

## SUMMARY

The main objective of study called “Mining in the Central Anatolian Trade in 2000 B.C. and Position of Mining in Central Anatolian Trade” is to reveal a very detailed evaluation on the concept of archeometallurgy occurring after the researches since 1950’s. Mining and metallurgy have attracted all the attentions with the researches about local mine production since 1070’s. The region called “The Central Anatolia” was evaluated with the differentiation by Tahsin Özgüç. Accordingly, The Central Anatolia was separated into two as: a) the area between North Alacahöyük and Central Black Sea Region especially between Yeşilirmak and Kızılırmak, b) South Alacahöyük and Kayseri Plain.

The first findings about the use of metal are in Çayönü (8200-7500 B.C.) where the objects made of copper were sheltered. And it was declared by J.Meallaart that mining had started here. On the other hand, some places such as Yumuktepe, Can Hasan, Tülintepe, Tepecik...etc include the important findings. To make a classification, it can be said that these are all preparation stages. After 8200 B.C., i.e. Çatalhöyük in 7300-7040 BC and Aşıklı Höyük in 7600-7500 BC points a second step called mono metal period. The year 1000 BC is the time when extractive metallurgy started in Çayönü with the result of the interaction between European Cultures and Anatolia. The fourth period called “developed metallurgy” is dated after 4000 BC and is mainly located in Beycesultan, Pulur, İkiztepe, Alishar, Mersin, Arslantepe and Hassekhöyük. The time when the concept of industry completely occurred, is the fifth stage called Bronze and Iron Age. In the history of mining, copper is the first seen mineral. Ten thousand years ago, before starting to produce pots and pans, people in Çayönü or Aşıklı Höyük produced fishing lines, needles and beads by collecting the raw copper found in their area naturally.

In the stage of history, we meet silver after copper. The increasing number of people using silver and lead is observed those days. The great number of findings are discovered in Alishar, Eskiyaar, Horoztepe, Alacahöyük and Mahmatlar. Another mineral which we encounter is Lead. The background of lead extends to 7000 BC. And lead was used in production of some figures and valuable ornaments having culturally distinctive properties which are produced in Alishar and Kültepe in colony age in Anatolia, in 1000 BC.

The abundance of gold and silver in the Central Anatolia caused the first cultural and commercial relationships between Anatolian and Mesopotamian. Probably Mesopotamian had been supplying its need to gold from the local resources in Anatolia.

Tin, which is more important than gold in history, plays the most important role in making bronze. Bronze is found by mixing 5-10 % tin to copper. It's given its name to an era called "Bronze Age" in Anatolia. The most controversial question in researches about tin found in Alacahöyük and Horoztepe, is where the resources are. In order to answer this question some thesis are presented such as; it came from the eastdeserts of Egypt, it was imported from Assur, it had something related to the resources in Afghanistan or it came from the Tuna River in Central Europe to the Balkans then arriving in Anatolia by passing through the Bosphorus.

All these materials were cultivated with some certain moulding and casting techniques. Before, this technique was applied by using one part moulds, then using two parted ones lastly pierre cardue. In anneiling, there are two techniques as collapsing and elevating.

The product's appearance has gained an artistic value by applying some decoration techniques such as , embossing, excavation, carving, plating and granulation.

After 1000 BC, mining in Anatolia has completed all its evolution and become the most important commodity of commercial life. Even, they have the biggest part in trade. These were proved by some written documents. The best examples are the documents found in Kültepe Karum. Hittites contributed the most important part in mining in Anatolia and they became the authorities of trade.

Having so many question in this detailed subject is natural. Some systematic excavations held in Central Anatolia and its neighborhood especially in some centers on the trade roads will answer all these questions.