UCL - INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

ARCL 2033 Archaeology of the Middle East from Prehistory to 2000 BC

2010-2011 Term 2 (0.5 unit)
Mondays 9-11 AM Room 209 Institute of Archaeology or British Museum (see schedule)

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AIMS

- To provide an intermediate-level overview of the Middle East from the Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age
- To survey the archaeological evidence for the emergence of early villages (eg Jericho, Çatalhöyük) and early civilizations (eg Sumerian, Akkadian, early Canaanite, early Anatolian) and their links to other regions (eg Egypt and the Mediterranean)
- To consider broad questions about early developments in human social life, such as the evolution of households, villages, early cities & states, class societies, art, religions & writing.
- To teach method, theory and critical analysis of archaeological evidence

OBJECTIVES

On successful completion of this course a student should:

- Understand the significance of the ancient Middle East in the development of human communities.
- Appreciate how contemporary archaeology in the Middle East is situated within a complex social & political setting.
- Be able to evaluate & criticize methods & quality of evidence used in research on the prehistory & early history of the Middle East.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

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

- An understanding of, & an ability to criticize, archaeological research in the early Middle East.
- An ability to apply general methods & theories of archaeological & historical analysis.
- An ability to recognize major groups of material culture from the Middle East from the late Palaeolithic to 2000 BC & to evaluate museum displays

TEACHING METHODS

Lectures, seminar discussions, handling classes & visits to the British Museum (see schedule) See also further information at the end of this document.

WORKLOAD

There will be a total of 20hours of class time (10 sessions, 2 hours each). Students will be expected to undertake around 72 hours of reading for the course (ie 8 hours per class session). About 40 hours will be needed to prepare & produce the assessed work. Total workload: about 130 hours for the course.

METHODS OF ASSESSMENT (see schedule for due dates)

- A substantial written essay, 2500 words in length (relative weighting 50%)
- A book review/critique of a published academic book/article, 1500 words in length (30%)
- A written discussion of archaeological artifacts or a museum display, selected from those studied in the handling session or in the visit to the British Museum, 1000 words (20%). This will be presented initially as a verbal presentation (the verbal presentation is not assessed).

The nature of each assignment & possible approaches to it will be discussed in class, in advance of the submission deadline. If students are unclear about the nature of an assignment, they should discuss this with the Course Co-ordinator.

PLEASE BRING THIS HANDOUT TO ALL CLASS SESSIONS

Course Schedule

All classes are on Mondays from 9-11 PM, Room 209, Institute of Archaeology

(1) 17 January 2011
Geography of the Middle East; survey and excavation methods in the region
(Lecture)

(2) 24 January 2011
Why did permanent villages emerge and what was the impact on human history? ***(The Neolithic)***
(Lecture + Discussion)

(3) 31 January 2011
How old are social hierarchies and craft specialization? ***(The ceramic Neolithic and Chalcolithic)***
(Lecture + Discussion)

(4) 7 February 2011
Mesopotamia, Anatolia, the Levant, Egypt: regional interactions, early cities & states ***(4th millennium BC)***
(Lecture + Discussion)

(5) 21 February 2011
Material remains of prehistoric periods and new ways they are being studied
Lab session + British Museum

14-18 Feb. READING WEEK

(6) 28 February 2011
Early Bronze Age Mesopotamia, Sumerian-Akkadian culture, and early class society
(Lecture + Discussion)

(7) 7 March 2011
The 3rd millennium Levant, interactions with Egypt and Mesopotamia, the origins of Canaanite culture
(Lecture + Discussion)

(8) 14 March 2011
A distinctive civilization: the 3rd millennium BC in Anatolia and its unsuspected power
(*Lecture + Discussion)*

(9) 21 March 2011
Material remains of the 4th-3rd millennia
Lab session + British Museum

Due dates for coursework (please deposit in Dr Wright's pigeonhole at Reception, by 5 pm)	
Thursday 3 February	*Article review is due*
Monday 28 March	*Artifact/museum display critique is due*
Friday 15 April	*Essay is due*

READINGS

Use reference works to help with background but see specific readings for each session. Copies of most essentials are at the ISSUE DESK IoA Library. All shelf numbers refer to Institute of Archaeology Library except where noted otherwise. TC = Teaching Collection. NOTES: (1) * = especially useful. (2) The length of this list is to help you with essays and give you an awareness of key literature. You are not expected to read everything on it.

REFERENCE WORKS

All regions

Kuhrt, A. 1995. The Ancient Near East. London: UCL. *(for Early Bronze Age)* DBA 100 KUH

Mellaart, J. 1975. The Neolithic of the Near East. London: Thames & Hudson. *(out of date)* DBA 100 MEL

Meyers, E. et al. (eds.) 1994. Oxford Encyclopedia of Near Eastern Archaeology. New York: Oxford Univ. Press. *(useful for specific sites)* DBA-100 MEY

Sasson, J. (ed.) 1995. Civilizations of the Ancient Near East. New York: Scribners. DBA 100 SAS

Mesopotamia

Charvát, P. 2002. Mesopotamia Before History, London: Routledge. DBB 100 CHA

*Matthews, R. 2000. Early Prehistory of Mesopotamia. Turnhout:Brepols.DBB100 Qto MAT; ISSUE DESK

Postgate, J.N. 1992. Early Mesopotamia. London: Routledge. DBB 100 POS

The Levant

*Akkermans, P. & Schwartz, G. 2002. The Archaeology of Syria. New York: Cambridge University Press. *(best introduction for Syria but see Weiss for illustrations)* DBD 100 AKK

Doumet-Serhal, C. 2004. Decade: a decade of archaeology and history in the Lebanon . Beirut, The Lebanese British Friends of the National Museum.

*Levy, T. (ed.) 1995. The Archaeology of Society in the Holy Land. Leicester: Univ. of Leicester. *(best introduction for Israel & Palestinian territories)* DBE 100 LEV

MacDonald, B., et al. 2001. The Archaeology of Jordan. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic. *(best introduction for Jordan)* DBE 100 MAC; ISSUE DESK MAC 4

Stern, E. et al. (eds.) 1993. The New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Soc. (*Detailed summaries of individual sites in Israel)* DBE 100 Qto NEW

Weiss, H. (ed.) 1985. Ebla to Damascus. Washington: Smithsonian. *(Excellent illustrations.)* DBD 300 WEI

Turkey & Cyprus

Gerard, F. & Thissen, L., 2002. The Neolithic of Central Anatolia. Istanbul. *(essays)* DBC 100 GER

Joukowsky, M. 1996. Early Turkey. Dubuque: Kendall/Hunt. DBC 100 JOU

Ozdogan, M. & Basgelen, N., 2000. Neolithic in Turkey. Istanbul. *(well illustrated)* DBC 100 OZD; ISSUE DESK

*Sagona, A. G. and P. E. Zimansky 2009. Ancient Turkey. London, Routledge. ****

Yakar, J. 1990. Prehistoric Anatolia.. Tel Aviv: Tel Aviv University. *(outdated)* DBC 100 YAK

Steel, L. 2002. Cyprus Before History. London: Duckworth.

Arabia

Potts, D. 1990. The Arabian Gulf in Antiquity. I-II. Oxford: Oxford University Press. DBF POT

Iran

Potts, D. 1999. The Archaeology of Elam. London. DBG 100 POT

(1) Geography of the Middle East; survey and excavation methods in the region

The Middle East is the bridge between Africa, Asia and Europe. Its geography is complex, with diverse topography and irregular distribution of crucial resources. The availability of water varies widely from one region to the next. In most areas, a sharply seasonal climate of dry summers and rainy winters is the norm. Rainfall across much of the region is low and year-to-year variations are dramatic. Thus, large groundwater sources have special importance (the Nile, the Tigris, the Euphrates, the Kizil Irmak, the Orontes, the Jordan). These conditions have given the Middle East a special place in human history. Whilst the landbridge between continents partly accounts for the unique place of the region in the spread of hominins from Africa to Eurasia, the precociously early developments of plant and animal domestication, sedentary village societies, and early cities and states have never been fully explained. In this session we explore the history of research in archaeology in this region.

Geography

Fisher, W. 1978. The Middle East. London. Ch. 14. DBA 1 FIS; ANTHR PA 5 FIS; GEOG PA5 FIS

Site Formation

Butzer, Karl. 1982. Archaeology as Human Ecology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chap. 6 esp. pp. 87-97 ("village mounds"); Chap. 7, esp. pp. 117-122. AH BUT

Ethnoarchaeology

Kramer, C. 1979. An archaeological view of a contemporary Kurdish village. In Ethnoarchaeology (ed. C. Kramer). New York: Columbia University Press, pp. 139-163. AH KRA

Kramer, C. 1982. Village Ethnoarchaeology. New York: Academic Press. DBG 10 KRA

Excavation Methods before 1960 ('the land of archaeological sin')

*Moorey, P. 1991. A Century of Biblical Archaeology. Cambridge. Chs 3-6. AG MOO (MacAlister at Gezer; Kenyon at Jericho).

*Wheeler, M. 1954. Archaeology from the Earth. London: Pelican. Chs 1-2. ISSUE DESK AL WHE; AL WHE

Excavation Methods: the New Archaeology

Flannery, K. 1976. The Early Mesoamerican Village. New York: Academic. Research strategy & formative Mesoamerica (pp. 1-11) ISSUE DESK FLA3; DF100 FLA; ANTHRO TK95 FLA;

Hole, F., Flannery, K. , & Neely, J. 1969. Excavation techniques in 1963. In Prehistory & Human Ecology of the Deh Luran Plain. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan. *****Chapters 3-4, site plan of Ali Kosh & plan of excavated trench of Ali Kosh. TC 3388; ISSUE DESK HOL 4; DBG 10 HOL

*Kramer, C. 1984 Spatial organization in contemporary southwest Asian villages & archaeological sampling. In T. Young et al. (eds) The Hilly Flanks, 347-368. Chicago. ISSUE DESK BRA 3; DBA 100 QTO BRA

Excavation Methods: Post-Processual 'reflexive methodology' (and a debate)

Hodder, I. 2000. Developing a reflexive method in archaeology. In I. Hodder (ed) Excavations at Çatalhöyük, Volume 2. Towards Reflexive Method in Archaeology: 3-15. Cambridge. DBC 10 HOD.

*Hodder, I. 1997. Always momentary, fluid & flexible. Antiquity 71: 691-700.TC 1607 & 2233

Hassan, F. 1998. Beyond the surface: comments on Hodder's reflexive excavation methodology. Antiquity 72: 213-217. TEACHING COLL. 1610 &r 2233; see Hodder's reply to this, in same journal.

(2) Why did permanent villages emerge in the Near East and what was the impact on human history?

The Pre-Pottery Neolithic was a period of sharp social change and witnessed the emergence of the earliest known sedentary agricultural villages – a type of settlement that is still in existence today, although modern-day villages are integrated into nation-states. In addition to the economic changes, wherein farming and then animal herding became firmly established, the Pre-Pottery Neolithic A and B also witnessed profound social changes, as revealed in newly large sites, the emergence of permanent household architecture, special community buildings, distinctive burial practices, new technologies, new forms of trade and new themes in works of art. It has long been suspected that many features of the Bronze Age civilizations originated in the aceramic Neolithic. Not long ago many scholars believed the aceramic Neolithic cultures to be fairly simple societies based on kinship, household and village self-sufficiency with only weak social institutions that integrated different households and lineages. Recent research has thrown this simple model into doubt, as evidence has built up of a far more complex social order than was previously imagined – except, perhaps, by Kathleen Kenyon and James Mellaart, who seem to have guessed as early as the 1950s and 1960s that the aceramic cultures were quite sophisticated in terms of social organization. Exactly how these societies were organized remains unclear. Study questions: (1) How much social inequality was there in the PPNB? (2) Was there a major change in the division of labour by gender? (3) What was PPNB religion all about?

The late Epipalaeolithic and the beginnings of sedentary life

Akkermans, P. & Schwartz, G. 2002. The Archaeology of Syria. Cambridge. Chapter 2. DBD100 AKK

Sagona, A. G. and P. E. Zimansky 2009. Ancient Turkey. London, Routledge. Chapter 2. ****

Matthews, R. 2000. Early Prehistory of Mesopotamia. Turnhout:Brepols.DBB100 Qto MAT; ISSUE DESK

Valla, F. 1995. The first settled societies: Natufian (12,500-10,200 BP). In T. E. Levy (ed.) The Archaeology of Society in the Holy Land, 169-187. Leicester, Leicester University Press. DBE 100 LEV

Domestication of plants and animals

Bar-Yosef, O. and R. Meadow. 1995. The origins of agriculture in the Near East. In T. D. Price and A. Gebauer (eds.) *Last Hunters, First Farmers*, 21-48. Santa Fe, School of American Research Press.

Garrard, A., et al. 1996. Emergence of crop cultivation & caprine herding in the marginal zone of the southern Levant. In D. Harris, ed., The Origins & Spread of Agriculture & Pastoralism in Eurasia. London: UCL, 204-226. TC 1509; HA HAR

Horwitz, L., et al.1999. Animal domestication in the southern Levant. Paleorient 25(2): 61-78. PERIODICALS

Peltenburg, E. et al. 2000. Agro-pastoralist colonization of Cyprus in the 10th millennium BP. Antiquity 74 (286).

Wright, K. 1994. Ground stone tools and hunter-gatherer subsistence in southwest Asia: implications for the transition to farming. American Antiquity, 59(2):238-263. TC 2129 and PERIODICALS

The Neolithic (read 1)

Akkermans, P. & Schwartz, G. 2002. The Archaeology of Syria. Cambridge. Chapter 3. DBD100 AKK

Bar-Yosef, O. 1995. Earliest food producers. In T. Levy (ed), The Archaeology of Society in the Holy Land, 190-205, Leicester: Leicester University Press. INST ARCH DBE 100 LEV; also Issue Desk

Özdögan, M. & Basgelen, N., 2000. Neolithic in Turkey. Istanbul. DBC 100 OZD; ISSUE DESK OZD – pp.35-64 (chapter by Özdögan). Note illustrations in 2nd vol.

Sagona, A. G. and P. E. Zimansky 2009. Ancient Turkey. London, Routledge. Chapter 3. ****

Architecture & space (read 1)

Banning, E.B. 1996. Houses, compounds & mansions in the prehistoric Near East. In People Who Lived in Big Houses (eds. G. Coupland & E. Banning). Madison, 165-185. TC 1517

Kuijt, I. 2000. People & space in early agricultural villages. Journal of Anthropological Arch. 19: 75-102. TC 2124

Kuijt, I. (ed.) 2000. Life in Neolithic Farming Communities. New York. DBA100 KUI; ISSUE DESK (Choose from articles by Byrd, Rollefson, Goring-Morris) DBA 100 KUI & Issue Desk

Özdögan, M. & Basgelen, N., 2000. Neolithic in Turkey. Istanbul. DBC 100 OZD; ISSUE DESK- article by Esin.

Wright, K. 2000. The social origins of cooking & dining in early villages of southwest Asia. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society 66: 89-121. TC 2073 & PERIODICALS.

Art & ritual (read 1)

Cauvin, J. 2000. The Birth of the Gods & the Origins of Agriculture, Cambridge. DBA100 CAU & Issue Desk. (Chapters 3 & 4, Conclusions & Postscript).

Hamilton, N. 2000. Ungendering Archaeology. In L. Hurcombe & M. Donald (eds) Representations of Gender, Prehistory to the Present, 17-30. London: MacMillan. AH DON

Kuijt, I. 2000. Keeping the peace, in Life in Neolithic Farming Communities, 137-164. DBA100 KUI & Issue Desk.

Özdögan, M. & Basgelen, N., 2000. Neolithic in Turkey. Istanbul. DBC 100 OZD; ISSUE DESK; – 65-86 (Hauptmann), 157-164 (Hodder). Note illustrations in 2nd vol.

For further reading

South Levant: Jericho, 'Ain Ghazal, Beidha, Nahal Hemar, ShaarHaGolan

Bar-Yosef, O., 1985. A Cave in the Desert. Jerusalem: Israel Museum. (Nahal Hemar) ISSUE DESK; DBE 10 ISR

Bar-Yosef, O., and Alon, D. (eds.) 1988. Nahal Hemar Cave. Jerusalem: Atiqot 18. PERIODICALS A (Nahal Hemar)

Byrd, B. 1994. Public & private, domestic & corporate. American Antiquity 59(4): 639-666. TC 2352 (Beidha)

Garfinkel, Y. & Miller, M. A. 2002. Sha'ar Hagolan. Oxford: Oxbow. DBE 10 GAR (Sha'ar Hagolan)

Rollefson, G., et al. 1992. Neolithic cultures at 'Ain Ghazal, Jordan. Journal of Field Archaeology 19, 443-470. PERIODICALS

Upper Mesopotamia and Eastern Turkey: Çayönü, Göbeklitepe, Nevali Çori, Abu Hureyra, Bouqras

Akkermans,P 1983. Bouqras revisited, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society 49: 335-372 PERIODICALS (Bouqras)

Schirmer, W., 1990. Some aspects of building at Çayönü. World Archaeology 21(3): 363-387. PERIODICALS (Çayönü)

Schmidt, K., 2000. Göbeklitepe, southeastern Turkey. Paleorient 26(1): 45-54. PERIODICALS

Central Turkey: Asiklihöyük, Catalhöyük

Catalhöyük Website http://www.catalhoyuk.com/

Hodder, I. (ed.) 2000. Towards Reflexive Method in Archaeology. (esp. Martin & Russell.) DBC 10 HOD; ISSUE DESK

Mellaart,J 1966. Excavations at Çatal Hüyük 1965, Anatolian Studies 16: 165-191. (see also earlier volumes) PERIODICALS

Zagros Mountains and Western Iran: Ali Kosh

Hole,F, Flannery,KV, Neely,JA 1969. Prehistory and Human Ecology of the Deh Luran Plain, Ann Arbor: Univ. of Michigan

The first cache of Ain Ghazal statues, as they were found in 1982. They were lifted out in a block and shipped to London for conservation.

(3) How old are social hierarchies and craft specialization?

The PPNB is sometimes said to have experienced a 'collapse.' The following centuries witnessed the rise of diverse village-based societies, from the early ceramic Neolithic (eg, the Yarmukian, Amuq A-B, ceramic Hacilar, the Hassunan) to later cultures (such as Wadi Rabah, Catalhoyuk West and Hacilar II, the Halaf and Samarran). The culmination of these cultures came in the period between about 5000-4000 bc, in the Late Ubaid (Mesopotamia) and the Ghassulian (in the Levant). In all, these societies were characterized by often elaborate ceramics, mixed farming (cultivation and herding), new interest in secondary products of animals (textiles, milk), domestication of new animal species (pack animals), and eventually the adoption of new technologies such as irrigation, metalwork, and recording systems (stamp seals). There are hints of new forms of community organization (walled settlements, segregated cemeteries). These developments raise questions about whether we can identify craft specialization at this early stage – at least, a form of craft specialization in which some households were dominating particular crafts. Most scholars have also suspected these cultures of being more hierarchical than those of the PPNB; in particular, they have suggested that some lineages had higher rank than others in these societies. Study Questions: (1) What evidence has been cited for early craft specialization? (2) What evidence do we have for changing social hierarchies and inequalities?

General models (read 2)

Sherratt, A. 1981. Plough and pastoralism. In I. Hodder, et al. (eds). Pattern of the Past, 261-305. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. TC 523 and ISSUE DESK CLA 1

Oates, J. 1993. Trade & power in the 5th & 4th millennia BC. World Archaeology 24: 403-422. PERIODICALS

*Stein, G. J. 1996. Producers, patrons, and prestige : craft specialists and emergent elites in Mesopotamia from 5500-3100 B.C. In V. G. Childe & B. Wailes (Eds.), Craft Specialization and Social Evolution: in Memory of V. Gordon Childe: Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthroplogy. ****

Mesopotamia, Levant, Anatolia (read 2)

Akkermans, P. & Schwartz, G. 2002. The Archaeology of Syria. Cambridge. Chapters 4-5. DBD100 AKK

Charvát, P. 2002. Mesopotamia Before History, London: Routledge. pp. 42-97. DBB 100 CHA

Gopher, A. and Y. Goren. 1995. The beginning of pottery. In T. E. Levy (ed.) The Archaeology of Society in the Holy Land, 224-225. Leicester, Leicester University Press.

*Levy, T. 1995. Cult, metallurgy & rank societies: Chalcolithic period. In The Archaeology of Society in the Holy Land (ed. T. Levy). Leicester, pp. 226-243. DBE 100 LEV & Issue Desk

Sagona, A. G. and P. E. Zimansky 2009. Ancient Turkey. London, Routledge. Chapter 4. ****

For further reading:

Mesopotamia

Akkermans,P, 1996. Tell Sabi Abyad, The Late Neolithic Settlement. Istanbul. DBD 10 AKK

Akkermans,P & Duistermaat,K 1996. Of storage & nomads, Paleorient 22: 17-44. PERIODICALS (Halaf site)

Henrickson, E. & Thuesen, I. 1989. Upon This Foundation. Copenhagen. (Akkermans, Jasim, Pollock, Roaf, Hole, Berman; discussions at end, pp. 441-456) DBB 100 HEN; ISSUE DESK; ANC HIST D6 UBA (Abada, Madhuur, Susa A)

Hole,F, Flannery,KV, Neely,JA 1969. Prehistory and Human Ecology of the Deh Luran Plain, Ann Arbor: University of Michigan.

Jasim, S. & Oates, J. 1986 Early tokens & tablets in Mesopotamia. World Archaeology 17(3):348-361. (on Abada)

Potts, D. 1990. The Arabian Gulf in Antiquity. I-II. Oxford. (Sections on Ubaid in the Gulf) DBF POT

Oates, D. and Oates, J. 1976. Early irrigation agriculture in Mesopotamia. In Problems in Economic and Social Archaeology, edited by G. Sieveking et al, pp. 109-135. Duckworth, London. ISSUE DESK CLA 6; BC 100 CLA

Safar,F, et al. 1981. Eridu, Baghdad: State Organization of Antiquities and Heritage. DBB 10 SAF

The Levant

Bar-Adon, P. 1980. The Cave of the Treasure. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society. DBE 10 Qto BAR (Nahal Mishmar)

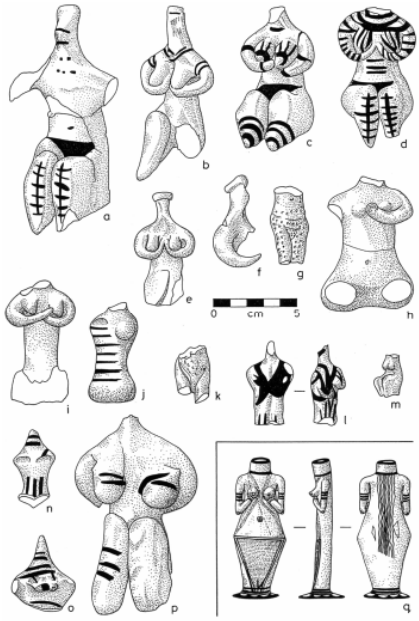
Gopher, A. & Tsuk, T. 1996. The Nahal Qanah Cave: Earliest Gold in the Southern Levant. Tel Aviv. DBE 10 GOP

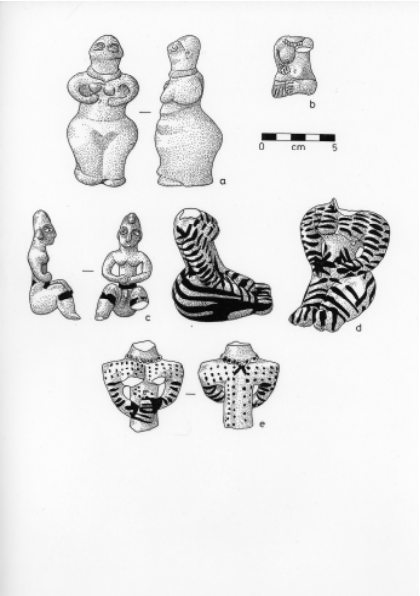
Gopher, A. and R. Gophna. 1993. Cultures of the 8th and 7th Millennia BP in the Southern Levant. *Journal of World Prehistory* 7, 297-353.

Levy, T. (ed.) 1987. Shiqmim I. Oxford: BAR. DBE 10 LEV
Levy, T. 1986. The Chalcolithic Period. Biblical Archaeologist, 49:82-108. PERIODICALS
Orrelle, E. and A. Gopher. 2000. The Pottery Neolithic period: questions about pottery decoration, symbolism and meaning. In I. Kuijt (ed.) *Life in Neolithic Farming Communities: Social Organization, Identity and Differentiation*, 295-308. New York, Kluwer Academic/Plenum.
Stern, E. et al. (eds.) 1993. New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land . Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society. DBE 100 Qto NEW (look up Azor, En Gedi, Ghassul; more references there)

Turkey

Joukowsky, M. 1996. Early Turkey. Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt. Chapter 4. DBC 100 JOU
Mellaart, J. 1970. Excavations at Hacilar Vols. I-II. Edinburgh. (Compare VI, II, I) DBC 10 Qto MEL





Halaf figurines (top) and Samarran figurines (bottom)

(4) Mesopotamia, Anatolia, the Levant and Egypt: regional interactions and the origins of cities and states

The 4th millennium BC saw the rise of truly urban societies in Lower Mesopotamia. These powerful states influenced the material culture of neighbouring regions in Syria, Iran, Turkey. We compare this to the early Egyptian presence in the southern Levant.

The city of Uruk and its social organization (read 1)

Charvát, P. 2002. Mesopotamia Before History, London: Routledge. pp. 98-106. DBB 100 CHA

Nissen, H.J. 2002. Uruk: key site of the period & key site of the problem, in J.N. Postgate (ed.) Artefacts of Complexity. Warminster: British School of Archaeology in Iraq: 1-16. DBA 100 Qto POS

Pollock, S. 2001. The Uruk period in southern Mesopotamia. in M.S. Rothman (ed.) Uruk Mesopotamia & its Neighbors. Santa Fe: School of American Research Press: 181-231. DBB 100 ROT

Wright, K. I. 2007. Women and the emergence of urban society in Mesopotamia. In Hamilton, S., R. Whitehouse, & K. Wright (eds), Archaeology and Women, 199-245. Walnut Creek, California: Left Coast Press.

The Uruk 'expansion' (read 1)

Akkermans, P. & Schwartz, G. 2002. The Archaeology of Syria. Cambridge. Chapter 6. DBD100 AKK

Algaze, G. 2001. The prehistory of imperialism. The case of Uruk period Mesopotamia, in M.S. Rothman (ed.) Uruk Mesopotamia & its Neighbors. Santa Fe: SAR. 27-83. DBB 100 ROT

Algaze, G. 2001. Initial social complexity in Southwestern Asia. The Mesopotamian advantage, Current Anthropology 42: 199-233. ANTHROPOLOGY PERIODICALS

Algaze, G. 1993. Expansionary dynamics of some early pristine states. American Anthropologist, 95: 304-333. TC 994 & ANTHROPOLOGY PERIODICALS

Stein, G. 2002. The Uruk expansion in Anatolia, in J.N. Postgate (ed.) Artefacts of Complexity. Warminster: British School of Archaeology in Iraq: 149-71. DBA 100 Qto POS

Wilkinson, T.A.H. 2002. Uruk into Egypt: imports & imitations, in J.N. Postgate (ed.) Artefacts of Complexity. Warminster: British School of Archaeology in Iraq: 237-48. DBA 100 Qto POS

The Egyptian 'expansion' (read 1)

Esse, D. 1989 Secondary state formation & collapse in Early Bronze Age Palestine. In L'urbanisation de la Palestine. P. de Miroschedji, ed. pp. 81-96. Oxford: BAR S-527. TC 992; ISSUE DESK; DBE 100 Qto MIR

Gophna, R. 1995 Early Bronze Age Canaan: some spatial & demographic observations. In The Archaeology of Society in the Holy Land. Thomas Levy, ed. pp. 269-281. Leicester: Leicester University Press. – Special feature on EB1 interaction with Egypt – this is at the end of the chapter

Harrison, T. 1993. Economics with an entrepreneurial spirit: Early Bronze Age trade with Late Predynastic Egypt, Biblical Archaeologist 56(2): 81-93. PERIODICALS B

Joffe, A. 1991. Early Bronze I & the evolution of social complexity in the southern Levant. Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology, 4(1): 3-58. PERIODICALS (or: conclusions of his book, see below)

Kroeper, K. 1989. Palestinian ceramic imports in pre- and proto-historic Egypt. In L'urbanisation de la Palestine a L'age du Bronze Ancien (ed. P. de Miroschedji). Oxford: BAR International Series 527 (i-ii), pp. 407-422. ISSUE DESK; DBE 100 Qto MIR

For further reading

Uruk and the Uruk expansion; Godin, Hacinebi, Arslantepe, Habuba Kabira, Jebel Aruda, Arabian Gulf

Adams, R. 1981 Heartland of Cities. Washington DC: Smithsonian Press. Chapter 3: Urban Origins. ISSUE DESK DBB 100 ADA; DBB 100 ADA; MAIN: Anc Hist Quartos D 58 ADA

Algaze, G. 1993. The Uruk World System. Chicago: University of Chicago, 11-60. DBB 100 ALG; ISSUE DESK
Badler, V.R. 2002. A chronology of Uruk artifacts from Godin Tepe in central western Iran, in J.N. Postgate (ed.) Artefacts of Complexity, Warminster: British School of Archaeology in Iraq: 79-109. DBA 100 Qto POS
Frangipane, M. 2001. Centralization processes in Greater Mesopotamia, in M.S. Rothman (ed.) Uruk Mesopotamia & its Neighbors. Santa Fe: School of American Research Press: 307-47. DBB 100 ROT
Paléorient 25: 1 1999. special issue devoted to the Uruk expansion in the north. PERIODICALS
Potts, D. 1990. The Arabian Gulf in Antiquity. Oxford. (Chapters on Uruk-Jemdet Nasr periods) DBF POT
Potts, D. 1999. The Archaeology of Elam. London. (Chapters on Uruk/Proto-Elamite) DBG 100 POT
Stein, G. 1999. Rethinking World Systems, Tucson: University of Arizona Press. DBB 100 STE; ISSUE DESK STE 5
Stein, G. 2001. Indigenous social complexity at Hacınebi (Turkey) & the organization of Uruk colonial contact, in M.S. Rothman (ed.) Uruk Mesopotamia & its Neighbors. Santa Fe: School of American Research: 265-305. DBB 100 ROT
Schwartz, G.M. 2001. Syria & the Uruk expansion. in M.S. Rothman (ed.) Uruk Mesopotamia & its Neighbors. Santa Fe: School of American Research: 233-64. DBB 100 ROT
van Driel, G. 2002. Jebel Aruda: variations on a Late Uruk domestic theme, in J.N. Postgate (ed.) Artefacts of Complexity. Warminster: British School of Archaeology in Iraq: 191-205. DBA 100 Qto POS

The Levant and the Egyptian expansion: Erani (=Areini), En Besor, Arad

Stern, E. et al. (eds.) 1993. New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society. DBE 100 Qto NEW. Look up each site; find further references there, and see also:
Amiran,R (1978) Early Arad, Volume 1, Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society. DBE 10 Qto AMI
Amiran,R (1996) Early Arad, Volume 2, Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society DBE 10 Qto AMI
Brandl, B. 1989. Observations on the Early Bronze Age strata of Tel Erani. In L'urbanisation de la Palestine a L'age du Bronze Ancien (ed. P. de Miroschedji). Oxford: BAR, 357-388. ISSUE DESK; DBE 100 Qto MIR (Erani/Areini)
Brink, E. & Levy, T. 2002. Egypt & the Levant. New York: Leicester University Press. ISSUE DESK BRI 7
Gophna, R. (ed.) 1995. Excavations at En Besor. Tel Aviv: Tel Aviv University Press. DBE 10 GOP
Joffe, A. 1993. Settlement & Society in Early Bronze Age I-II Southern Levant. Sheffield. DBE 100 Qto JOF
Mark, S. 1998. From Egypt to Mesopotamia. London: Chatham. MAIN ANCIENT HISTORY B68 MAR
Moorey, P.R.S. 1987. On tracking cultural transfers in prehistory: Egypt & lower Mesopotamia in the 4th millennium BC. In Centre & Periphery in the Ancient World (eds. M. Rowlands, et al.). Cambridge, 36-46. AB ROW

(5) Material remains of prehistoric periods and new ways they are being studied

In the first hour we look at materials from the IoA. In the 2nd hour we visit the British Museum. Sackler Galleries (Rooms 56-59) & the Iran room. Students will give short talks about displays. You will find it useful to do your readings & go to the Museum in the days before this session. Remember: the presentation is not assessed & should be informal & brief (7 minutes maximum). Explore the starred readings (read 3). See instructions for Part B in the Assessment Section (Artifact/display critique).*

Reading:

Gopher, A. & Goren, Y. 1995. The beginning of pottery. In Levy, T. E. (Ed.), The Archaeology of Society in the Holy Land: 224-225. Leicester: Leicester Univ. Press. *(about Levantine pots- food for thought)* DBE 100 LEV

Also choose 1-2 of the following & study illustrations of Neolithic & Chalcolithic artefacts

Amiran, R. 1969. Ancient Pottery of the Holy Land. Jerusalem: Massada Press. DBE 300 AMI
Curtis, J. (ed.) 1993. Early Mesopotamia & Iran. London: British Museum. DBA 100 CUR
Gopher, A. 1994. Arrowheads of the Neolithic Levant. Winona Lake, Indiana. Asor. DBE 100 GOP
Joukowsky, M. 1996. Early Turkey. Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt.DBC 100 JOU
Mellaart, J. 1975. The Neolithic of the Near East. London: Thames & Hudson. DBA 100 MEL
Moortgat, A. 1969. The Art of Ancient Mesopotamia.. London. DBB 300 MOO
Rosen, S. 1997. Lithics After the Stone Age. Walnut Creek, California: Altamira Press. KA ROS
Weiss, H. (ed.) 1985. Ebla to Damascus: Art & Archaeology of Ancient Syria. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian. DBD 300 WEI

Ain Ghazal statues

What other sites have produced statues like these? How much do the statues vary from one to another?

Goren, Y., Segal, I., & Bar-Yosef, O. 1993. Plaster artifacts & the interpretation of Nahal Hemar Cave. Mitekufat Haeven, 25:120-131. *(a possible hint about how plaster artifacts were used)*
Rollefson, G. 1983. Ritual & ceremony at Neolithic Ain Ghazal. Paleorient, 9(2): 29-38. TC 717. See also TC 716 and TC 1842
Schmandt-Besserat, D. 1998. Ain Ghazal monumental figures. Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research 310: 1-18. TC 2356 & PERIODICALS *(an interpretation; do you see any problems with this?)*
Stern, E. et al. (eds.) 1993. New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society. DBE 100 Qto NEW. *Look up Ain Ghazal, in Vol. 1, page 46.*
Tubb, K. & Grissom, C. 1995. Ayn Ghazal: a comparative study of the 1983 & 1985 statuary caches. In Studies in the History & Archaeology of Jordan V (eds. K. Amr, et al.). Amman: Dept. of Antiquities Jordan, pp. 437-448. *(Main report by conservators – most important reading on the statues)* TC 1775; DBE 100 STU

Jericho skull

How was this artifact made? What other sites have such skulls? Which kinds of individuals received this treatment?

Goring-Morris, N. 2000. The quick & the dead. In Life in Neolithic Farming Communities (ed. I. Kuijt). New York:Kluwer Academic/Plenum, pp. 103-136. DBA 100 KUI & Issue Desk. *(interpretation)*
Kenyon,KM, & Holland,TA, 1960-1983. Excavations at Jericho, Volumes III-V. London: British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem. DBE 10 Qto KEN
Kuijt, I. 2000. Keeping the peace: ritual, skull caching & community integration, in I. Kuijt (ed), Life in Neolithic Farming Communities, 137-164. New York. DBA 100 KUI & Issue Desk. *(interpretation)*
Stern, E. et al. (eds.) 1993. The New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land (NEAEHL). Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society. DBE 100 Qto NEW. *Look up Jericho in Vol. 2. See also main report by Kenyon & Holland; can you find out where this particular skull was found?)*

Early ceramics: Anatolian Late Neolithic & Chalcolithic

Which Anatolian site do you think the displayed artifacts probably come from? Why doesn't the display say?

*Hodder, I. 1990. The Domestication of Europe. Oxford: Blackwell. Chapters 1-3. *(focus on what he says about Çatalhöyük & Hacilar & comparisons/contrasts between them)* DA 140 HOD; ISSUE DESK

Mellaart,J 1966. Excavations at Çatal Hüyük 1965: 4th Preliminary Report, Anatolian Studies 16: 165-191. PERIODICALS; see also earlier site reports in Anatolian Studies (3rd report is also at DBC 10 MEL); in Euclid, search 'Mellaart' for more.

Mellaart,J 1967. Catal Huyuk: A Neolithic Town in Anatolia, New York. *(look at wall paintings & ceramics)* DBC 10 MEL; ISSUE DESK MEL2

Mellaart, J. 1970. Excavations at Hacilar I-II. Edinburgh. *(compare ceramics to those from Çatalhöyük)* DBC 10 Qto MEL

Early ceramics: Halafian pottery from North Mesopotamia

In what ways are Halaf ceramics a 'first' in the Near Eastern sequence?

*Akkermans, P. & Schwartz, G. 2002. The Archaeology of Syria. New York: Cambridge University Press. *(focus on the Halaf sections)* DBD 100 AKK

Akkermans,P & Duistermaat,K 1996. Of storage & nomads: the sealings from Late Neolithic Sabi Abyad, Syria, Paleorient 22: 17-44. PERIODICALS (Halaf site)

Frankel,D 1979 Archaeologists at Work: Studies on Halaf Pottery, London: British Museum Publications. *(technology)* DBA 300 FRA

South Levantine Chalcolithic (Ghassul-Beersheva culture)

What other artifacts characteristic of this culture are NOT shown in the display? What other culture(s) in the Near East show similarities to this one in styles and material culture?

Oren,ED & Ahituv,S (eds.) 2002. Aharon Kempinski Memorial Volume, Beersheva. *(read the article by Gilead. What does he say about pottery & how is this illustrated in the display?)* DBA 100 ORE

Hodder, I 2004. Burials, houses, women & men in the European Neolithic, in Miller,D & Tilley,CY (eds), Ideology, Power & Prehistory, Cambridge. *(what does he say about houses & burials & how does this relate to the display?)* TC 792; ISSUE DESK MIL5; AH MIL

*Levy, T. 1995. Cult, metallurgy & rank societies: Chalcolithic period. In The Archaeology of Society in the Holy Land (ed. T. Levy). Leicester, pp. 226-243. *(general interpretive essay)* DBE 100 LEV

Stern, E. et al. (eds.) 1993. New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land. Jerusalem: IES. *Ghassul (Vol. 2, p. 506) & Azor (Vol. 1, p. 125, on Chalcolithic ossuaries).* DBE 100 Qto NEW.

Ubaid in Mesopotamia & Iran

How similar do the Mesopotamian & Iranian black-on-buff wares look to you? How would you account for similarities/differences? What other artifacts characteristic of this culture are NOT shown in the displays?

Charvát, P. 2002. Mesopotamia Before History, London: Routledge. pp. 42-97. *(Focus on what he says about Ubaid pottery, commensality & society. Why are Ubaid pots so highly decorated?)* DBB 100 CHA

Henrickson, E. & Thuesen, I. 1989. Upon This Foundation: the Ubaid Reconsidered. Copenhagen: Carsten Niebuhr Institute. (articles by Hole, Pollock) DBB 100 HEN & ISSUE DESK HEN 8; ANCIENT HISTORY D6 UBA

*Oates, J. 1993. Trade & power in the 5th & 4th millennia BC. World Archaeology 24: 403-422. *(How similar do the Mesopotamian & Iranian black-on-buff wares look to you?)* PERIODICALS

Wengrow,D 1998. The changing face of clay: continuity & change in the transition from village to urban life in the Near East, *Antiquity* 72: 783-795. *(Do materials on display illustrate this article?)* PERIODICALS

(6) Early Bronze Age Mesopotamia, Sumerian-Akkadian culture, early class society

City-states were the characteristic polities of Mesopotamia in the centuries after 3000 BC. In this session we examine several cities and take a look at Sumerian-Akkadian social and political organization.

General (read 2)

Akkermans, P. & Schwartz, G. 2002. The Archaeology of Syria. New York: Cambridge University Press. (Chapter on the Early Dynastic/EBA) DBD 100 AKK
Charvát, P. 2002. Mesopotamia Before History, London: Routledge. pp. 160-233. DBB 100 CHA
Pollock, S. 1999. Ancient Mesopotamia, Cambridge: CUP. pp. 6-9, 117-48, 205-16. DBB 100 POL
*Postgate, J.N. 1992. Early Mesopotamia. London: Routledge. pp. 25-40. DBB 100 POS; ISSUE DESK POS 2
Potts, D. 1990. The Arabian Gulf in Antiquity. I-II. Oxford: Oxford University Press. (Chapters on Early Bronze Age) DBF POT
Potts, D. 1999. The Archaeology of Elam. London. (Chapters on Early Bronze Age) DBG 100 POT

Sumerian-Akkadian Culture

Bahrani, Z. 2001. Women of Babylon: Gender & Representation in Mesopotamia. New York: Routledge. ANC HIST D65 BAH (Chapter 5)
Hallo, W. W. 2001. Origins: The Ancient Near Eastern Background of Some Modern Western Institutions. Boston: Brill.
Jacobsen, T. 1977. The Treasures of Darkness. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. (First and last chapters and try to get an overview of the rest)
Kramer, S.N. 1967 The Sumerians. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Late 3rd millennium empires (read 2)

*Liverani, M. 1993. Akkad: an introduction. in M. Liverani (ed.) Akkad. The First World Empire, (History of the Ancient Near East Studies 5) Padova: Sargon srl: 1-10. DBB 200 LIV
Lloyd, S. 1978. The Archaeology of Mesopotamia, London: Thames & Hudson. 135-47. DBB 100 LLO
*Postgate, J.N. 1977. The First Empires, Oxford: Elsevier. pp. 77-80. DBB 100 Qto POS; ISSUE DESK POS 3
Roaf, M. 1990. Cultural Atlas of Mesopotamia & the Ancient Near East, Oxford: Facts on File. pp. 96-9. DBA 100 Qto ROA; ISSUE DESK DBA 100 Qto ROA
Weiss, H. & Courty, M.-A. 1993. The genesis & collapse of the Akkadian empire, in M. Liverani (ed.) Akkad. The First World Empire, Padova: Sargon srl: 131-55. DBB 200 LIV
Steinkeller, P. 1991. The administrative & economic organization of the Ur III state, in McG. Gibson & R.D. Biggs (eds) The Organization of Power. Aspects of Bureaucracy in the Ancient Near East, Chicago: University of Chicago,15-33. DBA 100 GIB; ISSUE DESK GIB 2

For further reading: Abu Salabikh, Fara (Shuruppak), Kish, Ur, Sakheri Sughir

Charvát, P.2002. Mesopotamia Before History, London: Routledge. pp. 165-174. DBB 100 CHA
Leick, G. 2001. Mesopotamia. The Invention of the City, London: Penguin. pp. 61-84, 109-140. MAIN ANCIENT HISTORY D5 LEI
Martin, H.P. 1988. Fara: a Reconstruction of the Ancient Mesopotamian City of Shuruppak, Birmingham. DBB 10 Qto MAR
Matthews, R.J. 1991. Fragments of officialdom from Fara, Iraq 53: 1-15. PERIODICALS
Matthews, W. & Postgate, J.N. 1994. The imprint of living in an early Mesopotamian city. in R. Luff & P. Rowley-Conwy (eds) Whither Environmental Archaeology?, (Oxbow Monograph 38) Oxford: Oxbow: 171-212. ISSUE DESK LUF
Moorey, P.R.S. 1978. Kish Excavations 1923-1933, Oxford: Ashmolean Museum. DBB 10 MOO
Postgate, J.N. 1994. How many Sumerians per hectare? Cambridge Archaeological Journal 4: 47-65. PERIODICALS
Postgate, J.N. 1977. The First Empires, Oxford: Elsevier. pp. 46-52. DBB 100 Qto POS; ISSUE DESK POS 3
Woolley, C.L. 1934. The Royal Cemetery (Ur Excavations Volume II), London: The British Museum. DBB 10 Qto Series UR EXC 2
Woolley, L. & Moorey, P.R.S. 1982. Ur of the Chaldees, London: Herbert Press. ISSUE DESK DBB 10 WOO
Wright, H.T. 1969. The Administration of Rural Production in an Early Mesopotamian Town, (Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Anthropological Papers 38) Ann Arbor: University of Michigan. MAIN ANCIENT HISTORY D64 WRI
Zettler, R.L. & Horne, L. 1998. Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania. DBB 300 ZET

(7) The 3rd millennium Levant, interactions with Egypt and Mesopotamia, the origins of Canaanite culture

Civilizations quite different from those of Mesopotamia emerged in the Levant & Turkey. EBA polities in the southern Levant seem to have been small. Much larger polities existed in the northern Levant (e.g., Byblos & Ebla). In Cyprus & Turkey, complex societies formed yet other patterns.

General

Akkermans, P. & Schwartz, G. 2002. The Archaeology of Syria. New York: Cambridge University Press. Chapters 7-8. DBD 100 AKK

Herzog, Z. 1997. The Archaeology of the City: Urban Planning in Ancient Israel & its Social Implications. Tel Aviv: Tel Aviv University. Chapter 3. DBE 100 HER

MacDonald, B., Adams, R. & Bienkowski, P. 2001. The Archaeology of Jordan. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press. ISSUE DESK (Chapter by Philip, on the EBA) DBE 100 MAC; ISSUE DESK MAC 4

The Rise and Fall of the Early Bronze Age in the Levant

Dever, W. 1992. Pastoralism & the end of the Early Bronze Age in Palestine. In Pastoralism in the Levant (eds. O. Bar-Yosef & A. Khazanov). Madison: Prehistory Press, pp. 83-92. DBD 100 BAR

Dever, W. 1995. Social structure in the Early Bronze IV in Palestine. In The Archaeology of Society in the Holy Land (ed. T. Levy). Leicester, pp. 282-296. DBE 100 LEV

Esse, D. 1989. Secondary state formation & collapse in Early Bronze Age Palestine. In L Urbanisation de la Palestine (ed. P. de Miroschedji). Oxford: BAR S-527, pp. 81-96. TC 992; & DBE 100 Qto MIR

Joffe, A. 1993. Settlement & Society in the EBA I-II of the Southern Levant. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press. (Chapter on EB II, & conclusions) DBE 100 Qto JOF

Matthiae, P. 1989. The destruction of Ebla royal palace G. In High, Middle or Low (ed. P. Astrom). Gothenburg: University of Gothenburg, pp. 163-169. AJ 10 AST

*Weiss, H., et al. 1993. The genesis & collapse of third millennium BC north Mesopotamian civilization. Science 261: 995-1004. TC 458; & Watson SCIENCE PERIODICALS

The southern Levant: Arad, Megiddo, Beth-Yerah (=Khirbet Kerak), Yarmouth

Amiran,R 1978. Early Arad, Volume 1. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society DBE 10 Qto AMI

Amiran,R 1996. Early Arad, Volume 2. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society DBE 10 Qto AMI

Finkelstein, I. 1991. Early Arad: urbanism of the nomads. Zeitschrift für Deutsche Palästina Vereins, 106: 34-50. PERIODICALS

Miroschedji, P. (ed.) 1987. L'urbanisation de la Palestine. Oxford: BAR S527. DBE100 Qto MIR

Stern, E. et al. (eds.) 1993. New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society. DBE 100 Qto NEW. Look up each site; further references there

The northern Levant: Ebla and Byblos

Institut du Monde Arabe 1998. Liban: l'Autre Rive. Paris: Flammarion. *(illustrations of EBA Byblos)* DBD 100 LIB

Matthiae, P. 1980. Ebla. London. Chapters 3 & 5. DBD 10 MAT; also, an extract can be found in TC 1852

Meyers, E. et al. (eds.) 1994. Oxford Encyclopedia of Near Eastern Archaeology. New York. *(look up Byblos)* DBA-100 MEY

Sasson, J. (ed.) 1995. Civilizations of the Ancient Near East. New York. Milano,1219-1230; and Byblos DBA 100 SAS

(8) A distinctive civilization: the 3rd millennium BC in Anatolia and its unsuspected power

General (read 1)

Joukowsky, M. 1996. Early Turkey. Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt. Chapter 5. Note especially the Eastern Anatolian sites Norsuntepe, Kurbanhöyük, Arslantepe; and the central Anatolian sites of Alacahöyük, Demircihöyük, Troy, Yortan, Karatas-Semayük. DBC 100 JOU.

Sagona, A. G. and P. E. Zimansky 2009. Ancient Turkey. London, Routledge. Chapter 5.

Eastern Turkey: Norsuntepe, Kurbanhöyük, Arslantepe, Göltepe

Carter, E. & Parker, A. 1995. Pots, people & the archaeology of death. In Archaeology of Death in the Ancient Near East (eds. S. Campbell & A. Green). Oxford, 96-116. DBA 100 CAM

Frangipane, M. et al. (eds.) 1993. Between the Rivers & Over the Mountains. Rome. (Conti & Persiani & Matthiae) DBA 100 PAL

Sasson, J. (ed.) 1995. Civilizations of the Ancient Near East. New York: Scribners. Articles by Kohlmeyer, Vol. IV: 2639-2660: Yener, Vol. III: 1519-1521. DBA 100 SAS

Central Turkey: Beycesultan, Alacahöyük, Demircihöyük, Troy, Karatas-Semayük, Tarsus

Matthews, R. (ed.) 1998. Ancient Anatolia. London: BIAA Mellaart (Beycesultan). DBC 100 MAT

Mellink, M. 1956. The royal tombs at Alaca Höyük & the Aegean world. In The Aegean & the Near East (ed. S. Weinberg). Locust Valley, NY, 39-58. AE Qto GOL; Yates Qto A 22 GOL

Mellink, M. 1989. Anatolia & foreign relations of Tarsus in the Early Bronze Age. In Emre, K.. et al. (eds.) Anatolia & the Ancient Near East. Ankara. pp. 319-332. DBC 100 Qto OZG

Mellink, M. 1993. The Anatolian south coast in the EBA. In Frangipane, M., et al. (eds.) 1993. Between the Rivers & Over the Mountains, pp. 495-508. Roma: Universita di Roma. DBA 100 PAL

Cyprus

Peltenburg, E. 1996. From isolation to state formation in Cyprus. In The Development of the Cypriot Economy from the Prehistoric Period to the Present Day. Nicosia, pp. 17-43. TC 1635

(9) Material remains of the 4th-3rd millennia

We discuss how the objects illustrate wider themes; note questions posed. Displays are in the Sackler Galleries (Rooms 56-59) & the Iran room. Each of you will give a short talk about one of the displays. You will find it useful to do your readings & go to the Museum in the days before this session. Remember: the presentation is not assessed & should be informal & brief (7 minutes maximum).

General

Amiran, R. 1969. Ancient Pottery of the Holy Land. Jerusalem: Massada Press. DBE 300 AMI
Collon, D. 1987. First Impressions: Cylinder Seals in the Ancient Near East. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. KG COL
Curtis, J. (ed.) 1993. Early Mesopotamia & Iran. London: British Museum. DBA 100 CUR
Frankfort, H. 1939. Cylinder Seals. Chicago: Oriental Institute Publications, University of Chicago. KG FRA
Gopher, A. 1994. Arrowheads of the Neolithic Levant. Winona Lake, Indiana. Asor. DBE 100 GOP
Joukowsky, M. 1996. Early Turkey. Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt.DBC 100 JOU
Mellaart, J. 1975. The Neolithic of the Near East. London: Thames & Hudson. DBA 100 MEL
Moortgat, A. 1969. The Art of Ancient Mesopotamia.. London. DBB 300 MOO
Rosen, S. 1997. Lithics After the Stone Age. Walnut Creek, California: Altamira Press. KA ROS
Weiss, H. (ed.) 1985. Ebla to Damascus: Art & Archaeology of Ancient Syria. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian. DBD 300 WEI

Early Writing

How does this display illustrate various ideas about the emergence of writing? What additional artifacts would you suggest that the British Museum place here (if they have them available)?

Jasim, S. & Oates, J. 1986 Early tokens & tablets in Mesopotamia. World Archaeology 17(3):348-361. (on Abada) PERIODICALS
*Nissen, H.J., Damerow, P. & Englund, R.K. 1993. Archaic Bookkeeping: Early Writing & Techniques of Economic Administration in the Ancient Near East, Chicago: University of Chicago Press. DBA 600 NIS
*Postgate,N. et al. 1994. The evidence for early writing. Antiquity 69(265):459-480. TC 748 and PERIODICALS
Schmandt-Besserat,D 1979. An archaic recording system in the Uruk-Jemdet Nasr period, American Journal of Archaeology 83: 19-48 PERIODICALS
Schmandt-Besserat,D 1992. Before Writing, Volumes I-II, Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press. DBB 100 SCH

Early Bronze Age Sa'idiyeh (Jordan) & the Ur Standard

How do the ceramics in the Saidiyeh display differ from those of the earlier displays from the Levant? What do the the Saidiyeh display and the Ur Standard illustrate about early urban cultures?

*Joffe, A. 1998. Alcohol & social complexity in ancient western Asia. Current Anthropology 39 (3), 297-322. PERIODICALS
Stern, E. et al. (eds.) 1993. The New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land *(NEAEHL)*. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society. DBE 100 Qto NEW. *Look up Sa idiyeh in Vol. 4, page 1295. Read the overview of the site & look at site map. Look closely at p. 1300, Early Bronze Age occupation*
Woolley, L. & Moorey, P.R.S. 1982) *Ur of the Chaldees.* London: Herbert Press. ISSUE DESK DBB 10 WOO. *Read sections on the Royal Cemetery & try to find out where the Ur Standard comes from. How do the themes shown on the Ur Standard relate to the Saidiyeh display & the article by Joffe?*

The Tombs of Ur: Puabi & the Women of Ur

How powerful were women in Early Dynastic Sumer? Should the Ur cemetery be called 'Royal'?

Bahrani,Z 2001. Women of Babylon: Gender & Representation in Mesopotamia, New York: Routledge ANC HIST D65 BAH *(focus on discussions of Early Dynastic Sumer)*

*Moorey,PRS 1978. What do we know about the people buried in the Royal Cemetery?, Expedition 20: 24-40 PERIODICALS

Moorey,PRS, Woolley,L 1982. Ur of the Chaldees: A Revised & Updated Edition of Sir Leonard Woolley s Excavations at Ur , Ithaca, New York : Cornell University Press. ISSUE DESK DBB 10 WOO.

Pollock,S 1991. Of priestesses, princes & poor relations: the dead in the Royal Cemetery of Ur, Cambridge Archaeological Journal 1: 171-189. TC 428 and PERIODICALS

Wright, K. I. 2007. Women and the emergence of urban society in Mesopotamia. In S. Hamilton, R. Whitehouse, and K. I. Wright (eds.) Archaeology and Women: Ancient and Modern Issues, 199-245. Walnut Creek, California, Left Coast Press, Publications of the Institute of Archaeology, University College London.

ASSESSMENTS (due dates: see Schedule)

A. Article review/critique (1500 words)

Choose ONE set of readings from Section A (A1 or A2). Write a brief critique of it, using ONE reading from Section B (B1 or B2). (Thus, your bibliography will have only 2 or 3 references in it.)

Does the reading from Section A take into account fully the evidence and arguments presented in the reading from Section B? Should it have done so? Which article is more convincing? Could both perspectives be equally valid or do you see greater weaknesses in one approach?

Back up what you say as specifically as possible & use the Harvard system, citing page numbers. Example: Cauvin 2000:18)

Section A

A1.
Cauvin, J. 2000. The Birth of the Gods & the Origins of Agriculture, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. *(Chapters 1-7).* DBA 100 CAU & Issue Desk.

A2.
Hodder, I. 1987. Contextual archaeology: an interpretation of Catal Huyuk and a discussion of the origins of agriculture. Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology, 24:43-56. *(entire article)* TC 394 and PERIODICALS
Hodder, I. 1990. The Domestication of Europe. Oxford: Blackwell. *(Chapters 1-3.)* DA 140 HOD; ISSUE DESK

Section B

B1.
Bar-Yosef, O., and Belfer-Cohen, A. 1991. From sedentary hunter-gatherers to territorial farmers in the Levant. In S. Gregg (ed), Between Bands and States, 181-202. Carbondale, Illinois: Center for Archaeological Investigations. TC 2385

B2.
Moore, A., Hillman, G. 1992 The Pleistocene to Holocene transition and human economy in Southwest Asia: the impact of the Younger Dryas. American Antiquity 57(3):482-494. TC 1483 and PERIODICALS

B. Artifact/display critique (1000 words)

In this exercise, you ll give a short (10 minutes) informal talk in front of a display, illustrating your reading by pointing out specific features of the artifacts shown.

Make a photocopy of all or part of a site plan and refer to it in giving your talk. Try to find out from the readings where the objects were found in the site (as specifically as you can).

Also, make specific observations of your display & relate your observations to interpretations in the reading.

Then write up your presentation, again being as specific as possible about your own observations of the artifacts. Be critical, analytical, & specific. Discuss whether the artifacts do or do not support the interpretations; criticize aspects of the museum display. Be sure to include illustrations in your written critique.

Back up what you say very specifically & use the Harvard system, citing page numbers. Example: Cauvin 2000:18)

30 January

B1: Ain Ghazal statues – see readings for Session 4
B2: Jericho skull – see readings for Session 4
B3: Early ceramics: Anatolian Late Neolithic & Chalcolithic – see readings for Session 4
B4: Early ceramics: Halafian pottery from North Mesopotamia – see readings for Session 4
B5: South Levantine Chalcolithic (Ghassul-Beersheva culture) - see readings for Session 4
B6: Ubaid in Mesopotamia & Iran – see readings for Session 4

6 March

B7: Early Writing – see readings for Session 8
B8: Early Bronze Age Sa idiyeh (Jordan) & the Ur Standard – see readings for Session 8
B9: The Tombs of Ur: Puabi & the Women of Ur – see readings for Session 8

C. Essay (2500 words)

In the essay, be critical & analytical; back up your statements with reference to very specific evidence; assess the quality of evidence. Illustrations & tables are often useful ways to make your points & headings will also help. Back up what you say very specifically & use the Harvard system, citing page numbers. Example: Cauvin 2000:18)

C1. In your view, what do architecture and site layouts tell us about social organization in sites of the Early (Pre-Pottery) Neolithic? How different were these from one region to another? Discuss in relation to TWO of the following regions: (1) the southern Levant (2) Northern Mesopotamia/Eastern Turkey and (3) Central Turkey.

C2. Religious ritual has been called 'an attempt to *dispel* anxieties in situations when practical knowledge is of no use' (Malinowski)[1]. Another view says that religious rituals *encourage* anxiety to ensure socially correct behaviour (Radcliffe-Brown)[2]. What are the main themes of Neolithic art in the Levant and Eastern Turkey? What do the contexts in which art was found tell us about the purposes and 'audiences' for the art? Does it suggest anxiety-provoking situations?

[1]Malinowski, B. (1979). The role of magic and religion. In Reader in Comparative Religion. (W. Lessa and E. Vogt, eds.). New York

[2]Radcliffe-Brown, A.R. (1979). Taboo. In Reader in Comparative Religion (W. Lessa and E. Vogt, eds.) 46-56. New York.

C3. Many scholars see the Ubaid and the Ghassul-Beersheva cultures as somewhat similar in terms of technological developments (eg craft specialization, irrigation) and social organization (specialized sites and ranked households or 'chiefdoms'). Do you agree or not, and why or why not?

C4. Gordon Childe believed that the development of writing in Mesopotamia was part of the Urban Revolution, emerged fairly suddenly, and could not have happened earlier. How well does recent research bear this out? What recording systems existed before the earliest texts appeared? What other recording systems were also used alongside the early written texts?

C5. Compare and contrast (1) the Uruk 'expansion' into Iran, north Mesopotamia and eastern Turkey, with (2) the Egyptian presence in the southern Levant. What do you think were the reasons for these 'expansions' and do you agree with Algaze's argument that these were 'proto-imperialist' activities that were part and parcel of the emergence of cities and states?

C6 What do excavations – not just texts! -- tell us about Sumerian social and political organization?

C7. "Early Bronze Age sites in the southern and northern Levant indicate that very similar processes of urban development and collapse took place in each region." Do you agree with this statement? Compare and contrast the settlement structure, layouts and inferred social and political organization of the southern Levant and the northern Levant in the Early Bronze Age.

C8. What do excavations tell us about the evolution of urban societies in central and eastern Turkey? Were the processes fundamentally similar or were there major differences? Compare and contrast the available evidence from sites in each region.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: INSTITUTE AND UCL POLICIES

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT

The criteria for assessment used in this course are those agreed by the Board of Examiners in Archaeology, & are included in the Undergraduate Handbook (available on the Institute web-site. In brief, the grades used are A, B, C, D, E & F, with finer distinctions indicated by a plus (+) or a minus (-). All coursework can be re-assessed by the Visiting Examiner. Therefore, the mark given by the initial examiner (prior to return) is a provisional assessment for guidance only, & may be modified by the Visiting Examiner.

SUBMISSION OF COURSEWORK

Because the assessed work contributes to the final mark for the course, the submission deadline for each piece of work is absolute. Late work will incur a penalty unless an extension has been granted in advance. If students are ill or have serious personal or family difficulties, they must complete an Extension Request Form (ERF) (copies available from Room 411a) & obtain the approval & signature of the Course Co-ordinator AND either their Personal Tutor or the Year Tutor, ON OR BEFORE the submission date. ERFs should normally be accompanied by a medical certificate or other documentation justifying the circumstances (e.g. a note from their Personal Tutor). If students do not submit either the coursework or an ERF on or before the submission deadline, the maximum mark that can be awarded is a minimum Honours pass (40%). If there is an unexpected crisis on the submission day, students should telephone or (preferably) e-mail the Course Co-ordinator, & follow this up with a completed ERF.

All assessed work must be handed in to Reception, addressed to the Course Co-ordinator, before 5: 00 on the submission date specified. Allowing for vacations, every effort will be made to return assessed work within two weeks of the submission date. Within a fortnight of its return to students, the assessed work should be returned by students to the Course Co-ordinator, so that it is available to the Board of Examiners. Because assessed work forms part of the student s permanent academic record, it needs to be retained until well after the completion of the degree. If work is not returned to the Course Co-ordinator, the student will be deemed not to have completed the course. Students are strongly advised always to keep a copy of all work, & to make a copy for retention of all work after it has been assessed & commented upon by the first examiner, if they wish to make future reference to the comments on the work.

COURSEWORK FORMAT AND PRESENTATION

Essays & other written work must be word-processed & should be printed on one side of the paper, using double-line spacing. Adequate margins should be left for written comments by the examiner. Students are encouraged to use diagrams and/or tables where appropriate. These should be clearly referred to at the appropriate point in the text, & if derived from another source, this must be clearly acknowledged. Students should adhere to word limits on essays; they are intended to help ensure equality of workloads between courses as well as to encourage the useful transferable skills of clearly structured argumentation & succinct writing. It is very important to cite reference sources as accurately & as fully as possible. If a student summarises another person s ideas or judgements, or reproduces their figures or diagrams, a reference must be made in the text (using the Harvard convention) & all works referred to must be documented in full in a bibliography. Referencing styles are outlined in the Undergraduate Handbook.

SUBMISSION PROCEDURES

Students are required to **submit hard copy** of all coursework to the Course Co-ordinator's 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 IoA Intranet, from outside Room 411A or at Reception). Please do not use plastic covers, folders, paper-clips, etc.

New, stringent **penalties for late submission** have been introduced at UCL from 2010-2011. Late submission will be penalized in accordance with these regulations unless permission has been granted and an Extension Request Form (ERF) completed. For more information on submission penalties, see the IoA website page (Coursework Guidelines) and your general MA/MSc handbook.

Date-stamping will be via Turnitin, so in addition to submitting hard copy, **students must also submit their work to Turnitin by midnight on the day of the deadline**. The **Turnitin Class ID is 200746** and the **Class Enrolment Password is IoA1011** For more information on Turnitin, please see the IoA website or contact ioa-turnitin@ucl.ac.uk. Students who encounter technical problems submitting their work to Turnitin should send an email outlining the nature of the problem to ioa-turnitin@ucl.ac.uk in advance of the deadline, in order that Turnitin Advisers can notify the Course Co-ordinator that it may be

appropriate to waive the late submission penalty. If there is any other crisis on the submission day, students should telephone or preferably email the Course Co-ordinator and follow this up with a completed ERF.

RETURN OF MARKED COURSEWORK TO STUDENTS

You can expect to receive your marked coursework within four calendar weeks of 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

It is an Institute requirement that you retain a copy (this can be electronic) of all coursework submitted. When your marked essay is returned to you, you should return it to the Course Co-ordinator within two weeks. If you wish to discuss the essay or comments on it with the assessor, please contact him/her to make an appointment to do so.

WORD LENGTH

Strict new regulations with regard to word length have been introduced at UCL, with effect from the 2010-2011 academic year. If your work is found to be between 10% and 20% longer than the official limit your mark will be reduced by 10%, subject to a minimum mark of a minimum pass, assuming that the work merited a pass. If your work is more than 20% over the word limit, a mark of zero will be recorded. The following should not be included in the word count: bibliography, appendices, tables, graphs, captions to figures, tables, graphs. You must indicate the word length (minus the exclusions) on the cover sheet.

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 quotation marks (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 Coursework Guidelines document on the Institute website.

PLAGIARISM

All work submitted as part of the requirements for any examination (which includes all assessed work) of the University of London must be expressed in the student s own words & incorporate their own ideas & judgements. All students have received a copy of the College s rules on plagiarism; the Institute s guidelines are included in the Undergraduate Handbook. The examiners for this course will scrutinise all work for evidence of plagiarism or collusion between students. Plagiarism is defined as the presentation of another person s thoughts or words as though they are one s own. Plagiarism constitutes an examination offence under the University Regulations & students found to have committed plagiarism may be excluded from all further examinations of the University and/or College. ANY QUOTATION FROM THE PUBLISHED OR UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF OTHER PERSONS MUST BE IDENTIFIED AS SUCH BY PLACING THE QUOTE IN QUOTATION MARKS, AND THE SOURCE OF THE QUOTATION MUST BE REFERENCED APPROPRIATELY. The concept of plagiarism also includes self-plagiarism, which is the extensive use of the same sources & materials in more than one piece of assessed coursework, submitted for the same or for other courses taken as part of the degree. To avoid charges of collusion, students should always ensure that their work is their own, & not lend their essays or essay drafts to other students because they are likely to be penalised if the second student copies the work & submits it as their own. If students are unclear about the definition of plagiarism, they should review the notes on plagiarism & examples of good & bad practice with respect to sources, included in the Undergraduate Handbook..

COMMUNICATION

The primary channel of communication within the Institute of Archaeology is e-mail. If you wish to be contacted on your personal or work e-mail address, please arrange for e-mail sent to your UCL address to be forwarded to your other address, since staff & other students will expect to be able to reach you through your College e-mail - which they can find on the UCL web-site. Students must consult their e-mail regularly, as well as the student pigeon-holes in the Basement Common Room for written communications. Please also ensure that the Institute has an up-to-date telephone number for you, in case you need to be contacted.

ATTENDANCE
It is a College regulation that attendance at lectures, seminars & practicals be monitored, & a register will be taken. A 70% minimum attendance at all scheduled sessions is required (excluding absences due to illness or other adverse circumstances, provided that these are supported by medical certificates or other documentation, as appropriate). Attendance is reported to College & thence (if relevant) to the student s Local Education Authority. Students should also be aware that potential employers seeking references often ask about attendance & other indications of reliability.

LIBRARIES
The library of the Institute of Archaeology will be the principal resource for this course.

FEEDBACK
To make this course as effective as possible, we welcome feedback. At the end of each course 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 & help the Course Co-ordinator to develop the course. The summarised responses are considered by the Institute s Staff-Student Consultative Committee, Teaching Committee, & by the Faculty Teaching Committee. If students are concerned about any aspect of this course, they should talk to the Course Co-ordinator. However, they can also consult their Personal Tutor, Year Tutor, or the Chair of Teaching Committee (Clifford Price).