

G218: British and European Prehistory: Neolithic to Iron Age

2017-18 (term 1)

MA Option Course: 15 credits (0.5 unit)

Turnitin Class ID: 3543882

Turnitin Password loA1718

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Room 310

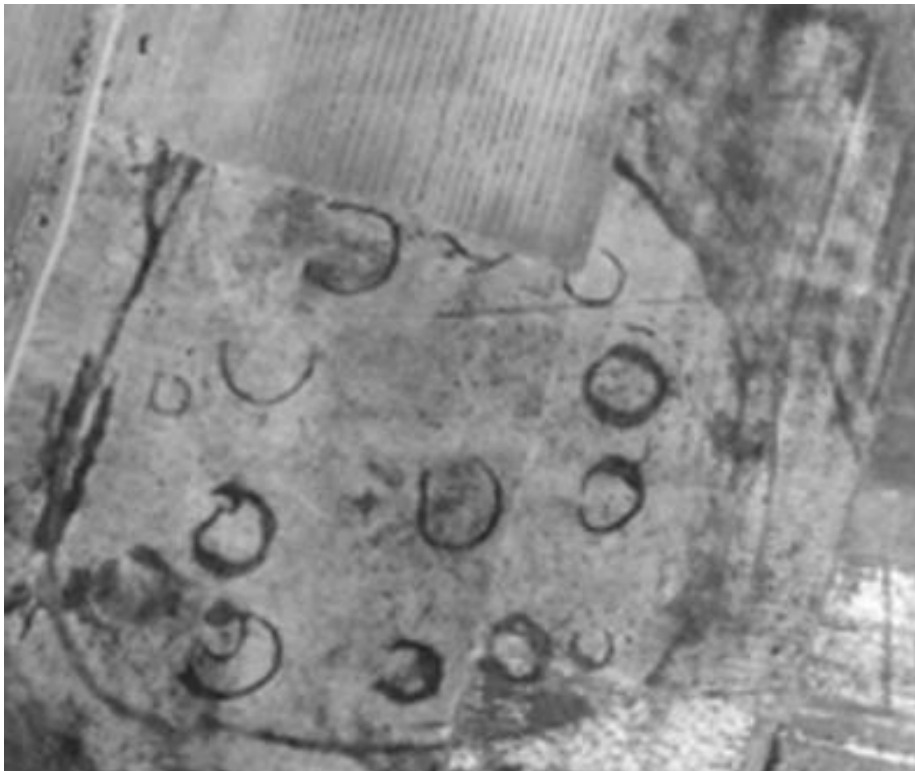
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Contributor: Ulrike Sommer

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

The submission deadline for the FIRST piece of work is 4/12/2017

The submission deadline for the SECOND piece of work is 19/02/2018



La Panetteria Neolithic enclosure, Puglia, Southern Italy

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1. Overview

Short description

This course covers British and continental European Prehistory from the Neolithic to the Late Iron Age. It aims at an even geographic coverage, but will concentrate on subjects that have figured prominently in recent discussion. This will be a seminar-based course combined with period-specific introductory lectures. It is absolutely essential that students peruse the core reading for the course and also get a good grip on some of the ancillary reading to be able to participate in the discussions.

Obviously, it is impossible to cover the whole breadth of the subject in a half-unit course. The subjects have been chosen to introduce students to some recent controversial discussions and also give them some idea of the research traditions in different parts of Europe. If students wish to consider different/additional subjects, we can discuss this in the first session of the course.

This handbook

This handbook contains the basic information about the content and administration of the course. Some lecturers may provide additional subject-specific reading lists and individual session handouts during the course. Do also regularly check the course Moodle.

If you have queries about the objectives, structure, content, assessment or organisation of the course, please consult the Course Co-ordinator.

Week-by-week summary

Mondays, 2-4pm, Room 412 (Term 1)

	Date		Subject
1	2/10	Lecture	Introduction to the course (Mike Parker Pearson) What is Europe? Differing Research Traditions (Ulrike Sommer)
		Lecture	Big questions needs big data: the neolithisation of Europe (MPP)
2	9/10	Seminar	Models for the introduction and uptake of farming in Europe (MPP)
		Lecture	Tells and mega-sites (US)
3	16/10	Seminar	Settlement patterns in Neolithic Europe (US, MPP)
		Lecture	Megaliths in Europe (MPP)
4	23/10	Seminar	Megaliths, social organisation and society (MPP)
		Lecture	Genes and Neolithic demography (MPP)
5	30/10	Seminar	Seminar on genes and language (MPP)
		Lecture	Early metals and social structure (MPP)
	06-10/11		READING WEEK
6	13/11	Seminar	Metalwork, hoards and structured deposition (MPP)
		Lecture	Priests and Warriors of the Bronze Age? (US)
7	20/11	Seminar	Bronze Age power structures– the emergence of stratification? (US, MPP)
		Lecture	From barrows to urnfields (US)
8	27/11	Seminar	Heroes of the Bronze Age? (MPP,US)
		Lecture	The Early Iron Age in Europe (MPP)
9	04/12	Seminar	Iron Age Urbanism North of the Alps? (MPP)
		Lecture	The Late Iron Age in Europe (MPP)
10	11/12	Seminar	The formation of European peoples (MPP, US)
			Final discussion (MPP, US)

Communication

If any changes need to be made to the course arrangements, these will normally be communicated by email. It is therefore essential that you consult your UCL e-mail account and the course Moodle regularly.

Basic texts

General

- Bradley, R. 2007. *The prehistory of Britain and Ireland*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. [INST ARCH DAA 100 BRA](#), [Issue Desk](#)
- Bradley, R., Haselgrove, C., Vander Linden, M. and Webley, L. 2016. *The Later Prehistory of North-West Europe: the evidence of development-led fieldwork*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Chapters 6 & 7 (pp. 213-327). [ISSUE DESK IoA BRA 6](#), [INST ARCH DA 100 BRA](#)
- Champion, T., Gamble, C., Shennan, S. and Whittle, A. 1984. *Prehistoric Europe*. Academic Press. [DA 100 CHA](#)
- Cunliffe, B. (ed.) 1994. *The Oxford Illustrated Prehistory of Europe*. London, Oxford University Press. [DA 100 CUN](#)
- Jones, A. (ed) 2008. *Prehistoric Europe, theory and practice*. Malden, Blackwell. [INST ARCH DA 100 JON](#)
- De Laet, S. J. (ed.) 1994. *History of Humanity, vol. 1. Prehistory and the Beginnings of Civilization: Chapters 47-56*. London, Routledge. [BC 100 Qto HIS](#)
- Milisauskas, S. (ed.) 2002. *European prehistory, a survey*. New York: Kluwer. [INST ARCH DA 100 MIL](#)
- Sherratt, A. 1997. *Economy and Society in Prehistoric Europe. Changing Perspectives*. Edinburgh University Press [DA100 SHE](#)
- Collection of papers on many aspects of Neolithic and Bronze Age Europe.*
- *Vandkilde, H. 2007. *Culture and change in central European prehistory: 6th to 1st millennium BC*. Aarhus: Aarhus University Press. [INST ARCH DA 100 VAN](#), [ISSUE DESK IOA VAN 4](#)

Web-resources

British Isles

<http://www.biab.ac.uk/>

[British and Irish archaeological bibliography](#)

[Archaeological Site Index to Radiocarbon Dates from Great Britain and Ireland](#)

The majority of unpublished fieldwork reports in the UK are available through the [Archaeological Data Service](#)

(<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/greylit/index.cfm?CFID=4202259&CFTOKEN=32908391>) Access is free

<http://finds.org.uk/>

[Portable Antiquities scheme, England and Wales](#)

Excavations Ireland: Irish excavation reports

<http://www.excavations.ie/Pages/HomePage.php>

Scottish Archaeological Research Framework

Europe

<http://www.persee.fr/web/guest/home>

excellent source for many French publications, including BSPF
http://alephdai.ub.hu-berlin.de/F/7L64G5QHQVHSD1R769AIYJGCK2NP4LSC58T6JE3ECTBRCL1LIA-55016?func=option-update-Ing&p_con_lng=eng
Library of the German Archaeological Institute - excellent source for the whole of Central Europe! English search menu.
ArchWEB: archaeology in Poland <http://www.archaeolog.ru/?id=22>
many Russian *Российская Академия Наук* (Academy of Sciences), esp. археология

Publications by period

Neolithic

- Ammerman, A. J., Biagi, P. (eds.) 2003. *The widening Harvest. The Neolithic Transition in Europe, looking back, looking forward.* IOA AMM 2 ISSUE DESK
- Barker, G. 2006. *The agricultural Revolution in Prehistory: Why did Foragers become Farmers.* Oxford, Oxford University Press. INST ARCH HA BAR
- Bickle, P., Cummings, V., Hofmann, D. and Pollard, J. (eds) 2017. *The Neolithic of Europe: essays in honour of Alasdair Whittle.* Oxford: Oxbow.
- Hodder, I. 1990. *The Domestication of Europe.* London, Blackwell. DA 140 HOD
- Influential and controversial approach, emphasising the ideological element of the Neolithic*
- Price, T. Douglas (ed.) 2000. *Europe's First Farmers.* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. DA 140 PRI
- Robb, J. 2007. *The early Mediterranean Village: Agency, Material Culture and social Change in Neolithic Italy.* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. INST ARCH DAF 100 ROB
- Whittle, A. 1996. *Europe in the Neolithic.* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. DA 140 WHI

weblinks:

<http://www.scottishheritagehub.com/content/neolithic-bibliography>
Bibliography for Neolithic Scotland

<http://www.jungsteinsite.de/>
Information platform on the archaeology of the Neolithic period by the University of Kiel. Some articles in English, English summaries and figure captions available for most German articles.

Bronze Age

- Coles, J.M., Harding, A.F. 1979. *The Bronze Age in Europe.* London: Methuen. DA 150 COL
- Dickinson O. 1994. *The Aegean Bronze Age.* Cambridge World Archaeology. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. INST ARCH DAE 100 DIK
- Handbook*
- Earle, T., Kristiansen, K. 2010. *Organizing Bronze Age societies: the Mediterranean, Central Europe and Scandinavia compared.* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. INST ARCH DA 150 EAR

*Harding, A. F. 2000. *European Societies in the Bronze Age*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press DA 150 HAR

Kristiansen, K. 2005. *The rise of Bronze Age society: travels, transmissions and transformations*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. INST ARCH DA 150 KRI

Randsborg, K. (ed.) 1996. *Absolute Chronology: Archaeological Europe 2500-500 BC*. Acta Archaeologica Supplementum I. Acta Archaeologica 67. INST ARCH Pers ACT

Useful for the Chronology

*Vandkilde, H. 2007. *Culture and change in central European prehistory: 6th to 1st millennium BC*. Aarhus: Aarhus University Press, Part III, 65-161. INST ARCH DA 100 VAN, ISSUE DESK IOA VAN 4

Weblinks

BM Bronze Age Review

http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/publications/online_journals/bronze_age_review/bar_volume_1.aspx

www.rgzm.de/tomba1/home/frames.htm

Database of Bronze Age burials from Western Europe. Click on the information tree to access - some useful stuff, but very uneven coverage

Iron Age

Collis, J. 1984. *The European Iron Age*. London, Batsford. DA 160 COL

Haselgrove, C. and Moore, T. (eds.) 2007. *The later Iron Age in Britain and beyond*. Oxford, Oxbow Books. Chapter 1. ISSUE DESK IOA HAS, INST ARCH DAA 160 Qto HAS

Haselgrove, C. and Pope, R. (eds.) 2007. *The Early Iron Age in North-Western Europe*. Oxford, Oxbow Books. Particularly chapters 1 and 2. ISSUE DESK IOA HAS, INST ARCH DAA 160 Qto HAS

Kruta, V. 2004. *Celts*. London, Hachette Illustrated uK. INST ARCH DA Qto KRU

Methods of assessment

This course is assessed by two pieces of written coursework, (one essay, one research paper), each of 1,900-2,100 words, which will each contribute 50% to the final grade for the course.

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.

The topics and deadlines for each assessment are specified below (p. 11). If students are unclear about the nature of an assignment, they should contact the course Co-ordinator, or the lecturer responsible for the specific assessment (indicated in brackets for each essay). If you wish to discuss essay topics or prepare a brief (single-page maximum) outline of how you intend to approach the essay/presentation prior to writing it, the lecturer in question will be happy to discuss this with you.

Teaching methods

The course is taught over Spring Term through weekly two-hour classes. Half of the classes are seminars, organised around a series of essential readings. One hour each week is devoted to a lecture, designed to provide necessary background for the seminars that follow. **Seminars have weekly recommended readings, which students are expected to have read and thought about prior to the class.**

Workload

There will be 10 hours of lectures and 10 hours of seminars for this course. Students will be expected to undertake around 100 hours of reading for the course, plus 60 hours preparing for and producing the assessed work, and an additional 8 hours on museum visits/fieldwork – either organised or as part of their research. This adds up to a total workload of 200 hours for the course.

The reading week in 2 should be used to catch-up with any reading associated with lectures and to research and prepare assessed work. The lectures in this course can only introduce you to some main themes in the discussion of European prehistory, in order to make most of this course, and to acquaint yourself to alternative interpretations, it is absolutely essential to read the material outlined in the reading lists and to find additional material discussing the problems outlined.

Prerequisites

This course does not have a prerequisite; however, if students have no previous background in European prehistory, it would be advisable for them to attend (but not be assessed for) the undergraduate courses ARCL1010 (Introduction to the Prehistory of Britain), ARCL2032 (Neolithic and early Bronze Age of Europe), ARCL2005 (Structure and Change in Later European Prehistory), and/or ARCL3068 (The archaeology of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Britain) and ARCL3033 Bronze and Iron Age Britain) to ensure that they have the background to get the most out of the Masters level seminars in this course.

2. Aims, objectives and assessment

Aims

The course aims to provide a focus for study of British and continental European later prehistory, organised around thematic topics relevant to large parts of the continent; particular emphasis is placed on comparison between different research traditions and areas which are usually studied in separation. Students will be introduced both to major problems and issues and to the various approaches and methods that have been adopted by British and continental European prehistorians to address these subjects.

Objectives

The course will:

- Put the interpretation of British and continental European prehistory in the context of wider theoretical debate within the discipline
- Provide an understanding of the main theoretical approaches adopted by Prehistorians of Britain and continental Europe
- Critically assess interpretations of British and continental European archaeology and put them in a wider context
- Promote an understanding of the main lines of British and continental European prehistory from the Neolithic to the Iron Age
- Facilitate a basic knowledge of the relevant material culture and important sites of British and continental European prehistory from the Neolithic to the Iron Age.
- Elucidate the European context of British prehistory

Learning Outcomes

On successful completion of the course students should be able to:

- Analyse archaeological discourse and be able to identify its ideological and theoretical background in its specific research framework
- To participate in general discussion of British and continental European prehistory

and have developed the generic skills of:

- Observation and critical reflection
- Application of acquired knowledge
- Oral presentation skills
- Coursework

Assessment

If students are unclear about the nature of an assignment, they should discuss this with the Course Co-ordinator.

Students are not permitted to re-write and re-submit essays in order to try to improve their marks. However, students can, in advance of the deadline for a given assignment, submit for comment a brief outline of the assignment. The Course Co-ordinator is willing to discuss an outline of the student's approach to the assignment, provided this is planned suitably in advance of the

submission date.

Alternative essay-questions are welcome, but need to be agreed upon by the course-coordinator.

Essay (assessment 1)

Standard Essay (1,900-2,100 words) – Choose one essay question to answer from the range of essay questions given below for individual seminars. Work on this essay should involve reasoned and critical assessment of multiple sources and independent research use of library/ archival facilities.

Research Paper (assessment 2)

(1,900-2,100 words) – isolate and write-up a piece of text- or museum-based research related to one of the seminar topics (chose a different subject and period to that covered in your other piece of G218 course work (standard_essay)). Your chosen piece of research **must be approved by the course co-ordinator** and must be related to a topic that can be effectively written up in 1,900-2,100 words. This work should involve reasoned and critical assessment of multiple sources, independent research use of library/ museum facilities, and give you experience in the production of graphic presentation and possibly, where relevant, independent problem-solving based on real data sets. Museum and fieldwork could form part of this research.

UCL-wide Penalties for Over-length Coursework

For submitted coursework, where a maximum length has been specified, the following procedure will apply:

- i) The length of coursework will normally be specified in terms of a word count
- ii) Assessed work should not exceed the prescribed length.
- iii) For work that exceeds the specified maximum length by less than 10% 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.
- iv) For work that exceeds the specified maximum length by 10% or more, a mark of zero will be recorded.

The following should not be included in the word-count: bibliography, appendices, and tables, graphs and illustrations and their captions.

Submission deadlines:

You may choose which piece of these two required pieces of work to submit first and which to submit second.

The submission deadline for the FIRST piece of work is 4/12/2017

The submission deadline for the SECOND piece of work is 19/02/2018

Submission procedures

Students are required to submit hard copy of all coursework to the course co-ordinators pigeon-hole via the Red Essay Box at Reception by the appropriate deadline. The coursework must be stapled to a completed coversheet

(available from the web, from outside Room 411A or from the library). Please note that the hardcopies are not date-stamped!

New, stringent penalties for late submission have been introduced UCL-wide. Late submission will be penalized in accordance with these regulations unless permission has been granted and an Extension Request Form (ERF) completed (including the candidate number!).

Students should put their Candidate Number, not their name (and not their student number), on all coursework. They should also put the Candidate Number and course code on each page of their work (as a header).

UCL-wide Penalties for late Submission of Coursework

- i) A penalty of 5 percentage marks should be applied to coursework submitted the calendar day after the deadline (calendar day 1).
- ii) A penalty of 15 percentage marks should be applied to coursework submitted on calendar day 2 after the deadline through to calendar day 7.
- iii) A mark of zero should be recorded for coursework submitted on calendar day 8 after the deadline through to the end of the second week of third term. Nevertheless, the assessment will be considered to be complete provided the coursework contains material that can be assessed.
- iv) Coursework submitted after the end of the second week of third term will not be marked and the assessment will be incomplete.
- vii) Where there are extenuating circumstances that have been recognised by the Board of Examiners or its representative, these penalties will not apply until the agreed extension period has been exceeded.

Timescale for return of marked coursework to students.

You can expect to receive your marked work within four calendar weeks from the official submission deadline. If you do not receive your work within this period or a written explanation from the marker, you should notify the IoA's Academic Administrator, Judy Medrington.

Keeping copies

Please note that it is an Institute requirement that you retain a copy (this can be electronic) of all coursework submitted. After your marked essay is returned to you, you should return it to the marker within two weeks. If the essay is not returned, it cannot be second-marked.

Please put on the title-page of your Turnitin-submission:

your Candidate Number Name of the course/year number and title of submission word-count any relevant disabilities
--

Turnitin

The new link to Turnitin is <http://www.turnitinuk.com/>

Date-stamping will be via 'Turnitin', so in addition to submitting hard copy, students must also submit their work to Turnitin by the midnight on the day of the deadline. Please note that Turnitin can be very busy at certain times, so avoid submitting in the last minute, this can lead to a technically late submission.

Students who encounter technical problems submitting their work to Turnitin should email the nature of the problem to ioa-turnitin@ucl.ac.uk in advance of the deadline in order that the Turnitin Advisers can notify the Course Co-ordinator that it may be appropriate to waive the late submission penalty.

The Turnitin 'Class ID' is **3543882** and the 'Class Enrolment Password' is **IoA1718** (Capital Letter "I", small letter "o", capital A, numbers 1718) Further information is given on the IoA website. <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/administration/students/handbook/turnitin> Turnitin advisers will be available to help you via email: ioa-turnitin@ucl.ac.uk if needed.

Timescale for return of marked coursework to students

You can expect to receive your marked work within four calendar weeks of the official submission deadline if you have submitted on time. If you do not receive your work within this period, or a written explanation from the marker, you should notify the IoA's Academic Administrator, Judy Medrington.

Citing of sources

Coursework should be expressed in a student's own words giving the exact source of any ideas, information, diagrams etc. that are taken from the work of others. Any direct quotations from the work of others must be indicated as such by being placed between inverted commas. **Plagiarism is regarded as a very serious irregularity which can carry very heavy penalties.** It is your responsibility to read and abide by the requirements for presentation, referencing and avoidance of plagiarism to be found in the IoA 'Coursework Guidelines' on the IoA website.

Please follow the IoA referencing guidelines

(<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/administration/students/handbook/referencing>), inconsistent and incomplete referencing will be penalised.

Illustrations

It is good practice to illustrate essays, dissertations and presentations. The illustrations included should be relevant to your argument, not simply nice to look at or easy to find on the net. Captions and tables are not included in the

word-count. Tables and schematic illustrations can strengthen and summarise your argument without inflating the wordcount. Maps, site maps, schematic drawings, diagrams and chronological tables are excellent tools in making your explanations clearer.

Guidelines on illustrations are to be found at:

<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/intranet/students.htm>.

Scanners are available in several locations. The primary location for Institute students is in the Library and in the Institute's Photography Lab (Room 405), where tuition and advice on their appropriate use is available. If you are involved in a project that requires large amounts of scanning it may be worth getting access to the scanner in the AGIS Lab (Room 322c, contact Mark Lake, Andy Bevan or Peter Schauer for details of access and training on the use of these scanners). There is another scanner (must be booked) at the ISD Helpdesk in the basement of the Lewis-Building.

Some basic knowledge of Photoshop Elements or a similar graphic program is useful. Make sure your pictures are properly cut, not skewed and of sufficient contrast. Each illustration should be labelled (fig. 1 to #) and referred to by this number in the text. All illustrations need proper captions. Each illustration must be provided with a source, either in the text (short quote) or as a list of illustrations at the end of the essay/research paper (preferred). An illustration without a proper source is plagiarism, even if Turnitin does not highlight it!

3. Schedule and syllabus

Teaching schedule

The seminars will be held 2.00-4.00 on Mondays in Room 412 (term 1).

Syllabus

The following is an outline for the course as a whole, and identifies essential and supplementary readings relevant to each session. Information is provided as to where in the UCL library system individual readings are available; their location and Teaching Collection (TC) number, and status (whether out on loan) can also be accessed on the eUCLid computer catalogue system.

Readings marked with an * are considered essential to keep up with the topics covered in the course. Copies of individual articles and chapters identified as essential reading are in the Teaching Collection in the Institute Library (where permitted by copyright).

Seminar/lecture summaries

The following is a session outline for the course as a whole, and identifies essential and supplementary readings relevant to each session. Information is provided as to where in the UCL library system individual readings are available; their location and Teaching Collection (TC) number, and status (whether out on loan) can also be accessed on the eUCLid computer catalogue system. The recommended readings are considered essential to keep up with the topics covered in the course sessions, and it is expected that students will have read these prior to the session under which they are listed.

Copies of individual articles and chapters identified as essential reading are in the Teaching Collection in the Institute library (where permitted by copyright).

Session 1, 02/10/2017

Introduction

Mike Parker Pearson

We will commence with an introduction to the aims, objectives and methods of the course.

What is Europe? Differing research traditions (Lecture)

Ulrike Sommer

Europe is not a discrete continent or a homogeneous climatic and geographic zone. Its geographic and cultural boundaries and make-up are historically variable. How then can we justify European prehistory as a discipline and what characterises European prehistory as a discipline?

Reading:

Essential reading

Biehl, P. A., Gramsch, A. and A. Marciniak 2002. Archaeologies of Europe: Histories and identities, an introduction. In: Biehl, P. A., Gramsch, A., Marciniak, A. (eds.), *Archaeologies of Europe*. Münster, Waxmann, 25-34.

Copy available from U. Sommer

*Graves-Brown, P., Jones, S., Gamble C. (eds.) 1995. *Cultural identity and archaeology: the construction of European communities*. London, Routledge. [INST ARCH BD GRA \(ISSUE DESK\)](#)

*Gramsch, A. 2000. 'Reflexiveness' in archaeology, nationalism, and Europeanism. *Archaeological Dialogues* 7/1. [INST ARCH Pers and NET](#)

*Kristiansen, K. 2008. Do we need the 'archaeology of Europe'? *Archaeological Dialogues* 15/1, 5–25. [INST ARCH PERS](#), doi:10.1017/S1380203808002419
and other articles in the discussion

Pluciennik, M. 1998. Archaeology, archaeologists and 'Europe'. *Antiquity* 72, 816-824. [INST ARCH PERS and NET](#)

Renfrew, C. 1994. The identity of Europe in prehistoric archaeology. *Journal of European Archaeology* 2/2, 153-173. [INST ARCH Pers](#)

Rowlands, M. 1987. Europe in Prehistory. *Culture and History* 1, 63-78. [Stores](#)

see also:

Calmer, J. et al. (eds.) Die Anfänge der ur- und frühgeschichtlichen Archäologie als akademisches Fach (1890 - 1930) im europäischen Vergleich. Berliner Archäologische Forschungen 2. Rahden/Westfalen, Marie Leidorf.

Numerous articles about various European research traditions

A. Gramsch, U. Sommer 2011. German Archaeology in Context. An Introduction to History and Present of Central European Archaeology. In: A. Gramsch, U. Sommer (eds), *A History of Central European Archaeology. Theory, methods, and politics*. Budapest, Archaeolingua, 7-40. [INST ARCH AF GRA](#)

Big questions needs big data: the neolithisation of Europe (Lecture)

Mike Parker Pearson

While the earliest occurrences of farming date back to late 7th millennium cal. BC in the Aegean Sea, the neolithisation of Europe is only completed by the early 4th millennium cal. BC, with the introduction of agriculture in Britain, Ireland, and southern Scandinavia. The question is thus how to account for a phenomenon that stretches over such a long period of time and a large geographical area. Are we dealing with a series of loosely related local events, only linked together by the introduction of new plants and animals, or are they rather deeply-rooted historical forces to be uncovered? The last decade has seen the development of new approaches which tackle these questions at an explicitly large scale, by resorting to the wealth of archaeological data now available. This lecture will review some of recent work, and discuss the methodological challenges and theoretical questions they raise.

Reading

Overviews

Barker, G. 2006. *The Agricultural Revolution in Prehistory: Why did foragers become farmers*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. Chapter 9 on Europe. [INST ARCH HA BAR](#)

Broad overview of the archaeological facts

Colledge, S., Conolly, J. (eds) 2007. *The Origins and Spread of Domestic Plants in Southwest Asia and Europe*. Walnut Creek, Left Coast Press. [INST ARCH HA COL](#)

Useful up-to date overview of most European countries.

Price, T. D. (ed.) 2000. *Europe's First Farmers*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. [DA 140 PRI](#)

Collected account. Read Chapter 1 ('Europe's first farmers: an introduction') and Chapter 11 ('Lessons in the transition to agriculture').

Whittle, A. 1996. *Europe in the Neolithic*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. [DA 140 WHI](#); [ISSUE DESK](#)

Session 2, 09/10/2017

Models for the introduction of farming into Europe (Seminar)

Mike Parker Pearson

Debate about the beginnings of farming in Europe has focused on the identification of the actors responsible for this process, with some scholars insist upon the role of an incoming farmer population eventually originating from the Near East, and those who alternatively stress the role of indigenous communities. Alternative narratives have also been put forward, so that a wide range of potential mechanisms and causes for the spread of farming in Europe can be found in the literature. This seminar will discuss the factual basis, methodological weaknesses and strengths of some of these models.

Reading

Essential

Bocquet-Appel, J.-P., Naji, S., Vander Linden, M. & Kozłowski, J. 2012. Understanding the rates of expansion of the farming system in Europe. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 39: 531-46.

Bollongino, R. *et al.* 2013. 2000 years of parallel societies in Stone Age Europe. *Science* 10.1126/science.1245049

Shennan, S. *et al.* 2013. Regional population collapse followed initial agriculture booms in mid-Holocene Europe. *Nature Communications* 4:2486.

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Demic diffusion

Ammerman, A. J. and Cavalli-Sforza, L. 1973. A population model for the diffusion of early farming in Europe. In: Renfrew, C. (ed.), *The Explanation of Culture Change*. London, Duckworth, 343-57. [AH REN; ISSUE DESK](#)

The original presentation of the demic-diffusion model

Ammerman, A. J., Biagi, P. (eds) 2003. *The Widening Harvest. The Neolithic Transition in Europe, Looking Back, Looking Forward*. Boston, Archaeological Institute of America. [IOA AMM 2 ISSUE DESK](#)

Most recent collected account and reassessment by Ammerman of his earlier work; read especially the first and last sections. Example of diffusionist view, proposing a model of demic diffusion.

Bellwood, P. 2004. *First Farmers*. Blackwell, Oxford.

Heavily biased toward demic expansion in the early Neolithic, connected with the spread of major language groups. Read chapter 1

Bellwood, P. and Renfrew, C. (eds) 2002. *Examining the farming/language dispersal hypothesis*. Cambridge, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. [HA Qto BEL](#)

Does just what it says in the title.

Bradley, R. 1998. Thinking the Neolithic; The Mesolithic world view and its

transformation. In: Bradley, R. *The Significance of Monuments*. London, Routledge. Chapter 2. [IOA BRA 2 ISSUE DESK; DA140 BRA](#)
Dennell, R. 1983. *European Economic Prehistory*. London, Academic Press. Chapter 8 ('The expansion of novel resources: the development of food production in south-east Europe') and Chapter 9 ('The expansion of novel resources over Europe: neolithic colonization and Mesolithic assimilation'). [DA 100 DEN](#)
Prime exponent of the 'indigenous' view. Dated, but worth a look

Hodder, I. 1990. *The Domestication of Europe*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. [DA140 HOD](#)
In 1990 an entirely new view of the Neolithisation process, emphasising the importance of conceptual changes in society, over material/economic ones. The whole book develops this view, but a summary relating to the origins of agriculture in particular can be found on pages 289-97.

Whittle, A., Cummings, V. (eds.) 2007. *Going Over. The Mesolithic–Neolithic Transition in North-Western Europe*. Oxford, The British Academy. [ISSUE DESK IOA WHI 6](#)
Recent overview of the evidence with a strong focus on North-Western Europe

Zvelebil, M., Rowley-Conwy, P. A. 1984. Transition to farming in Northern Europe: a hunter-gatherer perspective. *Norwegian Archaeological Review* 17/2, 104-28. [ARCH periodicals](#)
Influential model for the acculturation of Mesolithic communities

See also

Bocquet-Appel, J. P., Naji, St., Vander Linden, M., Kozłowski, J. B. 2008. Detection of diffusion and contact zones of early farming in Europe from the space-time distribution of ¹⁴C dates. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 36, 807–820. [INST ARCH PERS](#)
Recent review of the ¹⁴C record on a European scale

Ammerman, A. J., Cavalli-Sforza, L. L., 1984. *The Neolithic Transition and the Genetics of Population in Europe*. Princeton University Press, Princeton. [ISSUE DESK IOA AMM](#)
The book that started the discussion on genetics

Regional overviews (list far from complete)

Forenbaer, S., Miracle, P. 2005. The spread of farming in the Eastern Adriatic. *Antiquity* 79, 514–528.
Discusses the ¹⁴C evidence for the Adriatic and the related diffusion models

Kotova, N. S. 2008. *Early Eneolithic in the Pontic Steppes* (translated from Russian by N. S. Makhortykh). BAR International Series 1735. Oxford, John and Erica Hedges. [INST ARCH DAK Qto KOT](#)

Rather dry reading, but good collection of the basic facts and theories

Kotakis, K. 2008. A Sea of agency: Crete in the Context of the earliest Neolithic in Greece. In: Isaakidou, V., Tomkins, P. (eds), *Escaping the labyrinth. The Cretan Neolithic in context*. Sheffield Studies in Aegean Archaeology. Oxford, Oxbow, 49-72. [INST ARCH DAG 14 ISA](#)

also a good introduction to the whole problem of "Immigration".

Manen, C., Sabatier, P., 2003. Chronique de la néolithisation en Méditerranée nord-occidentale. *Bulletin de la Société Préhistorique Française* 100, 479–504. [NET](#)

Salque, M., Bogucki P. I., Pyzel, J., Sobkowiak-Tabaka, I., Grygiel, R., Szmyt, M. and Evershed, R. P. 2013. Earliest evidence for cheese-making in the sixth millennium BC in northern Europe. *Nature* 493, 522-5.

Schulting, R. J., Richards, M. P. 2002. The wet, the wild and the domesticated: the Mesolithic–Neolithic transition of the west coast of Scotland. *European Journal of Archaeology* 5, 147–189. [NET](#)

Stevens, Chr. J., Fuller, D. Q. 2012. Did Neolithic farming fail? The case for a Bronze Age agricultural revolution in the British Isles. *Antiquity* 86, 1-16. [Inst Arch PERS and online](#)

Zilhão, J., 2001. Radiocarbon evidence for maritime pioneer colonization at the origins of farming in west Mediterranean Europe. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 98 (24), 14180–14185. [NET](#)

Genetics

Bentley, R. A., Chikhi, L., Price, T. D, 2003. The Neolithic transition in Europe: comparing broad scale genetic and local scale isotopic evidence. *Antiquity* 77, 63-66.

Cassidy, L. M., Martiniano, R., Murphy, E. M. L., Teasdale, M. D., Mallory, J., Hartwell, B. and Bradley, D. G. 2016. Neolithic and Bronze Age migration to Ireland and establishment of the insular Atlantic genome. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 113, 368-73.

Coward, F., Shennan, S., Colledge, S., Conolly, J., Collard, M., 2007. The spread of Neolithic plant economies from the Near East to northwest Europe: a phylogenetic analysis. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 35, 42–56.

Rivollat, M., Mendisco, F., Pemonge, M.-H., Safi, A., Saint-Marc, D. *et al.* 2015. When the waves of European Neolithization met: first paleogenetic evidence from early farmers in the southern Paris Basin. *PLoS ONE* 10(4): e0125521.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0125521>

Essay question

How are analyses of ancient DNA contributing to archaeological understanding of the introduction of farming across Europe?

Tells and mega-sites (Lecture)

Ulrike Sommer

Megaliths are also found in Southeast- and Eastern Europe, but they are mainly of Bronze Age, and even Late Bronze Age date. In this area, we find a different type of monumentality: tightly organised settlements that stay in one place for a long time and thus turn into monuments within their own duration. Tells in Southeast Europe can be up to 10m high and, while not as huge as the Bronze Age townsites of the Near East, form impressive landmarks in the flat landscape of the great river valleys.

In the Steppe area around the Black Sea, the Eneolithic saw the development of the Cucuteni/Tripolye/Tripylla Megasites: tightly ordered villages that can cover up to 400ha and consist of solid houses with two rooms and sometimes two storeys, arranged in concentric circles. In contrast, evidence for burial is very rare from the whole area. Only at the very end of the Eneolithic (Varna-Karanovo-Bodrogkeresztúr-Horizon) are there large cemeteries with sometimes very rich grave goods.

What were the social structures that gave rise to these types of settlement, and why did the development come to an end?

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- Hansen, S., Müller J. 2011. Sozialarchäologische Perspektiven prähistorischer Gesellschaften: die Entstehung von sozialer Ungleichheit. Einführung in die Thematik der Tagung. In: S. Hansen, J. Müller (eds.), *Sozialarchäologische Perspektiven: Gesellschaftlicher Wandel 5000-1500 v. Chr. zwischen Atlantik und Kaukasus* (Tagung Kiel 2007). *Archäologie in Eurasien*. Mainz: von Zabern, 3-12.
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- Kienlin, T. L., Zimmermann A., (eds.) 2012. *Beyond Elites. Alternatives to Hierarchical Systems in Modelling Social Formations*. *Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie* 215. Bonn, Habelt. INST ARCH DA Qto KIE
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- Müller, J. 2012. Tells, fire and copper as social technologies. In: Hofmann, R. et al. (eds.), *Tells: Social and Environmental Space*. *Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie* 207, Bonn, Habelt, 47-52. BC 100 QTO
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- Verhoeven, M. 2007. Igniting transformations: on the social impact of fire, with special reference to the Neolithic of the Near East. In: Hansen, S. (ed.), *Leben auf dem Tell als soziale Praxis. Beiträge des Internationalen Symposiums in Berlin vom 26.-27. Februar 2007*. Kolloquien zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte, 14. Bonn, Habelt, 25-43. INST ARCH DBA 100 Qto HAN
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- Zbenovič, V. G. 1996. *Siedlungen der frühen Tripol'e-Kultur zwischen Dnestr und Südlichem Bug*. Espelkamp, Marie Leidorf. STORE 02-09827
- useful plans*

Session 3, 16/10/2017

Settlement patterns in Neolithic Europe (Seminar)

Ulrike Sommer, Mike Parker Pearson

The European Neolithic produced a wide variety of settlement patterns, from long-lived tells to more mobile and transient forms of occupation. Broadly, the further north and west, the more transient and dispersed the settlement pattern. Why was this so? Why was Neolithic Atlantic Europe not full of large villages? Why didn't dense aggregations of population form on the loess lands of central and western Europe?

Reading

See previous reading list.

Essay question

To what extent can the Tripillia/Tripolye mega-sites be considered urban?

Megaliths in Europe (Lecture)

Mike Parker-Pearson

The appearance of megalithic (colossal stone) architecture in the Neolithic of NW and parts of Mediterranean Europe during the Neolithic has long fascinated scholars. The relationships between monuments built of wood and those built of substantial stone is a matter of debate as are the origins of the megalithic tradition. More recent concerns have been with the social impact of

monumental construction and the extent to which megaliths altered places.

Reading

- Furholt, M., Lüth, F. and Müller, J. (eds) 2011. *Megaliths and Identities: early monuments and Neolithic societies from the Atlantic to the Baltic*. Kiel and Frankfurt: Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte der CAU Kiel and Römisch-Germanische Kommission Frankfurt am Main. Chapters by Andersen, Cassen et al., Chambon & Thomas, Sjögren, Midgeley, Furholt & Müller.
- Kinnes, I. 1975. Monumental function in British Neolithic burial practices. *World Archaeology* 7, 16-29. [ARCH periodicals and Online](#)
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- Pétrequin, P., Cassen, S., Errera, M., Klassen, L., Sheridan, A. & Pétrequin A.-M. (eds). *Jade. Grandes haches alpines du Néolithique européen. Ve et IVe millénaires av. J.-C.* 2012. Besançon: Presses Universitaires de Franche-Comté. Vol 2, chapter on Breton tombs by Cassen et al.
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Session 4, 23/10/2017

Megaliths, social organization and society

Mike Parker Pearson

The megalithic tombs of northern and western Europe have been studied for a century or more and a vast literature exists on them. The approach we have chosen for this seminar is to explore the relationship between monuments and the societies that produced them. Megalithic tombs are ideal for this purpose because they allow archaeologists to find out who was buried in them and with what grave goods and ceremony, and also to estimate the labour organization and socio-economic support necessary for their construction.

Reading

See previous reading list.

Essay question

To what extent did the megalithic tradition of building passage tombs in different parts of Europe have a common thread and symbolic meaning?

Genes and Neolithic demography (Lecture)

Mike Parker Pearson

Over the last three decades, there has been a growing interest amongst archaeologists for genetics. While earlier studies focused on how modern genetic information could be related to potential past events, the development of ancient DNA has revolutionised the field by allowing us to access directly ancient genomes. These new categories of evidence have largely contributed to a renewed interest in demography, and the role of population structure in the making of Neolithic Europe.

Reading

Bramanti, B., Thomas, M. G., Haak, W., Unterlaender, M., Jores, P., Tambets,

K., et al. (2009). Genetic discontinuity between local hunter-gatherers and Central Europe's first farmers. *Science*, 326, 137–140.

Richards, M. 2003. The Neolithic invasion of Europe. *Annual Review of*

Anthropology 32, 135-162.

Shennan, S. 2012. Demographic continuities and discontinuities in Neolithic Europe: evidence, methods, and implications. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*

Recent paper on the importance of demography in Neolithic Europe

Allentoft, M.E., M. Sikora, M., Sjögren, K.-G. , Rasmussen, S., Rasmussen, M., Stenderup, J. et al. 2015. Population genomics of Bronze Age Eurasia. *Nature* 522: 167-72.

Haak, W., Lazaridis, I., Patterson, N., Rohland, N., Mallick, S., Llamas, B. et al. 2015. Massive migration from the steppe was a source for Indo-European languages in Europe. *Nature* doi: 10.1038/nature14317.

Hervella, M., Rotea, M., Izagirre, N., Constantinescu, M., Alonso, S., loana, M. et al. 2015. Ancient DNA from South-East Europe reveals different events during Early and Middle Neolithic influencing the European genetic heritage. *PLoS ONE* 10 (6): e0128810.doi:10.1371/journal.pone0128810.

Some issues of language (although the seminar will not focus on this):

Although prehistory by definition does not have access to the linguistic identities of past people, the temptation of tracing back the origins of given modern languages has always been strong. Over the last three decades, this debate has been doubled by information about the genetic structure of modern – and now past – populations, eventually leading to claims of a big synthesis bringing together linguistics, genetics and archaeology. If the big synthesis has not quite delivered up to its expectations, these new questions of categories of evidence have largely contributed to a renewed interest in demography, and the role of population structure in the making of Neolithic Europe.

Reading for those interested in language and demographic spread

Bcoquet-Appel, J.-P. & Bar-Yosef, O. (eds) 2008. *The Neolithic demographic transition and its consequences*. New-York, Springer.

Heggarty, P. 2007. Linguistics for archaeologists: principles, methods and the case of the Incas. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 17, 311-340.

Methodologically-focused paper written by a linguist for an archaeological audience

Renfrew, C. 1987. *Archaeology and language: the puzzle of Indo-European origins*. London, Jonathan Cape.

The book that re-ignited the debate

Bramanti, B., Thomas, M. G., Haak, W., Unterlaender, M., Jores, P., Tambets, K., et al. 2009. Genetic discontinuity between local hunter-gatherers and Central Europe's first farmers. *Science*, 326, 137–140.

Richards, M. 2003. The Neolithic invasion of Europe. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 32, 135-162.

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Shennan, S. 2012. Demographic continuities and discontinuities in Neolithic Europe: evidence, methods, and implications. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*

Session 5, 30/10/2017

Genes and language in Neolithic Europe (Seminar)

Mike Parker Pearson

Despite having no direct access to languages, prehistoric archaeologists have often been tempted to identify past linguistic identities, and the origins of known languages. Such work led to attractive, competitive hypotheses regarding the introduction of Indo-European languages in Europe, either linked to Bronze Age horse riders violently introducing new works (Gimbutas, Anthony), or Neolithic farmers peacefully suffusing their languages as they extend their fields across European landscapes (Bellwood, Renfrew). These speculations have since witnessed the addition of genetic data. As part of this seminar, we will review some of the main works linking language and archaeology, as well as the more recent contributions of genetics to our understanding of European Later Prehistory.

Reading

Anthony, D. W. 2007. *The horse, the wheel and language. How Bronze-Age riders from the Eurasian steppes shaped the modern world*. Princeton, Princeton University Press. [COMP. PHIL. B 1 ANT](#)

Bellwood, P. Chambers, G., Ross, M. & Hung, H. 2011. Are 'cultures' inherited? Multidisciplinary perspectives on the origins and migrations of Austronesian-speaking peoples. In: Roberts, B., Vander Linden, M. (eds). *Investigating archaeological cultures. Material culture, variability and transmission*. New-York, Springer, 321-354. -

Bramanti, B., Thomas, M. G., Haak, W., Unterlaender, M., Jores, P., Tambets, K., et al. 2009. Genetic discontinuity between local hunter-gatherers and Central Europe's first farmers. *Science*, 326, 137–140. [ONLINE](#)

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Kristiansen, K. 2005. What language did Neolithic pots speak? Colin Renfrew's European farming-language-dispersal model challenged.

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- Zvelebil, M., Zvelebil, K. 1988. Agricultural transition and Indo-European dispersals. *Antiquity* 62: 574-583. [ONLINE](#)

Essay question

How have genetics informed archaeologists' understanding of the spread of the Corded Ware and Bell Beaker phenomena during the 3rd millennium BC?

Early metals and social structure (Lecture)

Mike Parker Pearson

Copper metallurgy was first developed in modern-day Serbia at the turn of the 6th and 5th millennia cal. BC, but only reached the Atlantic shores during the 4th and 3rd millennium cal. BC. It is therefore hardly surprising that the cultural and social impact of this new pyrotechnology and of the newly available products remains disputed. For some, this invention was crucial and, along other technical innovations, triggered a new stage in the social evolution of prehistoric societies, marked by increased hierarchisation. Other scholars rather downplay the leading role of metallurgy, and rather insist upon its integration within existing social frameworks. This debate is best epitomised by the changing fate of the corresponding "Chalcolithic" notion, viewed by some as an integral period of European prehistory, and by others as a terminological aberration.

Reading

Allen, M. J., Gardiner, J., Sheridan, A. (eds) 2012. *Is there a British Chalcolithic? People, place and polity in the later 3rd millennium*. Prehistoric Society Research Papers 4. Oxford: Oxbow. [INST ARCH DAA 150 Qto ALL](#)

Collection of essays assessing the role of copper in late 3rd millennium Britain

Artioli, G. and Mapelli, C. 2009. Manufacturing techniques of copper age axes. In: Associazione italiana di metallurgia (ed), *Archaeometallurgy in Europe*. 2nd international conference, Aquileia, Italy, 17-21 June 2007, selected papers. Milano, Associazione italiana di metallurgia, 93-100. [INST ARCH KEA 1 ASS](#)

Bartelheim, M., 2009. Elites and metals in the central European Early Bronze Age. In: Kienlin, T. and Roberts, B. W. (eds), *Metals and Societies. Studies in honour of Barbara S. Ottaway*. Bonn, Habelt, 34-46. [INST ARCH KEA Qto KIE](#).

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- *Roberts, B. W. 2008a. Creating traditions and shaping technologies: understanding the earliest metal objects and metal production in Western Europe. *World Archaeology* 40/3, 354-372. URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00438240802261390>
- Roberts, B. W. 2008b. Migration, craft expertise and metallurgy: Analysing the 'spread' of metal in Europe. *Archaeological Review from Cambridge* 23/2, 27-45. INST ARCH PERS
- Roberts, B. W., Thornton, Chr. Pigott, V. C. 2009. Development of metallurgy in Eurasia. *Antiquity* 83, 1012-1022. NET
- Shennan, St. 1992. Prestige and production. Some aspects of the development of copper and bronze metallurgy in prehistoric Europe. In: Lippert, A., Spindler, K. (eds), *Festschrift zum 50jährigen Bestehen des Institutes für Ur- und Frühgeschichte der Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck*. Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie 8. Bonn, Habelt, 535-542. INST ARCH DA Qto LIP
- *Strahm, C., Hauptmann, A. 2009. The metallurgical developmental phases in the Old World. In: Kienlin, T., Roberts, B. W. (eds), *Metals and Societies. Studies in honour of Barbara S. Ottaway*. Bonn, Habelt, 116-128. INST ARCH KEA Qto KIE

Beaker traditions

- Benz, M. et al. 1998. Rethinking Bell Beakers. In: M. Benz, S. van Willigen (eds.), *Some new approaches to the Bell Beaker "phenomenon": lost paradise...?* Proceedings of the 2nd Meeting of the "Association Archéologie et gobelets", Feldberg (Germany), 18th-20th April 1997: 181-185. Oxford, Archaeopress. BAR International series 690. INST ARCH DA Qto BEN

The Crémade-model of Strahm

- Brodie, N. 1998. British Bell beakers: twenty five years of theory and practice. In: M. Benz, S. van Willigen (eds.), *Some new approaches to the Bell Beaker "phenomenon":...? lost paradise* Proceedings of the 2nd Meeting of the "Association Archéologie et gobelets", Feldberg (Germany), 18th-20th April 1997, 43-56. BAR International series 690. Oxford, Archaeopress. INST ARCH DA Qto BEN
Short overview of the changing interpretations
- Czebreszuk, J. (ed.) 2004. *Similar but different. Bell beakers in Europe*. Poznań, Adam Mickiewicz University. INST ARCH DA 150 CZE
Regional syntheses for the Northern distribution area
- Shennan, S. J. 1986. Interaction and change in third millennium BC western and central Europe. In: Renfrew, C., Cherry, J. (eds.), *Peer Polity Interaction and socio-political change*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 149-158. IoA Issue Desk REN 10; Anthropology C6 REN
- *Vander Linden, M. 2007. What linked the Bell Beakers in third millennium BC Europe? *Antiquity* 81, 343-352. ONLINE

Essay question

Was the adoption of copper metallurgy in Europe driven by economic production of utilities or acquisition of symbolic materials?

Session 6, 13/11/2017

Metalwork, hoards and structured deposition (Seminar)

Mike Parker Pearson

The typological examination of metalwork was instrumental in the creation of modern archaeology, and since has constituted a core practice of the discipline. Grave goods excepted, metal finds were often chance finds and thus had limited archaeological context, hence limiting the range of possible interpretations. Elements of patterning in the association of certain categories of metal artefacts, or their absence in given contexts, were however recognised and led to the concept of structure deposition, i.e. that these metal artefacts were not placed haphazardly but according to some rules. These patterns vary over time and space and allow us to draw some inferences about various facets of social life. For instance, the changing favour of several types of ornaments in graves points to modes of display and, beyond, to questions of gender and identity. With the rise of development-led archaeology and, in England and Wales, of the Portable Antiquities Scheme, the documentary situation is changing at a fast pace and it now becomes possible to replace hoards and the corresponding concept of structured deposition within a wider landscape setting.

Reading

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 INST ARCH BC 100 BRA
- *Brück, J. 2006. Fragmentation, personhood and the social construction of technology in middle and late Bronze Age Britain. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 16/3, 297-315.
- Budd, P., Taylor, T. 1995. The faerie smith meets the bronze industry: magic versus science in the interpretation of prehistoric metal-making. *World*

Archaeology 27, 133-43. [IoA Pers, ONLINE](#)

Cowie, T. 2004. Special places for special axes? Early Bronze Age metalwork from Scotland in its landscape setting. In: Shepherd, I., Barclay, G. (eds), *Scotland in Ancient Europe: The Neolithic and Early Bronze Age of Scotland in their European Context*. Edinburgh, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 247-261. [INST ARCH DAA 500 SHE, ISSUE DESK IOA SHE 18](#)

Fontijn, D. 2002. Cultural biographies of persons, objects and 'natural' places in the Bronze Age of the Southern Netherlands, c. 2300–600BC.

Analecta Praehistorica Leidensia 33/34, 1-392. [IoA PERS](#)

Hamon, C., Cuilliec, B. (eds.) 2008. *Hoards from the Neolithic to the Metal Ages in Europe: Technical and codified practices*. BAR Int Ser. 1758. Oxford, Archaeopress. [INST ARCH DA Qto HAM](#)

*Stevens, F. 2008. Elemental interplay: the production, circulation and deposition of Bronze Age metalwork in Britain and Ireland. *World Archaeology* 4/2, 238-252. [ONLINE](#)

See also

Yates, D. and Bradley, R. 2010. Still water, hidden depths: the deposition of Bronze Age metalwork in the English Fenland. *Antiquity* 84, 405–415. [INST ARCH PERS and ONLINE](#)

Hänsel, A., Hänsel, B. (eds.), *Gaben an die Götter. Schätze der Bronzezeit Europas*. Ausstellungskatalog Berlin 1997. Berlin, Staatliche Museen preußischer Kulturbesitz.

Hansen, S. 1991. *Studien zu den Metalldeponierungen während der Urnenfelderzeit im Rhein-Main-Gebiet*. Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie 5. Bonn, Habelt. [STORES](#)

Hansen, S. 1994. *Studien zu den Metalldeponierungen während der älteren Urnenfelderzeit zwischen Rhônetal und Karpatenbecken*. Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie 21. Bonn, Habelt.

Hansen, S. 2006. Elemente einer Geschichte der Hortung. In: J. Kobal' (ed.), *Bronzezeitliche Depotfunde - Probleme der Interpretation*. Materialien der Festkonferenz für Tivodor Lehocky zum 175. Geburtstag. Ushhorod, 5.-6. Oktober 2005. Usgorod, 55-75.

Reinhold, S. 2005. Vom Ende Europas? Zu den Depotfunden im Kaukasus. In: Horejs, B., Jung, R., Kaiser, E., Terzan, B. (eds), *Interpretationsraum Bronzezeit - Bernhard Hänsel von seinen Schülern gewidmet*. Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie 121. Bonn, Habelt, 345-376. [PDF Sommer](#)

Essay question

Drawing upon one or more regional case studies, discuss the contextual relationship between settlement, landscape and metalwork deposition in the Bronze Age.

Priests and Warriors of the Bronze Age? (Lecture)

Ulrike Sommer

The Bronze Age has traditionally been seen as the period when stable social hierarchies developed, and terms like chieftain and priest are used to describe social roles. This is mainly based on grave inventories and hoards, but also on the appearance of fortified hilltop-settlements. Unfortunately, the

settlement evidence has often been neglected in favour of detailed chronologies of Bronze artefacts. In this lecture, I will endeavour to give an overview over the development in North West and Central Europe, as a base for next week's seminar.

Reading

- Coles, J. M., Harding, A. F. 1979. *The Bronze Age in Europe*. London, Methuen. [DA 150 COL](#)
- Frieman, C. J., Brück, J., Rebay-Salisbury, K., Bergerbrant, S., Montón Subías, S., Sofaer, J., Knüel, C. J., Vandkilde, H., Giles, M. and Treherne, P. 2017. Aging well: Treherne's 'warrior's beauty' two decades later. *European Journal of Archaeology* 20: 36-73.
- *Harding, A. 1994. Reformation in Barbarian Europe, 1300-600 BC. Chapter 9 in Cunliffe, B. (ed.), *The Oxford Illustrated Prehistory of Europe*. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 304-335. [DA 100 CUN](#)
- Harding, A. F. 2000. *European Societies in the Bronze Age*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. [DA 150 HAR](#)
- Kristiansen K. 1998. *Europe Before History*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
- Kristiansen, K., Larson T. B. 2005. *The Rise of Bronze Age Society*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
- Treherne, P. 1995. The warrior's beauty: The masculine body and self-identity in Bronze Age Europe. *Journal of European Archaeology* 3, 105-144.
- Vandkilde, H. 1996. *From stone to bronze: the metalwork of the late Neolithic and earliest Bronze Age in Denmark*. Jutland Archaeological Society publications. Moesgard/Aarhus: Jutland Archaeological Society. [INST ARCH DAN Qto VAN](#)
- *Vandkilde, H. 2007. *Culture and change in Central European prehistory: 6th to 1st millennium BC*. Aarhus: Aarhus University Press. [INST ARCH DA 100 VAN, ISSUE DESK IOA VAN 4](#)

Session 7, 20/11/2017

Bronze Age power structures– the emergence of stratification? (Seminar)

Ulrike Sommer, Mike Parker Pearson

The Bronze Age in Europe sees the development of salient inequalities in society, manifested archaeologically in a variety of ways in different areas: 'rich' burials equipped with prestige grave goods; castle-like fortified settlements; long-distance trade in rare materials and goods etc. Over the last 15 years or so this development has been a major focus of enquiry for European prehistorians. Gilman's 1981 article is seminal, offering a Marxist analysis that provoked an on-going debate. You should read both the article and the comments by other scholars in the same volume of *Current Anthropology*. His 1991 article adopts essentially the same stance, but is concerned specifically with the Mediterranean area. The other articles take different standpoints. The aim of this seminar is to assess the different interpretations on offer.

We will also consider how power and elite status is represented, controlled

and personified in the European Bronze Age. As part of this, we need to consider the relationships between Britain, Continental Europe and the Mediterranean in elite networks of contact and trade/exchange. In particular, trade/exchange in the European Bronze Age seems to have been very different from that documented for the Neolithic. Prestige materials and artefacts travelled long distances, in some cases linking the far corners of Europe (e.g. amber, originating in the Baltic, which is found from southern England to Mycenaean Greece). Metals - copper, tin and to a lesser extent gold and silver - were traded widely and sometimes in large quantities, from a range of ore sources in different parts of Europe. As well as raw materials, manufactured objects were also traded, particularly in the Mediterranean where Mycenaean pottery vessels (and some other goods) were traded from the Aegean to the central Mediterranean, in exchange, it is usually assumed, for raw materials, especially metal. While many studies concentrate on the trade in specific materials or objects, Sherratt has attempted to define a model for Bronze Age trade in general, based on a version of Wallerstein's 'World Systems' approach and, while this can be challenged, it provides a framework for constructing a broader picture.

Reading

Emergence of social stratification

Earle, T. K. 1997. *How chiefs come to power*. Stanford, Stanford University Press. Chapter on Denmark. [BD EAR ISSUE DESK](#)

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

*Gilman, A. 1991. Trajectories towards social complexity in the later prehistory of the Mediterranean. In: Earle, T. (ed.), *Chieftoms: Power, Economy and Ideology*: 146-68.

Harding, A. F. 2000. *European Societies in the Bronze Age*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. Chapter 13. [DAR 150 BAR](#)

Kristiansen, K. 2002. The Tale of the Sword: Swords and Swordfighters in Bronze Age Europe. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 21/4, 319-332. ONLINE

*Lull V., 2000. Argaric society: death at home. *Antiquity* 74, 581-590. ONLINE

Primas, M. 1997. Bronze Age economy and ideology: Central Europe in focus. *European Journal of Archaeology* 5(1), 115-130.

Sørensen, M. L. S. 1997. Reading dress: the construction of social categories and identities in Bronze Age Europe. *European Journal of Archaeology* 5/1, 93-114. [IoA Pers](#)

Shennan, S. 1982a. Exchange and ranking: the role of amber in the Early Bronze Age of Europe. In: Renfrew, C., Shennan, S. (eds.), *Ranking, Resource and Exchange, aspects of the Archaeology of early European Society*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 33-45. [BC 100 Qto REN; ISSUE DESK](#)

Shennan, S. 1982b. Ideology, change and the European Bronze Age. In: Hodder, I. (ed.), *Symbolic and Structural Archaeology*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 155-61. [ISSUE DESK IOA HOD 12](#)

Sherratt, A. 1994. The Emergence of elites: Earlier Bronze Age Europe. Chapter 7 in Cunliffe, B. (ed.) *The Oxford Illustrated Prehistory of Europe*: 244-76.

See also

Chapman, R. 2008. Producing Inequalities: Regional Sequences in Later

Prehistoric Southern Spain. *Journal of World Prehistory* 21, 2008, 195-260. [ONLINE](#)

Otto, T., Thrane, H., Vandkilde, H. (eds.) 2006. *Warfare and society. Archaeological and social anthropological perspectives*. Aarhus, Aarhus University Press. [INST ARCH HJ Qto OTT](#)

Useful collection of individual articles

Parker Pearson, M., Thorpe, I. J. (eds.) 2005. *Warfare, violence and slavery*. British Archaeological Reports 1374. Oxford, Archaeopress. [INST ARCH HJ Qto PAR](#)

World systems

Kristiansen, K. 1994. Emergence of the European World System in the Bronze Age: divergence, convergence and social evolution in the first and second millennia BC in Europe. In: Kristiansen, K., Jensen, J. (eds), *Europe in the First Millennium BC*. Sheffield archaeological monographs 6. Sheffield, John Collis, 7-30. [DA Qto KRI](#)

Sherratt, A. 1993. What would a Bronze Age world system look like? Relations between temperate Europe and the Mediterranean in later prehistory. *Journal of European Archaeology* 1/2, 1-57.

Sherratt, A. 1994. Core, periphery and margin: perspectives on the Bronze Age. In Mathers, C., Stoddart, S. (eds), *Development and Decline in the Mediterranean Bronze Age*. Sheffield, J. R. Collins, 335-345. [DA 150 MAT; ISSUE DESK](#)

Elites

Clarke, D. V., Cowie, T. G., Montague, R. 1985. *Symbols of Power at the Age of Stonehenge*. Edinburgh, H.M.S.O.

The original consideration of Bronze Age artefacts as symbols of power. Earle, T. 1997. *How Chiefs Come to Power. The Political Economy in Prehistory*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. [INST ARCH BD EAR](#)

See discussion of Denmark! This situates European Bronze Age studies in a Polynesian context. Other publications by Earle focus on the relationship between Chieftains and property rights: e.g. 1993 chieftains: Power,

Economy, and Ideology (School of American Research Advanced Seminars), Cambridge, CUP

Harding, A. F. 2000. European Societies in the Bronze Age. Chapter 13 [DAR 150 BAR](#)

Rowlands, M. J. 1980. Kinship, alliance and exchange in the European Bronze Age. In: Barrett, J., Bradley, R. (eds), *Settlement and Society in the British Later Bronze Age*. BAR British Series 83, Oxford, BAR 147-156.

Treherne, P. 1995. The warrior's beauty: The masculine body and self-identity in Bronze Age Europe. *Journal of European Archaeology* 3/1, 105-144.

Woodward, A. 2002. Beads and bracers: heirlooms and relics in the British Bronze Age. *Antiquity* 76: 1040-47

Metal exchange

Coles, J. M., Harding, A. F. 1979. *The Bronze Age in Europe*. London, Methuen. [DA 150 COL](#)

Chapter 1 for an introduction to the issue, especially pages 8-20.

Gale, N. H., Stos-Gale, Z. A. 1982. Bronze and copper sources in the Mediterranean: a new approach. *Science* 216: 11-19. [PHYSICAL SCIENCES periodicals](#); [NATURAL SCIENCES periodicals](#)
For lead isotope analysis

Gale, N. H., Stos-Gale, Z. A. 1987. Oxhide ingots from Sardinia, Crete and Cyprus and the Bronze Age copper trade: new scientific evidence. In: Balmuth, M. S. (ed.), *Studies in Sardinian Archaeology* 3. British Archaeological Reports International Series 387. Oxford, BAR135-178.
[DAG 18 BAL](#)

Amber networks

de Navarro, J. M. 1925. Prehistoric routes between northern Europe and Italy defined by the amber trade. *Geographical Journal* 66: 481-507.
[NATURAL SCIENCES periodicals](#)

The article that started off these studies

Beck, C. W., Wilbur, E., Meret, S., Kosove, M., Kermani, K. 1965. The infra-red spectra of amber and the identification of Baltic amber. *Archaeometry* 8: 96-109. [ARCH periodicals](#)

Beck, C., Shennan, S. 1991. *Amber in Prehistoric Britain*. Oxford, Oxbow Books (especially Chapter 10, 'Exchange and the social context of amber in Europe'; 133-142.) [DAA 100 BEC](#)

Shennan, S. 1982. Exchange and ranking: the role of amber in the Early Bronze Age of Europe. In: Renfrew, C., Shennan, S. (eds), *Ranking, Resource and Exchange*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 33-45. [BC 100 Qto REN](#); [ISSUE DESK](#)

Mycenaean pottery

Harding, A. F. 1984. *The Mycenaeans and Europe*. [DAE 100 HAR](#)
Especially Chapter 9, 'The Mycenaeans Overseas', 229-273

Vagnetti, L. (ed.), 1982. *Magna Grecia e mondo miceneo*. Taranto: Istituto per la storia e l'archeologia della Magna Grecia. [DAF 10 MAG](#)

In Italian, but with useful maps and illustrations

Vagnetti, L. 1993. Mycenaean pottery in Italy, fifty years of study. In: Zerner, C. (ed.), *Wace and Blegen. Pottery as Evidence of Trade in the Aegean Bronze Age*: 143-54.

Malone, C., Stoddart, S. (eds), *Papers in Italian Archaeology* 4/2: 295-387. British Archaeological Reports S 244. [DAF 100 ITA](#)

Articles by French, Bietti Sestieri, Tusa and Bergonzi

Essay question

What evidence is there for long-distance exchange during the Bronze Age of northwest Europe, and how can such exchange networks be understood?

From barrows to urnfields (Lecture)

Ulrike Sommer

The change from inhumation to cremation between 1300 and 1200 BC and the appearance of a material culture that shares certain similarities from Romania to Spain used to be explained by "urnfield-migrations", sweeping across the continent and even touching the states in the Eastern Mediterranean, with "Sea-People" threatening Egypt, destroying Ugarit and

the Hittite Empire.

Changing theories and better dating have put an end to these population-movements, but alternative interpretations are slow in coming. The problem is exacerbated by the changing nature of the sources, cremation leaving fewer remains for archaeologists to find, but deposition in watery contexts reaches an absolute peak. There are also sacrifices on mountains and buildings that have been interpreted as specialised temples. On the other hand, Settlements of this periods are very well known thanks to a number of waterlogged settlements. In the lecture, we will mainly look at materials from South-Eastern and Central Europe.

Reading

There is no good English-language overview for this period. Consult the relevant chapters in Harding (2000) and Milisauskas (2002) for a general overview.

Bradley, R. 2007. *The Prehistory of Britain and Ireland*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. Chapter 4, 178-225. [INST ARCH DAA 100 BRA, ISSUE DESK IoA BRA 11](#)

On Britain

see also

Bosch-Gimpera, P. 1961. *Les Indo-Européens, problèmes archéologiques*. Paris, Payot. MAIN, [COMP. PHIL. B 1:1 BOS](#)

IE-Language and Urnfield migrations

Bouzek, J. 1985. *The Aegean, Anatolia and Europe: cultural interrelations in the second Millenium B.C.* Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 29. Praha, Academia. [INST ARCH DAG Qto Series STU 28-29](#)

The classic diffusionist view

Jung, R., Mehofer, M. 2005/06. A Sword of Naue II Type from Ugarit and the historical Significance of Italian-type Weaponry in the Eastern Mediterranean. *Aegean Archaeology* 8, 111-135.

A detailed look at European weapons and the question on the invasion of the "sea-people".

*Sørensen, M. L. S., Rebay-Salisbury, K. 2008. Landscapes of the body: burials of the Middle Bronze Age in Hungary. *European Journal of Archaeology* 11/1, 49-74. ONLINE

The following is a very limited selection of regional overviews, chosen because they are written in English, not necessarily because they are the most relevant or most enlightening. Most are extremely detailed and focused o specific artefacts - but that is a general feature of European Bronze Age studies.

Ciugudean H. 1994. The Hallstatt A Period in Central Transylvania. In: Ciugudean H., Boroffka, N. (eds.) *The Early Hallstatt Period (1200-700 B.C.) in South-Eastern Europe*. Bibliotheca Musei Apulensis 1. Alba Iulia, 25-40. STORES

Dobrowski, J. 1991. *Uwagi o powstawaniu kultur* In: M. Gedl (ed.), *Die Anfänge der Urnenfelderkulturen in Europa*. Archaeologia Interregionalis 13. Warszawa, 195-215.

Karavanić, S. 2011. The End of the Middle Bronze Age and the Beginning of the Urnfield Culture in Central Croatia. In: Gutjahr, Chr., Tiefengraber, G. (eds.), *Beiträge zur Mittel- und Spätbronzezeit sowie zur Urnenfelderzeit am Rande der Südostalpen*. Akten des 1. Wildoner

Fachgespräch vom 25. bis 26. Juni 2009 in Wildon - Steiermark, Österreich. Rahden/Westfalen, Leidorf.

Tasić, N. (ed.) 1996. *The Yugoslav Danube Basin and the Neighbouring Regions in the 2nd Millennium BC*. Belgrad-Vršač, Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts Institute for Balkan Studies. -

Teržan, B. 1999. An outline of the Urnfield culture periode in Slovenia.

Arheološki Vestnik 50, 97ff. [INST ARCH PERS](#)

see also

Clausing, C. 2005. *Untersuchungen zu den urnenfelderzeitlichen Gräbern mit Waffenbeigaben vom Alpenkamm bis zur Südzone des Nordischen Kreises. Eine Analyse ihrer Grabinventare und Grabformen*. BAR Int. Ser. 1375. Oxford, Archaeopress. [INST ARCH DAE Qto CLA](#)

Falkenstein, F., 1997. Eine Katastrophen-Theorie zum Beginn der Urnenfelderkultur. In: Becker, C., M.-L. Dunkelmann, C. Metzner-Nebelsick, H. Peter-Röcher, M. Roeder, žan, B. Ter κρουος, *Beiträge zur prähistorischen Archäologie zwischen Nord- und Südosteuropa. Festschrift für Bernhard Hänsel*. Internationale Archäologie, Studia honoraria. Rahden/Westf. Leidorf, 549-561. STORE 06-0824

Volcanos and climate-change

*M. Gedl (ed.) 1991. *Die Anfänge der Urnenfelderkulturen in Europa*. Archaeologia Interregionalis 13. Warszawa, Warsaw University Press.

Plesl, E., J. Hrala, J. (red) 1987. *Die Urnenfelderkulturen Mitteleuropas*, Symposium Liblice 21.-25.10.1985. Praha, Archäologisches Institut der Tschechoslowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. [INST ARCH DA 150 URN](#)

also contains contributions in English

Kimig, W. 1964. Seevölkerbewegung und Urnenfelderkultur. Ein archäologisch-historischer Versuch. In: R. v. Uslar, Narr, K. J. (eds.), *Studien aus Alteuropa I*. Beihefte der Bonner Jahrbücher 10. Graz, Böhlau, 220-283.

The hyperdiffusionist-view!

Kossack, G. 1995. *Mitteleuropa zwischen dem 13. und 8. Jahrhundert v. Chr. Geb. Geschichte, Stand und Probleme der Urnenfelderforschung*. RGZM Monographien 35, 1995.

Metzner-Nebelsiek, C. 2002. *Der "Thrako-Kimmerische" Formenkreis aus der Sicht der Urnenfelder- und Hallstattzeit im südöstlichen Pannonien*. Vorgeschichtliche Forschungen 23. Rahden/Westf., Leidorf. [In cataloguing](#)

Pare, Chr. F. 1989. Beiträge zum Übergang von der Bronze- zur Eisenzeit in Mitteleuropa. Teil 1: Grundzüge der Chronologie im östlichen Mitteleuropa (11. -8. Jahrhundert v. Chr.). *Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums* 45/1.

Chronology

*Primas, M. 2008. *Bronzezeit zwischen Elbe und Po; Strukturwandel in Zentraleuropa 2200-800 v. Chr.* Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie 150. Bonn, Habelt. -

good overview

Przybyła, M. S. 2006. Mittel - und Südosteuropa in der zweiten Hälfte des 12. Jh. v. Chr. - die Klimakrise von 1159-1141 BC und deren Widerspiegelung im Fundmaterial. *Sprawozdania Archeologiczne* 58, 2006, 103-174. [IoA PERS](#), http://www.academia.edu/Documents/in/Urnfield_Culture?page=2

The climatic interpretation

von Erbach, M. C. (ed.), 1995. *Beiträge zur Urnenfelderzeit nördlich und südlich der Alpen, Ergebnisse eines Kolloquiums*. Monographien des RGZM 35, Mainz, RGZM.

useful collection of regional syntheses

Winghart, S., 1999. Die Wagengräber von Poing und Hart a.d. Alz, Evidenz und Ursachen spätbronzezeitlicher Elitenbildung in der Zone nordwärts der Alpen. In: *Eliten in der Bronzezeit. Ergebnisse zweier Kolloquien in Mainz und Athen - Teil 2. RGZM Monographien 43/2.* -

Weblinks

<http://www.dartmouth.edu/~prehistory/aegean/>

excellent source for the Bronze Age Aegean

Session 8, 27/11/2017

Heroes of the Bronze Age? (Seminar)

Mike Parker Pearson, Ulrike Sommer

Homer's epics have been used ever since Schliemann's search for Troy as a means of interpreting archaeological evidence from the Bronze Age. Notions of Homeric heroes such as Achilles and Hector have been used to flesh out concepts of Late Bronze Age warriors both in the Aegean and also as far afield as southern Scandinavia. But how justified are such approaches that attempt to link the two lines of evidence?

Reading

Bennet, J. 2014. Linear B and Homer. In Y. Duhoux & A. Morpurgo Davies (eds), *A Companion to Linear B: Mycenaean Greek Texts and their World*, vol. 3 (Leuven: Peeters), 187-233.

Bennet, J. 2013. Bronze Age Greece. In P. Bang & W. Scheidel (eds), *The Oxford Handbook of the State in the Ancient Near East and Mediterranean* (Oxford/New York: Oxford University Press) 235-58.

Kienlin, T.L. 2015. All Heroes in Their Armour Bright and Shining? Comments on the Bronze Age 'Other'. In T. L. Kienlin (ed.), *Fremdheit – Perspektiven auf das Andere*. Bonn: Habelt 2015, 153–193.

K. Kristiansen / T. B. Larsson, *The Rise of Bronze Age Society: Travels, Transmissions and Transformations*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 2005

Essay question

Do Homeric traditions have any value for interpreting the social organization of Bronze Age societies in north-west Europe?

The Early Iron Age in Europe (Lecture)

Mike Parker Pearson

The Iron Age sees the first written sources about societies in the West and north of the Alps. Greek and Phoenician settlements are founded in the Western Mediterranean. Traditionally, this is seen as a process of "civilising the Barbarians", a transfer of cultural values and knowledge from East to West. Ultimately, secondary centres like Rome take over the Role of the original Greek "Colonists". All these concepts have come under heavy criticism in the context of postcolonial studies, and more emphasis has been put on "local" or "indigenous" developments.

In the Early Iron Age, Central Europe may also have seen an influx of eastern ideas, connected with iron smelting, chariots and a more hierarchical society. Cremation is replaced by inhumation under a barrow, and swords, later daggers become the indicators of a warrior-aristocracy. Fortified settlements are linked to rich chariot burials in a zone extending from Hungary and the Czech Republic to Eastern France. Later on, Grave goods, including Greek pottery and other luxury items are imported from the Greek colony of Massalia/Marseilles. Big fortified farmsteads typify the rural settlements. Special purpose settlements are connected to iron-smelting and salt-mining, as in the famous Hallstatt mines and cemetery, and there are indications of wide-spread trade.

Is this the continuation of the indigenous development from the preceding Urnfield Period or the result of influences ultimately originating in the Greek world of the Aegean? Who is buried in the so called "princely graves": local rulers or simply rich farmers?

Reading

overviews

**Collis, J. 1984. *The European Iron Age*. London, Batsford. DA 160 COL
still a good introduction

Cunliffe, B. W. 1997. *The Ancient Celts*. Oxford, Oxford University Press.

Regional syntheses

Arnold, B. 1991. The deposed princess of Vix: The need for an engendered European prehistory. In: Willows, N., Walde, D. (eds.), *The Archaeology of Gender, Proceedings of the 22nd Annual Conference of the Archaeological Association of the University of Calgary*. Calgary, Archaeological Association of the University of Calgary, 366-374.

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Arnold, B. 1996. "Honorary males" or women of substance? Gender, status and power in Iron Age Europe. *Journal of European Archaeology* 3,

153-168. INST ARCH PERS

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- Audouze, F., Buchsenschutz, O. 1992. *Towns, Villages and Countryside of Celtic Europe: From the Beginning of the Second Millennium to the End of the First Century B.C.* Bloomington, Indiana University Press. [INST ARCH DA 160 AUD](#)
Good overview, look at chapter 11
- Babić, S. 2002. 'Princely graves' of the central Balkans: A critical history of research. *European Journal of Archaeology* 5, 70–88. [INST ARCH PERS](#)
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see also other contributions in this volume
- Cunliffe, B. W. 1991. *Iron Age Communities in Britain*. London, Routledge.
- Cunliffe, B. W. 2000. Brittany and the Atlantic rim in the later first millennium B.C. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 19, 367–386.
- Dobrzanska, H., Megaw, V., Poleska, P. (eds.) 2005. *Celts on the Margin: Studies in European Cultural Interaction 7th c BC-1st c A.D., Essays in Honor of Zenon Wozniak*. Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of the Sciences, Krakow. [INST ARCH DA Qto DOB SE-Europe](#)
- Haselgrove, C., Pope, R. (eds.) 2007. *The Early Iron Age in North-Western Europe*. Oxford, Oxbow Books.
- Knüsel, C. J. 2002. More Circe than Cassandra: The princess of Vix in ritualized social context. *European Journal of Archaeology* 5, 275-308.
- Olivier, L. 1999. The Hochdorf 'princely' grave and the question of the nature of archaeological funerary assemblages. In: Murray, T. (ed.), *Time and Archaeology*, London, Routledge, 109-138.
- Pare, C. 1989. From Dupljaja to Delphi: The ceremonial use of the wagon in later prehistory. *Antiquity* 63, 80-100.
- Potrebica, H. 2001. Some aspects of the warrior concept in the eastern Hallstatt circle. *Prehistoria* 2000/1, 62–81.
- Rowlands, M., and Frankenstein, S. 1998. The internal structure and regional context of Early Iron Age society in south-western Germany. In: Kristiansen, K., Rowlands, M. (eds.), *Social Transformations in Archaeology: Global and Local Perspectives*. London, Routledge, 334-374.
- Spivey, N., Stoddart, S. 1990. *Etruscan Italy*. London, Batsford. YATES A 35 SPI
- Thurston, T. 2009. Unity and Diversity in the European Iron Age: Out of the Mists, some Clarity? *Journal of Archaeological Research* 17/4, 347-423.

[Springerlink](#)

Catalogues that give a good impression and general overviews, even if they are not always on the cutting edge of recent discussions:

Moscatti, S. (ed.) 1988. *The Phoenicians* Bompiani/London, Thames and Hudson. DAG 100 Qto VEN

Moscatti, S. (ed.) 1991. *The Celts*. Bompiani/London, Thames and Hudson. DA 161 CEL; ISSUE DESK

Torelli, M. (ed.) 2000. *The Etruscans*. Bompiani/London, Thames and Hudson. YATES QUARTOS A 35 TOR

Wells, P. S. 1980. *Culture Contact and Culture Change: Early Iron Age Central Europe and the Mediterranean World*, Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.

A good synthesis of the traditional, mediterraneocentric view

see also

Brun, P., Chaume, B. (eds.) 1997. *Vix et les éphémères principautés Celtiques. Les VI^e-V^e siècles avant J.-C. en Europe centre-occidentale*. Errance, Paris.

Burmeister, S. 2000. *Geschlecht, Alter und Herrschaft in der Späthallstattzeit Württembergs*. Münster, Waxmann.

Mediterranean context

Dietler, M. 2010. *Archaeologies of colonialism: consumption, entanglement, and violence in ancient Mediterranean France*. Berkeley, University of California Press. INST ARCH DAC 100 DIE

van Dommelen, P. 1997. Colonial constructs: Colonialism and archaeology in the Mediterranean. *World Archaeology* 28/3, 305-323. ONLINE

van Dommelen, P., Knapp, B. 2010. *Material connections in the Ancient Mediterranean. Mobility, materiality and identity*. London, Routledge.

A number of case studies that give a greater time-depth to "culture-contact" and "culture-transfer" in the Northern Mediterranean. Useful introduction.

Session 9, 04/12/2017

Iron Age Urbanism North of the Alps? (Seminar)

Mike Parker Pearson

In the Mediterranean the development of urban life in the 1st millennium BC is traditionally discussed in terms of the Greek *polis*, and is defined politically, as it was by the ancient historians (Morris 1991). Of course, we also have a good idea of what a classical city should look like, with city walls, a central temple complex, other public buildings and an orthogonal street plan. However, there remain many problems in establishing when this city form emerges, how widely it is adopted and what variations can be identified. Indeed, the key issue to discuss is whether we can in fact conceptualize Mediterranean urbanization in terms of a model or an urban form to be adopted (cf. the introduction in Cunliffe and Osborne) or whether there are new ways of understanding this phenomenon. In broad terms, we see Greek and Phoenician urban centres around the Mediterranean littoral by the 7th century BC (cf. Aubet on Phoenician settlements in Iberia), but urbanisation occurs in Etruria too, and is a concurrent phenomenon to Greek and Phoenician

urbanization (cf. Vanzetti 2002). Elsewhere, in the hinterlands of the

Greek and Phoenician settlements, indigenous communities developed quite different urban or proto-urban settlement, which are only now beginning to attract the attention they deserve (cf. Lomas 1994). The earliest 'urban' sites in Temperate Europe are traditionally termed *oppida* (*oppidum* = Latin for town), after Caesar's use of the word for sites that he encountered during his campaigns in Gaul during the 50s BC. Whether the sites are 'towns' in the classical sense is debatable, but they do have evidence for centralised production, concentration of population, mints, and access to Mediterranean and internal trading systems. Many of the sites are enclosed by stone and wood riveted ramparts (e.g. *muris gallicis* ramparts) or simple dump linear embankments (the British sites). The earliest sites which might be considered urban in Temperate Europe appear by c. 200 BC (La Tène C) and occur in Central Europe, from Eastern France and Spain to the Czech Republic. Urbanism in Britain is post ca. 30 BC and restricted to south-east Britain. *Oppida* are conspicuously larger than any preceding sites (Manching in Bavaria has an enclosed area of 350 hectares - Roman London would fit in this area four times over!). Our remit will be to consider the various frameworks within which urbanism north of the Alps is defined and explained. Should urbanism in Temperate Europe be considered in its own terms, rather than as a 'pale reflection of Mediterranean urbanism'?

Reading

General

- *Collis, J. 1985. *Oppida: Earliest Towns North of the Alps*. Sheffield: Sheffield University Press. [DA 160 Qto COL; ISSUE DESK](#)
- Fernández-Götz, M., Wendling, H. and Winger, K. (eds.) 2014. *Paths to Complexity: Centralisation and Urbanisation in Iron Age Europe*. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Mediterranean: Essential

- Aubet, M. E. 1995. From trading post to town in the Phoenician-Punic world in Iberia. In: Cunliffe, B., Keay, S. (eds), *Social complexity and the development of towns in Iberia. From the Copper Age to the second century AD*. Proceedings of the British Academy 86. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 47-65. DAP CUN; Main: HUMANITIES Pers
- *Cunliffe, B. W., Osborne R. (eds) 2005. *Mediterranean Urbanization 800-600 BC*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. DAG 100 OSB; Main: HUMANITIES Pers

read Introduction and peruse other chapters

- *Morris, I. 1991. The early polis as city and state. In: Rich, J., Wallace-Hadrill, A. (eds), *City and Country in the Ancient World*: 1-24. YATES K 100 RIC; ISSUE DESK
- *Vanzetti, A. 2002 Some Current Approaches to Protohistoric Centralization and Urbanization in Central Italy. In: Attema, P., G. J. Burgers, E. van Joolen, M. van Leusen, B. Mater (eds.), *New Developments in Italian Landscape Archaeology*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 1091. Oxford, Archaeopress, 36-51. DAF Qto ATT

Mediterranean: Recommended

- Cornell, T. 2000 The city-states in Latium. In: M. H. Hansen (ed.), A

- comparative study of thirty city-state cultures*. An investigation conducted by the Copenhagen Polis Centre Copenhagen. Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters, 209-228. IoA: BC 100 Qto HAN
- Lomas, K. 1994. The city in southeast Italy. Ancient topography and the evolution of urban settlement 6000-300 BC. *Accordia Research Papers* 4, 63-77. ARCH PERS
- Morgan C. 2003 *Early Greek states beyond the polis*. London, Routledge, IoA: TC: 3619; Main: ANCIENT HISTORY P 55 MOR Introduction, 1-44.
- Niemeyer, H. G. 2006. The Phoenicians in the Mediterranean. Between expansion and colonisation: a non-Greek model of overseas settlement and presence. In: G. R. Tsetschkladze (ed.) *Greek colonisation, an account of Greek colonies and other settlements overseas*. Leiden, Brill, 143-168. Main: ANCIENT HISTORY P 61 TSE
- Nijboer A.J. 2004 Characteristics of emerging towns in Central Italy, 900/800 to 400 BC. In: P. Attema (ed.), *Centralization, early urbanization and colonization in first millennium BC Italy and Greece, Part 1: Italy*. Leuven, Peeters, 137-156. IoA DAG 100 ATT
- Rasmussen T. 2005 Urbanization in Etruria. In: B. Cunliffe, R. Osborne (eds), *Mediterranean Urbanisation 800–600 BC*. Proceedings of the British Academy 126. London, The British Academy 71-90. IoA: DAG 100 OSB; Main: HUMANITIES Pers
- van Dommelen P. 1997 Some reflections on urbanization in a colonial context: west central Sardinia in the 7th to 5th centuries BC. In: H. Damgaard Andersen, H. Horsnæs, S. Houby-Nielsen, A. Rathje (eds.), *Urbanization in the Mediterranean in the 9th-6th Centuries BC*. Acta Hyperborea 7. Copenhagen, Tusculanum Press, 243-78. IoA: YATES K 100; online; Inst. Classical Studies ST.1
- Vlassopoulos K. 2007. Beyond and below the *Polis*: Networks, Associations, and the Writing of Greek History. *Mediterranean Historical Review* 22/1, 11-22. Main: HISTORY Pers and online

Temperate Europe

- Andreev, Y. V. 1989. Urbanization as a phenomenon of social history. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 8/2, 167-77. ARCH periodicals
- Buchsenschutz, O. 1995. The significance of major settlements in European Iron Age society. In: Arnold, B., Gibson, D. B. (eds.), *Celtic Chieftdom, Celtic State*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 53–63.
- Collis, J. 1995. States without centres? The Middle La Tène period in temperate Europe. In: Arnold, B., Gibson, D. B. (eds.), *Celtic Chieftdom, Celtic State*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 75–80.
- Dietler, M. 1999. Rituals of commensality and the politics of state formation in the “princely” societies of Early Iron Age Europe. In: Ruby, P. (ed.), *Les princes de la Protohistoire et l’émergence de l’état*. Napoli, Cahiers du Centre Jean Bérard, Institut Français de Naples, 135-152.
- and his other articles on alcohol/feasting*

*Fernández-Götz, M. 2014 Sanctuaries and ancestor worship at the origin of the Oppida. *Mousaios* 19: 111-32.

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interesting in the light of recent discoveries

Haselgrove, C. 1982. Wealth prestige and power: the dynamics of political centralisation in south-east England. In: Renfrew, C., Shennan, S. (eds.), *Ranking, Resource and Exchange, Aspects of the archaeology of early European society*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 79-88. BC100 Qto REN

Woolf, G. 1993. Rethinking the oppida. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 12/2, 223-233.

Iberian Peninsula

Almagro-Gorbea, M. 1995. From hill forts to oppida in 'Celtic' Iberia. In: Cunliffe, B., Keay, S. (eds.), *Social Complexity and the Development of Towns in Iberia: From the Copper Age to the Second Century A.D.* Oxford, Oxford University Press, 175–207. [INST ARCH DAP CUN](#)

González-Ruibal, A. 2006. House societies vs. kinship-based societies: An archaeological case from Iron Age Europe. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 25, 144–173.

Keay, S. 1997. Urban transformation and cultural change. In: Díaz Andreu, M. (ed.), *The Archaeology of Iberia: The Dynamics of Change*. London, Routledge, 192-210.

Reimão Queiroga, F. M. 2007. The late Castro culture of northwest Portugal. In: Gosden, C., Hamerow, H., de Jersey, P., Lock, G. R. (eds.), *Communities and Connections: Essays in Honour of Barry Cunliffe*. Oxford, Oxford University Press, , 169–177.

Britain

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Hamilton, S., Manley, J. 2001. Hillforts, monumentality and place: A chronological and topographic review of first millennium B.C. hillforts of south-east England. *European Journal of Archaeology* 4, 7–42.

Haselgrove, C. 1995. Late Iron Age society in Britain and northwest Europe: Structural transformation or superficial change? In: Arnold, B., Gibson, D. B. (eds.), *Celtic Chiefdom, Celtic State*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 81-87.

Hill, J. D. 1995. The pre-Roman Iron Age in Britain and Ireland (ca. 800 B.C. to A.D. 100): An overview. *Journal of World Prehistory* 9, 47-98.

Hill, J. D. 2007. The dynamics of social change in Later Iron Age eastern and south-eastern England c. 300 BC-AD 43 In: Haselgrove, C., Moore, T. (eds.), *The Later Iron Age in Britain and Beyond*. Oxford, Oxbow Books. [INST ARCH DAA 160 Qto HAS](#)

Pitts, M. 2010. Re-thinking the Southern British Oppida: Networks, kingdoms and material culture. *European Journal of Archaeology* 13/2, 32-63. ONLINE

Scandinavia

Hårdh, B., Larsson, L. (eds.) 2003. *Centrality - Regionality: The social structure of Southern Sweden during the Iron Age*. Lund, Lund University.

Hedeager, L. 1992. *Iron Age Societies: From tribe to state in Northern Europe, 500 B.C. to A.D. 700*. Oxford, Blackwell. [ISSUE DESK IOA HED](#)

See also

Brunaux, J.-L. 1988. *The Celtic Gauls: Gods, Rites and Sanctuaries*. London, Seaby. [INST ARCH DAC 160 BRU](#)

Sanctuaries

Krausse, D. (ed.), 2008. Frühe Zentralisierungs- und Urbanisierungsprozesse: zur Genese und Entwicklung frühkeltischer Fürstensitze und ihres territorialen Umlandes. *Kolloquium des DFG-Schwerpunktprogramms 1171, Blaubeuren 2006. Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg 101*. Stuttgart, Theiss, 2008. [INST ARCH DAD Series BAD VOR](#)

Sievers, S. 2010. Zur Architektur der keltischen Oppida: zwischen Tradition und Innovation. In: Trebsche, P., Müller-Scheeßel, N., Reinhold, S. (eds), *Der gebaute Raum. Bausteine einer Architektursoziologie vormoderner Gesellschaften*. Münster, Waxmann, 307-324.

Essay question

To what extent were the 'princely' sites of Hallstatt D north of the Alps truly urban?

The Late Iron Age in Europe (Lecture)

Mike Parker Pearson

The Iron Age of Europe is a proto-historic period - contemporary 'outsiders' provided a range of texts about Europe that name some of its Iron Age 'peoples'. To what extent can we isolate coherent 'peoples' in the archaeological data and are such attempts worthwhile enterprises? How does this relate to past and present day ideas of ethnicity and to what extent has the Iron Age archaeological evidence been manipulated to justify present day and recent past claims to specific group identities and geographies?

Reading

Ethnic ascription

Arnold, B. 2006. 'Arierdämmerung': Race and archaeology in Nazi Germany. *World Archaeology* 38, 8-31. ONLINE

James, S. 1999. *The Atlantic Celts, Ancient People or modern Invention?* London, British Museum Press. [INST ARCH DA 161 JAM](#); [ISSUE DESK IOA JAM](#)

good introduction to the subject

Kohl, P. L. 1998. Nationalism and archaeology: On the constructions of nations and the reconstructions of the remote past. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 27, 223-246.

General

- Steuer, H. 2006. Warrior band, War Lords, and the birth of tribes and states in the first Millennium AD in Middle Europe. In: Otto, T., Thrane, H., Vandkilde, H. (eds.), *Warfare and society. Archaeological and social anthropological perspectives*. Aarhus, Aarhus University Press, 227-236. [INST ARCH HJ Qto OTT](#)
- Wells, P. S. 2001. *Beyond Celts, Germans and Scythians: archaeology and identity in Iron Age Europe*. London, Duckworth. [INST ARCH DA 160 WEL](#)

Celts

- Alberro, M., Arnold, B. (eds.) 2004. The Celts in the Iberian Peninsula. e-*Keltoi* 6, Center for Celtic Studies, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
- *Collis, J. *The Celts: origins, myths and inventions*. Stroud, Tempus. [INST ARCH DA 161 COL](#)
- The invention of the Celts: history of research*
- Cunliffe, B. 1997. *The Ancient Celts*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. [INST ARCH DA 161 CUN](#)
- The traditional view*
- Garrow, D., Gosden, C., Hill, J. D. 2008. *Rethinking Celtic art*. Oxford, Oxbow. [INST ARCH DAA 161 GAR](#)
- Green, M. (ed.) 1996. *The Celtic World*. London, Routledge. [INST ARCH DA161 GRE](#)
- Karl, R. 2008. Random coincidences? Or: The return of the Celtic to Iron Age Britain. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 74, 69–78.
- Koch, J. T. 2007. Mapping Celticity, mapping Celticization. In: Gosden, C., Hamerow, H., de Jersey, P., Lock, G. (eds.), *Communities and Connections: Essays in Honour of Barry Cunliffe*. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 263-286.
- Kruta, V. 2004. *Celts*. London, Hachette Illustrated UK. [INST ARCH DA Qto KRU](#)
- Nice coffee-table book with a good coverage of eastern Central Europe*
- Megaw, J. V. 2005. The European Iron Age with - and without - Celts: A bibliographical essay. *European Journal of Archaeology* 8, 65–74.
- Morse, M. A. 1996. What's in a name? The 'Celts' in presentations of prehistory in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. *Journal of European Archaeology* 4, 305–328.
- Moscatti, S. 1991. *The Celts*. London, Thames and Hudson. [INST ARCH DA 161 CEL \(ISSUE DESK\)](#).
- Taylor, T. F. 1991. Celtic Art (review of Megaw and Megaw 1989). *Scottish Review of Archaeology* 8, 29-32. [INST ARCH PERS](#)
- Wells, P. S. 1995. Identities, material culture, and change: 'Celts' and 'Germans' in Late Iron Age Europe. *Journal of European Archaeology* 3, 169–185.

Others

- Díaz-Andreu, M. 1998. Ethnicity and Iberians: The archaeological crossroads between perception and material culture. *European Journal of Archaeology* 1, 199–218. [INST ARCH PERS](#) and Online
- Wilkes, J. J. 1992. *The Illyrians*. Oxford, Blackwell. [INST ARCH DAR WIL](#)
- see also (critically!) other volumes in the series.*

See also

- Jockenhövel, A. 2007. Zu Mobilität und Grenzen in der Bronzezeit. In: Rieckhoff, S., Sommer, U. (eds.), *Auf der Suche nach Identitäten*. BAR INT 1705. Oxford, Archaeopress, 95-106. INST ARCH DA Qto RIE
- Rieckhoff, S. 2006. Les Celtes: people oublié ou fiction? In: L'archéologie, instrument du politique? Archéologie, histoire des mentalités et construction européenne. Actes du colloque de Luxembourg 2005. *Documents actes et rapports pour l'éducation*. Bourgogne, CRDP/Bibracte, Centre archéologique, 25-42.
- Schnapp, A. 2006. Archéologie et nations en Europe, aus sources du débat. In: L'archéologie, instrument du politique? Archéologie, histoire des mentalités et construction européenne. Actes du colloque de Luxembourg 2005. *Documents actes et rapports pour l'éducation*. Bourgogne, CRDP/Bibracte, Centre archéologique, 13-24.

Session 10, 11/12/2017

The formation of European peoples and the birth of nationalism in Europe (Seminar)

Mike Parker Pearson, Ulrike Sommer

In this seminar we will consider how named Iron Age peoples can be isolated in prehistory and the impact of their traditions of identification on present day concepts of the Iron Age and modern national identities.

Essay question

What factors led to the appearance of large-scale nucleated settlements north of the Alps during the La Tène period?

Final discussion (Seminar)

The course will conclude with a discussion of the relevance of studies of European prehistory (Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages) to present-day issues in Europe and beyond and the contribution of European prehistory to archaeology as a discipline.

4. ONLINE RESOURCES

The full UCL Institute of Archaeology coursework guidelines are given here:

<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/handbook/common/markings.htm>.

The full text of this handbook is available here (includes clickable links to the Moodle and online reading lists if applicable)

<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/silva/archaeology/course-info/>.

Moodle

This course uses a Moodle, see

<http://moodle.ucl.ac.uk/course/view.php?id=10423>
The registration key is G218

5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Libraries and other resources

In addition to the Library of the Institute of Archaeology, other libraries in UCL with holdings of particular relevance to this degree are: the DMS Watson Building science library (Anthropology section).

In addition to the Library of the Institute of Archaeology, other libraries in UCL with holdings of particular relevance to this degree are:

The Science Library, especially the Anthropology section on the on the second floor of the DMS Watson Building.

The Library of Senate House (<http://catalogue.urls.lon.ac.uk/search/>) also hold a very useful collection, especially of older publications (and is fun to visit).

If you cannot locate a book, there is also the British Library (http://catalogue.bl.uk/F/?func=file&file_name=login-bl-list) at King's Cross

The Library of the Society of Antiquaries (very impressive!) <http://sal.ads.ahds.ac.uk/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?DB=local&PAGE=First>.

You may also want to consult the Library of the Institute of Classical studies (<http://catalogue.urls.lon.ac.uk/search~S7>) or of the School of African and Oriental Studies (<http://lib.soas.ac.uk/>).

Almost all relevant journals can now be accessed on-line, check the OPAC and the online reading-lists.

Attendance

A register will be taken at each class. If you are unable to attend a class, please notify the lecturer by email. Departments are required to report each student's attendance to UCL Registry at frequent intervals throughout each term.

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), which will also be available on Moodle.

Dyslexia

If you have dyslexia or any other disability, please discuss with your lecturers whether there is any way in which they can help you. Students with dyslexia should indicate it on each coursework cover sheet.

Marking

Your first essay will be marked and handed back in class a week later on 11 December 2017. Your second assignment will also be marked within a week of

handing in, to be collected by email arrangement from Prof. Parker Pearson.

Feedback

In trying to make this course as effective as possible, we welcome feedback from students during the course of the year. All students are asked to give their views on the course in an anonymous questionnaire which will be circulated at one of the last sessions of the course. These questionnaires are taken seriously and help the Course Co-ordinator to develop the course. The summarised responses are considered by the Institute's Staff-Student Consultative Committee, Teaching Committee, and by the Faculty Teaching Committee.

If students are concerned about any aspect of this course we hope they will feel able to talk to the Course Co-ordinator, but if they feel this is not appropriate, they should consult their Personal Tutor, the Academic Administrator (Judy Medrington), or the Chair of Teaching Committee (Dr Karen Wright).

Institute of Archaeology coursework procedures

General policies and procedures concerning courses and coursework, including submission procedures, assessment criteria, and general resources, are available on [the IoA Student Administration section of Moodle: <https://moodle.ucl.ac.uk/course/view.php?id=40867>](https://moodle.ucl.ac.uk/course/view.php?id=40867)

It is essential that you read and comply with these. Note that some of the policies and procedures will be different depending on your status (e.g. undergraduate, postgraduate taught, affiliate, graduate diploma, intercollegiate, interdepartmental). If in doubt, please consult your course co-ordinator.

Granting of extensions

Note that there are strict UCL-wide regulations with regard to the granting of extensions for coursework. Note that Course Coordinators are not permitted to grant extensions. All requests for extensions must be submitted on a the appropriate UCL form, together with supporting documentation, via Judy Medrington's office and will then be referred on for consideration. Please be aware that the grounds that are acceptable are limited. Those with long-term difficulties should contact UCL Student Disability Services to make special arrangements. Please see [the IoA Student Administration section of Moodle](https://www.ucl.ac.uk/srs/academic-manual/c4/extenuating-circumstances/) for further information. Additional information is given here: <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/srs/academic-manual/c4/extenuating-circumstances/>