

A Study on Achaemenid Burial Methods with Emphasis on Tomolus Tatarli

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Abstract

Death has been one of the most important but ambiguous aspects of human life throughout history. Although we have little knowledge of this familiarity, we can be sure that early humans had a ritualistic view of their dead. A view that is still valid. Looking at the burial methods in the Achaemenid period, we can see the traces of two elements of fear and respect among the people of this era. From the different structures and shapes of the Achaemenid tombs, it can also be concluded that they are a special look at death and ammunition. Have had it. Given the diversity of religious thought, religion can be considered a decisive element in this period. Signs of this influence can be seen in the variety of burials in this period, which have taken place in various forms. Also mentioned social situations, and political connections and affiliations. In the Achaemenid period, five methods of burial of tombs, burial of tombs, burial of coffins, burial of masters, a simple pit can be seen, which is hidden behind each of these methods of burial of new thought. Like Tatarli in Asia Minor and Haji Nabi in Syria, another part of this article deals with the common traditions of this empire in these two areas. The present study, according to the existing definitions, is among the types of basic research and qualitative research, and its purpose is to search to discover the facts or to reach the limits of correct knowledge of the phenomenon. Examination of museum works and documents has been used.

Keywords: Archeology of Death, Achaemenid burial, Tomolus Tatarli, Haji Nabi.

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