Study and Analysis of Kura Araxes Culture in the Eastern Margin of the Central Zagros of Iran Based on Stratigraphic Data of Shazand Castle's Tepe, Central Province

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Abstract

Sarsakhti castle hill with an area of approximately 1.5 hectares is located inside Sarsakhti Olya village of Shazand city. This Tepe was first identified in 1977 and in 1387, the operation of determining the area and proposing its privacy was done by creating different speculations. Due to the importance of the site in archaeological studies of the Tepe and the existence of different pieces of pottery from different cultural periods in the site, the excavation and stratigraphy program was carried out with the aim of identifying its cultural periods, especially in the Ancient Bronze Age. The results obtained from the stratigraphy of the Tepe show the existence of works from the Neolithic period, Ancient, Middle, New Chalcolithic, Old, New Bronze age, Parthian, Islamic Middle Ages, and Qajar period. One of the most important cultural findings of the Tepe is the identification of pottery pieces related to the ancient Bronze Age (Kura Araxes), which is of archaeological importance due to the unknown culture in this part of Iran. One of the main questions in studying the samples of Kura Araxes pottery in the Tepe is to determine how and how the Kura Araxes relatives are present in the area. It seems that after crossing the Famenin plain of Hamedan, the Kura Araxes tribes entered the Komijan plain through the Qara Chai River and from there to the Charra plain and then Shazand province.

Keywords: Kura Araxes, Shazand, Qara Chai River, Sarsakhti Castle, Pottery.

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