

## **Abstract:**

Increasing use of iron in the second half of the second millennium B. C., caused great changes in the social, economical and cultural structures of the ancient societies, and formed new political- regional relations. Archaeological records and written documents all suggest the neighboring countries competition to more access to the new find Strategic Metal. Thus in this period the Iron, which, consequently for it's difficult smelting and production process, needs a organizing power, was hired by the governments to meet their needs. Eventually being the metal of choice for almost all weapons and armor especially in the first half of the first millennium B. C. (Iron Age II), Iron changed the ancient warfare during the rest of antiquity.

This study, is to examine the relations between the production and increasing of the weapons and the powers supervising their production and the role of regional and trans regional impacts on them in 1500- 550 B. C. in Iran, by typological and statistical approaches, and descript- analytical method, introducing, typology and classifying the weapons and reviewing their development and evolutional trends,

Statistical and Technological changes in the field of weapons in related cultural- regional contexts and facing the material and written data by the opposite side, shows these changes occurred in three time spans. Iron Age I, Mostly composed of bronze weapons showing Mesopotamian and Elamite effects. Iron Age II, period of increasing in Iron weapons, showing connection with the Assyrian and Urartian examples especially in the western Iran. Iron Age III, general replacement of the bronze weaponry by the Iron ones, in the NW Iran and Luristan, there is a new stylistically impact, Caucasus and Transcaucasia, beside the old ones.

**Keywords:** Iran Iron Age, Iron Systematic Production, Western Half of Iran, Semi-Centralized Powers, Increasing of Armors, Iron Age II.