



ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Examining BMAC Evidence in Sistan Region (According to Archaeological Excavations in Tappeh Pir-e Zal and Field Surveys in Sistan)

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Abstract

The Bronze Age in Sistan represent the most important settlement periods, with evidence found not only in Shahr-e Sukhteh but also across 900 additional sites, ranging in size from 200 square meters to 30 hectares. A recent study focusing on the Bronze Age of Sistan involves the examination and analysis of BMAC culture in this region. Alongside archaeological surveys conducted over the past ten years, the author excavated an ancient site in the area known as Tappeh Pir-e Zal, which revealed evidence from the Bronze Age in Sistan. The purpose was to study and identify the evidence of the new Bronze Age and BMAC culture in Sistan. By utilizing the findings, the focus would be on identifying BMAC cultural evidence, starting with the excavation results and earlier studies, followed by examining the scope of this culture in Sistan. The excavation at Tappeh Pir-e Zal uncovered four architectural phases, with the latest connected to the BMAC culture. Moreover, it was found that over 60 ancient sites of South Sistan contain clay evidences similar to those from the final period of Tappeh Pir-e Zal, representing the BMAC culture in Sistan.

Keywords

Sistan, the Bronze Age, BMAC Culture, Archaeological Excavation, Tappeh Pir-e Zal

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