

Iran nordovest durante l'età del BT-Ferro I

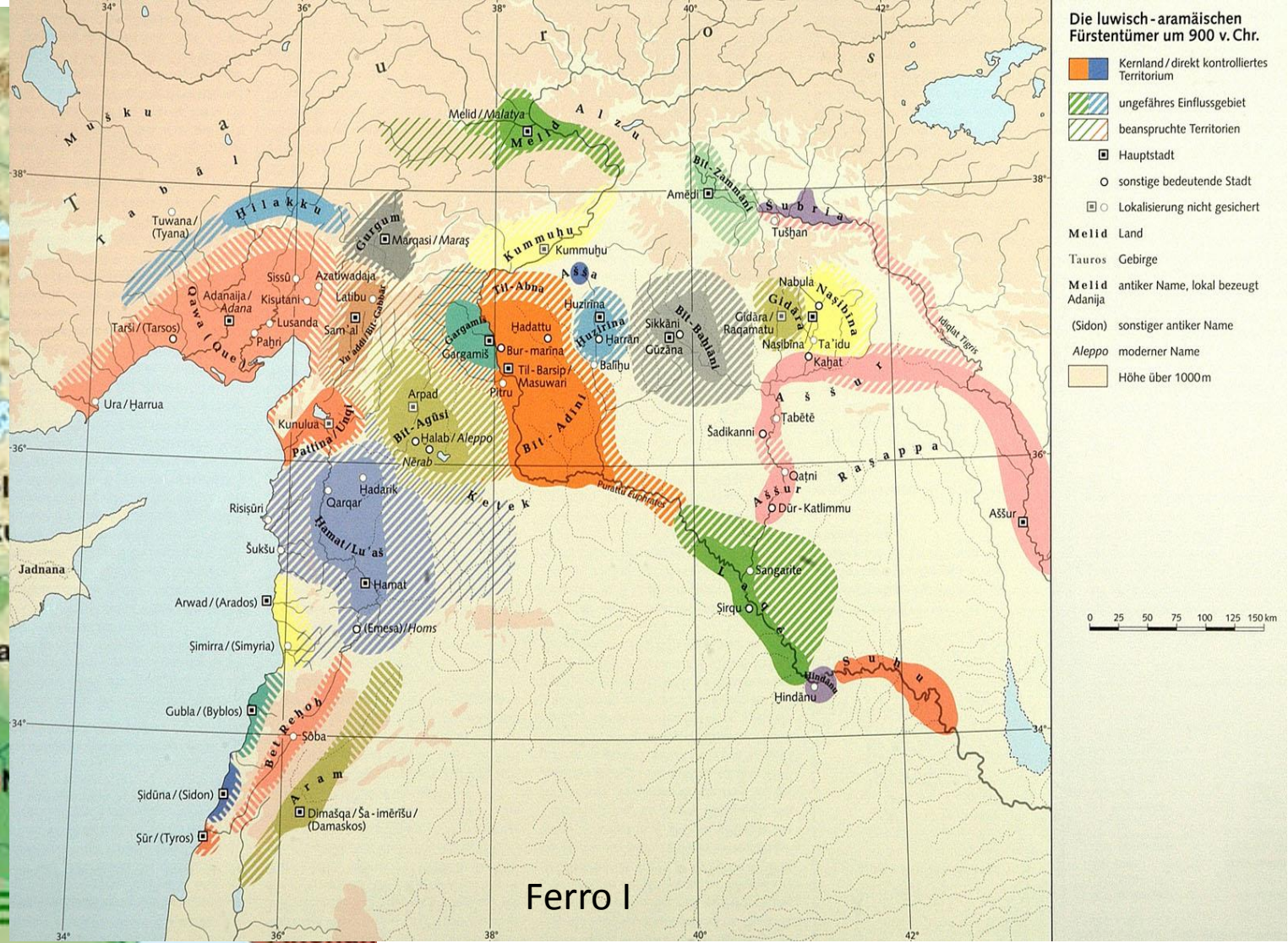
Il sito di Hasanlu, livelli V-III



Bronzo Tardo II



Bronzo Tardo II

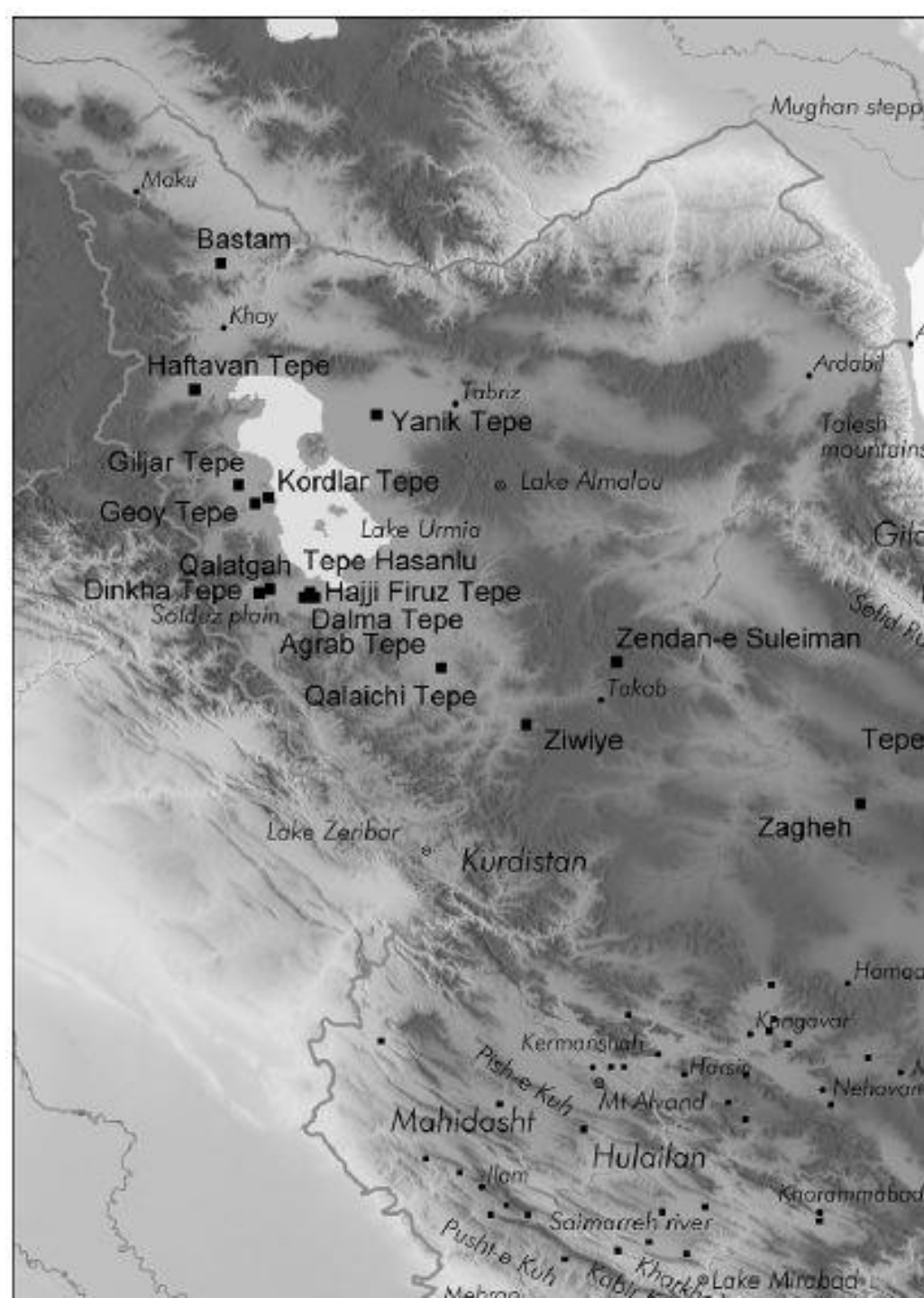
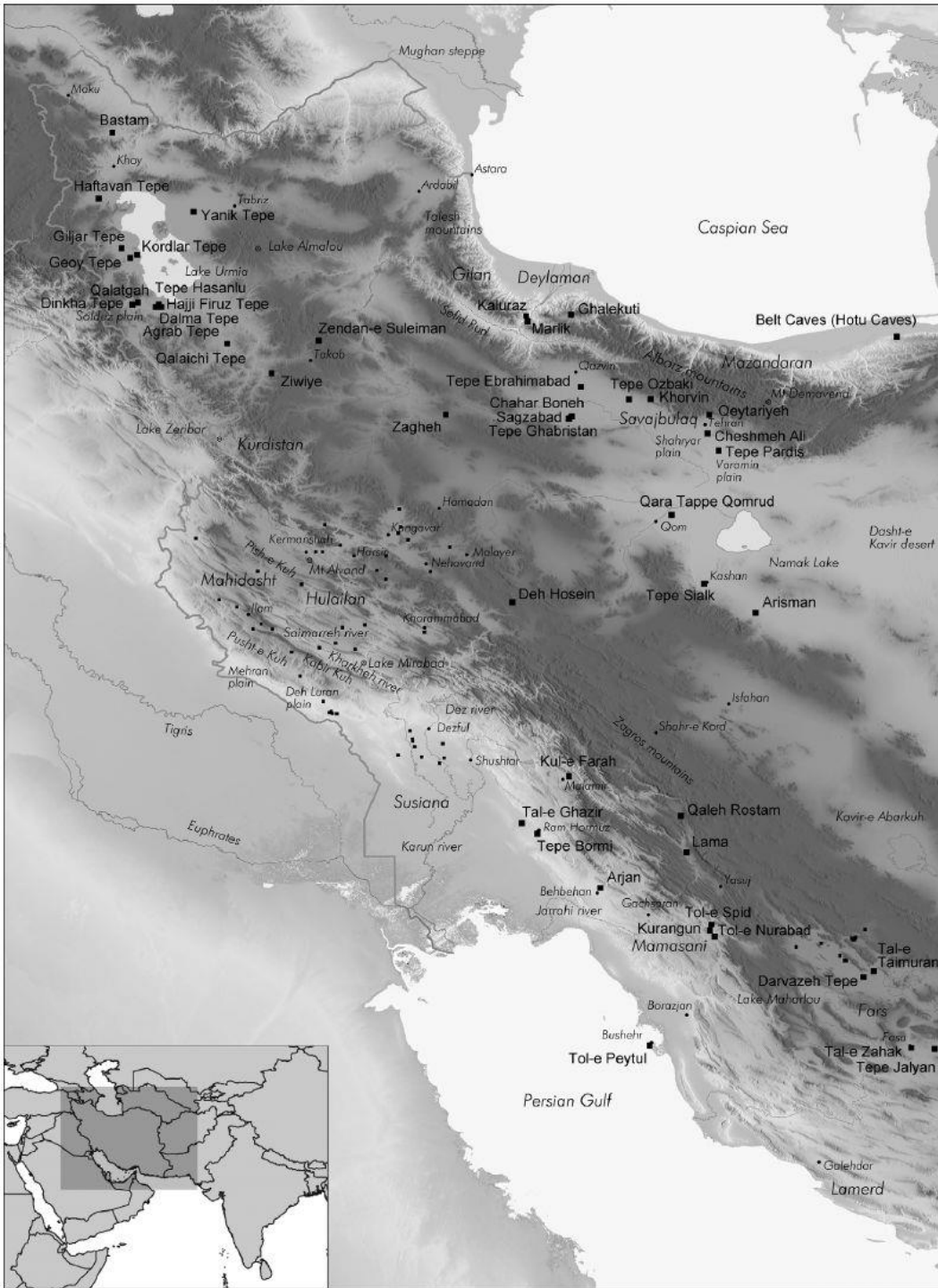


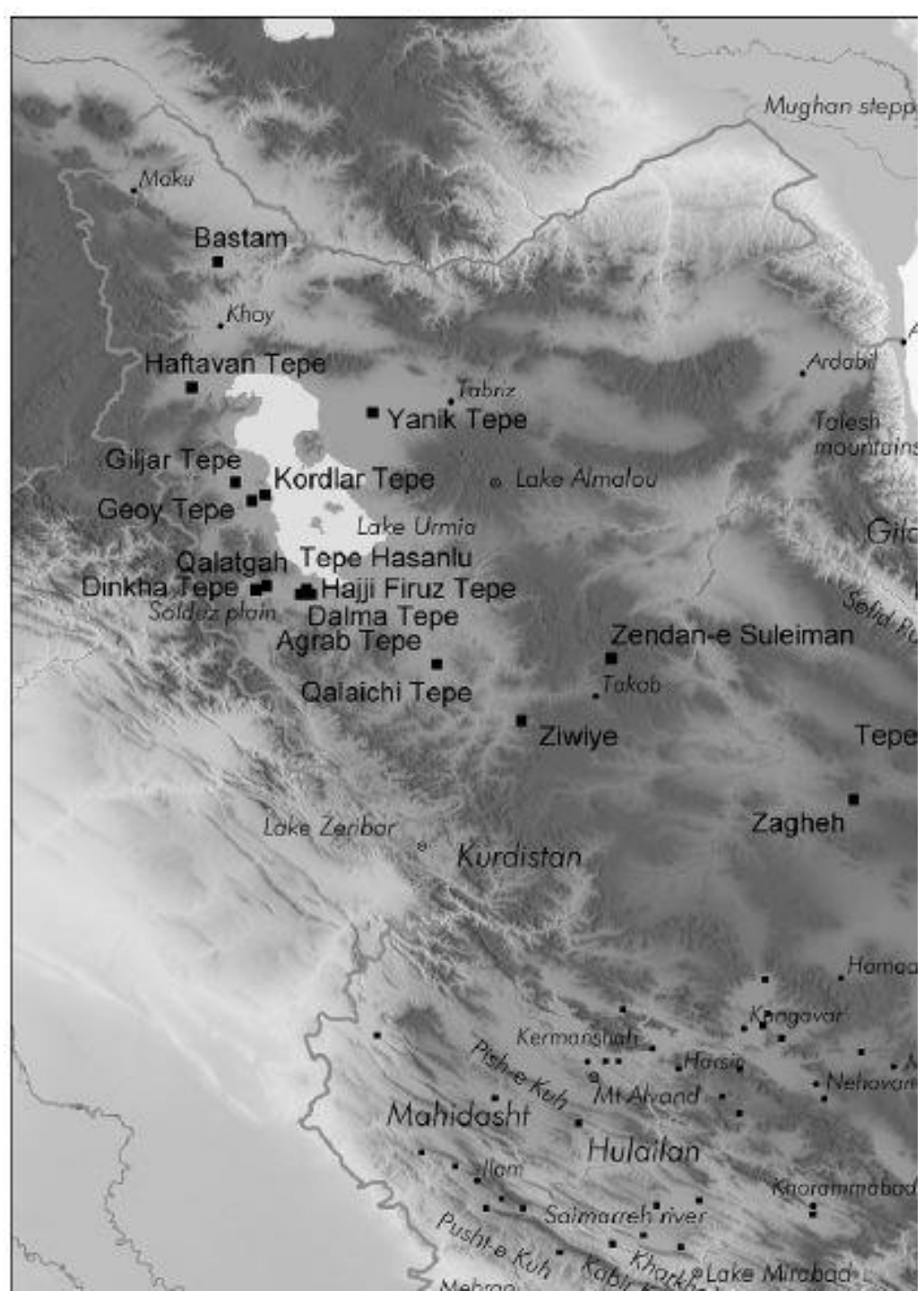
Ferro I



- Assurnasirpal II (883–859 BC) and Salmaneser III (858–824 BC) had each conducted campaigns into the northern Zagros and east Tigridian zone, attacking regions such as Allabria, Andia, Ellipi, Mada, **Manna**, Namri, Parsua and Zamua
- Tiglath-Pileser III conduire due campagne contro le tribù aramee nella Babilonia meridionale e in una occasione li insegue fino al fiume Uqnu, in Khuzistan. La seconda campagna (737 BC) lo conduce in **Media** sull’altopiano anatolico (Ekbatana, moderna Hamadan). A stele commemorating this campaign was found during the mid-1960s ‘somewhere in western Iran, perhaps Luristan’ (Levine 1972: 11)
- Campagne di Sargon II (721-705) contro Elam e contro i **Medi**
- Sennachrib, conquista di Madakatu (sede regale di Elam), assedio di Babilonia.
- Assurbanipal (669-627 BC) vs Te-Umann (Tepti-Huban-Inshushinak), battaglia di Ulai
repeatedly sent his nobles for the extradition of those people who fled to me, who submitted to me. I did not order their extradition because of the insolent messages that he continually sent, monthly, by the hand of Umbadara and Nabu-damiq’



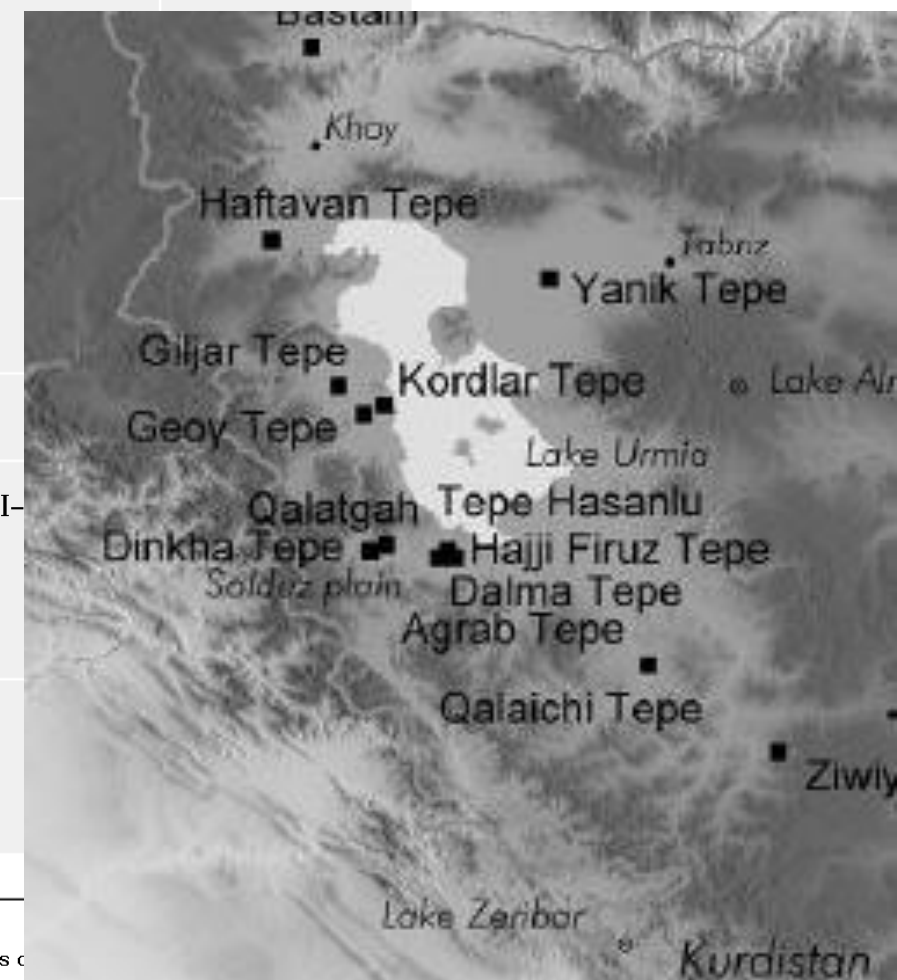




The Late Bronze and Early Iron Age in Northwestern Iran

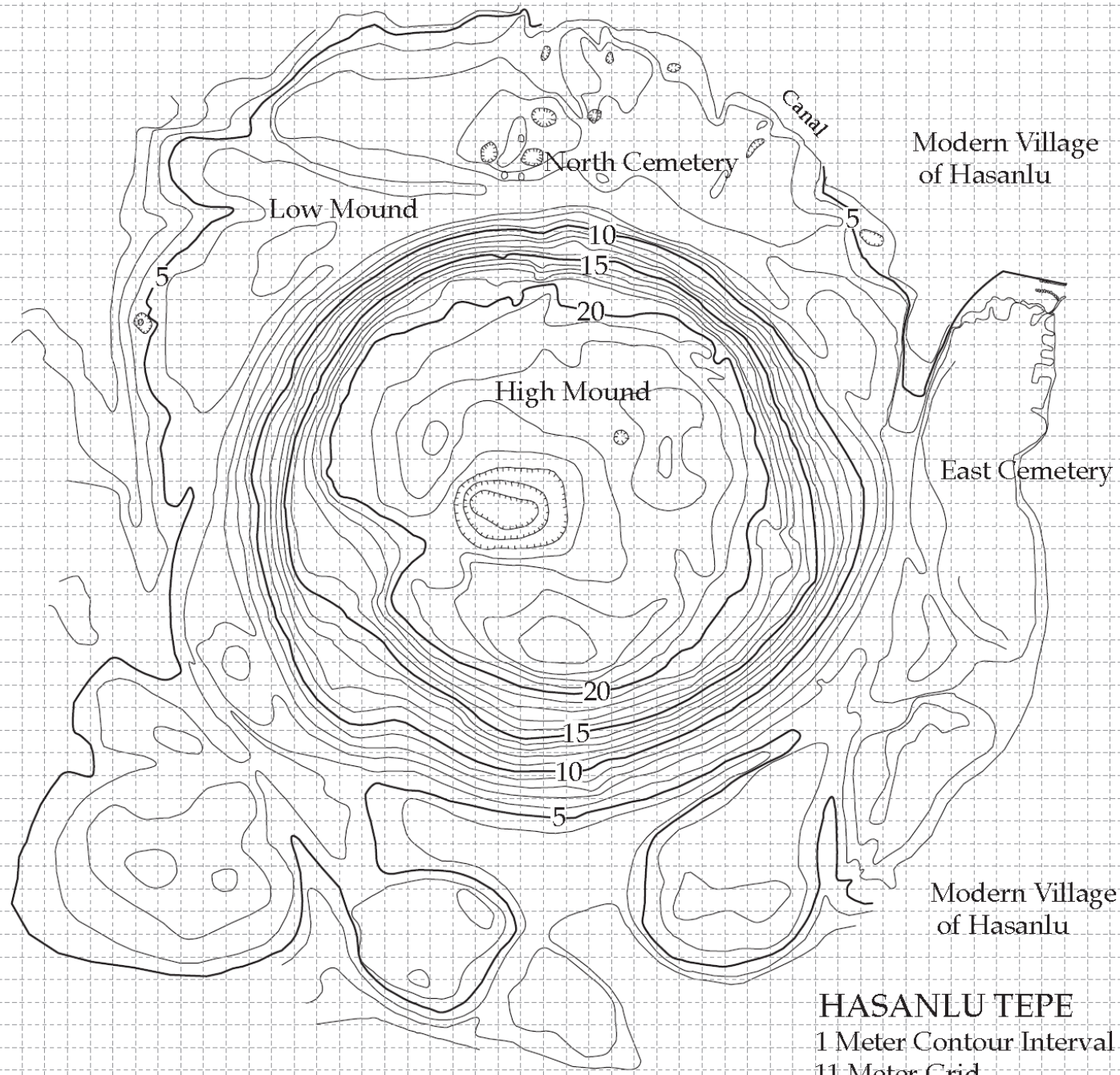
Table 17.1 Periodization of northwestern Iran in the second and first millennia BC.

BC	Period	Horizon	Hasanlu	Dinkha	Geoy	Kordlar	Haftavan
550–300	Achaemenid Iron IV	Classic Triangle Ware	IIIa/II	—	—	—	—
800–550	Iron III	Late Buff Ware/ Ziwiye Ware	IIIb	—	—	—	—
	Iron III (Urartian)	Late Buff Ware/ Urartian	IIIc	—	—	—	—
1050–800	Iron II	Late MBW	IVb	II	Geoy A	IIb-I	—
1250–1050	Iron I	Middle MBW/ Painted Ware (North)	IVc	Late III	Geoy B	IV/III-	—
1450–1250	“Later Late Bronze”	Early MBW/ Painted Ware (North)	Late V	III	Geoy B	IV	—



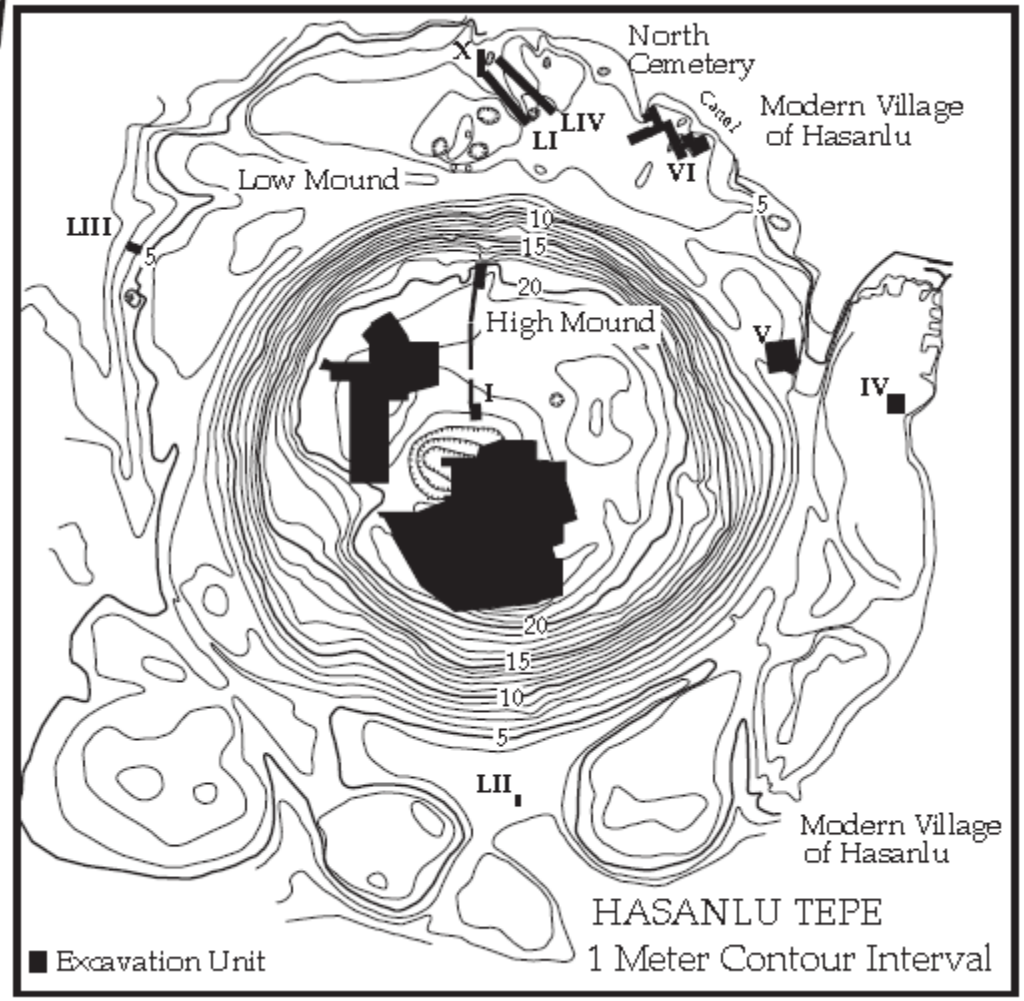


5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55



HASANLU TEPE
1 Meter Contour Interval
11 Meter Grid

YY
ZZ
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z
AA
BB
CC
DD
EE
FF
GG
HH
J
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MM
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PP
QQ
RR
SS
TT
UU
VV
WW



HASANLU TEPE
1 Meter Contour Interval

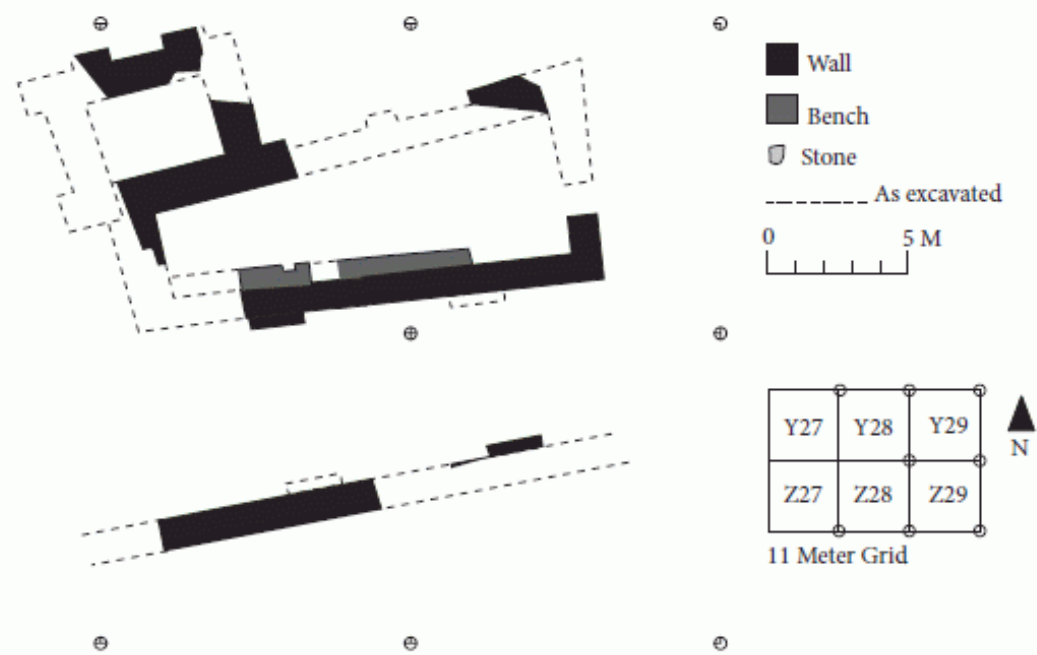
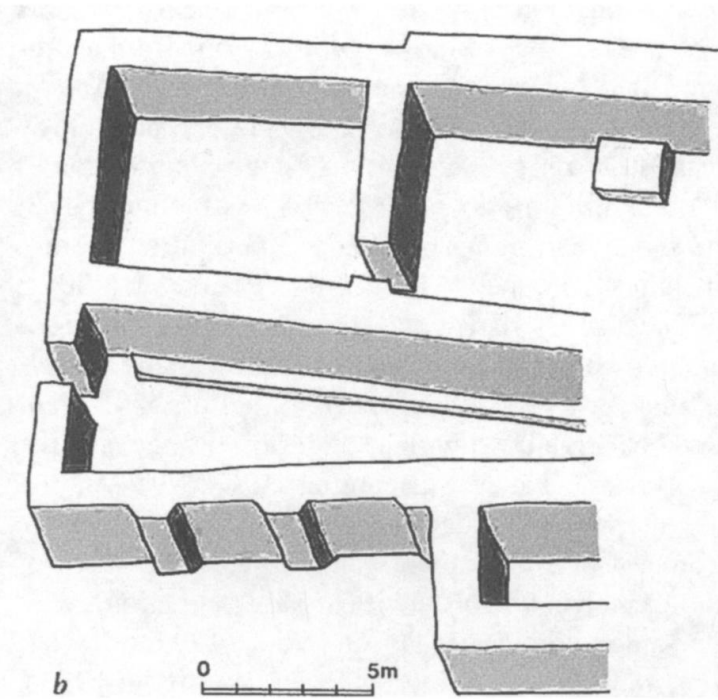
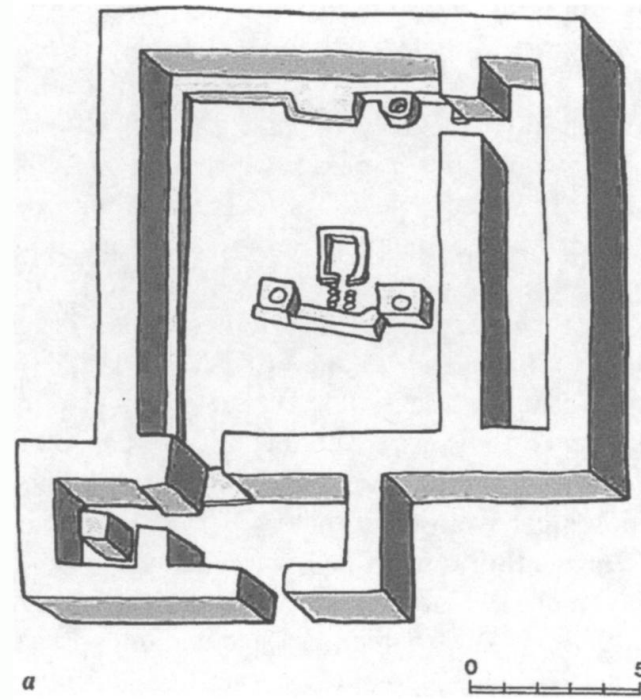
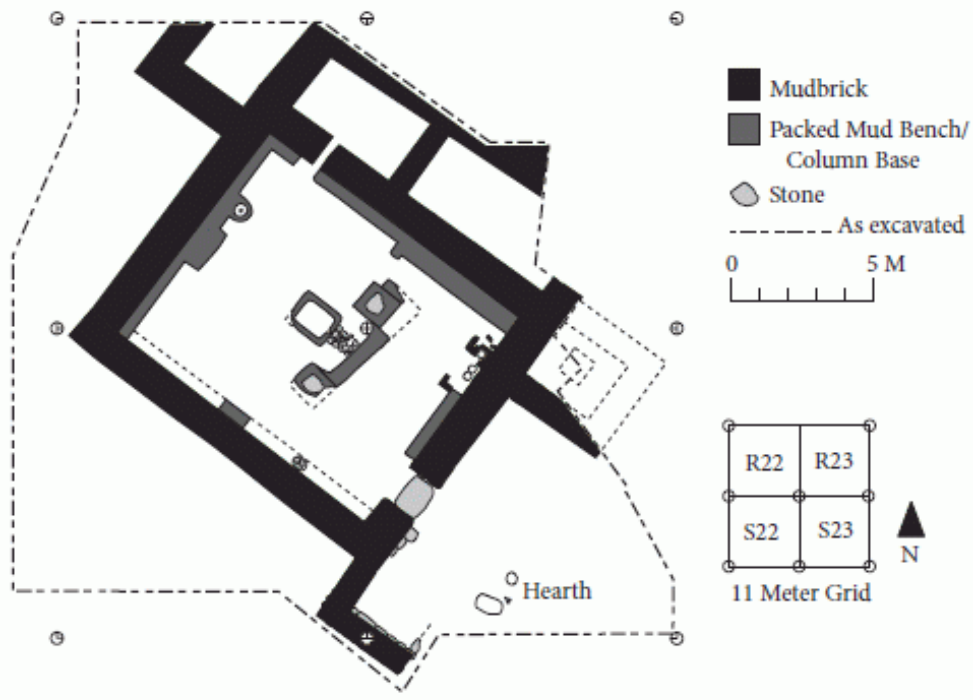


Figure 17.6 Hasanlu V. Upper: The RS22–23 LBA columned hall structure. Lower: The YZ27–29 LBA internal gate. (1450-1250)

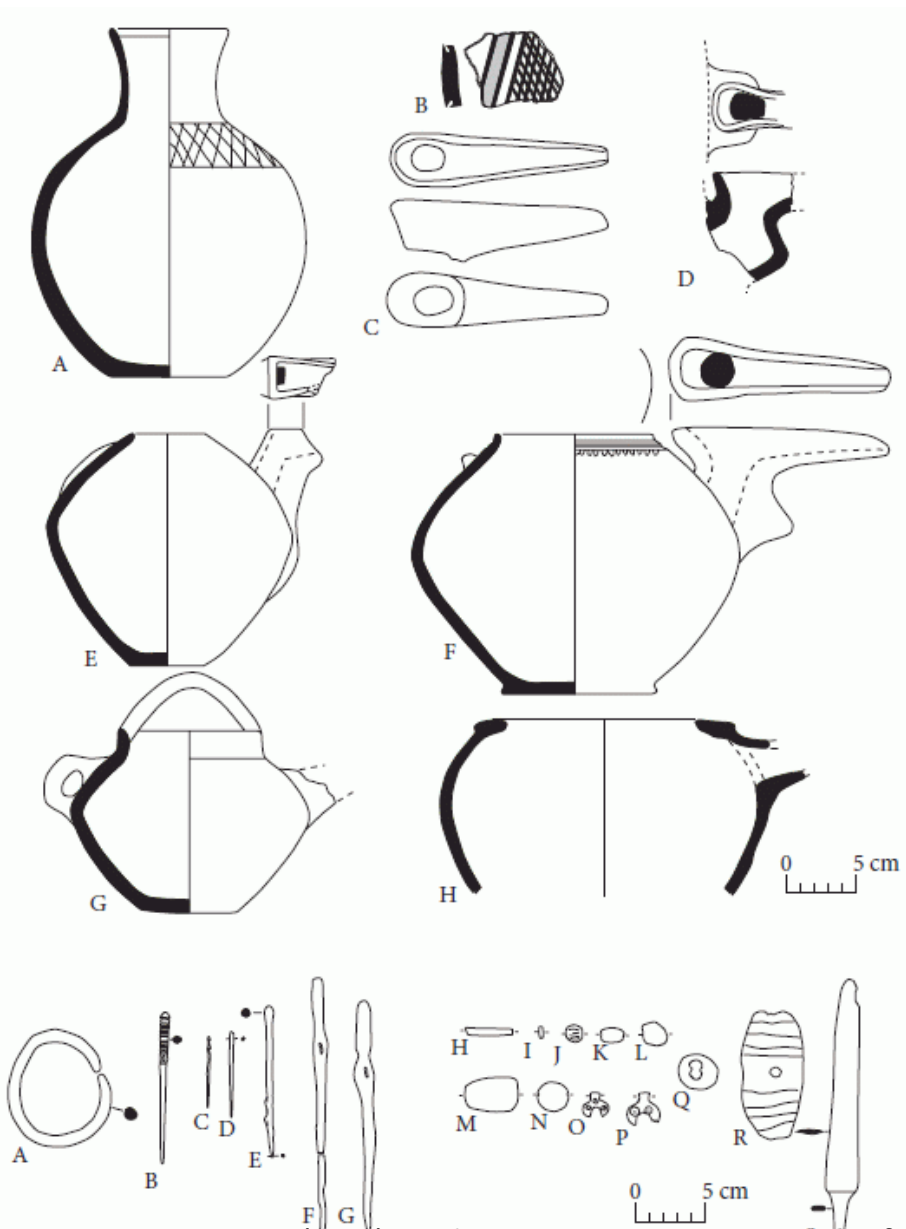


Figure 17.3 Upper (A–H): Early Late Bronze Age ceramics from Dinkha (D, H), Dinkha graves (E–G), Hasanlu High Mound (B–C) and Hasanlu graves (A). MBW: C–H; Pattern–burnish MBW: A; Urmia Ware: B. Lower (A–S): Early Late Bronze Age objects from Dinkha graves (A, D, S), Hasanlu graves (E–G) and Geoy Tepe Tomb K (B, C, H–R). Copper/bronze: A–G, Q, S; stone: I, L, M, P, R.

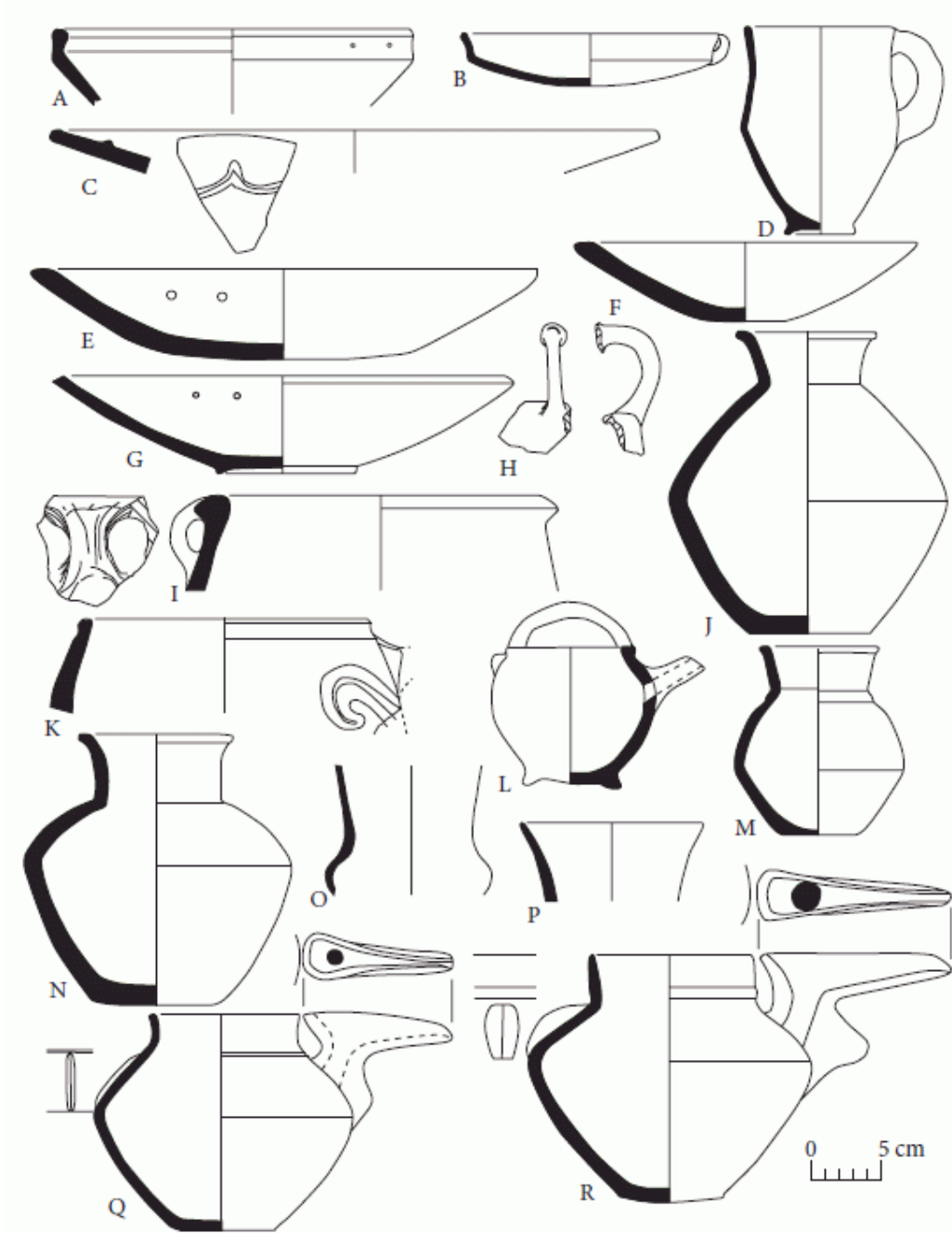


Figure 17.4 Later Late Bronze Age MBW Ceramics from Hasanlu High Mound (A–C, H, I, K, O, P), Dinkha graves (E–G, J, L–N, Q, R), and Hajji Firuz graves (D).

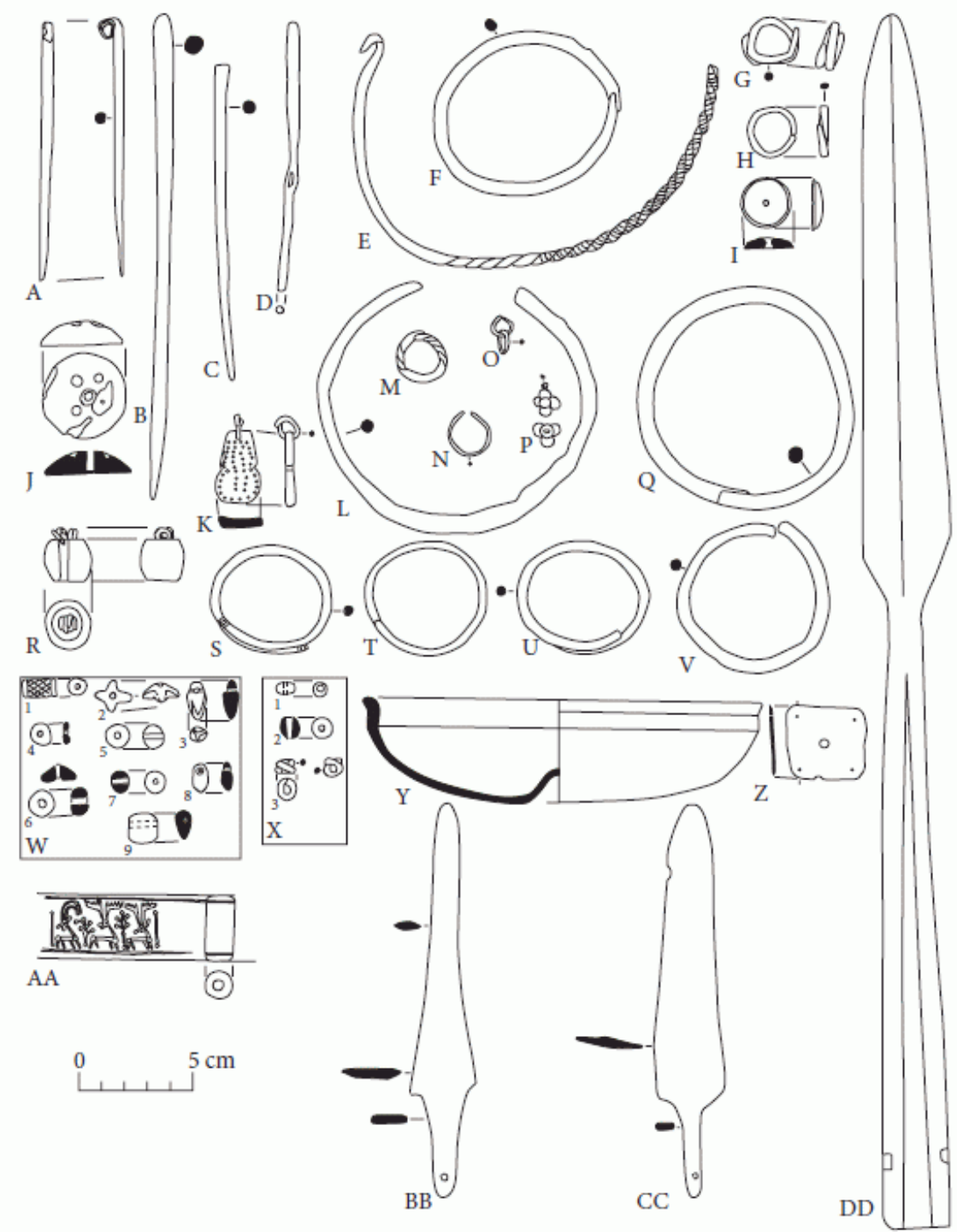


Figure 17.5 Later Late Bronze Age objects from Dinkha graves. Copper/bronze: A–H, L, Q–V, Y, Z, BB–DD; calcite: I; stone: J, W6; bone: K; gold: N–P; faience: W1–3, AA; paste: X1; glass: W4–5; carnelian: W7–9, X2.

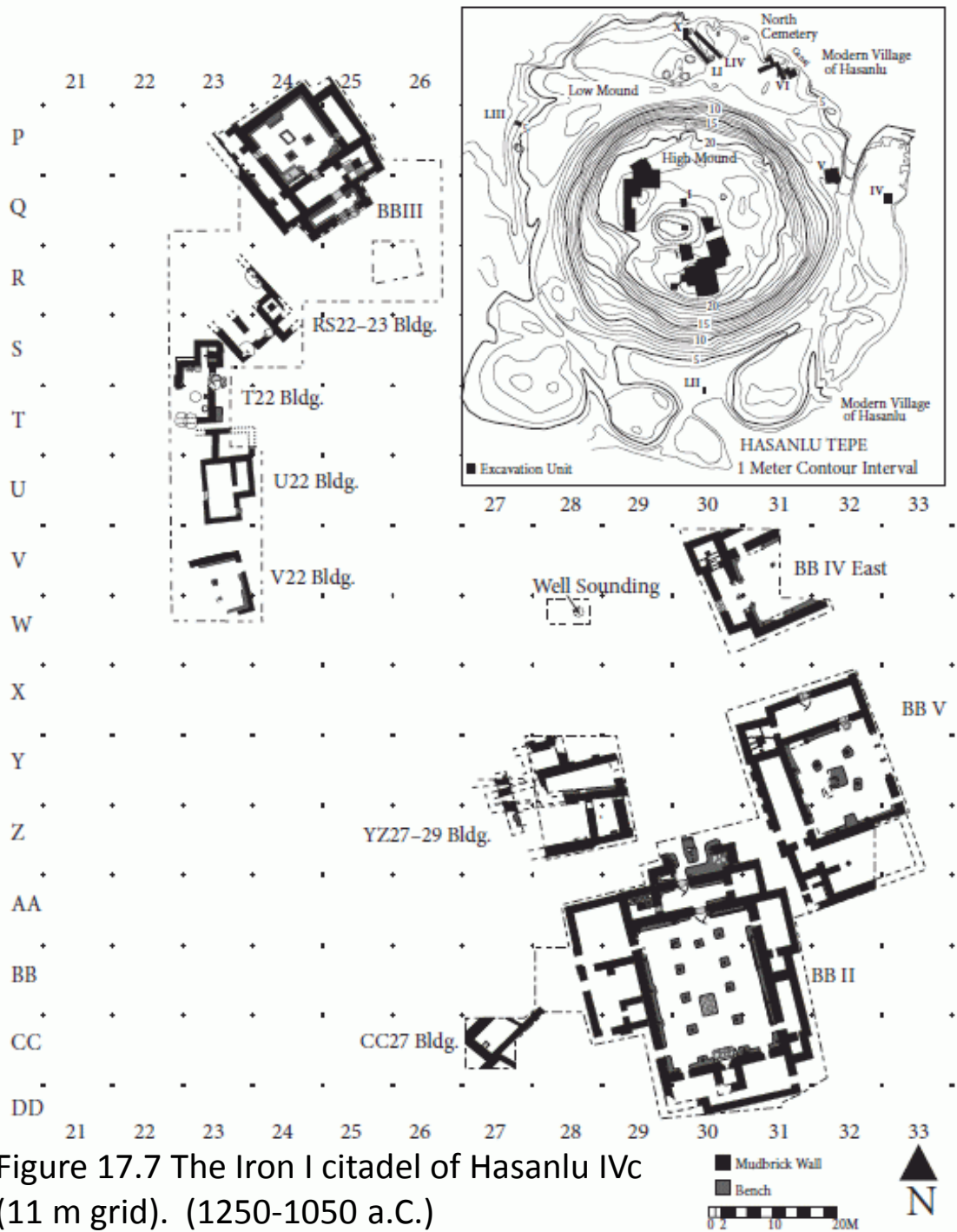


Figure 17.7 The Iron I citadel of Hasanlu IVc (11 m grid). (1250-1050 a.C.)

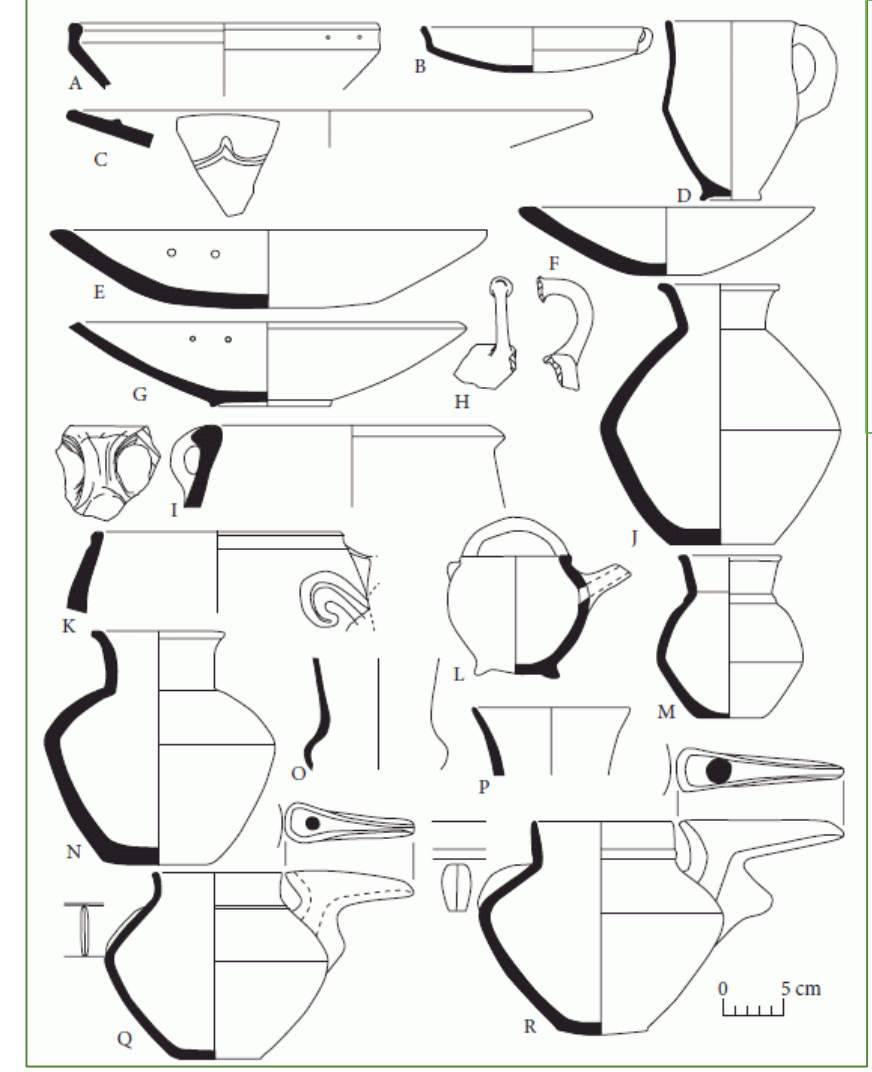
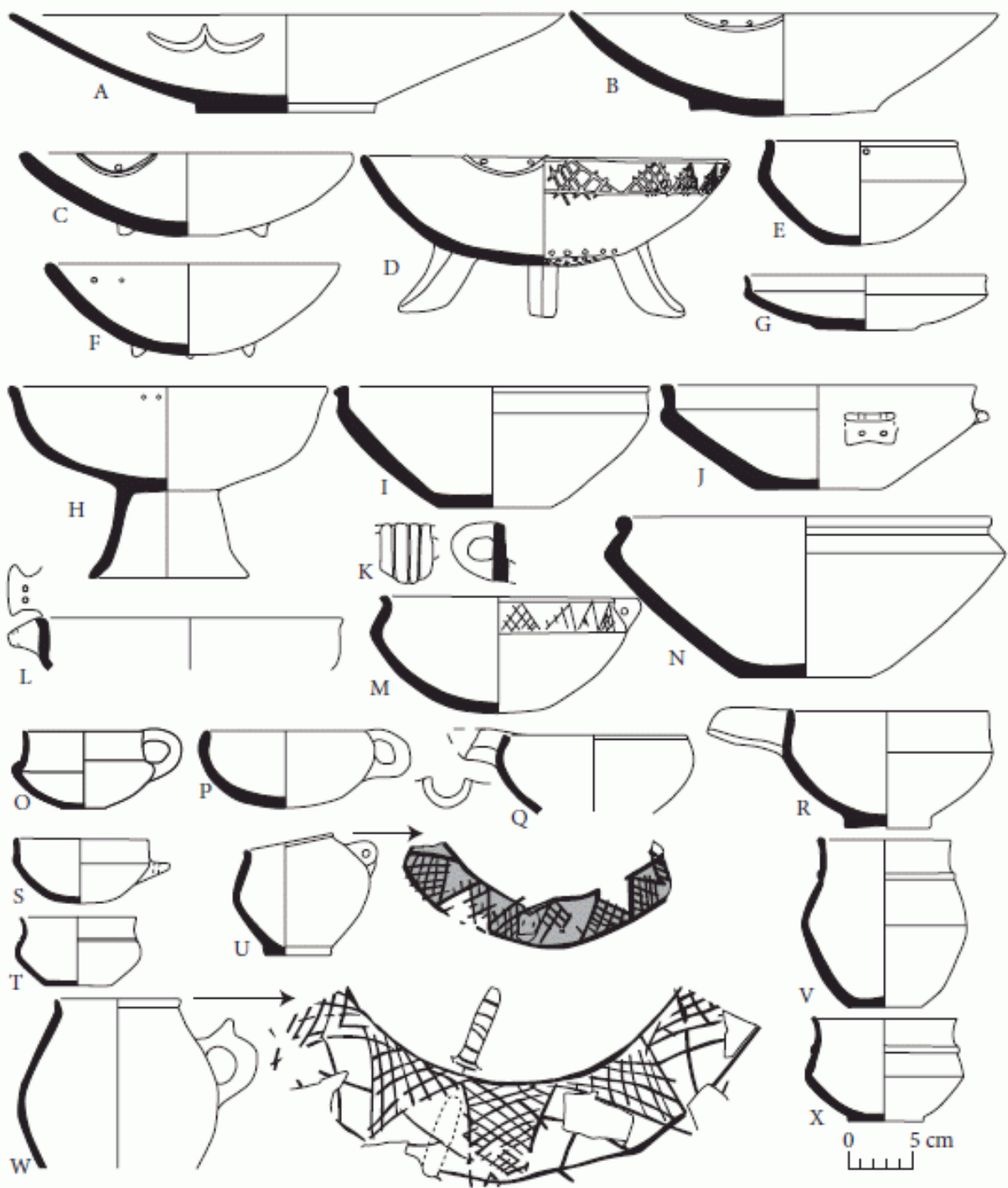


Figure 17.4 Later Late Bronze Age MBW Ceramics from Hasanlu High Mound (A–C, H, I, K, O, P), Dinkha graves (E–G, J, L–N, Q, R), and Hajji Firuz graves (D)

Figure 17.8 Iron I ceramics from Hasanlu High Mound (A, G, K, L, Q, T, V, X), Hasanlu graves (E, J, O), Dinkha graves (C, F, N) and Kordlar (B, D, H, I, M, P, R, S, U, W). MBW: A–T, V, X; Kordlar Painted Ware: U, W.

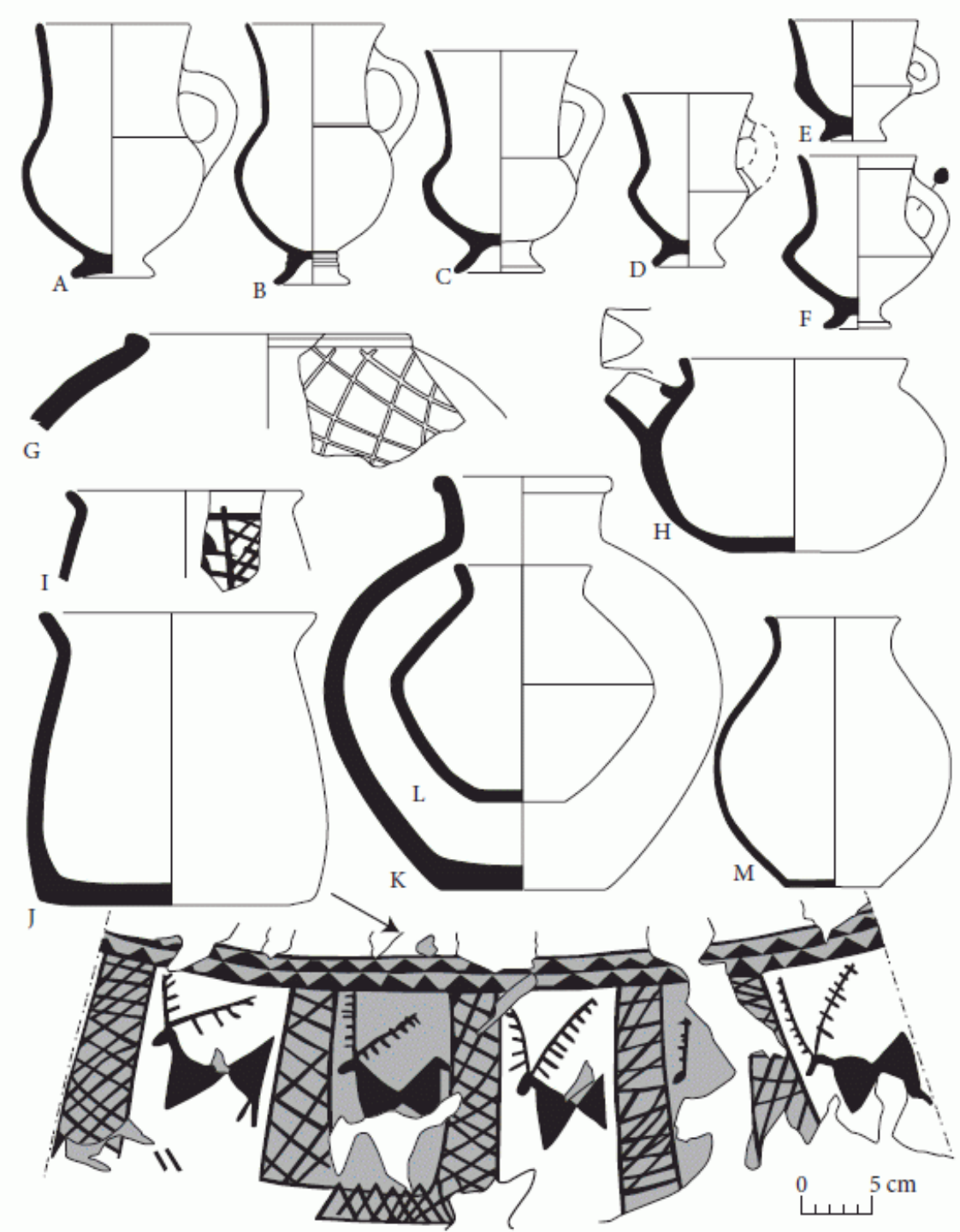


Figure 17.9 Iron I ceramics from Hasanlu High Mound (G, H, K, M), Hasanlu graves (F), Dinkha graves (C, D, L), Geoy (I) and Kordlar (A, B, E, J). MBW: A–F, H, J–M; Pattern-Burnish MBW: G; Kordlar Painted Ware: I, J.

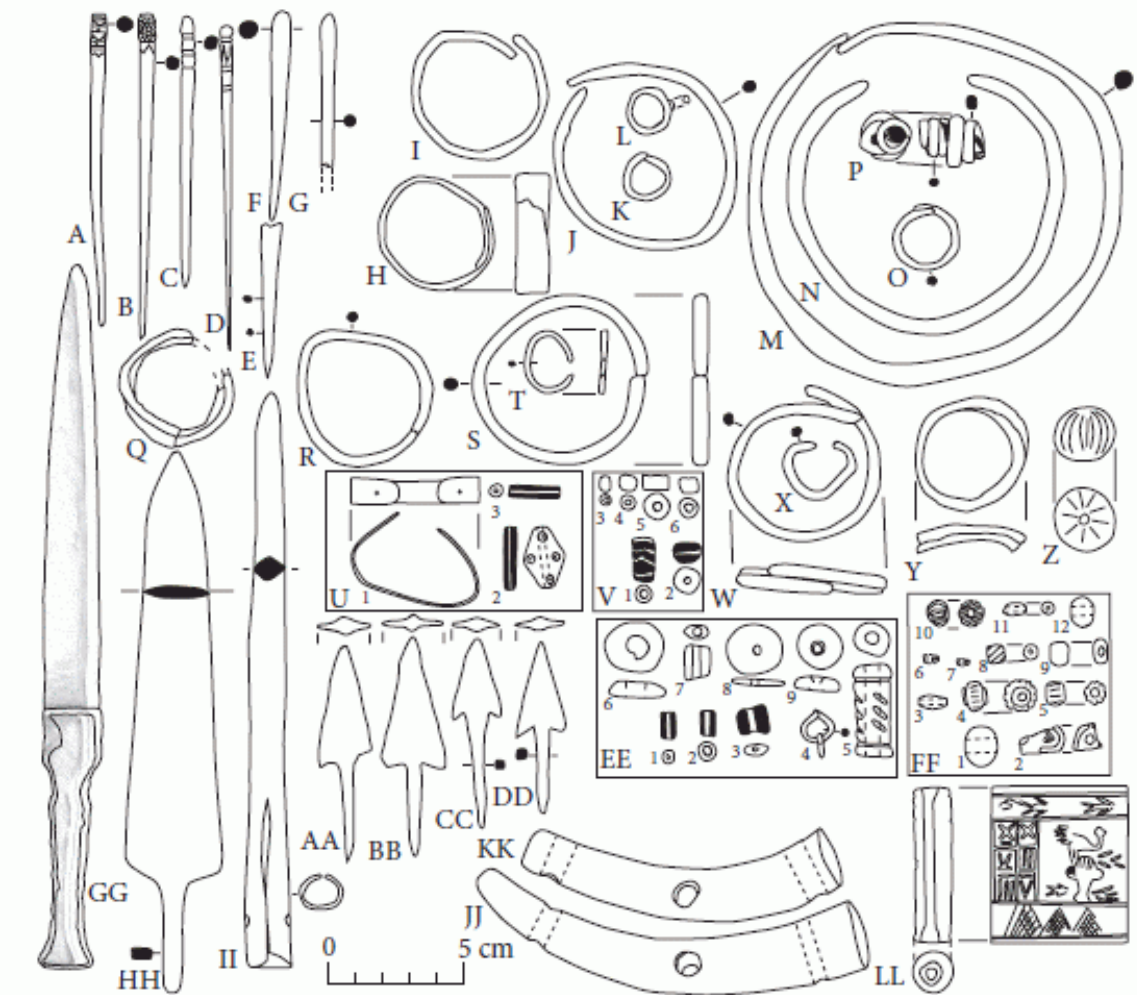
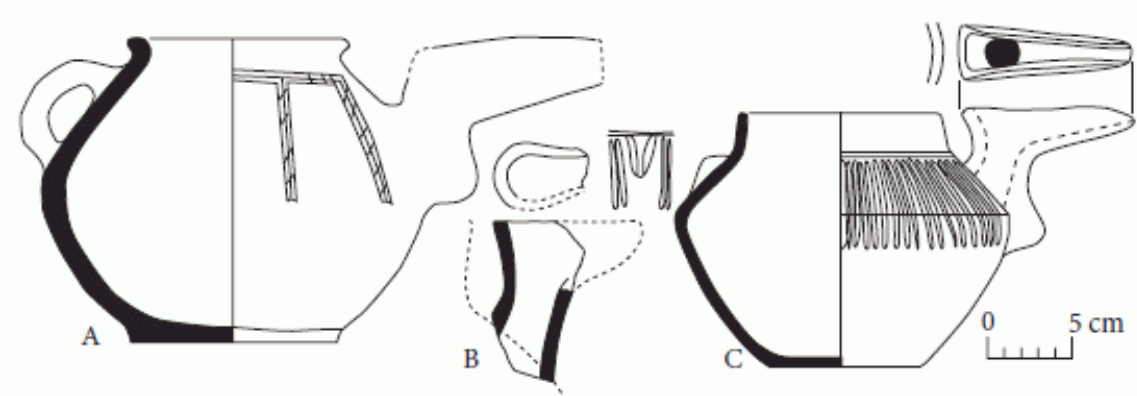


Figure 17.10 Upper: Iron I MBW Ceramics from Kordlar (A), Hasanlu (B) and Dinkha (C); Lower: Iron I objects from Hasanlu Graves (D, F, G, I, Q, S–V, Y, Z, EE, GG, LL), Dinkha graves (A–C, E, H, J–P, R, W, X, FF, HH) and Kordlar (AA–DD, II–KK).
Copper/bronze: A–U1, W–Y, AA–DD, GG–II, EE4, FF1; glass V1–4, EE1–3, FF2; Frit V5, EE5, LL; glazed frit: V6; Egyptian blue: FF3–4; paste: Z, FF5–12; shell: EE6–7; stone EE8–9; antler: JJ, KK.

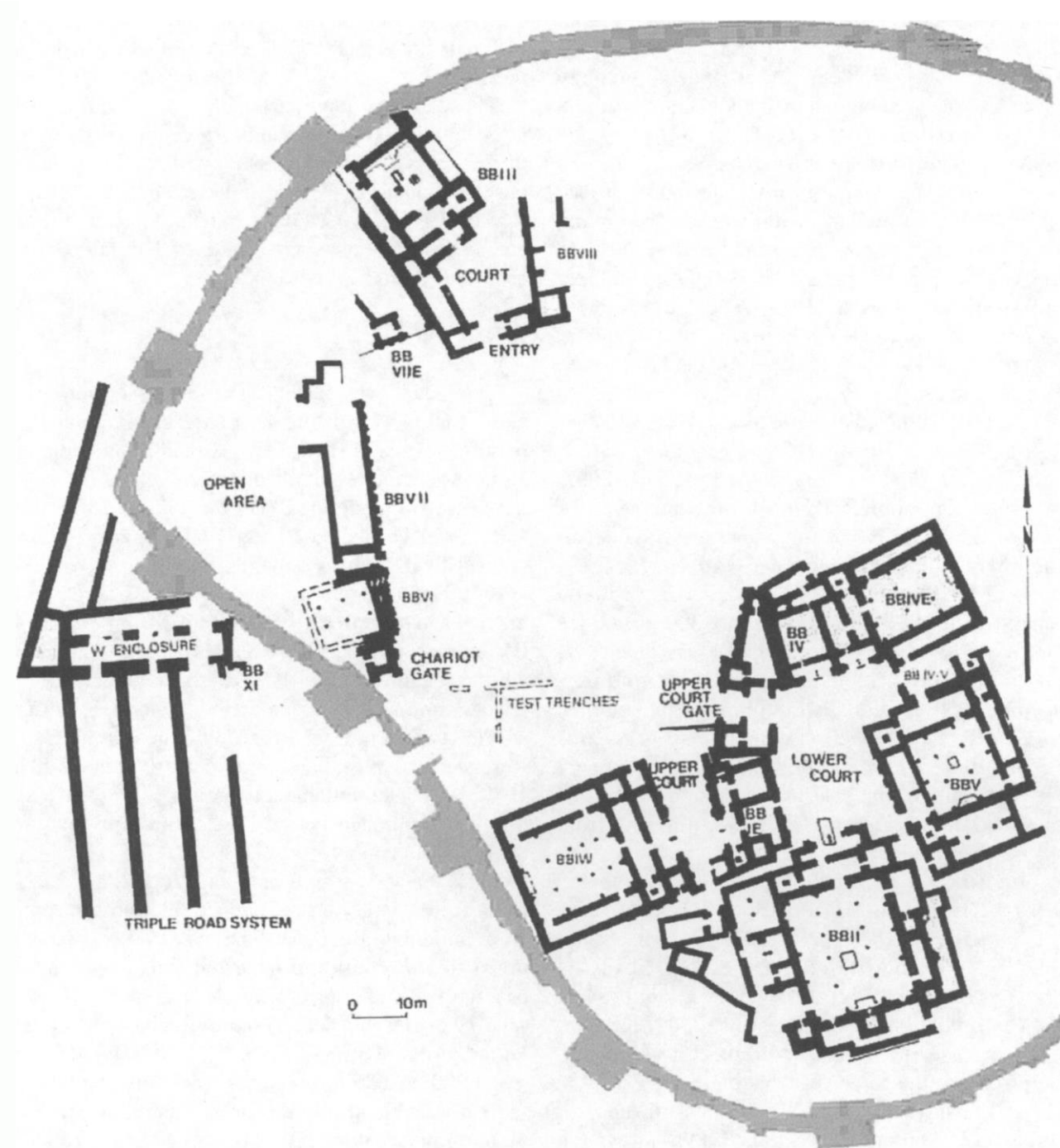
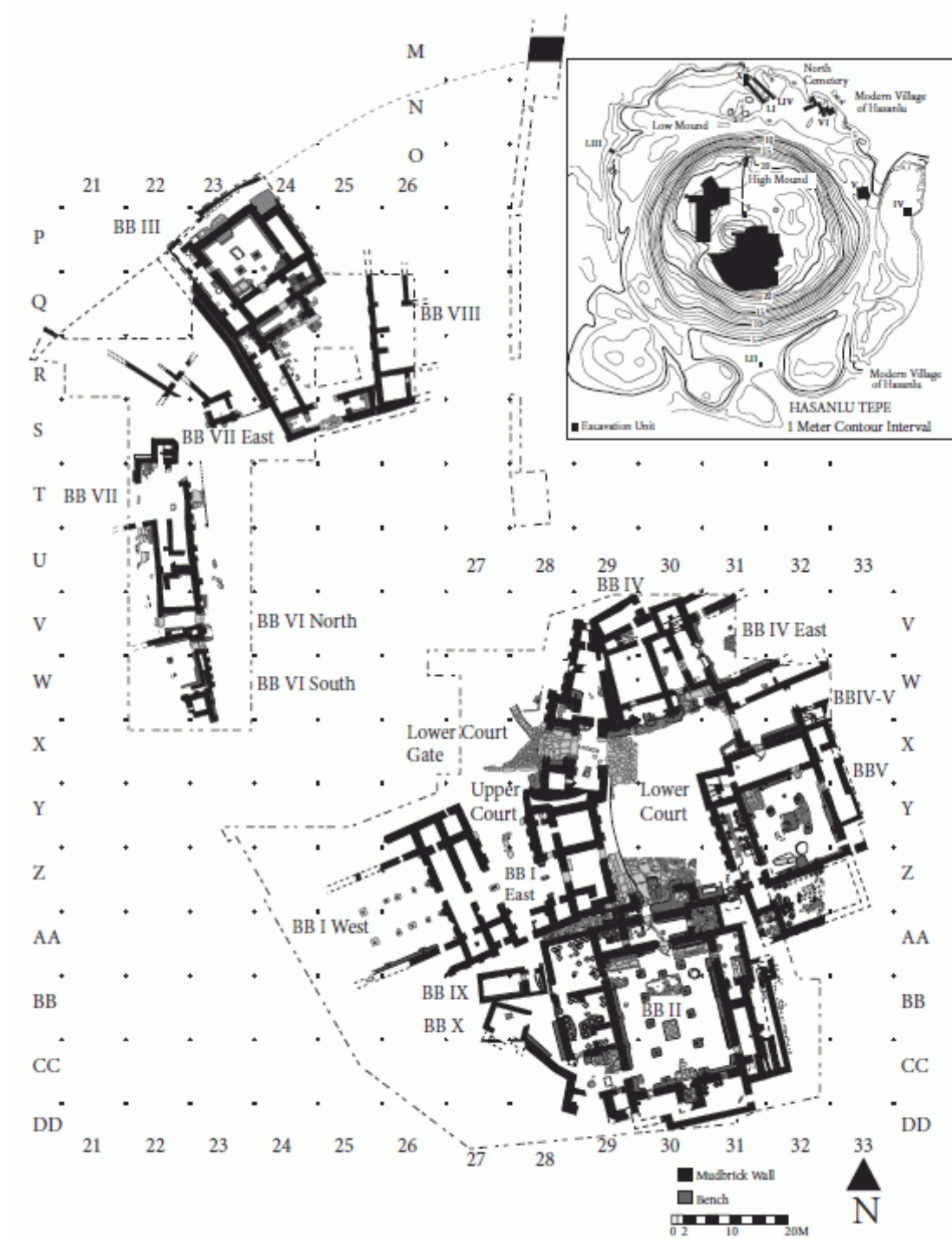


Figure 17.12 Hasanlu Ivb The Iron II citadel of Hasanlu Tepe (11 m grid).

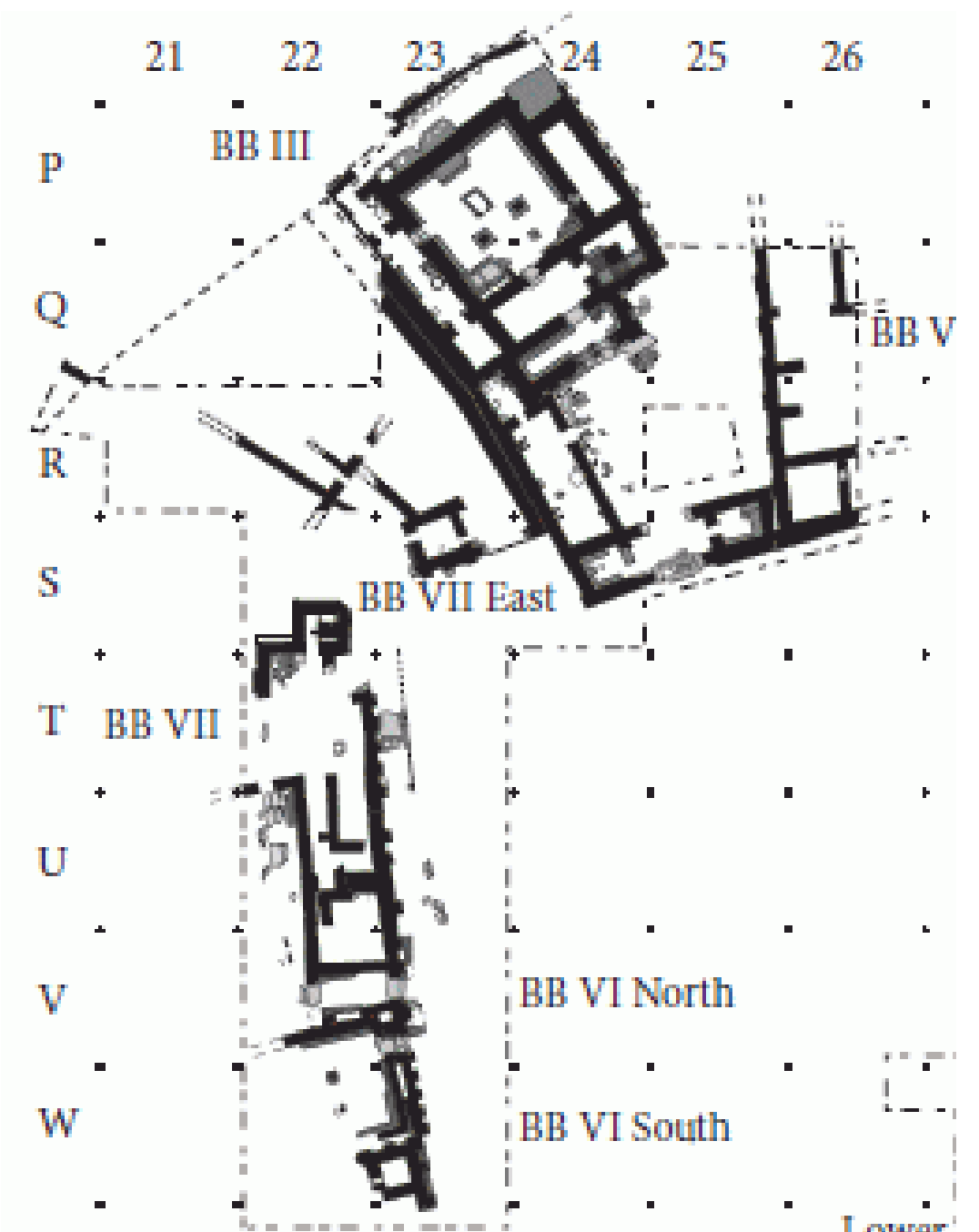


Figure 17.12 Hasanlu Ivb The Iron II citadel of Hasanlu Tepe (11 m grid).

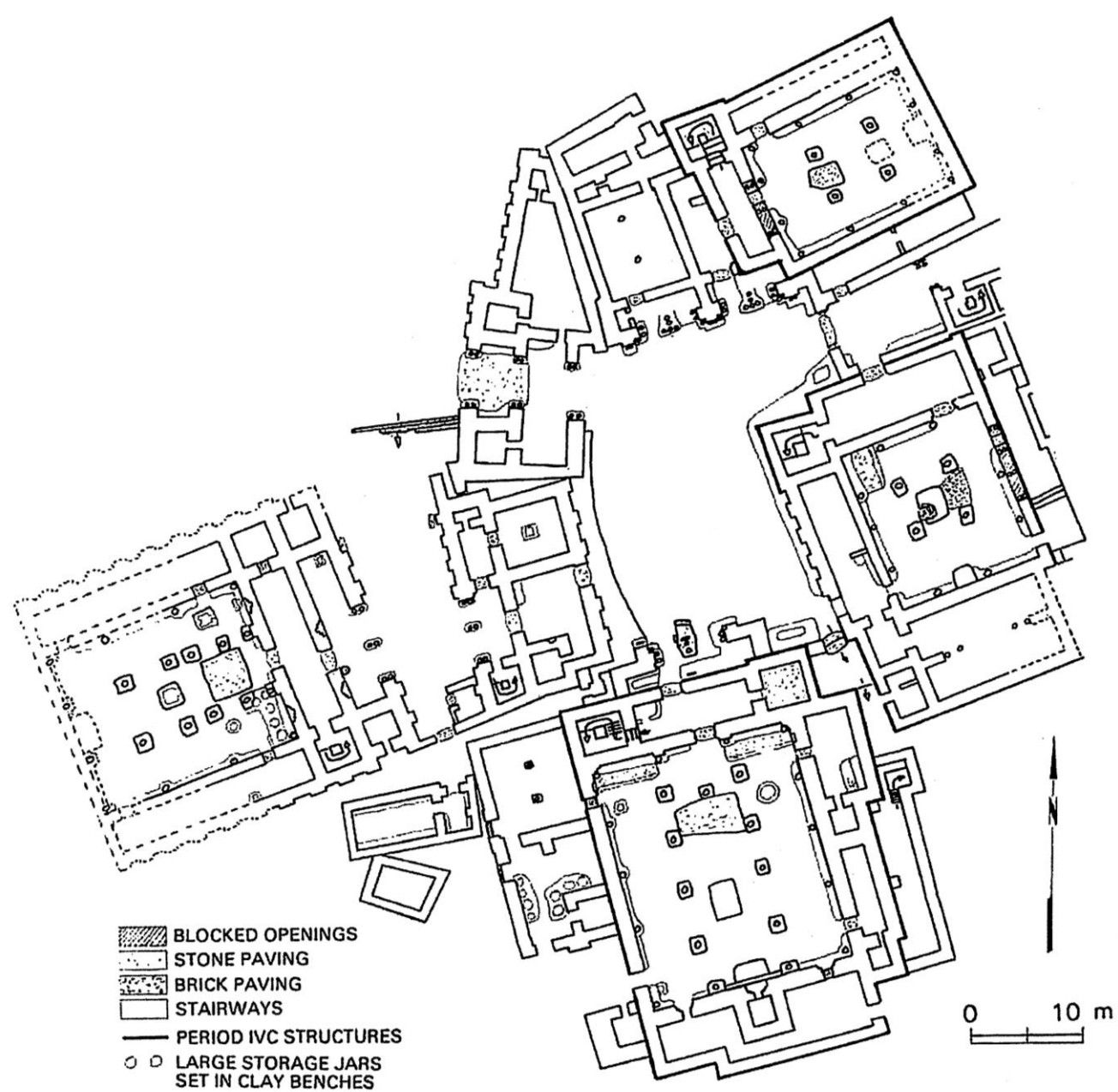
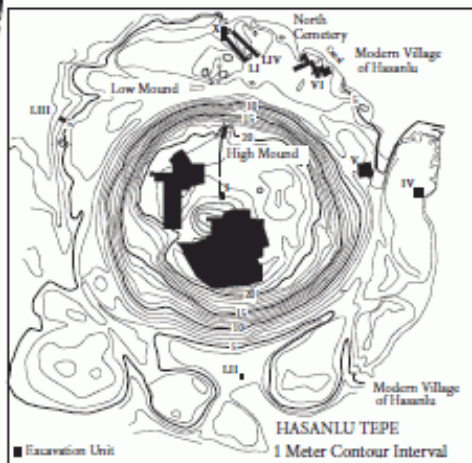
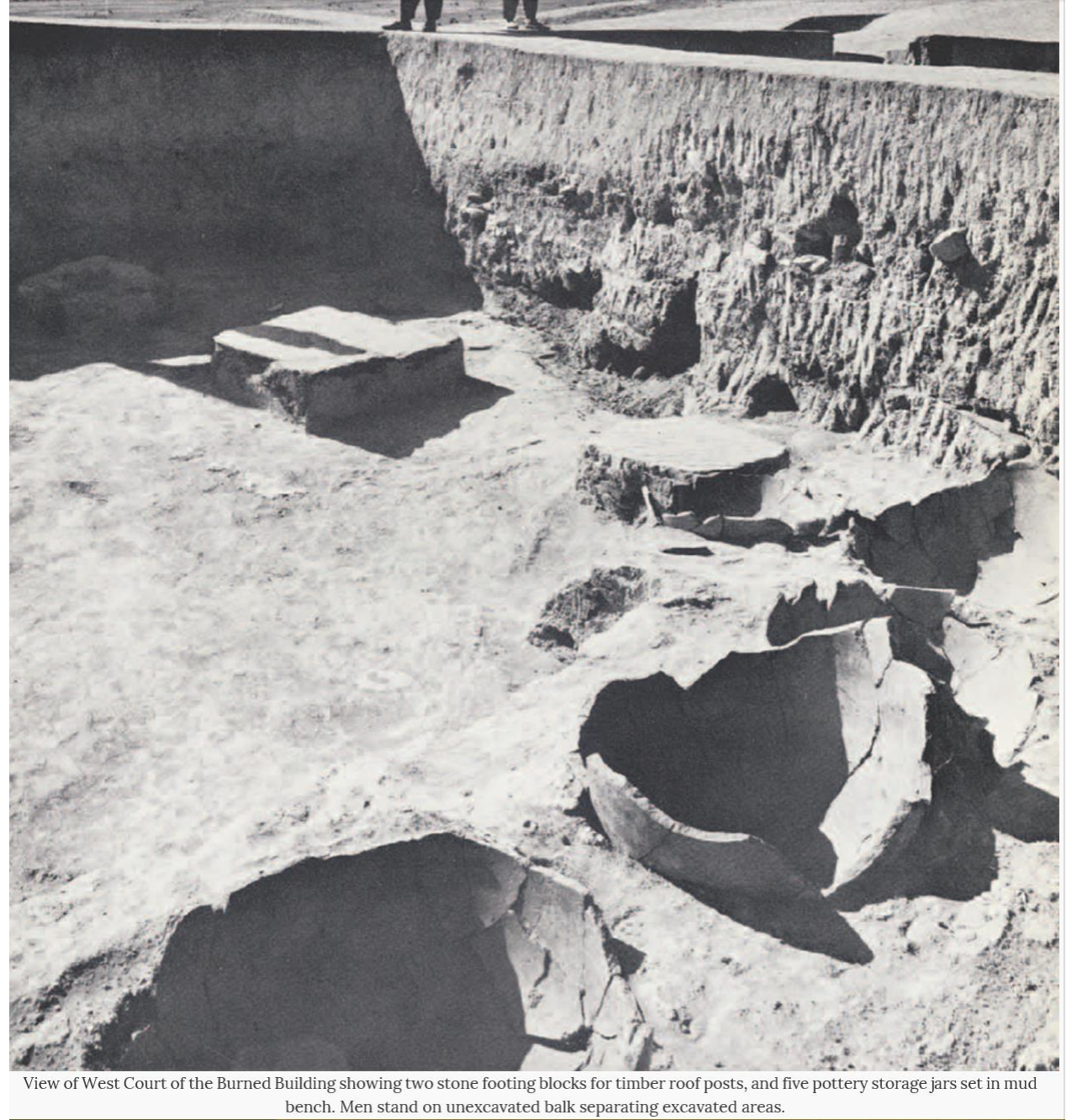


Fig. 3. Plan of Hasanlu IV (courtesy of the Hasanlu Project).

Figure 17.12 Hasanlu Ivb The Iron II citadel of Hasanlu Tepe (11 m grid).



View of West Court of the Burned Building showing two stone footing blocks for timber roof posts, and five pottery storage jars set in mud bench. Men stand on unexcavated balk separating excavated areas.

Figure 17.12 Hasanlu Ivb The Iron II citadel of Hasanlu Tepe (11 m grid).

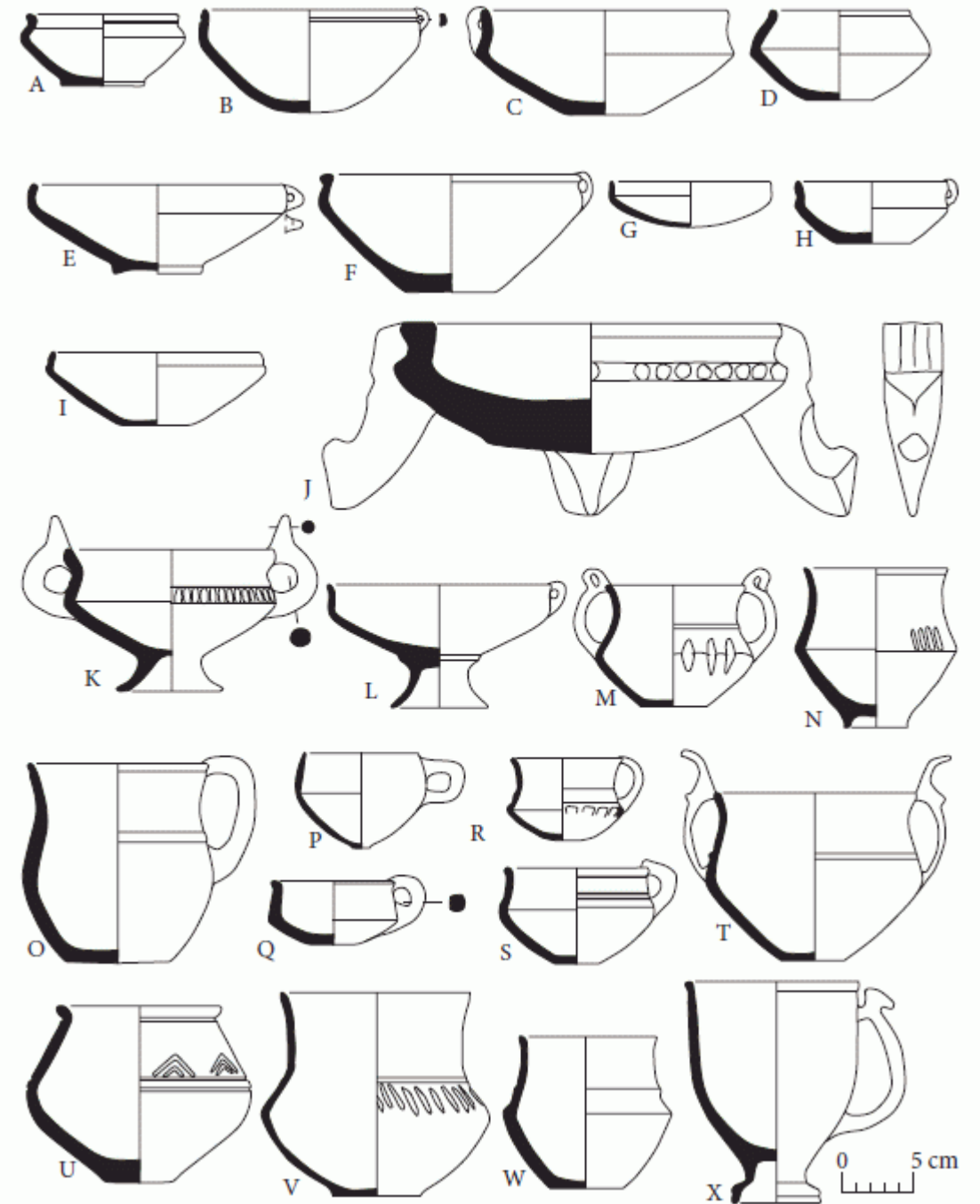
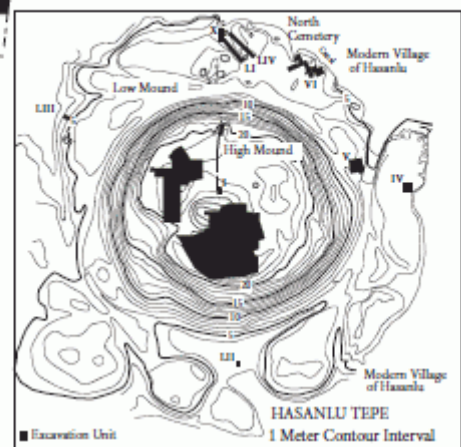
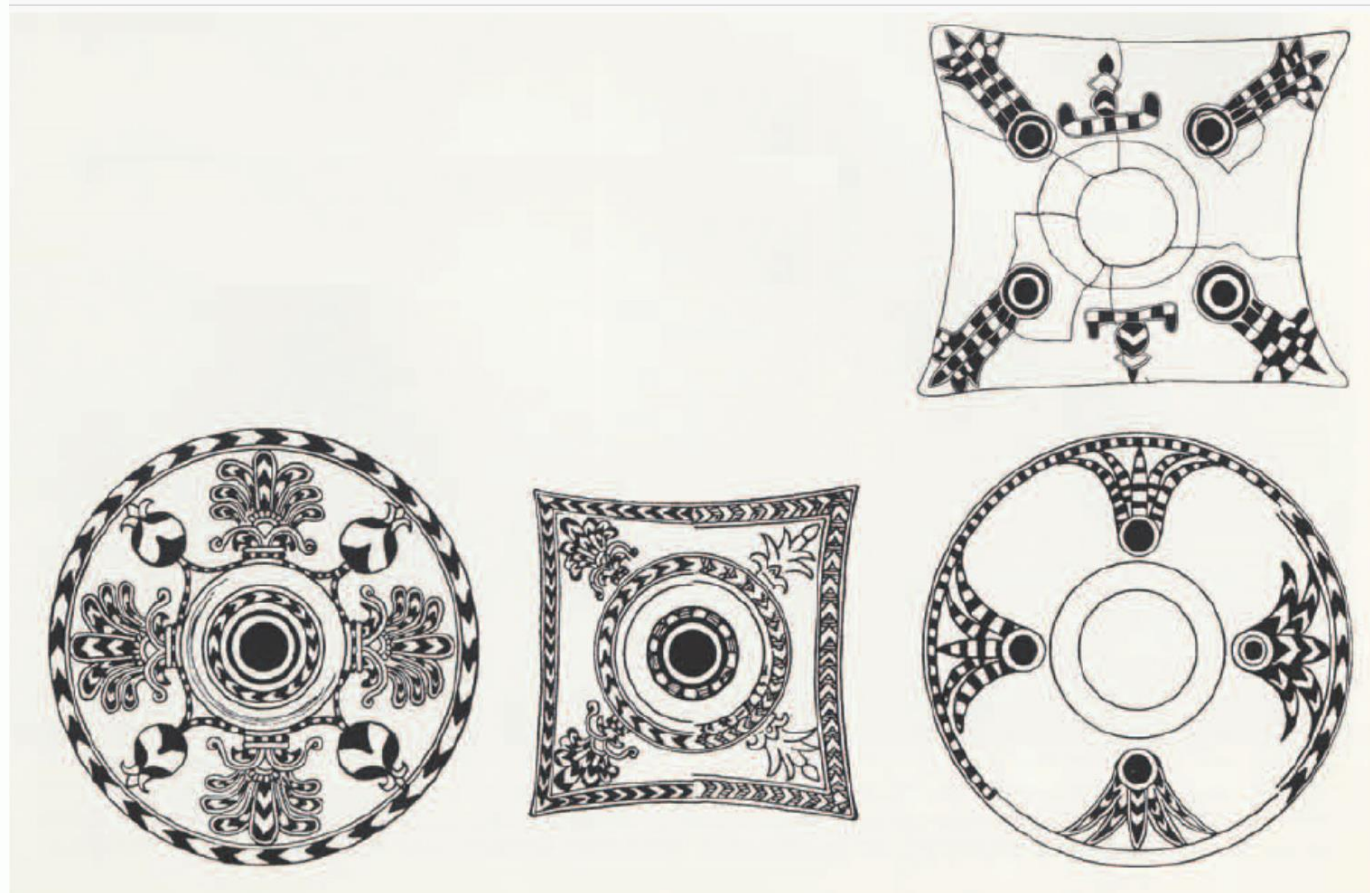
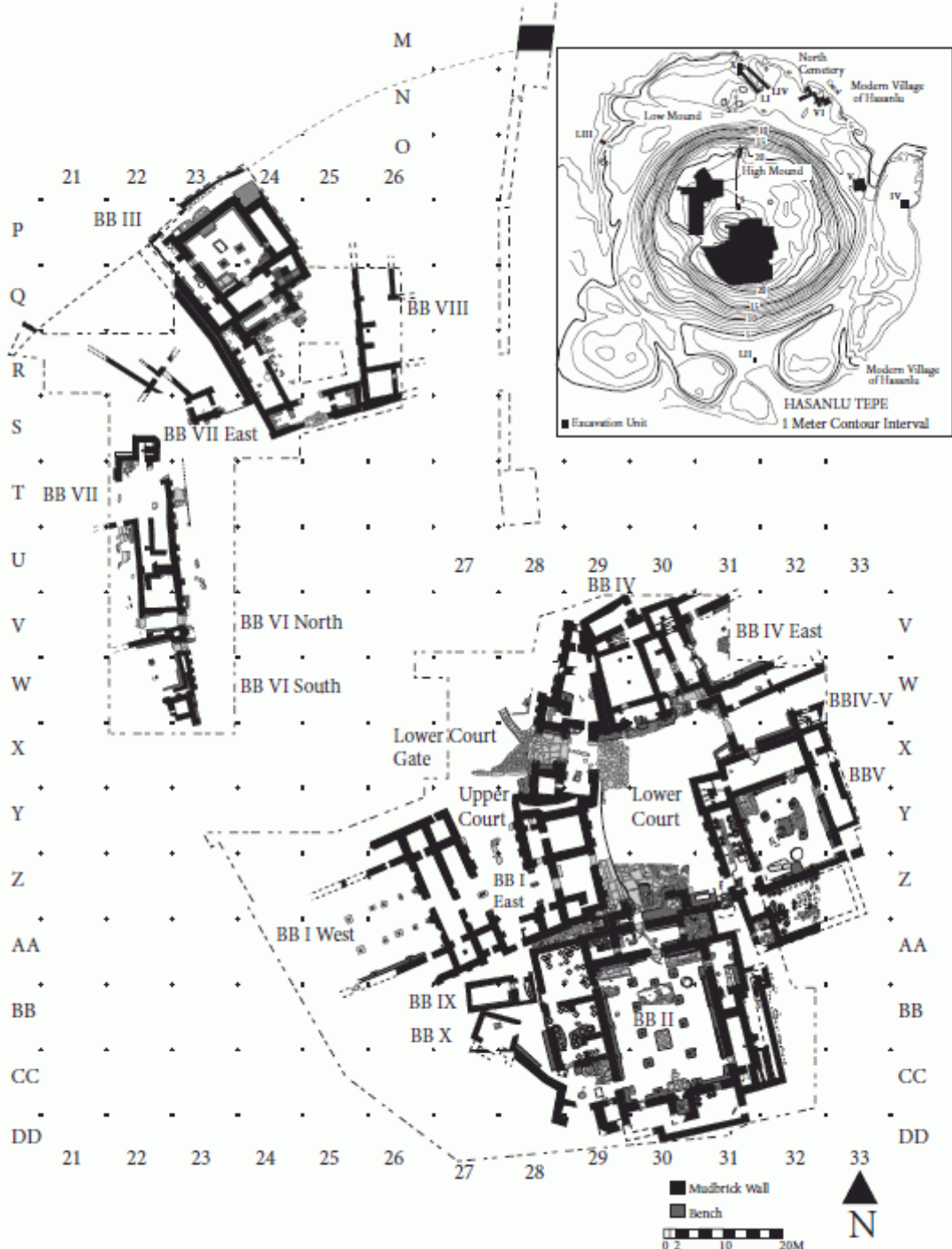


Figure 17.12 Hasanlu IVb The Iron II citadel of Hasanlu Tepe (11 m grid).



Glazed terracotta wall tile from Burned Building (upper right) compared with similar tiles from Assur (lower) where they are dated to the middle ninth century B.C.

Figure 17.12 Hasanlu Ivb The Iron II citadel of Hasanlu Tepe (11 m grid).



Distruzione incendio datata alla fine del IX secolo a.C.

246 scheletri trovati all'interno del vano, con ferite visibili



Figure 17.12 Hasanlu Ivb The Iron II citadel of Hasanlu Tepe (11 m grid).

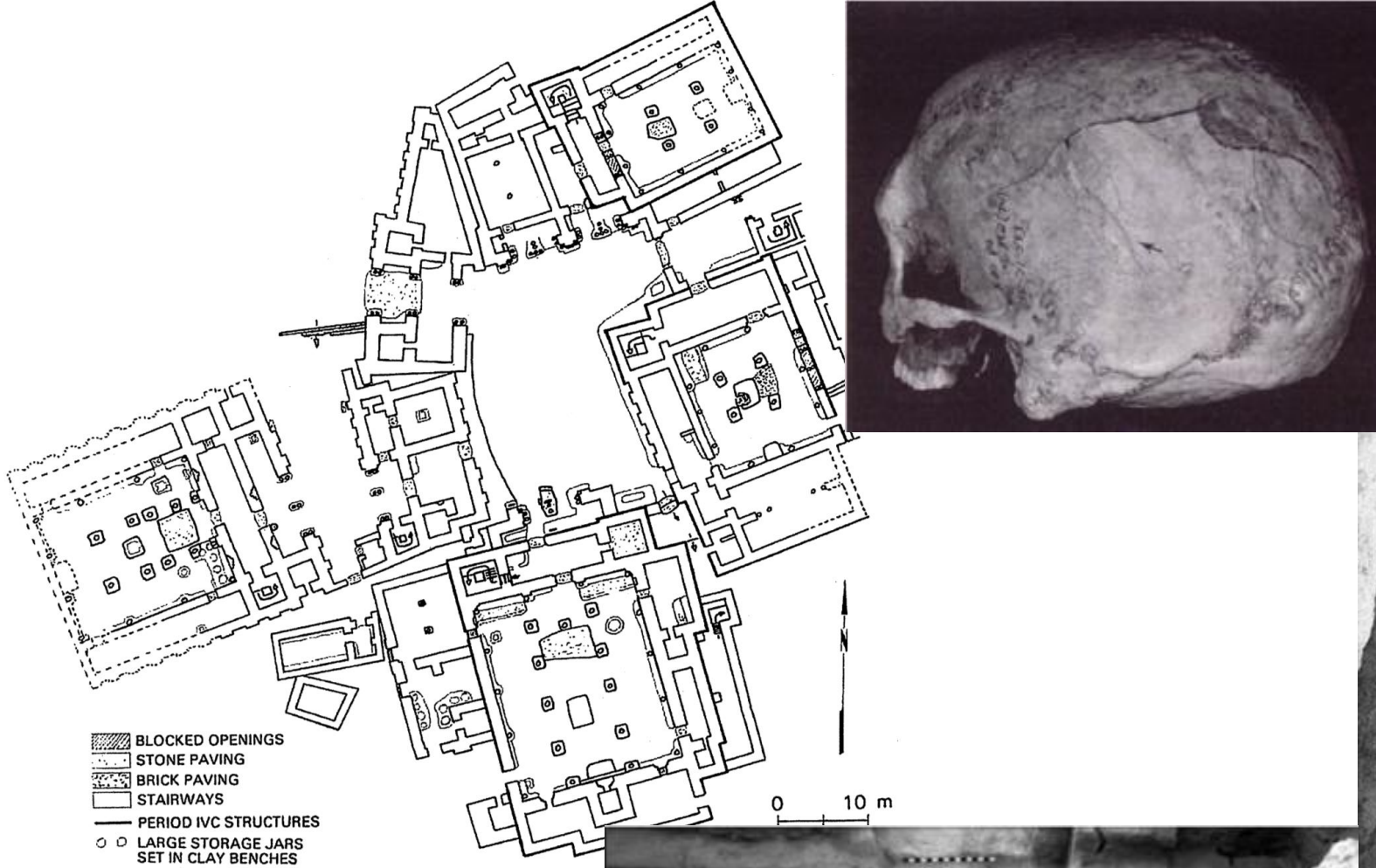


Fig. 3. Plan of Hasanlu IV (courtesy of the Hasanlu Project).

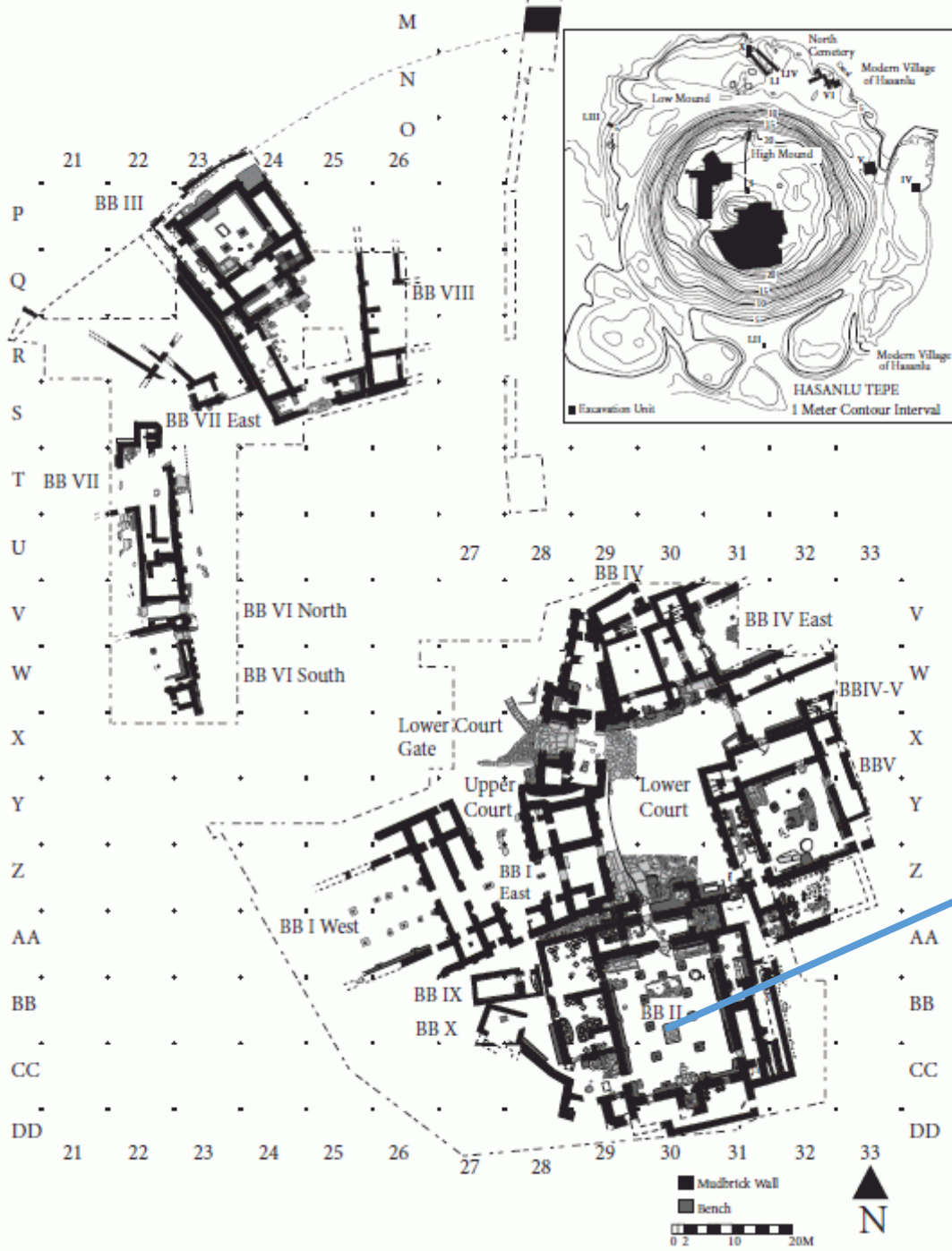
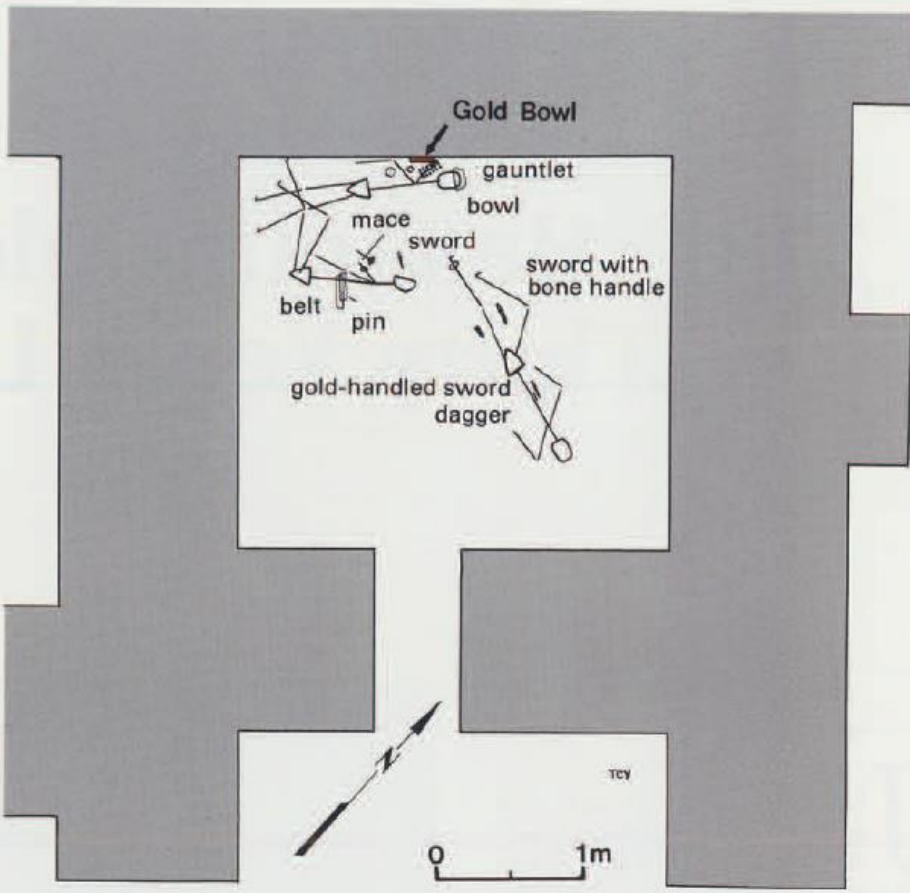


Figure 17.12 Hasanlu Ivb The Iron II citadel of Hasanlu Tepe (11 m grid).



Figure 17.12 Hasanlu Ivb The Iron II citadel of Hasanlu Tepe (11 m grid).



2 Sketch plan showing the archaeological context in which the gold bowl was found (Burned Building I-West, Rm. 9). The bowl was being carried by a party of three men, two of them armed, when the building collapsed and buried them in brick debris.

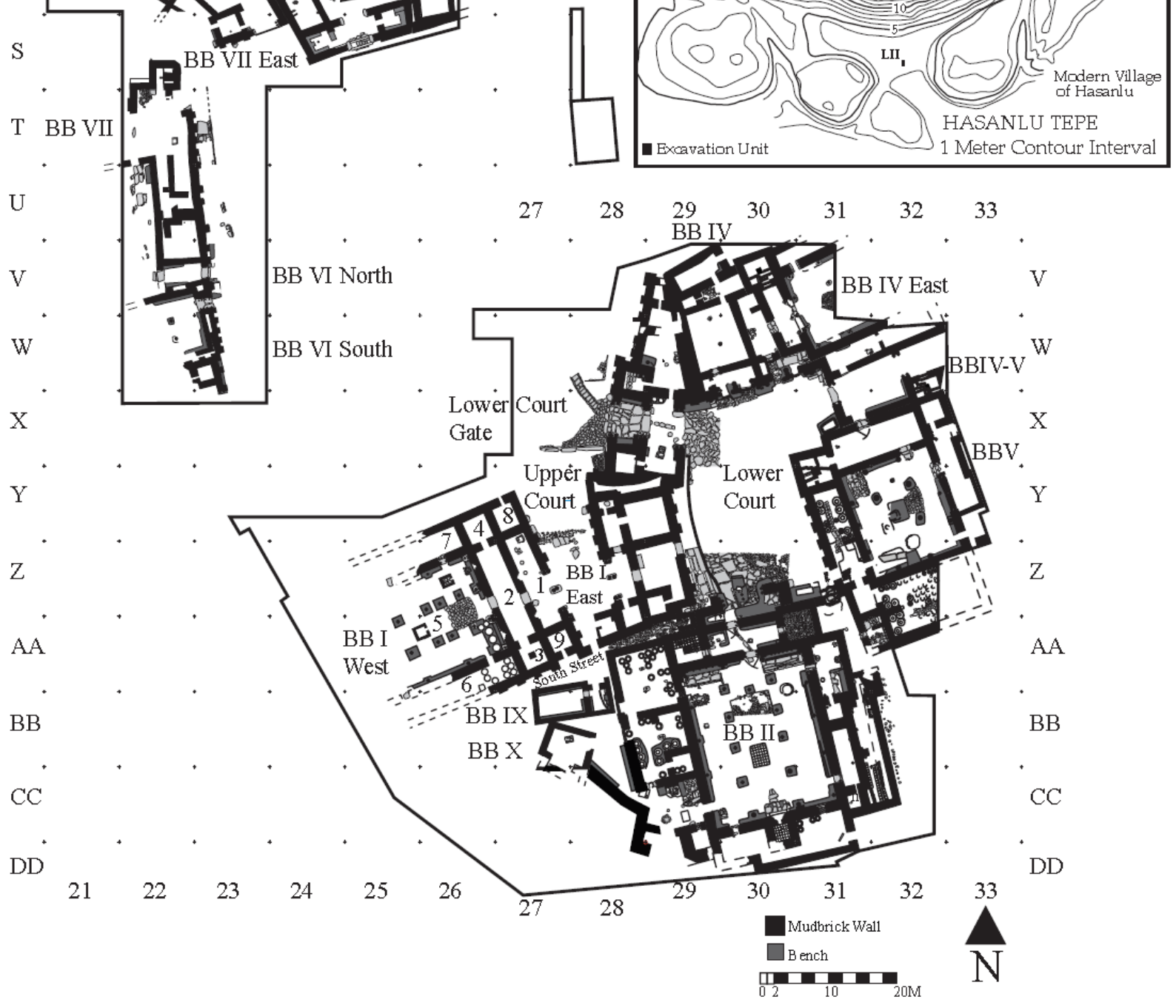
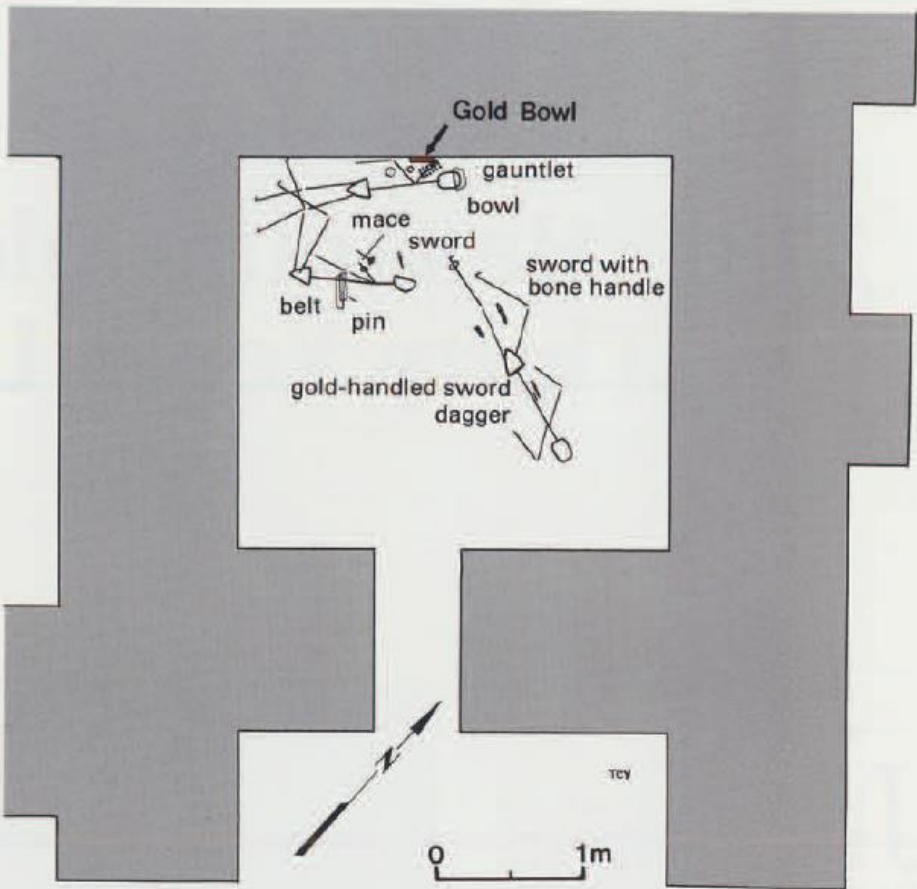
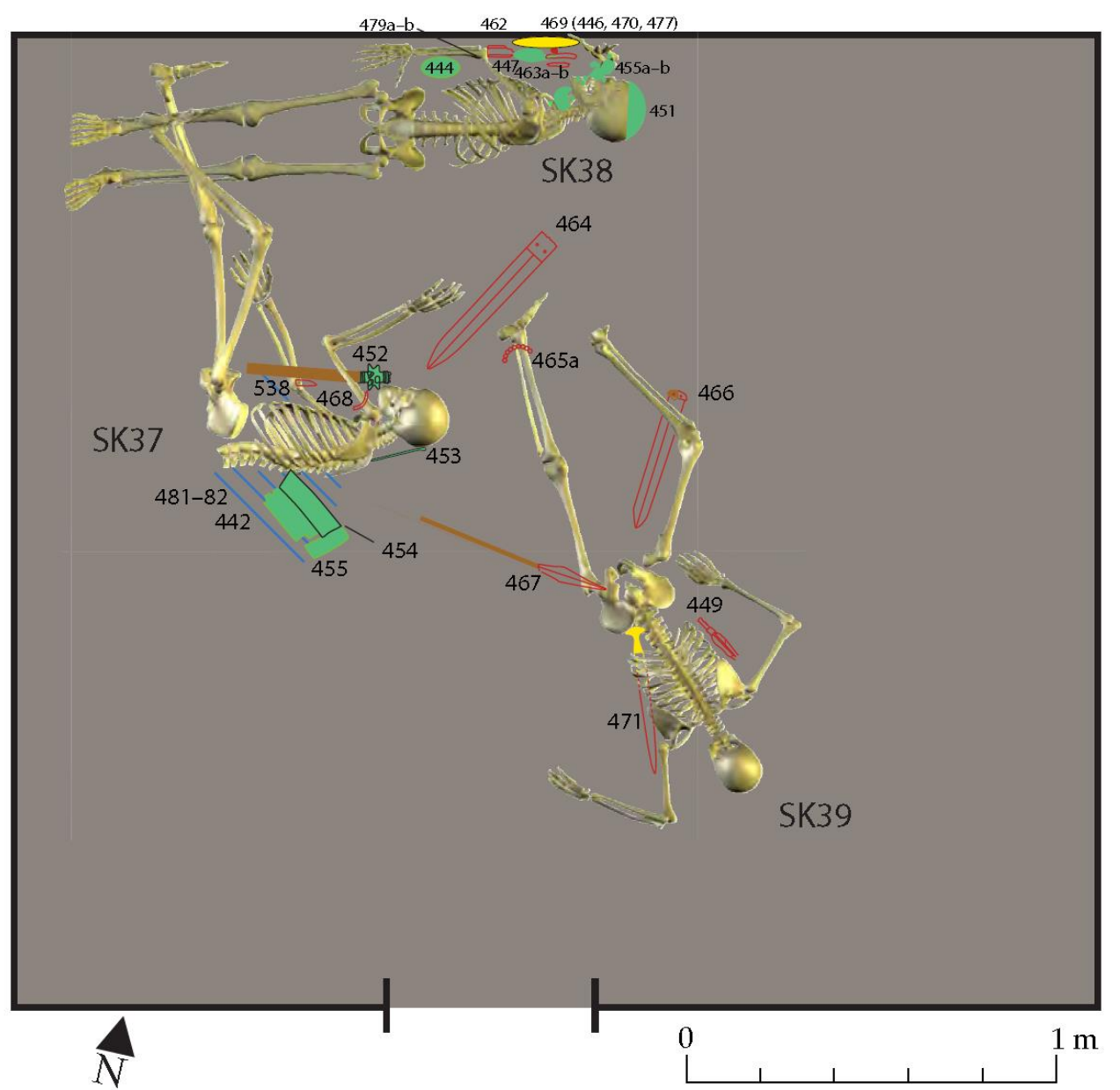


Figure 17.12 Hasanlu Ivb The Iron II citadel of Hasanlu Tepe (11 m grid).



2 Sketch plan showing the archaeological context in which the gold bowl was found (Burned Building I-West, Rm. 9). The bowl was being carried by a party of three men, two of them armed, when the building collapsed and buried them in brick debris.



- Textile Fragments
- Iron
- Wood
- Gold
- Copper/Bronze

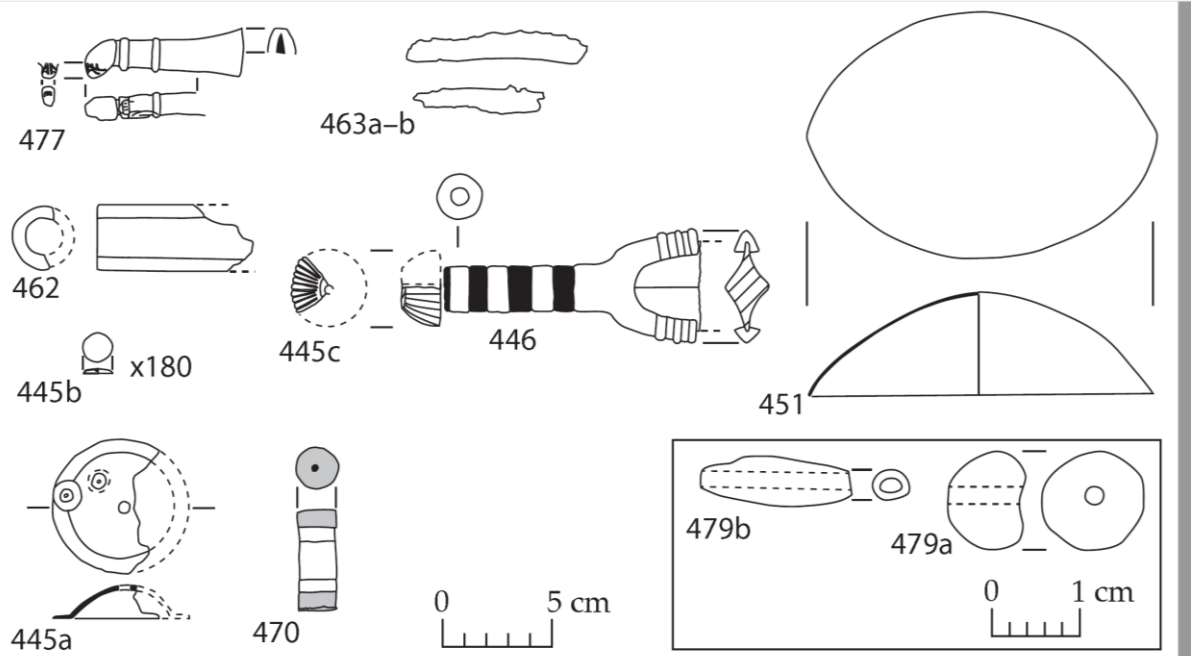
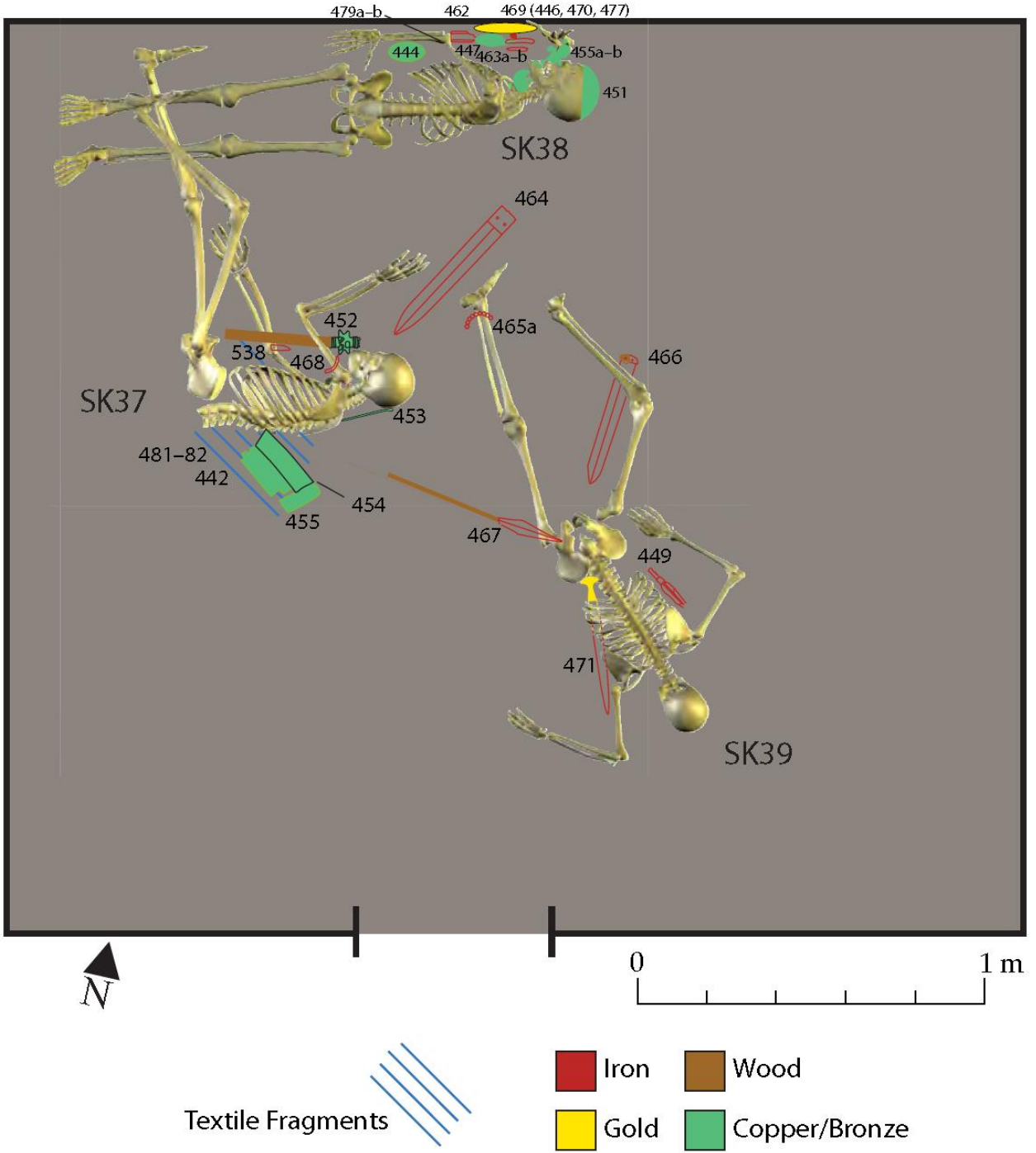


Figure 10



Legend for materials:

- Iron (Red square)
- Wood (Brown square)
- Gold (Yellow square)
- Copper/Bronze (Green square)
- Textile Fragments (Blue diagonal lines)

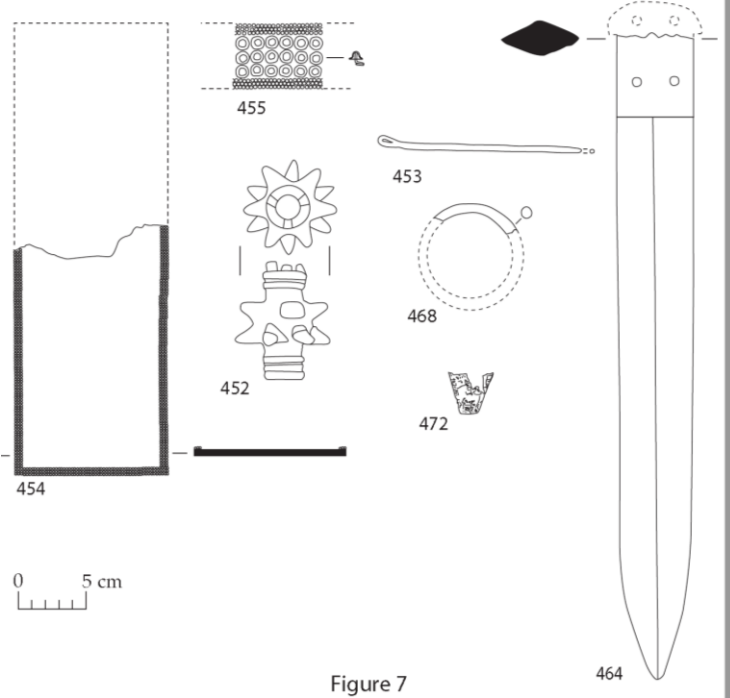


Figure 7

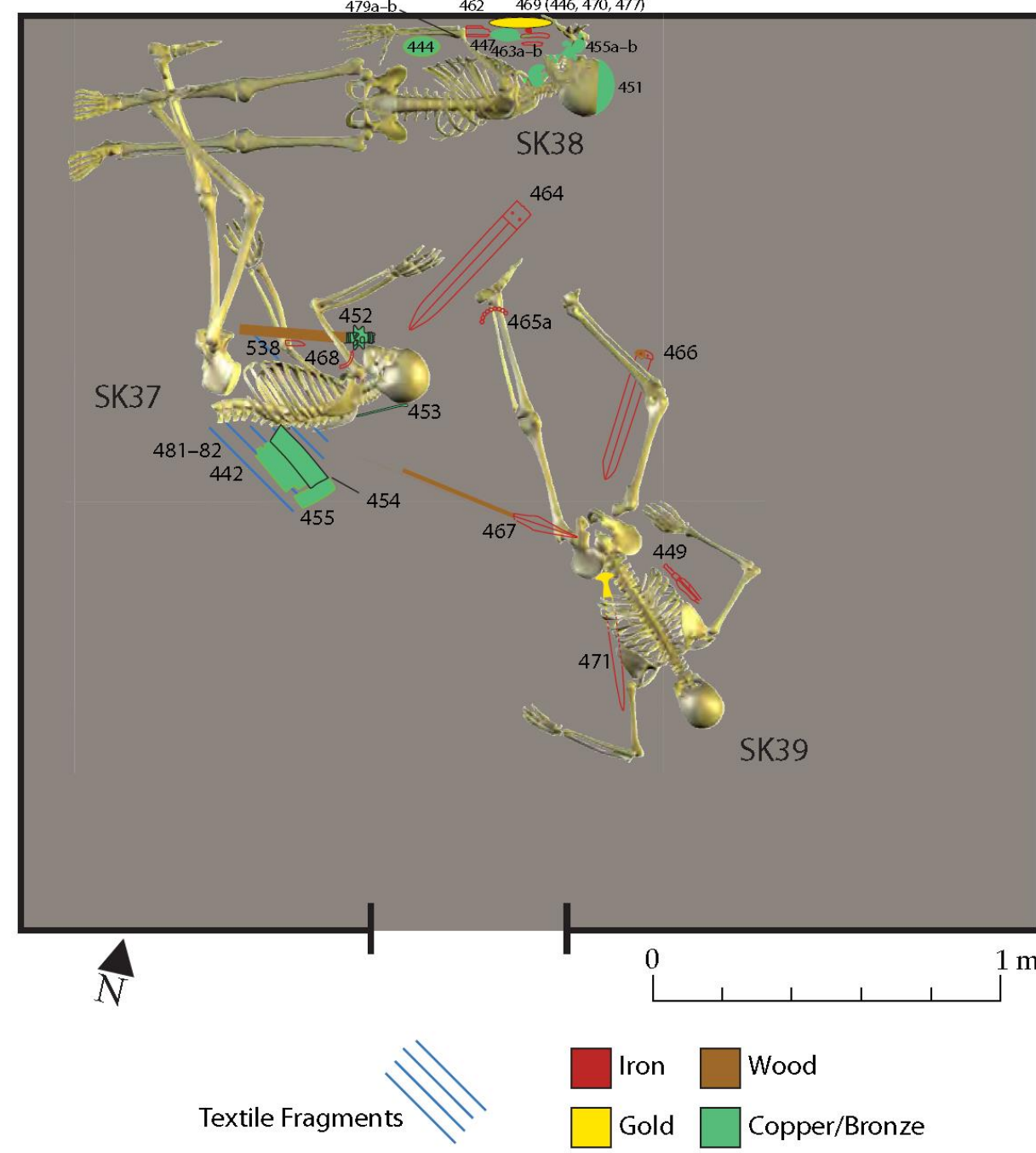


Figure 6

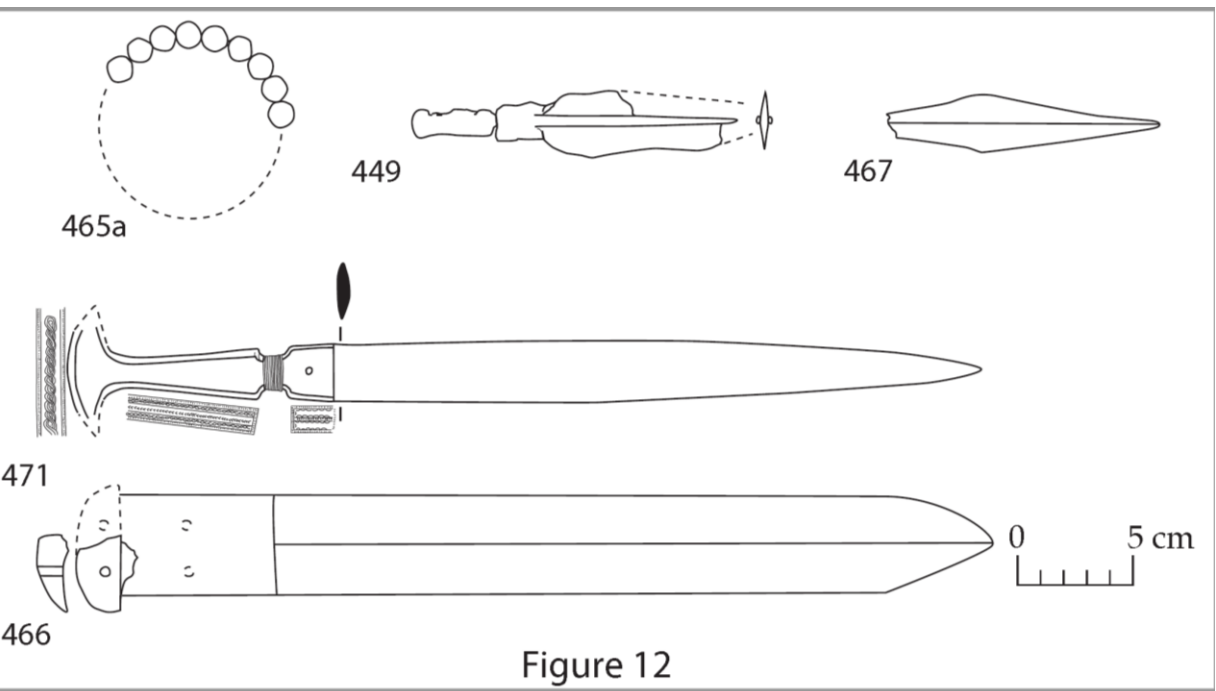
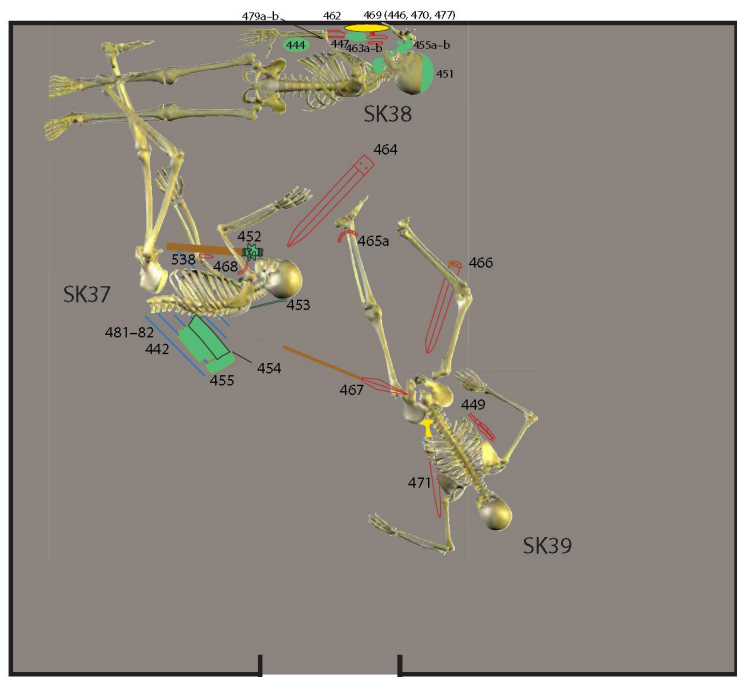


Figure 12








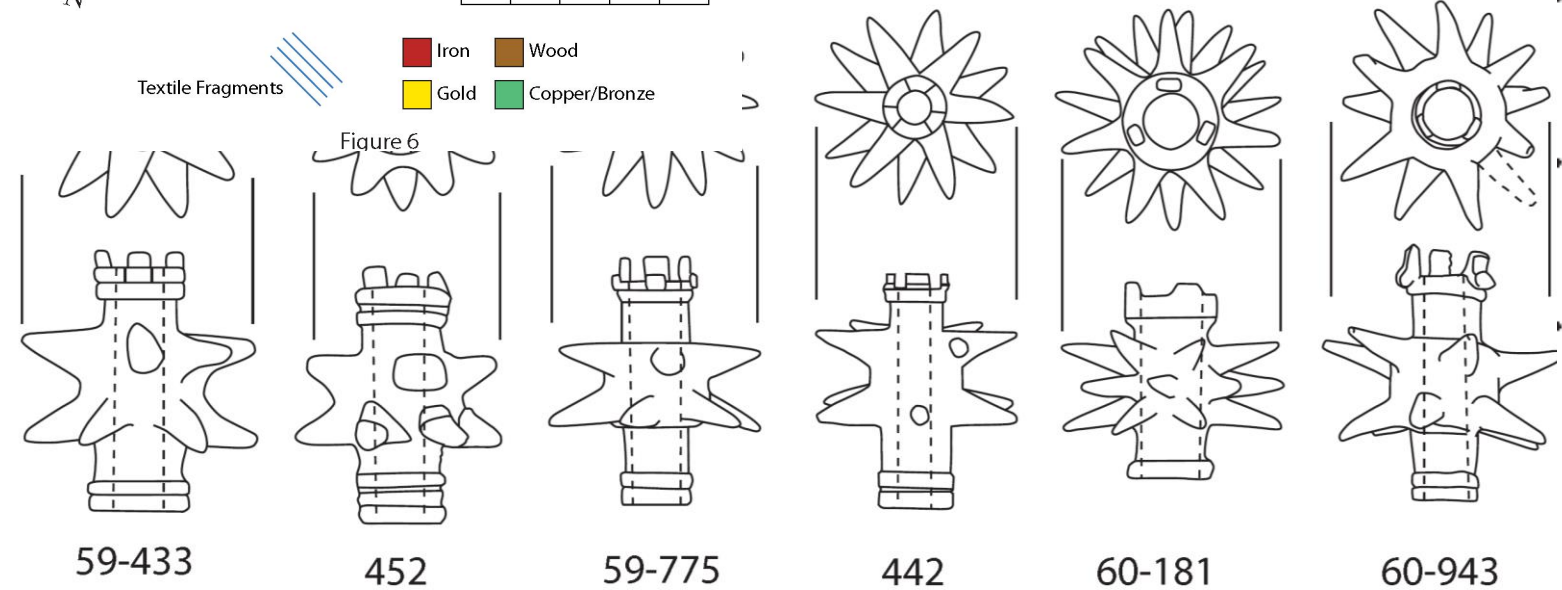
Textile Fragments  Iron  Wood 
 Gold  Copper/Bronze 

Figure 6



59-433 452 59-775 442 60-181 60-943

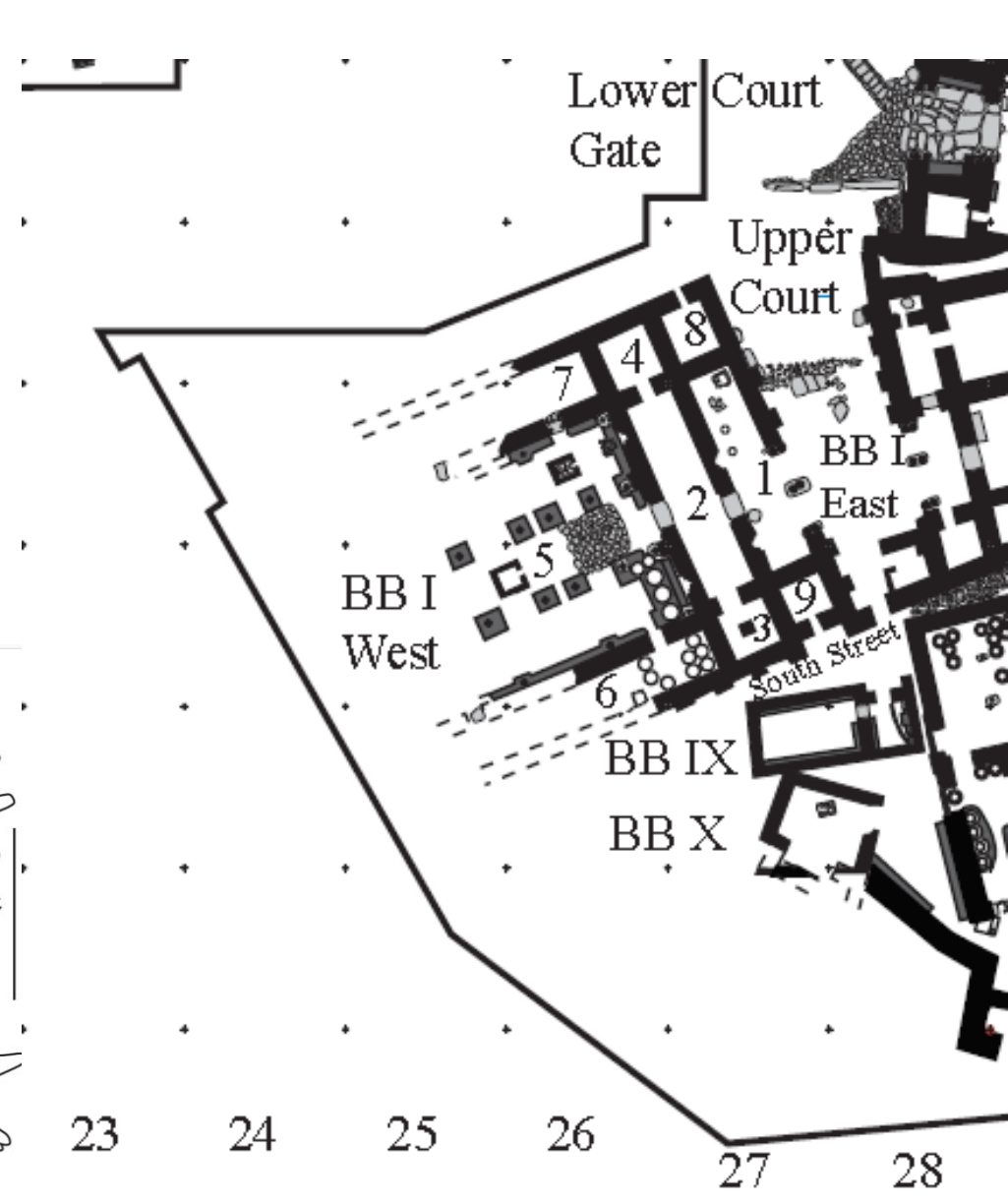
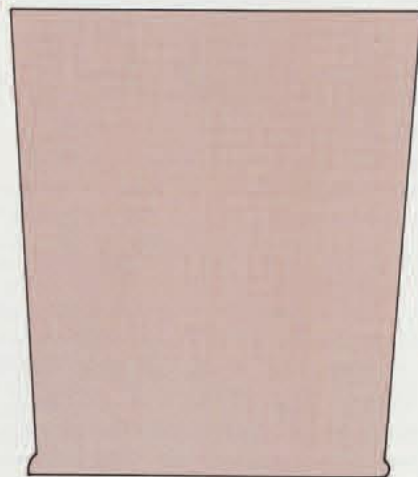


Figure 13b. Hasanlu Tepe: Copper/ bronze spiked mace heads from the terminal Ivb destruction in the vicinity of, or associated with, enemy combatants killed in the building collapses of BBIW and BBII



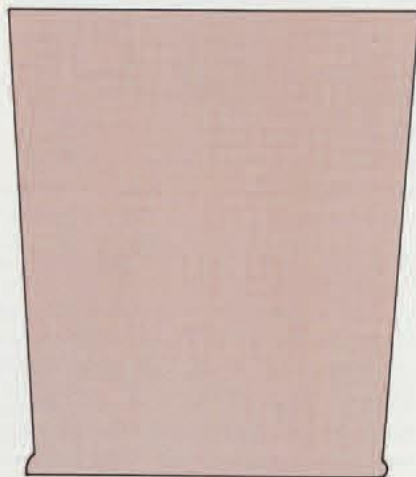
3
Reconstruction of the original shape
of the gold bowl (HAS 58-469); ht.
ca. 20 cm, rim diameter ca. 18 cm,
base diameter ca. 15 cm.



7
Silver beaker from Hasanlu, presumably of local manufacture. The scenes of warfare may be attributed to Assyrian contact. Ht. 17.0 cm. (HAS 58-427; Musée Iran Bastan, Tehran. Photo courtesy of the Hasanlu Project)

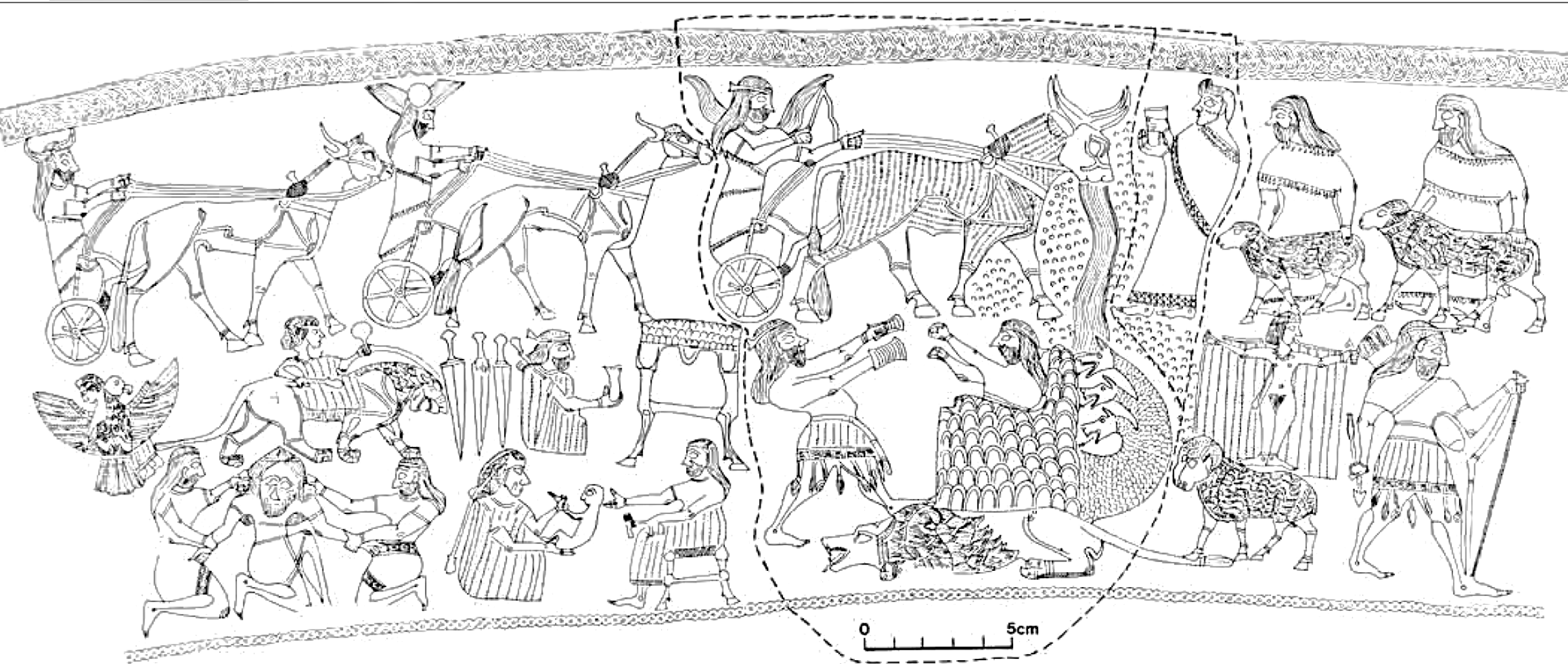


8
Gold beaker from a grave at the site of Marlik near the Caspian Sea. Ht. 17.5 cm. (Grave no. 26; Musée Iran Bastan, Tehran; photo courtesy of Ezat O. Negahban)



3
Reconstruction of the original shape of the gold bowl (HAS 58-469); ht. ca. 20 cm, rim diameter ca. 18 cm, base diameter ca. 15 cm.





6

The decorative scheme of the Hasanlu bowl, based upon the 1974 drawing by M.T.M. de Schauensee. Highlighted area suggests the focus of the bowl's decorative scheme. (Courtesy of the Hasanlu Project)

Hasanlu

Period

I Ilkhanid

———Break———

II Seleuco-Parthian

IIIa Iron IV–Achaemenid

———Break———

IIIb Iron III–Urartian

———Break———

IVa Iron III

IVb Iron II (Dinkha II)

IVc Iron I (Dinkha III)

V Late Bronze (Dinkha III)

VIa Middle Bronze III (Dinkha III–IV)

VIb Middle Bronze II (Dinkha IV)

VIc Middle Bronze I

———Potential Break———

VIIa Late Early Bronze

VIIb Middle Early Bronze

———Potential Break———

VIIc Early Early Bronze

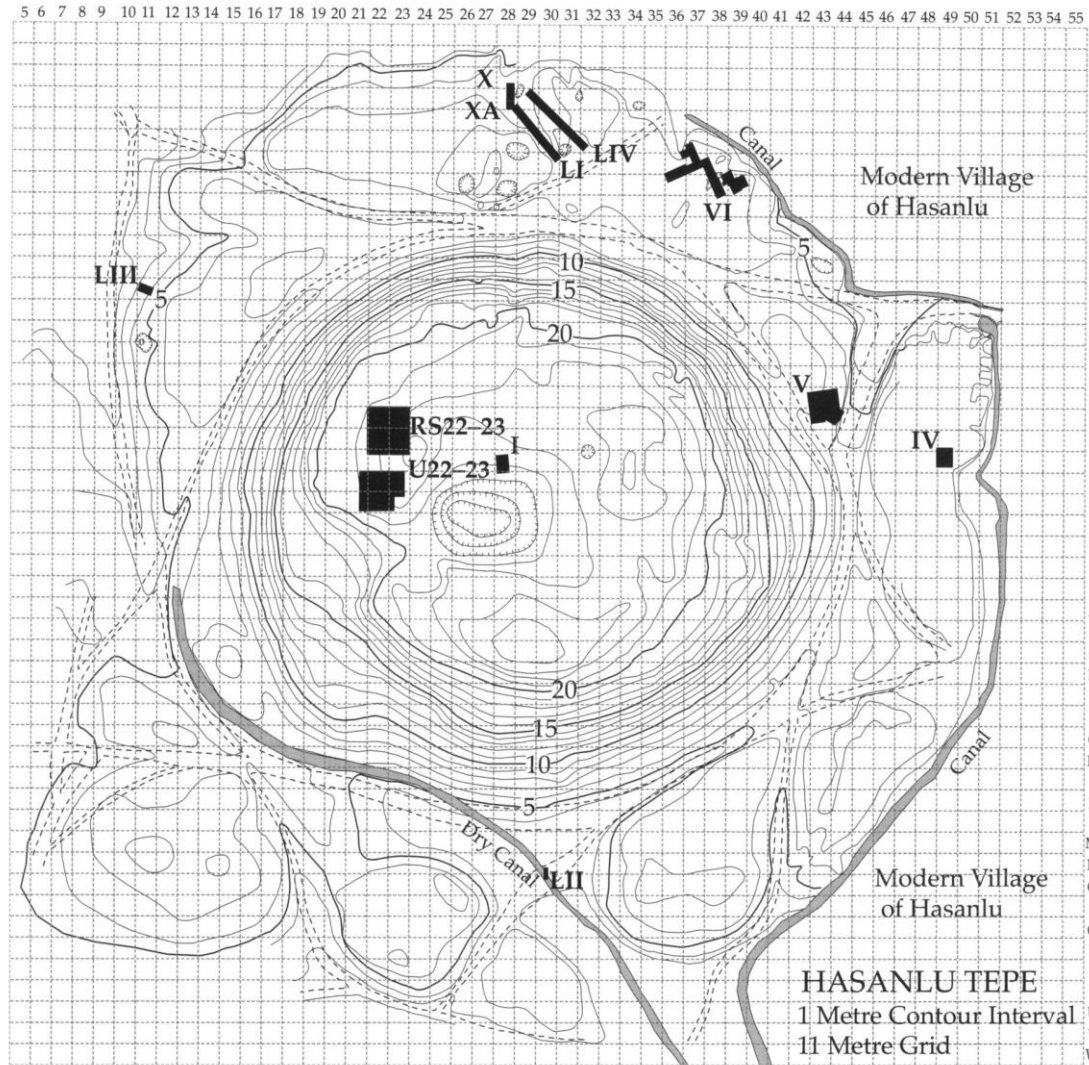
Operation V/Artisan's House

Phase A





———Break———

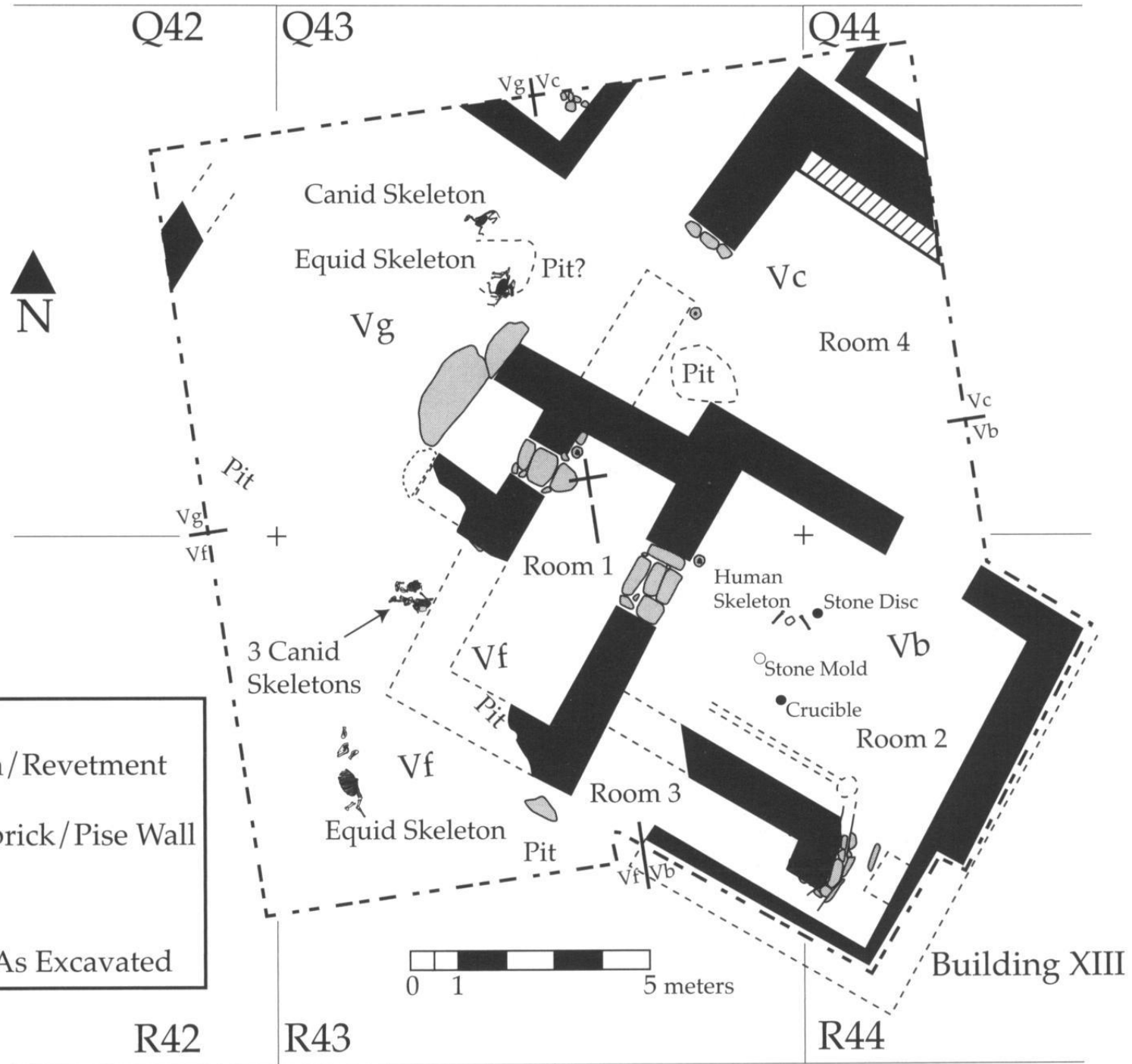
Phase B

Phase C



HASANLU TEPE
1 Metre Contour Interval
11 Metre Grid

	Bench/Revetment
	Mudbrick/Pise Wall
	Stone
	As Excavated



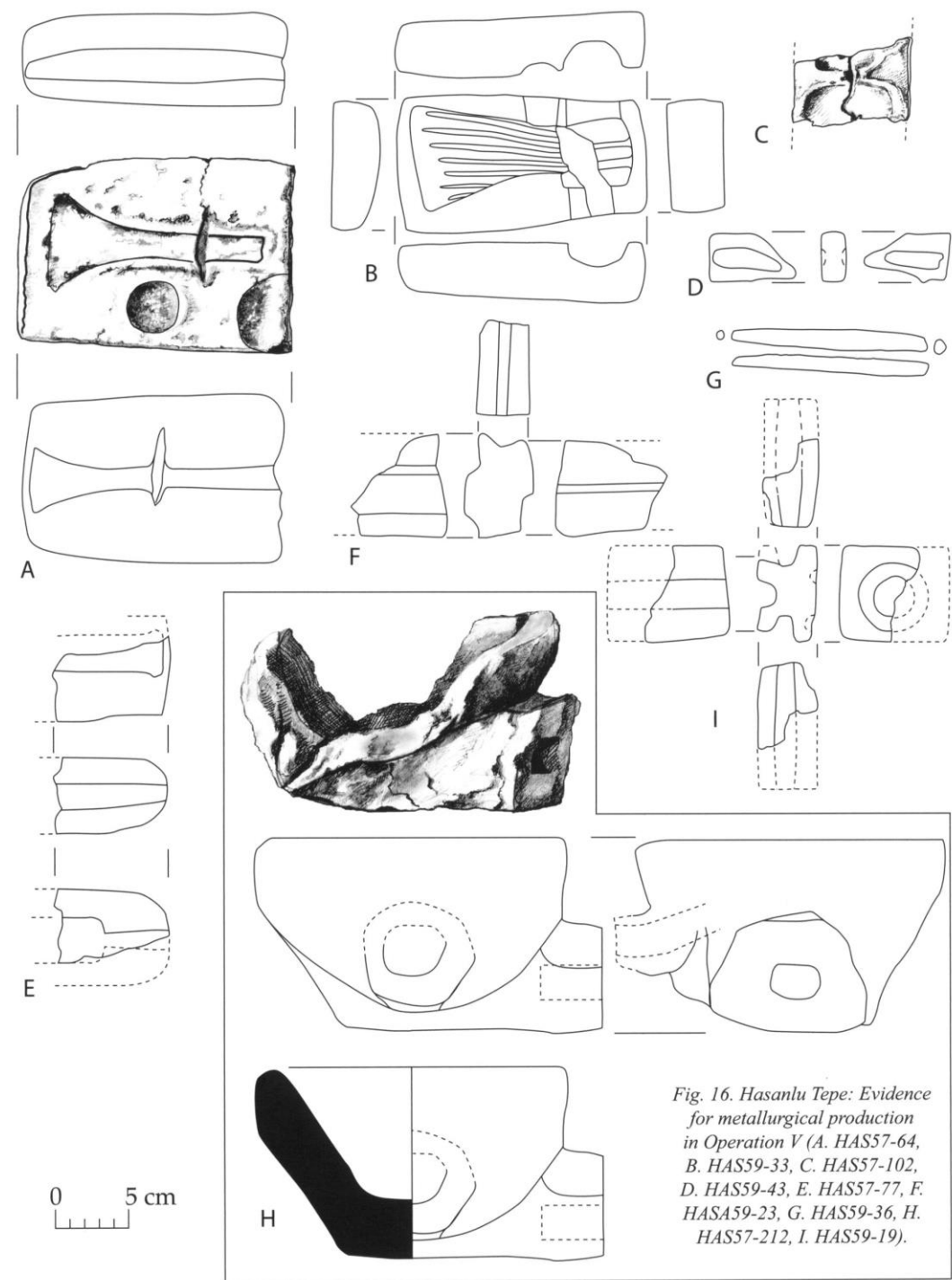
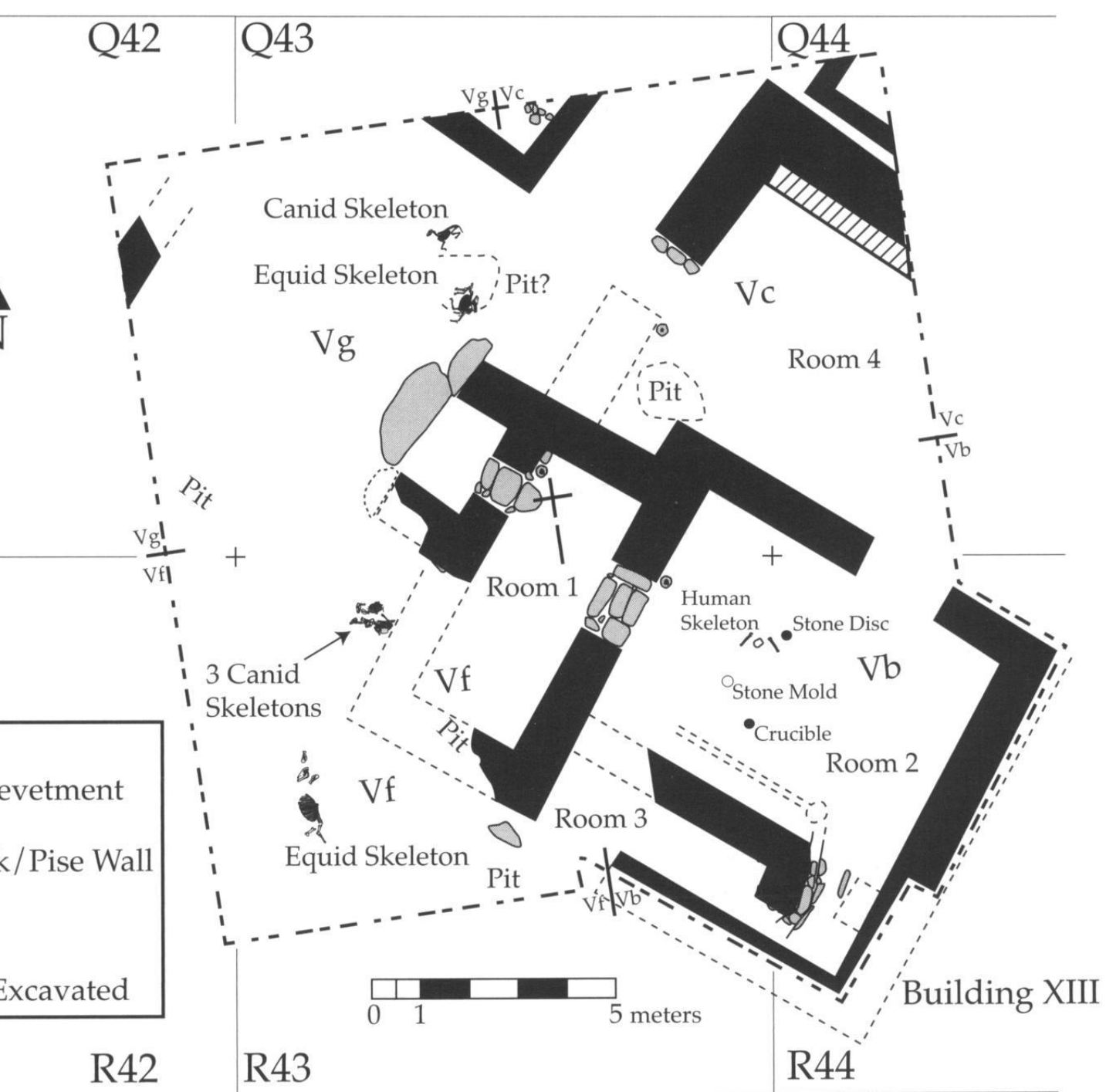


Fig. 16. Hasanlu Tepe: Evidence for metallurgical production in Operation V (A. HAS57-64, B. HAS59-33, C. HAS57-102, D. HAS59-43, E. HAS57-77, F. HASA59-23, G. HAS59-36, H. HAS57-212, I. HAS59-19).

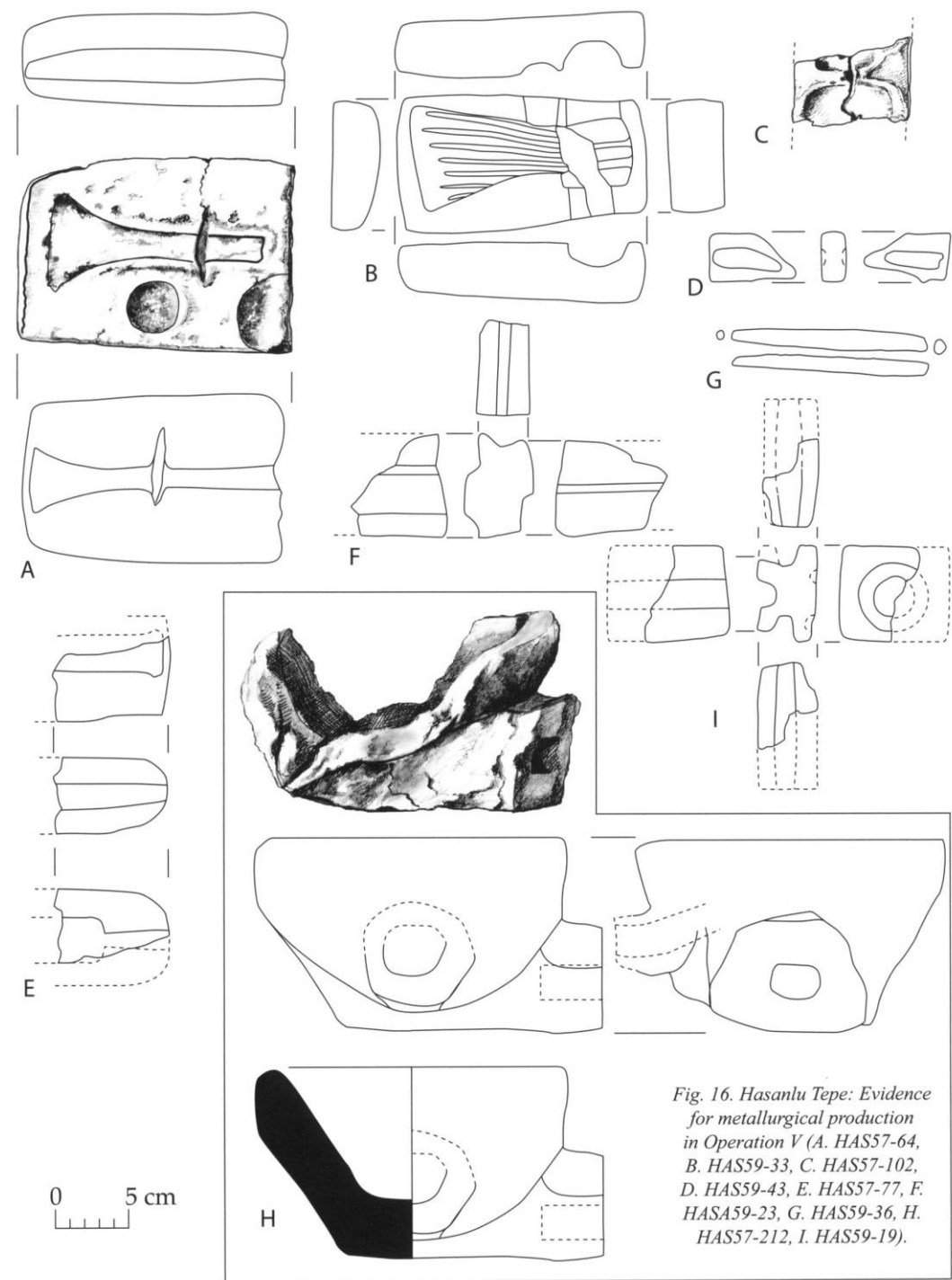
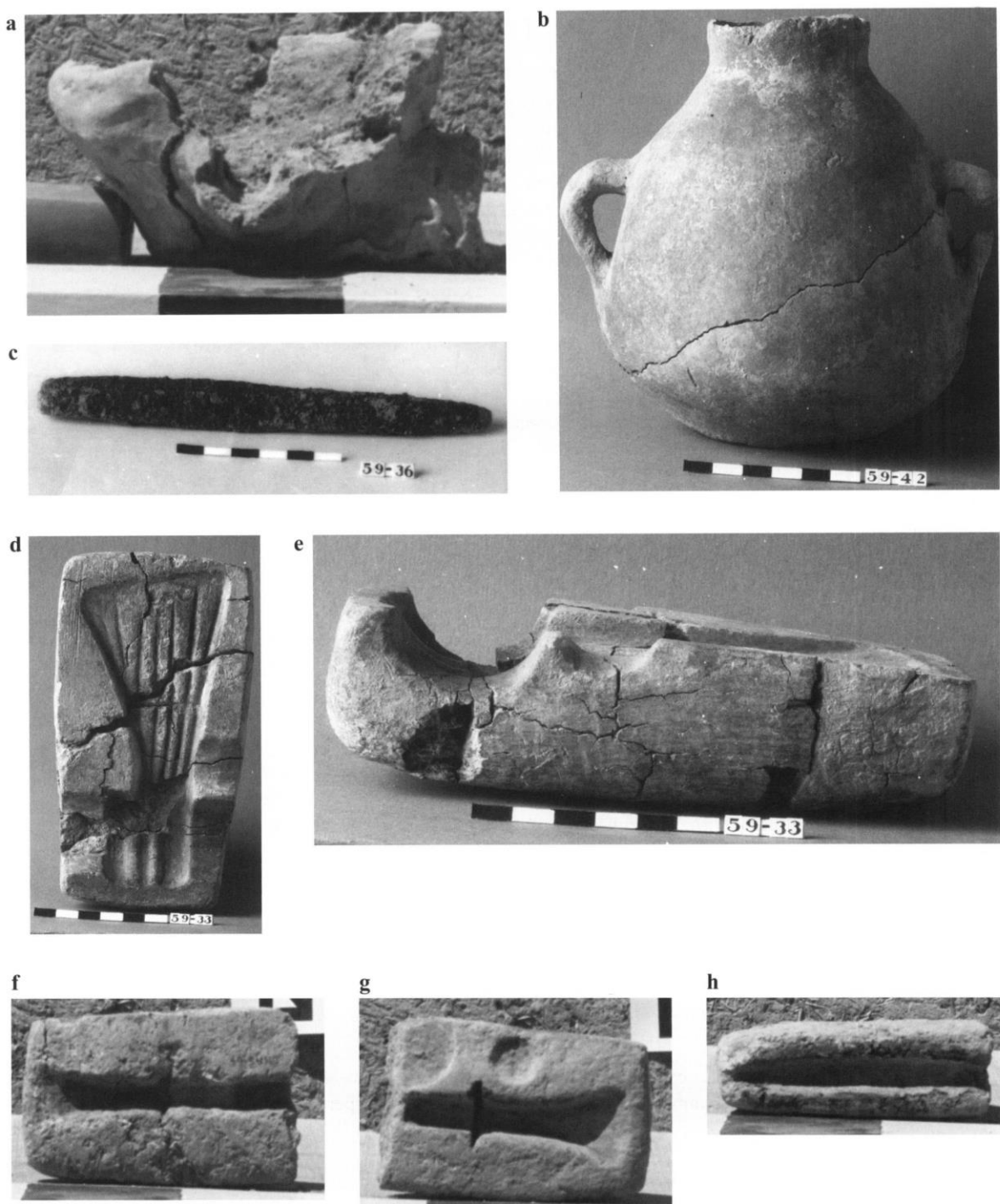


Fig. 16. Hasanlu Tepe: Evidence for metallurgical production in Operation V (A. HAS57-64, B. HAS59-33, C. HAS57-102, D. HAS59-43, E. HAS57-77, F. HASA59-23, G. HAS59-36, H. HAS57-212, I. HAS59-19).

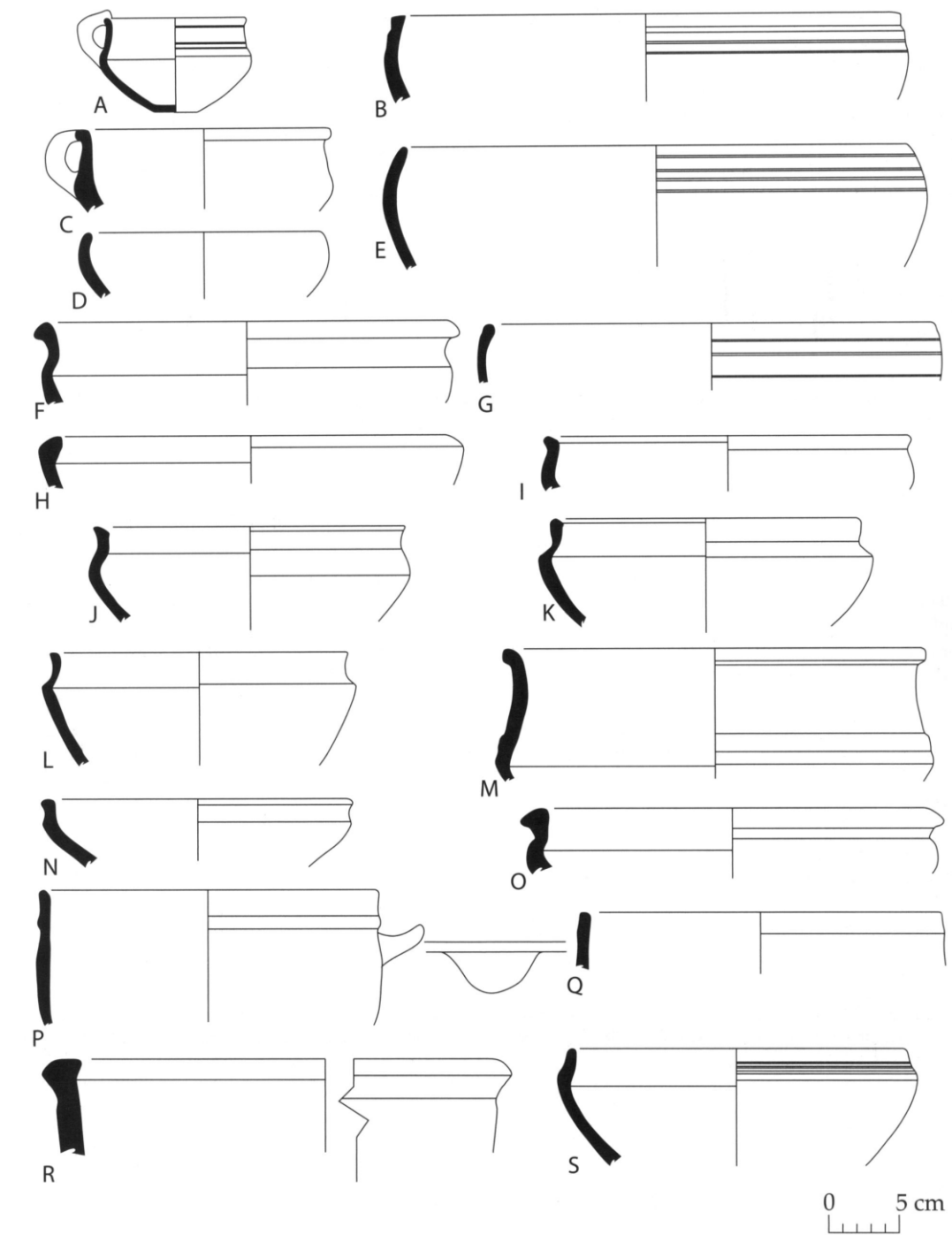
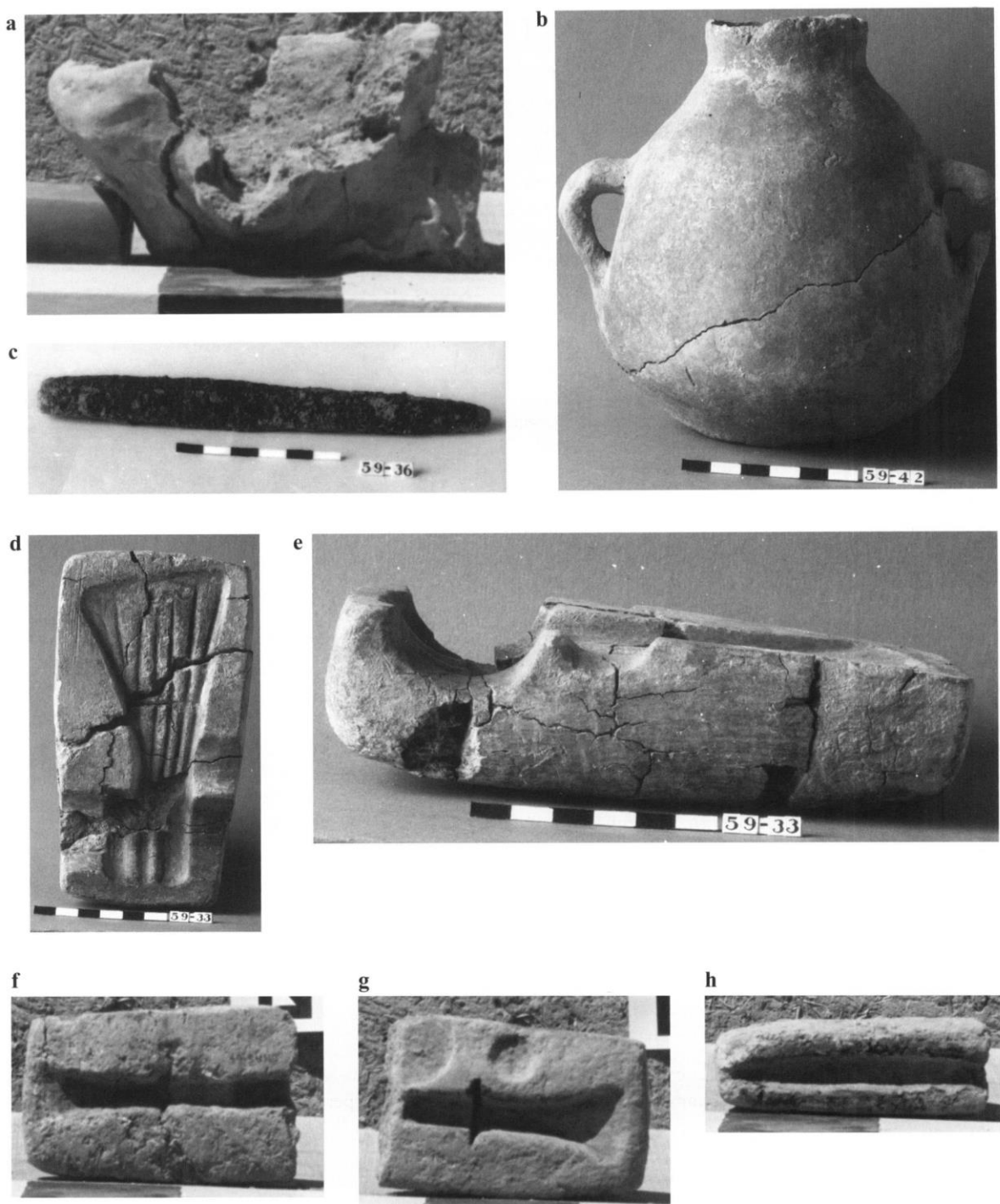


Fig. 18. Hasanlu Tepe: Operation Vc Phase B ceramics.

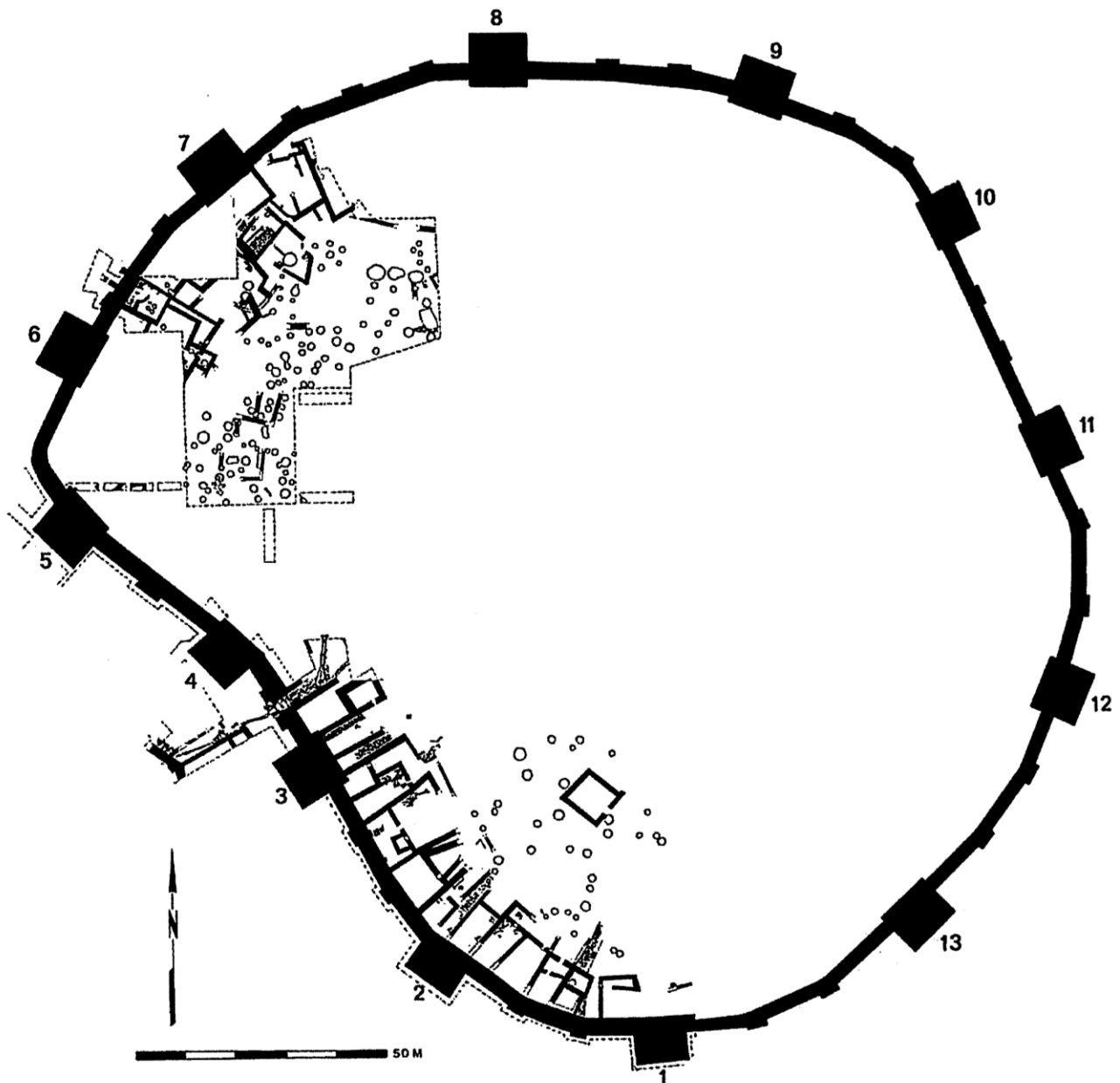


Fig. 4. Plan of Hasanlu III B (courtesy of the Hasanlu Project).