

28 октября на кафедре истории древнего мира исторического факультета МГУ им. М.В. Ломоносова состоится лекция сотрудника лаборатории UMR-7192 (Proche-Orient – Caucase: langues, archéologie, cultures) Национального центра научных исследований Франции, доктора ассириологии Эрве Рекюло

«Повинностное землевладение в Верхней Месопотамии II тыс. до н.э.: новый взгляд»

В лекции будут рассмотрены ключевые вопросы развития земельных отношений на древнем Востоке, включая роль государства как организатора сельскохозяйственного производства, соотношение государственного и общинно-частного секторов экономики.

Лекция состоится в 12.30, в ауд. А-515 Шуваловского корпуса МГУ им. М.В. Ломоносова, по адресу: Ломоносовский проспект, д. 27/4. Язык лекции – английский.

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Аннотация лекции на английском языке:

Hervé Reculeau

Rethinking Land Tenure in Second Millennium BC Upper Mesopotamia

As in most pre-modern societies, the conditions under which land was detained and exploited were among the key factors of social and economic life in second millennium BC Upper Mesopotamia : not only did most of the population engage in agriculture, but land was also the main source of wealth and power for Bronze Age elites, even those engaged in specialized activities for palaces and temples. Subsequently, Mesopotamian land tenure has been debated for about a century and half, from the early days of Assyriology to the most recent research. In the past decades, Assyriologists have mainly addressed the question of land tenure in the perspective of land ownership as a means of production, reflecting theoretical debates in 20th century social sciences.

The lecture will advocate for a reappraisal of Bronze Age land tenure in Mesopotamia, as part of an interpretive approach that gives greater credit to the native expression of social and economic relations found in cuneiform sources, than to models derived from analogies with other periods and fields of research. With a focus on 18th century BC Mari and 14th century BC Aššur, this overview will picture direct and indirect land tenure in both royal and non-royal households, detail the conditions under which royal land could be allocated to individuals, and address the important theoretical question of a potential ultimate ownership of all land by Bronze Age kings.