎇	𐎈	𐎉	𐎊	𐎋	𐎌	𐎍	𐎎	𐎏	𐎐	𐎑	𐎒	𐎓	𐎔	𐎕	𐎖	𐎗	𐎘	𐎙	𐎚	𐎛	𐎜	𐎝	𐎞	𐎟	𐎠	𐎡	𐎢	𐎣	𐎤	𐎥	𐎦	𐎧	𐎨	𐎩	𐎪	𐎫	𐎬	𐎭	𐎮	𐎯	𐎰	𐎱	𐎲	𐎳	𐎴	𐎵	𐎶	𐎷	𐎸	𐎹	𐎺	𐎻	𐎼	𐎽	𐎾	𐎿	𐏀	𐏁	𐏂	𐏃	𐏄	𐏅	𐏆	𐏇	𐏈	𐏉	𐏊	𐏋	𐏌	𐏍	𐏎	𐏏	𐏐	𐏑	𐏒	𐏓	𐏔	𐏕	𐏖	𐏗	𐏘	𐏙	𐏚	𐏛	𐏜	𐏝	𐏞	𐏟	𐏠	𐏡	𐏢	𐏣	𐏤	𐏥	𐏦	𐏧	𐏨	𐏩	𐏪	𐏫	𐏬	𐏭	𐏮	𐏯	𐏰	𐏱	𐏲	𐏳	𐏴	𐏵	𐏶	𐏷	𐏸	𐏹	𐏺	𐏻	𐏼	𐏽	𐏾	𐏿	𐐀	𐐁	𐐂	𐐃	𐐄	𐐅	𐐆	𐐇	𐐈	𐐉	𐐊	𐐋	𐐌	𐐍	𐐎	𐐏	𐐐	𐐑	𐐒	𐐓	𐐔	𐐕	𐐖	𐐗	𐐘	𐐙	𐐚	𐐛	𐐜	𐐝	𐐞	𐐟	𐐠	𐐡	𐐢	𐐣	𐐤	𐐥	𐐦	𐐧	𐐨	𐐩	𐐪	𐐫	𐐬	𐐭	𐐮	𐐯	𐐰	𐐱	𐐲	𐐳	𐐴	𐐵	𐐶	𐐷	𐐸	𐐹	𐐺	𐐻	𐐼	𐐽	𐐾	𐐿	𐑀	𐑁	𐑂	𐑃	𐑄	𐑅	𐑆	𐑇	𐑈	𐑉	𐑊	𐑋	𐑌	𐑍	𐑎	𐑏	𐑐	𐑑	𐑒	𐑓	𐑔	𐑕	𐑖	𐑗	𐑘	𐑙	𐑚	𐑛	𐑜	𐑝	𐑞	𐑟	𐑠	𐑡	𐑢	𐑣	𐑤	𐑥	𐑦	𐑧	𐑨	𐑩	𐑪	𐑫	𐑬	𐑭	𐑮	𐑯	𐑰	𐑱	𐑲	𐑳	𐑴	𐑵	𐑶	𐑷	𐑸	𐑹	𐑺	𐑻	𐑼	𐑽	𐑾	𐑿	𐒀	𐒁	𐒂	𐒃	𐒄	𐒅	𐒆	𐒇	𐒈	𐒉	𐒊	𐒋	𐒌	𐒍	𐒎	𐒏	𐒐	𐒑	𐒒	𐒓	𐒔	𐒕	𐒖	𐒗	𐒘	𐒙	𐒚	𐒛	𐒜	𐒝	𐒞	𐒟	𐒠	𐒡	𐒢	𐒣	𐒤	𐒥	𐒦	𐒧	𐒨	𐒩	𐒪	𐒫	𐒬	𐒭	𐒮	𐒯	𐒰	𐒱	𐒲	𐒳	𐒴	𐒵	𐒶	𐒷	𐒸	𐒹	𐒺	𐒻	𐒼	𐒽	𐒾	𐒿	𐓀	𐓁	𐓂	𐓃	𐓄	𐓅	𐓆	𐓇	𐓈	𐓉	𐓊	𐓋	𐓌	𐓍	𐓎	𐓏	𐓐	𐓑	𐓒	𐓓	𐓔	𐓕	𐓖	𐓗	𐓘	𐓙	𐓚	𐓛	𐓜	𐓝	𐓞	𐓟	𐓠	𐓡	𐓢	𐓣	𐓤	𐓥	𐓦	𐓧	𐓨	𐓩	𐓪	𐓫	𐓬	𐓭	𐓮	𐓯	𐓰	𐓱	𐓲	𐓳	𐓴	𐓵	𐓶	𐓷	𐓸	𐓹	𐓺	𐓻	𐓼	𐓽	𐓾	𐓿	𐔀	𐔁	𐔂	𐔃	𐔄	𐔅	𐔆	𐔇	𐔈	𐔉	𐔊	𐔋	𐔌	𐔍	𐔎	𐔏	𐔐	𐔑	𐔒	𐔓	𐔔	𐔕	𐔖	𐔗	𐔘	𐔙	𐔚	𐔛	𐔜	𐔝	𐔞	𐔟	𐔠	𐔡	𐔢	𐔣	𐔤	𐔥	𐔦	𐔧	𐔨	𐔩	𐔪	𐔫	𐔬	𐔭	𐔮	𐔯	𐔰	𐔱	𐔲	𐔳	𐔴	𐔵	𐔶	𐔷	𐔸	𐔹	𐔺	𐔻	𐔼	𐔽	𐔾	𐔿	𐕀	𐕁	𐕂	𐕃	𐕄	𐕅	𐕆	𐕇	𐕈	𐕉	𐕊	𐕋	𐕌	𐕍	𐕎	𐕏	𐕐	𐕑	𐕒	𐕓	𐕔	𐕕	𐕖	𐕗	𐕘	𐕙	𐕚	𐕛	𐕜	𐕝	𐕞	𐕟	𐕠	𐕡	𐕢	𐕣	𐕤	𐕥	𐕦	𐕧	𐕨	𐕩	𐕪	𐕫	𐕬	𐕭	𐕮	𐕯	𐕰	𐕱	𐕲	𐕳	𐕴	𐕵	𐕶	𐕷	𐕸	𐕹	𐕺	𐕻	𐕼	𐕽	𐕾	𐕿	𐖀	𐖁	𐖂	𐖃	𐖄	𐖅	𐖆	𐖇	𐖈	𐖉	𐖊	𐖋	𐖌	𐖍	𐖎	𐖏	𐖐	𐖑	𐖒	𐖓	𐖔	𐖕	𐖖	𐖗	𐖘	𐖙	𐖚	𐖛	𐖜	𐖝	𐖞	𐖟	𐖠	𐖡	𐖢	𐖣	𐖤	𐖥	𐖦	𐖧	𐖨	𐖩	𐖪	𐖫	𐖬	𐖭	𐖮	𐖯	𐖰	𐖱	𐖲	𐖳	𐖴	𐖵	𐖶	𐖷	𐖸	𐖹	𐖺	𐖻	𐖼	𐖽	𐖾	𐖿	𐗀	𐗁	𐗂	𐗃	𐗄	𐗅	𐗆	𐗇	𐗈	𐗉	𐗊	𐗋	𐗌	𐗍	𐗎	𐗏	𐗐	𐗑	𐗒	𐗓	𐗔	𐗕	𐗖	𐗗	𐗘	𐗙	𐗚	𐗛	𐗜	𐗝	𐗞	𐗟	𐗠	𐗡	𐗢	𐗣	𐗤	𐗥	𐗦	𐗧	𐗨	𐗩	𐗪	𐗫	𐗬	𐗭	𐗮	𐗯	𐗰	𐗱	𐗲	𐗳	𐗴	𐗵	𐗶	𐗷	𐗸	𐗹	𐗺	𐗻	𐗼	𐗽	𐗾	𐗿	𐘀	𐘁	𐘂	𐘃	𐘄	𐘅	𐘆	𐘇	𐘈	𐘉	𐘊	𐘋	𐘌	𐘍	𐘎	𐘏	𐘐	𐘑	𐘒	𐘓	𐘔	𐘕	𐘖	𐘗	𐘘	𐘙	𐘚	𐘛	𐘜	𐘝	𐘞	𐘟	𐘠	𐘡	𐘢	𐘣	𐘤	𐘥	𐘦	𐘧	𐘨	𐘩	𐘪	𐘫	𐘬	𐘭	𐘮	𐘯	𐘰	𐘱	𐘲	𐘳	𐘴	𐘵	𐘶	𐘷	𐘸	𐘹	𐘺	𐘻	𐘼	𐘽	𐘾	𐘿	𐙀	𐙁	𐙂	𐙃	𐙄	𐙅	𐙆	𐙇	𐙈	𐙉	𐙊	𐙋	𐙌	𐙍	𐙎	𐙏	𐙐	𐙑	𐙒	𐙓	𐙔	𐙕	𐙖	𐙗	𐙘	𐙙	𐙚	𐙛	𐙜	𐙝	𐙞	𐙟	𐙠	𐙡	𐙢	𐙣	𐙤	𐙥	𐙦	𐙧	𐙨	𐙩	𐙪	𐙫	𐙬	𐙭	𐙮	𐙯	𐙰	𐙱	𐙲	𐙳	𐙴	𐙵	𐙶	𐙷	𐙸	𐙹	𐙺	𐙻	𐙼	𐙽	𐙾	𐙿	𐚀	𐚁	𐚂	𐚃	𐚄	𐚅	𐚆	𐚇	𐚈	𐚉	𐚊	𐚋	𐚌	𐚍	𐚎	𐚏	𐚐	𐚑	𐚒	𐚓	𐚔	𐚕	𐚖	𐚗	𐚘	𐚙	𐚚	𐚛	𐚜	𐚝	𐚞	𐚟	𐚠	𐚡	𐚢	𐚣	𐚤	𐚥	𐚦	𐚧	𐚨	𐚩	𐚪	𐚫	𐚬	𐚭	𐚮	𐚯	𐚰	𐚱	𐚲	𐚳	𐚴	𐚵	𐚶	𐚷	𐚸	𐚹	𐚺	𐚻	𐚼	𐚽	𐚾	𐚿	𐛀	𐛁	𐛂	𐛃	𐛄	𐛅	𐛆	𐛇	𐛈	𐛉	𐛊	𐛋	𐛌	𐛍	𐛎	𐛏	𐛐	𐛑	𐛒	𐛓	𐛔	𐛕	𐛖	𐛗	𐛘	𐛙	𐛚	𐛛	𐛜	𐛝	𐛞	𐛟	𐛠	𐛡	𐛢	𐛣	𐛤	𐛥	𐛦	𐛧	𐛨	𐛩	𐛪	𐛫	𐛬	𐛭	𐛮	𐛯	𐛰	𐛱	𐛲	𐛳	𐛴	𐛵	𐛶	𐛷	𐛸	𐛹	𐛺	𐛻	𐛼	𐛽	𐛾	𐛿	𐜀	𐜁	𐜂	𐜃	𐜄	𐜅	𐜆	𐜇	𐜈	𐜉	𐜊	𐜋	𐜌	𐜍	𐜎	𐜏	𐜐	𐜑	𐜒	𐜓	𐜔	𐜕	𐜖	𐜗	𐜘	𐜙	𐜚	𐜛	𐜜	𐜝	𐜞	𐜟	𐜠	𐜡	𐜢	𐜣	𐜤	𐜥	𐜦	𐜧	𐜨	𐜩	𐜪	𐜫	𐜬	𐜭	𐜮	𐜯	𐜰	𐜱	𐜲	𐜳	𐜴	𐜵	𐜶	𐜷	𐜸	𐜹	𐜺	𐜻	𐜼	𐜽	𐜾	𐜿	𐝀	𐝁	𐝂	𐝃	𐝄	𐝅	𐝆	𐝇	𐝈	𐝉	𐝊	𐝋	𐝌	𐝍	𐝎	𐝏	𐝐	𐝑	𐝒	𐝓	𐝔	𐝕	𐝖	𐝗	𐝘	𐝙	𐝚	𐝛	𐝜	𐝝	𐝞	𐝟	𐝠	𐝡	𐝢	𐝣	𐝤	𐝥	𐝦	𐝧	𐝨	𐝩	𐝪	𐝫	𐝬	𐝭	𐝮	𐝯	𐝰	𐝱	𐝲	𐝳	𐝴	𐝵	𐝶	𐝷	𐝸	𐝹	𐝺	𐝻	𐝼	𐝽	𐝾	𐝿	𐞀	𐞁	𐞂	𐞃	𐞄	𐞅	𐞆	𐞇	𐞈	𐞉	𐞊	𐞋	𐞌	𐞍	𐞎	𐞏	𐞐	𐞑	𐞒	𐞓	𐞔	𐞕	𐞖	𐞗	𐞘	𐞙	𐞚	𐞛	𐞜	𐞝	𐞞	𐞟	𐞠	𐞡	𐞢	𐞣	𐞤	𐞥	𐞦	𐞧	𐞨	𐞩	𐞪	𐞫	𐞬	𐞭	𐞮	𐞯	𐞰	𐞱	𐞲	𐞳	𐞴	𐞵	𐞶	𐞷	𐞸	𐞹	𐞺	𐞻	𐞼	𐞽	𐞾	𐞿	𐟀	𐟁	𐟂	𐟃	𐟄	𐟅	𐟆	𐟇	𐟈	𐟉	𐟊	𐟋	𐟌	𐟍	𐟎	𐟏	𐟐	𐟑	𐟒	𐟓	𐟔	𐟕	𐟖	𐟗	𐟘	𐟙	𐟚	𐟛	𐟜	𐟝	𐟞	𐟟	𐟠	𐟡	𐟢	𐟣	𐟤	𐟥	𐟦	𐟧	𐟨	𐟩	𐟪	𐟫	𐟬	𐟭	𐟮	𐟯	𐟰	𐟱	𐟲	𐟳	𐟴	𐟵	𐟶	𐟷	𐟸	𐟹	𐟺	𐟻	𐟼	𐟽	𐟾	𐟿	𐠀	𐠁	𐠂	𐠃	𐠄	𐠅	𐠆	𐠇	𐠈	𐠉	𐠊	𐠋	𐠌	𐠍	𐠎	𐠏	𐠐	𐠑	𐠒	𐠓	𐠔	𐠕	𐠖	𐠗	𐠘
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Ugarit Kent Planı

Dođu Akdeniz kıyısında Kıbrıs'ın sivri ucunun tam karşısında yer alır. Modern Lazkiye kentinin 11 km. kuzeyindedir Höyükten (Ras Şamra) Ugarit'in eski limanı (Minet El-Beyda) güzel bir görünümüne sahiptir.



Minet El Beyda'nın kelime anlamı Beyaz Liman'dır. Açık havalarda Kilikya Toroslari bile görülebilir. Minet El Beyda'dan da Kıbrıs açık havalarda görülebilir. En sıcak mevsimde bile denizden gelen rüzgarlar yerleşimi serinleterek büyük sarayın koridorlarında serin esintiler oluşturabilmekteydi.



Ugarit'in keşfi yine bir köylünün (Mahmut Mella Ez-Zir) tarlasını sürerken sabanının bir mezar taşına takılması sonucu oldu (1928). Burası Ugarit kentinin mezarlık alanı idi. Bunun üzerine Fransa'dan gelen Claude Schaeffer 1929 yılında kazılara başladı.

1939 yılına dek süren çalışmalar II.Dünya Savaşı ile kesintiye uğrasa da 1948'de yeniden başlar. 1972 yılında H.Contenson tarafından yürütülen kazı, 1975'ten itibaren ise Marguerite Youn idaresinde devam etmektedir.



Suriye'nin stratejik kenti Ugarit'in adı Akkat kaynaklarında, Mari metinlerinde, Boğazköy Hitit metinlerinde ve Tel Amarna metinlerinde karşımıza çıkar.

Ebla arşivinde ise *u-ga-ra-tim* olarak geçer.

Mari'de bulunan ve Yamhad kralı Hammurabi tarafından yollanan bir mektupda “Ugarit’li adam (kral)” ifadesi mevcuttur.

M.Ö. 2. Binde Ugarit önemli bir ticari ve siyasi merkez olarak ağırlığını ortaya koymuştur. Çevrede Asur, Babil ve Hitit gibi büyük krallıkları kurulmaya başlaması ile Yakındoğu'daki ekonomik, siyasi ve idari kontrol, merkezi krallıklara geçmeye başlamıştır. M.Ö.1600'lerden itibaren Hitit krallığı Suriye'nin siyasi kontrolünü ele almaya başlar.

Ugarit kenti yaklaşık olarak 25 hektarlık bir alana yayılmıştır. Kentin nüfusunun 25.000-35.000 arasında değiştiği tahmin edilmektedir. Kent yapılarının başlıcaları şunlardır:

**Merkez Krali Saray
Güney Sarayı,
Kuzey Sarayı,
Alabaster Evi,
Raşap'Abu Evi,
Rap'Anu Evi
Baal Tapınağı
Baş Rahip Evi ve
T a p ı n a k
Kütüphanesi
Dagan Tapınağı,
Büyük Evler,
Akropolis
Alanındaki binalar,**

EĞİTİM AMAÇLI OLUP KULLANIM HAKKI SAKLIDIR

M.Ö.3. bin yıl ile birlikte Yakındoğuda ticari faaliyetler geniş ölçekli olarak ortaya çıkar.

Bu dönemde Mezopotamya'da, Suriye'de ve Anadolu'da kurulan kent devletleri ve bunların artan hammadde ihtiyacı uzun mesafeli ticaret anlayışının gelişmesine ve ticaretin kurumsallaşmasına etken olmuştur.

Bu bağlamda Suriye gibi kent krallıkları aynı zamanda bölgesel ticaret merkezleri olarak önem kazanmışlardır.



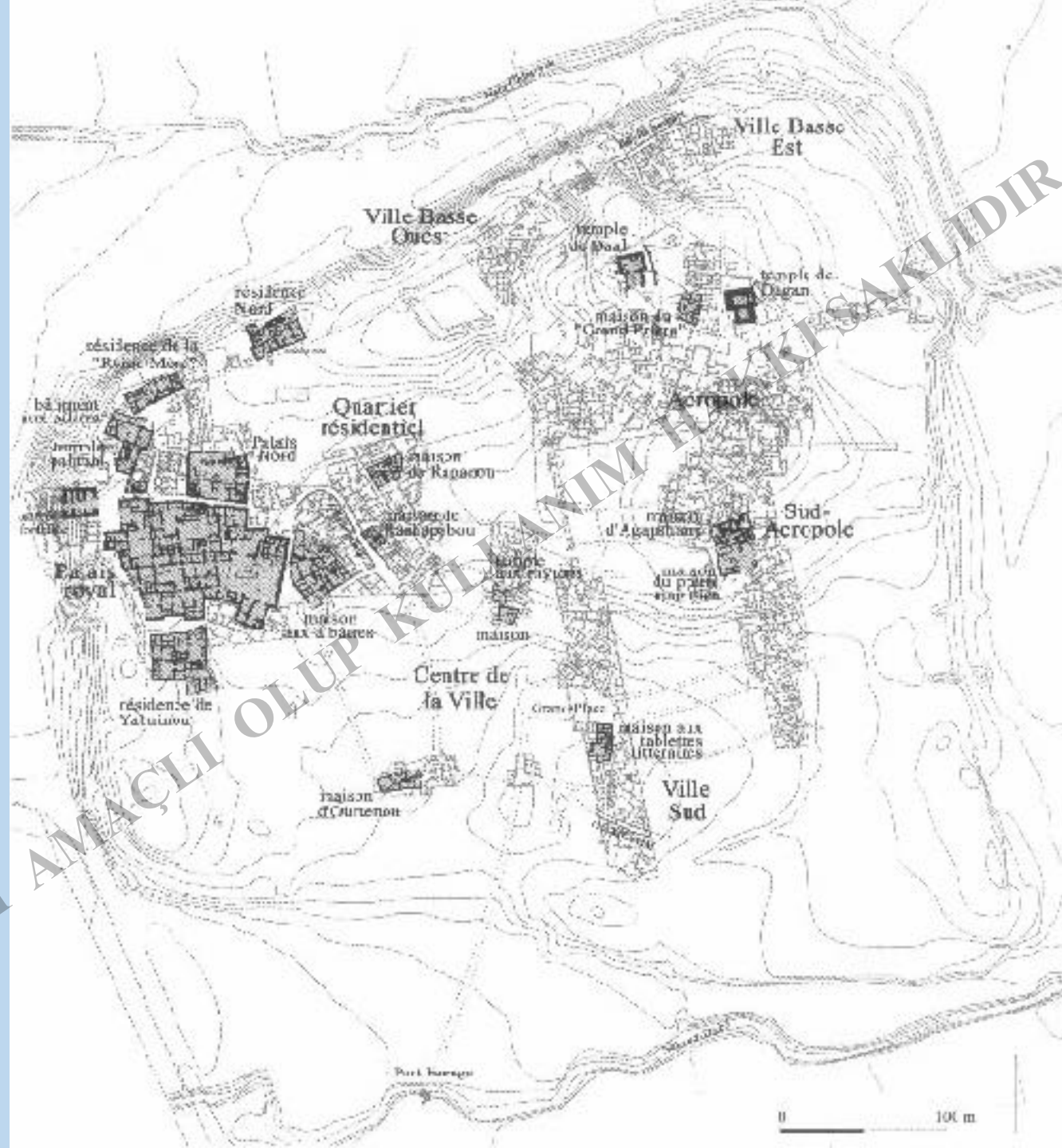
Ugarit Tabletlerin Çıkarılışı

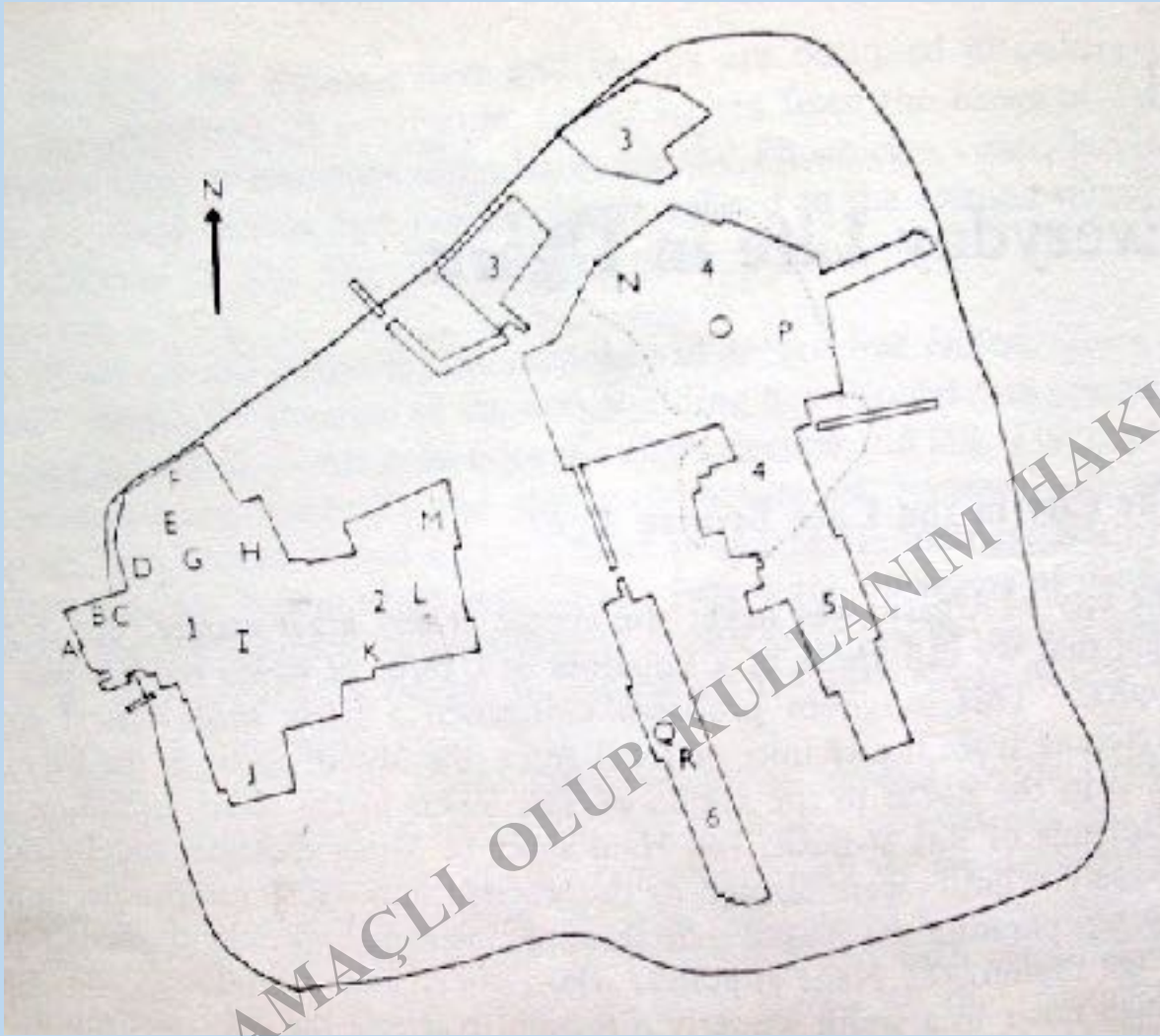
Niqmaddu I	M.Ö.1850
Yaqurum I	M.Ö.1825
Ibiranu I	M.Ö.1600
Ammittamru I	M.Ö.1349
Niqmaddu II	M.Ö.1349-1315
Arhalba	M.Ö.1315-1313
Niqmepa	M.Ö.1313-1260
Ammittamru II	M.Ö.1260-1235
Ibiranu II	M.Ö.1235-1220
Niqmaddu III	M.Ö.1220-1215
Ammurapi	M.Ö.1215-1180



Ugarit'in Doğu Akdeniz'deki Konumu

EĞİTİM AMAÇLI OLUP KULLANIM HAKKI SAKLIDIR





1. Saray Alanı
2. Krali Yerleşim Alanı
3. Aşağı Şehir
4. Akropolis
5. Akropolis'in güney eğimi
6. Güney şehir

- A. Poternli giriş
- B. Kule
- C. Kale
- D. Tapınak
- E. Krali alan
- F. "Ana Kraliçe" Sarayı
- G. "Yönetici Sarayı"
- H. Kuzey Sarayı

UGARİT

Kent bir sur ile korunuyor. Giriş potern adını verdiğimiz ve taştan bindirme tekniği ile yapılmış geçitten sağlanmaktadır.

Hitit kenti Boğazköy'ün güzeyindeki Yerkapı'nın altında da aynı tarzda yapılmış bir potern geçit mevcuttur.

M.Ö.2. bin yıla tarihlenen bu tür girişlerin Hitit tarzı olduğu bilinmektedir.





Ugarit



EÖ

Lazkiye'nin (Latakia-Laodice ad mare) 7 mil kuzeyindedir.

**Kazılar sırasında,
Beş arkeolojik tabaka tespit edilmiş:
(Schaeffer'in ilk kronolojik sıralaması)**

I. Tabaka	M.Ö.1200-1600
II. Tabaka	M.Ö.1600-2100
III. Tabaka	M.Ö.2100-3500
IV. Tabaka	M.Ö.3500-4000
V. Tabaka	Neolitik dönem (5. ve 6. bin)

**Kraliyet sarayında çok sayıda çivi yazılı tablet çıkmış.
Tabletler sarayda 6 grup içinde bulunmuş:**

Merkez arşivi

Doğu arşivi

Batı arşivi,

Güney arşivi,

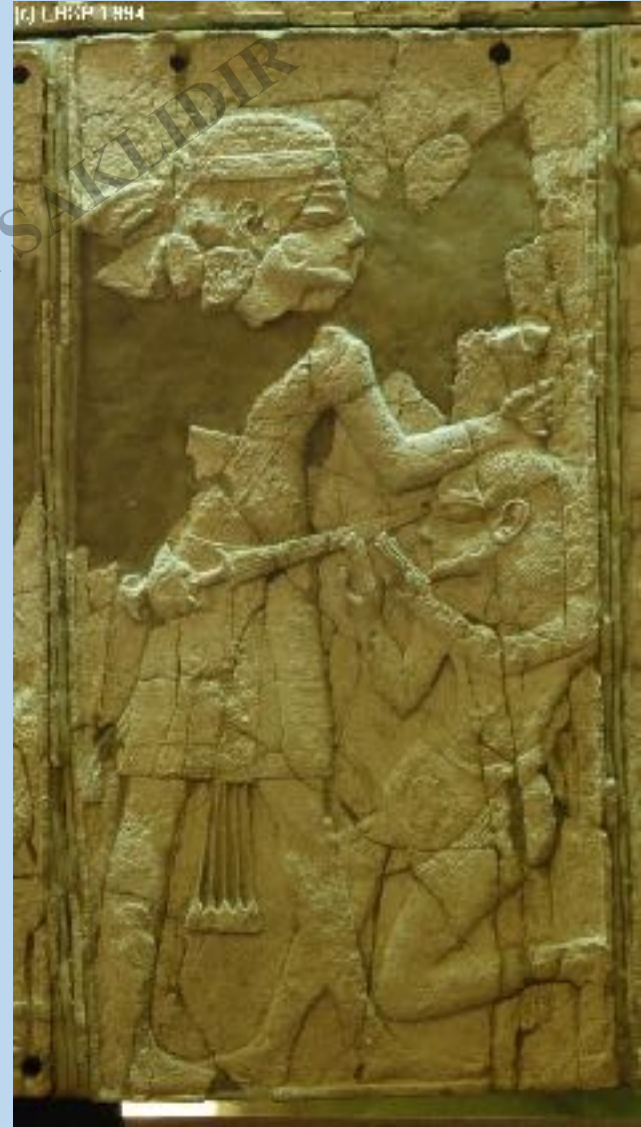
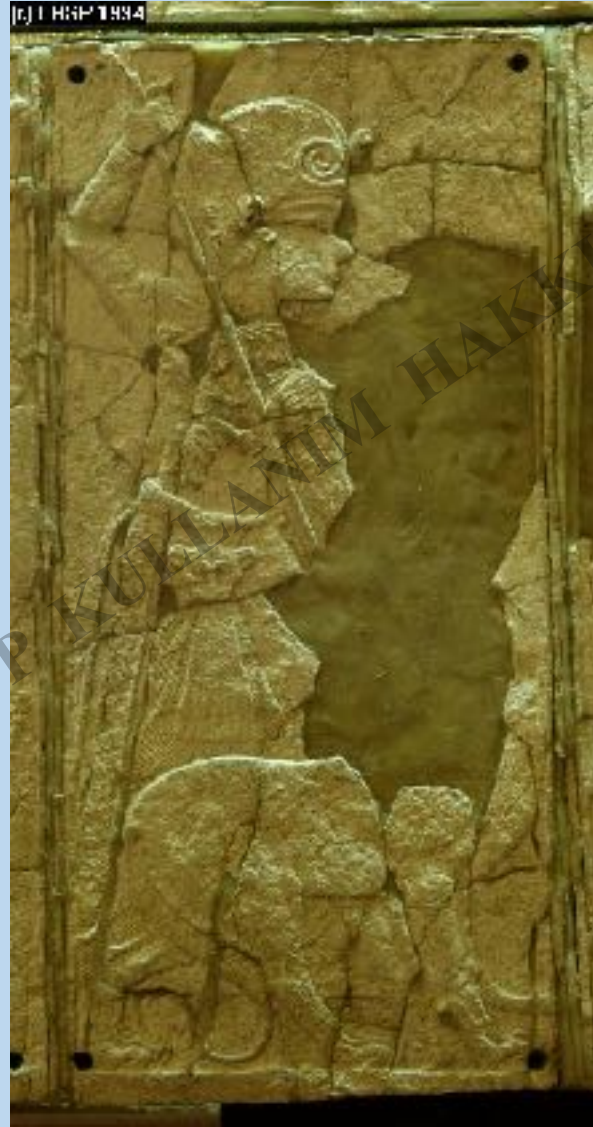
Güneybatı arşivi

Tablet fırını

**Tabletler, Akatça, Sumerce, Hititçe, Mısırcı, Hurrice,
Kıbrıs'ın Miken yazısı ile
Büyük bir grup ise Ugaritçe**

Ahat-Milku'nun eyizi hakkında bir metin var. Tablet son gruba giriyor. Mcevherler, gmş ve altından kaplar, kumaşlar, mobilyalar, tun eşyaların listesi veriliyor. M.XIV. asra ait Suriye saraylarının zenginliğini ğretmesi bakımından nem taşıyorlar.

Gerçekten bilezik, pendantif, ta ve kemerlerin ağırlığı 12kg.lık altın tutuyor. Gmş kaplar 9kg. Kıymetli elbiseler 40 kadar gruba ayrılmış ve yarısı Hurri, yarısı da Ammurru modasına gre hazırlanmış. Mobilyalar arasında altın ve lapis kakmalı koltuklar, iskemleler ve tabureler ve nihayet ayak koyacak basamakları ile beraber fildişi plakalar ile ssl 3 yatak mevcut.



Fildişi Yatak Kaplamaları

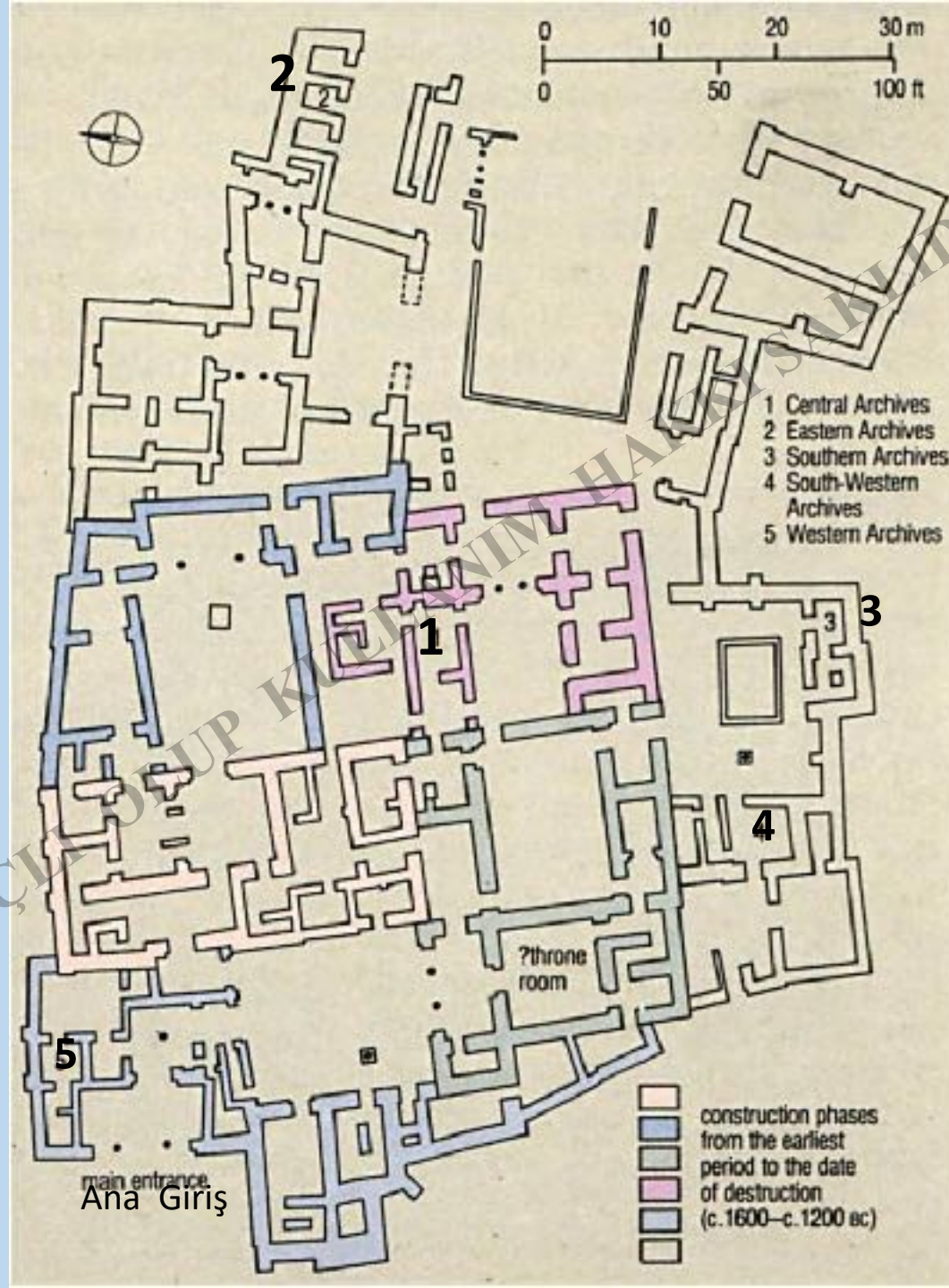


Fildişi Yatak Kaplamaları



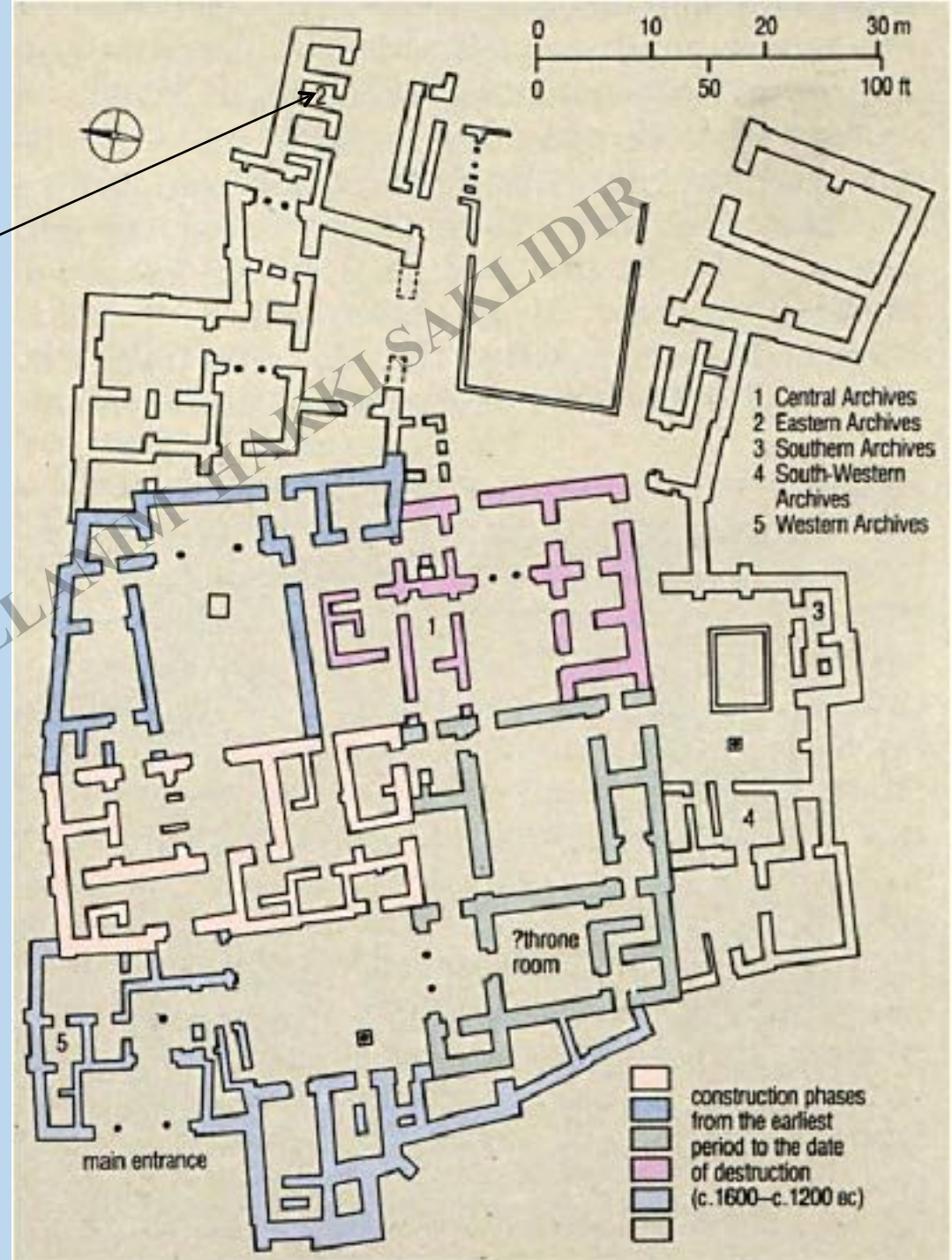
Ugarit, Fildişi, Yatak Kaplamaları

UGARİT



1. Merkez Arşiv
2. Doğu Arşivi
3. Güney Arşivi
4. Güneybatı arşivi
5. Batı Arşivi

Doğu arşivi, sarayın doğu ucunda yer almış olup, burada bulunan tabletler yangından çok zarar görmüştür. Aralarında çok sayıda kişisel ve esnaf teşekküllerine ait listeler yer almıştır. Bunlar alfabetik tabletlerdir. Şahıs isimlerinden o zamanki Ugarit halkının çeşitliliği tespit edilmektedir.



Ayrıca arşivlerde Hitit krallarının Ugarit'e yazdıkları mühür baskılı tabletleri ele geçmiştir.





Kenani, Hurri, Girit, Kıbrıs ve Miken kaynaklı olanlar tespit ediliyor; Mısırlı, Hititli, Babil ve Assurlu olanların varlığı da anlaşılıyor. Adı geçen şahıslar, bu liman kentinde yaşıyor veya sık sık buraya geliyorlar. Çeşitli ülkelerden gelen insanların inançları, kültürleri ve sanatları bu kent ile kaynaşmıştır.

Ugarit'in yazılı belgelerinde diđer konuların yanı sıra çeřitli dini metinler ve efsaneler de yer alır.

Bunlardan bazılarının başlıkları:

**Baal ve Yam arasındaki Mücadele,
Baal'in Sarayı,
Baal ve Mot Mücadelesi,
Baal ve Anat,
Keret'in Hikayesi,
Aqhat'ın Hikayesi,
Şahar ve Şalim,
Nikkal ve Kotharat'dır.**

'a	b	g	b	d	h
w	z	h	t	y	k
s	l	m	d	n	z
s	p	p	s	q	r
l	g	l	i	u	s ₂

EĞİTİM AMAÇLI OLUP KULLANIM HAKKI SAKLIDIR

UGARİT
BÜYÜK SARAY

Hakikaten, Rib-Adda isimli bir Byblos prensi, MÖ.1360 yılında Amenofis IV'e yolladığı mektupta (raporda) bu sarayın zenginlik ve ihtişamını belirtiyor.

Saray, batı Asya ve doğu Akdeniz'de tanınmış olan kral ikametgahlarından en lükslerinden birisidir.

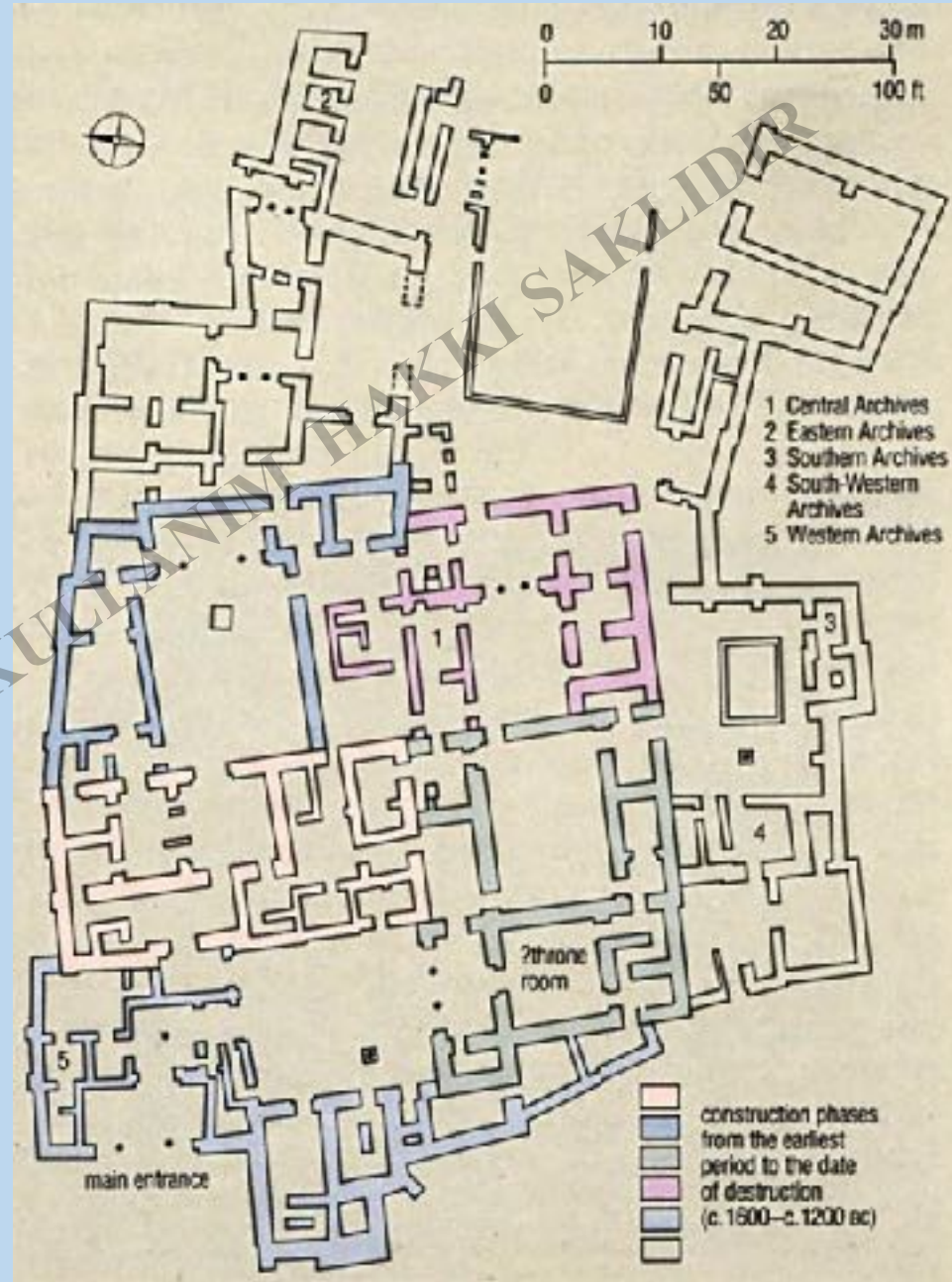
Diğer yandan, tüm paralellerinin aksine duvarları taş olup, yontulmuş ve hafif bombelidir. Binanın kuzey cephesinde doğu-batı istikametinde isabet eden 4-5m. genişliğinde bir yol mevcuttur. Hafirler tarafından saray caddesi olarak isimlendirilmiştir.



Ugarit'te yürütülen arkeolojik kazılarda büyük bir saray ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Sarayın ölçüleri 120 X 80 m. dir. M.Ö.15. yüz yıldan M.Ö.13. yüz yıla kadar çeşitli safhalarda inşa edilmiş.

9 avlu veya avlucuk etrafında yer alan 90 salon veya bölme açığa çıkartılmıştır.

Ayrıca güneybatı ucundaki giriş hariç hepsi içerde olan 8 adet geçit tespit edilmiştir. Bunlar ikişer sütunla ikiye ayrılmış. Sarayın büyüklüğü, duvarlarının sağlamlığı bir üst katın varlığına da işaret etmektedir



Ugarit
Büyük
Saray



Sarayda Taşıyıcı Dikme Tabanları



Ugarit, Büyük Saray, Ana Avlu



BÜYÜK SARAY AVLUSU TAŞ DÖŞEMESİ

**Mevcut 12
merdiven, bugün
olmayan ikinci
katın zamanında
varlığını ortaya
koymaktadır.**



Ugarit
Sarayı



UGARİT BÜYÜK SARAY DIŞ DUVAR İŞÇİLİĞİ



EĞİTİM

OLUP KULLANIM HAKKI SAKLIDIR



**Bir avluda havuz (8 X 6 m.) mevcut.
Su duvarların altından geçen bir
sistemle havuza geliyor.**





Ugarit, Saray



Su Arıtma Sistemi



Sarayın
Su
Sistemi



EĞİTİM

YAKUTLU KÜLTÜR MÜHÜRÜ HAKKI SAKLIDIR

Tun eşyanın toplamı 350 kg Listenin sonunda güzel kokulu 6 kap, 20 kutu allık, fildişinden 4 tuzluk yer alıyor. Toplam 53 çeşit eşyanın katalođu yapılmıř. Bu sarayın kuzeyinde höyüğün oldukça kenar kısmında kalan bir başka yapı Ana Kralie sarayı adını taşıyor. Bu çevrede zengin vatandaşların evleri yer alıyor. Rap'anu evi 30 odalı ve bir kütüphaneye sahip, özel ve resmi yazışmalar var. Raşap'abu evinde de bir kütüphane mevcut. Kendisi vergi toplayıcı. Evlerin iç avlularında duvarlı kuyular var. Dört dikme ile desteklenen küçük bir çatı ile bu kuyuların üstü kapatılmıştır. Bu dönemin evlerinde diđer bir özellik ise banyo odalarının olmasıdır. Kullanılmış sular kanallar vasıtasıyla fosseptikte toplanıyor. "Alabaster Evi" karşımıza çıkar. Burada 40 adet alabaster kap bulunmuştur. Ugarit'te iki ana tapınak var: Dagan ve Baal'e adanan. Ortalarında bir yüksek rahibin evi mevcuttur.



EĞİTİM

AMACI

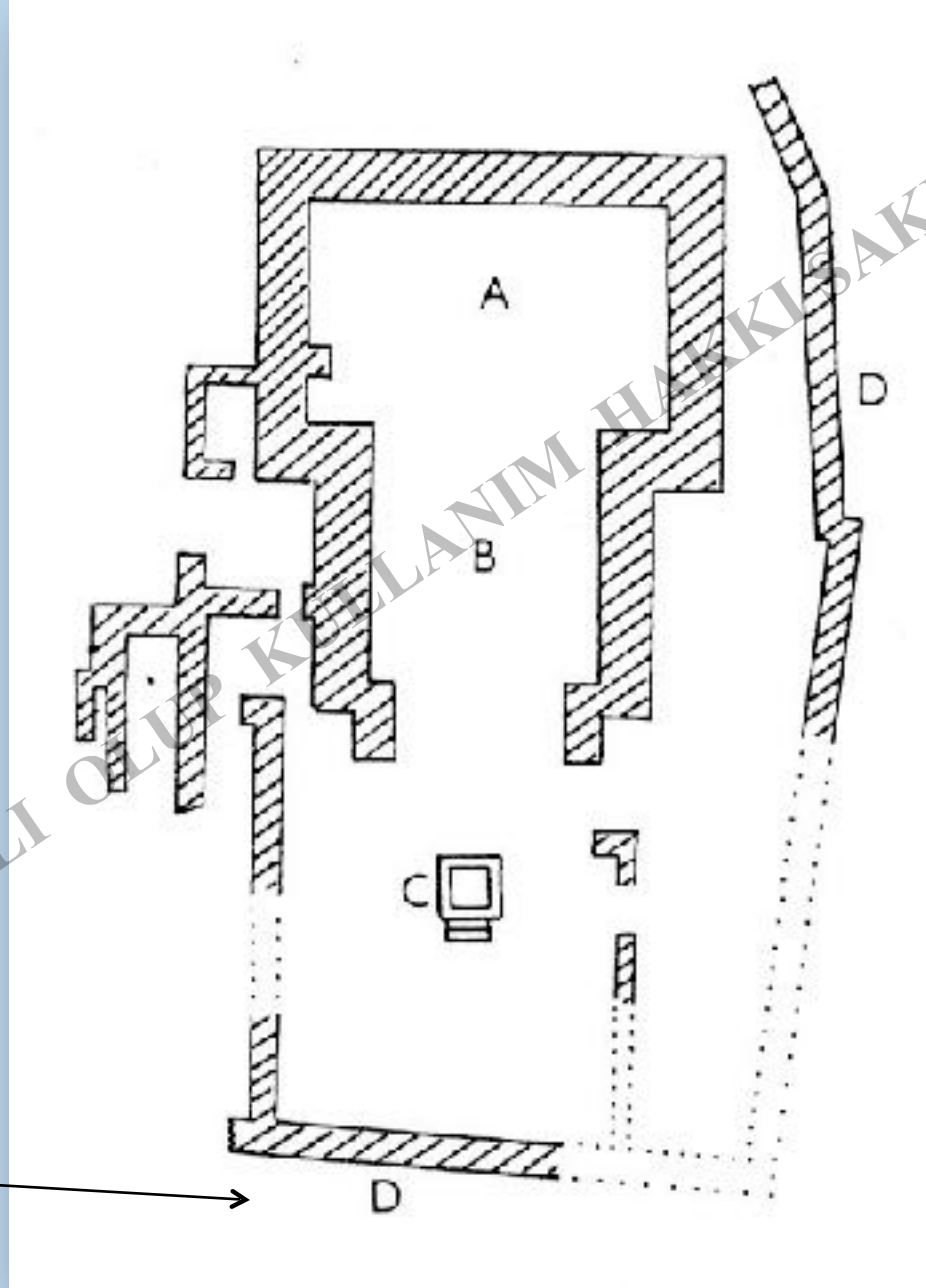
OLUP

KULLANIMI

YERİNİ

SAKLIDIR

Baal Tapınağının Planı



- A Kutsal Alan
- B Kutsal Alanın Dış Odası
- C Dış avludaki Altar
- D Tapınağın Çevre Duvarları
- E Baal Stelinin Bulunduğu Yer



Ugarit panteonunun başında Tanrı El var. En önde gelen ünvanı "Kral" (mlk). Panteonda boğa ile temsil edilir.

BAAL



BAAL ?



Ugarit'ten Altın Kap Örneđi

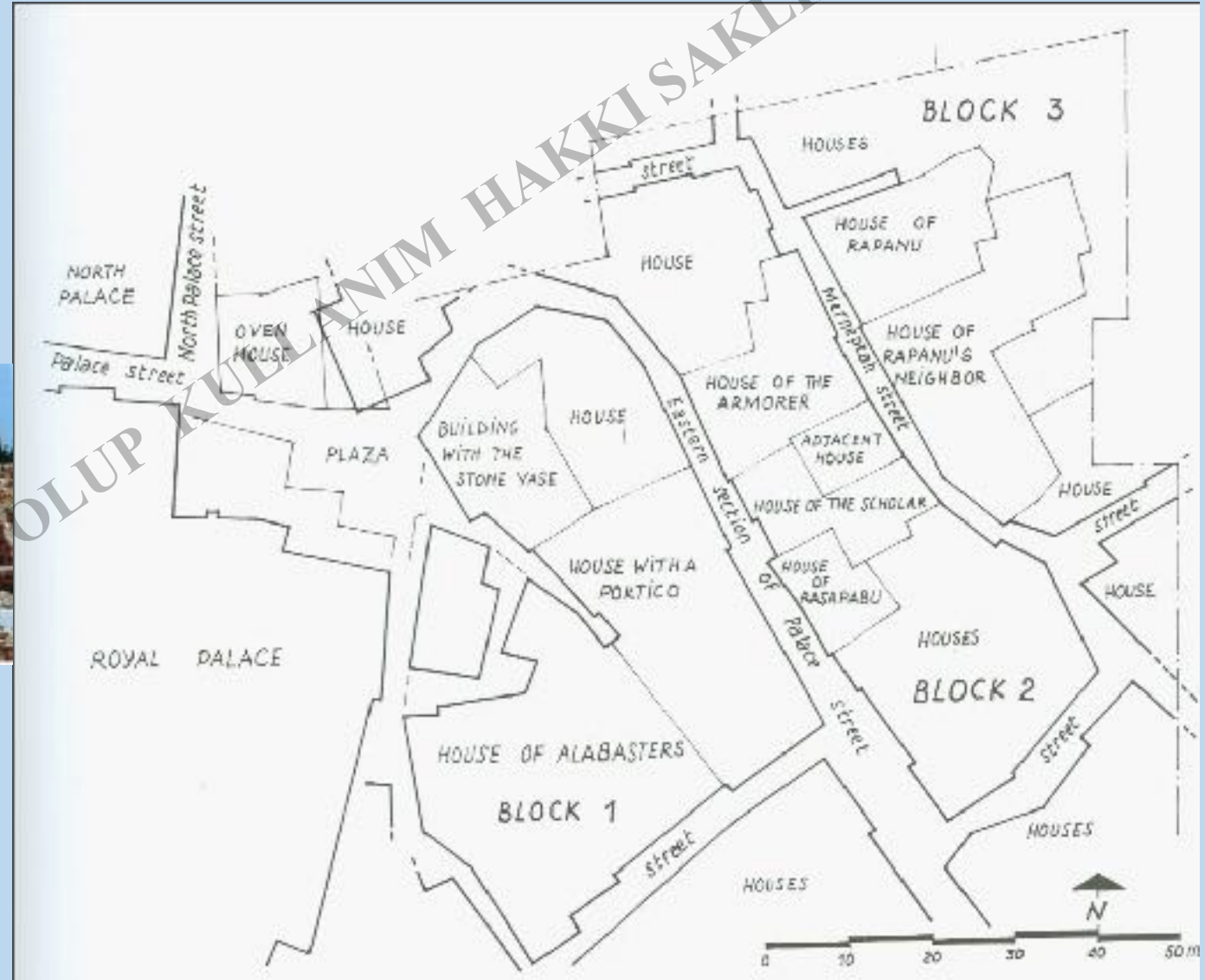
Bu eserler, Ugarit kentinin M.Ö.II. Bin yıldaki refah seviyesini göstermektedir.



Ugarit

EĞİTİM AMAÇLI OLUP HAKKI SAKLIDIR

Ugarit M.Ö.2. Bin Mimaris



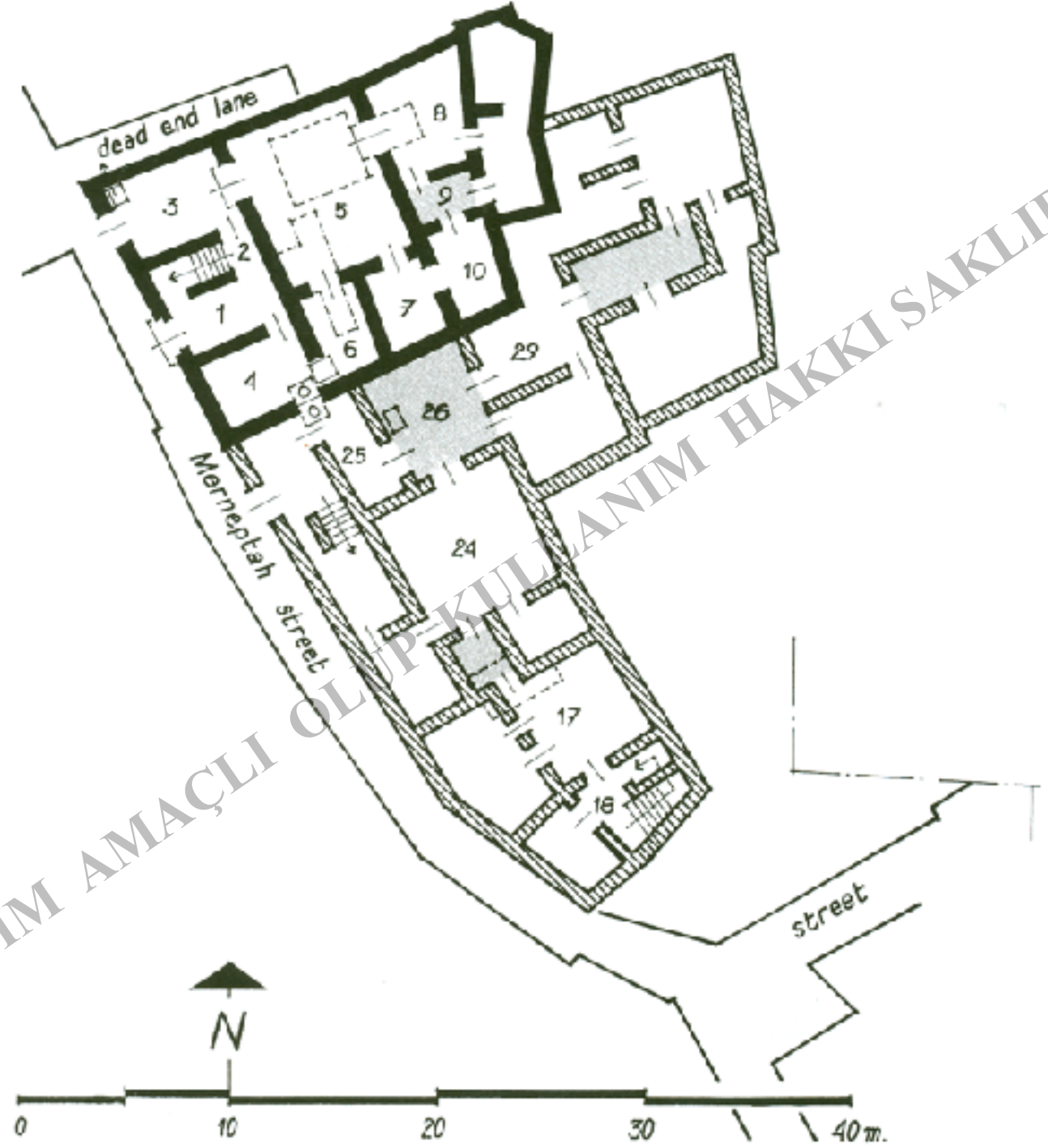
Taş Vazolu Ev

Portikolu Ev



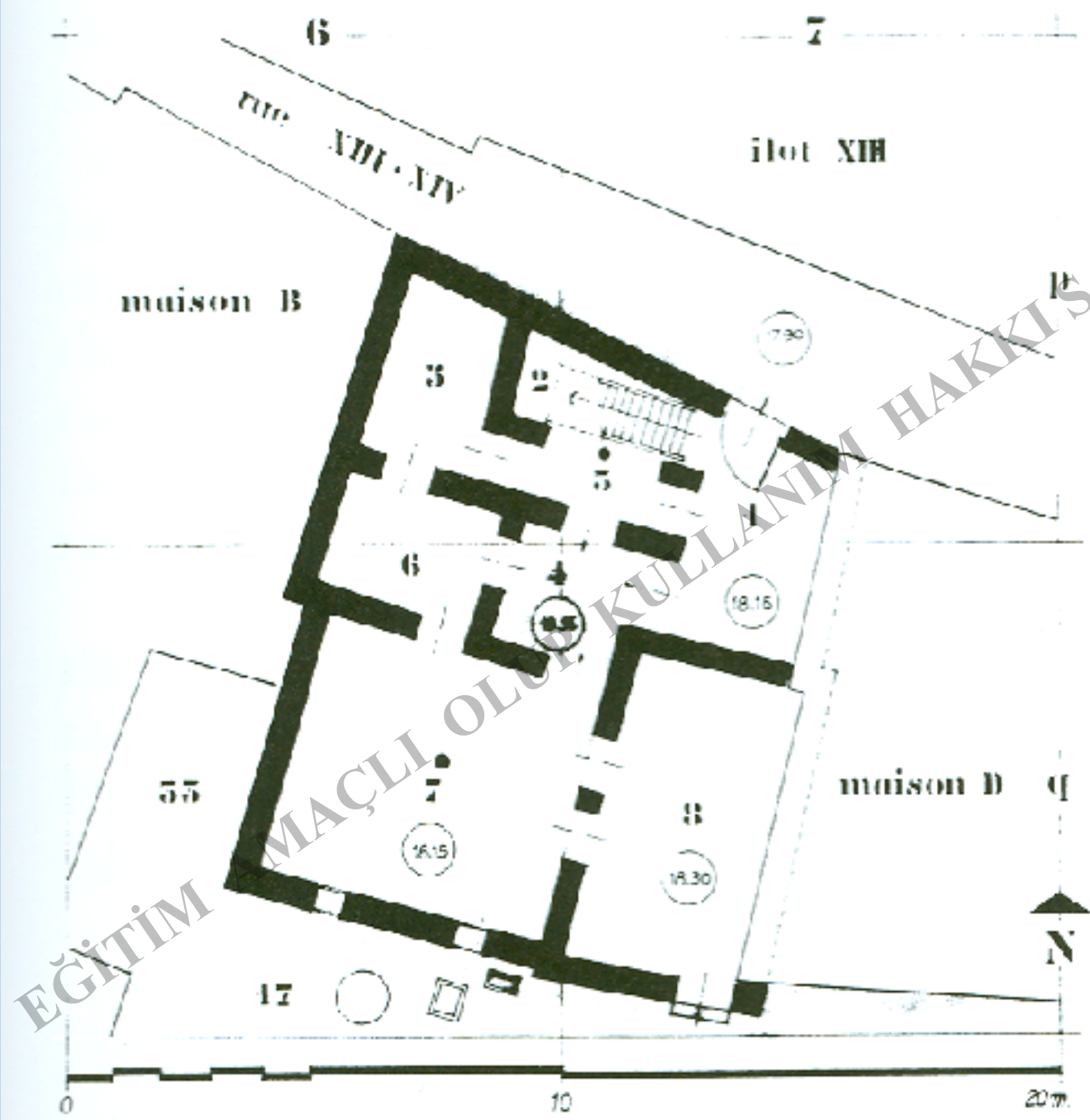
Figure 37. Schematic plan of Block 1 (for the proposed demarcation of the houses, see Fig. 36).
This scheme represents analyses and reconstructions of 1994.

EĞİTİM AMAÇLI OLUP KULLANIM HAKKI SAKLIDIR





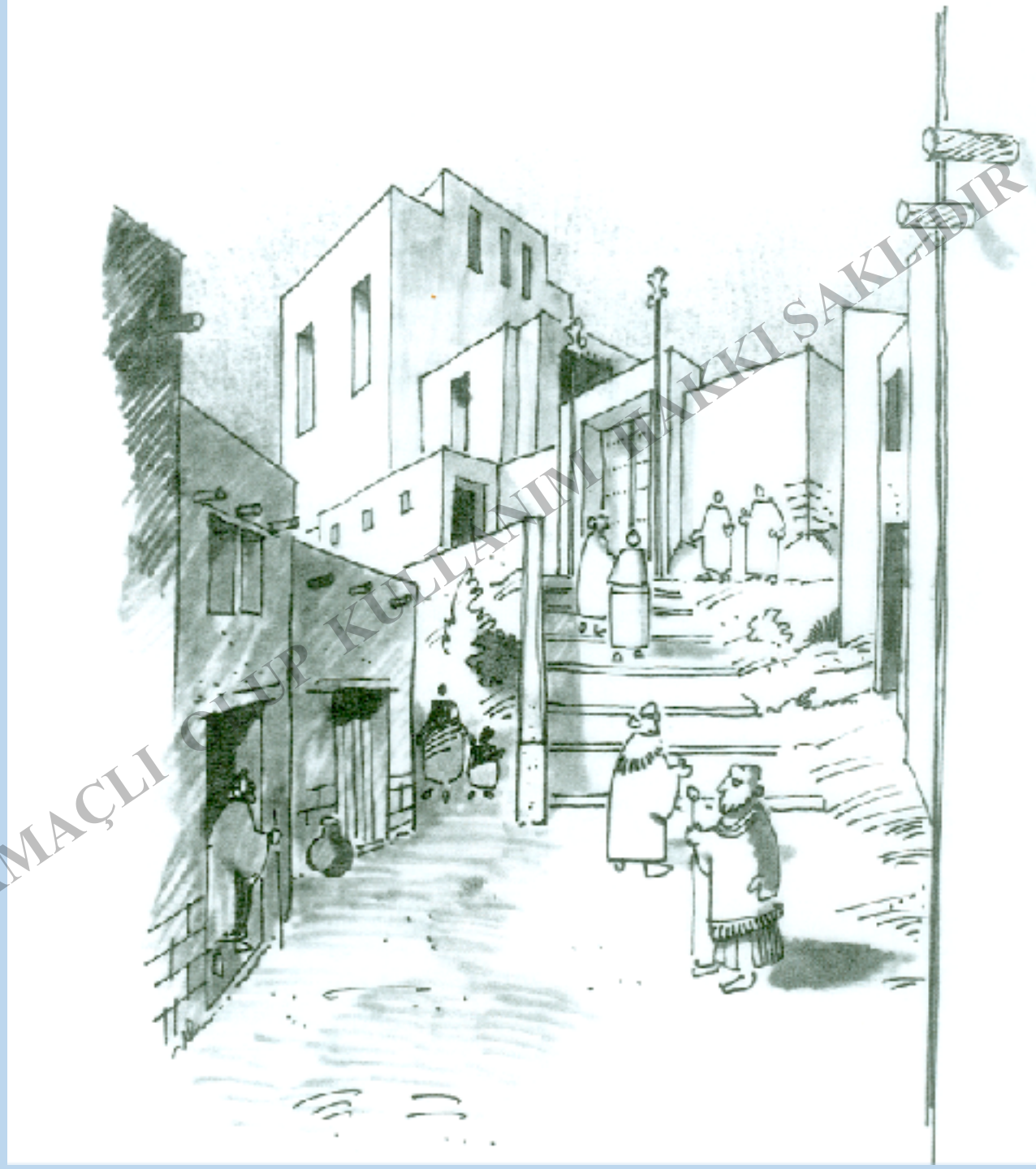




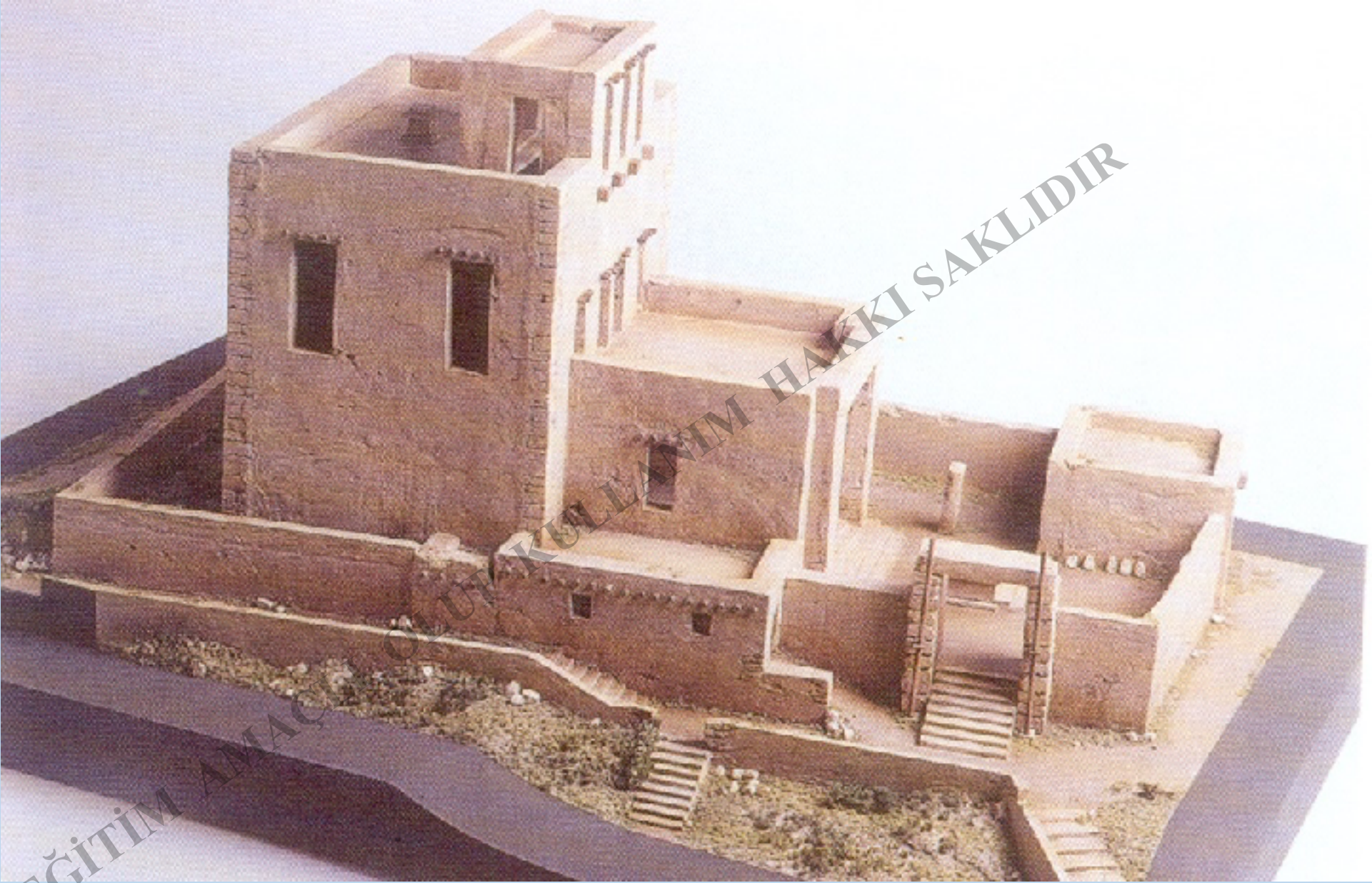
Ugarit
M.Ö.2. Bin
Bir Ev Modeli



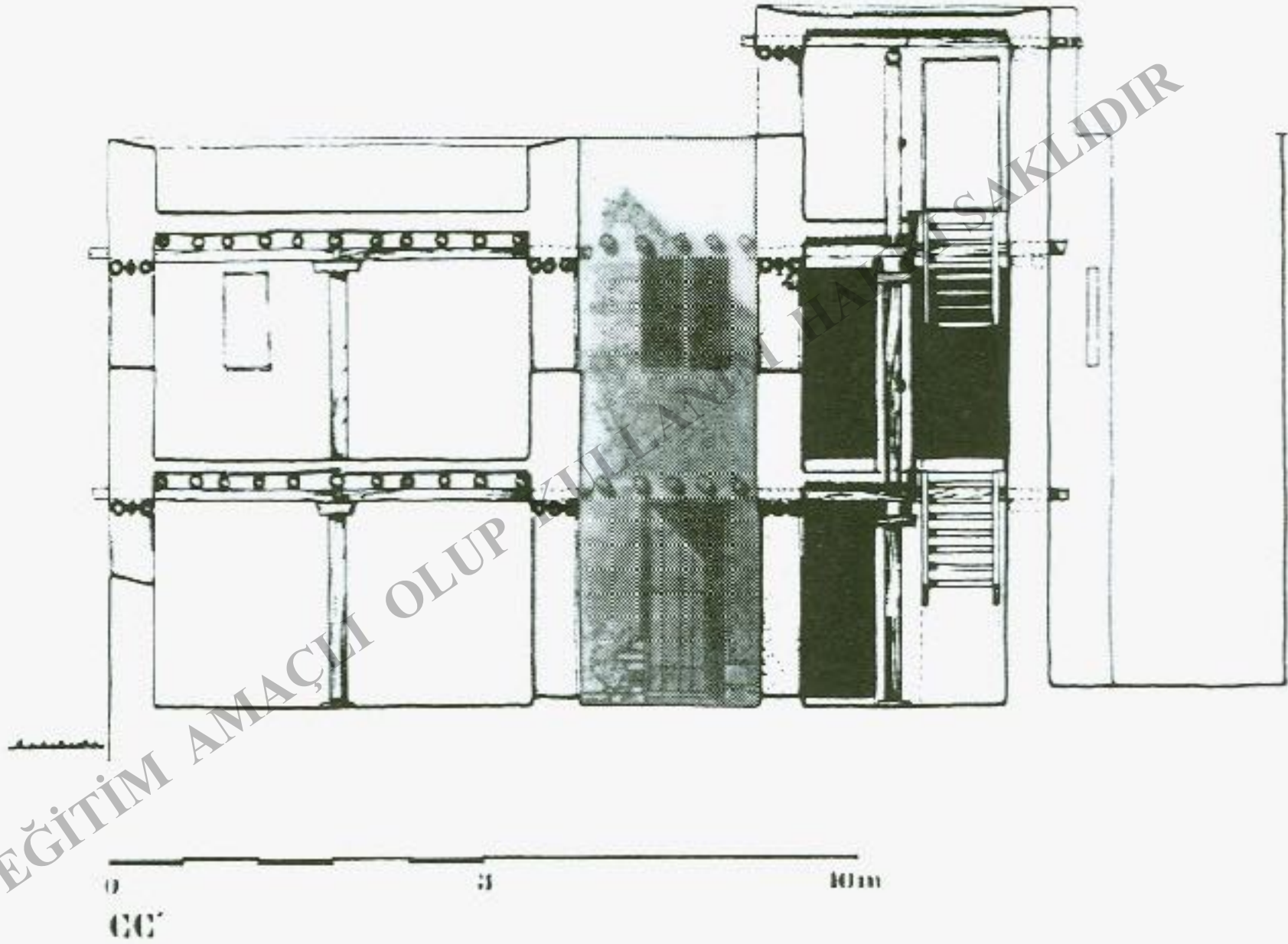
Ev Modeli



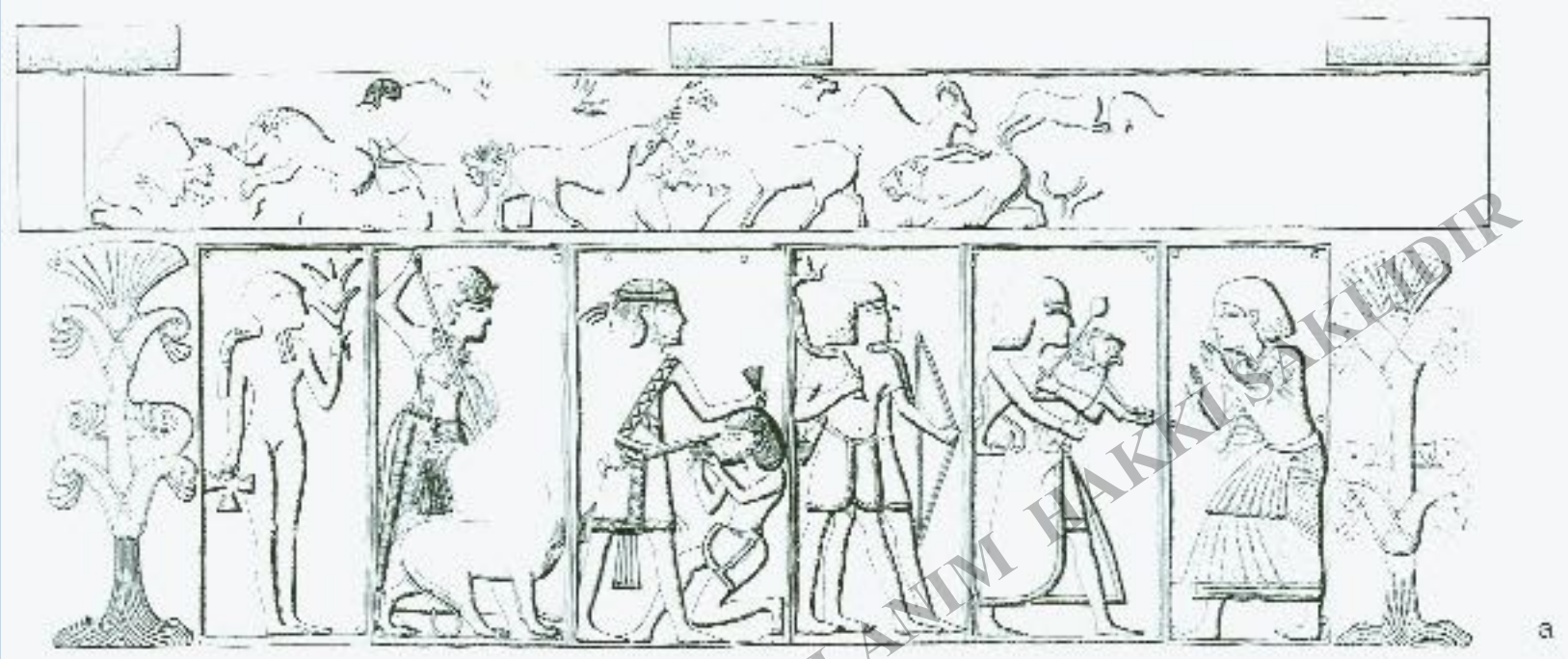
Bir
Sokak
Tamamlaması



EĞİTİM AMAÇI BİR ÜRÜN KULLANIM HAKKI SAKLIDIR







EĞİTİM AMAÇLI



LUP KULYUNIM HAK

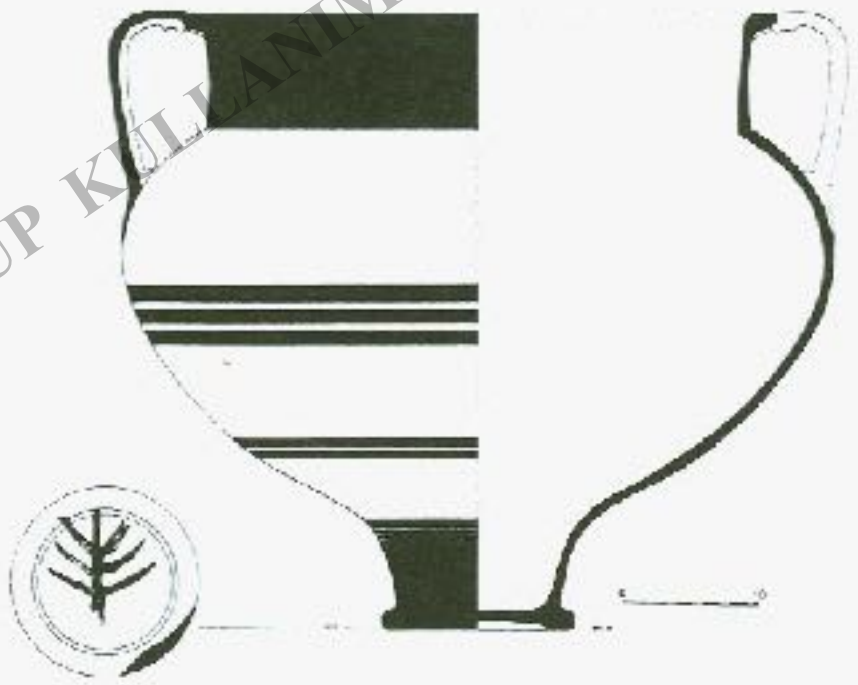
KLIDIR

EĞİTİM AMAÇLI OLUP KULLANIM HAKKI SAKLIDIR





32



EĞİTİM AMAÇLI OLUP KULLANIM HAKI SAKLI

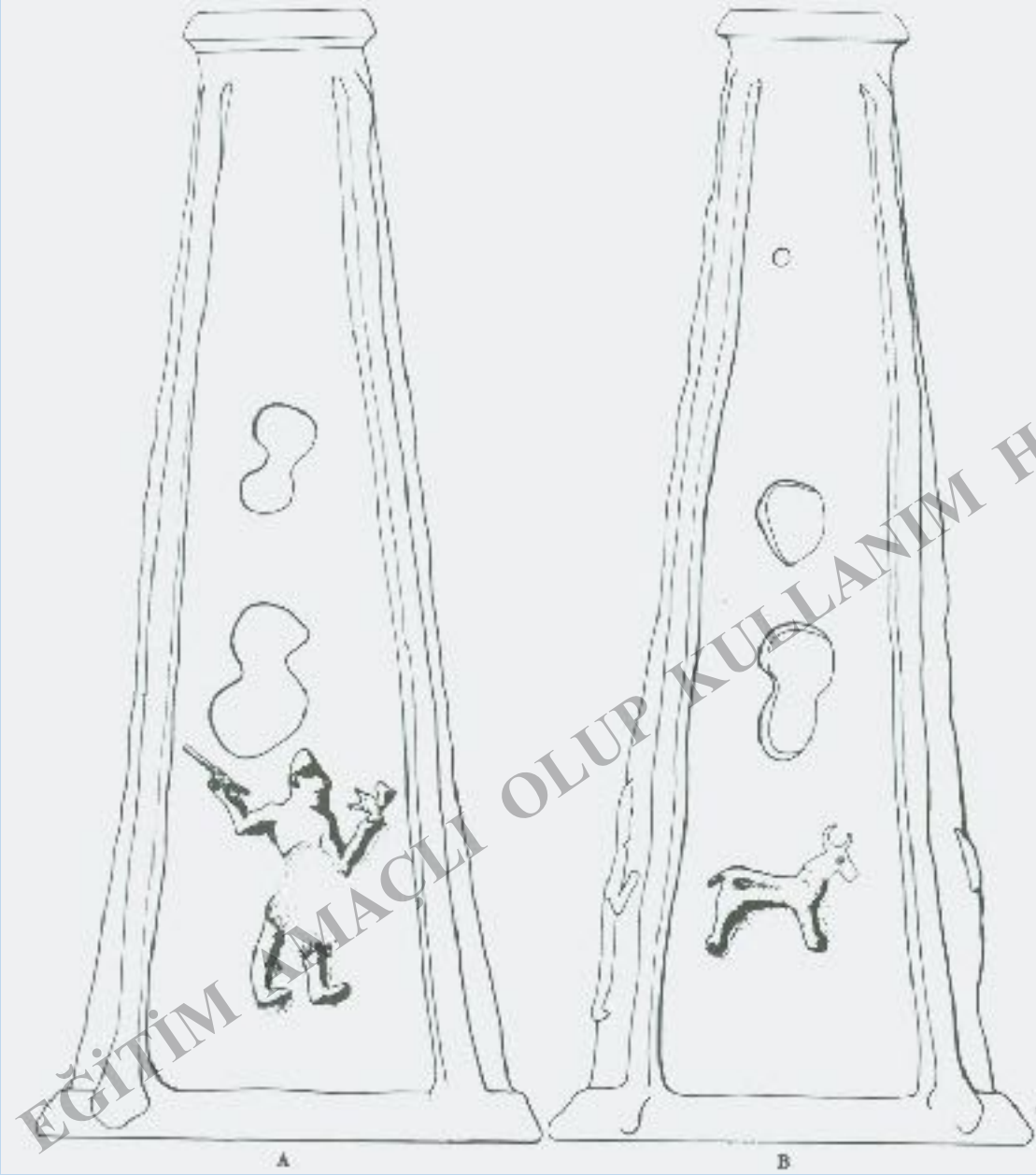


Restored drawing by C. Florimont.

EĞİTİM AMAÇLI OLUP KULLANIM HAKI SAKLI

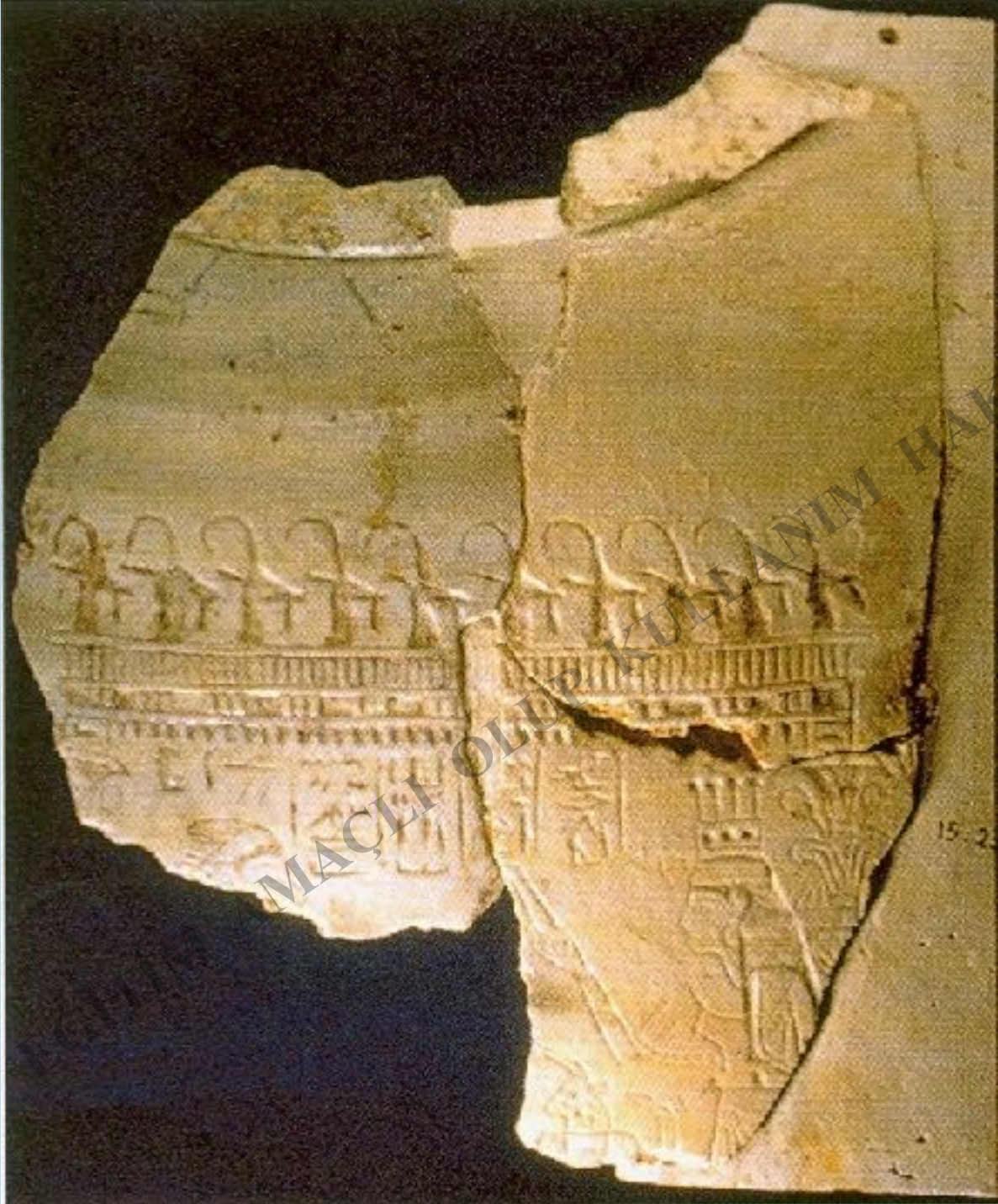


YALNI OLUP KULLANIM HAKKI SAK



EĞİTİM AMACLI OLUP KULLANIM HAKKI SAKLIDIR





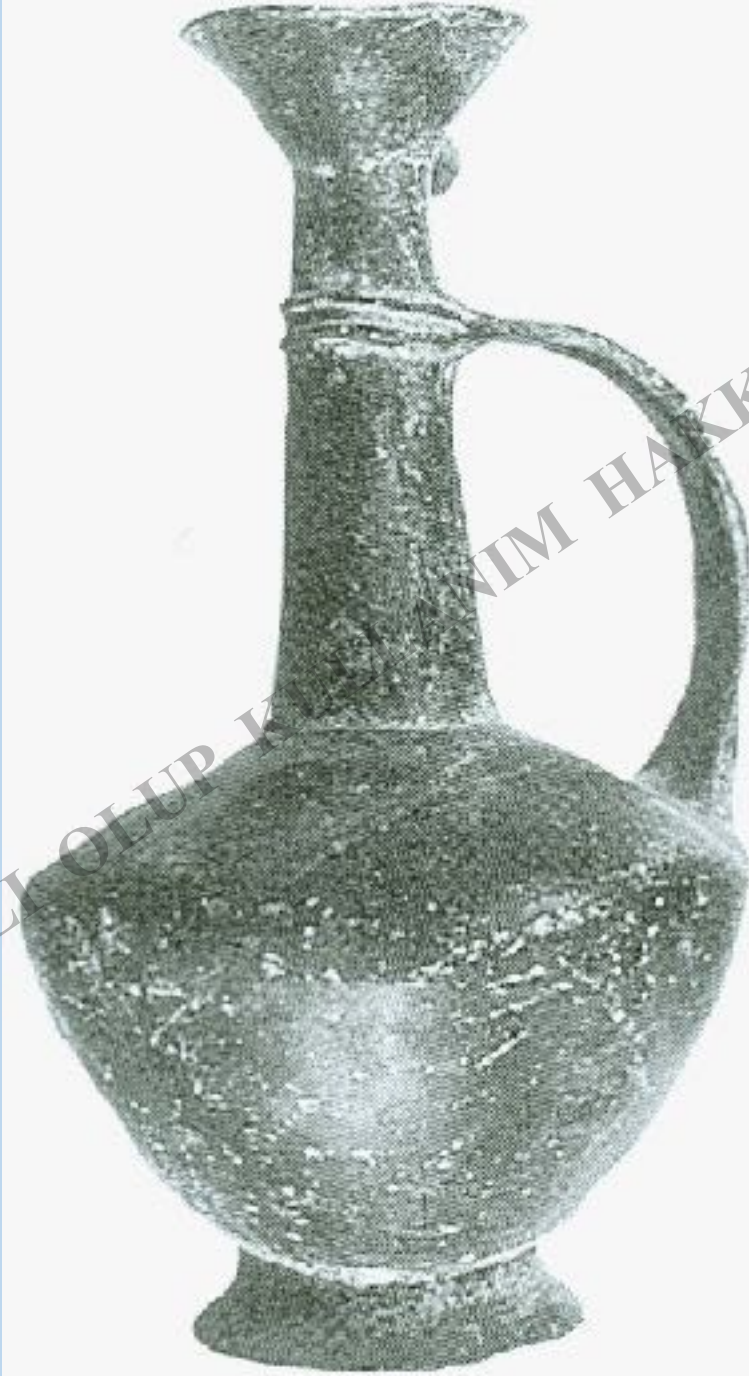
MAÇLI OLUP KULLANIM HAKKI SAKLIDIR

15-23



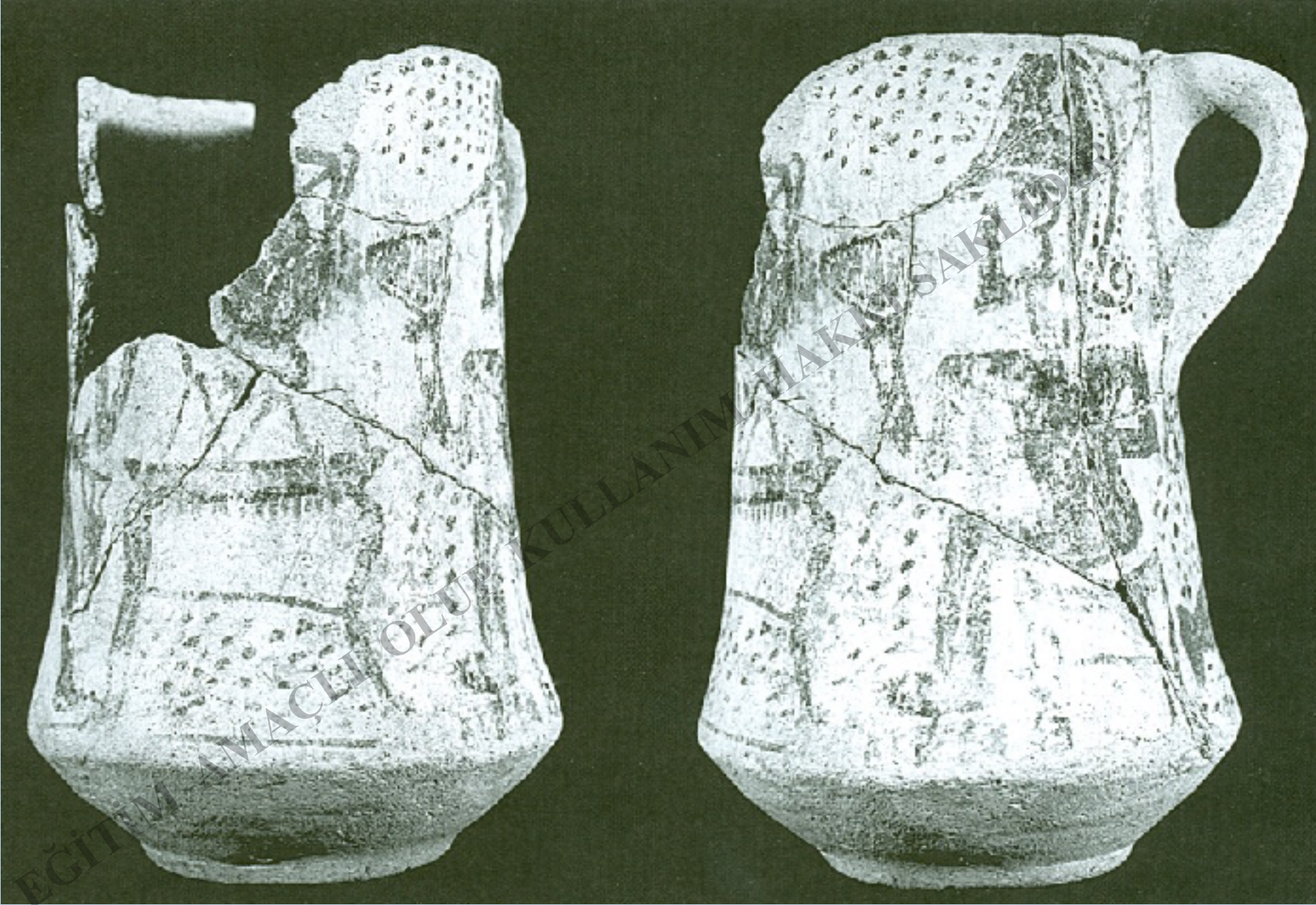
EĞİTİM AMAÇLI OLUP KULLANIM HAKKI SAKLIDIR

EĞİTİM AMAÇLI OLUP YANILIM HAKKI SAKLIDIR





EĞİTİM AMAÇLI OLUP KULLANILMAK ÜZERE HAKKI SAKLIDIR





TEKİRNEZ AMACLI OLUP KULLANIM HAKKI SAKI