



ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Describing the differences and similarities between the Kura-Araxes tradition and its predecessors in the Southern Caucasus

ISERLIS M.^{1*}

¹ German Archaeological Institute, Berlin, Germany

*Corresponding author

Abstract

Kura-Araxes (KA) communities (3500/3600-2500/2400 BC) spread in the first half of the 3rd millennium BC over a wide area between the Great Caucasus and Dagestan in the north, Jordan Valley in the south, from the Amuq Valley in the west to the Kangavar Valley in the east. Throughout the territory of its distribution, the material culture of the phenomenon is characterized by variability on the one hand and conservatism on the other. Each of KA communities had a somewhat different trajectory of development, resulting in distinct patterns of material culture. Being conservative, KA communities refused to take part in the growing centralization of production and technological innovations. In the Southern Caucasus, the Early Bronze Age KA phenomenon is preceded by the Late Chalcolithic Leylatepe cultural phenomenon, characterized by a very different material culture and, first of all, pottery. The aim of the presentation is to discuss the differences and similarities between the ceramic production of the KA and Leylatepe cultural phenomena of the Southern Caucasus.

Keywords

Kura-Araxes, Pottery, pottery technology, Leylatepe phenomenon

Session

7. Characterizing culture ?

Workshop

A16069MI - Kura-Araxes Cultural Phenomenon: Variability, Continuity and Dissolution

Type of paper

Oral presentation