



ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

New Excavations And Reconsidering Middle Bronze Age Layers Of A Key Site: Acemhk

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Abstract

Acemhöyük, located on the south of Tuz Gölü in Aksaray Province in Central Anatolia, is one of the key trading and political centres of Middle Bronze Age (2000-1700 BC). Excavations conducted at the site revealed that the earliest settlement dated to the beginning of the third millennium BC and the site became one of the largest kingdoms of Central Anatolia at the beginning of the second millennium BC. Monumental palatial buildings and archaeological finds recovered from them clearly indicates that the site had political and commercial relations Mesopotamian states and cities like Assur, Mari, and Carchemish. The historical narrative of the site was based on the archaeological excavations held on or around the palatial buildings, which yielded crucial data both for the Anatolian and Mesopotamian chronology. Recent excavations conducted on different sections of the site provided new archaeological data, which is indicating much more complex history for the political and commercial relations. This presentation is about the results of the recent excavations, and it is aiming to provide a new chronological and cultural framework for the site and Central Anatolia deeply connected with Mesopotamia during the Middle Bronze Age.

Keywords

Acemhk, Middle Bronze Age, Excavation, Commercial Relations, Anatolia

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