

Dilmun Civilization

Prelims: Current events of national and international importance

Why in News?

Kuwait's Failaka Island has just yielded one of its most significant secrets in decades, a 4,000-year-old temple belonging to the powerful Bronze Age Dilmun civilization.

Recent archaeological findings

- The recent excavation focused on the mound known as ***Tell F6***, situated just east of the Dilmun palace and temple area.
- Stone foundation walls outlining a rectangular multi-roomed temple.
- Pottery sherds typical of early Dilmun craftsmanship.
- Seals and seal impressions used in trade and administrative validation.
- Beads and carved fragments linked to personal adornment and ceremonial roles.
- The floor layout and central chamber structure align closely with ritual buildings found in Bahrain and eastern Arabia, locations also linked to Dilmun religious heritage.

Dilmun Civilization

- **Time Period** - Flourished around 3000 BCE to 1800 BCE.
- **Location** - Centered in modern-day **Bahrain**, with influence extending to parts of eastern Arabia and southern Mesopotamia.
- Important trade hub connecting ***Mesopotamia, the Indus Valley, and the Gulf region.***
- **Economy and Trade** - Thrived on trade, agriculture, and fishing.
- Served as a major trading center for **copper**, dates, pearls, and luxury goods between Mesopotamia and the Indus Valley.
- **Culture and Society** - Known for its well-organized settlements and temples, indicating advanced religious practices.
- Tombs and burial mounds suggest complex social structures.

- Early evidence of writing appears in trade records linked to Mesopotamia.
- **Significance** - Described in Sumerian texts as a land of immortality and prosperity.
- Played a crucial role in early Gulf trade networks.
- Considered one of the earliest civilizations of the Arabian Gulf.

Reference

[Times of India | Dilmun Civilization'](#)

