

PŘEDNÁŠKA
ESZTER MELIS & NÓRA SZABÓ

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS BETWEEN 2200 AND 1400 BC IN THE CARPATHIAN BASIN

Case studies from Western and Central Hungary

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 Knihovna Archeologického ústavu AV ČR, Praha
Letenská 4, Praha 1

 <https://cesnet.zoom.us/j/97290375515>

LECTURE BY ESZTER MELIS & NÓRA SZABÓ

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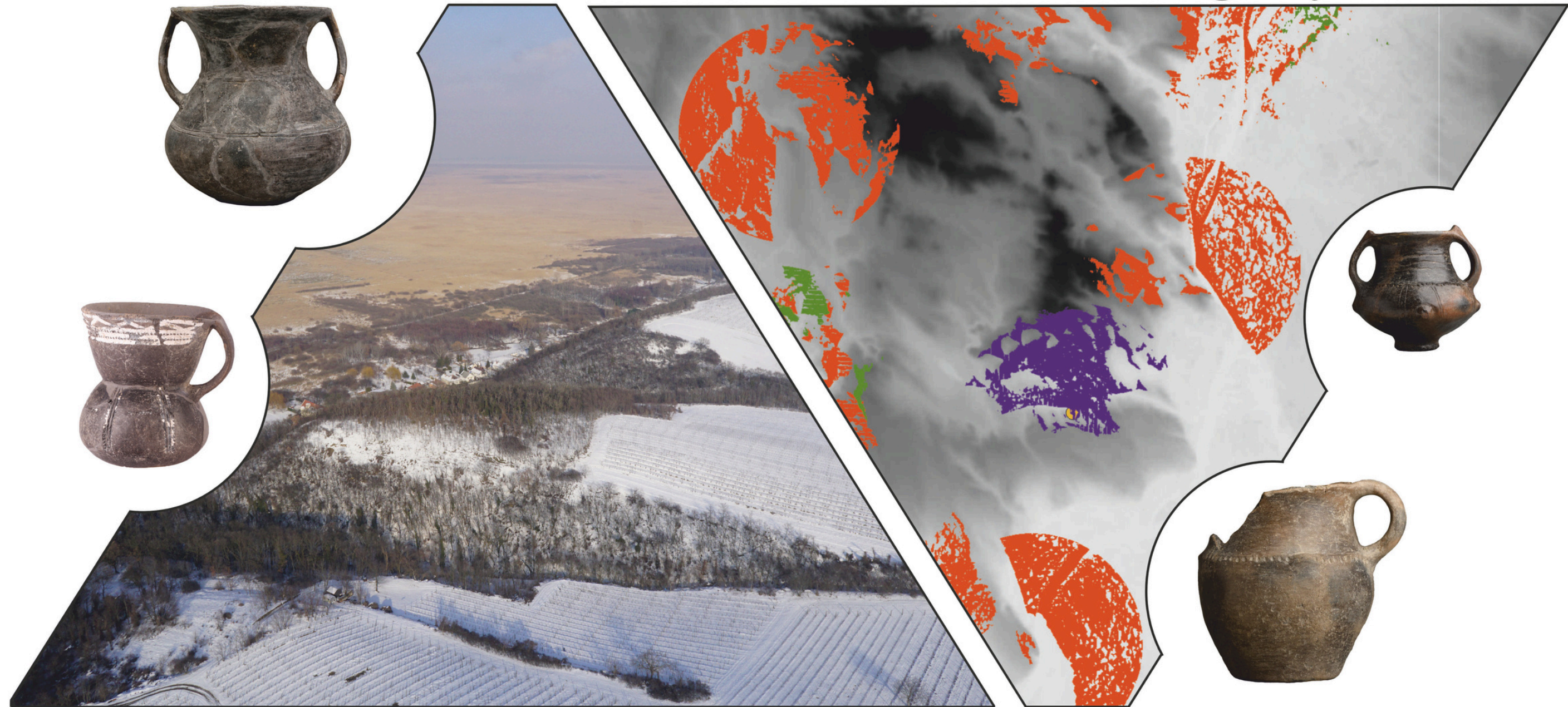
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The Carpathian Basin is frequently described as a social and cultural melting pot in archaeology due to its location at the interface of different environments and historical landscapes and its character as a contact zone. The numerous instances of interaction resulted in manifold forms of material culture during the Early and Middle Bronze Age in Hungary (2600/2500 – 1500/1450 BC) linking distinct parts of Europe.

The area of the first case study, Northwest Hungary is situated at the gateway between the Carpathian Basin and the western parts of Central Europe. In the first part of the lecture, Eszter Melis gives an overview of the social processes taking place at the end of the Early and in the Middle Bronze Age (2200/2100 – 1600/1500 BC) in this territory, focusing on complex statistical evaluation of material culture, mortuary practices and spatial analysis of settlement network.

The second case study, presented by Nóra Szabó, traces the characteristics of the transition of the Middle and Late Bronze Age (1700 – 1400 BC) through a complex analysis of large settlements with significant archaeological material in Central Hungary. The numerous questions of this period are approached from the perspective of trends in the internal settlement structure and settlement network, based on the processing of the entire (pottery) finds material on the one hand, and the spatial position and geography of the settlements on the other.

Central Hungary



Western Hungary