



ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

A new narrative of the Bronze Age in the Southern of the Caspian Sea Based on Eexcavation of Ghal e Ben

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Abstract

The central part of the southern of the Caspian Sea were much inhabited during the third millennium BC afterward. In archaeological point of view, it is interesting to know that when and how such lush environments absorbed much population during the Bronze Age and how they built new socio-economic structures in respect of the other parts of Iran. Ghal e -Ben is one of the index areas of the Bronze Age in the central part of Mazandaran, excavated during 2019 and its date goes back to 3200 BCE and ended 1500 BCE. The archaeological evidence supports during the Bronze Age fully sedentary agricultural societies settled as small to large settlements groups with the economy based on the combination of animal husbandry such as sheep, goat, pig and cattle and agricultural economy. However, during the second millennium the Bronze Age societies became more complex system. The cultivation of Chinese broomcorn and foxtail millet, indicates cycle of agricultural economic intensification during the second millennium BCE. Also, the mortuary practices and intensive investments on burial goods, the emergence of monumental building and the iconography all an urban layout of Mazandaran during the Bronze Age.

Keywords

Caspian Sea, Bronze Age, Society Structures, Economy Structures, Ghal e Ben site

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