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Kedves Kollégák!

Az „Iron Age Danube – Monumentalized Early Iron Age Landscapes in the Danube river basin” nemzetközi projekt keretében tisztelettel meghívjuk Önöket

Dr. Anja Hellmuth Kramberger
**„Scythians in the Danube Region and beyond - The impact of mounted nomads
in the Early Iron Age“**
c. előadására,
amely az alapszakos őskoros főkéllégium tematikájába illesztve

2017. november 28-án
15.00 – 16.30 között
a 217-es tanteremben lesz.

Az előadás kivonata a csatolt file-ban található.

Dr Borhy László MHAS
intézetigazgató, rektor

Dr Czajlik Zoltán tszv. egy.
doc., IAD-PP9 koordinátor

Iron-Age-Danube Guest Lecture

„Scythians in the Danube Region and beyond - The impact of mounted nomads in the Early Iron Age“

doc. Dr. Anja Hellmuth Kramberger



Abstract

Assyrian cuneiform texts from the 8th century and 7th century BC tell us about the first known mounted nomadic tribes of history which became a threat to the Assyrian neighbor Urartu and later to the Assyrian Empire itself. They distinguish two different groups, the Gimirraia and the Ischkuzia, which are often equated with the Cimmerians and the Scythians as they are mentioned in the *Histories* of Herodotus. It has long been the subject of research to distinguish these two groups on the basis of specific findings. Since there is an ongoing research discussion and an ethnic assignment is problematic, more often neutral terms as "mounted nomadic", "Eurasian nomadic" or "reiternomadisch" in German language are used. However, in the wide area of the Northern Black Sea region and in the steppe region further to the east there are indeed local peculiarities in the archaeological material to recognize that point to different groups. Local peculiarities even can be recognized within one of the most frequently represented group of finds of the Eurasian nomadic type, in fact in the different variations of arrowheads that are known in the research also under the term so-called "Scythian arrowheads". On the one hand these arrowheads are known as grave goods in the Eurasian steppe region, the Northern Black Sea region and in the Carpathian Basin and on the other hand they appear in destruction layers of settlements in the western Danube region, the eastern part of Middle Europe, as well as in destruction layers of settlements in Western Asia. These finds obviously indicate those areas where groups of mounted nomads have entered in the frame of military campaigns as they are also documented in the written sources. That the likewise impact of groups of mounted nomads in the Danube region and in Western Asia in the Early Iron Age between the 8th and 7th century BC goes beyond raids and looting is indicated by finds that reflect an interaction sphere on the level of diplomacy and possible dynastic connections. In the Danube region in the later centuries, after the 7th century BC, even significant changes in the local material culture are to recognize and a population emerges that is distinguished by the component of mounted warfare itself.