ARCL3086
THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ETRUSCAN ITALY

2016-2017

Year 2/3 Option, 0.5 unit
Turnitin Class ID: 3228769
Turnitin Password: IoA1617

Deadlines for coursework for this course: Thursday 17th November 2016; Monday 16th January 2017

Coordinator: Dr. Corinna Riva
Room: 406; Telephone: 7679 7536
Office hours: Fridays 15.00-17.00

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

1. OVERVIEW

1 Roselle (Grosseto)
Course contents:
Etruria is no longer known exclusively through its cemeteries, nor can it be studied in isolation from its neighbours, Rome and other Italic regions. Through archaeological and landscape surveys and new excavations, we have today a detailed picture within which to place the enormous wealth of archaeological material. Attention is now devoted to a whole range of study areas, from urban settlements, to aristocratic residences and small farms, and sanctuaries. More importantly, we are now in a position to situate Etruria and Central Italy at the centre of an increasingly vibrant context of cultural interaction within the Mediterranean.

The course is organized through thematic lectures (death, social and economic landscapes, production and trade, urbanism and social complexity, religion and symbolism), but is also chronologically progressive from the beginning of the Iron Age or Villanovan period (c. 1000 BC) to the Roman period (c. 2nd century BC) with particular emphasis on the Iron Age and Archaic period. The material culture will be explored from multiple points of view (socio-cultural, economic, political, ritual and symbolic) in order to provide the students with analytical tools as well as knowledge of the material. In turn, these viewpoints are informed by recent theoretical advances that are particularly relevant to the ancient Mediterranean.

Summary weekly schedule: (Term I)
1. 07/10/16: Introduction and the prehistory of Central Italy
2. 14/10/16: The origins of the Etruscans and the history of scholarship
3. 21/10/16: Ecologies, landscapes and urban formation
4. 28/10/16: Seminar 1 and early maritime contacts
5. 04/11/16: Archaic trade and seminar 2

[11/11/16 – Reading Week – no lecture]
6. 18/11/16: Archaic towns and their territories
7. 25/11/16: Seminar 3 and early cult and funerary rituals
8. 02/12/16: Religion and cult and Seminar 4
9. 09/12/16: From the 5th century to the Roman conquest
10. 16/12/16: Seminar 5 and the Etruscan legacy in Classical Archaeology

Assessment: The course is assessed by means of two standard essays (2,375-2,625 words each), which each contribute 50% to the final grade. There is no examination element to the course.

Teaching methods: The course is taught through a series of 15 lectures accompanied by 5 seminars for a total of 20 hours of teaching sessions. The seminars will focus upon themes that the lectures cover more widely, and seminar discussions will be
structured around at least two (or more) presentations from students for each session (depending on the number of students on the course). It is essential that those not making a presentation for a specific seminar session will nonetheless read the material assigned for at least one presentation and be prepared to engage fully in the discussion. Seminar presentations are not assessed but are compulsory: students failing to do their presentation at the arranged (or re-arranged) seminar will incur in the penalty of a required additional third essay in order to complete the course.

**Workload:** There will be 15 hours of lectures and 5 hours of seminar sessions for this course. Students will be expected to undertake around 90 hours of reading for the course, plus 78 hours preparing for and producing the assessed work. This adds up to a total workload of some 188 hours for the course.

**Prerequisites:** There are no formal prerequisites for this course. However, some familiarity of 1st-millennium BC Mediterranean gained through attendance of other courses (e.g. ARCL1004, 2007, 3072, 2022, 3082, 3083, 3092) is likely to facilitate comprehension of the material presented in this course. Those who are not familiar with the region are strongly encouraged to visit the British Museum at the beginning of the course and read from the general reading list in order to familiarize themselves with Etruscan andItalic material culture.

### 2A. AIMS, OBJECTIVES

**Aims:**
- To introduce the archaeology of Etruria within the context of pre-Roman Central Italy by focusing in detail on a series of themes and on related methodological and interpretative issues.
- To encourage a strong comparative approach to the subject by drawing in some knowledge of other Italic and Mediterranean regions.
- To inform the material culture under study with theoretical and interpretative approaches that the student may also gain in further depth from other courses.

**Objectives:**
On successful completion of this course students should have gained an overview of the major developments and questions in Etruscan archaeology, and have acquired a basic knowledge of the material culture of Etruscan Italy from the Iron Age to the Roman conquest. They will be able to engage critically in discussion of key issues such as urbanization, culture contact and mobility within and beyond the Central Italic peninsula through the analysis of specific sets of archaeological evidence such as settlement patterns, visual culture and inscriptions. In addition, students will have acquired the ability to apply the range of theoretical and interpretative approaches that have informed recent research on the ancient Mediterranean (e.g. post-colonial theory, connectivity, consumption and material culture studies) and to
evaluate different interpretations of the archaeological data under study. Last but not least, they will have reached an understanding of Etruria within the wider context of pre-Roman Italy and the Mediterranean.

**Learning outcomes:**
On successful completion of the course students should be able to have developed or sharpened:

- the ability to observe and critically reflect on others’ arguments by writing their assessed essays;
- the ability to apply acquired knowledge for a wide range of topics and in order to build a sustained argument by writing their assessed essays;
- the ability to articulate verbally their own arguments and improve their oral presentation skills by making seminar presentations.

**2B: ASSESSMENT**
The deadlines for the following assessments are as follows:

a) Essay 1 (2,375-2,625 words) **Thursday 17th November 2016**

b) Essay 2 (2,375-2,625 words) **Monday 16th January 2017**

The following questions are arranged as seminar topics (with attached bibliography for each topic), which students in turn will present during the seminar discussions. Each seminar session therefore will consist of circa two to four brief student-led presentations (depending on the number of students registered on this course), one presentation for each question. Students are then asked to pick two questions for their two essays; for the essays, students are encouraged to pick a question that they have already chosen for their seminar presentation in order to benefit from the seminar discussion in preparing their essay. Further bibliography that is essential for writing the essays are given under the relevant topics in the syllabus below.

**Seminar 1: settlement patterns and the Etruscan non-polis**

1) **Can we speak of the Etruscan town as polis? What are the problems with sustaining this claim? Discuss using two or more case studies.**

**All students:** Barker G. and Rasmussen T. 1998 *The Etruscans* Oxford, Blackwell – chapter 5, settlement and territory [TC 3711]


2) How have landscape and field-walking surveys changed our views on the political, social and economic landscape of Etruria? Discuss using two or more case studies.


Seminar 2: The mechanics of trade

1) How determinant was the search for metals in trade contacts between Etruria and the wider Mediterranean world? Discuss using two or more case studies.


Presentation 1: Markoe G. 1992 In Pursuit of Metal: Phoenicians and Greeks in Italy, in G. Kpocke and I. Tokumaru (eds) Greece between East and West: 10th-8th Centuries BC Mainz, 61-84 [IoA: DAG 100 Qto KOP & TC 3748]


2) Can cultural contact and change in Etruria be explained in terms of ‘Orientalization’ and ‘Hellenization’? What are the limitations of these concepts? Are they still viable concepts today?


Seminar 3: Gender and archaeology in Etruria

1) What are the advantages and disadvantages of burial evidence in identifying the social construction of gender in Etruria? Discuss using two or more case studies.

All students: L. Taylor 2014 Performing the prothesis: gender, gesture, ritual and role on the Chiusine reliefs from Archaic Etruria in *Etruscan Studies* 17(1), 1-27 [online]

Presentation 1: M. Gleba 2009 Textile tools and specialization in early Iron Age female burials in K. Lomas and E. Herring (eds) *Gender identities in Italy in the first millennium BC*, Oxford, 69-78 [TC 3709]


2) What picture does material culture give us of changing gender relations in Etruscan society through time? Are these changes important for understanding social dynamics in Etruria? Discuss using two or more case studies.


Seminar 4: The archaeology of cult and sanctuaries
1) Is it accurate to state that Etruscan sanctuaries became monumental in the 6th century? If so, what function did this monumentality serve that was not necessary before?

All students: Barker and Rasmussen 1998 The Etruscans, pgs. 219-232

Presentation 1: Izzet V. 2001 Form and Meaning in Etruscan Ritual Space in Cambridge Archaeological Journal 11:2, 185-200 [online]


2) How easily can we reconstruct cultic activities from the archaeological or other type of evidence? Discuss using two or more case studies.

Presentation 1: Trentacoste A. 2013 Faunal remains from the Etruscan sanctuary at Poggio Colla (Vicchio di Mugello), Etruscan Studies 16(1), 75-105 [online]

Presentation 2: Baglione M. P. and B. Belelli Marchesini 2013 Altars at Pyrgi, Etruscan Studies 16(1), 106-126 [online]

Seminar 5: Romanization in Etruria

3) Have recent debates on Romanisation influenced how we understand this process in Etruria and Central Italy? If so, how? If not, why do you think that is the case? Discuss using two or more case studies.

All students: Stek T. 2009 Cult Places and Cultural Change in Republican Italy. A Contextual Approach to Religious Aspects of Rural Society after the Roman Conquest, Amsterdam. Chapter 1 ‘Rome and Italy: Ideas on Cultural Change, pgs. 9-16 [online]

Presentation 1: Terrenato N. 2007 The clans and the peasants: reflections on social structure and change in Hellenistic central Italy in P. van Dommelen and N. Terrenato (eds) Articulating local cultures. Power and identity under the expanding Roman Republic, JRA Supplementary Series Number 63, 13-22 [TC 3710]

Presentation 2: Glinister F. 2010 Women, colonisation and cult in Hellenistic Central Italy in ARGH (Archiv für Religionsgeschichte) 8, 89-104 [online]
4) What was the role of Etruscan elites in Romanization?


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, the nature of the assignment and possible approaches to it will be discussed in class, in advance of the submission deadline, if students would like to receive further guidance.

Word counts
The word limit for the essays is 2,375-2,625 words. The following should not be included in the word-count: title page, contents pages, lists of figure and tables, abstract, preface, acknowledgements, bibliography, lists of references, captions and contents of tables and figures, appendices. Penalties will only be imposed if you exceed the upper figure in the range. There is no penalty for using fewer words than the lower figure in the range: the lower figure is simply for your guidance to indicate the sort of length that is expected.

In the 2016-17 session penalties for over-length work will be as follows:

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

Coursework submission procedures
- All coursework must normally be submitted both as hard copy and electronically. (The only exceptions are bulky portfolios and lab books which are normally submitted as hard copy only.)
- You should staple the appropriate colour-coded IoA coversheet (available in the IoA library and outside room 411a) to the front of each piece of work and submit it to the red box at the Reception Desk (or room 411a in the case of Year 1 undergraduate work)
• All coursework should be uploaded to Turnitin by midnight on the day of the deadline. This will date-stamp your work. It is essential to upload all parts of your work as this is sometimes the version that will be marked.

• Instructions are given below.

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

1. Ensure that your essay or other item of coursework has been saved as a Word doc., docx. or PDF document, and that you have the Class ID for the course (available from the course handbook) and enrolment password (this is IoA1617 for all courses this session - note that this is capital letter I, lower case letter o, upper case A, followed by the current academic year)

2. Click on http://www.turnitinuk.com/en_gb/login

3. Click on ‘Create account’

4. Select your category as ‘Student’

5. Create an account using your UCL email address. Note that you will be asked to specify a new password for your account - do not use your UCL password or the enrolment password, but invent one of your own (Turnitin will permanently associate this with your account, so you will not have to change it every 6 months, unlike your UCL password). In addition, you will be asked for a “Class ID” and a “Class enrolment password” (see point 1 above).

6. Once you have created an account you can just log in at http://www.turnitinuk.com/en_gb/login and enrol for your other classes without going through the new user process again. Simply click on ‘Enrol in a class’. Make sure you have all the relevant “class IDs” at hand.

7. Click on the course to which you wish to submit your work.

8. Click on the correct assignment (e.g. Essay 1).

9. Double-check that you are in the correct course and assignment and then click ‘Submit’

10. Attach document as a “Single file upload”

11. Enter your name (the examiner will not be able to see this)

12. Fill in the “Submission title” field with the right details: **It is essential that the first word in the title is your examination candidate number** (e.g. YGBR8 In what sense can culture be said to evolve?),

13. Click “Upload”. When the upload is finished, you will be able to see a text-only version of your submission.

14. Click on “Submit”

If you have problems, please email the IoA Turnitin Advisers on ioa-turnitin@ucl.ac.uk, explaining the nature of the problem and the exact course and assignment involved.
One of the Turnitin Advisers will normally respond within 24 hours, Monday-Friday during term. Please be sure to email the Turnitin Advisers if technical problems prevent you from uploading work in time to meet a submission deadline - even if you do not obtain an immediate response from one of the Advisers they will be able to notify the relevant Course Coordinator that you had attempted to submit the work before the deadline.

3. SCHEDULE AND SYLLABUS

Teaching schedule
Lectures will be held 12.00-14.00 on Fridays in Room B13 at the Institute of Archaeology.
Lecturers: Drs Corinna Riva (CR), Judith Swaddling (JS)

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 in advance of the lectures. Copies of individual articles and chapters identified as essential reading are in the Teaching Collection in the Institute Library (where permitted by copyright), at the Issue Desk as short-loan items or are available online.

The essay topics are keyed to the lectures and seminars. While each essay focuses on a particular lecture/seminar, critical evaluation of any one perspective is much enriched by knowledge of others. In short, to write good essays, you will need to have read at least the essential readings from the whole range of topics and more for your specific topic.

General reading
Brendel O. 1995 Etruscan Art, New Haven [IoA: YATES A 35 BRE]. Art-historical and quite outdated, but classic.


**MacIntosh Turfa J.** (ed.) 2013 *The Etruscan world.* London, Routledge [IoA: Yates A 35 MAC and online] This is the definite and largest compendium for Etruscan archaeology. It has, in places, a rather specific art-historical slant, and remains sectorial rather than organized by the problematization of themes.

**Ridgway D.** 1988 Ch. 12 ‘Italy from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age’, and Ch. 13 ‘The Etruscans’ in *Cambridge Ancient History* IV, 2nd edition, Cambridge: 623-675 [Main: ANCIENT HISTORY A 5 CAM]. A good start but given the date of publication, very outdated.

**Pallottino M.** 1991 *A History of Earliest Italy*, Michigan [IoA: DAF 200 PAL]. A good example of Italian Etruscology from the father of the discipline. Again, good for general overview, but outdated.


**Spivey N.** 1997 *Etruscan Art*, London [IoA: YATES A 35 SPI; Main: ART FB 5 SPI]

**Spivey N. and Stoddart S.** 1990 *Etruscan Italy*, London, Batsford [IoA: YATES A 35 SPI]

**Stoddart S.** 2009 *Historical dictionary of the Etruscans.* Plymouth [Main: AncHist QE 2 STO].


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**Exhibition catalogues and other catalogues:**

One of the best sources for Etruscan archaeology are the lavish exhibition catalogues that accompany exhibitions on Etruscan material in Italy and across the world. Many are published in non-English languages, but are worth consulting on the material and illustrations even for English-speaking students with no knowledge of foreign languages. Below is a selection of the most useful ones:

**Baglione M. P.** (ed) 2013 *Les Étrusques et la Méditerranée. La cité de Cerveteri.* Louvre, Paris; Palazzo delle Esposizioni, Rome [IoA: YATES QUARTOS A 35 BAG]
Session 1 (lectures 1–2): Introduction and the prehistory of Central Italy

Lecture 1: Introduction. Geography, archaeological and historical background of the Tyrrhenian Sea region (CR)
Introduction to the course and its structure.
The Tyrrhenian Sea region represents a major intersection for cultural exchange in the 1st millennium BC. This lecture will introduce the geography and archaeology of the region and will move on to discuss the definition of the Etruscan region, its geological background, landforms and topography, environment and land use. Last but not least, the lecture will look at Etruria and its relations to its neighbouring regions across theItalic peninsula.

Essential

Lecture 2: Prehistory and proto-history in Etruria and Italy: the Bronze Age and the diffusion of Villanovan ‘culture’ (CR)

This lecture will look at late prehistory, namely the late phases of the Italian Bronze Age, and the emergence of the cultural region that we know as Etruria within the Italic peninsula at the transition between the end of the Bronze Age and the beginning of the Iron Age. Some, especially Italian, proto-historian call the early Iron Age the Villanovan period; we shall tackle the notion of the ‘Villanovan culture’ or facies within Italy and the problems and/or limitations that it poses.

Essential


Bartoloni G. 2013 The Villanovan culture: at the beginning of Etruscan history, in J. MacIntosh Turfa (ed.) The Etruscan World, Ch. 5 [online]


Broodbank, C. 2013 The making of the Middle Sea, Chapter 9 ‘From sea to shining sea (1300-800 BC)’ and see esp. pgs. 472-482 and 494-505 [IoAL DAG 100 BRO]

Damgaard Andersen H. 2001 Thatched or tiled roofs from the early Iron Age to the Archaic period in Central Italy in in J. R. Brandt & L. Karlsson (eds) From Huts to Houses. Transformations of ancient societies. Proceedings of an international seminar organized by the Norwegian and Swedish Institutes in Rome, 21-24 September 1997, 245-262 [IoA: INST ARCH KO Qto BRA]


Loney, H. 2002 Themes and Models in the Development of Italian Prehistory in JMA 15(2), 199-215 [IoA Pers]

Lo Schiavo, F. 2013 The Western Mediterranean before the Etruscans, in J. MacIntosh Turfa (ed.) The Etruscan World, Ch. 10 [online]

Nijboer A. J. 2006 The Iron Age in the Mediterranean: a chronological mess or ‘trade before the flag’ Part II in Ancient West and East 4(2), 255-277 [online]

Potter T. 1979 The changing landscape of South Etruria, Paul Elek, London – chapter 3 [IoA: DAF 10 POT; Main: ANCIENT HISTORY QE 58 POT]

Stoddart S. 2016 Beginnings: Protovillanovan and Villanovan Etruria in S. Bell and A. Carpino (eds) A Companion to the Etruscans, 3-14[IoA: DAF 100 SIN]

Toms J. 1992-93 Symbolic expression in Iron Age Tarquinia: the case of the biconical urn, in Hamburger Beiträge zur Archäologie 19/20 1992/93, 139-161 [Institute of Classical Studies Library at Senate House]

Toms J. 2000a The arch fibula in Early Iron Age Italy in D. Ridgway et al. (eds) Ancient Italy in its Mediterranean Setting. Studies in honour of Ellen Macnamara, Accordia Specialist Studies on the Mediterranean vol. 4, 91-116 [IoA: DAF Qto RID]


Session 2 (lectures 3–4): The origins of the Etruscans and the history of scholarship
Lecture 3: The origins of the Etruscans and the ‘Etruscan question’ (CR)

Questions on the origins of the Etruscans have entertained scholars and historians since antiquity and are by no means over. Beside considering these questions, we shall also discuss related issues such as ethnicity and language (and with this, the beginning of Etruscan literacy), as well as the Orientalizing period or 7th century, which some scholars deem as formative for Etruscan civilization.

Essential
Agostiniani L. 2013 The Etruscan language, in J. MacIntosh Turfa (ed.) The Etruscan World, Ch. 22 [online]
Bagnasco Gianni G. 2013 Massimo Pallottino’s ‘Origins’ in perspective, in J. MacIntosh Turfa (ed.) The Etruscan World, Ch. 2 [online]
* Briquel 2013 Etruscan origins and ancient authors, in J. MacIntosh Turfa (ed.) The Etruscan World, Ch. 3 [online]
* Camporeale, G. 1997 On Etruscan Origins, Again, Etruscan Studies, 4, 45-51 [online]

Further reading
Bonfante G. and Bonfante L. 2002. The Etruscan Language. Manchester, Manchester University Press. [Main: COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY B32 BON; Senate House: LANGUAGE/LITERATURE 5th Floor (3) WUT Bon].
*in the Roman World.* Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 3. Ann Arbor, MI: Dept. of Classical Studies, University of Michigan, 7-34 [Main: ANCIENT HISTORY R 72 BEA; online]


Pareti G. 1947 *La tomba Regolini-Galassi del Museo gregoriano etrusco e la civiltà dell’Italia centrale nel sec. 7 A. C. Città del Vaticano* [IoA: DAF QTO PAR]


Sannibale M. 2013 Orientalizing Etruria, in J. MacIntosh Turfa (ed.) *The Etruscan World,* Ch. 6 [online]

Stoddart S. and Whitley J. 1988 The social context of literacy in Archaic Greece and Etruria, in *Antiquity* 62:761-772 [online]

Ström, I. 1971 *Problems concerning the origin and early development of the Etruscan orientalizing style.* Odense, Odense University Press. [IoA: YATES A35 STR]


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Lecture 4: Death and the afterlife: history of scholarship and the problem of Etruscan art (CR)
This lecture focuses on the history of scholarship or Etruscology, as it is known in Italy, and interpretative trends over Etruscan art and the Etruscan dead, both of which have dominated the disciplines for a very long time. We shall consider the problem of Etruscan art, its originality and ‘un-greekness’ vis-à-vis Greek art. On the other hand, we will look at the world of the dead and how previous scholars have used it to reconstruct the world of the living.

Essential

Harari, M. 1992 Etruscan art: from difference to duality (and beyond), Accordia Research Papers 3, 101–6. [IoA Pers]
* Izzet, V. 2007 Greeks Make It; Etruscans Fecit: the Stigma of Plagiarism in the Reception of Etruscan Art, Etruscan Studies 10 [online]
Camporeale G. 2013 Foreign artists in Etruria, in J. MacIntosh Turfa (ed.) The Etruscan World, Ch. 48 [online]

Further reading

Small J. P. 2016 Etruscan artists, in S. Bell and A. Carpino (eds) A Companion to the Etruscans, pgs 353-367 [IoA: DAF 100 SIN]
Session 3 (lectures 5–6): Ecologies, landscapes and urban formation

Lecture 5: Ecology and human landscapes; settlement hierarchy and regional surveys in Italy (CR)

In contrast to the previous lecture, this lecture will look at landscape archaeology and settlement studies that, according to some, have revived Etruscan archaeology from its art-historical narrow focus and particularistic approach to material culture. This revival began very early, namely with the South Etruria Survey of the late 1950s, but has developed in earnest since the 1980s when Italian archaeologists caught on British fieldwork interests in settlement and landscape archaeology.

Essential

* Barker G. 1988 Archaeology and the Etruscan countryside in Antiquity 62, 772-786 [online]


Perkins P. 1999 Reconstructing the population history of the Albegna Valley and Ager Cosanus, Tuscany, Italy in M. Gillings, D. Mattingly & J. van Dalen (eds) Geographical Information Systems and landscape archaeology (Populus Project vol. 3), 103-115 [IoA: DAG 100 Qto BAR & Issue Desk]

Potter T. W. and Stoddart S.K.F. 2001 A century of prehistory and landscape studies at the British school at Rome, PBSR LXIX: 3-34 [online]

Further reading


ethnicity and identity in the Archaic Mediterranean area. Oxford, 163-172 [IoA: DAF 100 CIF]

di Gennaro F. and S. Stoddart 1982 A review of the evidence for prehistoric activity in part of South Etruria, PBSR L, 1-21

di Gennaro F. et alia 2002 Recent research on the city and territory of Nepi (VT), PBSR LXX, 29-77


Patterson, H. et al. 2004 The re-evaluation of the South Etruria Survey: the first results from Veii, in H. Patterson (ed.) Bridging the Tiber. Approaches to regional archaeology in the Middle Tiber Valley. London, British School at Rome, 11-28 [IoA: DAF Qto PAT]

Perkins, P. 1999 Etruscan settlement, society and material culture in central coastal Etruria BAR international series 788, Oxford, especially chapter 1 [IoA: DAF Qto PER]

Potter T. 1979 The changing landscape of South Etruria, London [IoA: DAF 10 POT; Main: ANCIENT HISTORY QE 58 POT]


Stoddart, S. 2007 The Impact of Landscape and Surface Survey on the Study of the Etruscans, Etruscan Studies: Vol. 10 [online]

Lecture 6: Etruscan urbanization vis-à-vis Mediterranean urbanization. City and country (CR)
Following on from the previous lecture, this lecture will look at one of the main current themes of Etruscan archaeology today: urbanization. We will see that the most heated debate around this theme centres on the role of outside stimuli and the weight of internal developments; as often is the case, this debate has to do with the problem of definition. We shall also consider wider scholarly trends that consider broader Mediterranean dynamics in explaining urbanization across the basin.

Essential


* Riva C. 2010 The urbanisation of Etruria. Funerary practices and social change, 700-600 BC. New York, Cambridge University Press, chapters 1-2 [IoA: DAF 10 RIV and online]


Further reading


Guidi, A. 1998 The emergence of the state in central and northern Italy, Acta Archaeologica 69, 139-161 [IoA Pers]


Leighton R. 2013 Urbanization in Southern Etruria from the tenth to the sixth century BC: the origins and growth of major centres in J. Macintosh Turfa (ed.) The Etruscan World, ch. 7 [online]


Perkins, P. 1999 Society, urbanism and territory in P. Perkins Etruscan Settlement, Society and Material Culture in Central Coastal Etruria, Oxford BAR, 170-177 [IoA DAF Qto PER]
Session 4 (lectures 7–8): Seminar 1 and early maritime contacts

Lecture 7: Seminar 1: settlement patterns and the Etruscan non-polis

Essential & further reading:
For the essay: see Seminar Readings and Lectures 5 and 6 above

Lecture 8: Early maritime contacts: from the Bronze Age international network to prestige and luxury trade in the early first millennium BC (CR)

This is the first of two lectures on trade and the ancient economy in Etruria. In this first lecture, we will consider the early Iron Age as the beginning of Mediterranean-wide trade and contacts. In particular, we shall look at the earliest contacts with the Greek world, exchange and interaction with Sardinia and the earliest Phoenician settlements in the central Mediterranean. We will finally consider the nature of exchange in early Iron Age Etruria and the role of elite trade networks in driving this exchange.

Essential

* Riva C. 2010 From Late Bronze Age Mediterranean latticed seascapes to elite constructions of Orientalising circa 1200-600 BC in C. Riva The Urbanisation of Etruria. Funerary practices and social change, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 46-59 [IoA: DAF 10 RIV & online]

Winter, N. A. 2002 Commerce in Exile: Terracotta Roofing in Etruria, Corfu and Sicily, a Bacchiad Family Enterprise, Etruscan Studies 9 [online]

Further reading

Berkin J.M. 2003 The Orientalizing Bucchero from the Lower Building at Poggio Civitate (Murlo). AIA Monographs n.s. 6 [IoA: DAF 10 BER]


Lo Schiavo, F. 2013 The Western Mediterranean before the Etruscans, in J. Macintosh Turfa (ed.) The Etruscan World, Ch. 10 [online]


Session 5 (lectures 9–10): Archaic trade and Seminar 2

Lecture 9: Archaic production and exchange: emporia and cosmopolitan communities (CR)

This second lecture on Etruscan trade will look at the Archaic period and the intensification of trade contacts in the 6th century, what might be termed Tyrrhenian traffic. This, as we shall see, is visible from the cargoes of Archaic shipwreck from Tuscany to the Southern French coast, the establishment of coastal emporia on the mid-Tyrrhenian coast, Greek imports in Etruria and Etruscan exports throughout the Mediterranean.

Essential


Ciampoltrini, G. and M. Firmati 2002 The Blacksmith of Fonteblanda. Artisan and Trading Activity in the Northern Tyrrhenian in the Sixth Century BC, Etruscan Studies 9 [online]

Spivey N. 1991 Greek vases in Etruria, in T. Rasmussen and N. Spivey (eds) Looking at Greek Vases Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 131-150 [IoA: YATES P 5 RAS & Issue Desk]
Further reading


Camporeale G. 2016 The Etruscans and the Mediterranean, in S. Bell and A. Carpino (eds) *A Companion to the Etruscans*, pgs. 67-86 [IoA: DAF 100 SIN]


Gran-Aymerich J. and J. MacIntosh Turfa 2013 Economy and commerce through material evidence, in J. MacIntosh Turfa (ed.) *The Etruscan World*, Ch. 19 [online]


Nijboer A.J. 1998 *From Household Production to Workshops*. Groningen [IoA: DAF 100 NII]

Osborne R. 1996 Pots, trade and the archaic Greek economy. *Antiquity* 70, 31-44 [online]


Tosto, V. 1999 *The Black-Figure Pottery Signed ΝΙΚΟΣΘΕΝΕΣΕΠΙΕΣΕΝ*. Amsterdam: Allan Pierson Series [IoA: YATES QUARTOS P 27 TOS]
Lecture 10: Seminar 2: The mechanics of trade

Essential and further reading
For the essay: see Seminar Reading and Lecture 8 and 9 above.

Session 6 (lectures 11-12): Archaic towns and their territories

Lecture 11: Political and social structures in the Archaic city: the gens, military and political reforms and women’s role (CR)
This lecture will look at the challenging task of reconstructing the political and social structures of Etruscan Archaic cities. We will consider the political organisation of these cities and their relationship with Rome, and the social dynamics between different groups within them (including gender relations). We will see that scholars’ reconstruction of many of these aspects relies on the use of Roman historical sources in combination with the available archaeological evidence; inevitably, a serious question will be on the problems and limitations of using such sources for the understanding of Etruscan cities and their political and social context.

Essential
Becker Wills H. 2013 Political systems and law, in J. MacIntosh Turfa (ed.) The Etruscan World, Ch. 18 [online]

Further reading
Gleba M. 2008 Textile production in pre-Roman Italy. Oxbow [IoA: KJ GLE]
Institute [IoA: DAF Qto COR and Issue Desk; Main: ANCIENT HISTORY QUARTOS R 55 COR]


Pallottino M. 1991 A history of earliest Italy. London Routledge, Ch. 3, especially pgs. 80-93 [IoA:DAF 200 PAL]


Shapiro HA 2000 Modest Athletes and Liberated Women: Etruscans on Attic Black-Figure Vases, in B. Cohen (ed.) Not the Classical Ideal, 315-37. Leiden: Brill [IoA: YATES A 60 COH]

Smith, C. 2006 The Roman clan. The gens from ancient ideology to modern anthropology. Cambridge, 156-163 [Main: ANCIENT HISTORY R 65 SMI]

Spivey N. 1991 The power of women in Etruscan society in Accordia Research Papers vol. 2, 55-67 [IoA Pers]


Tuck A. 2016 Poggio Civitate: community form in inland Etruria, in S. Bell and A. Carpino (eds) A Companion to the Etruscans, pgs. 105-116 [IoA: DAF 100 SIN]

Lecture 12: The city and the monumental: urban planning, communications, roads and drainage; farming and the production economy (CR)

Having looked at the social and political structures of Archaic cities, we will now move on to focus on Etruscan urbanism in the Archaic and later periods. We will look at the increasing monumentality of urban centres, residential architecture as well as evidence of urban infrastructures. An important aspect of this will be the problematic issue of new urban foundations in what is known as Etruria Padana.
Lastly, we will consider the relationship of these aspects with the productive economy as visible in the rural landscapes of the cities’ territories.

**Essential reading**


**Further reading**

**Bizzarri C.** 2013 Etruscan town planning and related structures, in J. MacIntosh Turfa (ed.) *The Etruscan World*, Ch. 36 [online]

**Bizzarri C.** 2016 Southern and inner Etruria: benchmark site and current excavation, in S. Bell and A. Carpino (eds) *A Companion to the Etruscans*, pgs. 117-128 [IoA: DAF 100 SIN]

**Bizzarri C. and D. Soren** 2016 Etruscan domestic architecture, hydraulic engineering and water management technologies: innovations and legacy to Rome, in S. Bell and A. Carpino (eds) *A Companion to the Etruscans*, pgs. 129-145 [IoA: DAF 100 SIN]


**Edlund-Berry I.** 2013 The architectural heritage of Etruria, in J. MacIntosh Turfa (ed.) *The Etruscan World*, Ch. 35 [online]


**Perkins P.** 1999 *Etruscan settlement, society and material culture in central coastal Etruria*. BAR international series 788. Oxford: Oxbow, chapters 7 and 8

Session 7 (lectures 13-14): Seminar 3 and early cult and funerary rituals

Lecture 13: Seminar 3 - Gender and archaeology in Etruria

Essential and further reading

For the essay: see Seminar Reading and Lectures 11 above

Lecture 14: Early cult and funerary rituals (CR)

In the first of two lectures devoted to religion and cult, we will look at Iron Age and 7th-century cults, ritual activities in the funerary sphere such as ancestor worship and funerary banqueting, and their changing features through time.

Essential reading
* Riva C. 2010 The urbanisation of Etruria. Funerary practices and social change, 700-600 BC. New York, Cambridge University Press, Chapters 4-6 [IoA: DAF 10 RIV & online]
Further reading

Arancio M. L. (ed.) 2015 Immortal Princes. The splendour of the Etruscan aristocracy at Vulci, Ch. 2-4 [not in library, happy to lend a copy]

Davies G. 1985 The Significance of the Handshake Motif in Classical Funerary in American Journal of Archaeology, Vol. 89, No. 4, 627-640 [online]


Izzet V. 2007 The archaeology of Etruscan society. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, ch. 3 ‘Funerary architecture: the living and the dead’ [IoA: DAF 100 IZZ]


Rasmussen T. 2013 The imagery of tomb objects (local and imported) and its funerary relevance in J. MacIntosh Turfa (ed.) The Etruscan World, Ch. 33 [online]


Steingräber, S. 2013 Worshiping with the dead: new approaches to the Etruscan necropolis in J. MacIntosh Turfa (ed.) The Etruscan World, Ch. 32 [online]

Session 8 (lectures 15-16): Religion and cult and Seminar 4

Lecture 15: Religion and cult from the hellenization of the indigenous pantheon (CR)

In the second lecture, we will be looking at Archaic and later developments of cultic and religious activities in Etruria by focusing on sanctuaries and how scholars have interpreted the emergence of monumental religious structures and temple complexes. This lecture will also consider the religious pantheon and Etruscan religion more widely by looking at some specific practices (e.g. divination).

Essential reading


Further reading


Bonfante, L. and J. Swaddling 2006 Etruscan myths. Austin, University of Texas Press in co-operation with British Museum Press [Main: ANCIENT HISTORY Q 73 BON]


Gleba M. and H. Becker (eds) 2009 Votive, places and rituals in Etruscan religion. Leiden [IoA: DAF 100 GLE]

Edlund-Berry, I. E. M. 1987 The gods and the place. Location and function of sanctuaries in the countryside of Etruria and Magna Graecia (700-400 B.C.). Stockholm, Svenska institutet i Rom; Göteborg, Distributor Paul Åströms Förlag [IoA: YATES QUARTOS K 45 EDL]


Izzet, V. 2001 Etruscan ritual and the recent excavations at Sant’Antonio, Cerveteri. Accordia Research Papers 8: 133-148. [IoA Pers]

MacIntosh Turfa J. 2013 (ed.) The Etruscan World, Part V: Religion in Etruria [online]

Meer van der, L. Bouke 1987 The bronze liver of Piacenza. Analysis of a polytheistic structure. Amsterdam, Gieben [IoA: YATES V 99 MEE]


Paleothodoros D. 2007 Dionysiac imagery in Archaic Etruria, Etruscan Studies 10, 187-201 [online]


Warden, P. G. 2009 Remains of the ritual at the sanctuary of Poggio Colla in M. Gleba and H. Becker (eds) Votive, places, and rituals in Etruscan religion. Studies in honor of Jean MacIntosh Turfa. Leiden, Brill, 107-121 [IoA: DAF 100 GLE]

Lecture 16: Seminar 4: The archaeology of cult and sanctuaries

Essential and further reading
For the essay: see Seminar Reading and lecture 15 above

Session 9 (lectures 17-18): From the 5th century to the Roman conquest

Lecture 17: The crisis of the 5th century and the recovery of the 4th century (CR)
This lecture will look at two centuries, the 5th and 4th centuries BC, which scholars often see as a significant period of crisis and transformation in Etruria. We shall discuss what picture the archaeological evidence gives us of this period, and whether in fact we may speak of change rather than ‘crisis’ by considering Etruria within the context of intense mobility across the Italian peninsula and changing trade links that saw the flourishing of inland settlements from the Tyrhenian seaboard to the Adriatic coast. In this lecture we shall also introduce the subject of Rome’s conquest of Etruria beginning, according to Livy, with Veii’s fall in 396 BC, as a way of introducing our visit to the British Museum (see below).

Essential reading
Izzet, V. 2005 The mirror of Theopompus: Etruscan identity and Greek myth, PBSR LXXIII, 1-22 [online]
* Patterson H., H. Di Giuseppe and R. Witcher 2004 Three South Etruscan ‘crises’: first results of the Tiber Valley Project, PBSR LXXII, 1-36 [online]
Jolivet V. 2013 A long twilight (396-90 BC): Romanization of Etruria in in J. MacIntosh Turfa (ed.) The Etruscan World, Ch. 8 [online] – also relevant for next session.

Further reading
Bondì S. F. 1999 Carthage, Italy and the 5th century problem in G. Pisano (ed.) Phoenicians and Carthaginians in the western Mediterranean. Roma, Università degli studi di Roma Tor Vergata, 39-48 [IoA: DAG 100 PIS]


Hill Richardson E. 1996 The muscle cuirass in Etruria and Southern Italy: votive bronzes, AJA 100: 91-120 [online]

Holliday, P. 1990 Processional imagery in late Etruscan funerary art, AJA 94: 73-93 [online]


Meer, L. Bouke van der 1995 Interpretatio etrusca: Greek Myths on Etruscan Mirrors. Amsterdam, Gieben [IoA: YATES V 99 MEE]


Lecture 18: The Roman conquest and Romanization (JS)

This hour will take place in the British Museum and will be conducted by Dr. Judith Swaddling, curator of Etruscan antiquities there. In this hour, you will look at some objects closely; some of them will encourage you to think what the impact of Rome, if any, means upon material culture and what a close examination of objects can do to help us understand what we mean when we talk about Romanization, which we will discuss further in the final seminar.

Essential reading

Dyson S. L. 2013 Cosa, in J. DeRose Evans (ed) *A Companion to the Archaeology of the Roman Republic*, ch. 30 [online]


Further reading

Carter C. 1984 A funerary urn from Volterra. *AJA* 88: 541-545 [online]


Holliday P. 1990 Processional imagery in late Etruscan funerary art, *AJA* 94: 73-93 [online]


Mattingly, D. 2002 Vulgar and weak ‘Romanization’ or time for a paradigm shift? *Journal of Roman Archaeology* 15, 541-546 [IoA Pers]

Meer, L. Bouke van der 2004 *Myths and more on Etruscan stone sarcophagi (c.350-c.200 B.C.).* Louvain, Peeters, 2004 [IoA: YATES M 120 MEE]


Stek T. D. 2013 Material culture, Italic identities and the Romanization of Italy in J. DeRose Evans (eds) *Blackwell Companion to the Archaeology of the Roman Republican period*, 337-353 [online]

Terrenato, N. 2001 Introduction in S. Keay, N. Terrenato, (eds) Italy and the West. Comparative issues in Romanization, Oxford, Oxbow, 1-6 [IoA: DA 170 KEA]

Torelli, M. 1995 Studies in the Romanization of Italy. Edmonton: University of Alberta Press. chapters 1,2,3 [IoA: DAF 100 TOR & Issue Desk]


Session 10 (lectures 19-20): Seminar 5 and the Etruscan legacy in Classical Archaeology

Lecture 19: Seminar 5 - Romanization in Etruria

Essential and further reading
For the essay: see Seminar Reading and Lectures 17, 18 above

Lecture 20 The Etruscan legacy and Classical Archaeology (CR)
In this last lecture, we shall conclude the course by considering the legacy of Etruscan archaeology, the role of the discipline within Classical archaeology and future trends.

Essential reading
Izzet, V. 2007 Greeks Make It; Etruscans Fecit: the Stigma of Plagiarism in the Reception of Etruscan Art, Etruscan Studies 10 [online]

Spivey, N. Etruscan Art. London, Thames & Hudson, chapter 6 [IoA: YATES A 35 SPI; Main: ART FB 5 SPI]


Further reading

De Angelis F. 2013 The reception of Etruscan culture: Dempster and Buonarroti, in J. MacIntosh Turfa (ed.) The Etruscan World, Ch. 62 [online]
Lawrence, D. H. 1932 Etruscan places [Special Collection: ORWELL N 10 LAW]
Rowland I. 2013 Annius of Viterbo, in J. MacIntosh Turfa (ed.) The Etruscan World, Ch. 61 [online]
4. ONLINE RESOURCES

Some useful websites that are relevant to the course are the following:

http://poggiocivitate.classics.umass.edu/ on the excavation and material from Poggio Civitate, an important Archaic residential site south of Siena.

http://etp.classics.umass.edu/ a data-set of Etruscan inscriptions.

http://scholarworks.umass.edu/rasenna/ an online journal on Etruscan studies from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

http://charun.sns.it/index.html an online corpus of Hellenistic Etruscan urns and their context.

http://ancientstudies.fas.nyu.edu/page/etruscan list of downloadable Etruscan News from the Institute for Etruscan and Italic Studies at New York University.

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 course are the Classics and Ancient History sections of the main UCL library.

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 the IoA website.

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 website. 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 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 website for further information. Additional information is given here http://www.ucl.ac.uk/srs/academic-manual/c4/extenuating-circumstances/