



ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Western Anatolian Or Anatolian: Acemhk And The Anatolian Early Bronze Age Drinking And Dining Set

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Abstract

Acemhk, located on the southern tip of Tuz G in Aksaray plain, was one of the largest trading centres of the Early Bronze Age (3000-2000 BC) and Assyrian Trading Colonies Period (2000-1700 BC). Excavations held at the southern slope of the mound revealed an intensely settled area with several Early Bronze Age layers. Archaeological analysis indicated that Acemhk began to have close cultural and commercial connections with different regions around the middle of third millennium BC. Early Bronze Age layers yielded a significant number of finds related to these connections. This presentation aims to provide a detailed discussion about a specific group of pottery finds usually considered as one of the key symbols for cultural change. This group includes tankards, depata and wheel-made bowls, which comprises a drinking and dining set. The geographical distribution of the sites that yielded this type of pottery extends from Western Anatolia to Syro-Cilicia. The origin of this is controversial, but it is usually considered in relation to western Anatolian Early Bronze Age cultures. This presentation will try to provide a new perspective about these finds throughout the detailed analysis of Acemhk finds.

Keywords

Acemhk, Early Bronze Age, Anatolia, Pottery, Cultural Connections

Session

7. Characterizing culture ?

Type of paper

Oral presentation