

SUMMARY

The culture, which was unearthed as result of the excavations started in the site of Mycenaean settling area on the Peloponnessos Peninsula of Greek Mainland, has been described as Mycenaean Culture as a reference to the name of the city. The causes for the expansion of Mycenaean Culture during the Late Bronze Age, which is observed in a geography in which Aegean Islands, the Western and Southern coasts of Anatolia, Cyprus and Eastern Mediterranean comprises, the governing regime and the origin of Mycenaean community, how the Mycenaeans were called in the II BC, in this context, whether Mycenaeans and Ahhiyawans were the same nation or not, presence of a Mycenaean settling in Anatolia in the literal sense, and the relations of Hittite and Mycenaean communities; all these are the issues on which extensive and popular discussions still keep going.

The earliest Mycenaean artifacts of Anatolia were found in Limantepe, Iasos, Troy, and Kazanlı. The findings identified in these sites were dated between LH I-II A. The largest Mycenaean expansion in Anatolia in the literal sense has occurred in the era of LH III A:2. In this phase, Mycenaean expansion has advanced towards inlands. The sites of Anatolia where Mycenaean artifacts were identified most densely are on the coasts of Western Anatolia, and the coastal front between Mersin and Iskenderun Gulf of the South. The density of Anatolian inland-sites where Mycenaean artifacts were identified is low. Accordingly, the Mycenaean findings found in such sites are limited with a few pieces of shreds of jugs, and pottery as were in Boğazköy, Maşathöyük and Sarissa. According to the results of excavations and investigations made up today, it has been understood that only in Miletos within the complete Anatolian geography was there a Mycenaean settling in the well-known terms.