

Cree Hamo kar

Tel Hamo Kar is located in the northeastern part of the Khabur Basin, close to Mount Sinakal. The hill is located 10 km to the west from the town of Tal Kocher and 68 km to the south-east of Qamishlo.

Tel Hamo Kar is considered one of the ancient important sites in northern Mesopotamia and one of the largest settlements in the ancient Bronze Age (3000-2000) BC. Its importance stems from its location on the trade route connecting Nineveh and Mahad.

The beginnings of the settlement in Hamo Kar go back to the Halaf and Ubayd periods (the fifth millennium BC)., Hamo Kar appeared as a prosperous city at least in the early fourth millennium BC, where it was a center for the manufacture of stone tools such as Alabidian (Obsidian) and the links that they brought from the mountains of Kurdistan (Wan Sea areas) as raw materials, then they process, manufacture and export them to other regions before dealing with copper metal.

Settlement continued during the third millennium BC and increased in size with the passage of time until it reached 105 hectares, and its population reached 2,500 people during the middle of the third millennium BC.

After the period of discontinuation that the site witnessed in the second millennium BC, settlement resumed again during the neo-Assyrian period, in the first half of the first millennium BC. During that period, the size of the city decreased and became a small village of 5 hectares, and settlement was concentrated in the northeastern part of the lowland city.

After the collapse of the Assyrian state and its fall at the hands of the Median and Babylonian states, 612 BC, the site was abandoned and then resettled in the second century BC by the Greek Seleucid state.

Excavations: Excavations began in Tal Hamo Kar since 1999 by a joint Syrian-American mission under the direction of Khaled Al-Azm on the Syrian side and Maguire Gibson on the American side.

Pottery bullets are round or oval in shape made of solid clay, which were used in war by quarries (mid-fourth millennium BC).

Impressions of seals and pieces of ancient stone

Clay balls were used in arithmetic operations (4th millennium BC).