

EXCAVATIONS IN TROYA



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Heinrich Schliemann and his discovery of Troy.



The most famous of archaeologists is Heinrich Schliemann. In 1868 he made a trip to the island of Ithaca through the Peloponnese and Troy. There he launched his cherished dream - the search for Troy.

May 31, 1873, Schliemann discovered the treasure which he hastily called the “Treasure of Priam”. Later, it was not the “Treasure of Priam”, because the age of the treasure was a thousand years older than the times described by the blind poet Homer. According to the permission of the Ottoman government for the right excavations Hissarlik, Schliemann was obliged to transfer half of the finds in the Archaeological Museum in Istanbul.



Ithaca is to the upper right of the larger [Kefalonia](#) island in this picture. The small island in the top-right corner is the uninhabited [Atokos](#) island (NASA World Wind satellite picture).

But he's hiding treasure from the Turkish authorities, smuggling took them to Greece. In 1881, after unsuccessful attempts to sell the treasure in the largest museums of the world, Schliemann gave them as a gift to the city of Berlin, and this enabled him to become an honorary citizen of Berlin.

Following the defeat of Nazi Germany and the end of World War II in 1945, however, the artifacts disappeared. It has been suspected that the Soviet troops occupying Berlin were responsible for removing the treasure, as well as countless other valuable artifacts and artwork, to Moscow.

Possession of the 'Treasure of Priam' was denied by the Soviets until 1993, when it was first admitted officially that the treasure was indeed in Russia. Today, the 'Treasure of Priam' is still residing in Russia, Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts.



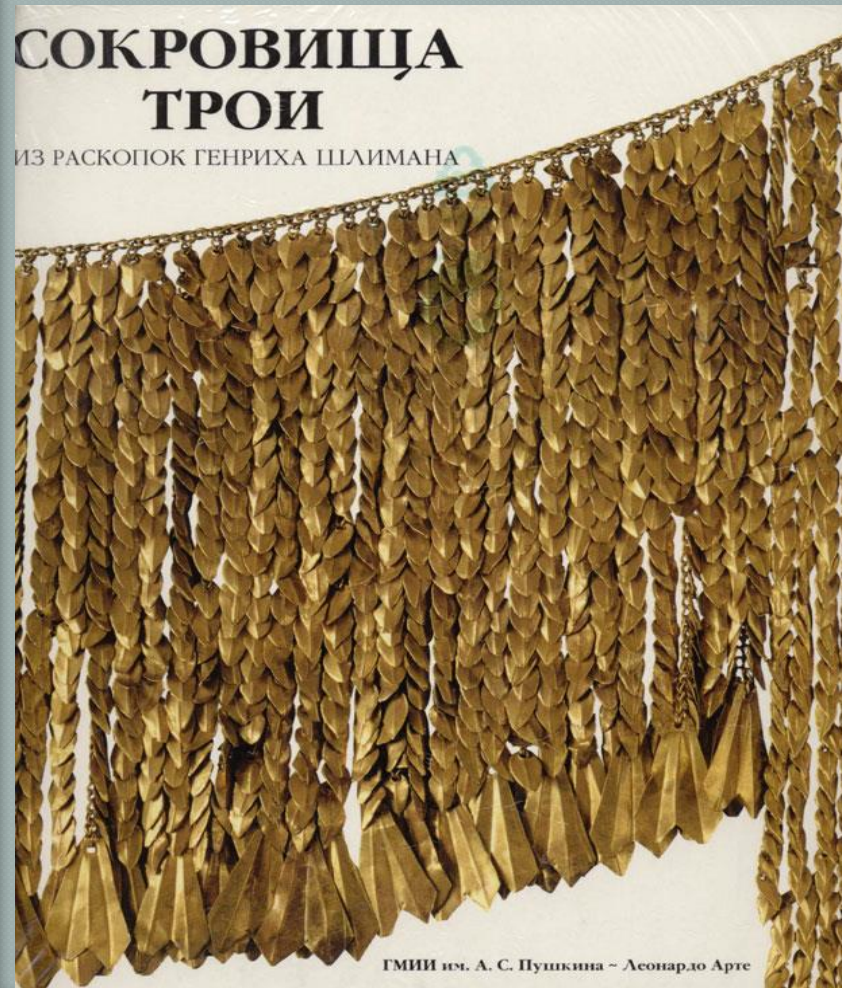
Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts



The treasure contained earrings, in particular "lobed", made in the form of a semicircle, rolled from a series of wires (from 2 to 7), flattened at the end.



large diadem
2400 - 2200 years. BC.



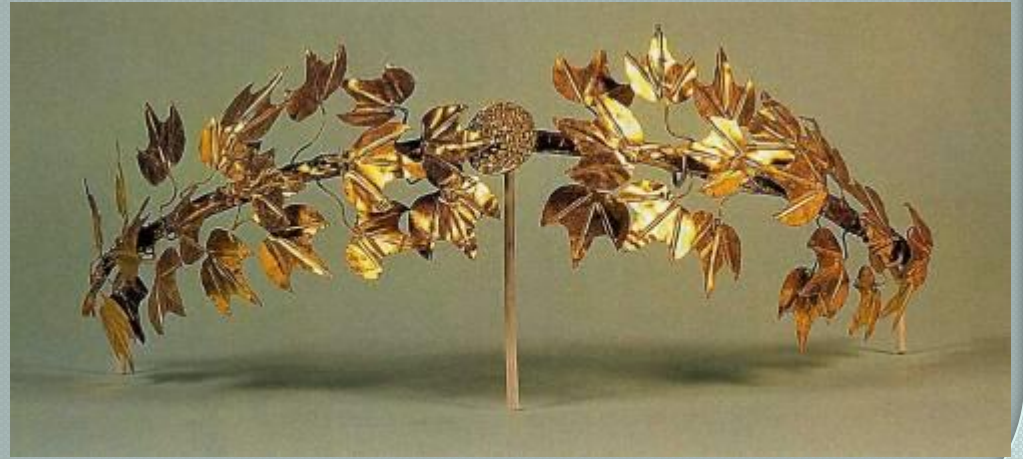
A golden boat-shaped bowl weighing about 600 grams, used, probably, in ritual sacrifices.



There also were the ritual axes, hammers, found in 1890. Their perfection is so great that some scientists doubt that they could have been made in the middle of the III millennium BC.

All of them are well preserved.





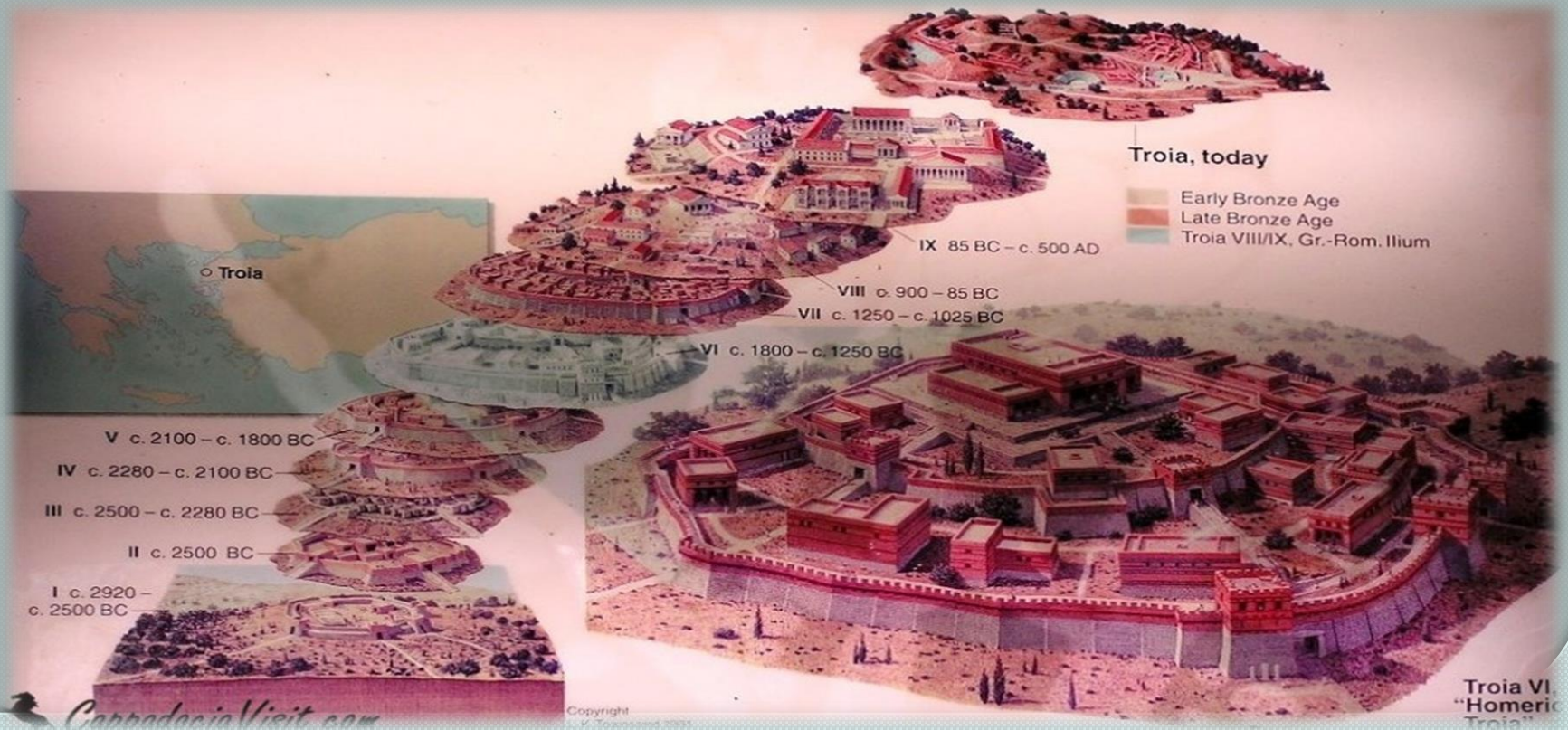


The Trojan Horse is a symbol of Troy.



Attractions of Troy

On account of strategic location, after every devastating war or devastating earthquake, the city was rebuilt and life in Troy began again. That is why in our days the archaeological site is the nine main cultural layers that belong to different epochs. Troy is one of the most famous archaeological sites not only in Turkey but in the whole world and it is on the UNESCO World Heritage List.



Sources:

https://wiki2.org/en/Heinrich_Schliemann

<https://www.ancient-origins.net/artifacts-other-artifacts/treasures-priam-golden-riches-legendary-city-troy-003350>