



GRADUATE SCHOOL AT KIEL UNIVERSITY
human development in landscapes

BIWEEKLY COLLOQUIUM
Monday, May 23rd, 4:15 p.m.

**RECONSTRUCTING THE CHALCOLITHIC-EARLY BRONZE AGE
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE (6000 TO 2000 BC) IN THE BURDUR
PLAIN, SW TURKEY. AN INSIGHT INTO SETTLEMENT
PREFERENCES, PATTERNS, AND INTERACTION**

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The Burdur Plain (SW Turkey) is unique from a Late Prehistoric archaeological perspective as it is one of the few regions in Turkey where this period has been systematically investigated. Excavations conducted at Hacılar (Mellaart, 1970), Kuruçay Höyük (Duru, 1994 and 1996), and Hacılar Büyük Höyük (Umurtak and Duru, 2012) have greatly contributed to our knowledge of the Late Neolithic (6500–6100 BC) to Early Bronze Age (3000–2000 BC). In addition, from 2010 to 2014 the Sagalassos Archaeological Research Project carried out a series of intensive surveys in the Burdur Plain in order to get a more detailed picture of what happened in the vicinity of the aforementioned settlement mounds. Furthermore, provenance analyses were conducted to shed light on the connectivity within the area and other areas. All these data provide an excellent opportunity to reconstruct and evaluate the cultural landscape of the plain area during the Late Prehistory. The paper focuses specifically on one of the most poorly known periods in Anatolia: the Chalcolithic (6000 – 3000 BC), and its transition into the Early Bronze Ages. It is aimed to investigate diachronic patterns in settlements systems, preferences and interaction within this time frame, and to explore which factors (e.g. ecological, social, economic) may have contributed to the changes within the attested patterns.

Venue: Leibnizstraße 1, Seminar Room 204