

Gutian people

Gutians

"~~Tablet~~" of [Lugalanatum](#)

Approximate location of Gutium

Top: An inscription dated c. 2130 BC, mentioning the Gutians: "[Lugalanatum](#), prince of [Umma](#) ... built the *E.GIDRU* [Sceptre] Temple at [Umma](#), buried his foundation deposit [and] regulated the orders. At that time, [Siium](#) was king of Gutium." The name [, gu-ti-um](#)^{KI} appears in the last column. [Louvre Museum](#).

Bottom: Approximate location of original Gutium territory

The **Guti** ([/'gu:ti/](#)) or **Quti**, also known by the derived **Gutians** or **Guteans**, were a [nomadic people](#) of [West Asia](#), around the [Zagros Mountains](#) (Modern [Iran](#)) during ancient times.

History

[[change](#) | [change source](#)]

Their homeland was known as **Gutium** ([Sumerian](#): *,Gu-tu-um^{ki}* or *,Gu-ti-um^{ki}*).^{[1][2]} There has been little scholarly support for theories linking the [Turkic](#) names Kutrigur and Utigur to the Gutians.^{[3][4][5]} Widely believed to have spoken an [Indo-European](#) (rather than Turkic) language.^[6]^[7] Iranologist [W. B. Henning](#) proposed that the Yuezhi were descended from the Gutu (Gutians) and a closely associated but little known tribe referred to as the Tukri (Turki), who were native to the Zagros mountains during the mid-3rd millennium BC.^[8] Analysing the grammatical structure of the Gutian language, German Assyriologists Benno Landsberger, however, came to the conclusion that the Gutians not only were closely related to Turkic peoples, but most probably even identical.^[9]

References

[[change](#) | [change source](#)]

1. [↑] ETCSL. *The Sumerian King List Archived* 2010-08-30 at the [Wayback Machine](#). Accessed 19 Dec 2010.
2. [↑] ETCSL. *The Cursing of Agade* Accessed 18 Dec 2010.
3. [↑] [Karatay 2003](#), p. 26.
4. [↑] [Zuev 2002](#), p. 39.
5. [↑] [Plinius, Gaius](#) (1996). *Naturkunde, Buch VI, Geographie: Asien*. Walter de Gruyter. p. 36. ISBN 9783050061849.
6. [↑] [Gamkrelidze, T.V.](#); [Ivanov, V.V.](#) (1989). "Первые индоевропейцы на арене истории: прототохары в Передней Азии" [The first Indo-Europeans in history: the proto-Tocharians in Asia Minor]. *Journal of Ancient History* (1): 14–39.
7. [↑] [Gamkrelidze, T.V.](#); [Ivanov, V.V.](#) (2013). "[Индоевропейская прародина и расселение индоевропейцев: полвека исследований и обсуждений](#)" [Indo-European homeland and migrations: half a century of studies and discussions]. *Journal of Language Relationship*. **9**: 109–136. doi:10.31826/jlr-2013-090111 . S2CID 212688321.
8. [↑] [W.B. Henning \(1908 - 1967\) "THE FIRST INDO-EUROPEANS IN HISTORY"](#), Society and History. Essays in Honour Karl August Wittfogel // Ed. by G.L.Ulmen, Hague-Paris-New York, 1978, pp. 215-230
9. [↑] Landsberger B., 1937, (Acts of the Congress), Basic questions of the early history of the Near East (Grundfragen der Frühgeschichte Vorderasiens), Türkischer Geschichtskongress, Devlet Basımevi, Istanbul, page 73-74. Quote: "*Dieses Volk der **Gutium** oder **Kutium**, dessen Namen wir nach Streichurig der akkadischen Nisbe als **Kut** ansetzen können, ist aber, wenn nicht gewichtige Anzeichen trüegen, der weitaus älteste in unsere Geschichte eingetretene Stamm, der mit den **Tuerken** aufs engste verwandt, ja vielleicht **identisch** ist.*" ([PDF](#))

Bibliography

[[change](#) | [change source](#)]

- Karatay, Osman (2003). *[In Search of the Lost Tribe: The Origins and Making of the Croatian Nation](#)*. Ayse Demiral. ISBN 9789756467077.
- Zuev (2002). *Early Turks: Essays of history and ideology*. Almaty: Daik-Press.

Retrieved from "https://simple.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gutian_people&oldid=9794033"