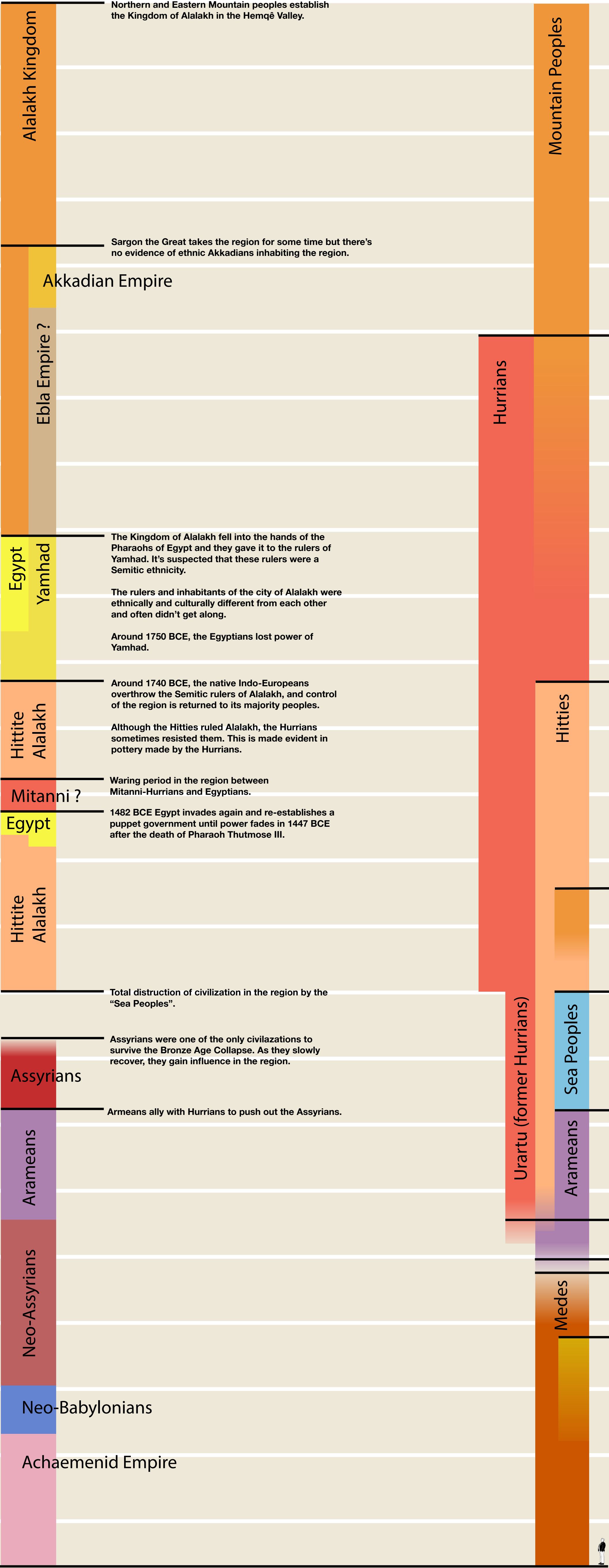
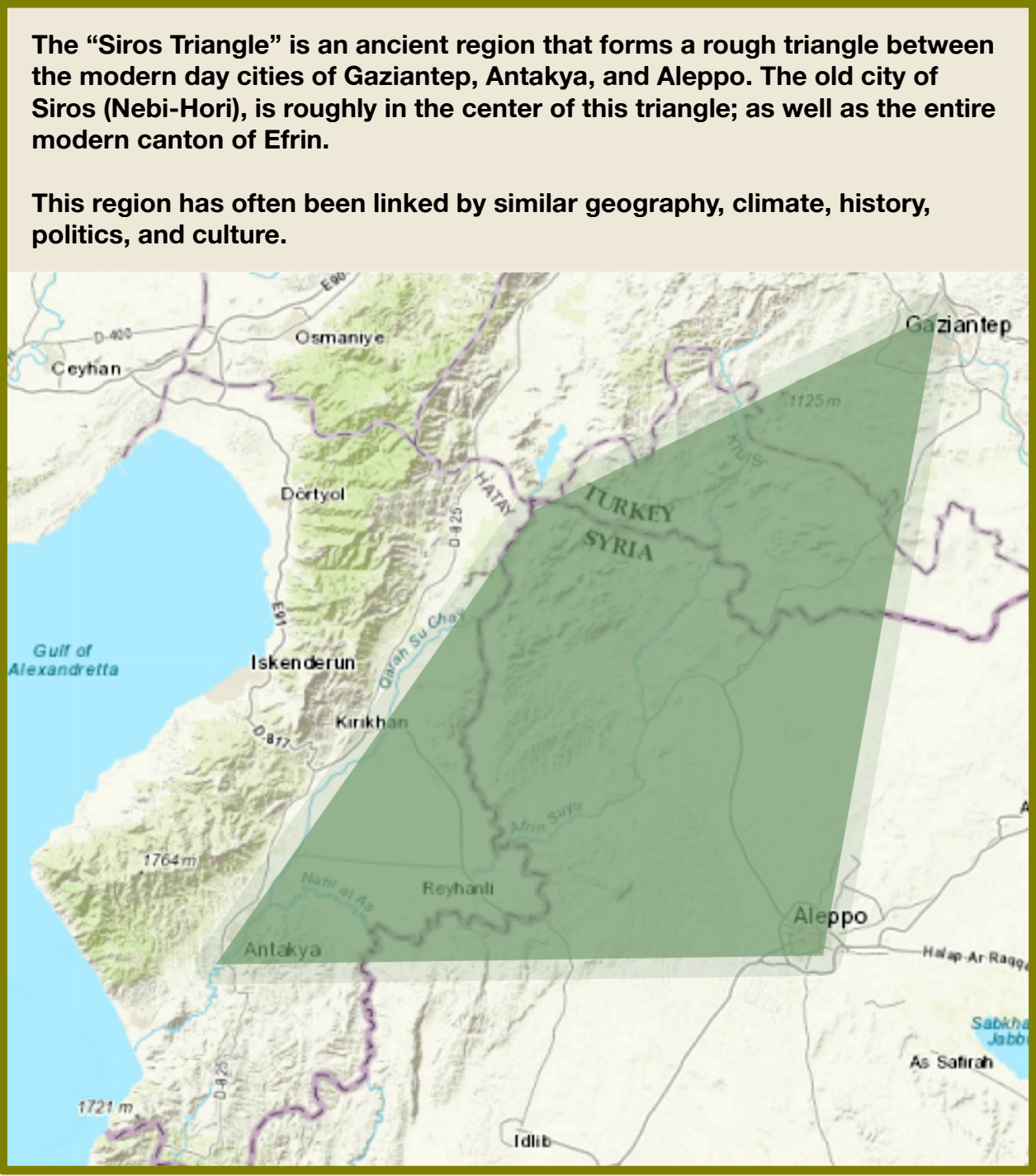


Ruling Powers

Native Peoples



Mass migrations of Hurrians (Indo-European) into the region, becoming the dominant people in numbers, culture, and power. The region became the classical center of the Hurrians.

Some scholars believe the Hurrians are the ancestors of the Kurds; the contemporary majority native population of the area.

Although Hitties (Indo European) take over the area, the region remains culturally and ethnically dominated by Hurrians.

More waves of Indo-European Mountain Peoples migrate to the area.

“Sea Peoples” wipe out civilization and it’s unclear if they settled in the region. However, there is no evidence that the Hurrians abandoned the region during the Bronze Age Collapse.

Arameans (Semitic) arrive, probably fleeing the Assyrians. They settle the area during a time of widespread political weakness caused by the “Sea Peoples”.

The Arameans connected and mixed with the descendents of the Hurrians and Hittites.

The Uratu (desendents of the Hurrians) retreat from the region to their stronghold in Van after losing to the Assyrians.

In general, the Assyrians re-located the Arameans from their homelands after defeating them.

The Assyrians, who may not have had a large ethnic population of their own, bring “the Restless People” to settle the region. These were likely the Medes.

Many Kurds today claim that the Medes are their ancestors.

In 638 BCE the Guti People are imported by Assyrians as prisoners.

It’s likely that other Indo-European peoples were labelled “Guti” by the Assyrians and were imported to the region with them.

Alexander the Great defeats the Achaemenids and takes this region in 330 BCE, ushering in a new era.

The height of this man represents 40 years, the average lifespan of an ancient person of this region.