

# Do Bronze ao Ferro (1200-800)

História do Oriente Antigo (DH/CFH/UFSC), 2019.1

Prof. Fábio Augusto Morales

1. Técnica e História
2. O sistema da Idade do Bronze: centros, semiperiferias, periferias e externos
3. Colapso sistêmico do século XII a.C.
4. Hipóteses

Técnica e temporalidade:

Idade Antiga e Média: decadência/renascimento

Idade Moderna: O debate antigos e modernos

Iluminismo: o mito do progresso

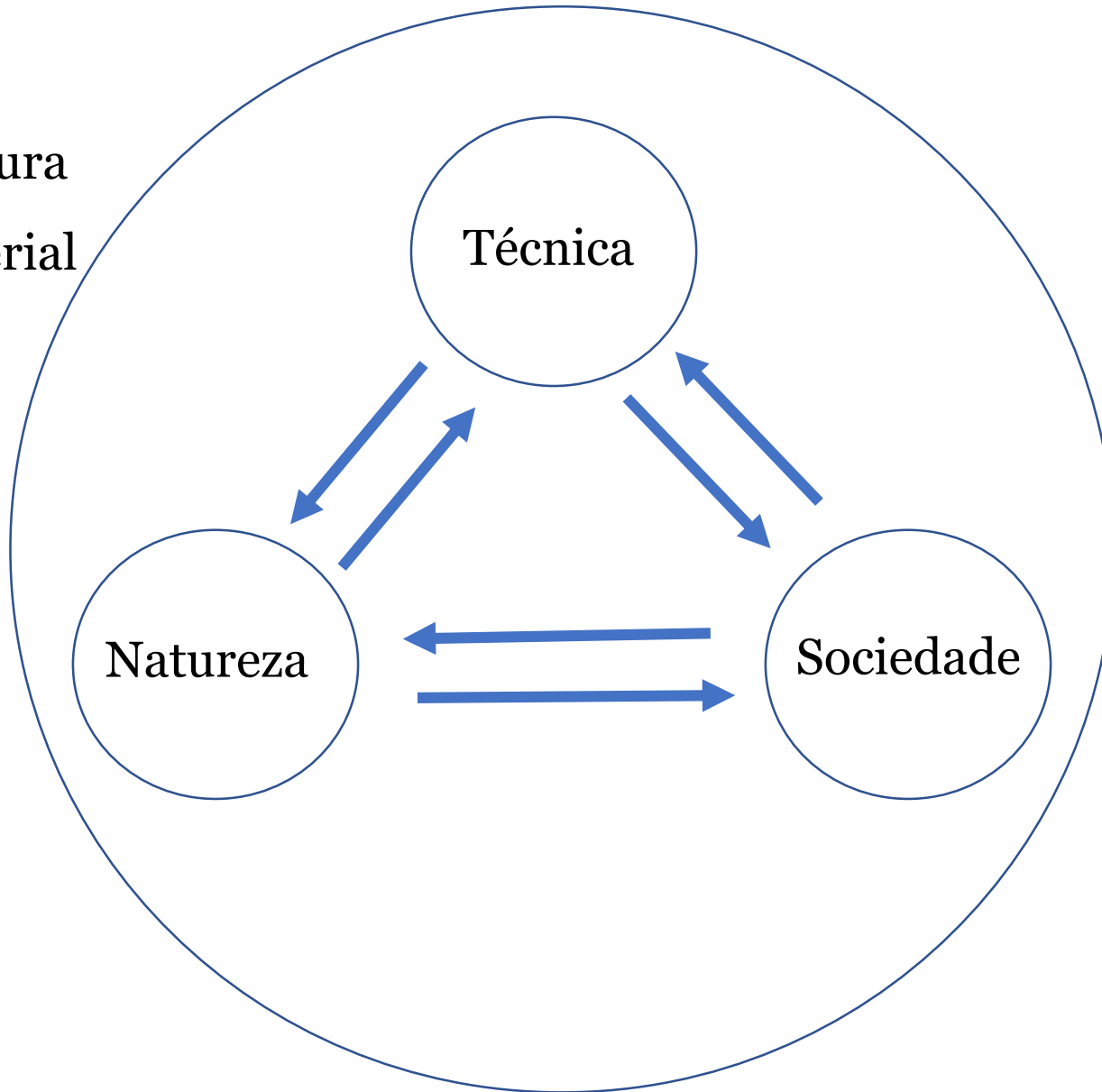
Séc. XIX:

- Evolucionismos sociais e biológicos: competição e adaptação
- Positivismo: técnica, ordem e progresso
- Marxismo: técnica e contradição

Séc. XX:

- Arqueologia e Cultura Material

Cultura  
material



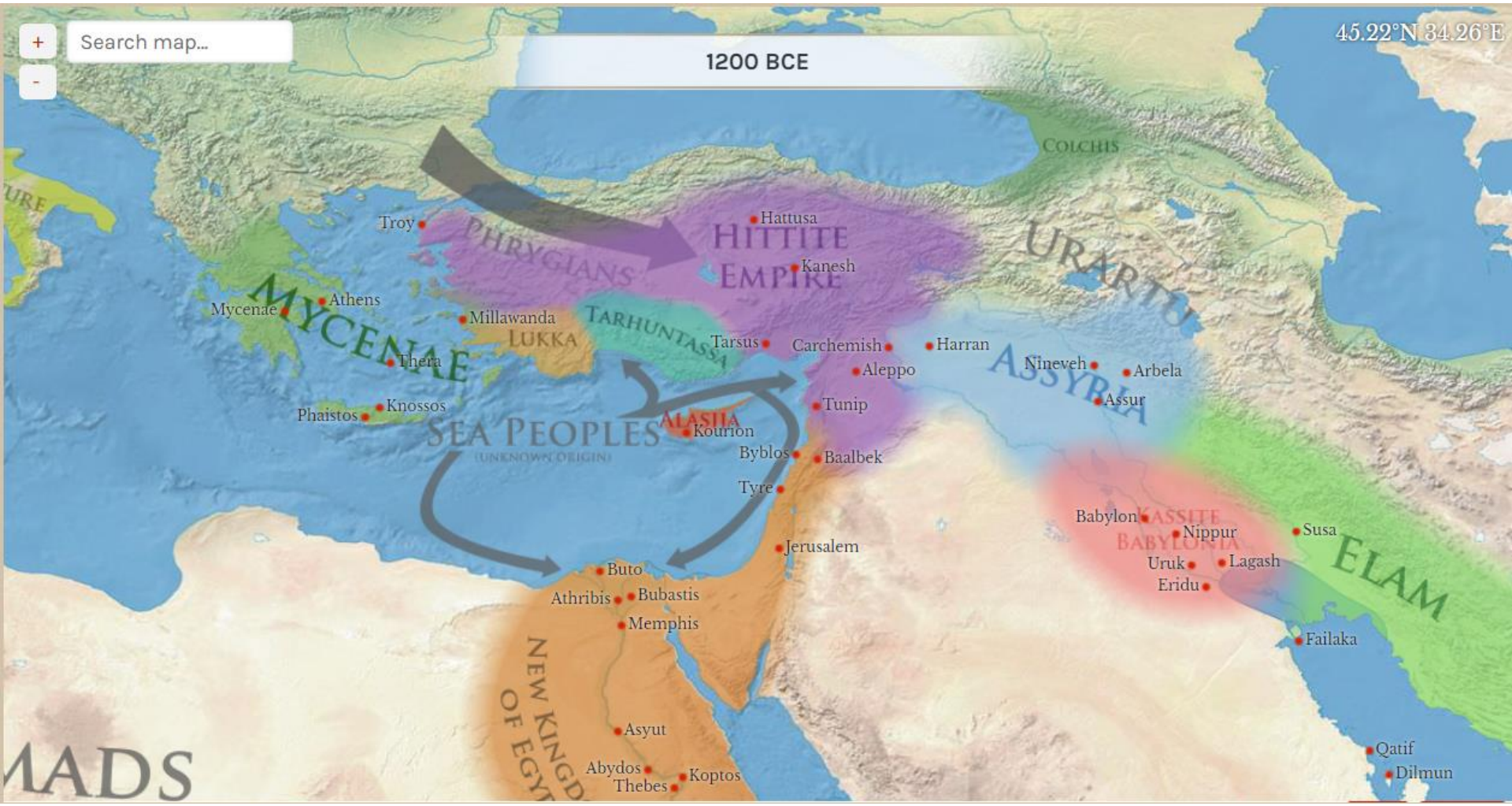
## 2. O sistema da Idade do Bronze

- Grandes Reis, Reis menores
- Egito, Mesopotâmia, Egeu, Anatólia
- A economia do bronze

45.22°N 34.26°E

1200 BCE

+ Search map...  
-



MAADS



Estados do Bronze: Egito faraônico (c. 3000)



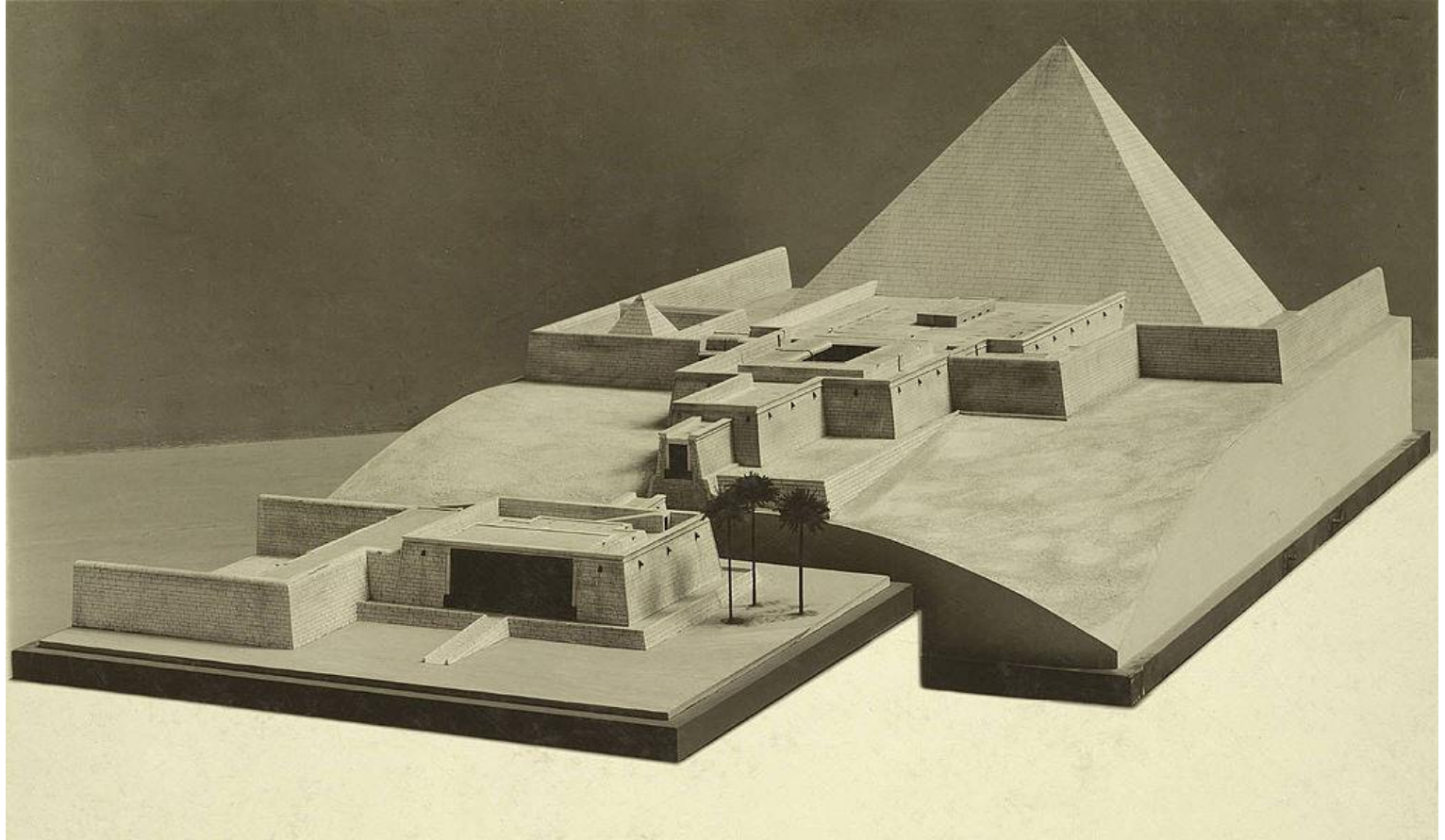
Paleta de Narmer (c. 3000 aC)

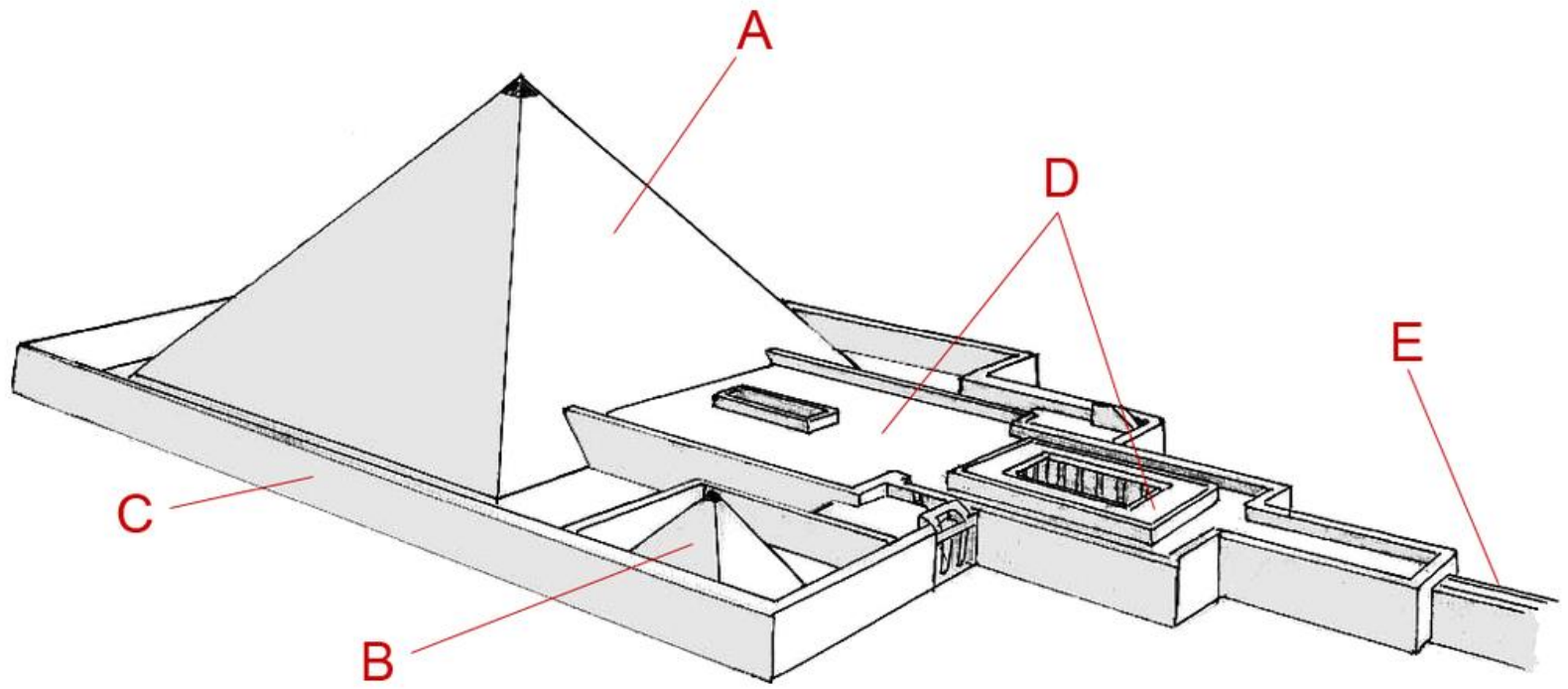


Pirâmide de Djoser em Saqqara (c. 2650 aC)



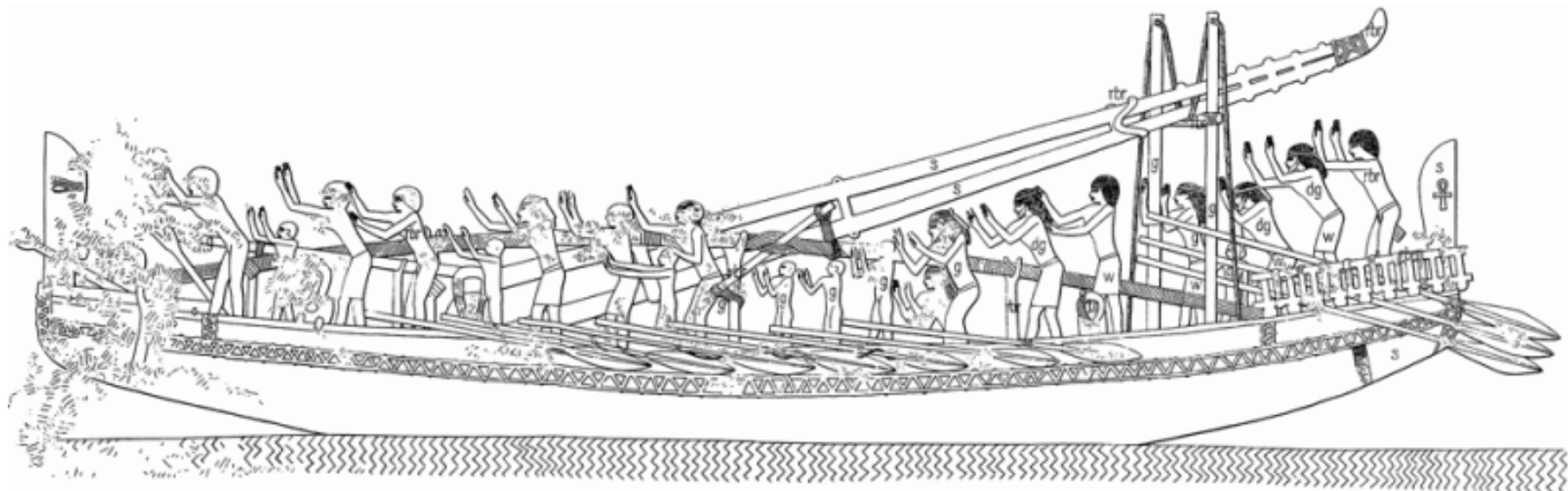
Pirâmide de Sahure, em Abusir (2480 aC)

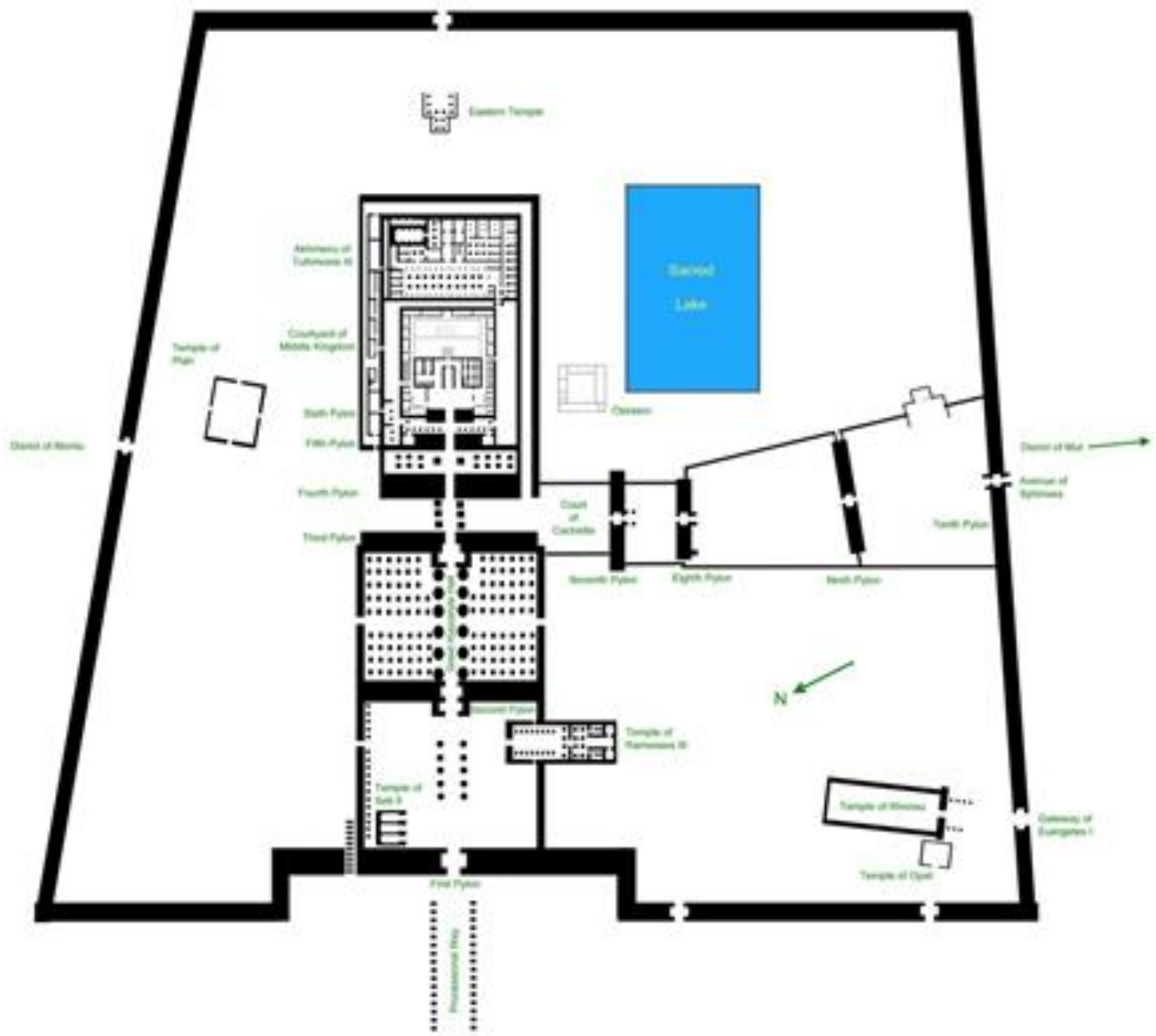










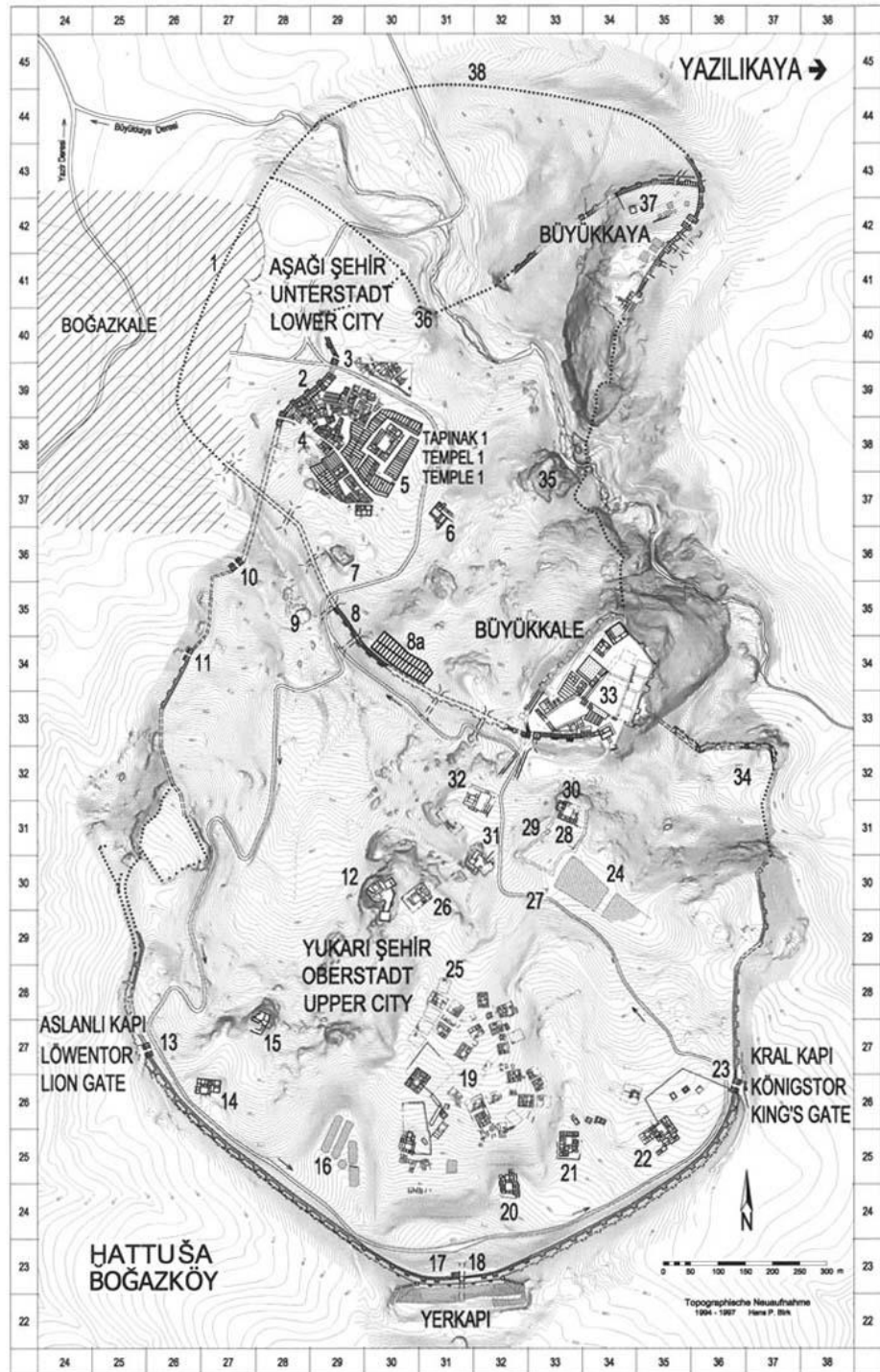


Anatólia na idade do Bronze: Hattusa  
(c. 1800 aC)



Império Hitita (séc. XIV a.C.)

Planta de Hattusha  
(séc. XIV a.C.)





Centro urbano de Hattusha



Portão dos Leões



Fundações do templo do deus Tempestade

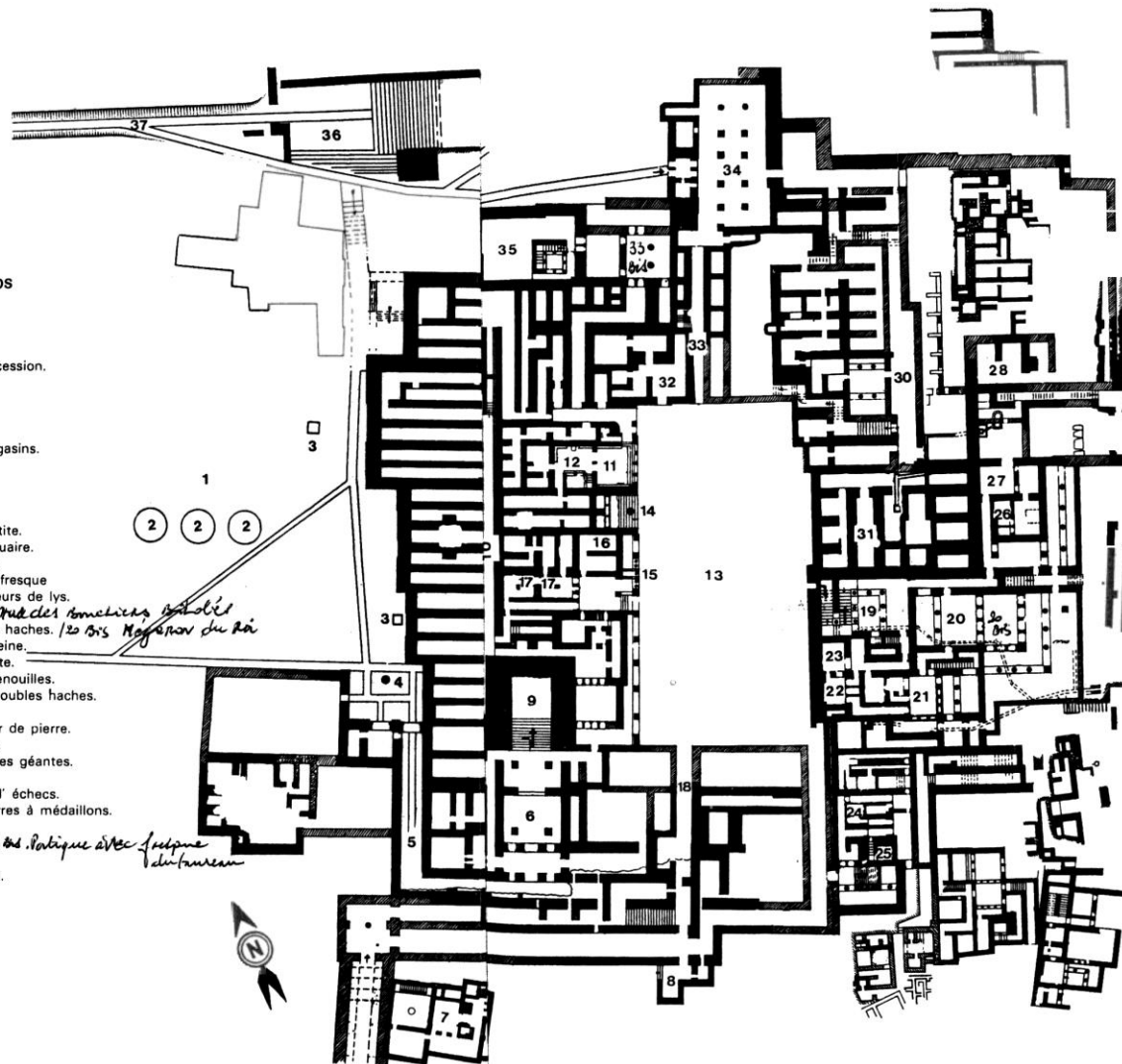


Relevo dos 12 deuses do submundo no santuário de Yazılıkaya (Hattusha)

Egeu na idade do Bronze: Knossos e Malia  
(c. 1800 aC)

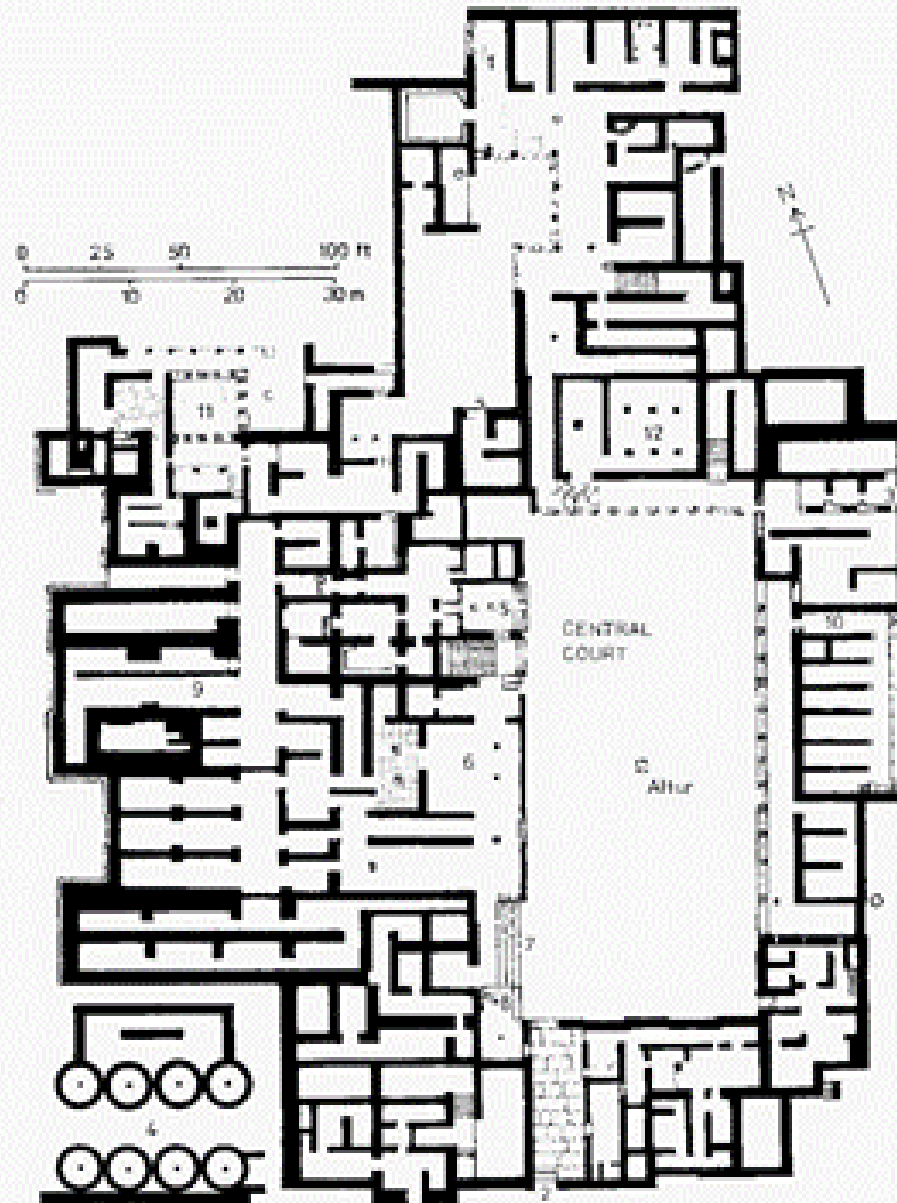
**PALAIS DE KNOSSOS**

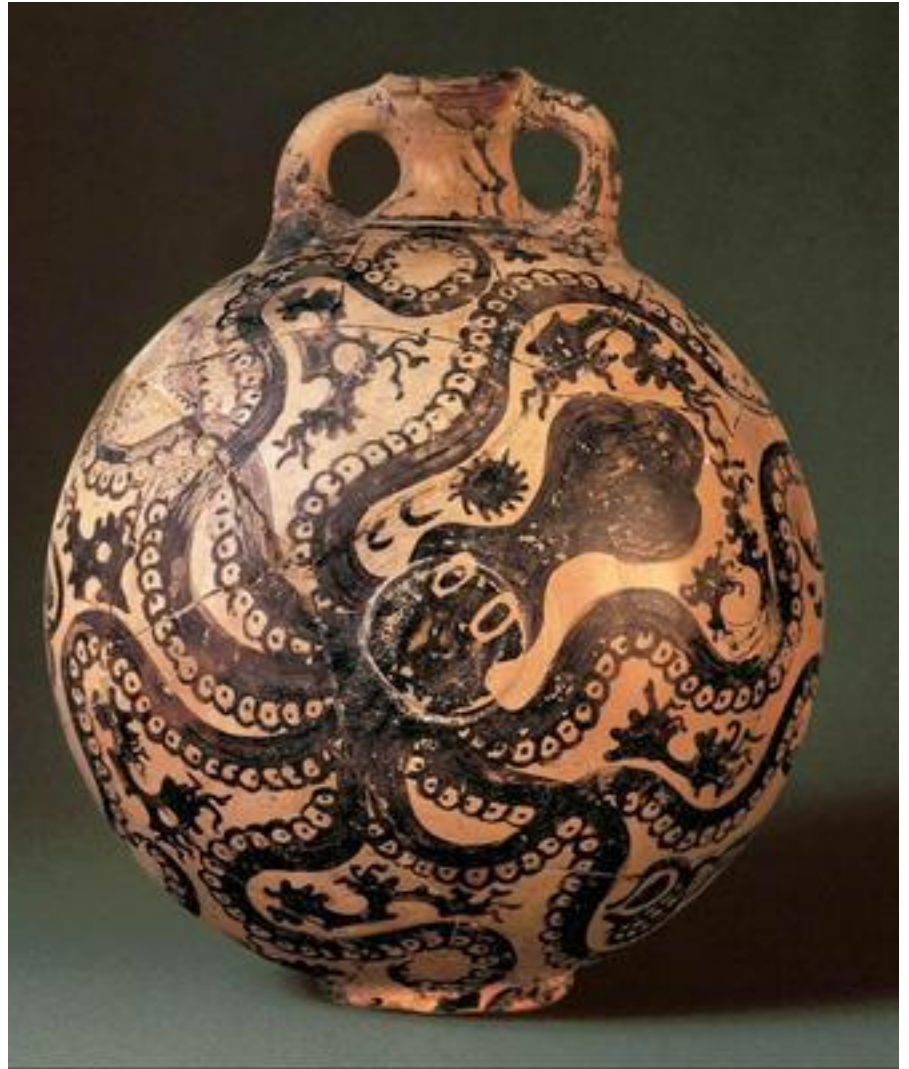
1. Cour Ouest.
2. «Gimblettes».
3. Autels.
4. Propylées Ouest.
5. Corridor de la procession.
6. Propylées sud.
7. Maison sud.
8. Entrée sud.
9. Escalier.
10. Corridor des magasins.
11. Vestibule.
12. Salle du trône.
13. Cour centrale.
14. Escalier.
15. Sanctuaire tripartite.
16. Trésors du sanctuaire.
17. Cryptes à piliers.
18. Corridor avec la fresque du Prince aux fleurs de lys.
19. Grand escalier. *Palais des Américains, Palais*
20. Hall des doubles haches. *120 bis Magasin du Roi*
21. Mégaron de la reine.
22. Cabinet de toilette.
23. Courette aux quenouilles.
24. Sanctuaire des doubles haches.
25. Bain lustral.
26. Atelier du tailleur de pierre.
27. Atelier du potier.
28. Magasin des jarres géantes.
29. Bastion Est.
30. Corridor du jeu d'échecs.
31. Magasins des jarres à médaillons.
32. «Cellules».
33. Entrée Nord. *133 bis Boutique avec fresque du fauneau*
34. «Octroi».
35. Bain lustral Nord.
36. Aire théâtrale.
37. Voie royale.



The Palace at Mallia

- 1 North entrance
- 2 South entrance
- 3 East entrance
- 4 Cisterns or granaries
- 5, 6 Religious rooms
- 7 Grand Staircase
- 8 Kermos
- 9 Store-rooms
- 10 Store-rooms
- 11 Domestic Apartments
- 12 Kitchen





Cerâmica minoana



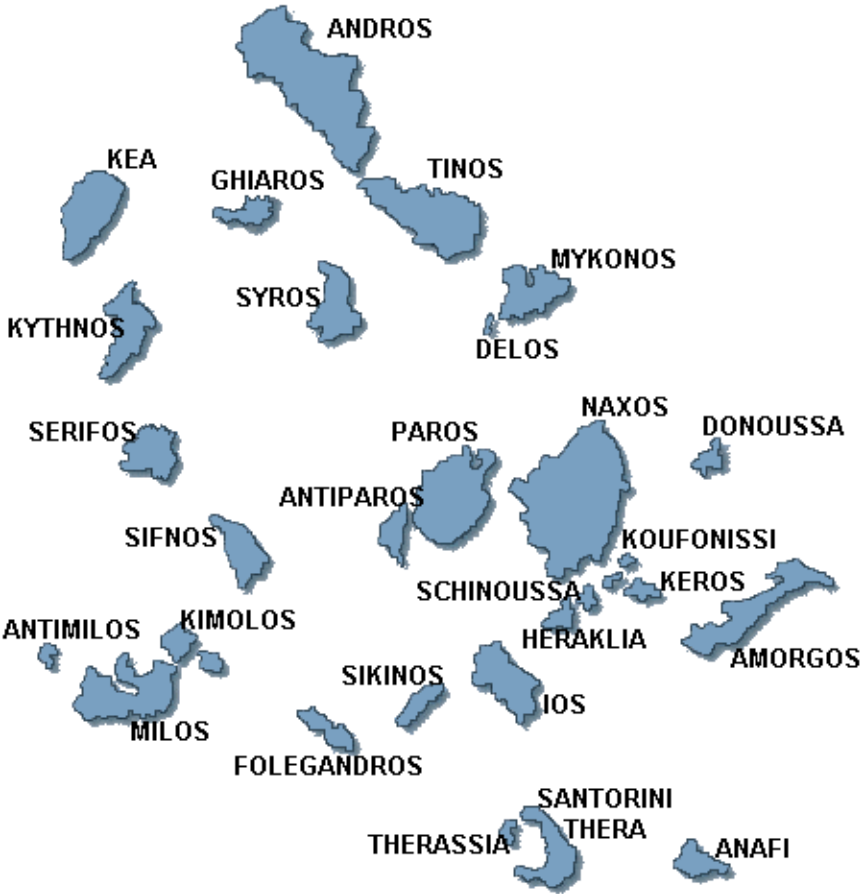
Linear A

Protocidades do Bronze: Akrotiri (c. 1600 aC)

# MAP OF GREECE



# MAP OF CYCLADES

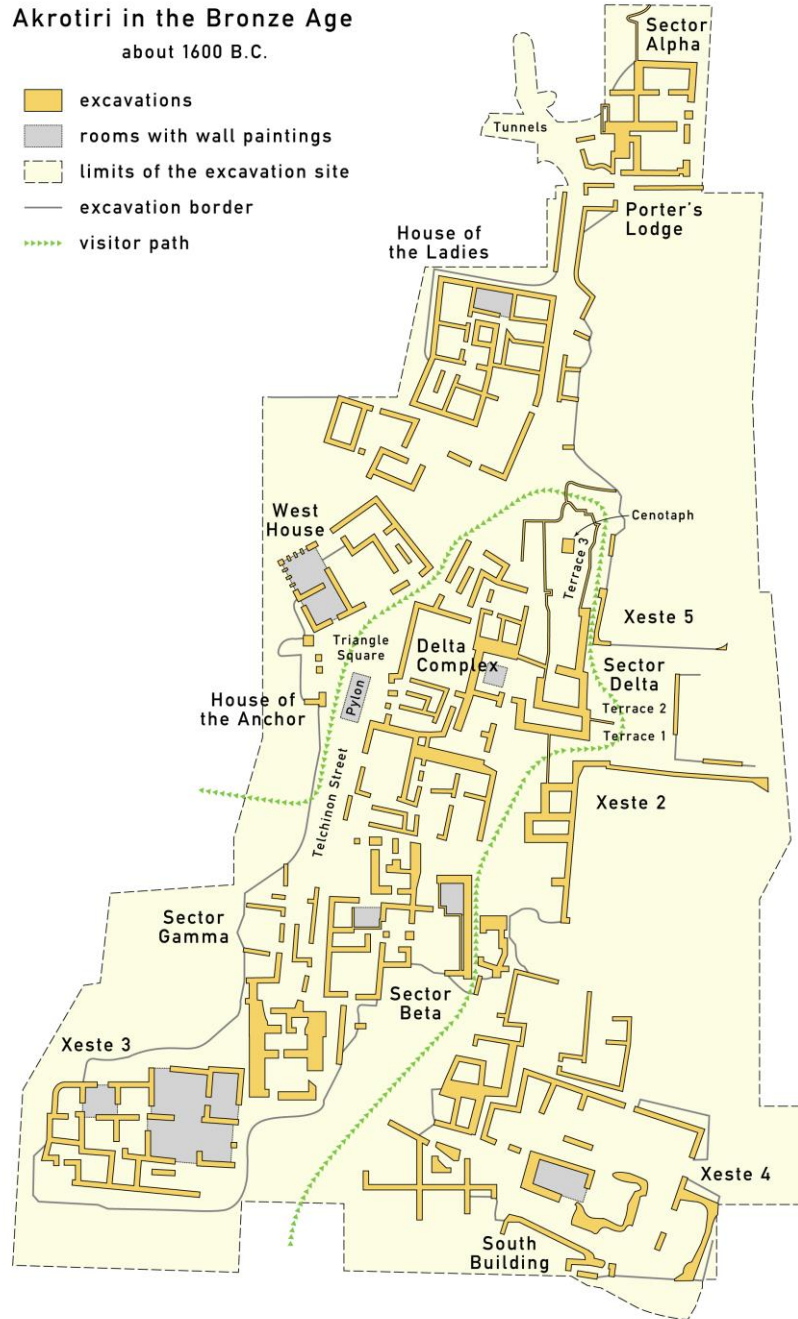




Sítio de Akrotiri, em Thera (c. 1600 aC)

# Akrotiri in the Bronze Age about 1600 B.C.

- excavations
- rooms with wall paintings
- limits of the excavation site
- excavation border
- visitor path









Suburb

Central Town (Athens City) The colours are correct, according to Plato  
10 oared small boat with no passengers

Prothias and Menei's House

42 oared ship

42 oared ship (leaving Akrotiri?)

36 oared ship

42 oared flagship, to judge by the decorations, the horns painted on the hull, and the four "bullflowers" on the prow, where the other ships have one or two. Also, the passengers have coloured clothes.

Sailing ship with no oars  
Note the bird designs on the hull

36 oared ship  
Blackened area that was presumably above an oil lamp

North-east coast of Crete  
48 oared ship

Island: Pseki Sanctuary?  
5-story palace. Males? The red stone is right. And it is by the shore, as shown by the three boats.

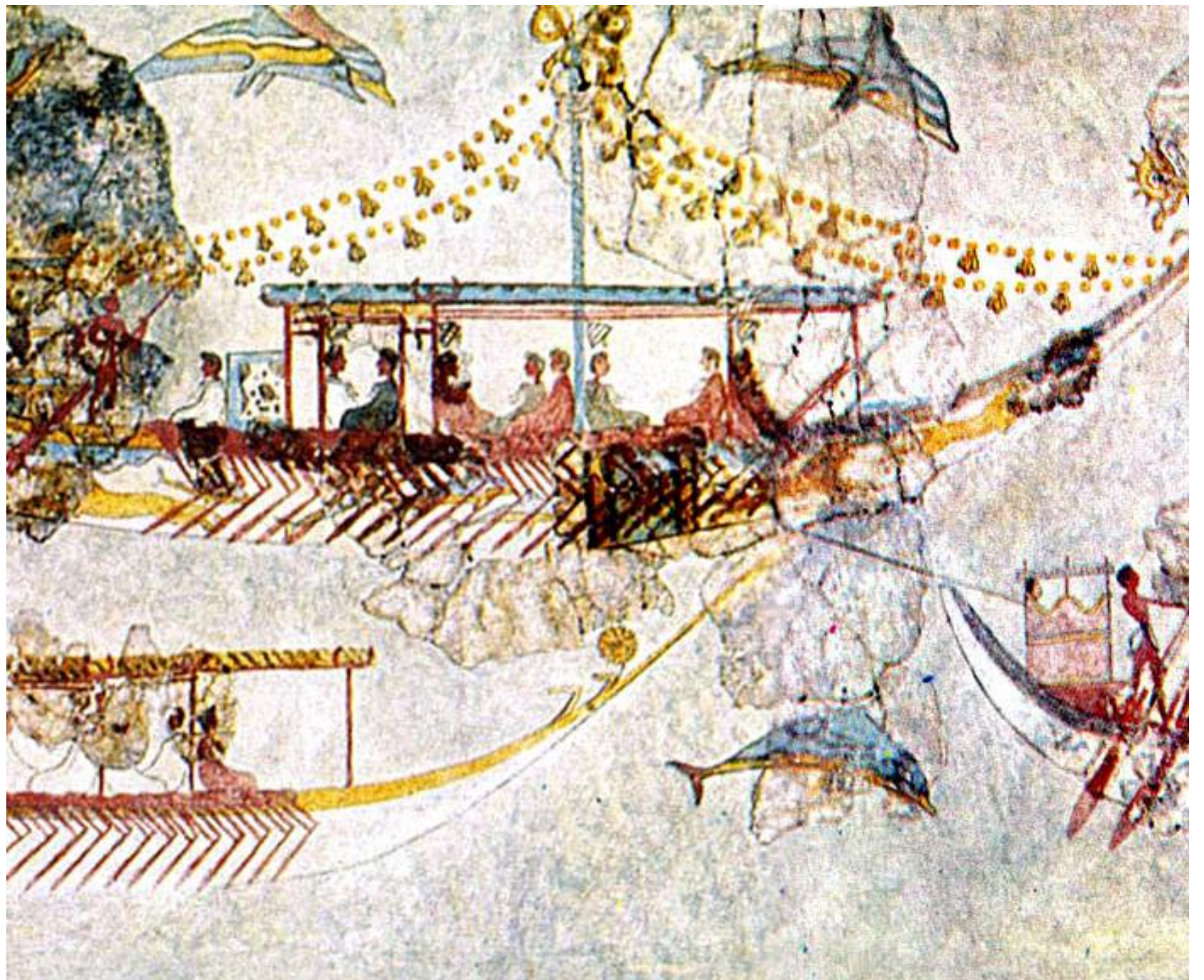
Mount Dakia?  
Aminissos harbour?

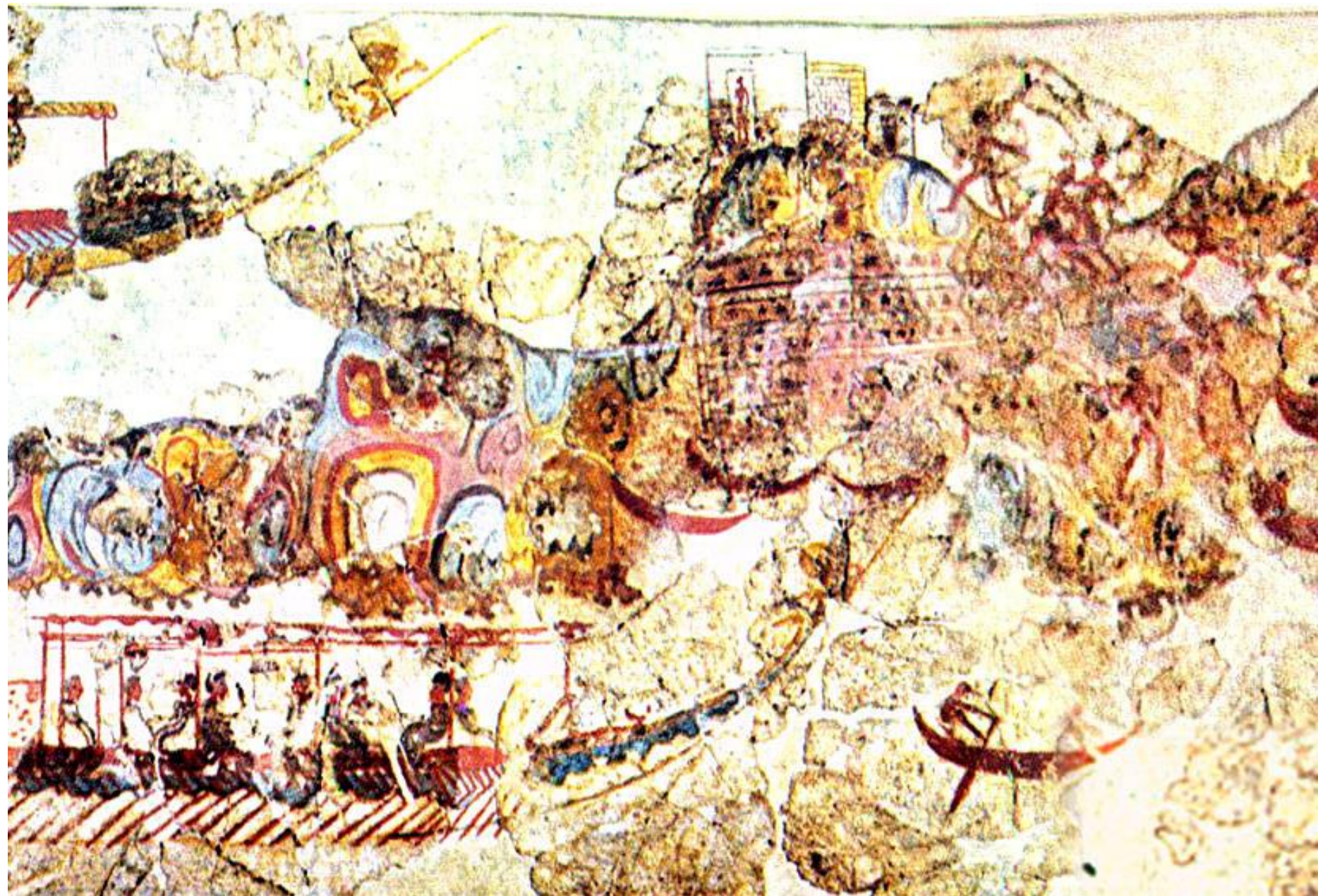
Knosos? The grey and yellow construction is correct. Males has red stone also, but the current reconstruction of Knosos does not. The side steps (theatal area) are in the right place for Knosos and there is the right number of steps.

Mount Ida?









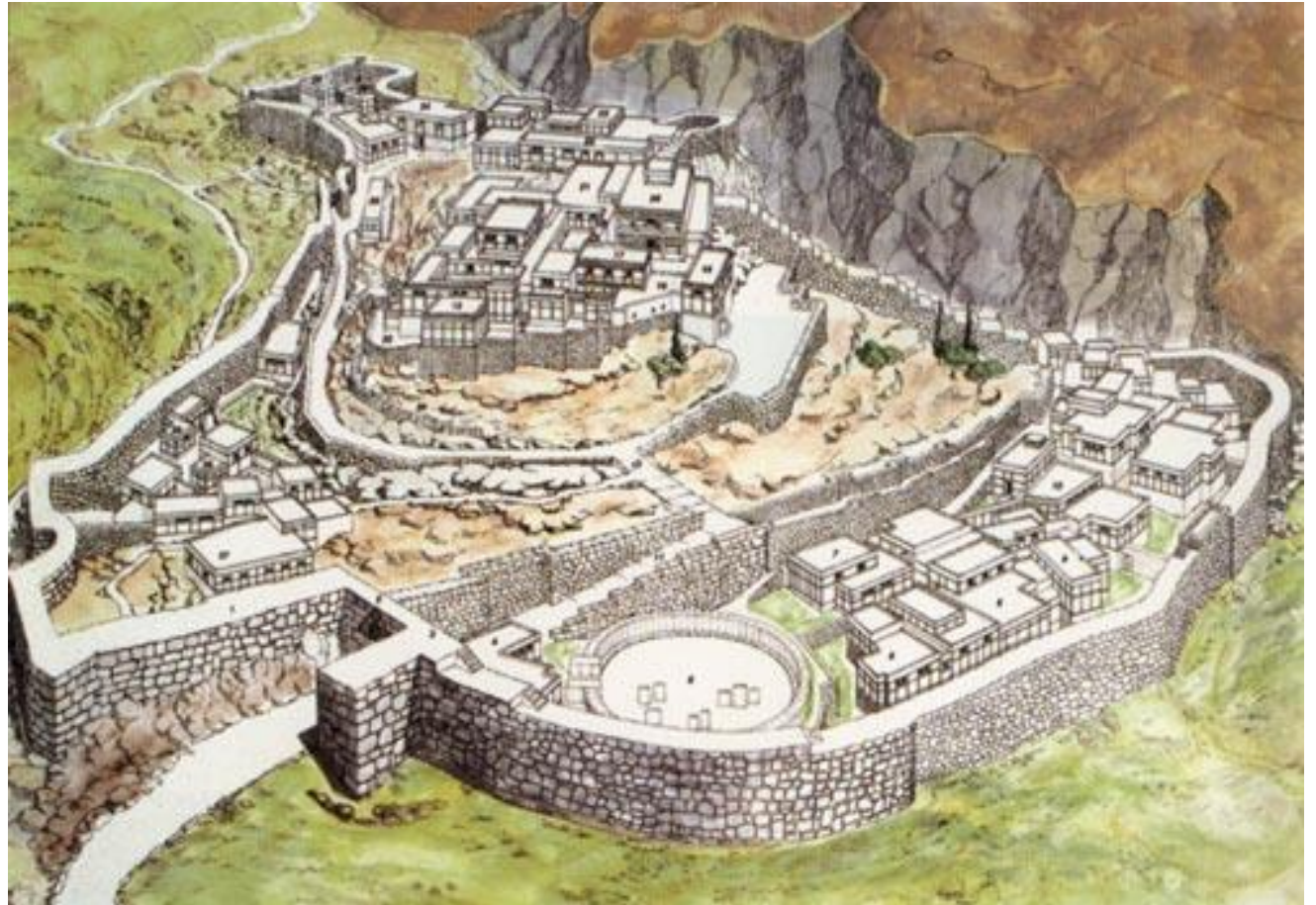


Egeu na Idade do Bronze: Micenas e Tirinto  
(c. 1500 aC)

Acrópole de Micenas:  
estado atual

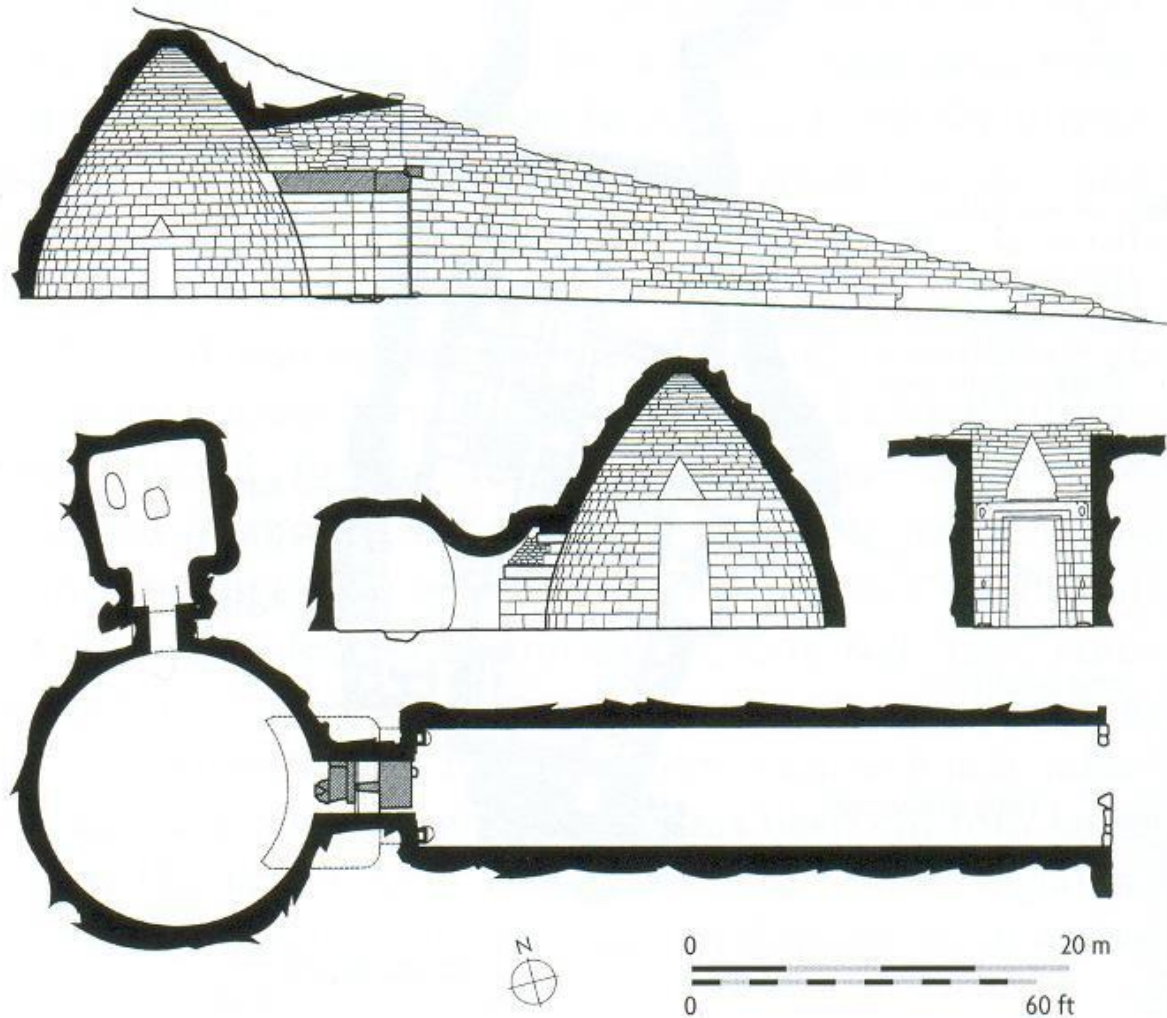


Acrópole de Micenas:  
proposta de reconstituição





Muralha ciclópica no Portal  
dos Leões de Micenas



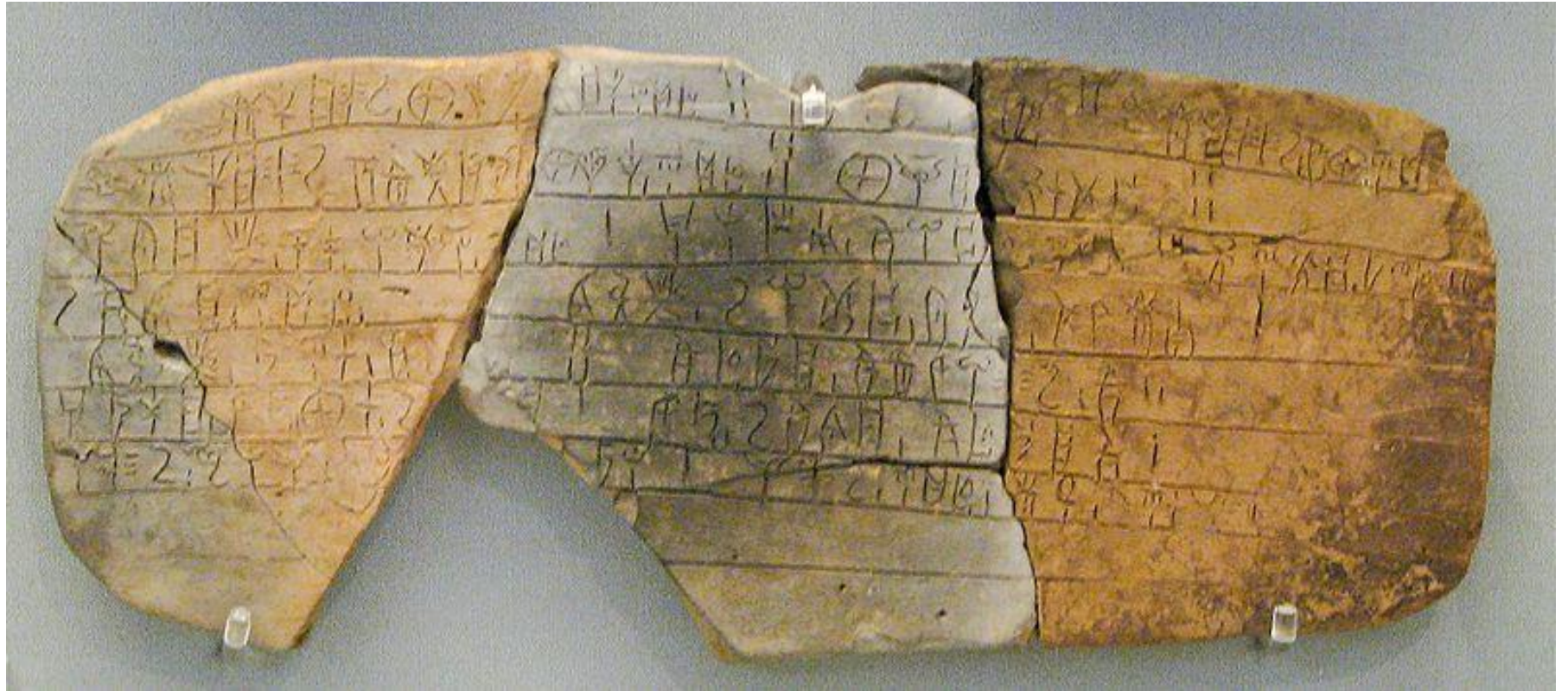
Tholos de Micenas (“tesouro de Atreu” ou “tumba de Agamemnon”) – c. 1250 a. C.



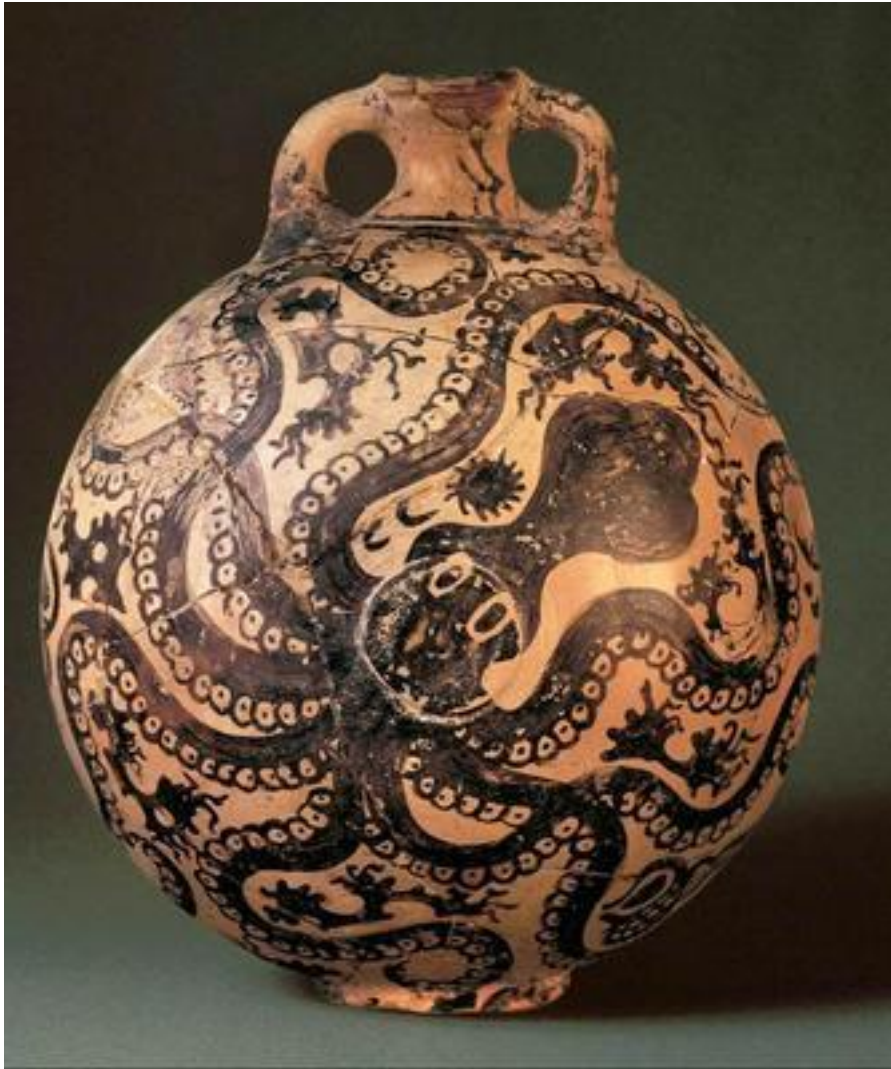
Tholos de Micenas (“tesouro de Atreu” ou “tumba de Agamemnon”) – c. 1250 a. C.  
<http://www.adam-carr.net/mainphotofolder/greece-turkey/mycenae/mycenae10.jpg>



Tholos de Micenas (“tesouro de Atreu” ou “tumba de Agamemnon”) – c. 1250 a. C.  
<http://http://t771unit1.pbworks.com/f/To41153A.jpg>



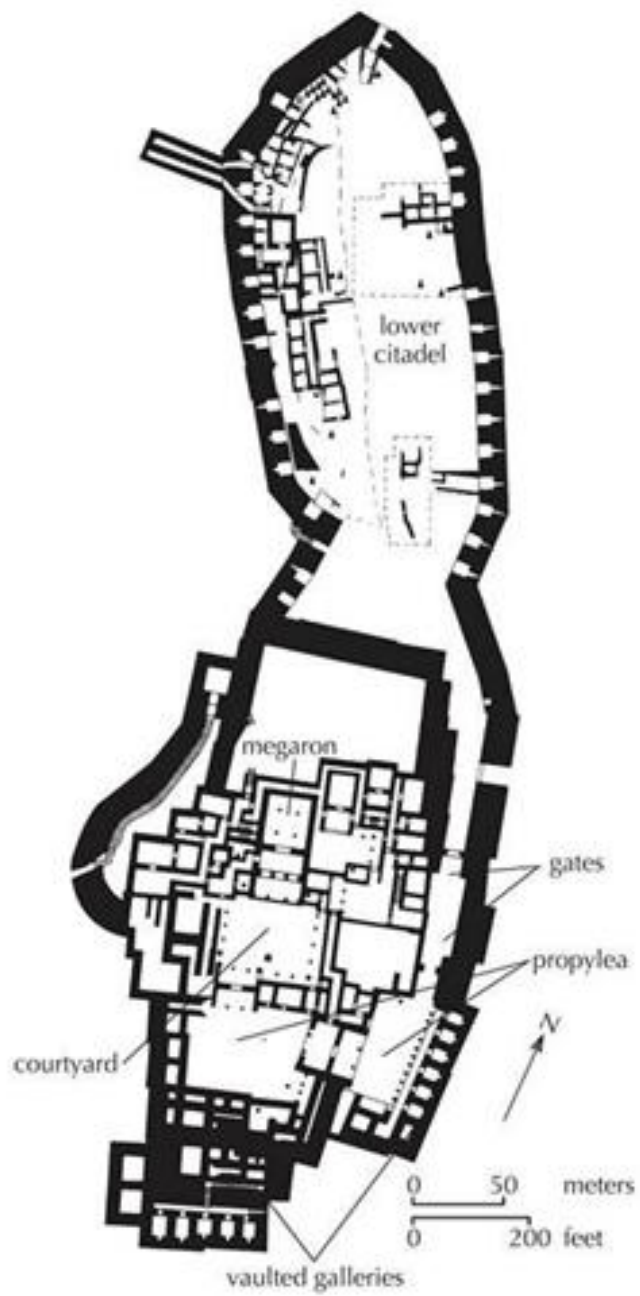
Tablete de Pylos, linear B – 1450 a. C.

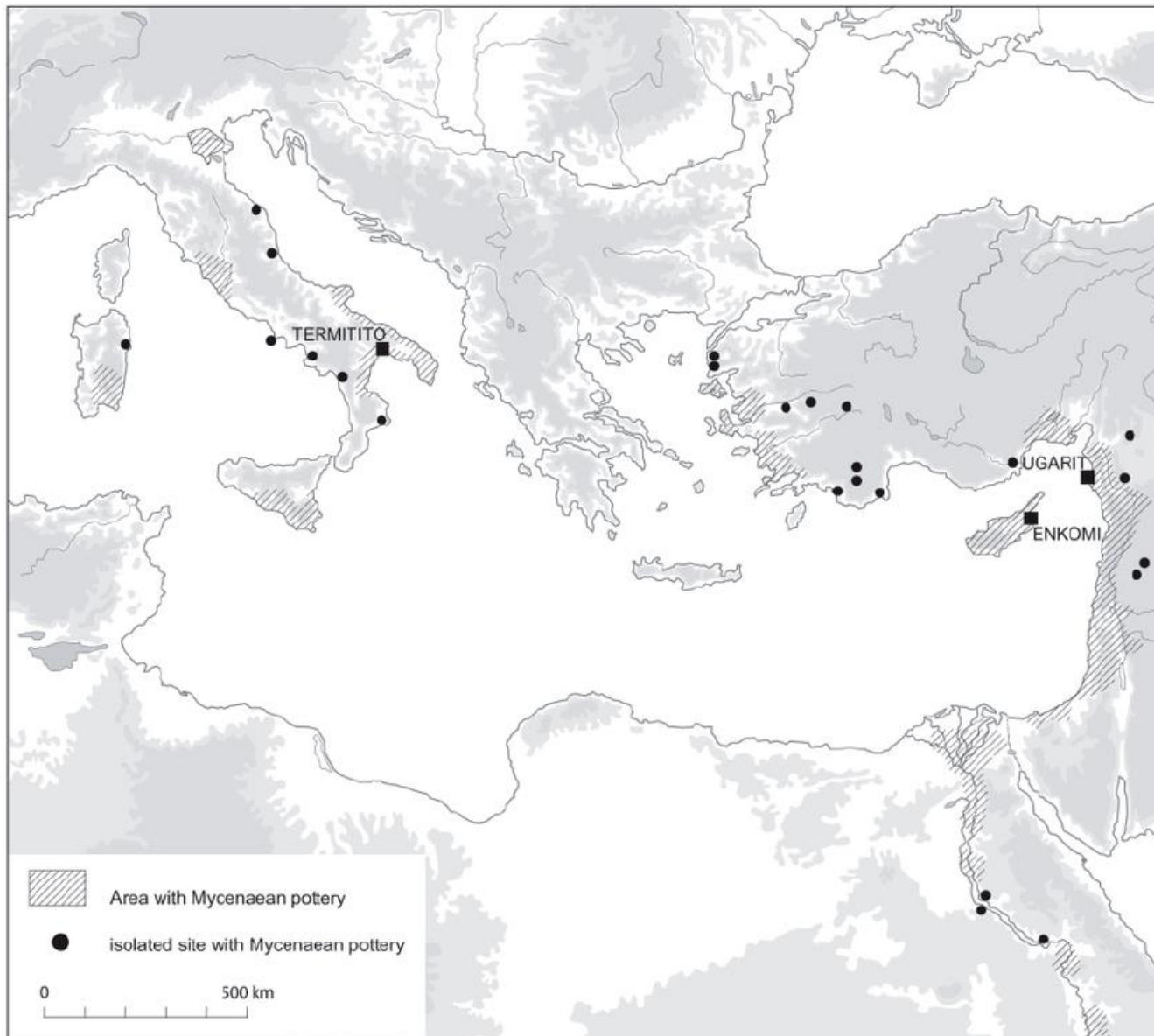


Cerâmica minoana



Cerâmica micênica





Distribuição da cerâmica micênica

Mediterrâneo ocidental na Idade do Bronze:

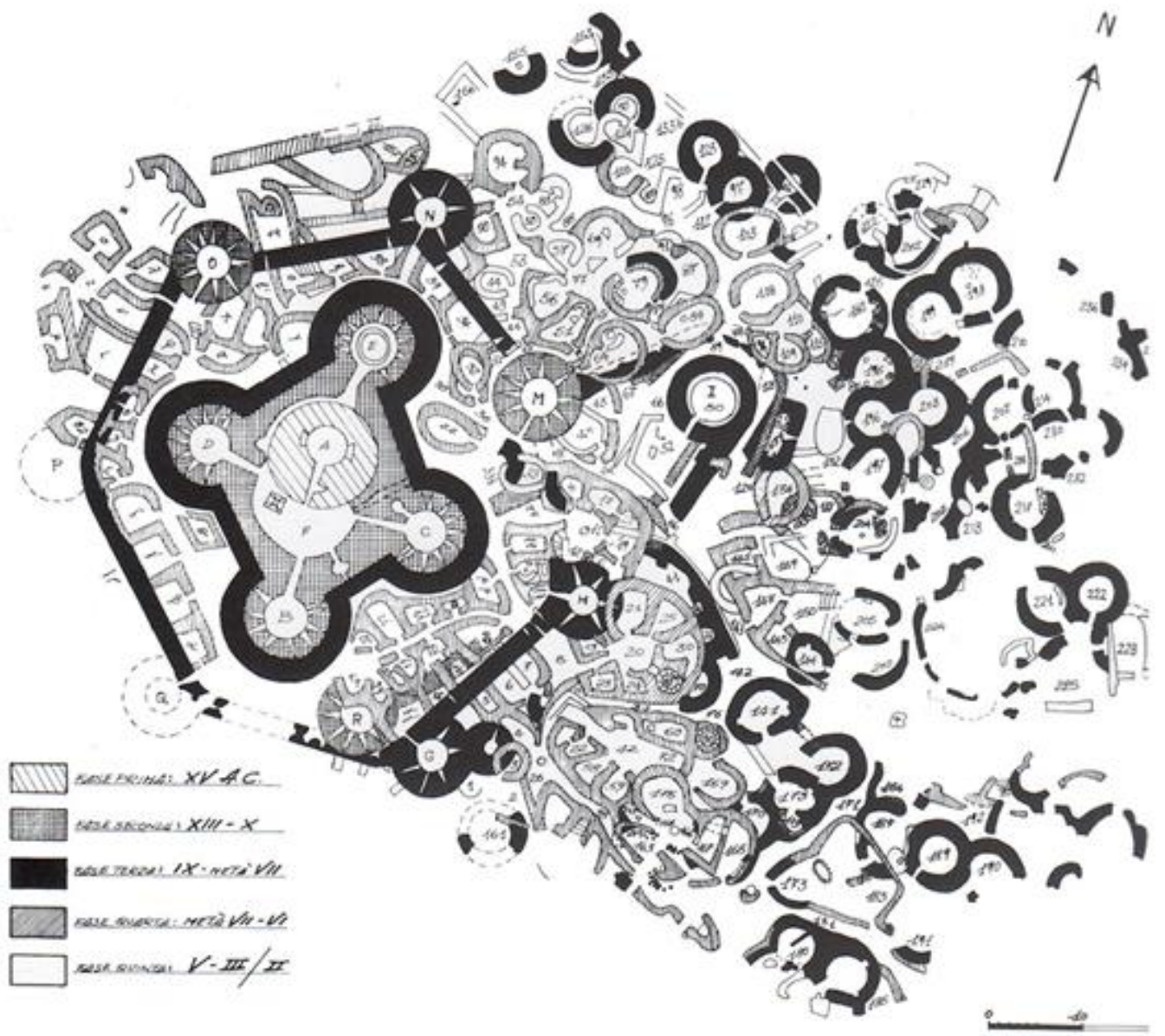
Sardenha nurágica

(c. 1800 aC)





**19<sup>a</sup> TAPPA**







## 2. Colapso sistêmico do século XII a.C.

- Colapso da idade do Bronze: evidências e hipóteses
- Ásia Menor e Levante: fim do império hitita, reinos neohititas, reinos étnicos e cidades-estados
- Egito: terceiro período intermediário
- Mesopotâmia: diminuição territorial da Babilônia, Assíria e Elam
- Egeu: colapso dos sistemas palacianos

## Evidências

### **c. 1200 a.C.**

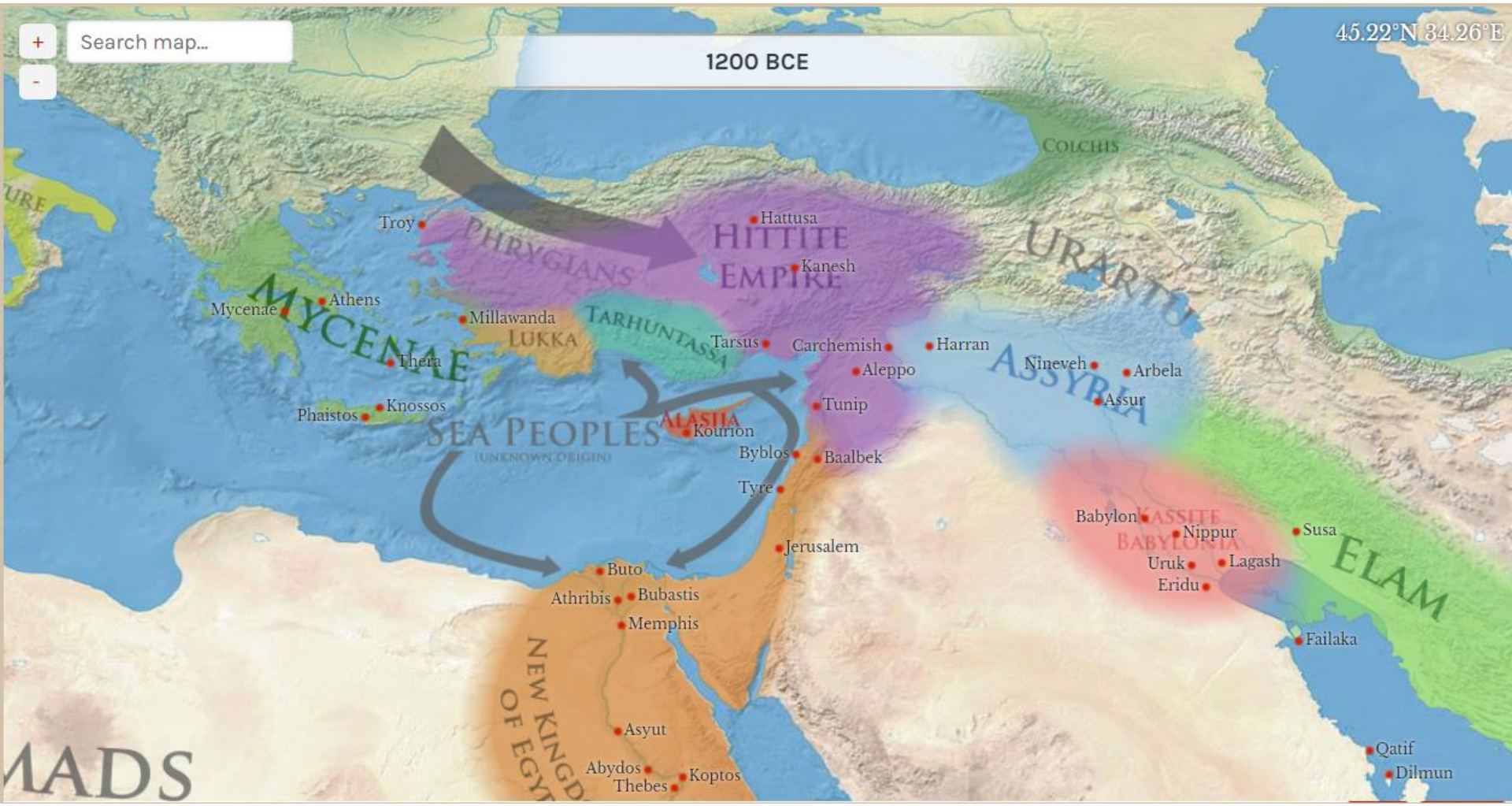
- Invasões/Migrações: os Povos do Mar / *habiru*
- Anatólia: colapso do império do Hatti / reinos neo-hititas
- Levante/Síria: reinos étnicos arameus/cananeus, cidades-estado fenícias
- Mesopotâmia: fim dos contatos com Anatólia e Egito; migração aramaica; encolhimento; ruralização; descentralização (fim da dinastia cassita; fim do médio-elamita)
- Egeu: destruição/abandono dos palácios; fim do Linear B

**c. 1000 a.C.:** fragmentação dinástica no Egito; redução radical da documentação cuneiforme na Mesopotâmia; difusão da técnica do ferro pelo Mediterrâneo

45.22°N 34.26°E

1200 BCE

+ Search map...  
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MYCENAE

HITTITE EMPIRE

URARTU

ASSYRIA

ELAM

NEW KINGDOM OF EGYPT

MADS

SEA PEOPLES (UNKNOWN ORIGIN)

ALASHIA

PHRYGIANS

TARHUNTASSA

LUKKA

KASSITE BABYLONIA

Myceanae

Athens

Thera

Phaistos

Knossos

Troy

Millawanda

Hattusa

Kanesh

Tarsus

Carchemish

Harran

Aleppo

Tunip

Byblos

Tyre

Jerusalem

Nineveh

Arbela

Assur

Babylon

Nippur

Uruk

Eridu

Lagash

Susa

Failaka

Qatif

Dilmun

Buto

Athribis

Bubastis

Memphis

Asyut

Abydos

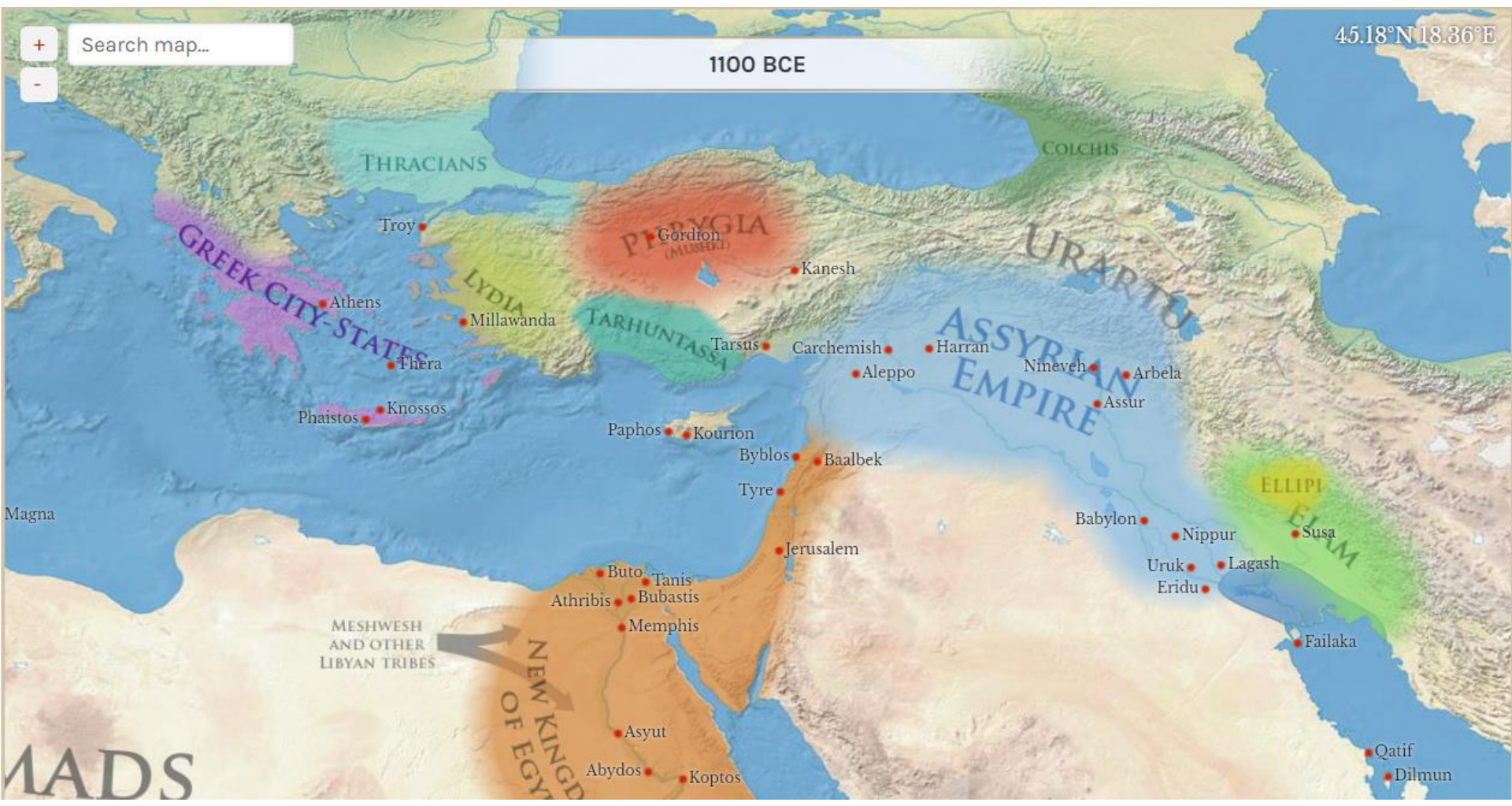
Thebes

Koptos

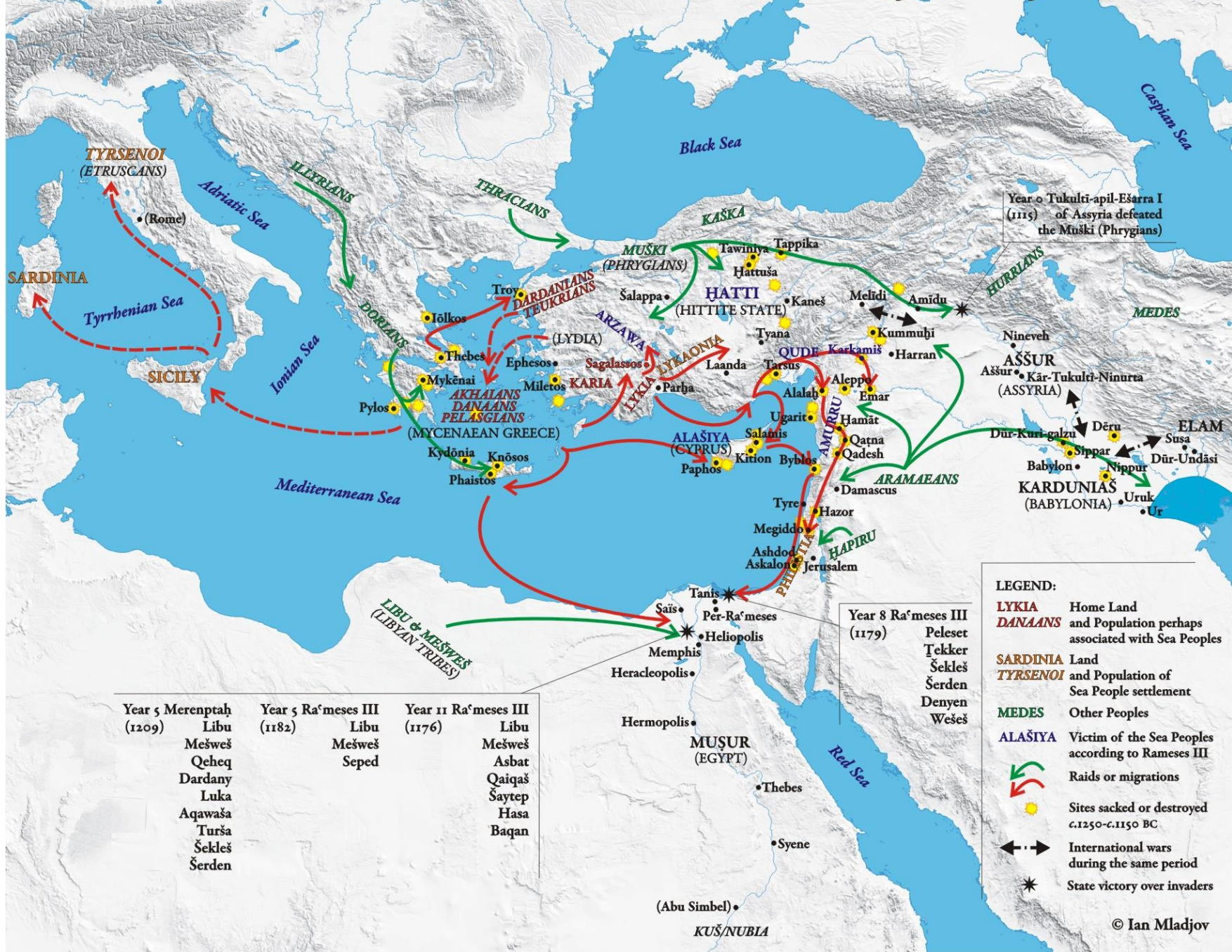
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45.18°N 18.36°E

1100 BCE



# THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN c.1250-c.1150 BC



Year 0 Tukulti-apil-Ešarra I (1115) of Assyria defeated the Muški (Phrygians)

Year 8 Ra'meses III (1179) Peleset Tekker Šekleš Šerden Denyen Wešeš

Year 5 Merenptah (1209)	Year 5 Ra'meses III (1182)	Year 11 Ra'meses III (1176)
Libu	Libu	Libu
Mešweš	Mešweš	Mešweš
Qeheq	Seped	Asbat
Dardany		Qaiqaš
Luka		Šaytep
Aqawaša		Hasa
Turša		Baqan
Šekleš		
Šerden		

**LEGEND:**

- LYKIA** Home Land and Population perhaps associated with Sea Peoples
- DANAANS** Land and Population of Sea People settlement
- SARDINIA** Land and Population of Sea People settlement
- TYRSENOI** Land and Population of Sea People settlement
- MEDES** Other Peoples
- ALAŠIYA** Victim of the Sea Peoples according to Rameses III
- Raids or migrations
- Sites sacked or destroyed c.1250-c.1150 BC
- International wars during the same period
- State victory over invaders



Year 0 Tukulti-apil-Ešarra I (1115) of Assyria defeated the Muški (Phrygians)

**LEGEND:**

- LYKIA** Home Land
- DANAANS** and Population perhaps associated with Sea Peoples
- SARDINIA** Land
- TYRSENOI** and Population of Sea People settlement

Year 8 Ra'meses III (1179)

- Peleset
- Tekker
- Šekleš
- Šerden
- Denyen

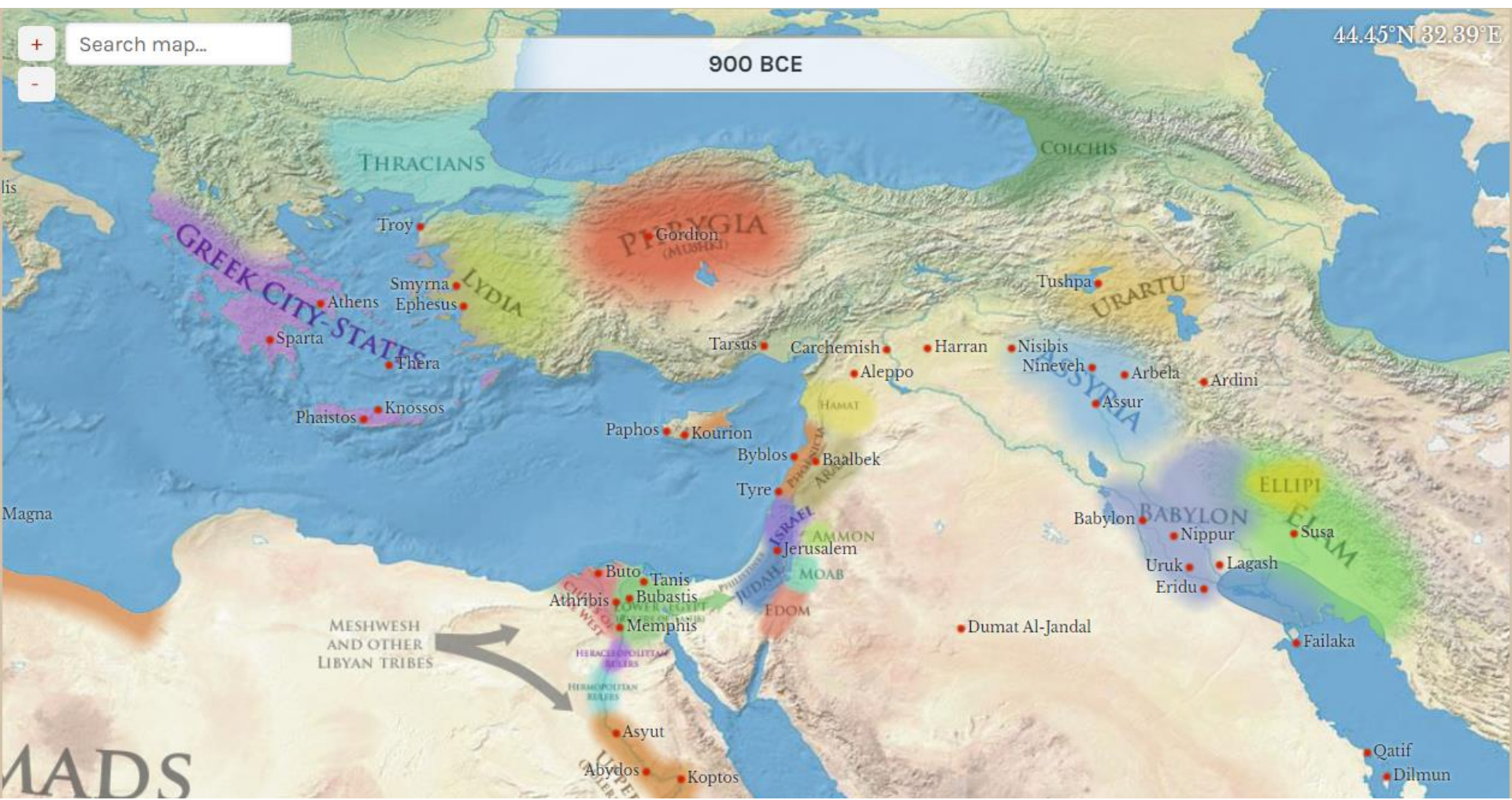
III Year 8 of Ramses III



44.45°N 32.39°E

900 BCE

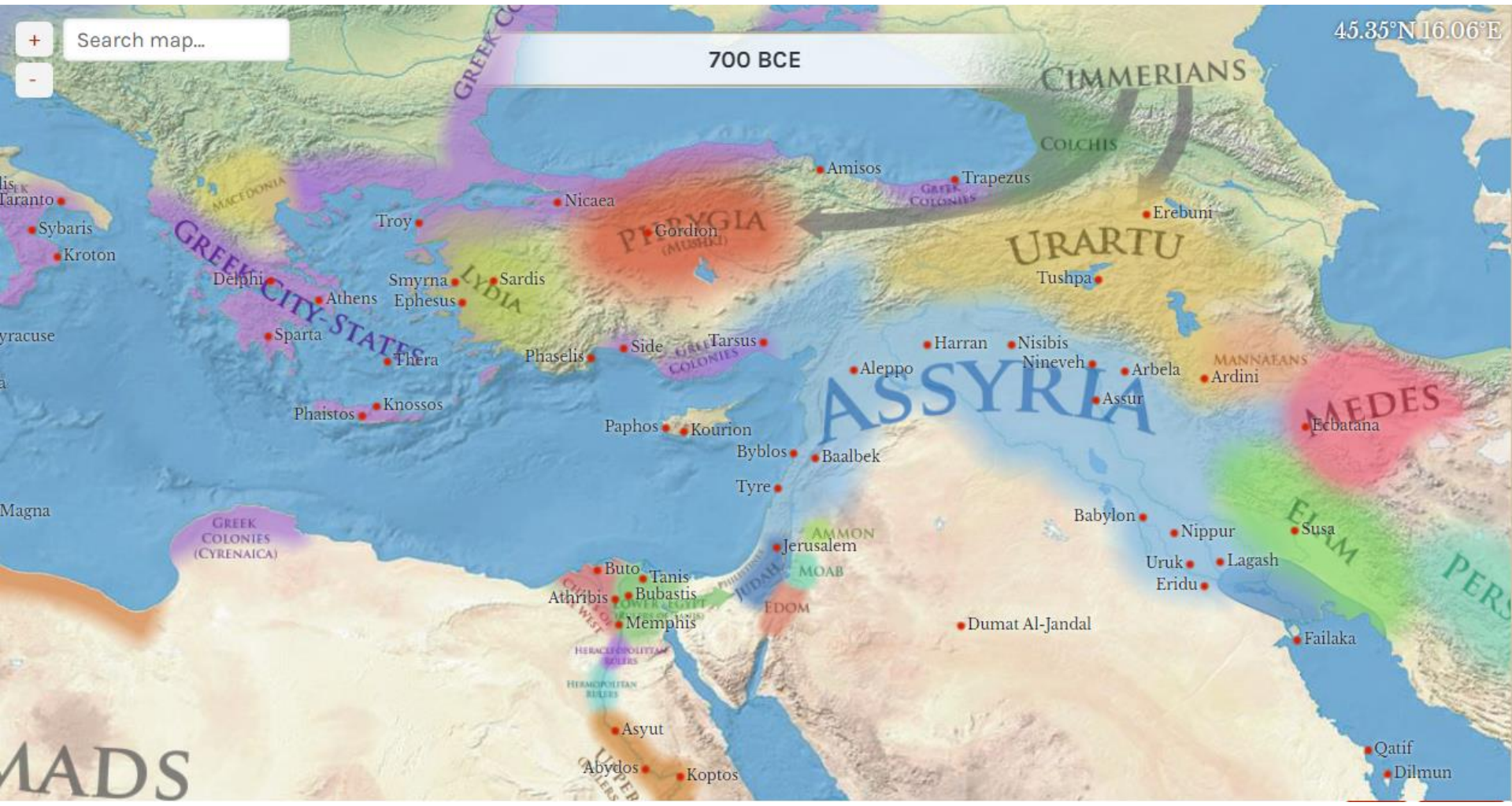
+ Search map...  
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45.35°N 16.06°E

700 BCE

Search map...





Egito: terceiro período intermediário

- Perda do império no Levante
- Fragmentação política: poderes locais / delta

# Mediterranean Sea





## Ásia Menor e Levante: urbanização e colonização

- Colapso do império hitita e fragmentação egípcia; migrações e destruições pontuais
- Reinos étnicos: arameus, edomitas, moabitas, hebreus etc
- Cidades-estados fenícias
- Crescimento urbano e inovação técnica: alfabeto e metalurgia do ferro
- Ampliação das redes comerciais e colonização do Mediterrâneo

Reinos neo-hititas (c. 1200-900 aC)



Reinos étnicos arameus e cananeus



# Modern Day Tyre

The Island



The once connected bridge  
during the siege of  
Alexander the Great







XXXIX The fortified city of Tyre on its rocky offshore island, as depicted during the reign of the widely campaigning mid-9th-century BC Neo-Assyrian monarch Shalmaneser III on the bronze gates of Balawat in northern Mesopotamia. Horse-headed boats and a procession of bearers bring out of Tyre a tribute of metal vessels, ingots, bales of cloth, and possibly trays of pointed scrimshaw (whale ivory). Back on the island, a high-status man and woman appear to perform a libation ritual with metal dishes.











Onuba

Carmona

Tartessos

Gadir

Tingis

Lixos

Antikaria

Malaka

Kartaia

Iliberra

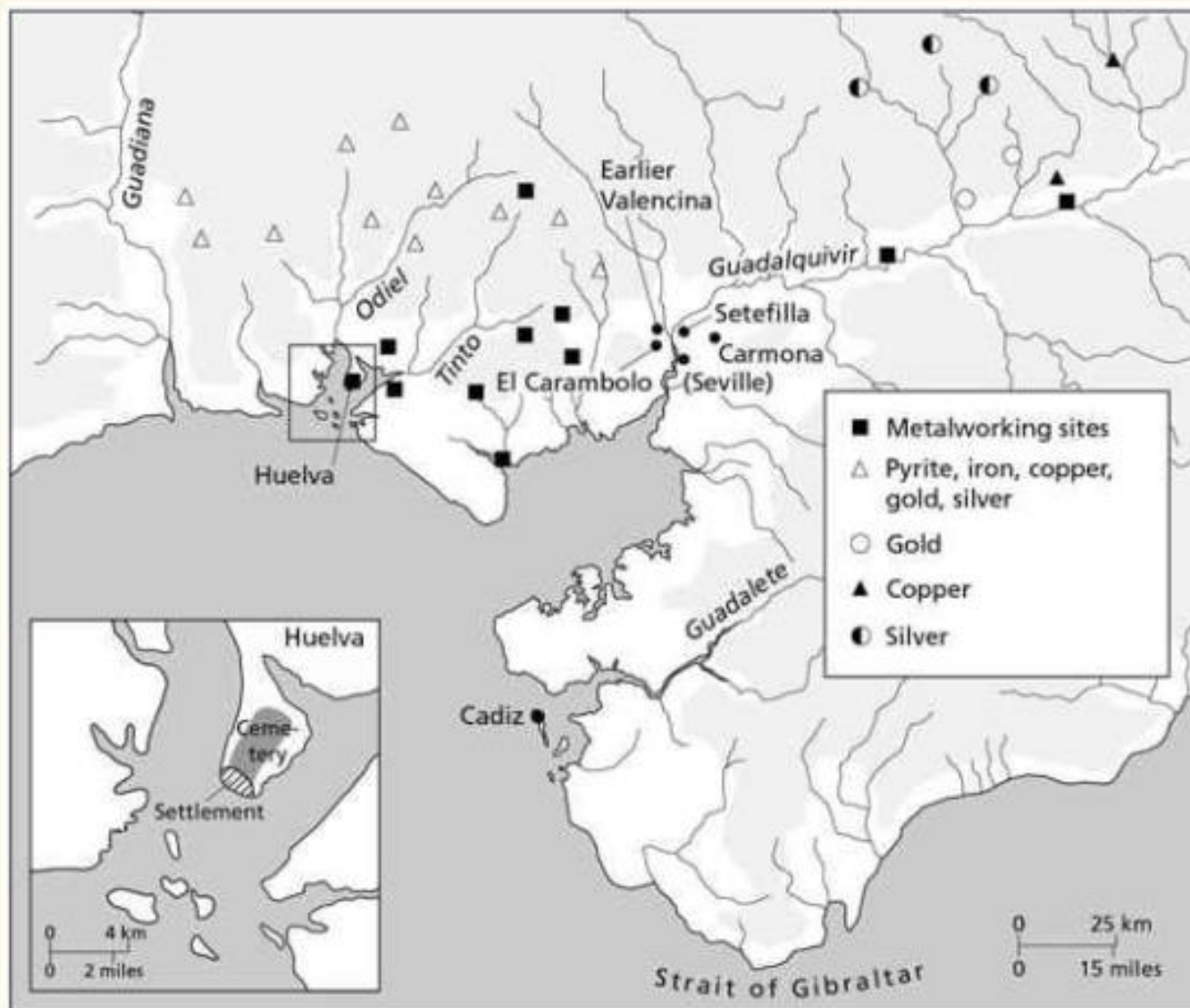
Sexi

Abdera

Acci

Rusadir

Hemeroskopeion



9.26 The Gulf of Cadiz and its metalliferous hinterland around the start of the 1st millennium BC, with a deep embayment of the Guadalquivir reaching almost to modern Seville. On the flanks of this lay Huelva (inset) and the offshore Cadiz archipelago.



XLIII Aerial view of a still sea-girt but no longer insular Cadiz, where the modern town entirely smothers those parts of the Phoenician and later ancient city that are not inundated by localized submergence. The core of the Phoenician settlement occupied the semi-submerged reefs in the foreground, divided by a sheltering channel faintly visible as deeper water, and extended onto higher ground on the main island.



Egeu: colapso do sistema palaciano e ruralização

- Historiografia: as origens da pólis e a **questão homérica**
- A discussão das causas: invasão dórica (heráclidas), crise ambiental, guerra interestatal, dialética palácio/aldeia
- Experimentações: Atenas e Lefkandi

UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO  
MUSEU DE ARQUEOLOGIA E ETNOLOGIA  
PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM ARQUEOLOGIA

# A *Ilíada* de Homero e a Arqueologia

Camila Aline Zanon

Dissertação apresentada ao Programa de Pós-Graduação em Arqueologia, do Museu de Arqueologia e Etnologia da Universidade de São Paulo, para obtenção do título de Mestre em Arqueologia.

ORIENTADORA: PROFª DRª HAIGANUCH SARIAN  
LINHA DE PESQUISA: ARTEFATOS E CULTURA MATERIAL: SIGNIFICADOS E POTENCIALIDADES

SÃO PAULO  
2008

UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO  
FACULDADE DE FILOSOFIA, LETRAS E CIÊNCIAS HUMANAS

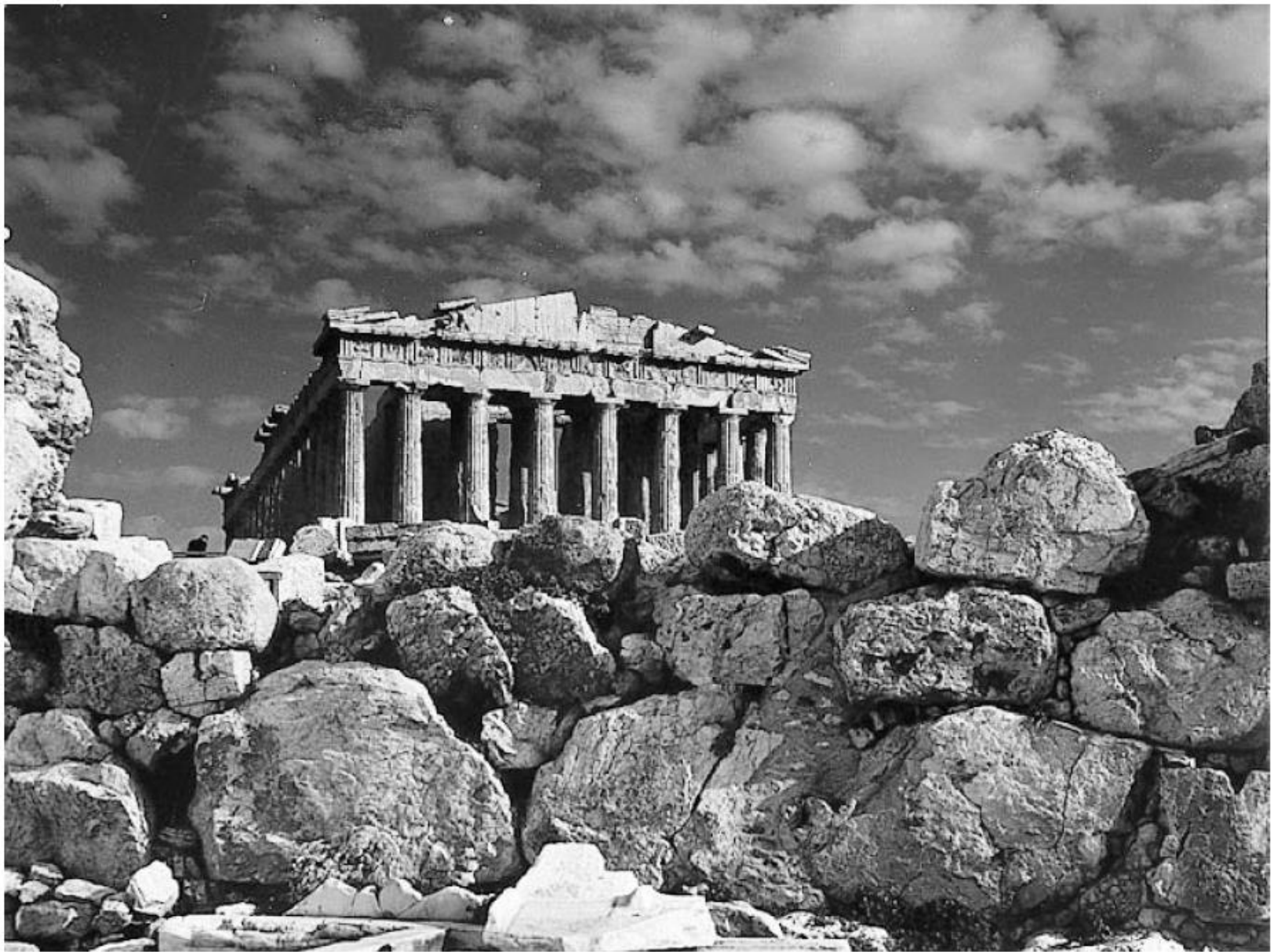
GUSTAVO JUNQUEIRA DUARTE OLIVEIRA

TRADIÇÃO ÉPICA, CIRCULAÇÃO DA INFORMAÇÃO E INTEGRAÇÃO CULTURAL  
NOS POEMAS HOMÉRICOS

SÃO PAULO

2015

Atenas: sinais de turbulência no séc. XIII



Acrópole de Atenas, pedras da muralha “ciclópica” – 1250 a. C.

Camp, 2001, p. 17

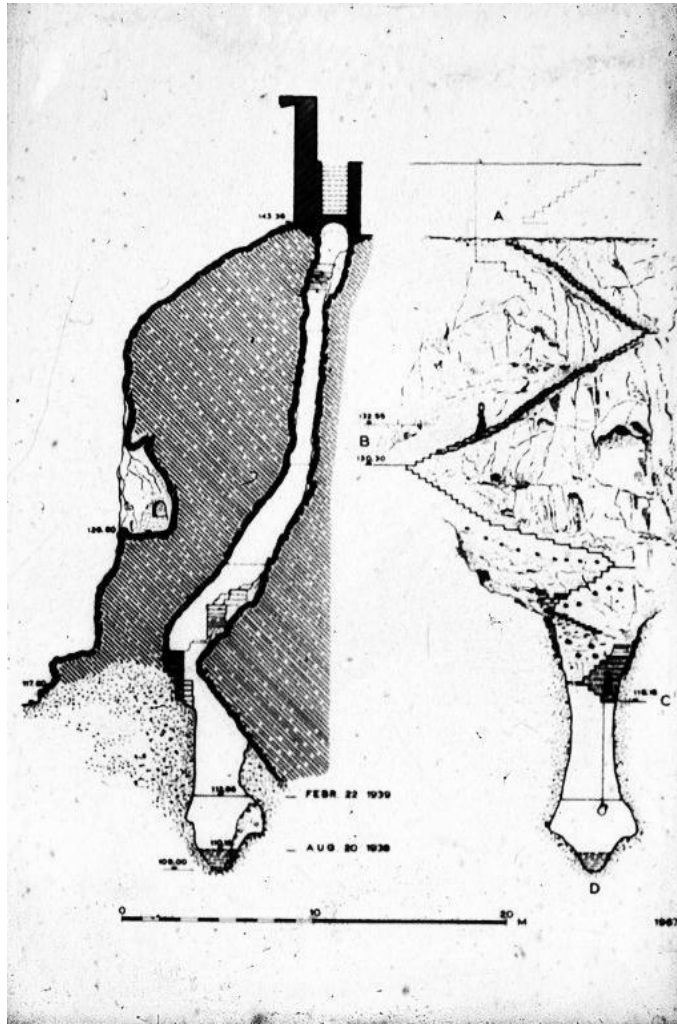


Acrópole de Atenas, entrada na fonte micênica – Heládico Tardio  
[www.agathe.gr](http://www.agathe.gr)



Acrópolis de Atenas, estado atual dos degraus – Heládico Tardio

[www.agathe.gr](http://www.agathe.gr)



Acrópole de Atenas, fonte micênica  
(corte lateral e frontal)  
[www.agathe.gr](http://www.agathe.gr)

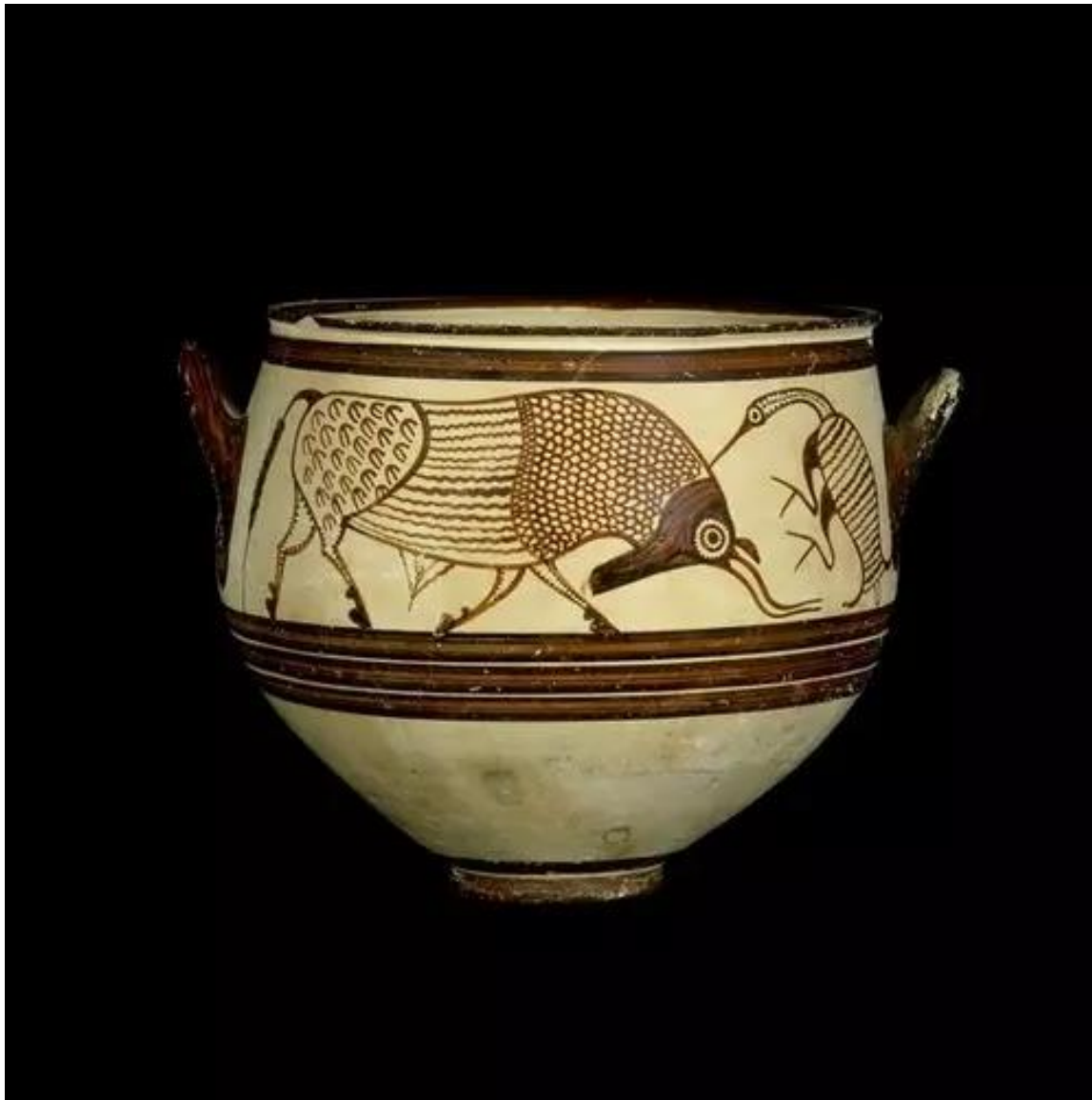
Cerâmica: micênico, submicênico, geométrico



Cerâmica minoana de Creta (1450 aC)



Cerâmica micênica de Rodes (1350 aC)



Cerâmica micênica de Enkomi, Chipre (1300-1200 aC)



1



2



3

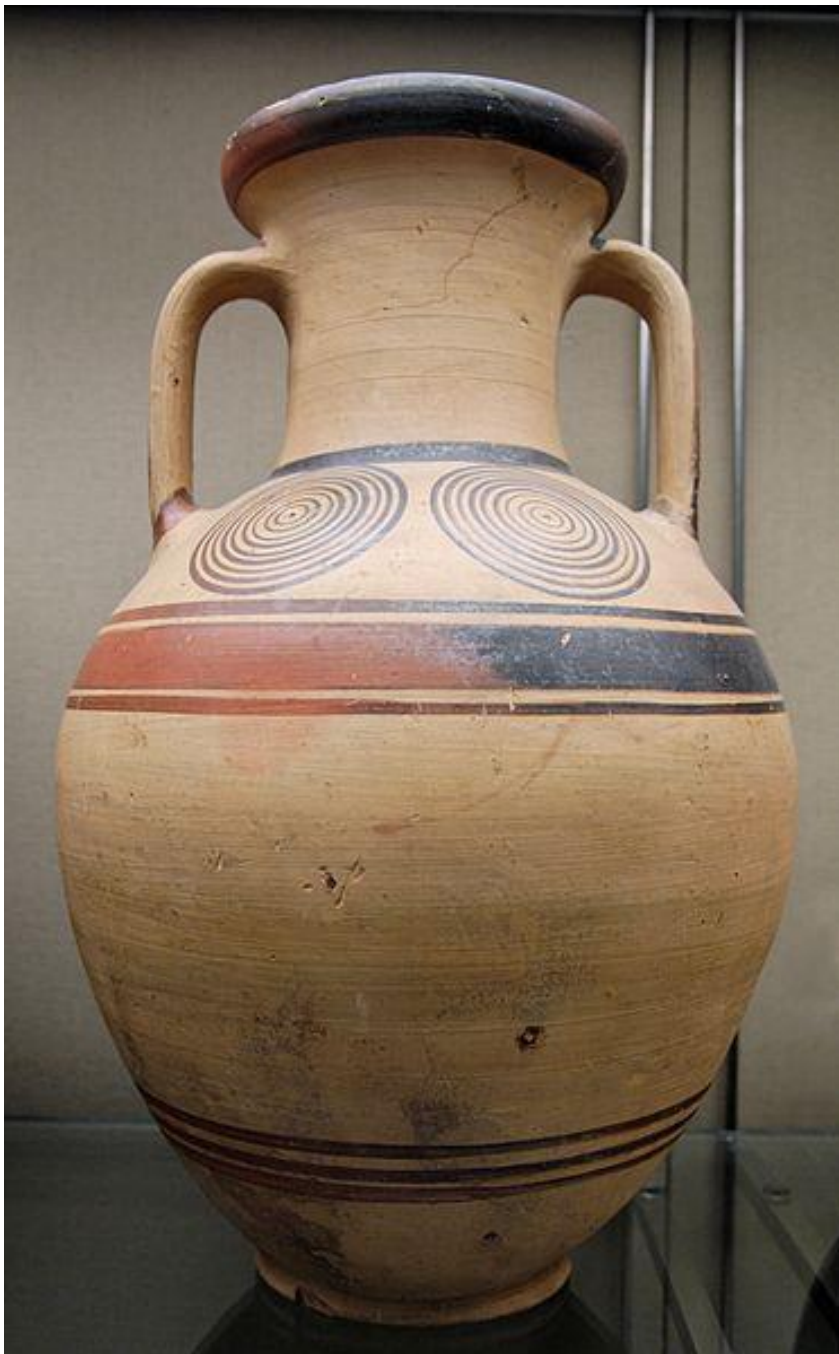
4

5

Cerâmica ática, Micênico (c. 1200 aC)



Cerâmica ática submicênica (c. 1050 aC)



Ânfora ática protogeométrica,  
975-950 (Museu Britânico)



Ânfora ática, Geométrico médio,  
850-800 aC



Ânfora ática, Geométrico tardio,  
c. 750 aC











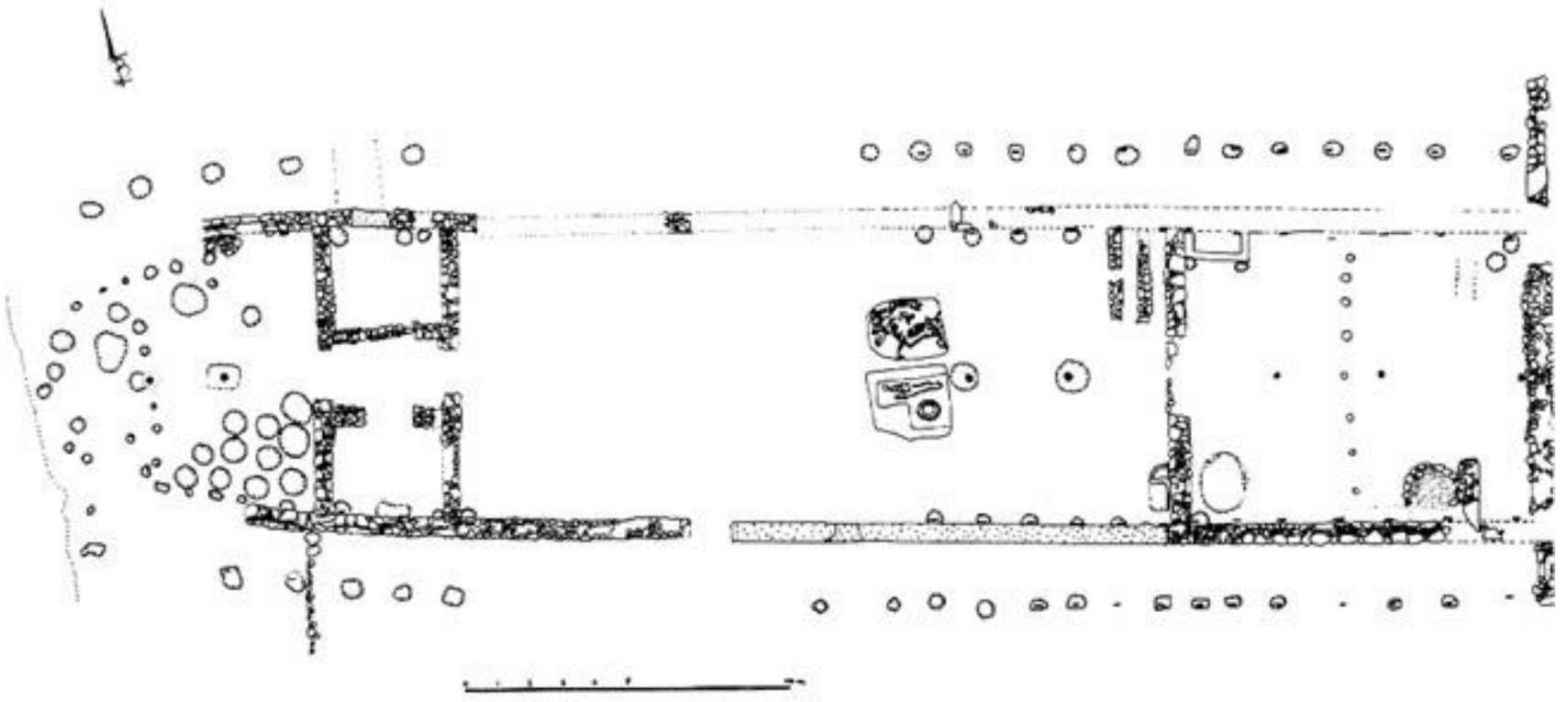
KALAPODI ●

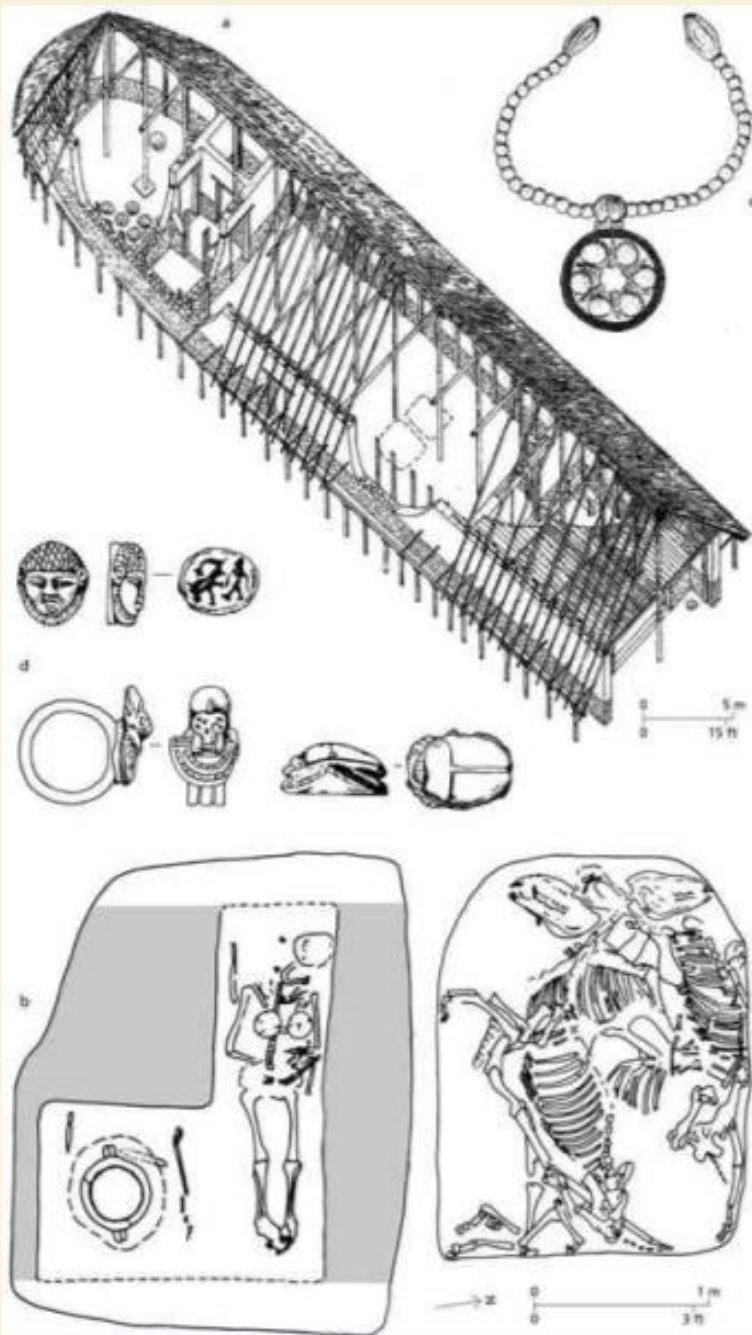
LEFKANDI ●

CORINTH ●



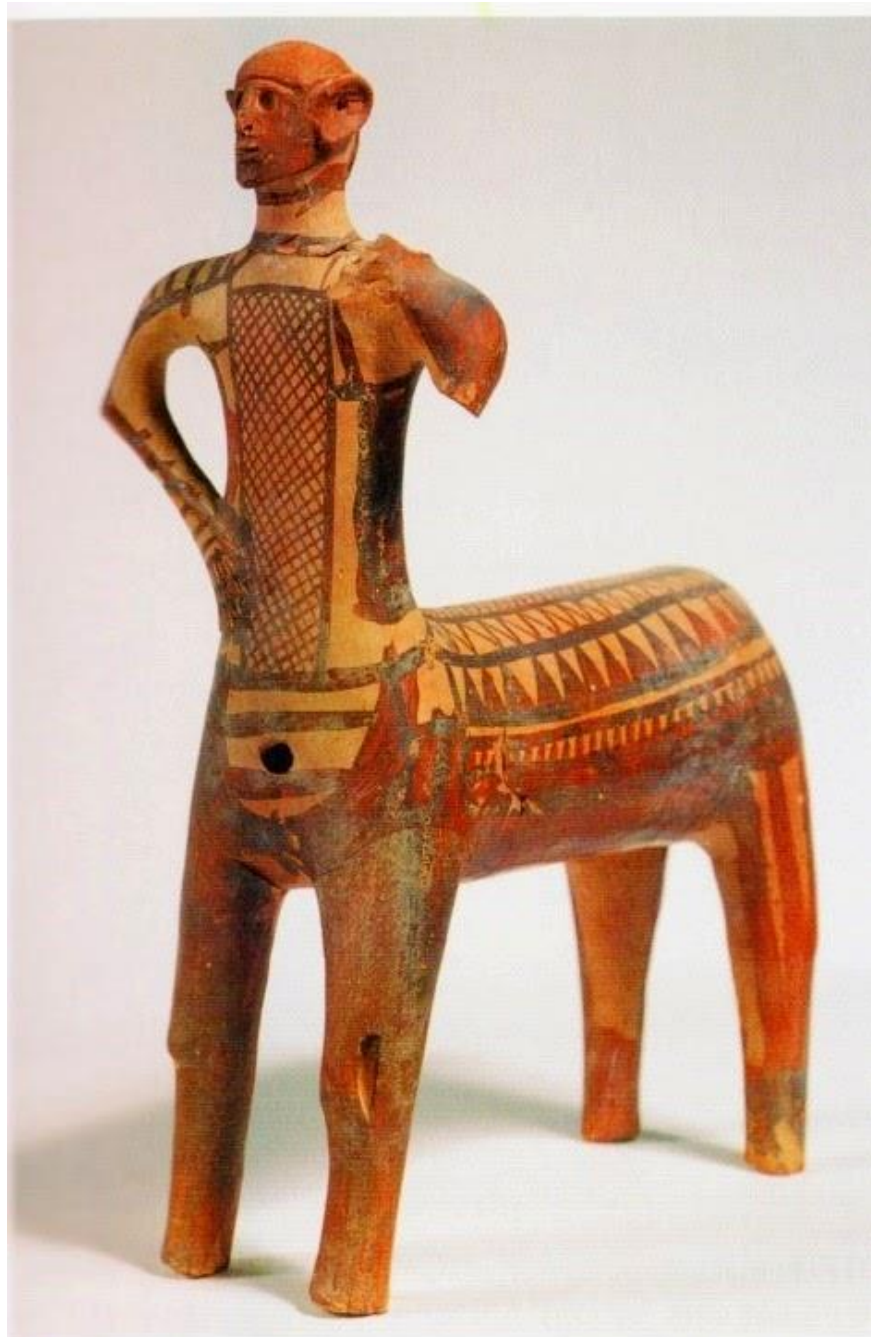






## Lefkandi

9.43 Lefkandi on the island of Euboea: (a) reconstruction of the large yet notably simple Toumba building; (b) the cremation urn with iron weaponry, richly adorned female inhumation and sacrificed horse burials beneath its main hall; (c) pendant found on the inhumed women, suspending a damaged Near Eastern gold disc dating to the early 2nd millennium BC; (d) selection of small faience goods of Phoenician style found in later associated burials.





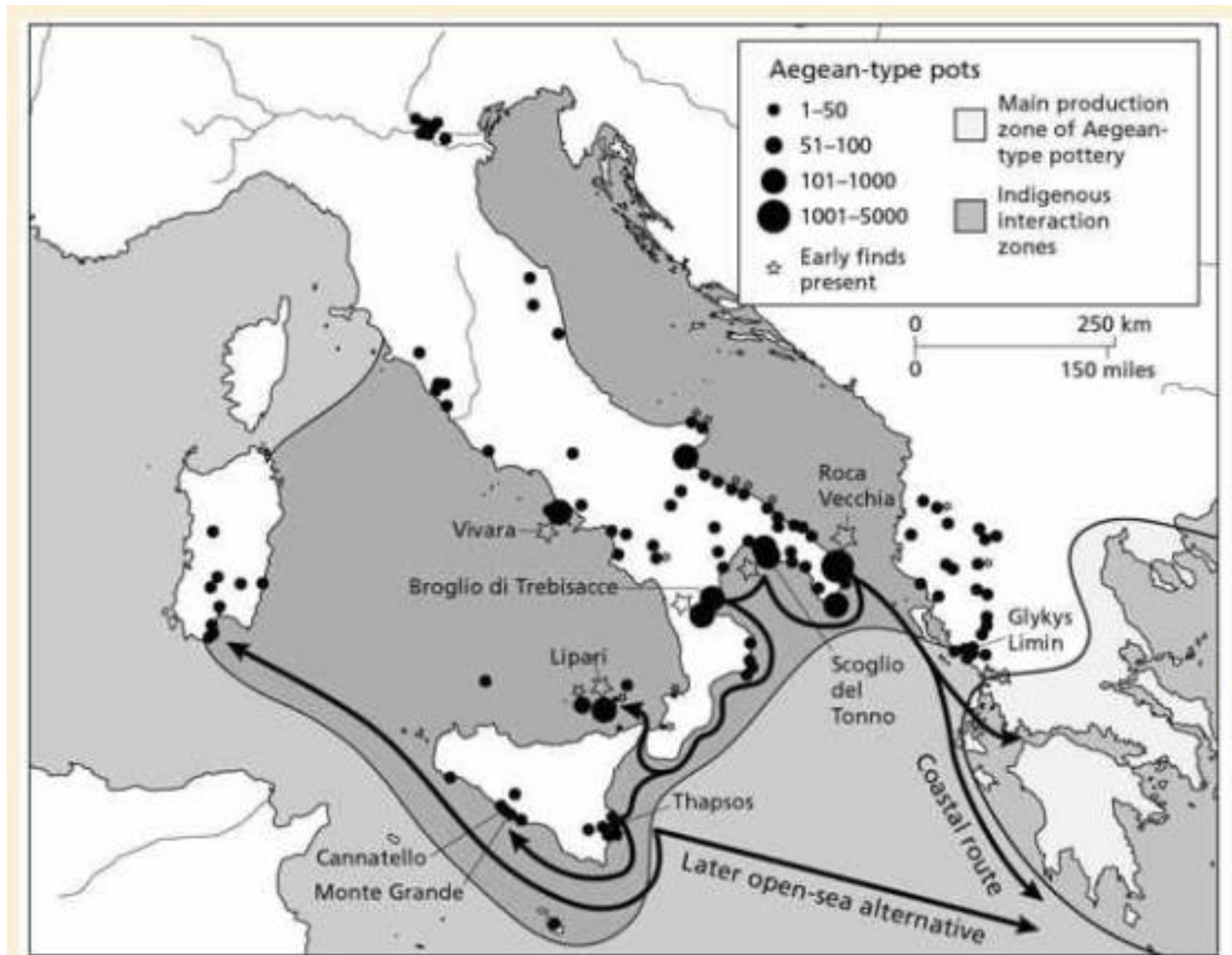


## Mediterrâneo ocidental: novas e antigas redes

- Expansão micênica
- Sociedades complexas nas ilhas
- Redes continentais e mediterrânicas: a Sardenha e as submediterraneizações

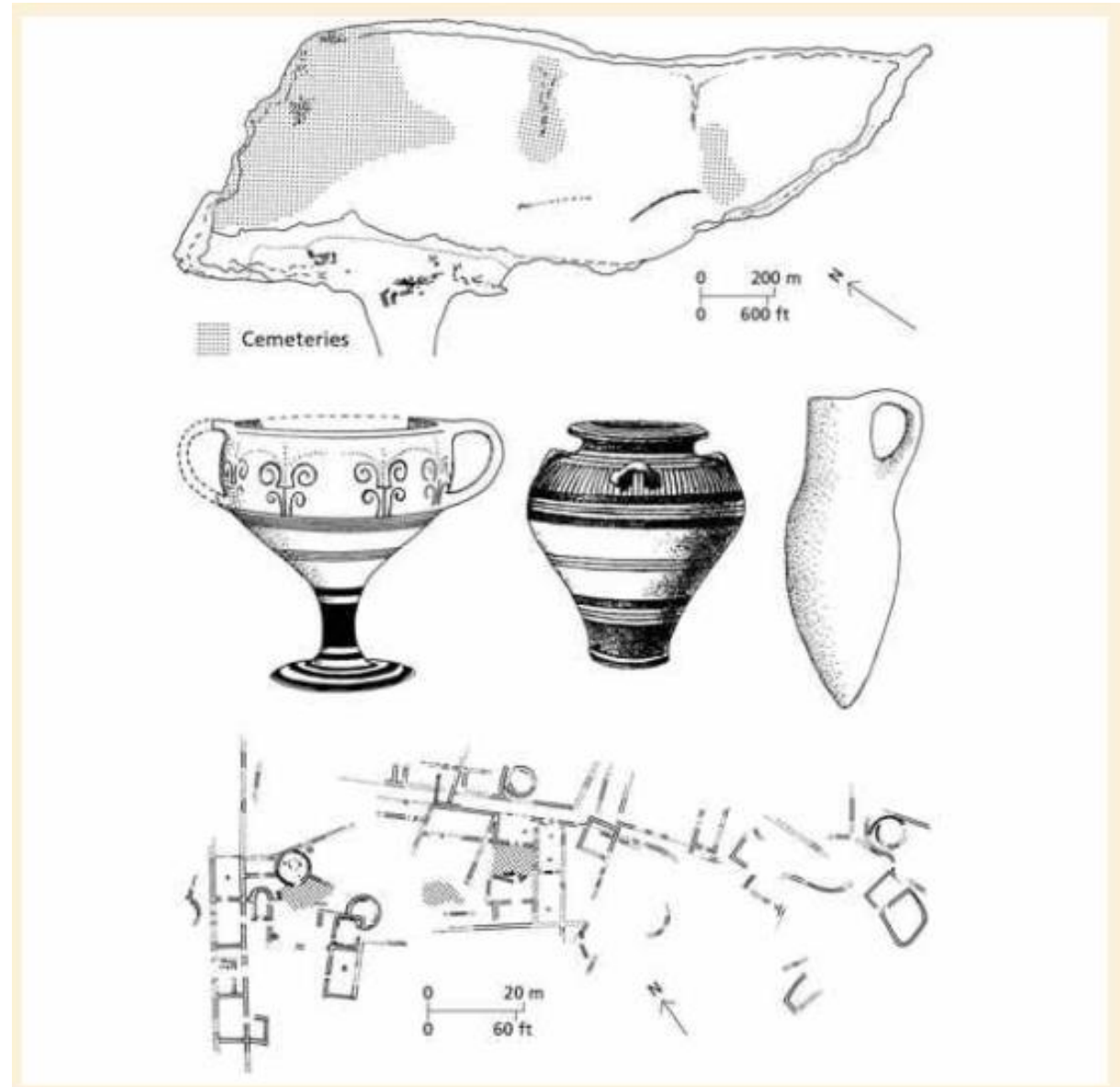


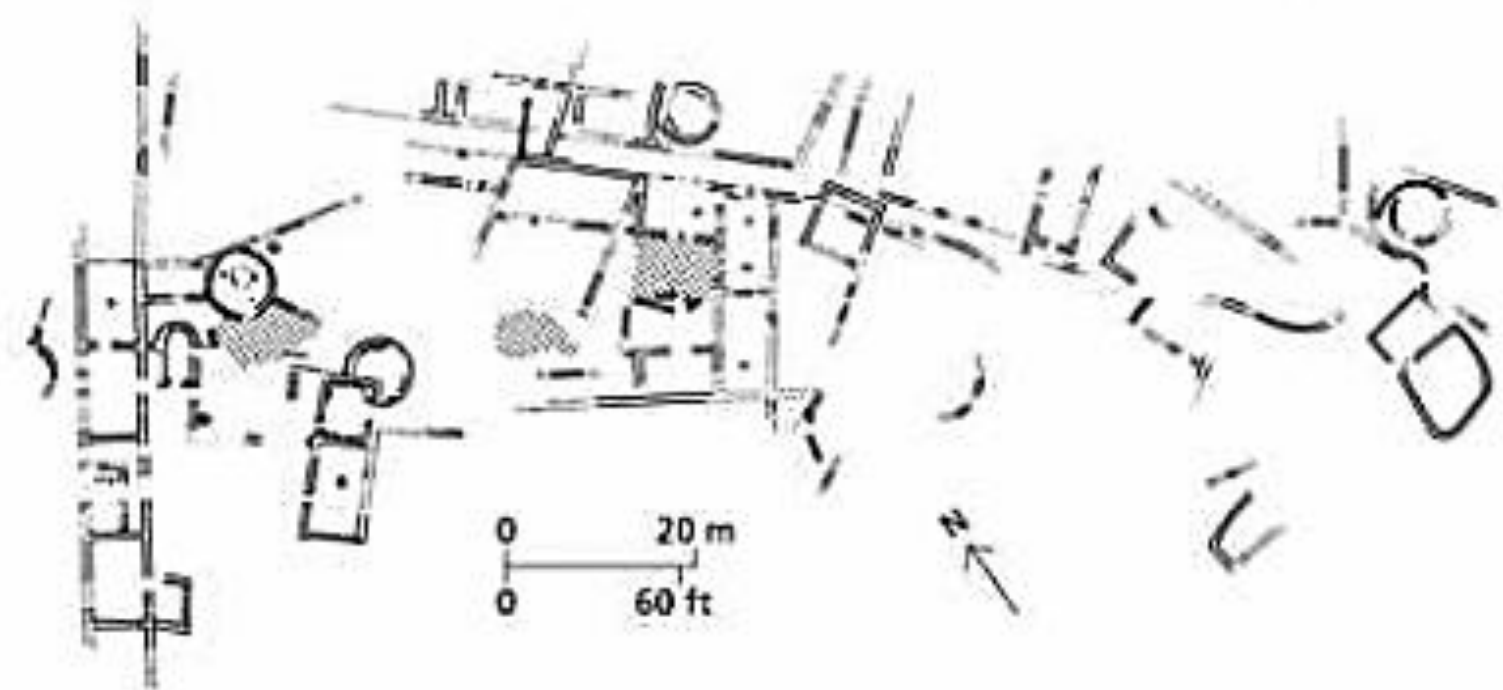




Difusão de cerâmica egéia para o Mediterrâneo central na Idade do Bronze (c. 1400-1200 aC)

Thapsos (Sicília):  
Cerâmica egéia e  
cipriota, sobreposições  
arquitetônicas



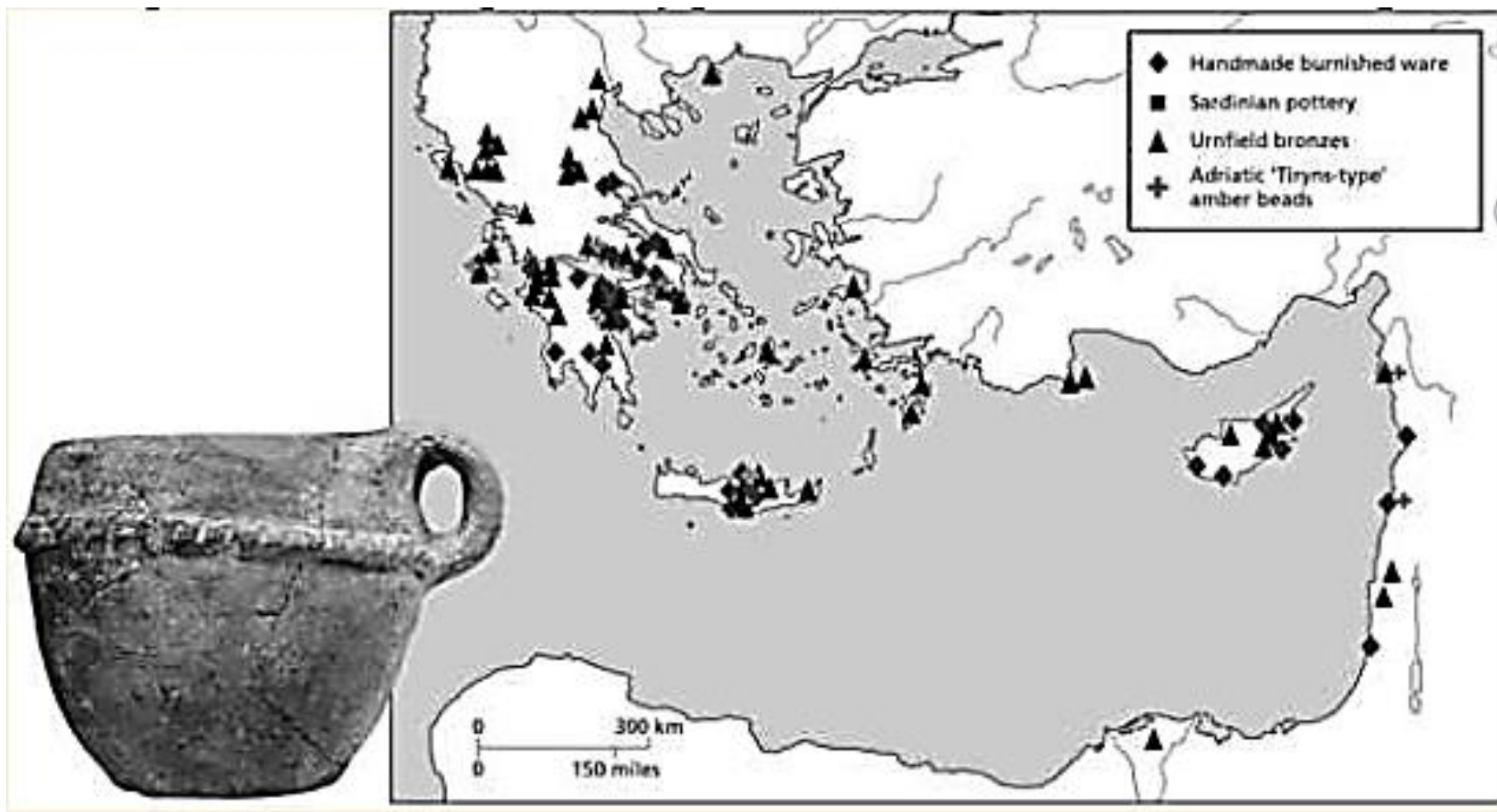




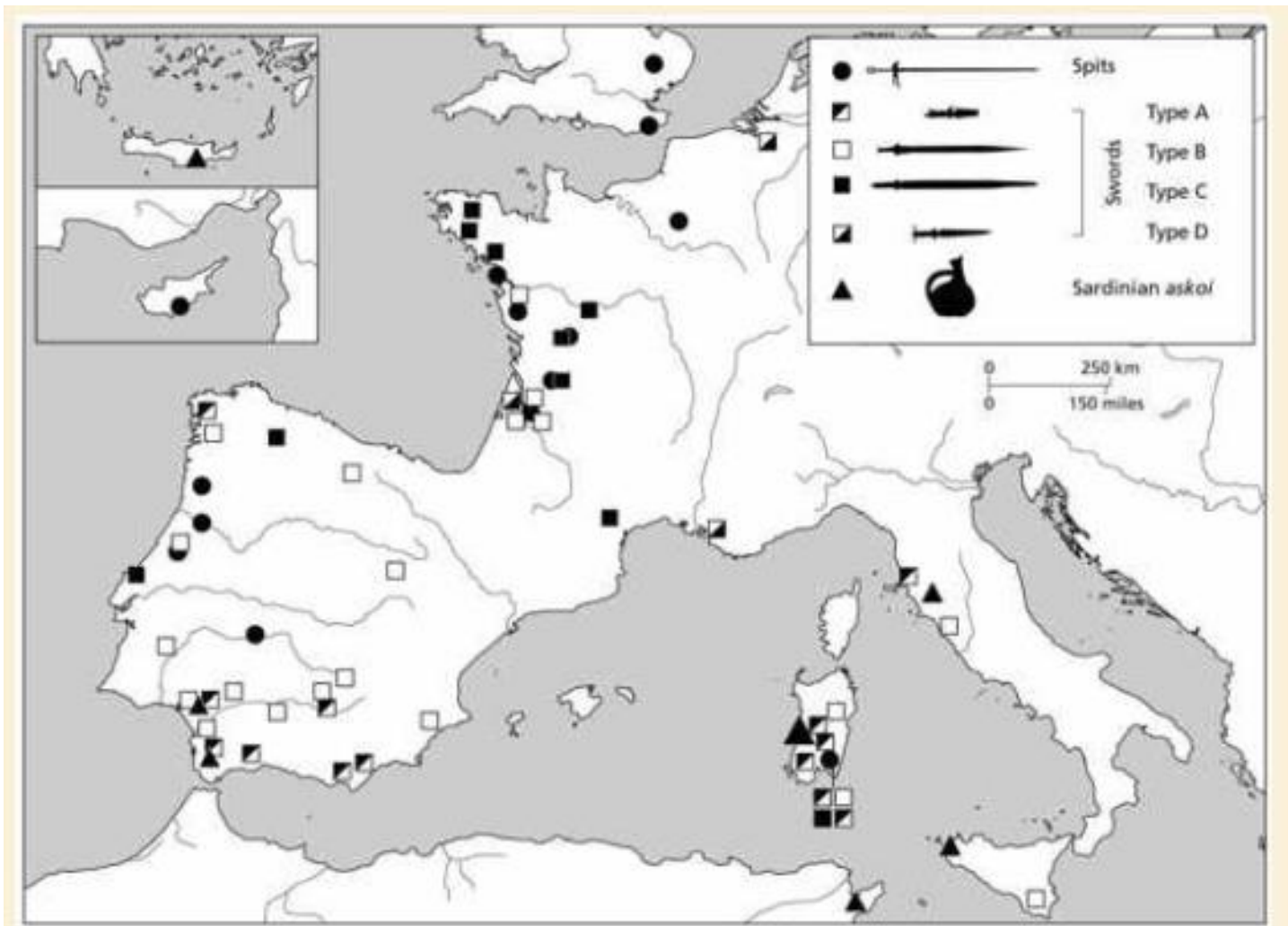
Torres de pedra  
(nuraghi) na Sardenha  
(c. séc. XIV a.C.)



Estatueta de marfim  
de guerreiro usando  
elmo com presas de  
javali, encontrado na  
Sardenha (séc. XIV  
a.C.)

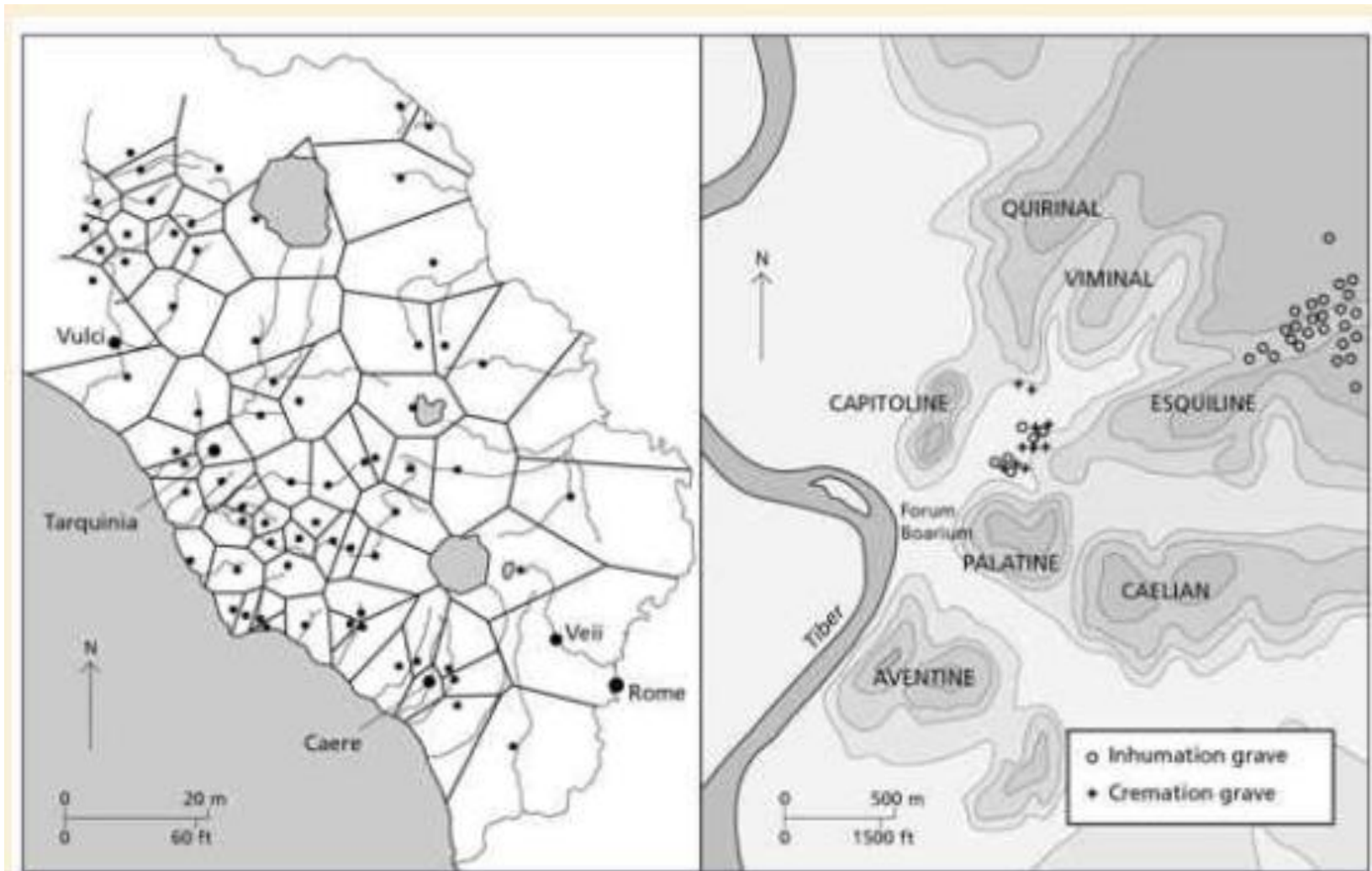


Difusão de artefatos e técnicas do Adriático pelo Mediterrâneo oriental (XIII-XII a.C.)



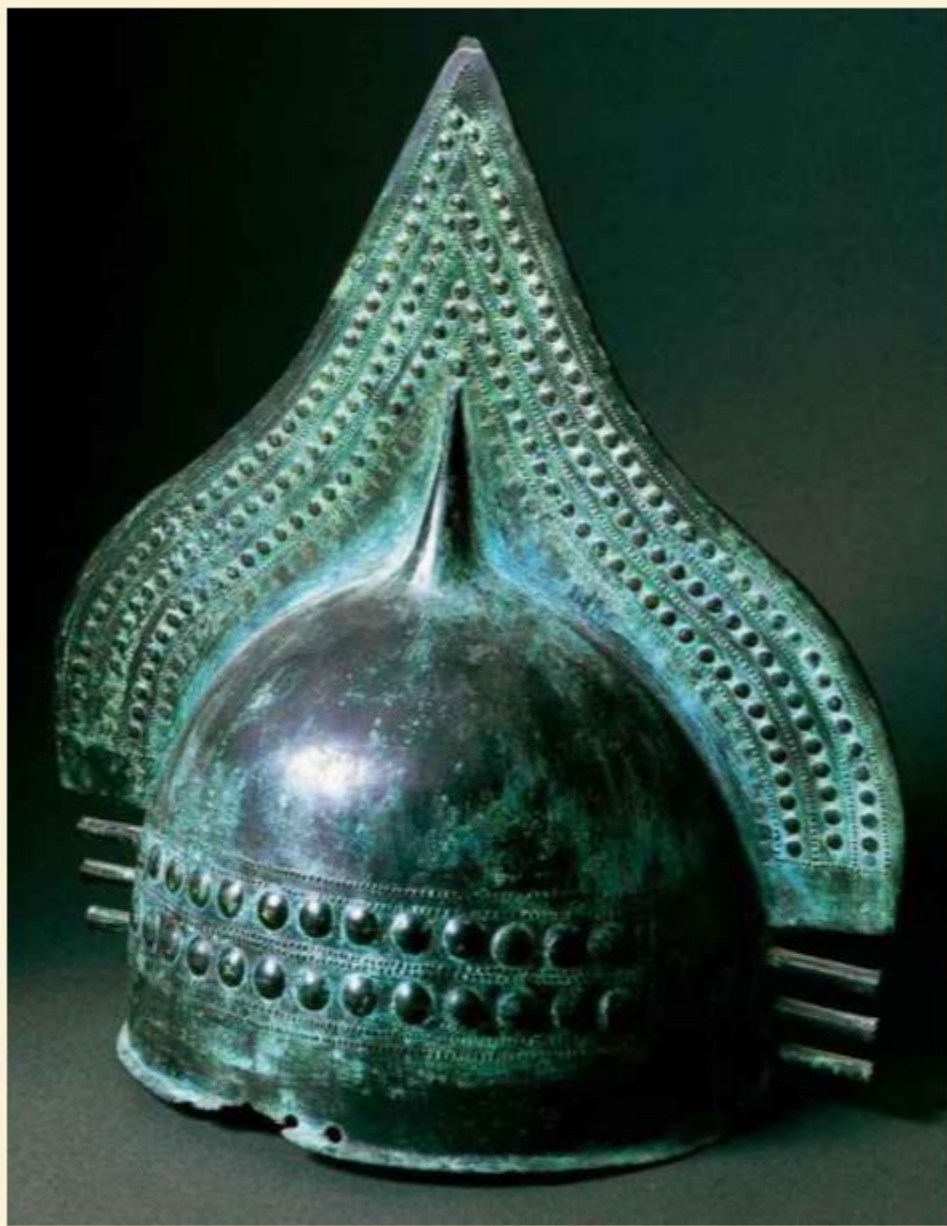
Difusão de artefatos metálicos (espadas e adagas de ferro) e cerâmicos (Sardenha) no séc. X aC





Surgimento de assentamentos de longa duração no nordeste da Itália (séc. X-IX)

Elmo da  
cultura Villa-  
Nova (Etrúria,  
séc. IX-VIII)











## Hipóteses

- Invasões e destruições
- Crise ambiental (secas na Anatólia, novo regime fluvial na Mesopotâmia, erupções no Egeu)
- Crise social (palácio/aldeia)
- Colapso do sistema regional do Bronze (redes/nós)
- Crise sistêmica: múltiplas causas

# Povos do mar

Peleshet = Filisteus?

Sekelesh = Sículos?

Sherdene = Sardínios?

Aqwasha = Aqueus?

Tursha = Tirsenos (etruscos)?

Denyen = Dânaos?

# THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN c.1250-c.1150 BC



Year 0 Tukulti-apil-Ešarra I (1115) of Assyria defeated the Muški (Phrygians)

Year 8 Ra'meses III (1179)

Year 5 Merenptah (1209)	Year 5 Ra'meses III (1182)	Year 11 Ra'meses III (1176)
Libu	Libu	Libu
Mešweš	Mešweš	Mešweš
Qeheq	Seped	Asbat
Dardany		Qaiqaš
Luka		Šaytep
Aqawaša		Hasa
Turša		Baqan
Šekleš		
Šerden		

- LEGEND:**
- LYKIA** Home Land
  - DANAANS** and Population perhaps associated with Sea Peoples
  - SARDINIA** Land
  - TYRSENOI** and Population of Sea People settlement
  - MEDES** Other Peoples
  - ALAŠIYA** Victim of the Sea Peoples according to Rameses III
  - Raids or migrations
  - Sites sacked or destroyed c.1250-c.1150 BC
  - International wars during the same period
  - State victory over invaders



Year 0 Tukulti-apil-Ešarra I (1115) of Assyria defeated the Muški (Phrygians)

Year 8 Ra'meses III (1179)

- LEGEND:**
- LYKIA** Home Land
  - DANAANS** and Population perhaps associated with Sea Peoples
  - SARDINIA** Land
  - TYRSENOI** and Population of Sea People settlement

III Year 8 Ra'meses III





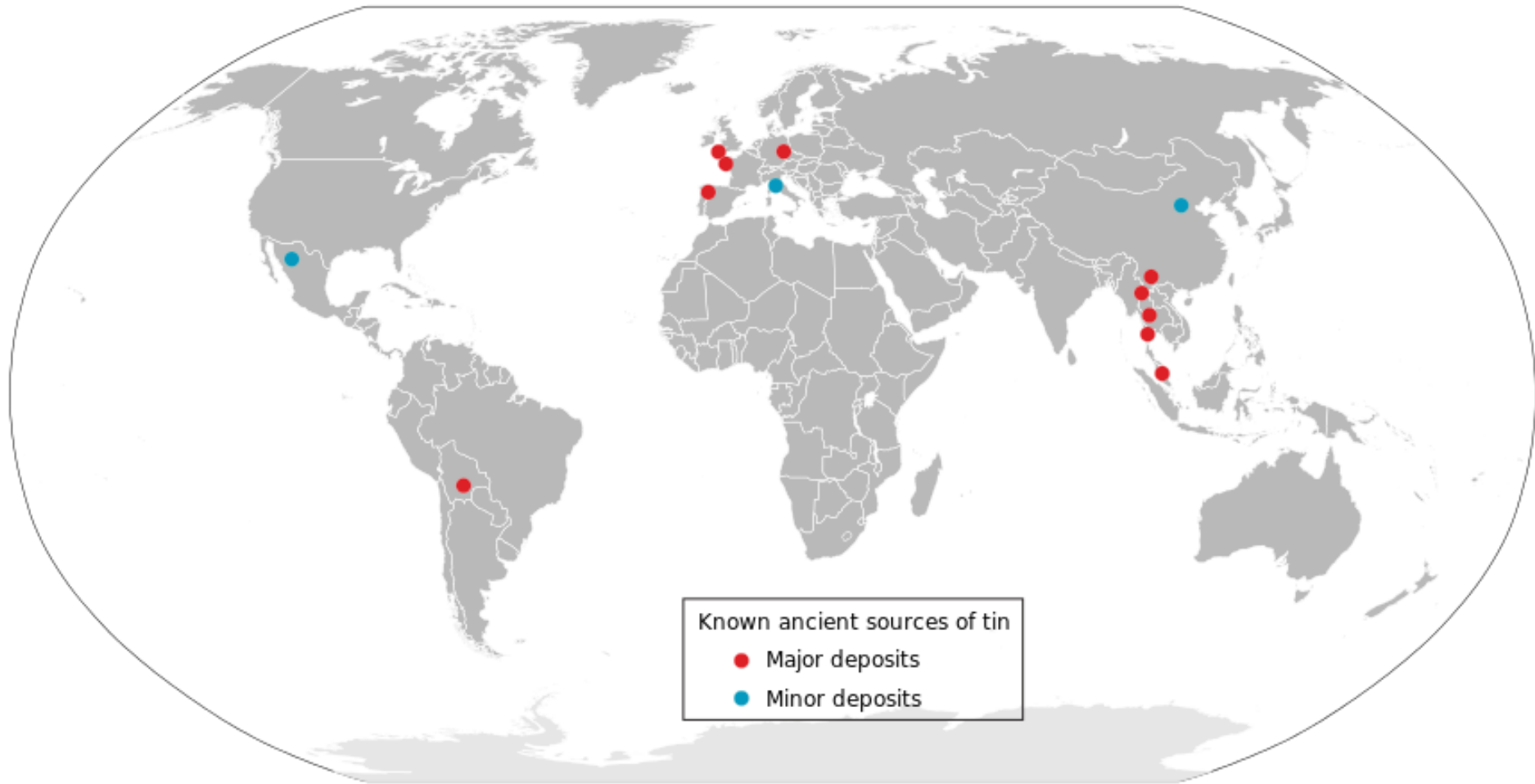
## Hipóteses

- Passagem da Idade do Bronze para a Idade do Ferro

Sistemas palacianos / Redes urbanas



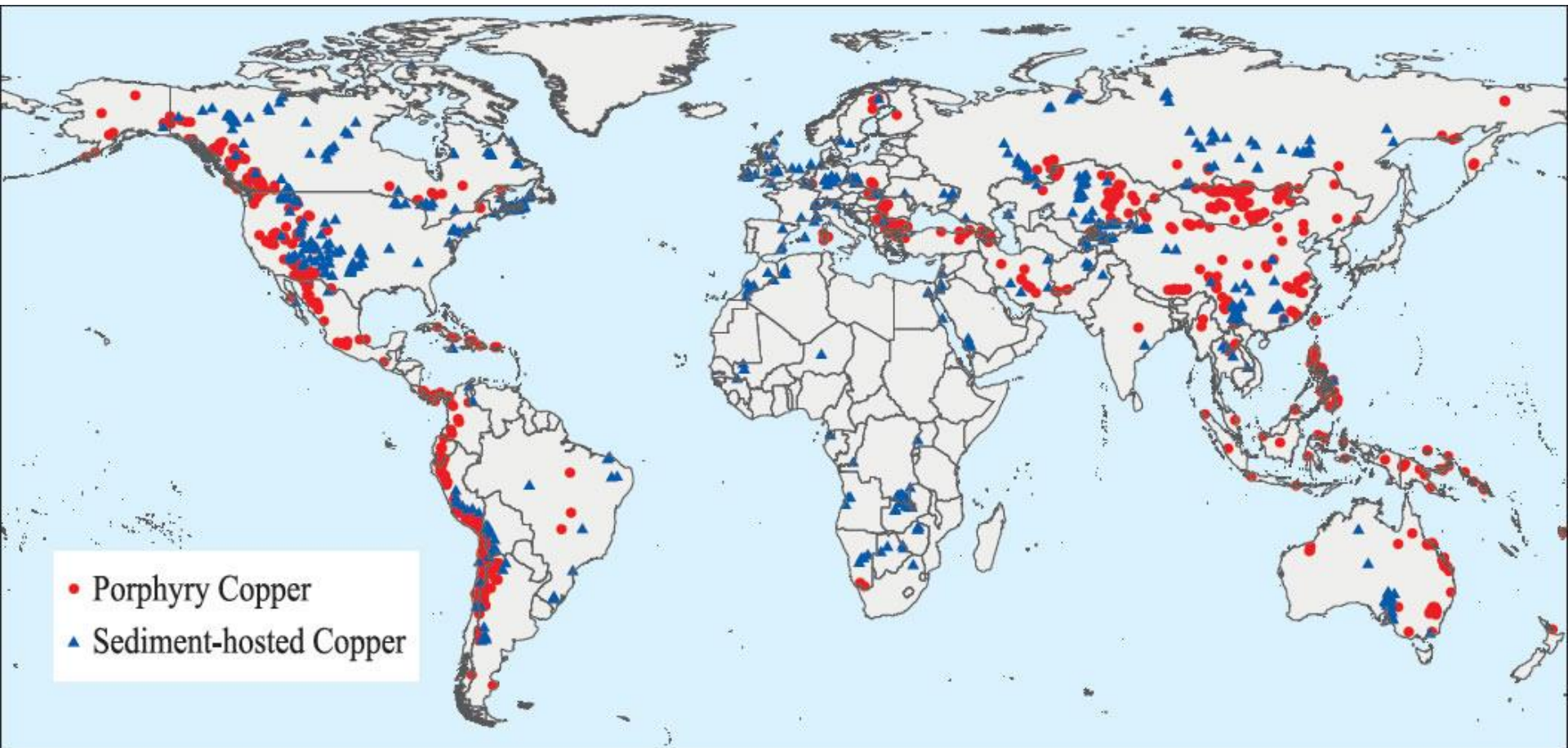
Cassiterita (mineral matriz do estanho)



Fontes de estanho



Cobre em estado puro

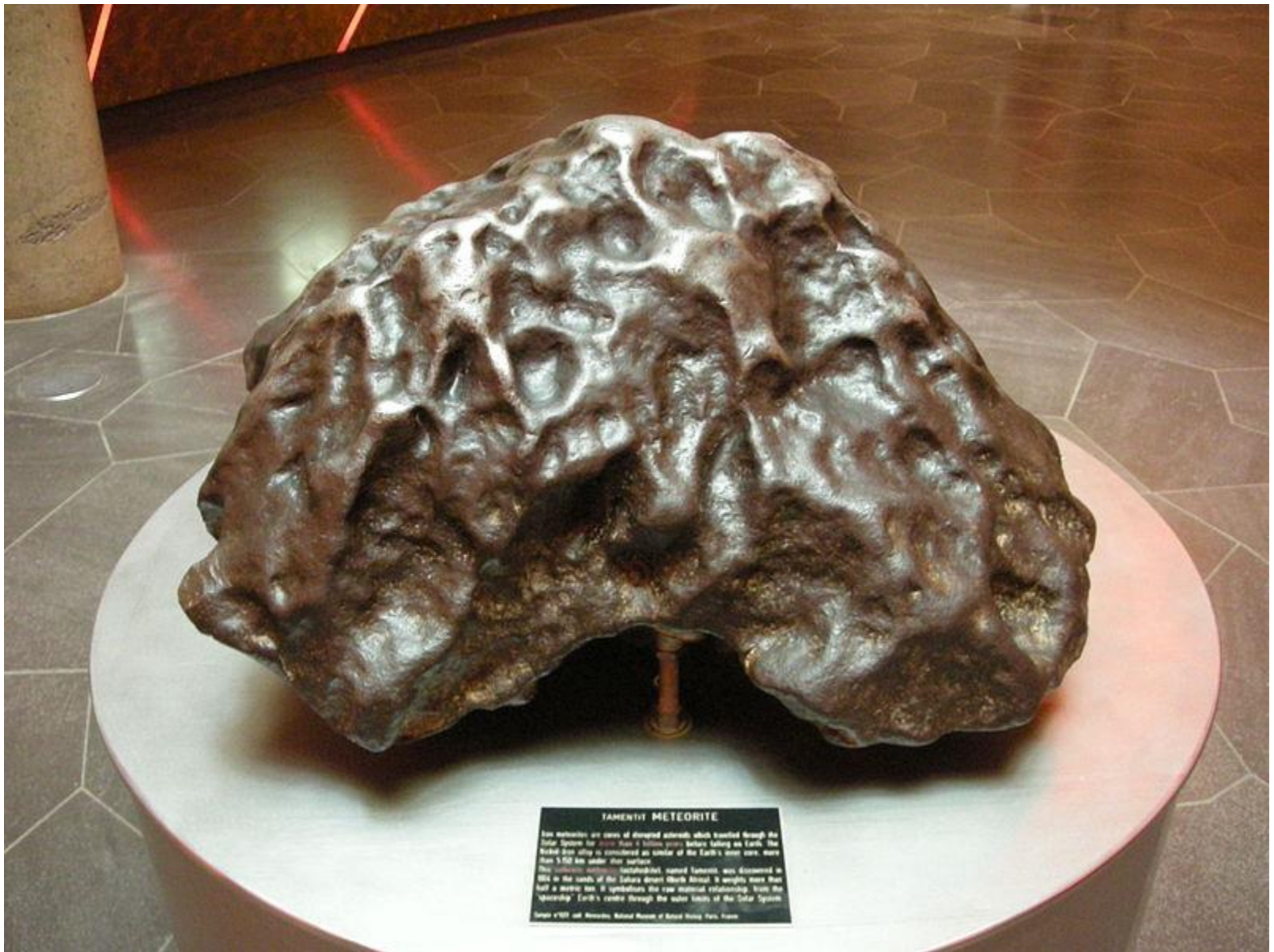


Fontes de cobre



Naufrágio de Uluburun: 1 estanho / 10 cobre





**TAMENTIT METEORITE**

Iron meteorites are cores of elongated asteroids which traveled through the Solar System for more than a billion years before falling on Earth. The Tamentit iron alloy is considered as similar of the Earth's inner core, more than 3,500 km under this surface.

This cylindrical meteorite, called Tamentit, was discovered in 1914 in the sands of the Sahara desert (North Africa). It weighs more than half a metric ton. It symbolizes the rare material relationship, from the "space" Earth's center through the outer limits of the Solar System.

Image © 2011 and 2010 Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France

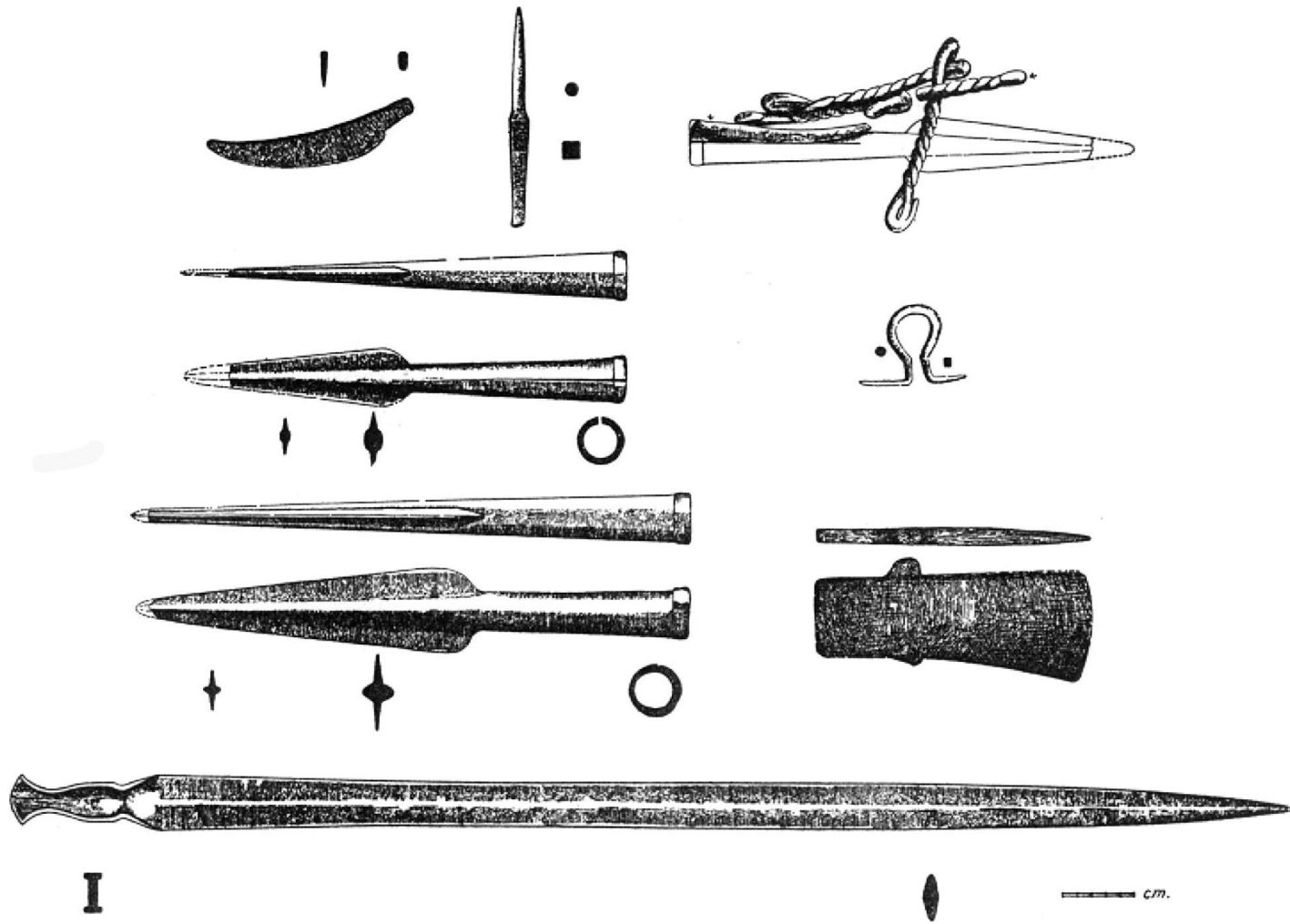
Meteorito Tamentit (Saara): 500 kg



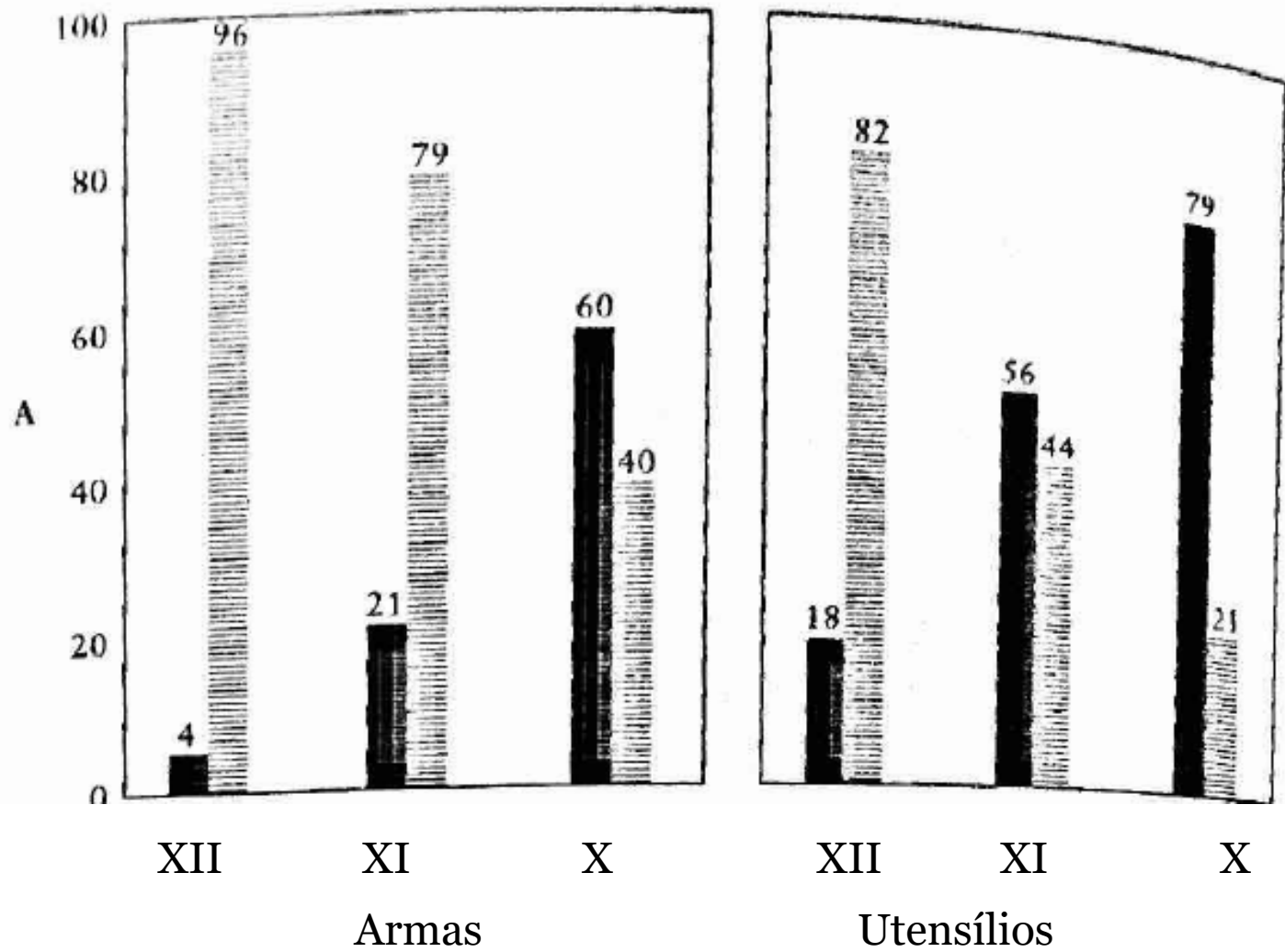
Adaga de Tutankhamun (séc. XIV a.C.): ferro meteórico e ouro



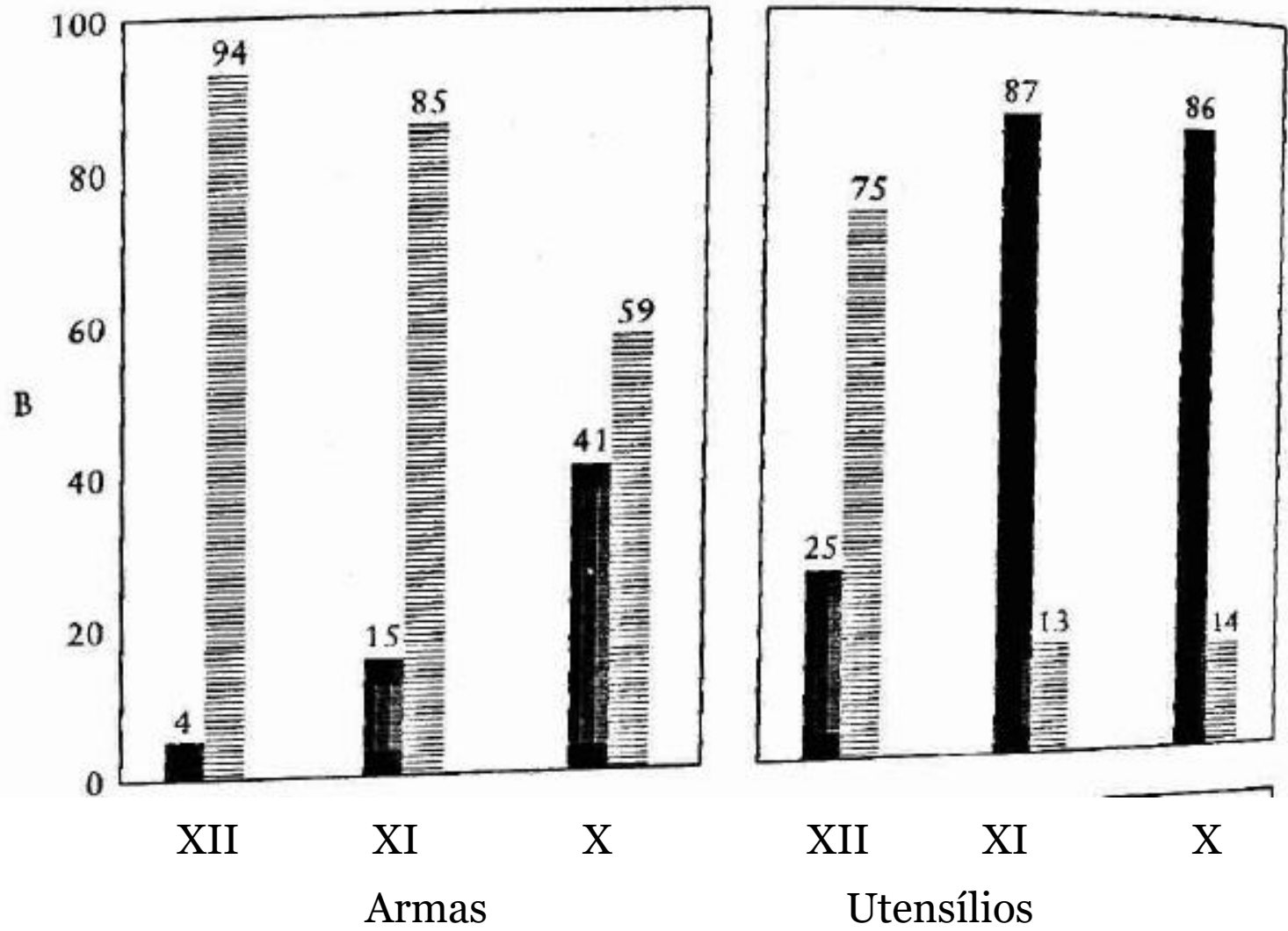
Minério de ferro



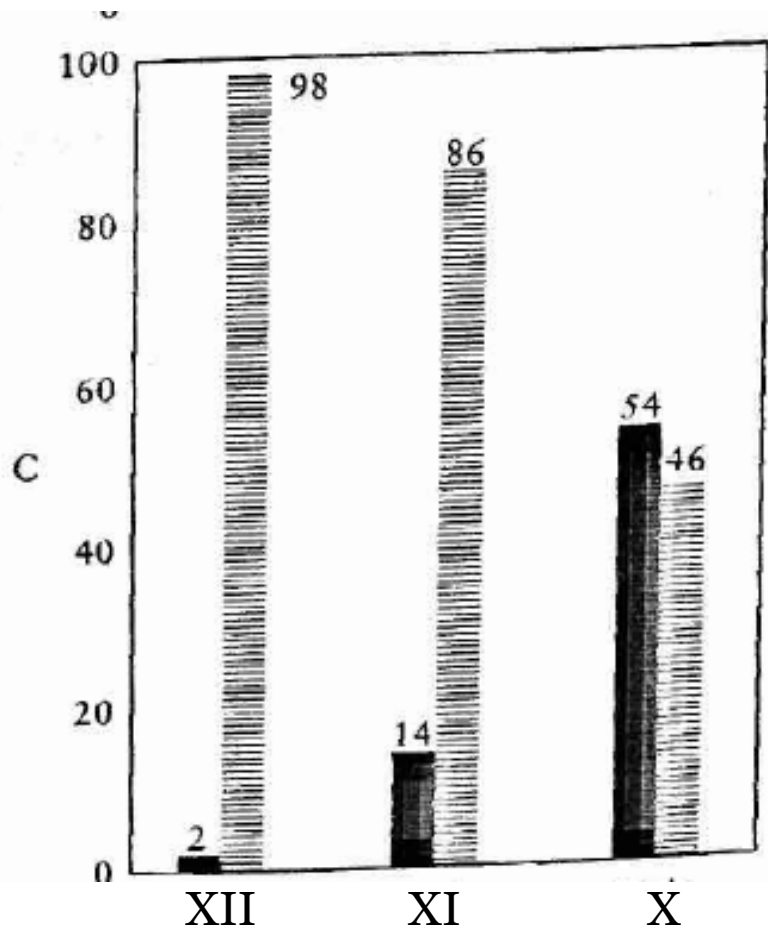
Utensílios/armamentos da Idade do Ferro



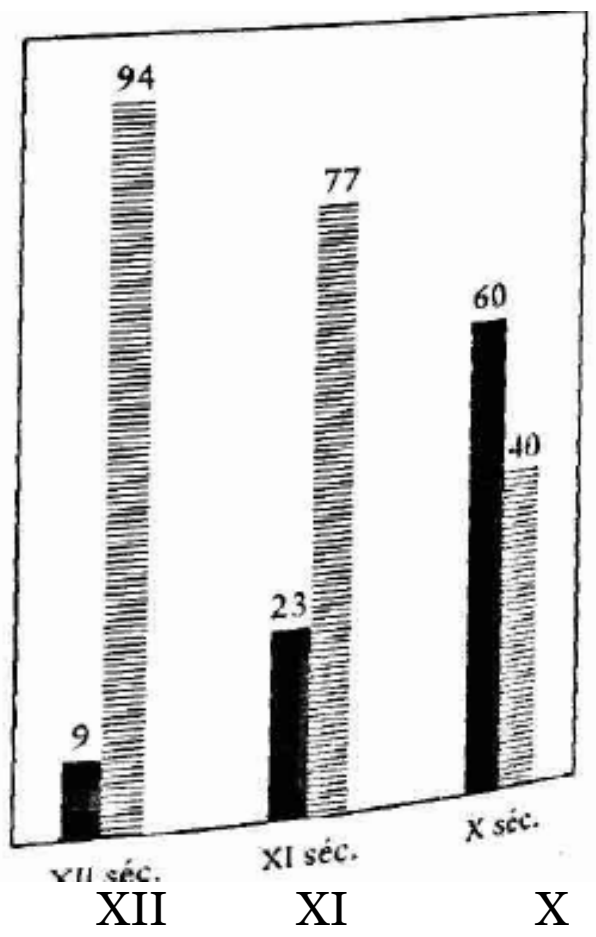
Chipre



Síria



Armas



Utensílios

Palestina