

**INSTITUTE OF  
ARCHAEOLOGY**



# **ARCL G205 Mediterranean Prehistory**

**2017-18, Term I, (15 CREDITS)**

Course Turnitin ID: 3543860, Password:IoA1718  
Deadlines for coursework: 12<sup>th</sup> November 2017, 8th January 2018



Coordinator:  
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Please see the last page of this document for important information about submission and marking procedures, or links to the relevant webpages

# 1 OVERVIEW

## Introduction

This course reunites the study and analysis of prehistoric societies around the Mediterranean basin into a coherent if diverse exploration. It takes a long-term perspective, ranging from the first modern human occupation in the region to the start of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BCE, and a broad spatial approach, searching for the overall trends and conditions that underlie local phenomena. Opening topics include the glacial Mediterranean and origins of seafaring, early Holocene Levantine-European farming, and Chalcolithic societies. The main body of the course is formed by the multiple transformations of the late 4<sup>th</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC, including the environmental 'mediterraneanisation' of the basin, the rise of the first complex societies in east and west Mediterranean and the formation of world-system relations at the east Mediterranean. A final session examines the transition to the Iron Age in the context of the emergence of pan-Mediterranean networks, and this also acts as a link to G202. This course is designed to interlock with G206, which explores Mediterranean dynamics from a diachronic and comparative perspective. Equally, it can be taken in conjunction with courses in the prehistory of specific regions, such as the Aegean, Italy, the Levant, Anatolia and Egypt, as well as Europe and Africa.

This handbook contains information about the content and administration of this course. If you have queries about the organisation, objectives, structure, content or assessment of the course, please consult the Course Coordinator. Further information, relating to all courses at the Institute of Archaeology, is to be found on the IoA website, in the MA/MSc handbook, and in your degree handbook. It is your responsibility to read and act on this important information. This includes information about originality and plagiarism, submission and grading of coursework, disabilities, communication, attendance and feedback.

### **Week-by-week summary of seminars**

*(Wednesdays 11 am – 1 pm, Room 209)*

October 4th	1. Prehistory of the Mediterranean: Themes, Place and time
October 11th	3. Pigs on boats: the Neolithisation process
October 18th	4. What have we done?! Villages, cemeteries and metals
October 25th	5. The long 3 <sup>rd</sup> millennium BCE (i): The invention of bosses
November 1st	6. The long 3 <sup>rd</sup> millennium BCE (ii) Small worlds in the big sea
November 8th	READING WEEK (NO TEACHING)
November 15th	7. The long 3 <sup>rd</sup> millennium BCE (iii) Wheelers, sailors and dealers

November 22nd	8. The 2 <sup>nd</sup> millennium BCE (i) Nothing is quiet in the central and western fronts
November 29th	9. The 2 <sup>nd</sup> millennium BCE (ii) The bright and decadent eastern Mediterranean
December 6th	10. The 2 <sup>nd</sup> Millennium BCE (iii) Of World systems and mice
December 13th	11. Erase and repeat: moving towards the Iron Age

### **Basic texts**

Broodbank, C. 2013. *The Making of the Middle Sea: A History of the Mediterranean from the Beginning to the Emergence of the Classical World*. London and New York: Thames and Hudson and Oxford University Press. INST ARCH Issue desk BRO (see also the review-discussion of the book in the *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 27.1).

### **Methods of assessment**

This course is assessed by 4,000 words of coursework, divided into two essays,

- a) 1,500 words essay (contributing 33% to the overall course mark) and
- b) 2,500 words essay (contributing 67% to the overall mark).

### **Teaching methods, and attendance**

The course is taught through seminars which have three or four weekly required readings, which students will be expected to have read, to be able fully to follow and actively to contribute to discussion. Seminars will include an object that will be used as a talking point to help discussion. The course is taught through discussion rather than lecture, so reading for class is absolutely essential.

*Term 1, Wednesdays 11 am - 1pm, in Room 612, Institute of Archaeology.*

### **Workload**

There are 20 hours of seminars for this course. Students undertake around 90 hours of reading for the course, plus 40 hours preparing for and producing the assessed work. This adds up to a total workload of some 150 hours for the course.

## 2 AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND ASSESSMENT

### **Aims, objectives and learning outcomes**

#### *Aims*

- To provide an advanced, well-rounded, inter-disciplinary training in the major developments in the prehistory of the Mediterranean, explored sequentially.
- To instruct students in critical analysis of current research (paradigms, problems, method and theory, data quality, interpretation) in Mediterranean prehistory.
- To prepare students to undertake original research in Mediterranean prehistory.

#### *Objectives*

On successful completion of this course a student should:

- Have an understanding of current debates in Mediterranean archaeology.
- Comprehend the overall outline of prehistoric processes in the Mediterranean.
- Be experienced in comparing different constituent parts of the Mediterranean.
- Be able to use the knowledge to develop an innovative PhD proposal or carry out soundly-based research in Mediterranean archaeology.

#### *Learning outcomes*

By the end of the course students should be able to demonstrate:

- Ability in reading and debate through assessment and evaluation of alternative interpretations, and presentation of reasoned conclusions.
- Recognition of the linkages between data, methods and ideas.
- Application of the methods and theories of inter-disciplinary analysis
- Skill at integrating inter-disciplinary evidence into overall interpretations.
- Proficiency in the setting out information and ideas clearly in written form.

### **Coursework**

#### *Coursework Question 1 (1500 words; 33%)*

Prepare a PhD research proposal to an imaginary funding. Proposal should refer to a focused project (excavation of site, material study, archaeo-ethnography, comparison of a specific data-set) within the geographical and chronological boundaries of the course. Detailed guidelines for the proposal (structure, content, etc...) will be provided by October 17th. **Deadline: Sunday 12<sup>th</sup> November 2017.**

#### *Coursework Question 2 (2500 words; 67%)*

Open choice with a comparative, pan-Mediterranean content appropriate to this course's time-range; subject and title to be agreed between student and Course Coordinator, and approved by the latter. **Deadline: Monday 8<sup>th</sup> January 2018.**

If students are unclear about the nature of an assignment, they should contact the Course Coordinator, who will also be willing to discuss an outline of your approach to an assessment, provided this is planned suitably in advance of the submission date. Please see the general information in your Degree Handbook and MA/MSc Handbook (available on the IoA website) concerning coursework originality, plagiarism, presentation, referencing, anonymity, submission, use of Turnitin, penalties for late submission, extensions, assessment, grading, return of marked coursework, re-submission, and return for second-marking. Students enrolled outside the Institute should collect a hard copy of the Institute's coursework guidelines from the Academic Administrator (Judy Medrington), 411a.

### *Word count*

The following should not be included in the word-count: title page, contents pages, lists of figure and tables, abstract, preface, acknowledgements, bibliography, lists of references, captions and contents of tables and figures, appendices.

Essay 1: 1425-1575

Essay 2: 2375-2625

Penalties will only be imposed if you exceed the upper figure in the range. There is no penalty for using fewer words than the lower figure in the range: the lower figure is simply for your guidance to indicate the sort of length that is expected.

In the 2017-18 session penalties for overlength work will be as follows:

For work that exceeds the specified maximum length by less than 10% the mark will be reduced by five percentage marks, but the penalised mark will not be reduced below the pass mark, assuming the work merited a Pass.

For work that exceeds the specified maximum length by 10% or more the mark will be reduced by ten percentage marks, but the penalised mark will not be reduced below the pass mark, assuming the work merited a Pass.

### *Coursework submission procedures*

All coursework must normally be submitted **both as hard copy and electronically**. (The only exceptions are bulky portfolios and lab books which are normally submitted as hard copy only.)

You should staple the appropriate colour-coded IoA coversheet (available in the IoA library and outside room 411a) to the front of each piece of work and submit it to the red box at the Reception Desk (or room 411a in the case of Year 1 undergraduate work)

All coursework should be uploaded to Turnitin by midnight on the day of the deadline. This will date-stamp your work. It is essential to upload **all parts** of your work as this is sometimes the version that will be marked.

Instructions are given below.

Note that Turnitin uses the term 'class' for what we normally call a 'course'.

1. Ensure that your essay or other item of coursework has been saved as a Word doc., docx. or PDF document, and that you have the Class ID for the course (available from the course handbook) and enrolment password (this is **IoA1718** for all courses this session - note that this is capital letter I, lower case letter o, upper case A, followed by the current academic year)
2. Click on **[http://www.turnitinuk.com/en\\_gb/login](http://www.turnitinuk.com/en_gb/login)**
3. Click on 'Create account'
4. Select your category as 'Student'
5. Create an account using your UCL email address. Note that you will be asked to specify a new password for your account - do not use your UCL password or the enrolment password, but invent one of your own (Turnitin will permanently associate this with your account, so you will not have to change it every 6 months, unlike your UCL password). In addition, you will be asked for a "Class ID" and a "Class enrolment password" (see point 1 above).
6. Once you have created an account you can just log in at [http://www.turnitinuk.com/en\\_gb/login](http://www.turnitinuk.com/en_gb/login) and enrol for your other classes without going through the new user process again. Simply click on 'Enrol in a class'. Make sure you have all the relevant "class IDs" at hand.
7. Click on the course to which you wish to submit your work.
8. Click on the correct assignment (e.g. Essay 1).
9. Double-check that you are in the correct course and assignment and then click 'Submit'
10. Attach document as a "Single file upload"
11. Enter your name (the examiner will not be able to see this)
12. Fill in the "Submission title" field with the right details: **It is essential that the first word in the title is your examination candidate number** (e.g. YGBR8 In what sense can culture be said to evolve?),
13. Click "Upload". When the upload is finished, you will be able to see a text-only version of your submission.
14. Click on "Submit".

If you have problems, please email the IoA Turnitin Advisers on [ioa-turnitin@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:ioa-turnitin@ucl.ac.uk), explaining the nature of the problem and the exact course and assignment involved.

One of the Turnitin Advisers will normally respond within 24 hours, Monday-Friday during term. Please be sure to email the Turnitin Advisers if technical problems prevent you from uploading work in time to meet a submission deadline - even if you do not obtain an immediate response from one of the Advisers they will be able to notify the relevant Course Coordinator that you had attempted to submit the work before the deadline

### **3 SCHEDULE AND SYLLABUS**

#### **Teaching Schedule**

*Term 1, Wednesdays 11 am – 1 pm, in Room 209, Institute of Archaeology.*

#### **Syllabus**

##### ***General Bibliography***

Braudel, F. 1972. *The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean World in the Age of Philip II* (translation of 2<sup>nd</sup> revised edition [1966] of 1949 French original). Berkeley and London: California University Press. The first grand analysis of the Mediterranean's environments, people and history, nominally set in the 16<sup>th</sup> century AD. Read as much of Part I, in particular, as you have the desire to. INST ARCH DAG 100 BRA; HISTORY 41 H BRA; GEOGRAPHY H 55 BRA; SSEES MISC.IX.D.1 BRA; Preface at MAIN library issue desk teaching collection 3214.

Holden, P. and N. Purcell 2000. *The Corrupting Sea: A Study of Mediterranean History*. Oxford and Malden: Blackwell. Bottom-up, ecological and interaction-based model of Mediterranean social and economic life during both the 1<sup>st</sup> millennia BC and AD. INST ARCH Issue desk HOR 6; DAG 200 HOR; ANC HIST A 5 HOR; ANTHROPOLOGY LX 21 HOR. See also B.D. Shaw 2001 in *Journal of Roman Archaeology* for a useful in-depth interpretative review.

##### ***Overall prehistories of the Mediterranean***

Braudel, F. 2001. *The Mediterranean in the Ancient World* (translation of the 1998 publication in French of a lost manuscript first written in 1968). London and New York: Allen Lane. DAG 100 BRA.

Broodbank, C. 2013. *The Making of the Middle Sea: A History of the Mediterranean from the Beginning to the Emergence of the Classical World*. London and New York: Thames and Hudson and Oxford University Press. INST ARCH Issue desk BRO.

Demand, N. H., 2011. *The Mediterranean Context of Early Greek History*. Chichester and Malden: Wiley-Blackwell. INST ARCH DAG 100 DEM.

Guilaine, J. 1994. *La Mer Partagée: La Méditerranée avant l'Écriture, 7000–2000 avant Jésus-Christ*. Paris: Hachette. INST ARCH DAG 100 GUI; DAG 100 Qto GIU.

Holden, P. and Kinoshita, S. 2014. *A companion to Mediterranean History*. Wiley Blackwell. (only relevant chapters). Available electronically.

Trump, D.H. 1980. *The Prehistory of the Mediterranean*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press and Allen Lane. INST ARCH STORE DAG 100 TRU.

*Edited collections of pan-Mediterranean archaeological work and related scope*  
Antoniadou, S., and A. Pace, (eds) 2007. *Mediterranean Crossroads*. Athens: Pierides Foundation. INST ARCH Issue desk ANT 1.

Blake, E. and Knapp, A.B. (eds.) 2005. *The Archaeology of Mediterranean Prehistory*. Oxford: Blackwell. INST ARCH Issue desk BLA 9; DAG 100 BLA.

Harris, W.V. (ed.) 2005. *Rethinking the Mediterranean*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press. INST ARCH Issue desk HAR; DAG 100 HAR.

Knapp, A.B. and P. van Dommelen (eds.) 2014. *The Cambridge Prehistory of the Bronze and Iron Age Mediterranean*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Available online, INST ARCH Issue desk KNA 5.

Lichtenberger, A. and von Rden, C. (eds.). 2015. *Multiple Mediterranean Realities: current approaches to spaces, resources, and connectivities* (Mittelmeerstudien 6). Paderborn: Fink Wilhelm – Ferdinand Schningh. (on order).

Mathers, C. and S. Stoddart (eds.) 1994. *Development and Decline in the Mediterranean Bronze Age* (Sheffield Archaeological Monographs 8). Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press. INST ARCH Issue desk MAT 2; DA Qto MAT.

Meskill, L. (ed.) 1998. *Archaeology Under Fire: Nationalism, Politics and Heritage in the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East*. INST ARCH AG MES; ANTHROPOLOGY LX 95 MES.

Papadopoulos, J.K. and R.M. Leventhal (eds.) 2003. *Theory and Practice in Mediterranean Archaeology: Old World and New World Perspectives* (Cotsen Advanced Seminars 1). INST ARCH Issue desk PAP.

Phoca-Cosmetatou, ed. 2011. *The First Mediterranean Islanders: Initial Occupation and Survival Strategies* (University of Oxford School of Archaeology Monograph 74), Oxford: Oxbow Books. INST ARCH DAG 100 PHO

Souvatzis, S. G., and Hadji, A. 2014. *Space and time in Mediterranean prehistory*. London: Routledge. INST ARCH DAG 100 SOU.

van Dommelen, P. and A. B. Knapp (eds.) 2010. *Material Connections in the Ancient Mediterranean: Mobility, Materiality, and Mediterranean Identities*. Abingdon and New York: Routledge. INST ARCH Issue desk DOM; DAG 100 DOM.

#### *Geography, environment and biogeography*

Blondel, J., J. Aronson, J.-Y. Bodiou and G. Boeuf, 2010. *The Mediterranean Region: Biological Diversity in Time and Space* (revised edn). Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press. BIOLOGY B7 BLO. Earlier published as Blondel, J. and J. Aronson 1999. *Biology and Wildlife of the Mediterranean Region*. INST ARCH DAG 4.5 BLOI GEOGRAPHY LX 30 BLO.

Grove, A.T. and O. Rackham 2001. *The Nature of Mediterranean Europe: An Ecological History*. Newhaven: Yale University Press. INST ARCH DAG 100 Qto GRO; GEOGRAPHY Qto LX 30 GRO.

Halstead, P. 2014. *Two Oxen Ahead: Pre-mechanized farming in the Mediterranean*. Wiley-Blackwell. INST ARCH

King, R., L. Proudfoot, and B. Smith (eds.) 1997. *The Mediterranean: Environment and Society*. London: Arnold. GEOGRAPHY LX 5 KIN.



- Walsh, K. 2014. *The archaeology of Mediterranean Landscapes: human-environment interaction from the Neolithic to the Roman period*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. INST ARCH DAG 100 WAL.
- Woodward, J. C., (ed.) 2009. *The Physical Geography of the Mediterranean*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press. GEOGRAPHY LX 20 WOO.

*If completely, lost, the following provide short orientating, absolute beginnings*

- Alcock, S.E. and J.F. Cherry 2013. 'The Mediterranean world', in C. Scarre (ed.), *The Human Past: World Prehistory and the Development of Human Societies*, 472-517. London and New York: Thames and Hudson. INST ARCH Issue desk SCA 3; BC 100 SCA.
- Broodbank, C. 2009. 'The Mediterranean and its hinterland', in B. Cunliffe, C. Gosden and R. Joyce (eds.) *The Oxford Handbook of Archaeology*, 677-722. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press. INST ARCH AH CUN.
- Horden, P. and Kinoshita, S. 2014. *A companion to Mediterranean History*. Wiley Blackwell. (Chapters 1 and 2). available electronically.

## **Regional**

These overall summaries should make it easier to trace developments within a given area over time, and thereby complement this course's wider comparative perspective. They are variably up-to-date and should be read in conjunction with sometimes more up-to-date articles.

### *Egypt*

- Kemp, B. 2006 (revised edn.). *Ancient Egypt: Anatomy of a Civilization*. London: Routledge. INST ARCH Issue desk KEM; EGYPTOLOGY B. KEM
- Trigger, B.G., B.J. Kemp, D. O'Connor and A.B. Lloyd 1983. *Ancient Egypt: A Social History*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. EGYPTOLOGY B 5 TRI.
- Shaw, I. (ed.) 2000. *The Oxford History of Ancient Egypt*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press. INST ARCH Issue desk SHA; EGYPTOLOGY B 5 SHA.

### *North Africa*

- Camps, G., 1974. *Les Civilisations Préhistoriques de l'Afrique du Nord et du Sahara*. Paris: Doin (very dated but not replaced). INST ARCH DC 100 CAM.
- Mitchell, P. 2005. *African Connections: An Archaeological Perspective on Africa and the Wider World* (read selectively for north African perspectives). Walnut Creek: AltaMira. INST ARCH DC 100 MIT.
- Phillipson, D.W. 2004 (3<sup>rd</sup> edn.). *African Archaeology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (Browse for north Africa). INST ARCH DC 100 PHI.

### *Levant*

- Akkermans, P. and Schwartz, M. 2003. *The Archaeology of Syria: From Complex Hunter-gatherers to Early Urban Societies (c. 16,000-300 BC)*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. INST ARCH Issued desk AKK; DBD 100 AKK.
- Ben-Tor, A. (ed.) 1992. *The Archaeology of Ancient Israel*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press. INST ARCH DBE 100 BEN.

- Levy, T. (ed.) 1995. *The Archaeology of Society in the Holy Land*. London: Leicester University Press. INST ARCH Issue desk LEV 3; DBE 100 LEV.
- MacDonald, B., et al. (eds) 2001. *The Archaeology of Jordan*. Sheffield: Univ. of Sheffield. DBE 100 MAC
- Potts, D.T. (e.d.). 2012. *A Companion to the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East*. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell. INST ARCH DBA 100 POT

#### *Anatolia*

- During, B. 2011 *The Prehistory of Asia Minor*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Sagona, A. and P. Zimansky 2009. *Ancient Turkey*. London: Routledge. INST ARCH Issue desk SAG 1; DBC 100 SAG.

#### *Cyprus*

- Knapp, A.B. 2013. *The Archaeology of Cyprus: From Earliest Prehistory through the Bronze Age*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. INST ARCH DAG 15 KNA.
- Steel, L. 2004. *Cyprus Before History: From the Earliest Settlers to the End of the Bronze Age*. London: Duckworth. INST ARCH DAG 15 STE.

#### *Aegean*

- Cline, E. (ed.) 2010. *The Oxford Handbook of the Bronze Age Aegean (ca. 3000-1000 BC)*. New York: Oxford University Press. INST ARCH Issue desk CLI 2.
- Cullen, T. (ed.) 2001. *Aegean Prehistory: A Review*. Boston: Archaeological Institute of America. INST ARCH Issue desk CUL 4; DAG 100 CUL.
- Shelmerdine, C. (ed.) 2008. *The Cambridge Companion to the Aegean Bronze Age*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. INST ARCH Issue desk SHE 16; DAG 100 SHE.

#### *Dalmatia*

There is no English-language account of the prehistory of the eastern Adriatic.

#### *Italy and Sicily*

No English-language overview for peninsular Italy exists; see instead useful if now somewhat dated papers in Mathers and Stoddart (above). The best coverage is:

- Leighton, R. 1999. *Sicily Before History: An Archaeological Survey from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age*. London: Duckworth. INST ARCH DAG 19 LEI.

See also

- Blake, E. 2014. *Social networks and regional identity in Bronze Age Italy*. Cambridge University Press.

#### *Sardinia*

- Webster, G.S. 1996. *A Prehistory of Sardinia, 2500-500 BC*. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press. INST ARCH Issue desk WEB 3; DAG 18 Qto WEB.

#### *Corsica*

- Costa, L. J. 2004. *Corse préhistorique: Peuplement d'une île et modes de vie des sociétés insulaires (IX<sup>e</sup> – II<sup>e</sup> millénaires av. J.-C.)* (in French). Paris: Errance. INST ARCH DAG 13 COS.

### *Balearics*

No up-to-date English-language overview exists.

### *Malta*

Cilia, D. (ed.) 2004. *Malta Before History: The World's Oldest Free-Standing Stone Architecture*. Sliema, Miranda. INST ARCH DAG 16 Qto CIL.

Sagona, C. 2015. *The Archaeology of Malta. From the Neolithic through the Roman Period*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. On order.

### *Southern France*

No English-language overview for southern France exists; see paper by Gasco in Mathers and Stoddart (eds.) (above).

### *Iberia*

Almagro Gorbea, M (ed.). 2014. *Iberia. Protohistory of the far west of Europe: from Neolithic to Roman Conquest*. University of Burgos. Electronic resource.

Cruz Berrocal, M, and L. Garcia Sanjuan. 2013. *Prehistory of Iberia: Debating Early Social Stratification*. Oxford: Routledge. INST ARCH DAP CRU.

Chapman, R. 1990. *Emerging Complexity: The Later Prehistory of South-east Spain, Iberia and the west Mediterranean*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. INST ARCH DAP CHA.

Chapman, R., 2008. 'Producing inequalities: regional sequences in later prehistoric southern Spain', *Journal of World Prehistory* 21, 195–260. Electronic resource.

## Topic 1: 4th October 2017

### Prehistory of the Mediterranean: Themes

#### Questions:

1. What a Mediterranean approach means for prehistory?
2. Is this different to an archaeology OF the Mediterranean in later periods?
3. What do we gain and lose by exploring such prehistory within a wider Mediterranean framework?
4. What might be the agendas and pitfalls of such an approach?
5. What strengths and weaknesses are encountered in terms of data, method and theory?

#### Read

Broodbank, C. 2013. *The Making of the Middle Sea: A History of the Mediterranean from the Beginning to the Emergence of the Classical World*, **Chapter 1**. INST ARCH 100 Bro. ISSUE DESK BRO 22.

Sherratt, A. G. 1995. 'Reviving the grand narrative: archaeology and long-term change', *Journal of European Archaeology* 3: 1-32. Electronic resource.

Reviews of Broodbank 2013 in *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 27.1, **particularly Foxhall**. Online

#### Recommended

##### *The major prehistories of the Mediterranean*

Braudel, F. 2001. *The Mediterranean in the Ancient World* (translation of the 1998 publication in French of a lost manuscript first written in 1968). For a brief appreciation of this work as prehistory, see C. Broodbank 2010 'Braudel's Bronze Age', in O. Krzyszkowska (ed.) *Cretan Offerings: Studies in Honour of Peter Warren*, 33-40.

Demand, N. H., 2011. *The Mediterranean Context of Early Greek History*.

Guilaine, J. 1994. *La Mer Partagée: La Méditerranée avant l'Écriture, 7000-2000 avant Jésus-Christ*.

Knapp, A.B. and E. Blake 2005. 'Prehistory in the Mediterranean: The connecting and corrupting sea', in E. Blake and A.B Knapp (eds.) *The Archaeology of Mediterranean Prehistory*, 1-23. INST ARCH Issue desk BLA 9; DAG 100 BLA.

Mosso, A. 1910. *The Dawn of Mediterranean Civilization*.

Trump, D.H. 1980. *The Prehistory of the Mediterranean*.

See also Childe, V.G. 1957. *The Dawn of European Civilization*. 6th rev. edn.

##### *Prehistory, deep history and the origins of archaeology*

Chapman, R. 1990. *Emerging Complexity: The Later Prehistory of South-east Spain, Iberia and the West Mediterranean*, Chapter 2, 18-34.

Fitton, J.L. 1995. *The Discovery of the Greek Bronze Age*.

Guidi, A 2012. '150 Years of prehistory and protohistory in Italy', *Bulletin of the History of Archaeology* 22(1): 32.

Mantzourani, E. and D, Catapoti 'What future in the Mediterranean past?', in Antoniadou, S. and A. Pace (eds.) *Mediterranean Crossroads*, 63-83, INST ARCH DAG 100 ANT.

- Papaconstantinou, D. 'Mediterranean archaeologies: a comment on the structure of archaeological communities in the Mediterranean region', in Antoniadou, S. and A. Pace (eds.) *Mediterranean Crossroads*, 85-107. INST ARCH DAG 100 ANT.
- Schnapp, A. 1996. *The Discovery of the Past. The Origins of Archaeology*.
- Sheppard, P., 1990. 'Soldiers and bureaucrats: The early history of prehistoric archaeology in the Maghreb', in P. Robertshaw (ed.), *A History of African Archaeology*.
- Shryock, A. and D.L. Smail (eds.) 2011. *Deep History: The Architecture of Past and Present*.
- Skeates, R. 2007. 'Italian prehistory collections as Mediterranean cultural heritage' in Antoniadou and Pace (eds.) *Mediterranean Crossroads*, 691–714.
- Silberman, N.A. 1995. 'Promised lands and chosen peoples: the politics and poetics of archaeological narrative', in P.L. Kohl and C. Fawcett (eds.) *Nationalism, Politics, and the Practice of Archaeology*.
- Wengrow, D. 2006. 'The idea of prehistory in the Middle East', in R. Layton, S. Shennan and P. Stone (eds.), *A Future for Archaeology: The Past in the Present*, 187–97.

## ~~Topic 2: 4th October 2017~~

### ~~The Pleistocene and Palaeolithic Mediterranean~~

#### Main Questions and readings:

1. The first population of the Mediterranean. When and how? What were the resources exploited? Ecological niches and Weather transformations.
2. When can we date the first instances of seafaring in the Mediterranean. What can tell us about the cognitive abilities of different types of humans in the Mediterranean **Read:** Leppard, T. 2015. The Evolution of Modern Behaviour and its implications for maritime dispersal during the Palaeolithic. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 1-18 ONLINE **AND** Strasser, T. F., E. Panagopoulou, C. N. Runnels *et al.*, 2010. 'Stone Age seafaring in the Mediterranean: Evidence from the Plakias region for Lower Palaeolithic and Mesolithic habitation of Crete,' *Hesperia* 79: 145–90. Electronic resource.
3. What do we know about the arrival of Anatomically Modern Humans (AMH) to the Mediterranean? When and how? How weather changes affected the arrival and how ecological exploitation changed? **Read** Hublin, J.-J. 2015. The modern human colonization of western Eurasia: when and where? *Quaternary Science Reviews*, 118, 194-210. **AND** Shea, J.J. 2008. 'Transitions or turnovers? Climatically forced extinctions of *Homo sapiens* and Neanderthals in the East Mediterranean Levant,' *Quaternary Science Reviews* 27: 2253–70. Electronic resource.

4. How the AMH interacted with the existing Neanderthal population. Did they precipitate the Neanderthal demise? What are the theories? **READ** Stiner, M.C. and S.L. Kuhn 2006. 'Changes in the "connectedness" and resilience of Paleolithic societies in Mediterranean ecosystems', *Human Ecology* 34: 693-712. **AND** Finlayson, C. and J.S. Carrion. 2007. Rapid ecological turnover and its impact on Neanderthal and other human populations. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, 22, 213–222. **OR** Bar-Yosef, O. 2013 Neanderthals and Modern Humans Across Eurasia. In: T. Akazawa et al. (eds.), *Dynamics of Learning in Neanderthals and Modern Humans Volume 1: Cultural Perspectives*. Springer New-York. Pp. 7-20.
  
5. The Levant Vs the Maghreb, two different trajectories for spaces in-between. **READ** Carbonell, E, M. Mosquera, M. Rodríguez *et al.*, 2008. 'Eurasian gates: The earliest human dispersals', *Journal of Anthropological Research* 64: 195–228. Electronic resource **AND** Close, A. 2009. 'The Middle-Upper Palaeolithic hiatus of insular North Africa', in M. Camps and Szmids. *The Mediterranean from 50,000 to 25,000 BP*, 35–50.

## Recommended

### *Overviews, regional studies and collections of papers*

- Bailey, G., E. Adam, E. Panagopoulou, C. Perlès and K. Zachos, (eds) 1999. *The Palaeolithic Archaeology of Greece and Adjacent Areas*.
- Bar-Yosef, O. and D.R. Pilbeam (eds.) 2000. *The Geography of Neanderthals and Modern Humans in Europe and the Greater Mediterranean*, especially Hublin.
- Bocquet-Appel, J.-P and P.Y. Demars 2000. 'Population kinetics in the Upper Palaeolithic in Western Europe', *Journal of Archaeological Science* 27: 551–70.
- Camps, M. and C. Szmids (eds.) 2009. *The Mediterranean from 50,000 to 25,000 BP: Turning Points and New Directions*.
- Finlayson, C., F. G. Pacheco and J. Rodríguez-Vidal 2006. 'Late survival of Neanderthals at the southernmost extreme of Europe', *Nature* 443: 850–53.
- Gamble, C. 1999. *The Palaeolithic Societies of Europe*, Chapters 4-7.
- Garcea, E. (ed.) 2010. *South-eastern Mediterranean Peoples Between 130,000 and 10,000 Years Ago*.
- Mussi, M. 2001. *Earliest Italy: An Overview of the Italian Paleolithic and Mesolithic*.
- Runnels, C. 1995. 'Review of Aegean prehistory IV: the stone age of Greece from the Palaeolithic to the advent of the Neolithic', *American Journal of Archaeology* 99: 699-728.
- Simmons, A. H. 2014. *Stone age sailors: Paleolithic seafaring in the Mediterranean*. Walnut Creek: Left Coast Press.
- Stringer, C., 2000. 'Coasting out of Africa', *Nature* 405: 24–27.

### *Environmental factors*

- Médail, F. and K. Diadema 2009. 'Glacial refugia influence plant diversity patterns in the Mediterranean basin', *Journal of Biogeography* 36: 1333–45.

Petit-Maire, N. and B. Vrielynck, 2005. *The Mediterranean Basin: The Last Two Climatic Extremes*.

Electronic resource.

van Andel T.H. and P.C. Tzedakis 1996. 'Palaeolithic landscapes of Europe and environs, 150,000-25,000 years ago: an overview', *Quaternary Science Reviews* 15: 481-500.

#### *Early dispersal routes and barriers*

Bailey, G., 2010. 'Earliest coastal settlement, marine palaeoeconomies and human dispersal: The Africa-Arabia connection', in A. Anderson et al. (eds.) *The Global Origins of Seafaring*, 29-40.

Dennell, R. 2003. 'Dispersal and colonisation, long and short chronologies: how continuous is the Early Pleistocene record for hominids outside east Africa?' *Journal of Human Evolution* 45: 421-40.

Derricourt, R., 2005. 'Getting out of Africa": Sea crossings, land crossings and culture in the hominin migrations', *Journal of World Prehistory* 19: 119-32.

Garcea, E.A.A., 2004. 'Crossing deserts and avoiding seas: Aterian North African-European relations', *Journal of Anthropological Research* 60: 27-53.

Kuhn, S. L., 2010. 'Was Anatolia a bridge or a barrier to early hominin dispersals?', *Quaternary International* 223-24: 434-35.

Pagani, L., Lawson, D. J., Jagoda, E., Mörseburg, A., Eriksson, A., ... Metspalu, M. (2016). Genomic analyses inform on migration events during the peopling of Eurasia. *Nature*.

Straus, L. G. 2001. 'Africa and Iberia in the Pleistocene'. *Quaternary International* 25: 91-102.

#### *Sea-level, coasts, islands and the question of seagoing*

Broodbank, C. 2006. 'The origins and early development of Mediterranean maritime activity', *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 19: 199-230.

Clottes, J. and J. Courtin 1996. *The Cave Beneath the Sea: Palaeolithic Images at Cosquer*.

Erlandson, J. M., 2001. 'The archaeology of aquatic adaptations: Paradigms for a new millennium', *Journal of Archaeological Research* 9: 287-350.

Finlayson, C., 2008. 'On the importance of coastal areas in the survival of Neanderthal populations during the Late Pleistocene', *Quaternary Science Reviews* 27: 2246-52.

Lambeck, K. 1996. 'Sea-level change and shore-line evolution in Aegean Greece since Upper Palaeolithic time', *Antiquity* 70: 588-611.

Leppard, T. P. 2014. Modeling the impacts of Mediterranean Island colonization by archaic hominins: the likelihood of an insular Lower Palaeolithic. *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 27.2 231-53. ONLINE

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Shea, J.J. 2008. 'Transitions or turnovers? Climatically forced extinctions of *Homo sapiens* and Neanderthals in the East Mediterranean Levant,' *Quaternary Science Reviews* 27: 2253-70. Electronic resource.

Strasser, T. F., E. Panagopoulou, C. N. Runnels *et al.*, 2010. 'Stone Age seafaring in the Mediterranean: Evidence from the Plakias region for Lower

- Palaeolithic and Mesolithic habitation of Crete,' *Hesperia* 79: 145–90. Electronic resource.
- van Andel, T.H. 1989. 'Late quaternary sea-level change and archaeology', *Antiquity* 63: 733-45 (plus addendum in *Antiquity* 64: 151-2).

*Some specific late and terminal Upper Palaeolithic windows*

- Nadel, D. and E. Werker E. 1999. 'The oldest ever brush hut plant remains from Ohalo II, Jordan Valley, Israel (19, 000 BP), *Antiquity* 73 (282): 755-64.
- Perlès, C. 1999. 'Long-term perspectives on the occupation of the Franchthi Cave: Continuity and discontinuity' in Bailey *et al.* (eds.), *The Palaeolithic Archaeology of Greece and Adjacent Areas*. 311–18.
- Simmons, A.H. and associates 1999. *Faunal Extinction in an Island Society: Pigmy Hippopotamus Hunters of Cyprus*.
- Stiner, M. and N. D. Munro 2011. 'On the evolution of diet and landscape during the Upper Paleolithic through Mesolithic at Franchthi Cave (Peloponnese, Greece),' *Journal of Human Evolution* 60: 618–36.

### Topic 3: 11<sup>th</sup> October 2017

#### Pigs on boats: The Neolithisation Process

##### Questions:

1. How the Neolithic evolved in the first Neolithic communities of the Fertile Crescent **READ** Sherratt, A.G. 2007. 'Diverse origins: regional contributions to the genesis of farming', in S. Colledge and J. Conolly (eds.), *The Origins and Spread of Domestic Plants in Southwest Asia and Europe*, 1-20. INST ARCH Issue desk COL; HA COL. **AND** Bar-Yosef, O. 2016. Facing climatic hazards: Paleolithic foragers and Neolithic farmers. *Quaternary International*.
2. Models and modes of the dispersal of farming around the basin. Pull and Push dynamics. Genetic evidence. The stubbornly hunter-gatherer Africa **READ** Berger, J.-F. and J. Guilaine 2009. 'The 8200 cal BP abrupt environmental change and the Neolithic transition: A Mediterranean perspective', *Quaternary International* 200: 31–49. Electronic resource. **AND** Robb, J.E. and P. Miracle 2007. 'Beyond "migration" versus "acculturation": New models for the spread of agriculture' in A. Whittle and E. Cummings (eds.) *Going Over: The Mesolithic-Neolithic Transition in North-west Europe*, 99–116. **OR** Bernabeu Aubán, J., Michael Barton, C., Pardo Gordó, S., & Bergin, S. M. (2015). Modeling initial Neolithic dispersal. The first agricultural groups in West Mediterranean. *Ecological Modelling*, 307, 22-31. **OR** Leppard, T. P. (2014). Mobility and migration in the Early Neolithic of the Mediterranean: questions of motivation and mechanism. *World Archaeology*, 46(4) **OR** Horejs, B., Milic, B. et al. 2015 The Aegean in the Early 7th Millennium BC: Maritime Networks and Colonization, *Journal of World Prehistory* 28(4), 289-330. **OR** Hofmanova



et al. 2016 Early farmers from across Europe directly descended from Neolithic Aegeans. *PNAS* 113(25) 6886-6891.

3. The colonisation of new poor landscapes, particularly small islands. **READ** Dawson, H. 2014. *Mediterranean voyages: the archaeology of island colonisation and abandonment*. Walnut Creek: Left Coast Press. **AND** Cherry, J.F. 1981. 'Pattern and process in the earliest colonization of the Mediterranean islands', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 47: 41-68
4. The rapid generalisation of maritime activity with trade attested over long distances. **READ** Broodbank, C. 2006. 'The origins and early development of Mediterranean maritime activity', *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 19: 199-230. **AND** Ammerman, A. 2011. 'The paradox of early voyaging in the Mediterranean and the slowness of the Neolithic transition between Cyprus and Italy', in G. Vavouranakis (ed.), *The Seascape in Aegean Prehistory*, 31-50. **OR** Ammerman, A. 2014. Setting our sights on the distant horizon. *Eurasian Prehistory* 11 (1-2), 203-236.
5. A particular Interesting case: The Natufian. Bar-Yosef, O. 1998. 'The Natufian culture in the Levant, threshold to the origins of agriculture', *Evolutionary Anthropology* 6: 159-77. Electronic resource. Kuijt, Ian, and A. N. Goring-Morris 2002. 'Foraging, farming and social complexity in the Pre-Pottery Neolithic of the south-central Levant: a review and synthesis', *Journal of World Prehistory* 16 (4), 361-440. Kuijt, I. and C. Finlayson 2009. 'Evidence for food storage and predomestication granaries 11,000 years ago in the Jordan Valley,' *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science* 106: 10873-74.

## Recommended

### Overviews and themes

- Ammerman, A. and P. Biagi (eds.) 2003. *The Widening Harvest: The Neolithic Transition in Europe. Looking Back, Looking Forward*.
- Barker, G. 2006. *The Agricultural Revolution in Prehistory*, 273-304. INST ARCH Issue desk BAR 24; HA BAR.
- Bocquet-Appel, J.-P. and O. Bar-Yosef, (eds.) 2008. *The Neolithic Demographic Transition and Its Consequences*.
- Bogaard, A., 2005. "'Garden agriculture" and the nature of early farming in Europe and the Near East,' *World Archaeology* 37: 177-96. Electronic resource
- Mithen, S. 2003. *After the Ice: A Global Human History 20,000-5000 BC*, browse Chapters 3-12, 16-18 and 21 for great evocations. INST ARCH Issue desk; BC 100 MIT.
- Colledge, S. and J. Conolly (eds) 2007. *The Origins and Spread of Domestic Plants in Southwest Asia and Europe*.
- Dawson, H. 2014. *Mediterranean voyages: the archaeology of island colonisation and abandonment*. Walnut Creek: Left Coast Press.
- Diamond, 2002. 'Evolution, consequences and future of plant and animal domestication', *Nature* 418: 700-7.

- Evershed, R. P., S. Payne and A. G. Sherratt, 2008. 'Earliest date for milk use in the Near East and Southeastern Europe linked to cattle herding', *Nature* 455: 528–31.
- Fowler C, Harding J, Hofmann D, eds., 2015. *The Oxford Handbook of Neolithic Europe*. Oxford University Press. ONLINE (Relevant chapters).
- Fuller, D.Q., G. Willcox and R. G. Allaby, 2011. 'Cultivation and domestication had multiple origins: Arguments against the core area hypothesis for the origins of agriculture in the Near East', *World Archaeology* 43: 628–52.
- Zeder, M., 2008. 'Domestication and early agriculture in the Mediterranean basin: origins, diffusion, and impact', *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 105 (3): 11597-604.

*The Fertile Crescent, with specific reference to the Levant*

- Bar-Yosef, O. 1998. 'The Natufian culture in the Levant, threshold to the origins of agriculture', *Evolutionary Anthropology* 6: 159-77. Electronic resource.
- Kuijt, Ian, and A. N. Goring-Morris 2002. 'Foraging, farming and social complexity in the Pre-Pottery Neolithic of the south-central Levant: a review and synthesis', *Journal of World Prehistory* 16 (4), 361–440.
- Kuijt, I. and C. Finlayson 2009. 'Evidence for food storage and predomestication granaries 11,000 years ago in the Jordan Valley,' *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science* 106: 10873–74.
- Simmons, A. 2007. *The Neolithic Revolution in the Near East*.
- McCorrison, J., 1994. 'Acorn-eating and agricultural origins: California ethnographies as analogies for the ancient Near East,' *Antiquity* 68: 97–107.
- Vigne, J.-D., I. Carrere, F. Briois and J. Guilaine, 2011. 'The early process of mammal domestication in the Near East: New evidence from the Pre-Neolithic and Pre-Pottery Neolithic in Cyprus,' *Current Anthropology* 52 (S4): S255–S271.

*Mesolithics*

- Perrin, T., 2003. 'Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures co-existing in the upper Rhône valley', *Antiquity* 77: 732–39.
- Pluciennik, M. 2008. 'The coastal Mesolithic of the European Mediterranean' in Bailey and Spikins (eds.) *Mesolithic Europe*, 328–56.

*Mediterranean farming expansion*

- Bernabeu Aubán, J., Michael Barton, C., Pardo Gordó, S., & Bergin, S. M. (2015). Modeling initial Neolithic dispersal. The first agricultural groups in West Mediterranean. *Ecological Modelling*, 307, 22-31.
- Drake, B. L., Blanco-González, A., & Lillios, K. T. (2016). Regional Demographic Dynamics in the Neolithic Transition in Iberia: Results from Summed Calibrated Date Analysis. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*, 1-17.
- Halstead, P. 1996. 'The development of agriculture and pastoralism in Greece: when, how, who and what', in D. Harris (ed.) *The Origins and Spread of Agriculture and Pastoralism in Eurasia*, 296-309.
- Horejs, B., Milić, B., Ostmann, F., Thanheiser, U., Weninger, B., & Galik, A. 2015. The Aegean in the Early 7th Millennium BC: Maritime Networks and Colonization. *Journal of World Prehistory*, 28(4),
- Gauthier, N. 2016. The spatial pattern of climate change during the spread of farming into the Aegean. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 75,

- Guilaine, J., C. Manen and J.-D. Vigne, 2007. *Pont de Roque-Haute: Nouveaux Regards sur la Néolithisation de la France Méditerranéenne*.
- Mulazzani, S., Belhouchet, L., Salanova, L., Aouadi, N., Dridi, Y., Eddargach, W., Zoughlami, J. (2016). The emergence of the Neolithic in North Africa: A new model for the Eastern Maghreb. *Quaternary International*, 410, Part A, 123-143.
- Leppard, T. P. (2014). Mobility and migration in the Early Neolithic of the Mediterranean: questions of motivation and mechanism. *World Archaeology*, 46(4)
- Linstädter, J., Medved, I., Solich, M., & Weniger, G.-C. (2012). Neolithisation process within the Alboran territory: Models and possible African impact. *Quaternary International*, 274, 219-232
- Mannino, M. 2014. The question of voyaging foragers in the Central Mediterranean. *Eurasian Prehistory* 11 (1-2).
- Olalde, I., et al. 2015. A common genetic origin for early farmers from Mediterranean Cardial and Central European LBK cultures. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*.
- Posth, C., Renaud, G., Mittnik, A., Drucker, Dorothee G., Rougier, H., Cupillard, C., Krause, J. 2016. Pleistocene Mitochondrial Genomes Suggest a Single Major Dispersal of Non-Africans and a Late Glacial Population Turnover in Europe. *Current Biology*, 26(6), 827-833
- Rowley-Conwy, P., 2011. 'Westward ho! The spread of agriculture from Central Europe to the Atlantic', *Current Anthropology* 52 (Supplement 4): 431-451.
- Zilhão, J. 2003. 'The Neolithic transition in Portugal and the role of demic diffusion in the spread of agriculture across west Mediterranean Europe', in A.J. Ammerman and P. Biagi (eds.), *The Widening Harvest*, 207-23.
- Weninger, B., Clare, L., Gerritsen, F., Horejs, B., Krauß, R., Linstädter, J., . . . Rohling, E. J. (2014). Melothisation of the Aegean and Southeast Europe during the 600-6000 calBC period of Rapid Climate Change. *Documenta Praehistorica*, 41, 1-31.

#### *Seafaring and island colonization*

- Ammerman, A. 2010. 'The first argonauts: Toward the study of the earliest seafaring in the Mediterranean', in A. Anderson et al. (eds.) *The Global Origins of Seafaring*, 81-92.
- Bar-Yosef Mayer, D., Yaacov Kahanov, Joel Roskin & Hezi Gildor (2015) Neolithic Voyages to Cyprus: Wind Patterns, Routes, and Mechanisms, *The Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology*, 10:3, 412-435
- Broodbank, C. and T.F. Strasser 1991. 'Migrant farmers and the Neolithic colonization of Crete', *Antiquity* 65: 233-245.
- Cherry, J.F. 1981. 'Pattern and process in the earliest colonization of the Mediterranean islands', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 47: 41-68.
- Cherry, J.F. 1990. 'The first colonization of the Mediterranean islands: A review of recent research', *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 3: 145-221.
- Galili, U., B. Rosen, A. Gopher and L. Kolska-Horwitz, 2002. 'The emergence and dispersion of the eastern Mediterranean fishing village: Evidence from submerged Neolithic settlements off the Carmel coast, Israel,' *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 15: 167-98.
- Knapp, A. B. 2010. 'Cyprus's earliest prehistory: Seafarers, foragers and settlers', *Journal of World Prehistory* 23 (2): 79-120.
- Leppard, T. and Birch, S. P. 2016. The insular ecology and palaeoenvironmental impacts of the domestic goat (*Capra hircus*) in Mediterranean

Neolithization in M. Ghilardi, F. Leandri, J. Bloemendal, L. Lespez and S. Fachard, (eds.) *Géoarchéologie des îles de Méditerranée*,: CNRS Editions: 47-56.

Phoca-Cosmetatou, N. (ed.) 2011. *The First Mediterranean Islanders: Initial Occupation and Survival Strategies*.

Vigne, J.-D. 1999. 'The large "true" Mediterranean islands as a model for the Holocene human impact on the European vertebrate fauna? Recent data and new reflections', in N. Benecke (ed.), *The Holocene History of the European Vertebrate Faunas: Modern Aspects of Research*.

#### *North Africa*

Linstädter, J., 2008. 'The Epipalaeolithic–Neolithic transition in the Mediterranean region of northwest Africa.' *Quartär* 55: 33–54.

Linstädter, J., I. Medved, M. Solich and G.-C. Weniger, 2012. 'Neolithisation process within the Alboran territory: models and possible African impact', *Quaternary International* 274: 219–32.

Linstädter, J., Broich, M., & Weninger, B. 2016. Defining the Early Neolithic of the Eastern Rif, Morocco – Spatial distribution, chronological framework and impact of environmental changes. *Quaternary International*

Lubell, D., P. Sheppard and M. Jackes 1984. 'Continuities in the Epipalaeolithic of northern Africa with emphasis on the Maghreb', in F. Wendorf and A. E. Close (eds), *Advances in World Archaeology*, 143–91.

Wengrow, D. 2006. *The Archaeology of Early Egypt: Social Transformations in North-East Africa, 10,000 to 2650 BC*, Chapter 1.

Zilhao, J. 2014. Early prehistoric voyaging in the Western Mediterranean: Implications for the Neolithic transition in Iberia and the Maghreb. *Eurasian Prehistory* 11(1-2), 185-200.

### **Topic 4: 18th October 2017**

#### **What have we done?! Villages, cemeteries and metals**

1. Figuring out how to live together and the strange social laboratory that is the Village. How to combine with new strategies and the late arrival of important technologies (plough, woolly sheep). **READ** Robb, J. E. and van Hove, D. 2003. 'Gardening, foraging and herding: Neolithic land use and social territories in southern Italy'. *Antiquity* 77, 241-54. **AND** Halstead, P. (1989). The economy has a normal surplus: economic stability and social change among early farming communities of Thessaly, Greece. In P. Halstead & J. O'Shea (Eds.), *Bad year economies: cultural responses to risk and uncertainty* (pp. 68-80). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. **OR** Pappa, M., P. Halstead, K. Kotsakis and D. Urem-Kotsou 2004. 'Evidence for large-scale feasting at Late Neolithic Makriyalos, N. Greece', in P. Halstead and J. C. Barrett (eds), *Food, Cuisine and Society in Prehistoric Greece*, 16–44.
2. Cemeteries become more present in the landscape as the assessing of identities becomes more important. Place, ownership, kinship, identity are all changing and cemeteries help to consolidate the new linkages: **READ**

- Kuijt, I. (2001). Place, Death, and the Transmission of Social Memory in Early Agricultural Communities of the Near Eastern Pre-Pottery Neolithic. In M. S. Chesson (Ed.), *Social Memory, Identity, and Death: Anthropological Perspectives on Mortuary Rituals* (pp. 80-99). Arlington: American Anthropological Association. **AND** Malone, C., & Stoddart, S. (2009). Conclusions. In C. Malone, S. Stoddart, A. Bonanno & D. Trump (Eds.), *Mortuary customs in prehistoric Malta. Excavations at the Brochtorff Circle at Xaghra (1987-94)* (pp. 361-384). Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. **OR** Kolb, M. J. (2005). The Genesis of Monuments among the Mediterranean Islands. In E. Blake & A. B. Knapp (Eds.), *The archaeology of Mediterranean prehistory* (pp. 156-179). oxford: Blackwell.
3. The Neolithic brings also evidence of long trade networks for the first time, particularly of Obsidian. Why did appear, and how they were managed given the limited technical knowledge of seafaring?: **READ** Robb, J. E. and Farr, R. H. 2005. 'Substances in motion: Neolithic Mediterranean "trade"', in Blake and Knapp (eds.), *The Archaeology of Mediterranean Prehistory*, 24-45. Issue desk BLA 9; DAG 100 BLA. **AND** Tykot, R. 1996. 'Obsidian procurement and distribution in the central and western Mediterranean', *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 9, 39-82. Electronic resource. **AND** Pétrequin, P., & Pétrequin, A.-M. (2016). The Production and Circulation of Alpine Jade Axe-Heads during the European Neolithic: Ethnoarchaeological Bases of Their Interpretation. In S. Biagetti & F. Lugli (Eds.), *The Intangible Elements of Culture in Ethnoarchaeological Research* (pp. 47-76). Cham: Springer International Publishing. **OR** Lovell, J. L., 2008. 'Horticulture, status and long-range trade in Chalcolithic southern Levant: early connections with Egypt', in Midant-Reynes and Tristant (eds.), *Egypt at its Origins 2. Origines 739-60*.
  4. The appearance of metals is a polemic topic with different authors defending a multiple appearance in several places around the Mediterranean while others favour a single origin. What these two opposite positions imply for the  
Radivojević, M. 2015. Invention of metallurgy in western Eurasia: a look through the microscope lens. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 25 (1), 321-338. **AND** Roberts, B.W., C. P. Thornton and V. C. Pigott, 2009. 'Development of metallurgy in Eurasia', *Antiquity* 83: 1012-22.
  5. An interesting case study: the African specific choice of pastoralism over agriculture. **READ** Marshall, F. and Hildebrand, E. 2002. 'Cattle before crops: the beginnings of food production in Africa', *Journal of World Prehistory* 16, 93-143. Electronic resource. **AND** Mulazzani, S., Belhouchet, L., Salanova, L., Aouadi, N., Dridi, Y., Eddargach, W., Zoughlami, J. (2016). The emergence of the Neolithic in North Africa: A new model for the Eastern Maghreb. *Quaternary International*, 410, Part A, 123-143.

## Recommended

*Levant, Anatolia and Cyprus*

Bar-Adon, P., 1980. *The Cave of the Treasure: The Finds from the Caves in Nahal Mishmar*.

Clarke, J. with contributions by C. McCartney and A. Wasse, 2007. *On the*

- Margins of Southwest Asia: Cyprus during the 6th to 4th Millennia BC.*
- Kuijt, I. 2000. *Life in Neolithic Farming Villages. Social Organisation, Identity and Differentiation*, especially Chapters 4-6.
- Levy, T.E. 1995. 'Cult, metallurgy and rank societies — Chalcolithic period (ca. 4500-3500 BCE)', in T.E. Levy (ed.), *The Archaeology of Society in the Holy Land*, 226-44.
- Rowan, Y. and J. Golden, 2009. 'The Chalcolithic period of the Southern Levant: a synthetic review', *Journal of World Prehistory* 22 (1), 1–92. Electronic resource.
- Seaton, P., 2008. *Chalcolithic Cult and Risk Management at Teleilat Ghassul: The Area E Sanctuary*.

#### *European Mediterranean*

- Bass, B. 1998. 'Early Neolithic offshore accounts: remote islands, maritime exploitations, and the trans-Adriatic cultural network', *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 11, 165-190.
- Beeching, A., D. Binder, J.-C. Blanchet *et al.*, 1991. *Identité du Chasséen*.
- Delhon, C., S. Thibault and J.-F. Berger, 2009. 'Environment and landscape management during the Middle Neolithic in southern France: Evidence for agro-sylvo-pastoral systems in the middle Rhône valley', *Quaternary International* 200: 50–65.
- Fowler C, Harding J, Hofmann D, eds., 2015. *The Oxford Handbook of Neolithic Europe*. Oxford University Press. ONLINE (Relevant chapters).
- Guilaine, J. 2003. *De la Vague à la Tombe: La Conquête Néolithique de la Méditerranée (8000–2000 avant J.-C.)*.
- Halstead, P, (ed.) 1999. *Neolithic Society in Greece*, especially papers by Broodbank, Halstead, Kotsakis and Perès and Vitelli.
- Isaakidou, V. 2011. 'Farming regimes in Neolithic Europe: Gardening with cows and other models', in A. Hadjikoumis, E. Robinson and S. Viner (eds.), *The Dynamics of Neolithisation: Studies in Honour of Andrew Sherratt*, 90–112.
- Robb, J.E. 2007. *The Early Mediterranean Village: Agency, Material Culture, and Social Change in Neolithic Italy*.
- Sahlins, M. 1972. *Stone Age Economics*.
- Skeates, R. 2000. 'The social dynamics of enclosure in the Neolithic of the Tavoliere, South-east Italy', *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 13: 155–88.
- Tykot, R. 1996. 'Obsidian procurement and distribution in the central and western Mediterranean', *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 9, 39-82. Electronic resource.
- Tykot, R., J. Morter and J.E. Robb (eds.) 1997. *Social Dynamics of the Prehistoric Central Mediterranean* (especially papers by Tykot and Robb).
- Whitehouse, R. 1992. *Underground Religion: Cult and Culture in Prehistoric Italy*.

#### *North Africa*

- Camps, G. 1974. *Les Civilisations préhistorique de l'Afrique du Nord et du Sahara* (very dated, but not yet replaced; browse for the illustrations).
- di Lernia, S. 2002. 'Dry climatic events and cultural trajectories: Adjusting Middle Holocene pastoral economy of the Libyan Sahara', in F. Hassan (ed.) *Droughts, Food and Culture: Ecological Change and Food Security in Africa's Later Prehistory*, 225–50.
- Dunne, J., R.P. Evershed, M. Salque *et al.*, 2012. 'First dairying in green

- Saharan Africa in the Fifth Millennium BC,' *Nature* 486: 390–94.
- Hassan, F.A. 2000. 'Climate and cattle in north Africa: a first approximation', in R.M. Blench and K.C. MacDonald (eds.), *The Origins and Development of African Livestock: Archaeology, Genetics, Linguistics and Ethnography*, 61–86.
- Mulazzani, S. (ed.) 2013. *Le Capsien de Hergla (Tunisie): Culture, Environnement et Économie*.
- Wengrow, D. 2006. *The Archaeology of Early Egypt: Social Transformations in North-East Africa, 10,000 to 2650 BC*, Chapter 2.

#### *Islands and seascapes*

- Broodbank, C. 2000. *An Island Archaeology of the Early Cyclades*, Chapters 4–5.
- Erdogu, B., 2003. 'Visualizing Neolithic landscape: The early settled communities in Western Anatolia and eastern Aegean Islands', *European Journal of Archaeology* 6: 7–25.

#### *Metallurgy*

- Golden, J. 2010. *Dawn of the Metal Age: Technology and Society during the Levantine Chalcolithic*.
- Kassianidou, V. and A. B. Knapp 2005. 'Archaeometallurgy in the Mediterranean: the social context of mining, technology, and trade', in Blake and Knapp (eds.) *The Archaeology of Mediterranean Prehistory*, 215–51.
- Roberts, B. W. 2014. Production Networks and Consumer Choice in the Earliest Metal of Western Europe. In B. W. Roberts & C. P. Thornton (Eds.), *Archaeometallurgy in Global Perspective*. Springer: New York, 423–446.
- Ruiz-Taboada, A., and I. Montero-Ruiz, 1999. 'The oldest metallurgy in Western Europe', *Antiquity* 73: 897–903.
- Yener, A. 2000. *The Domestication of Metals: The Rise of Complex Metal Industries in Anatolia*.

### **Topic 5: 25<sup>th</sup> October 2017**

#### **The 'long' 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BCE: (i) The invention of bosses**

1. The recurring climatic question, did aridisation play a major role in the rapidly changing social landscape of the third millennium Mediterranean? **READ** Brooks, N., 2006. 'Cultural responses to aridity in the Middle Holocene and increased social complexity', *Quaternary International* 151: 29–49. Electronic resource.
2. Models of early complexity. The Theoretical basis of discussion are important and saw the differences between national academic schools with Marxism having a central presence in Italy and Spain as opposed to northern Europe **READ** Halstead, P. and J. O'Shea, 1982. 'A friend in need is a friend indeed: social storage and the origins of social ranking', in C. Renfrew and S. Stephen (eds.), *Ranking, Resource and Exchange: Aspects of the Archaeology of Early European Society*, 92–99. INST ARCH Issue desk REN; DA 100 REN. **AND** Gilman, A. 1981. 'The development of social stratification in Bronze Age Europe', *Current Anthropology* 22: 1–23. Halstead, P. 1988. 'On redistribution and the origin of Minoan-Mycenaean palatial economies', in E.B. French & K.A.

Wardle (eds.) *Problems in Greek Prehistory*, 519-28 **AND** Robb, J.E. 1999. 'Great persons and big men in the Italian Neolithic', in R.H. Tykot, J. Morter and J.E. Robb (eds.), *Social Dynamics of the Prehistoric Central Mediterranean*, 111-21. INST ARCH TC 3597; INST ARCH DAG 100 Qto TYK **OR** Legarra Herrero, B. 2016. Primary State Formation Processes on Bronze Age Crete: A Social Approach to Change in Early Complex Societies. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal*, 1-19

3. What are these new elites exactly? Why are important to understand the past, and how they work **READ** Legarra Herrero, B. 2016. An elite-infested sea: Interaction and change in Mediterranean paradigms. In Molloy, B. (ed.) 'Of Odysseys and Oddities': Scales and modes of interaction between prehistoric Aegean societies and their neighbours. *Sheffield Studies in Aegean Archaeology* 10. Oxbow Books. 25-52 **AND** Roscoe, P. (2000). New Guinea Leadership as Ethnographic Analogy: A Critical Review. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*, 7(2), 79-126.
4. Did new crops and products create a new economic wealth that allow for social complexity? **READ** Halstead, P. 1995. 'Plough and power: the economic and social significance of cultivation with the ox-drawn ard in the Mediterranean', *Bulletin on Sumerian Agriculture* 8: 11-22. **AND** Margaritis, E., 2013. 'Distinguishing exploitation, domestication, cultivation and production: The olive in the third millennium Aegean', *Antiquity* 87: 746-57. **OR** Whitelaw, T.M. 2004. 'Alternative pathways to complexity in the southern Aegean', in J.C. Barrett and P. Halstead (eds.) *The Emergence of Civilisation Revisited* (Sheffield Studies in Aegean Archaeology 6), 232-56. INST ARCH Issue desk BAR 19; DAG 100 BAR; TC 2974.
5. An interesting case study involving cemeteries: Burial grounds become much more important to ease the tension between building communities and creating differences. The case of Crete is a great example. **READ** Legarra Herrero, B. 2012. Cemeteries and the construction, deconstruction and non-construction of hierarchical societies in Early Bronze Age Crete. In, I. Schoep, P. Tomkins and J. Driessen (eds) *Back to the Beginning: Reassessing social, economic and political complexity in the Early and Middle Bronze Age on Crete*. Oxbow Books. 325-357. **AND** Murphy, J. M. (1998). Ideologies, Rites and Rituals: A view of Prepalatial Minoan Tholoi. In K. Branigan (Ed.), *Cemetery and Society in the Aegean Bronze Age* (pp. 27-41). Sheffield: Sheffield University Press.

## Recommended

### *Evaluating connectedness*

Broodbank, C. 2011. 'The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean world in the age of Andrew Sherratt', in T. Wilkinson et al. (eds.) *Interweaving Worlds: Systematic Interactions in Eurasia, 7<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> Millennia BC*, 27-36.

Rahmstorf, K. 2010. 'The concept of weighing during the Bronze Age in the Aegean, the Near East and Europe' in I. Morley and C. Renfrew (eds), *The Archaeology of Measurement: Comprehending Heaven, Earth and Time in Ancient Societies*, 88-105.



### *Near Eastern developments and their wider consequences*

- Hassan, Fekri A., 1997. 'The dynamics of a riverine civilization: a geoarchaeological perspective on the Nile Valley, Egypt', *World Archaeology* 29 (1): 51-74.
- Marfoe, L. 1987. 'Cedar forest to silver mountain: social change and the development of long-distance trade in early Near Eastern societies', in M. Rowlands, M. Larsen and K. Kristiansen (eds.) *Centre and Periphery in the Ancient World*, 25-35.
- Philip, G. 2002. 'Contacts between the "Uruk" world and the Levant during the fourth millennium BC: evidence and interpretation' in J.N. Postgate (ed.), *Artefacts of Complexity: Tracking the Uruk in the Near East*, 207-35.
- Rothman, M. S. (ed.) 2001. *Uruk Mesopotamia and Its Neighbors. Cross-cultural Interactions in the Era of State Formation*.
- Sherratt, A.G. 1993. 'What would a Bronze-Age world system look like? Relations between temperate Europe and the Mediterranean in later prehistory', *Journal of European Archaeology* 1: 1-57. Electronic resource.
- Wengrow, D. 2006. *The Archaeology of Early Egypt: Social Transformations in North-East Africa, 10,000 to 2650 BC*, Chapter 7.
- Wengrow, D. 2010. *What Makes Civilization? The Ancient Near East and the Future of the West*, especially Chapters 5-6.

### *Models for Mediterranean Europe*

- Cazzella, A., & Recchia, G. (2013). The human factor in the transformation of southern Italian Bronze Age societies: Agency Theory and Marxism reconsidered. *Origini. Preistoria e protostoria delle civiltà antiche*, 35, 191-210.
- Chapman, R. (2008). Alternative States. In J. Habu, C. Fawcett & J. M. Matsunaga (Eds.), *Evaluating Multiple Narratives. Beyond Nationalist, Colonialist, Imperialist Archaeologies* (pp. 144-165). New York: Springer.
- Lull, V., Micó, R., Rihuete Herrada, C., & Risch, R. (2010). Metal and Social Relations of Production in the 3rd and 2nd Millennia BCE in the Southeast of the Iberian Peninsula. *Trabajos de Prehistoria*, 67(2), 323-347.
- Nakou, G. 1995. 'The cutting edge: a new look at early Aegean metallurgy', *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 8.
- Renfrew, A.C. 1972. *The Emergence of Civilisation: The Cyclades and the Aegean in the Third Millennium BC*.
- Robb, J.E. 2007. *The Early Mediterranean Village: Agency, Material Culture, and Social Change in Neolithic Italy*, Chapter 8 'The great simplification'.
- Roberts, B. W. 2008. 'Creating traditions and shaping technologies: Understanding the emergence of metallurgy in Western Europe c. 3500-2000 BC', *World Archaeology* 40 (3): 354-72.
- Sherratt, A.G., 1981. 'Plough and pastoralism: Aspects of the secondary products revolution', in I. Hodder, G. Isaac and N. Hammond (eds.) *Pattern of the Past*, 261-305. INST ARCH TC 523; AH HOD; ANTHROPOLOGY C 6 HOD.

### *More on climate, and the 2200 BC event*

- Dalfes, H.N., G. Kukla and H. Weiss (eds). 1997. *Third Millennium Climate Change and Old World Collapse* (papers by Hassan, Butzer and Weiss).

- Kuzucuoğlu, C. and C. Marro (eds). 2007. *Sociétés humaines et changement climatique à la fin du troisième millénaire: une crise a-t-elle eu lieu en Haute Mésopotamie?*
- Rambeau, C., and S. Black, 2011. 'Palaeoenvironments of the Southern Levant 5,000 BP to present: Linking the geological and archaeological Records' in S. Mithen and E. Black (eds.), *Water, Life and Civilisation: Climate, Society and Environment in the Jordan Valley*, 94–104.
- Roberts, D., D. Brayshaw, C. Kuzucuoğlu et al. 2011. 'The mid-Holocene climatic transition in the Mediterranean: causes and consequences', *The Holocene* 21: 3–13.
- Rosen, A. 2007. *Civilizing Climate: Social Responses to Climate Change in the Ancient Near East*, Chapters 1, 2 and 7.
- Whitelaw, T. M., 2000. 'Settlement instability and landscape degradation in the southern Aegean in the third millennium BC' in P. Halstead and C. Frederick (eds.), *Landscape and Land Use in Postglacial Greece*, 135–61.

*Polyculture and secondary products: further perspectives*

- Halstead, P. 1996. 'Pastoralism or household herding? Problems of scale and specialization in early Greek animal husbandry', *World Archaeology* 28: 20–42.
- Halstead, P. 2008. 'Between a rock and a hard place: Coping with marginal colonisation in the Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age of Crete and the Aegean', in V. Isaakidou and P. Tomkins (eds.) *Escaping the Labyrinth*, 229–57.
- Halstead, P. and V. Isaakidou, 2011. 'Revolutionary secondary products: the development and significance of milking, animal-traction and wool-gathering in later prehistoric Europe and the Near East' in Wilkinson et al. (eds.) *Interweaving Worlds*, 61–76.
- McGovern, P. E. 2003. *Ancient Wine: The Search for the Origins of Viniculture*.
- Sherratt, A. G. 1999. 'Cash-crops before cash: organic consumables and trade' in C. Gosden and J. Hather (eds.), *The Prehistory of Food: Appetites for Change*, 13–34.
- Terral, J.-F., N. Alonso, R. B. I. Capdevila et al., 2004. 'Historical biogeography of olive domestication (*Olea europaea* L.) as revealed by geometrical morphometry applied to biological and archaeological material', *Journal of Biogeography* 31: 63–77.

**Topic 6: 1<sup>st</sup> November 2017**

**The 'long' 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BCE: (ii) Small worlds in the big Sea**

This Seminar looks in more detail specific developments across the Mediterranean during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Millennium BC. Please, choose readings from a particular area.

**Recommended**

*Levant*

- Archi, A., 1990. 'The city of Ebla and the organization of the Rural Territory' in E. Aerts and H. Klengel (eds), *The Town as Regional Economic Centre in*

- the Ancient Near East*, 15–19.
- Akkermans, P. and Schwartz, G. 2003. *The Archaeology of Syria: From Complex Hunter-Gatherers to Early Urban Societies (ca. 16,000 – 300 BC)*, Chapters 6–8.
- Ben-Tor, A. (ed.) 1992. *The Archaeology of Israel*, Chapter 4.
- Greenberg, R. 2011. 'Traveling in (world) time: transformation, Commoditization, and the beginnings of urbanism in the Southern Levant' in T. C. Wilkinson *et al.* (eds.), *Interweaving Worlds: Systematic Interactions in Eurasia, 7<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> Millennia BC*, 231–42. INST ARCH Issue desk WIL 1.
- Matthiae, P. 2003. 'Ebla and the early urbanization of Syria', in J. Aruz (ed.), *Art of the First Cities: The Third Millennium B.C. from the Mediterranean to the Indus*, 165–78. INST ARCH DBA 300 Qto ARU (one copy is reference only).
- Milano, L. 1995. 'Ebla: a third millennium city-state in Ancient Syria', in J.M. Sasson (ed.) *Civilizations of the Ancient Near East, Vol. II*, 1219–1230. *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 16(1) (2003) contains a series of studies of south Levantine urbanism; see especially papers by Chession and Philip, Genz (on crop storage), Greenberg and Philip.
- On the adjacent Nile Delta:
- van den Brink, E.C.M. (ed.) 1992. *The Nile Delta in Transition: 4th–3rd Millennium BC*.
- Van den Brink, E. and T.E. Levy (eds.) 2002. *Egypt and the Levant: Interrelations from the Fourth Through the Third Millennia BCE*.

#### *Aegean*

- Antonova, I., V. Tolstikov and M. Triester 1996. *The Gold of Troy: Searching for Homer's Fabled City*.
- Bachhuber, C. 2014. *Citadel and cemetery in Early Bronze Age Anatolia*. Monographs in Mediterranean Archaeology. Equinox.
- Broodbank, C. 2000. *An Island Archaeology of the Early Cyclades*.
- Cherry, J.F. 1984. 'The emergence of the state in the prehistoric Aegean', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philological Society* 30, 18–48.
- Cullen, T. (ed.) 2001. *Aegean Prehistory: A Review*.
- Day, P.M. and R. Doonan (eds) 2007. *Metallurgy in the Early Bronze Age Aegean*.
- Kouka, O. 2013. 'Against the gaps: The Early Bronze Age and the Transition to the Middle Bronze Age in the Northern and Eastern Aegean/Western Anatolia', *American Journal of Archaeology* 117: 569–80.
- Legarra Herrero, B. 2009. 'The Minoan fallacy: cultural diversity and mortuary behaviour on Crete at the beginning of the Bronze Age', *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 28: 29–57.
- Nakou, G. 1995. 'The cutting edge: a new look at early Aegean metallurgy', *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 8.
- Renfrew, A.C. 1972. *The Emergence of Civilisation: The Cyclades and the Aegean in the Third millennium BC*.
- Schoep, I. *et al.* (eds.) 2012. *Back to the Beginning: Reassessing Social and Political Complexity on Crete during the Early and Middle Bronze Age*.
- Shelmerdine, C. (ed.) 2008. *The Cambridge Companion to the Aegean Bronze Age*, Chapters 2–3 by Broodbank and Pullen.

Whitelaw, T.M. 1983. The settlement at Fournou Korifi, Myrtos and aspects of Early Minoan social organization. In, O. Krzyszkowska & L. Nixon (eds.) *Minoan Society*, 323-45. TC 526; DAG 14 MIN; Yates A 22 MIN.

### *Iberia*

Chapman, R. 2003. *Archaeologies of Complexity*.

Chapman, R. 2005. 'Changing social relations in the Mediterranean Copper and Bronze Ages', in Blake and Knapp (eds.) *The Archaeology of Mediterranean Prehistory*, 77-101. Issue desk BLA 9; DAG 100 BLA.

Chapman, R., 2008. 'Producing inequalities: regional sequences in later prehistoric southern Spain', *Journal of World Prehistory* 21, 195-260. Electronic resource.

Costa Caramé, M. E., M. Díaz-Zorita Bonilla, L. García Sanjuán and D. W. Wheatley, 2010. 'The Copper Age Settlement of Valencina de la Concepción (Seville, Spain): Demography, Metallurgy and Spatial Organization.' *Trabajos de Prehistoria* 67: 85-117.

Cruz Berrocal, M., L. García Sanjuán and A. Gilman, (eds) 2013. *The Prehistory of Iberia: Debating Early Social Stratification and the State*.

Gilman, A. 1981. 'The development of social stratification in Bronze Age Europe', *Current Anthropology* 22: 1-24.

Gilman, A. (2013). Were There States during the Later Prehistory of Southern Iberia? In M. C. Berrocal, L. García Sanjuán & A. Gilman (Eds.), *The Prehistory of Iberia. Debating Early Social Stratification and the State* (pp. 10-28). New York: Routledge. INST ARCH TC 3769. INST ARCH DAP CRU.

Jimenez-Jaimez, V. and Marquez-Romero, J. E. 2016. Prehistoric ditched enclosures and necropolises in Southern Iberia: a diachronic overview in Ard, V. and Pillot, L. *Giants in the Landscape: Monumentality and Territories in the European Neolithic*. Archaeopress, 57-68.

Nocete, F., Lizcano, R., Peramo, A., & Gómez, E. (2010). Emergence, collapse and continuity of the first political system in the Guadalquivir Basin from the fourth to the second millennium BC: The long-term sequence of Úbeda (Spain). *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*, 29(2), 219-237.

### *Malta and South Italy*

Cazzella, A., & Recchia, G. (2013). Bronze Age fortified settlements in southern Italy and Sicily. *Scienze dell'Antichità*, 19(2/3), 45-64.

Cazzella, A., & Recchia, G. (2015). The Early Bronze Age in the Maltese Islands. In D. Tanasi & N. C. Vella (Eds.), *The late prehistory of Malta: Essays on Borg in-Nadur and other sites* (pp. 139-159). Oxford: Archaeopress.

Cilia, D. 2004, *Malta Before History*, with a particularly useful chapter by Grima on 'The landscape context of megalithic architecture', 326-46.

Malone, C., S. Stoddart, A. Bonnano and D. Trump (eds.) 2009. *Mortuary Customs in Prehistoric Malta*.

Robb, J.E. 2001. 'Island identities: ritual, travel and the creation of difference in Neolithic Malta', *European Journal of Archaeology* 4: 175-201. Electronic resource.

Sagona, C. 2015. *The Archaeology of Malta. From the Neolithic through the Roman Period*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. On order

Skeates, R. 2010. *An Archaeology of the Senses: Prehistoric Malta*.

Vella, C. 2016. Manipulated Connectivity in Island Isolation: Maltese Prehistoric Stone Tool Technology and Procurement Strategies Across the Fourth and

Third Millennium BC. *The Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology*, 11(3), 344-363.

### Topic 7: 15th November 2017

#### The 'long' 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BCE: (iii) Wheelers, sailors and dealers

1. What do we mean by connections? What are the different modes of interaction and how we can study them through the archaeological record? What is different as the 3<sup>rd</sup> Millennium advances? **READ** Rahmstorf, K. 2011. 'Re-integrating "diffusion": The spread of innovations among the Neolithic and Bronze Age Societies of Europe and the Near East' in T. C. Wilkinson *et al.* (eds.) *Interweaving Worlds: Systematic Interactions in Eurasia, 7<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> Millennia BC*, 100–19. **AND** Vander Linden, M. (2016). Population history in third-millennium-BC Europe: assessing the contribution of genetics. *World Archaeology*, 1-15. **AND** Broodbank, C. 2010. "'Ships a-sail from over the rim of the sea": voyaging, sailing, and the making of Mediterranean societies c. 3500-500 BC', in A. Anderson *et al.* (eds.) *Global Origins and Development of Seafaring*, 249-64. INST ARCH Issue desk AND 1.
2. The east Mediterranean focus has been broken recently with evidence of important trade networks in the central and west Mediterranean in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Millennium. This poses questions about how basic are medium and long scale connections to any Mediterranean community. **READ** Sanjuán, L. G., Triviño, M. L., Schuhmacher, T. X., Wheatley, D., & Banerjee, A. (2013). Ivory Craftsmanship, Trade and Social Significance in the Southern Iberian Copper Age: The Evidence from the PP4-Montelirio Sector of Valencina de la Concepción (Seville, Spain). *European Journal of Archaeology*, 16(4), 610-635. **AND** Copat, V., M. Danesi and G. Recchia 2010 Isolation and interaction cycles. Small Mediterranean Islands from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age. *Shima – The International Journal of Research into Island Cultures* 4(2): 41–64. **OR** Cazella, A. Pace and G. Recchia, 2007. 'Cultural contacts and mobility between the south central Mediterranean and the Aegean during the second half of the 3rd Millennium BC', in S. Antoniadou and A. Pace (eds.) *Mediterranean Crossroads*, 243–60.
3. Much importance has been given traditionally to the disruptive role of exotica in the flourishing Mediterranean communities, but new models are beginning to nuance the role of imported materials, paying more attention to reception and local consumption patterns. Who is right? **READ** Legarra Herrero, B. (2011). New kid on the block: the nature of the first systemic contacts between Crete and the eastern Mediterranean around 2000 BC. In T. Wilkinson, S. Sherratt & J. Bennet (Eds.), *Interweaving worlds: systemic interactions in Eurasia, 7th to 1st millennia BC. Papers from a conference in memory of Professor Andrew Sherratt. What Would a Bronze Age World System Look Like? World systems approaches to Europe and western Asia 4th to 1st millennia BC* (pp. 266-281). Oxford: Oxbow books.

**AND** Wengrow, D. 2010. 'The voyages of Europa: ritual and trade in the eastern Mediterranean circa 2300–1850 BC,' in W. A. Parkinson and M. Galaty (eds.) *Archaic State Interaction*, 141–60. **OR** Parkinson, W. A., & Galaty, M. (2010). Introduction: Interaction and Ancient Societies. In W. A. Parkinson & M. Galaty (Eds.), *Archaic State Interaction. The Eastern Mediterranean in the Bronze Age: School for Advanced Research*.

4. The late colonisation of the Balearic islands. Is exactly when that important? **READ** Ramis, D et al. 2002. 'The chronology of the first settlement of the Balearic islands'. *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 15: 3-24. **AND** Alcover, J. A., 2008. 'The first Mallorcans: Prehistoric colonization in the western Mediterranean', *Journal of World Prehistory* 21: 19–84.

## Recommended

### *Trade and interaction networks*

Broodbank, C. (1993). Ulysses without sails: trade, distance, knowledge and power in the early Cyclades. *World Archaeology*, 24 (3), 315-331.

Broodbank, C. 2000. *An Island Archaeology of the Early Cyclades*, Chapters 6-10.

Efe, T., 2007. 'The theories of the 'Great Caravan Route' between Cilicia and Troy: The Early Bronze Age III period in inland Western Anatolia.' *Anatolian Studies* 57: 47–64.

Greenberg, R. and G. Palumbi. 2015. Corridors and Colonies: Comparing Fourth–Third Millennium BC Interactions in Southeast Anatolia and the Levant. In: A. Bernard Knapp and Peter van Dommelen (eds.) *The Cambridge Prehistory of the Bronze and Iron Age Mediterranean*. pp. 111-138. *The Cambridge Prehistory of the Bronze and Iron Age Mediterranean*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Harrison, R. J. and A. Gilman 1979. 'Trade in the second and third millennia BC between the Maghreb and Iberia', in V. Markotic (ed.), *Ancient Europe and the Mediterranean*, 89-104.

B. Knapp, 1998. "Mediterranean Bronze Age Trade: Distance, Power, and Place," in E. H. Cline and D. Harris-Cline (eds.), *The Aegean and the Orient in the Second Millennium [Aegaeum 18]* (Liège/Austin 1998) 193-207.

Lewthwaite, J., 1987. 'The Braudelian beaker: A Chalcolithic conjuncture in western Mediterranean prehistory', in W.H. Waldren and R.C. Kennard (eds.), *Bell Beakers of the Western Mediterranean: Definition, Interpretation, Theory and New Site Data*, 31–60.

Maran J. 2007. 'Seaborne contacts between the Aegean, the Balkans and the Central Mediterranean in the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC: The unfolding of the Mediterranean world', in I. Galanaki et al. (eds.), *Between the Aegean and the Baltic Seas: Prehistory Without Borders (Aegaeum 27)*, 3-21.

Marfoe, L. 1987. 'Cedar forest to silver mountain: social change and the development of long-distance trade in early Near Eastern societies', in M. Rowlands, M. Larsen and K. Kristiansen (eds.) *Centre and Periphery in the Ancient World*, 25-35. INST ARCH Issue desk ROW 3; AH ROW.

Nakou, G. 1997. The role of Poliochni and the north Aegean in the development of Aegean metallurgy. In, C.G. Doumas and V. La Rosa (eds.) *I Poliochni kai i Proimi Epochi tou Chalkou sto Voreio Aigaio*, 634-48. TC 1956.

- Rahmstorf, L. 2008. 'The Bell Beaker phenomenon and the interaction spheres of the EBA East Mediterranean: similarities and differences', in A. Lehoërf (ed.) *Construire le temps. Histoire et méthodes des chronologies et calendriers des derniers millénaires avant notre ère en Europe occidentale*, 149-170.
- Van den Brink, E. and Levy, T.E. (eds.) 2002. *Egypt and the Levant: Interrelations from the Fourth Through the Third Millennia BCE*, especially papers by Levy and van den Brink for overview, and Marcus on early seaborne connections.
- Steel, L. 2013. *Materiality and consumption in the Bronze Age Mediterranean*. Routledge. INST ARCH DAG 100 STE
- Vander Linden M. 2006. 'For whom the bell tolls: Social hierarchy vs social integration in the Bell Beaker culture of southern France', *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 16: 317-32. Electronic resource.
- Wiener, M. H. 2013. Contacts: Crete, Egypt, and the near East Circa 2000 B.C.. In *Cultures in Contact. From Mesopotamia to the Mediterranean in the Second Millennium B.C.*, edited by J. Aruz, S. B. Graff and Y. Rakic, 34-45. New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art,

#### *New islands and islanders*

- Branigan, K. 1991. 'Mochlos" and early Aegean 'gateway community'?', in R. Laffineur and L. Basch (eds.) *Thalassa: L'Egée préhistorique et al mer* (Aegaeum 7), 97-105 [if Mochlos was an island then].
- Forenbaer, S. 2008. 'Archaeological record of the Adriatic offshore islands as an indicator of long-distance interaction in prehistory', *European Journal of Archaeology* 11: 223-44; similarly Forenbaer 2009 in S. Forenbaer (ed.), *A Connecting Sea: Maritime Interaction in Adriatic Prehistory*, 73-88.
- Frankel, D. 2000. 'Migration and ethnicity in prehistoric Cyprus: technology as *habitus*', *European Journal of Archaeology* 3: 167-87.
- Knapp, A.B. 2013. *The Archaeology of Cyprus: From Earliest Prehistory Through the Bronze Age*, Chapter 6.

#### *Donkeys*

- Brodie, N. 2008. 'The donkey: an appropriate technology for Early Bronze Age land transport and traction', in N. Brodie et al. (eds.), *Horizon. A colloquium on The Prehistory of the Cyclades*.
- Rosell, S., F. Marshall, J. Peters et al., 2008. 'Domestication of the donkey: timing, processes, and indicators', *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 105: 3715-20.

### **Topic 8: 22nd November 2017**

#### **The 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BCE: (i) Nothing is quiet in the central and western fronts**

1. Long seen as a backwater, recent discoveries show SE Iberia as an extremely dynamic social landscape with much new discussion about the exact nature of the Argaric societies: **READ** Ramos Millán, A. (2013).

Villages of Wealth and Resistance in Paradise: Millaran and Argaric Chiefdoms in the Iberian Southeast. In M. C. Berrocal, L. García Sanjuán & A. Gilman (Eds.), *The Prehistory of Iberia. Debating Early Social Stratification and the State* (pp. 74-98). New York: Routledge. **AND** Legarra Herrero, B. 2014. Estructura territorial y estado en la cultura argárica. *Menga, Journal of Andalusian Archaeology* 4, 149-172. **OR** Lull, V. 2000. 'Argaric society: death at home', *Antiquity* 74: 581-590.

2. In the central Mediterranean, similar endogeneous processes are identifiable in several areas. **READ** Blake, E. 2001. 'Constructing a Nuragic locale: the spatial relationship between tombs and towers in Bronze Age Sardinia', *American Journal of Archaeology* 105: 145-61. Electronic resource. **AND** Cardarelli, A. 2010. The collapse of the Terramare culture and growth of new economic and social systems during the Late Bronze Age in Italy. *Scienze dell'antichità. Storia, archaeologia, antropologia* 15, 449-520.
3. The earlier two regions contrast with the south central Mediterranean in which Aegean connections start to transform the communities of south Italy **READ** Vagnetti, L. 1999. 'Mycenaean pottery in the central Mediterranean; imports and local production in their context', in J. P. Crielaard, V. Stissi, and G. J. van Wijngaarden (eds.), *The Complex Past of Pottery*, 137-61. YATES P6 CRI; TC 3601. **AND** Iacono, F. (2016). From Networks to Society: Pottery Style and Hegemony in Bronze Age Southern Italy. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal*, 26(1), 121-140
4. Are the processes in all these unconnected areas related? How can we compare them? Do speak of similar processes to the more developed east Mediterranean? **READ** Chapman, R. 2005. 'Changing social relations in the Mediterranean Copper and Bronze Ages', in E. Blake and A.B. Knapp (eds.) *The Archaeology of Mediterranean Prehistory*, 77-101. Issue desk BLA 9; DAG 100 BLA.

## Recommended

### *Central Mediterranean*

- Blake, E. 2013. 'Social networks, path dependence, and the rise of ethnic groups' in Knappett, C. (2013). *Network analysis in archaeology: new approaches to regional interaction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 203-221.
- Blake, E. 2014. *Social Networks and Regional Identity in Bronze Age Italy*. Cambridge University Press. INST ARCH processing.
- Cazzella, A. and M. Moscoloni 1998. 'The walled Bronze Age settlement of Coppa Nevigata, Manfredonia and the development of craft specialisation in south-eastern Italy', in R.H. Tykot, J. Morter and J.E. Robb (eds), *Social Dynamics of the Prehistoric Central Mediterranean*: 205-16.
- Chapman, J.C., R. Shiel and S. Batovic 1996. *The Changing Face of Dalmatia*.
- Leighton, R. 1999. *Sicily before History. An Archaeological Survey from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age*, Chapter 4, and 3 if time.
- Mathers, C. and S. Stoddart (eds.) 1994. *Development and Decline in the Mediterranean Bronze Age* (Sheffield Archaeological Monographs 8), Chapters 4-6 for Italy.



- Pearce, M. 1999. 'New research on the *terramare* of northern Italy', *Antiquity* 72: 743–6.
- Pearce, M. 2007. *Bright Blades and Red Metal: Essays on North Italian Prehistoric Metalwork*.
- Tykot, R.H. and T.K. Andrews (ed.) 1992. *Sardinia in the Mediterranean: A Footprint in the Sea*.
- Webster, G. S. 1996. *A Prehistory of Sardinia, 2300-500 BC* (Monographs in Mediterranean Archaeology 5).
- Webster, G. S. 2015. *The Archaeology of Nuragic Sardinia*. Monographs in Mediterranean Archaeology.

#### *Western Mediterranean*

- Aranda, G. and F. Molina 2006. 'Wealth and power in the Bronze Age of the south-east of the Iberian peninsula: The funerary record of Cerro de la Encina', *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 25: 47–59.
- Balmuth, M., A. Gilman and L. Prados-Torreira (eds.) 1997. *Encounters and Transformations: The Archaeology of Iberia in Transition* (papers by Fernández-Miranda, and Chapman and Grant).
- Buikstra, J. et al. 1995. 'Approaches to class inequalities in the later prehistory of south-east Iberia: the Gatas project', in K. T. Lillios (ed.), *The Origins of Complex Societies in Late Prehistoric Iberia*, 153–68.
- Castro, P. et al. 1999. 'Agricultural production and social change in the Bronze Age of southeast Spain: The Gatas project', *Antiquity* 73: 846–56. Electronic resource.
- Castro, P. et al., 2000. 'Archaeology and desertification in the Vera basin (Almería, South-east Spain)', *European Journal of Archaeology* 3: 147–66.
- Chapman, R. 2003. *Archaeologies of Complexity*.
- Chapman, R., 2008. 'Producing inequalities: regional sequences in later prehistoric southern Spain', *Journal of World Prehistory* 21, 195–260. Electronic resource.
- Cruz Berrocal, M., L. García Sanjuán and A. Gilman (eds) 2013. *The Prehistory of Iberia: Debating Early Social Stratification and the State*.

#### *Long-range contacts*

- Blake, E. 2008. 'The Mycenaeans in Italy: A minimalist position', *Papers of the British School at Rome* 76: 1–34.
- Harding, A.F. 1984. *The Mycenaeans and Europe* (especially Chapters 9, 10).
- Harding, A. F. 2007. 'Interconnections between the Aegean and continental Europe in the Bronze and Early Iron Ages: moving beyond skepticism', in I. Galanaki et al. (eds.). 2007. *Between the Aegean and Baltic Seas*, 47–56.
- Iacono, F. 2013. 'Westernizing Aegean of LH III C', in M.E. Alberti and S. Sabatini (eds.), *Exchange Networks and Local Transformation*, 60–79.
- Pare, C. 2000. 'Bronze and the Bronze Age', in C. Pare (ed.) *Metals Make the World Go Round: The Supply and Circulation of Metals in Bronze Age Europe*, 1–38.
- Russell, A. 2010. 'Foreign materials, islander mobility and elite identity in Late Bronze Age Sardinia', in P. van Dommelen and A.B. Knapp (eds.) *Material Connections in the Ancient Mediterranean: Mobility, Materiality, and Mediterranean Identities*, 106–26.
- Van Wijngaarden, G. J., 2002. *Use and Appreciation of Mycenaean Pottery in the Levant, Cyprus and Italy (1600–1200 BC)*.

## Topic 9: 29th November 2017

### The 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BCE: (ii) The bright and decadent eastern Mediterranean

1. A different economy, regulated by the palace acquires a larger importance in the east Mediterranean, but what palaces exactly control? What parts of the economy are they really interested in? **READ** Halstead, P. 1992. 'The Mycenaean palatial economy: making the most of the gaps in the evidence', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philological Society* 38: 57-86. TC 1004. **OR** Nakassis, D. 2010. Reevaluating staple and wealth finance at Mycenaean Pylos. In D. Pullen (ed.) *Political economies of the Aegean Bronze Age*. Oxford:127-48. **OR** S. Sherratt, "Potemkin Palaces and Route-based Economies," in S. Voutsaki and J. Killen (eds.), *Economy and Politics in the Mycenaean Palace States: Proceedings of a Conference Held on 1-3 July 1999 in the Faculty of Classics, Cambridge* (Cambridge: Cambridge Philological Society, 2001), 214-254. **AND** Yasur-Landau, Assaf, et al. 2015 "Rethinking Canaanite Palaces? The Palatial Economy of Tel Kabri during the Middle Bronze Age." *Journal of Field Archaeology* 40.6: 607-625.
2. A unique moment, the Nile opens to the Mediterranean with Tell al Daba becoming an outward looking metropolis. But is it really a Mediterranean phenomenon? Does it mean that Egypt is for once more interested in the Mediterranean than in the Upper Nile? How do we interpret the evidence of strong foreign influences? **READ** Marcus, E. 2006. 'Venice on the Nile? On the maritime character of Tell Dab'a/ Avaris', in E. Czerny, I. Hein, H. Hunger, D. Melman and A. Schwab (eds.), *Timelines: Studies in Honour of Manfred Bietak*, Vol. 2, 185-8. TC 3599. **AND** Bietak, M., Marinatos, N., Palivou, C., & Brysbaert, A. (2007). *Taureador Scenes in Tell el-Daba (Avaris) and Knossos*. ÖAW, Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. (Just a look).
3. Cyprus is starting finally to become a central part of the east Mediterranean interaction, but why now? And what exactly makes them suddenly so important in east Mediterranean trade? **READ** Keswani, P. 1996. 'Hierarchies, heterarchies and urbanization processes: the view from Bronze Age Cyprus', *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 9: 211-50. **AND** Knapp, A.B. 2008. *Prehistoric and Protohistoric Cyprus: Identity, Insularity, and Connectivity*.
4. The rise of the Hittite empire and its place in the east Mediterranean was mainly seen as a relatively simple process, but new work shows the problems of maintaining such a political construct in the fragmented Anatolian landscape. How does an empire work? How managed to control large amounts of land. **READ** Glatz, Claudia. 2009 "Empire as Network: Spheres of Material Interaction in Late Bronze Age Anatolia." *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 28, no. 2: 127-41. **AND** Bryce, T. 2003. 'Relations between Hatti and Ahhiyawa in the last decades of the Bronze Age'. In G. Beckman, R. Beal and G. McMahon (eds.) *Hittite studies in honor of Harry A. Hoffner Jr.*, 59-72.

## Recommended

### Overviews

Aruz, J, K. Benzel and J. M. Evans, (eds.) 2008. *Beyond Babylon: Art, Trade, and Diplomacy in the Second Millennium BC*.

Van de Mierop, M. 2007. *The Eastern Mediterranean in the Age of Ramesses II*.

### Egypt

Bietak, M. 1996. *Avaris: The Capital of the Hyksos: Recent Excavations at Tell ed Dab'a*.

Bourriau, J., 2000. 'The second intermediate period (c. 1650–1550 BC)', in I. Shaw (ed.), *The Oxford Handbook of Ancient Egypt*, 184–217.

Kemp, B.J. 2006 (2<sup>nd</sup> edn). *Ancient Egypt: Anatomy of a Civilization*, Chapters 4–8.

### Levant

Akkermans, P. and Schwartz, G. 2003. *The Archaeology of Syria: From Complex Hunter-Gatherers to Early Urban Societies (ca. 16,000 – 300 BC)*, Chapters 9–10.

Doumet-Serhal, C. 2008. 'The kingdom of Sidon and its Mediterranean connections', in C. Doumet-Serhal (ed.), *Networking Patterns of the Bronze and Iron Age Levant: The Lebanon and Its Mediterranean Connections*, 1–70.

Levi, T. (ed.) 1995. *The Archaeology of Society in the Holy Land*, Chapters 18 (Ilan) and 19 (Bunimovitz).

Schloen, J. D., 2001. *The House of the Father as Fact and Symbol: Patrimonialism in Ugarit and the Ancient Near East*.

Yon, M. 2006. *The City of Ugarit at Tell Ras Shamra*.

### Cyprus

Keswani, P. 1996. 'Hierarchies, heterarchies and urbanization processes: the view from Bronze Age Cyprus', *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 9: 211–50.

Steel, L. 2004. *Cyprus Before History: From the Earliest Settlers to the End of the Bronze Age*, Chapters 5–6.

### Aegean

Bennet, J. 2007. 'The Aegean Bronze Age', in W. Scheidel, I. Morris and R. Saller (eds.) *The Cambridge Economic History of the Greco-Roman World*, 175–210.

Broodbank, C. 2004. 'Minoanisation', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philological Society* 50: 46–91.

Maran, J. 2011. 'Lost in translation: The emergence of Mycenaean culture as a phenomenon of glocalization', in T. Wilkinson et al. (eds.) *Interweaving Worlds: Systemic Interactions in Eurasia, 7th to the 1st Millennia BC*, 282–94.

Whitelaw, T.W. 2001. 'From sites to communities: defining the human dimensions of Minoan urbanism', in K. Branigan (ed.) *Urbanism in the Aegean Bronze Age*, 15–37.

## Topic 10: 6th December 2017

### The 2<sup>nd</sup> Millennium BCE (iii) Of World systems and mice

The 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium saw an exponential growth in the intensity of connections around the Mediterranean, particular in its east end, which in cases ended in completely new types of interactions such as diplomacy.

1. The most successful model to explain the period is based on World systems theory. But what is a world system in the Bronze Age? What are the strengths of applying such a model? Does it impose a modern capitalistic ideal into the past? What are the alternatives? **READ** Sherratt, A.G. 1993. 'What would a Bronze Age world-system look like? Relations between temperate Europe and the Mediterranean in late prehistory', *Journal of European Archaeology* 1.2:1-58. TC 499. **OR** Sherratt, S. 2010: The Aegean and the Wider World: Some Thoughts on a World-Systems Perspective. In Parkinson, W.A. & Galaty, M.L. (eds.), *Archaic State Interaction. The Eastern Mediterranean in the Bronze Age*. (School for Advanced Research.). **AND** Stein, G. J. 1999. Rethinking World-Systems: Power, Distance, and Diasporas in the Dynamics of Interregional Interaction. In N. P. Kardoulias (Ed.), *World-System Theory in Practice. Leadership, Production, and Exchange* (pp. 153-178). Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers Inc. **AND** Kardoulias, P.N. 2010: World-Systems Applications for Understanding the Bronze Age in the Eastern Mediterranean. In Parkinson, W.A. & Galaty, M.L. (eds.), *Archaic State Interaction. The Eastern Mediterranean in the Bronze Age*. (Santa Fe, School for Advanced Research Press.), 53-80.
2. How do you study trade? There are many options and approaches? Are all similarly valid? Can we use modern referents to study past interactions? **READ** Bevan, A. (2010). Making and marking relationships: Bronze Age brandings and Mediterranean commodities. In Bevan, A., Wengrow, D. (Eds.), *Cultures of Commodity Branding*. (pp. 35-86). Walnut Creek, US: Left Coast Press. **AND** Bell, C. 2012. 'The merchants of Ugarit: oligarchs of the Late Bronze Age trade in metals?' in Kassianidou and Pappasavvas (eds.), 180-87
3. But beyond the east Mediterranean, things are not quiet, and the central and possibly west Mediterranean, are becoming a more integral part of the long trade connections focused in the east Mediterranean. Is it possible that trade with Iberia existed before the Iron Age? What is the evidence? How is the new connections changing the central Mediterranean? **READ** Ruiz-Gálvez, M. 2015. Before 'the Gates of Tartessos': Indigenous Knowledge and Exchange Networks in the Late Bronze Age Far West. In A. Bernard Knapp and Peter van Dommelen (eds.) *The Cambridge Prehistory of the Bronze and Iron Age Mediterranean*, 196-214. The Cambridge Prehistory of the Bronze and Iron Age Mediterranean. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. **AND** Vagnetti, L. 1999. Mycenaean Pottery in the Central Mediterranean: Imports and Local Production in Their Context. In, J.P. Crielaard, V. Stissi, and G.J. van Wijngaarden (eds.) *The Complex Past of Pottery: Production, Circulation and Consumption of Mycenaean and Greek Pottery (Sixteenth to Early Fifth Centuries BC)*. Amsterdam: J.C. Gieben:137-161.

4. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Millennium east Mediterranean provides a richness of data about connectivity unparalleled in earlier (and perhaps later) periods. It is even possible now to pick up the political history through the wealth of texts available. How can we use this data in connection with large picture models such as world-systems? Can we create a high-resolution archaeology different to earlier periods? Let's analyse a couple of particular examples. **READ** Cucchi, T. (2008). Uluburun shipwreck stowaway house mouse: molar shape analysis and indirect clues about the vessel's last journey. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 35(11), 2953-2959. **AND** Cline, D. H. and Cline, E. H. 2015 Text Messages, Tablets, and Social Networks: The "Small World" of the Amarna Letters. In *There and Back Again - the Crossroads II*, edited by J. Mynářová, P. Onderka and P. Pavúk, 17–44. Prague: Charles University in Prague.

## Recommended

### *Collections of papers*

- Cline, E.H. and D. Harris-Cline (eds.) 1998. *The Aegean and the Orient in the Second Millennium* (Aegaeum 18), especially papers by Knapp, Morris, Niemeier and the Sherratts.
- Gale, N. (ed.) 1991. *Bronze Age Trade in the Mediterranean*, especially papers by Bass, Gale, Jones and Vagnetti, Knapp, and the Sherratts (as above).
- Shortland, A. (ed.) 2001. *The Social Context of Technological Change in Egypt and the Near East, 1650-1550 BC* (papers by Bourriau et al, the Sherratts and Shortland).

### *General*

- Bachhuber, R, C. 2006: Aegean Interest on the Uluburun Ship. *American Journal of Archaeology*, 110, 345-363.
- Calvo, M., D. Javaloyas, D. Albero, J. Garcia-Rosselló, and V. Guerrero. 2011. "The Ways People Move: Mobility and Seascapes in the Balearic Islands During the Late Bronze Age (C. 1400–850/800 Bc)." *World Archaeology* 43, no. 3: 345-63.
- Hitchcock, L. A., & Maeir, A. M. (2013). Beyond creolization and hybridity: entangled and transcultural identities in Philistia. *Archaeological review from Cambridge*, 28(1), 51-74.
- Jung, R. 2009 Pirates of the Aegean: Italy – East Aegean – Cyprus at the End of the Second Millennium BCE. In Karageorghis, V. and O. Kouka (eds), *Cyprus and the East Aegean: Intercultural Contacts from 3000 to 500 BC. An International Archaeological Symposium held at Pythagoreion, Samos, October 17th – 18th 2008* (Nicosia) 72–93.
- Lillios, K.T. 2015: Crossing Borders: Death and Life in Second Millennium BC Southern Iberia and North Africa In Knapp, B. & Van Dommelen, P. (eds.), *The Cambridge Prehistory of the Bronze and Iron Age Mediterranean*. (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.), 554-570.
- Maran, J. 2011. 'Lost in translation: the Early Mycenaean culture as a phenomenon of glocalization.' In T. Wilkinson, S. Sherratt and J. Bennet (eds) *Interweaving worlds: systemic interactions in Eurasia, 7th to 1st millennia BC*. Oxford: 282-94. IoA Issue Desk WIL 1
- Maran, J. & P. W. Stockhammer (eds), 2012. *Materiality and Social Practice. Transformative Capacities of Intercultural Encounters. Papers of the Conference, Heidelberg, 25th–27th March 2010*. Oxbow (Oxford)

- Monroe, C. 2010. 'Sunk costs at Late Bronze Age Uluburun', *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 357: 19–33.
- Pulak, C. 1998. 'The Uluburun shipwreck; an overview', *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater Excavation* 27: 188-224, Electronic resource (for images Yalçin et al. [eds.] 2005 *Das Schiff von Uluburun* at INST ARCH DBC 10 Qto YAL).
- Sherratt, A.G. and E.S. Sherratt 1991. 'From luxuries to commodities: the nature of Mediterranean Bronze Age trading systems', in N.H. Gale (ed.) *Bronze Age Trade in the Mediterranean* 351-86. TC 507; Issue desk GAL 3.
- Sherratt, S. 1998: 'Sea Peoples' and the economic structure of the late second millennium in the eastern Mediterranean. In Gitin, S., Mazar, A. & Stern, E. (eds.), *Mediterranean peoples in transition: thirteenth to early tenth centuries BCE*. (Jerusalem, Israel Exploration Fund.), 292-313.
- Tanasi, D., and Nicholas C. Vella. "Islands and Mobility: Exploring Bronze Age Connectivity in the South-Central Mediterranean." In *The Cambridge Prehistory of the Bronze and Iron Age Mediterranean*, edited by A. B. Knapp and P. Van Dommelen: Cambridge University Press, 2015.
- Tartaron, T. F. 2013. *Maritime Networks in the Mycenaean World*. Cambridge Cambridge University Press.
- Von Rueden 2015. Making the Way through the Sea. Experiencing Mediterranean Seascapes in the Second Millennium B.C.E. In: Achim Lichtenberg und Constance von Rueden (eds.), *Multiple Mediterranean Realities. Current Approaches to Spaces, Resources, and Connectivities*, 31-66

#### *Traders and shipping*

- Manning, S. and L. Hulin 2005. 'Maritime commerce and geographies of mobility in the Late Bronze Age of the eastern Mediterranean: problematizations', in E. Blake and A.B. Knapp (eds.), *The Archaeology of Mediterranean Prehistory*, 270–302.
- Marcus, E. 2007. 'Amenemhet II and the sea: maritime aspects of the Mit Rahina (Memphis) inscription', *Ägypten und Levante* 17: 137–90.
- McGeough, K.M. 2007. *Exchange Relationships at Ugarit*.
- Monroe, C. M. 2009. *Scales of Fate: Trade, Tradition, and Transformation in the Eastern Mediterranean, ca. 1350-1175 BCE*.
- Wachsmann, S. 1998. *Seagoing Ships and Seamanship in the Bronze Age Levant*.

#### *Materials and values*

- Barber, E. J. W., 1991. *Prehistoric Textiles: The Development of Cloth in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages with Special Reference to the Aegean*.
- Bevan, A.H. 2007. *Stone Logics: Vessels and Values in the Bronze Age East Mediterranean*.
- Gale, N.H. 2001. 'Archaeology, science-based archaeology and the Mediterranean Bronze Age metals trade: A contribution to the debate', *European Journal of Archaeology* 4: 113–30.
- Sherratt, S. 1999. 'E pur si muove: Pots, markets and values in the second millennium Mediterranean', in J. Crielaard et al. (eds.), *The Complex Past of Pottery: Production, Circulation and Consumption of Mycenaean and Greek Pottery (Sixteenth to Early Fifth Centuries BC)*, 163-211.
- Van Wijngaarden, G. J., 2002. *Use and Appreciation of Mycenaean Pottery in the Levant, Cyprus and Italy (1600–1200 BC)*.

'International relations'

Cohen, R., and R. Westbrook, (eds) 2000. *Amarna Diplomacy: The Beginnings of International Relations*, especially paper by Liverani on 'The Great Power Club'.

Feldman, M. 2006. *Diplomacy by Design: Luxury Arts and an 'International Style' in the Ancient Near East, 1400-1200 BCE*.

Liverani, M. 2001. *International Relations in the Ancient Near East, 1600-1100 BC*.

Moran, W.L., 1992. *The Amarna Letters*.

### Topic 11: 13<sup>th</sup> December 2017

#### Eraser and repeat: moving towards the Iron Age

1. What do we mean by collapse? And how can we explain it? Was climate a factor? How do we explain otherwise such a broad collapse around the Mediterranean? **READ** Knapp, A. Bernard, and Sturt W. Manning 2016. "Crisis in Context: The End of the Late Bronze Age in the Eastern Mediterranean." *American Journal of Archaeology* 120.1 (2016): 99-149. **AND** Sherratt, S. (1998). 'Sea Peoples' and the economic structure of the late second millennium in the eastern Mediterranean. In S. Gitin, A. Mazar & E. Stern (Eds.), *Mediterranean peoples in transition: thirteenth to early tenth centuries BCE* (pp. 292-313). Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Fund. **OR** Sherratt, S. 2003. 'The Mediterranean economy: 'Globalization' at the end of the second millennium BCE', in W.G. Dever and S. Gitin (eds.) *Symbiosis, Symbolism, and the Power of the Past: Canaan, Ancient Israel, and their Neighbors from the Late Bronze Age Through Roman Palaestina*, 37-62. INST ARCH Issue desk DEV. **AND** Kaniewski, David, et al. 2013. "Environmental roots of the Late Bronze Age crisis." *PLoS One* 8.8.
2. The Philistine example is probably the best example of the discussion around the Sea People, who they may be, and what is their role in the late Bronze Age. Can we use ethnic labels at all? Does the archaeological record match the textual evidence? **READ** The Philistine example Bauer, A. 1998. 'Cities of the sea: maritime trade and the origin of Philistine settlement in the Early Iron Age southern Levant', *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 17(2): 149-68. **AND** Maeir, A. M., Hitchcock, L. A., & Horwitz, L. K. (2013). On the Constitution and Transformation of Philistine Identity. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology*, 32(1), 1-38. **AND** Sherratt, S. (2013). The Ceramic Phenomenon of the "Sea Peoples": An Overview. *The Philistines and Other "Sea Peoples" in Text and Archaeology*, 619-44.
3. In the central Mediterranean collapse does not seem to have the same effect than in the east with several areas blossoming. How is this possible if long trade collapsed? Did it collapse? **READ** Pearce, M. 2000. 'Metals make the world go round: The copper supply for Frattesina', in C. Pare (ed.) *Metals Make the World Go Round: The Supply and Circulation of Metals in Bronze Age Europe*, 108-15. **AND** Lo Schiavo, F. 2012. 'Cyprus and Sardinia, beyond the oxhide ingots', in V. Kassianidou and G. Pappasavvas (eds.) *Eastern*

*Mediterranean Metallurgy and Metalwork in the Second Millennium BC*, 142-50.

## Recommended

### General

Bachhuber, C. and R.G. Roberts, (eds.) 2009. *Forces of Transformation: The End of the Bronze Age in the Mediterranean*. CHAPTER 3 in particular.

### Maritime mobility and new interconnections

Artzy, M. 1994. 'Incense, camels and collared rim jars: Desert trade routes and maritime outlets in the second millennium', *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 13: 121-47.

Artzy, M. 1997. 'Nomads of the sea', in S. Swiny et al (eds.), *Res Maritimae: Cyprus and the Eastern Mediterranean from Prehistory to Late Antiquity*, 1-16.

Bass, G. 2010. 'Cape Gelidonya shipwreck', in E. Cline (ed.) *The Oxford Handbook of the Bronze Age Aegean (ca. 3000-1000 BC)*, 797-803.

Cucchi, T., J-D. Vigne and J.-C. Auffray 2005. 'First occurrence of the house mouse (*Mus musculus domesticus* Schwarz & Schwarz 1943) in the western Mediterranean: a zooarchaeological revision of subfossil occurrences', in J. Britton-Davidian and J.B. Searle (eds.) *The Genus Mus as a Model for Evolutionary Studies* (Biological Journal of the Linnean Society 84), 429-445.

Delago, A., 2013. 'Households, Merchants and Feasting: Socio-Economic Dynamics and Commoners' Agency in the Emergence of the Tartessian world (11th-8th centuries BC)' in Cruz Berrocal, M., L. García Sanjuán and A. Gilman (eds) 2013. *The Prehistory of Iberia: Debating Early Social Stratification and the State*.

Giardino, C. 1995. *The West Mediterranean between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Centuries B.C.: Mining and Metallurgy Spheres*. BAR International Series 612.

Gitin, S., A. Mazar and E. Stern (eds.) *Mediterranean Peoples in Transition: Thirteenth to Early Tenth Centuries BCE*, especially papers by Sherratt and Silberman.

Gonzalez de Canales Cerisola, F. et al. 2006. 'The pre-colonial Phoenician emporium of Huelva ca. 900-770 BC', *Bulletin Antieke Beschaving* 81: 13-29.

Lo Schiavo, F., 2000. 'Sea and Sardinia: Nuragic bronze boats' in D. Ridgway et al. (eds.) *Ancient Italy in its Mediterranean Setting*, 141-58.

Oren, E. (ed.) 2000. *The Sea Peoples and Their World: A Reassessment*.

Rowlands, M. 1984. 'Conceptualizing the European Bronze and Early Iron Age', in J. Bintliff (ed.), *European Social Evolution: Archaeological Perspectives*, 147-56. INST ARCH Issue desk BIN.

Russell, A. 2010. 'Foreign materials, islander mobility and elite identity in Late Bronze Age Sardinia', in P. van Dommelen and A.B. Knapp (eds.) *Material Connections in the Ancient Mediterranean: Mobility, Materiality, and Mediterranean Identities*, 106-26.

Sherratt, E.S. 2000. 'Circulation of metals and the end of the Bronze Age in the eastern Mediterranean', in C. Pare (ed.) *Metals Make the World Go Round: The Supply and Circulation of Metals in Bronze Age Europe*, 82-98.



Yasur-Landau, A. 2010. *The Philistines and Aegean Migration at the End of the Late Bronze Age* (read with an independent mind).

#### *Regional trajectories*

Bietti Sestieri, A.M. 1997. 'Italy in Europe in the Early Iron Age', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 63: 371–402. TC 3596. Electronic resource.

Morris, I. 2006. 'The collapse and regeneration of complex society in Greece 1500-500 BC', in G. Schwartz and J. Nichols (eds.) *After Collapse: The Regeneration of Complex Societies*, 72-84.

Leighton, R. 1999. *Sicily Before History*, Chapters 5 and 6.

Liverani, M. 1987. 'The collapse of the Near Eastern regional system at the end of the Bronze Age: the case of Syria', in M. Rowlands, M. Larsen and K. Kristiansen (eds.) *Centre and Periphery in the Ancient World*, 66-73.; Issue Desk ROW 3; AH ROW.

O'Connor, D. 1990. 'The nature of Tjemhu (Libyan) society in the later New Kingdom', in A. Leahy (ed.), *Libya and Egypt: ca 1300-750 BC*, 29-113.

Webster, G.S. 1996. *A Prehistory of Sardinia, 2500-500 BC*, Chapters 6-7

#### *The emergence of iron and the Iron Age networks*

Aubet, M.E. 2001. *The Phoenicians and the West: Politics, Colonies and Trade* (2<sup>nd</sup> edn).

Ridgway, D. 2000. 'The first western Greeks revisited', in D. Ridgway et al. (eds.), *Ancient Italy in its Mediterranean Setting*, 179-91.

Sherratt, E.S. 1994. 'Commerce, iron and ideology: metallurgical innovation in 12th-11th century Cyprus', in V. Karageorghis (ed.) *Proceedings of the International Symposium: Cyprus in the 11th Century BC*, 59-106.

Sherratt, E.S. and A.G. Sherratt 1993. 'The growth of the Mediterranean economy in the early first millennium BC', *World Archaeology* 24: 361-78. Electronic resource.

### **Other resources**

#### *Online reading list*

<http://readinglists.ucl.ac.uk/lists/FD944807-1E78-765D-055F-C685A8D4D9FC.html>

#### *Libraries and other resources*

In addition to the Library of the Institute of Archaeology, other libraries nearby with holdings of particular relevance to this degree are: Institute of Classical Studies (Senate House; coordinator reference may be needed to gain access. This library is particularly rich in Italian, Greek and East Mediterranean Prehistory).

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### **Information for intercollegiate and interdepartmental students**

Students enrolled in Departments outside the Institute should obtain the Institute's coursework guidelines from Judy Medrington (email [j.medrington@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:j.medrington@ucl.ac.uk)), which will also be available on the IoA website.