



UCL INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

**ARCL0199:
Heritage Ethics and Archaeological Practice in the Middle East and Mediterranean
2019–20**



MA Module (15 credits)
Turnitin Class ID: 3885721
Turnitin Password IoA1819

Deadlines for coursework for this module:
Essay 1: Monday 17th February (returned by 2 March)
Essay 2: Friday 3 April (returned by 1 May)

Co-ordinator: Corisande Fenwick/ Alice Stevenson
Email: c.fenwick@ucl.ac.uk / alice.stevenson@ucl.ac.uk
Tel: 0207-679-4746

Room 502

Office hours: Corisande Fenwick (Fri 11:30am—1:30pm) Alice Stevenson (Wed 10am-12pm).

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

1. OVERVIEW

This module provides a comparative overview of key debates, as well as the frameworks of practice, policy and ethical issues in cultural heritage as they are played out in the Middle East and Mediterranean today. Key themes include the history of archaeology in the region, museum practice, archaeology in conflict zones, disaster recovery, illicit trade in antiquities, UNESCO politics, legislation, fieldwork ethics, site management, stakeholders and audience. Throughout the emphasis is on comparative, critical analysis of contemporary practices in heritage, grounded in real-world case-studies from the region.

Week-by-week summary (SG = Seminar Group)

	Date	Topic	2-3pm	3-4pm	4-5pm
1	16 Jan	Introduction: Archaeology and the Scramble for the Past	Lecture		
2	23 Jan	Who owns the past? From national to universal heritage.	Lecture	SG 1	SG 2
3	30 Jan	Archaeology, the Law and the antiquities market	Lecture	SG 1	SG 2
4	6 Feb	Museums, Collecting and Object histories	Lecture	SG 1 (Petrie)	SG 2 (Petrie)
5	13 Feb	Displaying Archaeology and Heritage in the Museum	British Museum in seminar groups		Group Discussion
<i>NO CLASS – READING WEEK</i>					
6	27 Feb	Sites and local archaeologies	Panel	SG 1	SG 2
7	2 March	<i>6-7:30pm Screening of film The Destruction of Memory directed by Tim Slade (G6) (Alternative: you can check-out the DVD from the library in advance or afterwards)</i>			
7	5 March	Archaeology and War	Lecture	SG 1	SG 2
8	12 March	Archaeology and post-conflict reconstruction	Panel	SG 1	SG 2
9	19 March	Protecting the Past and the digital revolution	Panel	SG 1	SG 2
10	26 March	The future of heritage?	Lecture and Class Discussion		

Basic texts

- Díaz-Andreu, M. 2007. *A world history of nineteenth-century archaeology: nationalism, colonialism, and the past*. Oxford University Press.
- Harrison, R., 2013. *Heritage: Critical Approaches*. Routledge, London and New York.
- Lafrenz Samuels, K. and T. Rico (eds). 2015. *Heritage keywords: rhetoric and redescription in cultural heritage*. Boulder: University Press of Colorado.
- Meskell, L., 2002. *Archaeology under fire: nationalism, politics and heritage in the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East*. Routledge.
- Meskell, L. 2009. *Cosmopolitan Archaeologies*. Chapel Hill, Duke.
- Meskell, L. 2015. *Global heritage: A Reader*. Malden, M.A: Wiley-Blackwell.
- Meskell, L. and Pels, P. 2005. *Embedding Ethics*. London: Berg.
- Smith, L. 2004. *Archaeological theory and the politics of cultural heritage*. London: Routledge.
- Smith, L. 2006. *The Uses of Heritage*. London: Routledge
- Stig Sørensen, M.L. and Carman, J. (eds), 2008. *Heritage Studies: methods and approaches*. Abingdon and New York: Routledge.
- Stevenson, A. 2019. *Scattered Finds: Archaeology, Egyptology and Museums*. London: UCL Press.

Methods of assessment

This module is assessed by means of:

- (a) one essay of 1000 words which contributes 25% to the final grade for the course.
- (b) One research essay of 3000 words which contributes 75% to the final grade for the course.

Teaching methods

The course is taught through a mixture of lectures, seminars and museum visits, each of which will have two or three weekly required readings, which students will be expected to have read, to be able to fully follow and to actively contribute to discussion. Each session will use applied case studies to address key issues. The course is taught primarily through discussion rather than lecture, so reading for class is absolutely essential. Students will be asked to prepare case-study material in their seminar groups for the seminar sessions. Other learning materials will be made available via Moodle. Each seminar will conclude with the outline of preparatory reading and any other tasks proposed for the following week.

Workload

There will be 11 hours of lectures and 10 hours of seminar sessions for this module. Students will be expected to undertake around 70 hours of reading for the module, plus 59 hours preparing for and producing the assessed work. This adds up to a total workload of some 150 hours for the module.

Prerequisites

There are no formal prerequisites for this module.

2. AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND ASSESSMENT

Aims and objectives

The aim of ARCL0199, as a core course for the MA in Egypt and the Near East and the MA in Mediterranean Archaeology, is to equip students with an understanding and a working appreciation of both theoretical and practical approaches to key issues that they will face as researchers and practitioners in the field.

- To provide an advanced, inter-disciplinary training in core debates in heritage in the Middle East and Mediterranean
- To introduce students to the most important current research questions, main interpretative paradigms and key legislative frameworks in cultural heritage studies
- To develop critical faculties both in debate and in written evaluation of current research (problems, method and theory, quality of evidence).
- To engage students with the different forms of evidence (objects, monuments, texts) and to critically discuss their interpretative potential for the study region.
- To examine how Middle Eastern and Mediterranean heritage is/ has been conceptualized in public contexts by different stake-holders in nation-states and transnationally, in the media, in museums and on sites
- To explore alternative perspectives on, and roles in the production of archaeological knowledge and protection of cultural heritage
- To prepare students to undertake fieldwork and research in the Mediterranean and Middle East

Learning Outcomes

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

- demonstrate a good knowledge and understanding of major themes and debates in cultural heritage today as they apply to the Mediterranean and Middle East
- critically analyse and present complex arguments and theories about aspects of the subject orally and in writing for different audiences and stakeholders
- show a critical awareness of the professional, ethical and legislative frameworks through which archaeology of the Mediterranean and Middle East is practiced and understood

- gain insight into the diversity of stakeholders and audiences, as well as the need for cultural sensitivity in approaching heritage management
- compare and analyse data across regional and chronological boundaries and apply acquired knowledge to real-world case-studies.

Coursework

Assessment 1: object biography (950-1050 words)

Write an object biography of an artefact of your choosing. What does the history of this object tell you about: a) colonial archaeology; b) nationalism and archaeology; c) the antiquities market; d) politics of display?

Assessment 2: research essay (2850-3150 words)

Students are asked to write a critical analysis of a specific case study – be that a museum gallery, exhibition, digital resource, archaeological site, community project or heritage engagement initiative – focusing on a particular theme (or combination of themes) that we explore in the course (e.g. the antiquities trade, nationalism and colonialism, ethics, digitization, universal heritage, post-conflict resolution etc.). The aim of the assignment is to encourage students to engage fully with the theoretical and historical literature explored in the course, and then to apply this knowledge in relation to a specific case example of the students' own choosing.

Students should divide their essays into sections, which, in addition to a formal introduction and conclusion, should include: (1) a critical engagement with the relevant academic literature and debates; and (2) use this discussion to develop an argument with reference to the specific case-study they are exploring.

Examples of past essay titles include:

- What does the British Museum's exhibit of the Royal Cemetery of Ur reveal – and what does it conceal- about the nature and legacy of colonial-era archaeology in the Middle East?
- To what extent did the Fascist discourse of Romanità shape archaeological interventions and renovations at the site of Ostia Antica, and what are the implications for the understanding and presentation of the site?
- What are the ethical implications of Spanish involvement in the Nubia campaign and the relocation of the temple to Madrid?
- How did the international response to the Bosnian War (1991-1995) affect cultural heritage in Bosnia during and after the conflict?
- How has Spain dealt with the heritage of the Civil War? A case-study of the 'The Valley of the Fallen' in Spain.
- To what extent is the rescue and preservation of cultural heritage in Iraq since 2003 affected by the legacy of colonialism in the region?
- Evaluate critically the social, political and economic dimensions of post-conflict development in natural heritage sites: the case-study of Nature Iraq.
- Palmyra has become a ubiquitous symbol for heritage destruction in modern conflict – how and why does the treatment and perception of this site differ from other destroyed Syrian sites and what are the implications?
- What are the ethical implications of the growing use of virtual archaeology to reconstruct the past and the use of virtual reality to engage audiences?

If students are unclear about the nature of an assignment, they should discuss this with the Module Co-ordinator. Students are not permitted to re-write and re-submit essays in order to try to improve their marks. The Module Co-ordinator is willing to discuss an outline of the student's approach to the assignment, provided this is planned suitably in advance of the submission date.

Word counts

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 2018-19 session penalties for overlength work will be as follows:

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

Coursework submission procedures

- All coursework must normally be submitted **both as hard copy and electronically** unless instructed otherwise.
- 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. **Please note that the procedure has changed for 2019-20, and work is now submitted to Turnitin via Moodle.**
 1. Ensure that your essay or other item of coursework has been saved as a **Word doc., docx. or PDF** document, Please include the module code and your candidate number on every page as a header.
 - 2.. Go into the Moodle page for the module to which you wish to submit your work.
 3. Click on the correct assignment (e.g. Essay 1),
 4. 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 Essay 1), **Note that this changes each year.**
 5. Click "Upload".
 - 6 Click on "Submit"
 - 7 You should receive a receipt – please save this.
 - 8 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 module 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 Module Coordinator that you had attempted to submit the work before the deadline

3. SCHEDULE AND SYLLABUS

Teaching schedule

Lectures will be held 2-3pm on Thursdays in Term 2, in room 612, usually followed by an hour of seminar discussion. For the latter the class will be divided into two, with 3-4pm discussion group remaining in room 209 and 609 for the second seminar group. In Weeks 4 and 5, museum visits to the Petrie Museum and British Museum will take place during the scheduled session.

Seminar groups

To keep seminar groups small enough for effective discussion, it is essential that students attend the seminar group to which they have been assigned. If they need to attend a different group for a particular session, they should arrange to swap with another student from that group, and confirm this arrangement with the Module Co-ordinator.

Syllabus

The following is an outline for the module 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 module. Copies of individual articles and chapters identified as essential reading are in the Teaching Collection in the Institute Library (where permitted by copyright) or are available online.

Week 1. Introduction: Archaeology and the Scramble for the Past

This session provides a general introduction to the course, the main themes, and teaching methods. The second half of the session will provide a brief overview of the development of archaeology and museums in the Middle East and Mediterranean to illustrate how archaeology and museums today, as well as concepts of preservation, heritage and authority, are inextricably entangled with the 19th and 20th century European colonialism and the construction of the modern nation-state.

Essential Readings

- Appiah, K.A. 2006. Whose Culture Is It? *New York Review of Books* (Feb. 9, 2006). **ONLINE**
- Bahrani, Z. 1998. Conjuring Mesopotamia: imaginative geography and a world past. In Meskell, L. (ed.) *Archaeology Under Fire. Nationalism, Politics and Heritage in the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East* London and New York: Routledge: 159–174. **INST ARCH AF MES (multiple copies)**
- El-Haj, N.A., 1998. Translating truths: nationalism, the practice of archaeology, and the remaking of past and present in contemporary Jerusalem. *American Ethnologist* 25(2): 166–88. **ONLINE**

If you haven't read it before: Trigger, B.G. 1984. Alternative archaeologies: nationalist, colonialist, imperialist. *Man* 19: 355–70. TC 2866 [online]

Colonial and Imperial Archaeologies

- Anderson, B. 2015. “An alternative discourse”: Local interpreters of antiquities in the Ottoman Empire. *Journal of Field Archaeology*, 40(4): 450-460.
- Baird, J.A., 2011. Photographing Dura-Europos, 1928–1937: an archaeology of the archive. *American Journal of Archaeology* 115(3): 427–46.
- Bahrani, Z., Çelik, Z. and Eldem, E. eds., 2011. *Scramble for the Past: A Story of Archaeology in the Ottoman Empire, 1753–1914*. Istanbul: Salt [see Introduction]
- Bernal, M. 1987. *Black Athena: The Afroasiatic roots of Classical Culture. Vol. 1. The Fabrication of Ancient Greece*. London: Verso.
- Çelik, Z. 2016. *About Antiquities: Politics of Archaeology in the Ottoman Empire*. Texas.
- Colla, E. 2007. *Conflicted Antiquities: Egyptology, Egyptomania, Egyptian Modernity*. Durham, NC.
- Díaz-Andreu, M. and García, M.D.A, 2007. *A World History Of Nineteenth-Century Archaeology: Nationalism, Colonialism, and the Past*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Dyson, S.L., 2008. *In Pursuit Of Ancient Pasts: A History Of Classical Archaeology In The Nineteenth And Twentieth Centuries*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Exell, K. and Rico, T. 2013. ‘There is no heritage in Qatar’: Orientalism, colonialism and other problematic histories. *World Archaeology* 45(4): 670–85.
- González-Ruibal, A., 2016. Colonialism and European Archaeology. In Lydon, J. and Rizvi, U.Z. (eds.) *Handbook of Postcolonial Archaeology*. London and New York Routledge, pp. 39–50.
- Hamilakis, Y. 2013 Double colonization: the story of the excavations at the Athenian Agora (1924-1931). *Hesperia*, 82(1): 153–177.
- Hingley, R. 2010. *Roman Officers and English Gentlemen: The Imperial Origins of Roman archaeology*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Jeffreys, D., 2012. *Views of Ancient Egypt since Napoleon Bonaparte: Imperialism, Colonialism and Modern Appropriations*. London: UCL Press.
- Lorcin, P.M. 2002. Rome and France in Africa: recovering colonial Algeria's Latin past. *French Historical Studies* 25(2): 295–329.
- Lydon, J. and Rizvi, U.Z. (eds.) *Handbook of Postcolonial Archaeology*. London and New York: Routledge
- Mattingly, D. J. 1996. From one colonialism to another: imperialism and the Maghreb. *Roman Imperialism: Post-Colonial Perspectives, Leicester Archaeology Monographs* 3: 49–69.
- Shaw, W. 2017. How to view the Parthenon through the camera obscura of the tortoise. *Review of Middle East Studies* 51(2): 214–220.
- Sheppard, P. 1990. Soldiers and bureaucrats: The early history of prehistoric archaeology in the Maghreb. In Robertshaw, P. (ed.), *A History of African Archaeology*. Melton, Woodbridge: James Currey.

Van Dommelen, P. 1997. Colonial constructs: colonialism and archaeology in the Mediterranean. *World Archaeology* 28(3): 305–23.

Nationalism and Archaeology

- Abdi, K. 2001. Nationalism, politics, and the development of archaeology in Iran. *American Journal of Archaeology* 105(1): 51–76.
- Abdi, K. 2008. From Pan-Arabism to Saddam Hussein's Cult of Personality: Ancient Mesopotamia and Iraqi National Ideology. *Journal of Social Archaeology* 8(1): 3–36.
- Alcock, S. 2002. *Archaeologies of the Greek Past*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Arnold, B. 2006. Pseudoarchaeology and Nationalism. In Fagan, G.G. (ed.) *Archaeological fantasies. How pseudoarchaeology misrepresents the past and misleads the public*, London, pp. 154–7
- Arnold, B. 1990. The Past as Propaganda: Totalitarian Archaeology in Nazi Germany. In Murray, T. and Evans, C. (ed.) *Histories of Archaeology: A Reader in the History Of Archaeology*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 120–44.
- Davis, J. L. 2000. Warriors for the fatherland: National consciousness and archaeology in barbarian Epirus and verdant Ionia, 1912–22. *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 13: 76–98.
- Díaz-Andreu, M. and Champion, T. 2014. *Nationalism and Archaeology in Europe*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Díaz-Andreu, M. and García, M.D.A. 2007. *A World History of Nineteenth-Century Archaeology: Nationalism, Colonialism, and the Past*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Dietler, M. 1994. “Our ancestors the Gauls”: archaeology, ethnic nationalism, and the manipulation of Celtic identity in modern Europe. *American Anthropologist* 96(3): 584–605.
- Fotiadis, M. 1993. Regions of the imagination: archaeologists, local people, and the archaeological record in fieldwork, Greece. *Journal of European Archaeology* 1(2): 151–68.
- Galaty, M., and Watkinson, C. 2004. *Archaeology Under Dictatorship*. New York and London: Kluwer Academic/Plenum.
- Given, M. 1998. Inventing the Eteocypriots: Imperialist archaeology and the manipulation of ethnic identity. *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 11: 3–29.
- Goode, J.F., 2007. *Negotiating for The Past: Archaeology, Nationalism, and Diplomacy in the Middle East, 1919–1941*. Austin: University of Texas Press.
- Graves-Brown, P., S. Jones and C. Gamble (eds.). 1996. *Cultural Identity and Archaeology: The Construction of European Communities*. London, Routledge.
- Hamilakis, Y. 1999. Stories from Exile: Fragments from the Cultural Biography of the Parthenon (or 'Elgin') Marble. *World Archaeology* 31: 303–20.
- Hamilakis, Y. 2007. *The Nation and Its Ruins: Antiquity, Archaeology, and National Imagination in Greece*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Hamilakis, Y. and E. Yalouri 1996. Antiquities as symbolic capital in modern Greek society. *Antiquity* 70: 117–29.
- Hamilakis, Y. 1996. Through the looking glass: nationalism, archaeology and the politics of identity. *Antiquity*, 70(270): 975–78.
- Hamilakis, Y. 1999. La trahison des archéologues? Archaeological practice as intellectual activity in post-modernity. *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 12: 60–72.
- Harvey, D.C. 2001. Heritage Pasts and Heritage Presents: Temporality, meaning and the scope of heritage studies. *International Journal of Heritage Studies* 7: 319–38.
- Holtorf, C. 2005. Beyond Crusades: How (Not) to Engage with Alternative Archaeologies. *World Archaeology* 37(4): 544–51.
- Killebrew A. et al. 2006. From dialogue to polylogue: Exploring the Israeli and Palestinian past in the present. *Archaeologies* 2(2): 7–23.
- Kohl, P.L. and Fawcett, C. eds., 1995. *Nationalism, Politics and the Practice of Archaeology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kohl, P.L., 1998. Nationalism and archaeology: on the constructions of nations and the reconstructions of the remote past. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 27(1): 223–46.
- Kostof, S. 1978. The Emperor and the Duce: The Planning of Piazzale Augusto Imperatore in Rome. In

- Millon, H.A. and Noehlin, L. (eds.) *Art and Architecture in the Service of Politics*. Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T Press, pp. 270–325.
- Losemann, V. 1999. The Nazi Concept of Rome, In Edwards, C. (ed). *Roman Presences: Receptions of Rome in European Culture, 1789–1945*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 221–35.
- Lowenthal, D. 1988. Classical antiquities as national and global heritage. *Antiquity* 62: 726–35.
- Lowenthal, D. 2007. Mediterranean between history and heritage. In S. Antoniadou and A. Pace (eds.) *Mediterranean Crossroads*. Pierides Foundation Publications, pp. 661–90.
- Lowenthal, D. 1996. *Possessed by the Past: The Heritage Crusade and the Spoils of History*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Meskell, L. (ed.) 1998. *Archaeology Under Fire: Nationalism, Politics and Heritage in the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Nora, P. 1989. Between Memory and History. *Representations* 26: 7–24.
- Preucel, R.W. and Mrozowski, S.A. eds., 2010. *Contemporary archaeology in theory: The new pragmatism*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Rose, C.B. 1998. Troy and the Historical Imagination. *The Classical World*, 405–13
- Rowan, Y. and Baram, U. eds., 2004. *Marketing Heritage: Archaeology and the Consumption of the Past*. Rowman Altamira
- Seeden, H. 1990. Search for the missing link: archaeology and the public in Lebanon. In Gathercole, P. and Lowenthal, D. (eds.) *The Politics of the Past*. London and New York: Routledge, pp. 141–59.
- Shanks, M, 1995. *Classical Archaeology of Greece: Experiences of a Discipline*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Silberman, N.A. 1995. Promised Lands and Chosen Peoples: The Politics and Poetics of Archaeological Narrative. In Kohl, P.L. and Fawcett, C. (eds.) *Nationalism, Politics and the Practice of Archaeology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 249–62.
- Skeates, R. 2000. *The Collecting of Origins: Collectors and Collections of Italian Prehistory and the Cultural Transformation of Value (1550–1999)*. Oxford: BAR.
- Trigger, B.G. 2006 (2nd ed.). *A History of Archaeological Thought*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Outside archaeology

- Anderson, B. 2006 [1983]. *Imagined communities: Reflections on the origin and spread of nationalism*. Verso Books.
- Calhoun, C. 1993. Nationalism and ethnicity. *Annual Review of Sociology* 19(1): 211–39.
- Fletcher, R. 2012. The Art of Forgetting: Imperialist Amnesia and Public Secrecy. *Third World Quarterly* 33(3): 423–39.
- Smith, A.D. 2009. *Ethno-symbolism and Nationalism: A cultural approach*. London: Routledge.
- Smith, A.D. 2013. *Nationalism: Theory, Ideology, History*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Turner, B. S. 1994. *Orientalism, Postmodernism and Globalism*. London: Routledge.

Week 2. Who owns the past? The shift from national to universal heritage

As we saw in Session 1, heritage practices in the Mediterranean and Middle East are still informed by tropes of European colonialism, often conflating “the West” with preservation and the “East” with salvage, a sleight of hand that has framed Eurocentric heritage values as ‘universal heritage’. We explore this context by providing both an historical overview of how ‘heritage’ is defined (whether cultural, natural or intangible) through international and national legislation and the role that global institutions including UNESCO and ICOM play. Does archaeological heritage have universal value? Are Western concepts of heritage applicable worldwide?

Seminar Questions

Drawing on the lectures and reading from weeks 1 AND 2, consider the following for seminar discussion:

- What is ‘heritage’ and who is responsible for it?
- Do you consider cultural heritage to be ‘Eurocentric’? What does this say about global agencies and concepts of ‘universal’ and ‘world heritage’?
- Do archaeologists have an obligation to protect the archaeological record – to “save the past for the future” – and how is this balanced against a commitment to scientific inquiry?

Essential

- Brusius, M. 2017. What is preservation? Diversifying engagement with the Middle East’s material past. *Review of Middle East Studies* 51(2): 177–82. [this whole issue is excellent and very germane to this course] **ONLINE**
- Rico, T. 2015. Heritage at Risk: The Authority and Autonomy of a Dominant Preservation Framework. In *Heritage Keywords: Rhetoric and Redescription in Cultural Heritage*, eds. K. Lafrenz-Samuels and T. Rico. Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 147–62.
- Smith, L.J. 2006. *The Uses of Heritage*. London: Routledge. [read on ‘Authorized Heritage Discourse’ pp.28–34’] **ONLINE**
- Tucker, H. and Carnegie, E. 2014. World heritage and the contradictions of ‘universal value’. *Annals of Tourism Research* 47: 63–76. **ONLINE**

UNESCO and World Heritage

UNESCO World Heritage convention: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/convention-en.pdf>

Review the criteria for World Heritage Listing: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria/>

1954 Hague Convention and protocols: http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=13637&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/illicit-trafficking-of-cultural-property/1970-convention/>

- Blake, J. 2000. On Defining the Cultural Heritage. *The International and Comparative Law Quarterly* 49: 61–85.
- Cleere, H., 2006. The World Heritage Convention: Management by and for whom? In P. Ucko, R. Layton, S. Shennan and P. Stone (eds). *A Future For Archaeology: The Past In The Present*. London: UCL Press, pp. 65–74.
- Conil-Lacoste, M. 1994. *The Story Of A Grand Design: UNESCO 1946-1993, People, Events and Achievements*. Paris: UNESCO Publishing.
- Hylland Eriksen, Thomas, 2003. Between universalism and relativism: a critique of the UNESCO concept of culture. In J. Cowan, M. Dembour, and R. Wilson (eds), *Culture and Rights: Anthropological Perspectives*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 127–48.
- Lowenthal, D. 1985. *The Past Is A Foreign Country*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Mesckell, L., Liuzza, C. and Brown, N. 2015. World Heritage Regionalism: UNESCO from Europe to Asia. *International Journal of Cultural Property* 22(4): 437–70.

- Meskel, L., 2013. UNESCO's World Heritage Convention at 40: Challenging the economic and political order of international heritage conservation. *Current Anthropology* 54(4): 483–94.
- Tucker, H. and Carnegie, E., 2014. World heritage and the contradictions of 'universal value'. *Annals of Tourism Research* 47: 63–76.
- Willems, W.J. 2014. The future of world heritage and the emergence of transnational heritage regimes. *Heritage and Society* 7(2): 105–120.

Museums and the concept of 'universal heritage'

- Abungu, G. 2004. The declaration: a contested issue. *ICOM News* 1: 5.
- Fiskesjo, M. 2010. Commentary: The Global Repatriation Debate and the New 'Universal Museums'. In Lydon, J. and Rizvi, U.Z. (eds.) *Handbook of Postcolonial Archaeology*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Hamilakis, Y. 2011. Museums of oblivion. *Antiquity* 85: 625–29.
- Kreps, C. 2003. *Liberating Culture: Cross-Cultural Perspectives On Museums, Curation, and Heritage Preservation*. London and New York: Routledge.
- McGregor, N. 2004. The whole world in our hands. *The Guardian*, 24 July 2004.
- O'Neill, M. 2004. Enlightenment museums: universal or merely global? *Museums and Society* 2(3)
- Byrne, D. 1991. Western hegemony in archaeological heritage management. *History and Anthropology* 5(2): 269–76.

Authenticity, value and heritage

- Altick, R.D. 1999. National Monuments. In J. Evans, and D. Boswell (eds.) *Representing The Nation: A Reader: Histories, Heritage And Museums*. London: Routledge in association with the Open University, pp. 240–58.
- Bertacchini, E., Liuzza, C., Meskel, L. and Saccone, D.. 2016. The Politicization of UNESCO World Heritage Decision Making. *Public Choice* 167 (1/2): 95–129.
- Boym, S. 2001. *The Future of Nostalgia*. New York: Basic Books
- Butler, B. 2007. *Return to Alexandria: An Ethnography Of Cultural Heritage, Revivalism, And Museum Memory*. Walnut Creek, CA: Left Coast Press.
- Cleere, H., 1995. Cultural Landscapes as world heritage. *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites* 1(1): 63–8.
- Cleere, H., 1996. The concept of 'outstanding universal value' in the World Heritage Convention. *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites* 1(4): 227–33.
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- Cleere, H., 2001. Uneasy Bedfellows: Universality and Cultural Heritage. In Stone, P., Layton, R. and Thomas, J. (eds). *Destruction And Conservation of Cultural Property*. London: Routledge, 22-29.
- Dora, V, D. 2006. The Rhetoric of Nostalgia: postcolonial Alexandria between uncanny memories and global geographies. *Cultural Geographies* 13: 207–38.
- Freud, S. 1984. A Disturbance of Memory on the Acropolis. In Freud, S., Strachey, J. and Richards, A. (eds), *On Metapsychology*. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
- Gillis, J. R. 1994. Memory and Identity: The History of a Relationship. In Gillis, J. (ed.), *Commemorations: the Politics of National Identity*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, pp. 3–24.
- Ingold, T. 1996. *Key Debates in Anthropology*. London: Routledge. [Note: see papers re. debate: 'Is the Past a Foreign Country?']
- Jones, S., 2010. Negotiating authentic objects and authentic selves: beyond the deconstruction of authenticity. *Journal of Material Culture* 15(2): 181–203.
- Keyan Titchen, S. M. 1996. On the Construction of 'Outstanding Universal Value': Some Comments on the Implementation of the 1972 UNESCO World Heritage Convention. *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites* 1(4): 235–42.
- Labadi, S. and Long, C. (eds) 2010. *Heritage and Globalisation*. London: Routledge: 192–201.]
- Meskel, L., 2010. Human Rights and Heritage Ethics. *Anthropological Quarterly* 83(4): 839–60.
- Nora, P. 1989. Between Memory and History: Lieux de Mémoire. *Representations* 26(1): 7–25.

Week 3. Archaeology, the Law and the antiquities market

In 1970, the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property treaty was formulated, stipulating that no items of cultural heritage could be excavated or exported from a source nation without elaborate permissions from the national government. Nevertheless, looted antiquities continue to flow through international markets, with those from the Middle East and Mediterranean amongst the highest profile objects placed on the auction block. These then frequently end up in private collections and public museums in much wealthier nations. In this session we will examine the sources and mechanism of supply, together with the sources of demand, that drive this trade. We will consider the legislative, ethical and policy frameworks that have been developed to address the problem, as well as their limitations. We will consider whether there can exist a legal trade in antiquities, challenge the idea of a sharp line between a 'black' market and a 'white' one, re-evaluate where responsibility lies for addressing these issues and question who has cultural authority over traded material.

Seminar tasks and questions:

In your seminar groups you will prepare a case study– think of it like a Police case file – for a 5 minute presentation of a particular object/collection/dealer. Like a Police file can you map out the various locations in the object's journey? Can you identify the various actors involved in its various movements and what their roles were (looters/Janus figures/auction houses/legal observers)? Which museums were involved? Are suspicious items still in their collection? Was the case resolved? If yes, how, but if not what solutions could be found? What are some of the outstanding issues?

You will be allocated either a particular country or dealer, examples below:

- Italy/ Greece: Giacomo Medici; <https://traffickingculture.org/encyclopedia/case-studies/giacomo-medici/>
<https://www.nytimes.com/topic/subject/euphronios-krater>
<http://www.artnet.com/magazine/features/hoving/hoving6-29-01.asp>
- Egypt: Jonathan Tokeley-Parry: <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/egyptian-treasures-smuggler-is-jailed-1256685.html>
- Iran: the case of the 'Wandering Guard':
<https://financialtribune.com/articles/travel/94293/persian-relic-displayed-in-tehran-after-repatriation-from-new-york>
- Iraq: Hobby Lobby
<https://www.politico.com/story/2018/05/02/hobby-lobby-iraq-antiquities-return-565633>

Some suggested case studies by notorious dealer:

- Giacomo Medici
- Elie Borowski
- Gianfranco Becchina
- Robert Symes and Christo Michaelides,
- Nicholas Koutoulakis
- Dirk Obbink

OR Browse the Trafficking Culture Encyclopaedia which documents a wealth of case studies:

<https://traffickingculture.org/encyclopedia>

[other case studies can be sourced from the links provided on Moodle]

Further questions for discussion:

- Is it legitimate to work with looted and/or commercially traded archaeological material?
- Is it ever ethical to pillage archaeological sites? Should looters in poor countries be punished for their crimes? What are some ways that the looting of archaeological sites may be prevented in poor source countries?
- What steps do looted antiquities go through in order to get from their origin to collections?

- What is the role of ethical guidelines in shaping responses to issues of the antiquities market and looting?
- What are some of the outstanding problems with current laws and conventions?

Essential Reading

UCL Institute of Archaeology code of ethics:

http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/research/ethics/policy_antiquities

Brodie, N. 2006. Introduction. In N. Brodie, M. M. Kersel, C. Luke, and K. W. Tubb, (Eds.), *Archaeology, Cultural Heritage, and the Antiquities Trade*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, pp. 1–24.

ONLINE

Mackenzie, S., Brodie, N., Yates, D. and Tsirogiannis, C. 2019. Introduction. *Trafficking Culture. New Directions in Researching the Global Market in Illicit Antiquities*. London and New York: Routledge.

Case-studies

Brodie, N. 2017. The role of conservators in facilitating the theft and trafficking of cultural objects: the case of a seized Libyan statue. *Libyan Studies* 48: 117–23.

Brodie, N. and Sabrine, I., 2018. The Illegal Excavation and Trade of Syrian Cultural Objects: A View from the Ground. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 43(1): 74–84.

Casana, J. 2015. Satellite Imagery-Based Analysis of Archaeological Looting in Syria. *Near Eastern Archaeology*, 78(3): 142–52.

Elia, R.J. 2001. Analysis of the looting, selling, and collecting of Apulian red-figure vases: a quantitative approach. In *Trade in Illicit Antiquities: The Destruction of the World's Archaeological Heritage* 145–54.

Parcak, S., Gathings, D., Childs, C., Mumford, G. and Cline, E. 2016. Satellite evidence of archaeological site looting in Egypt: 2002–2013. *Antiquity* 90: 188–205.

Thoden van Velzen D. 1996. The world of Tuscan tomb robbers: living with the local community and the Ancestors. *International Journal of Cultural Property* 5(1): 111–26.

There are many more listed on the Trafficking Culture website (search by country)

<https://traffickingculture.org/encyclopedia/places/> .

Antiquities and the Law

Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention 1954 http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=13637&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

UNESCO 1970 Convention on Illicit Traffic: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/illicit-trafficking-of-cultural-property/1970-convention/>

Unidroit Convention On Stolen Or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects 1995

<https://www.unidroit.org/instruments/cultural-property/1995-convention>

DCMS. 2005. *Combating the Illicit Trade: Due diligence guidelines for museums, libraries and archives on collecting and borrowing cultural material*. London: DCMS.

O'Keefe, Patrick J. 2000. *Commentary on the UNESCO 1970 Convention on Illicit Traffic*. Leicester: Institute of Art and Law.

Prott, Lyndel V., and Patrick J. O'Keefe. 1988. *Handbook of national regulations concerning the export of cultural property*. Paris: UNESCO.

Prott, Lyndel V. 1997. *Commentary on the Unidroit Convention 1995*. Leicester: Institute of Art and Law

Looting and Illicit Antiquities Trade

*Trafficking Culture' web-resource that includes open access to many recent relevant publications on this topic: <https://traffickingculture.org/publications/>

*David Gill's blog <https://lootingmatters.blogspot.com/>

Al-Azim, A. and Paul, K.A. 2018. How Facebook made it easier than ever to traffic Middle Eastern

- antiquities. *World Politics Review* 31 August 2018. Available at: <https://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/25532/how-facebook-made-it-easier-than-ever-to-traffic-middle-eastern-antiquities>
- Bator, Paul M. 1982. An essay on the international trade in art. *Stanford Law Review* 34: 275–384.
- Barker, Alex W. Looting, the Antiquities Trade, and Competing Valuations of the Past. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 47 (2018): 455–474.
- N. Brodie, M. M. Kersel, C. Luke, and K. W. Tubb, (eds.) 2006. *Archaeology, Cultural Heritage, and the Antiquities Trade*, Gainesville: University of Florida Press.
- Brodie, N. and Renfrew, C. 2005. Looting and the World’s Archaeological Heritage: The Inadequate Response. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 34: 343–61.
- Brodie, N., Doole, J. and Watson, P. 2000. *Stealing History: the Illicit Trade in Cultural Material*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. Available at: http://www.mcdonald.cam.ac.uk/projects/iarc/research/illicit_trade.pdf
- Brodie, N. Doole, J. and Renfrew, C. 2001. *Trade in Illicit Antiquities: the Destruction of the World’s Archaeological Heritage*. Cambridge: MacDonal Institute of Archaeology Research.
- Brodie, N. and Tubb, K.W. (eds.) 2002. *Illicit Antiquities: the Theft of Culture and the Extinction of Archaeology*. London: Routledge.
- Cook, B. 1995. The Antiquities Trade: a curator’s view. In K.W. Tubb, (ed.), *Antiquities: Trade or Betrayed*. London: Archetype, pp. 186–89.
- Cuno, James. 2008. *Who Owns Antiquity? Museums and the Battle Over Our Ancient Heritage*. Princeton: Princeton University Trust.
- Gill, D.W.J., and Chippindale, C. 2002. The trade in looted antiquities and the return of cultural property: a British parliamentary inquiry. *International Journal of Cultural Property* 11: 50–64.
- Renfrew, C. 2000. *Loot, Legitimacy and Ownership: the Ethical Crisis in Archaeology*. London: Duckworth.
- Mackenzie, S. 2005. *Going, Going, Gone: Regulating the Market in Illicit Antiquities*. Leicester: Institute of Art and Law.
- Mackenzie, S. and Yates, D. 2016. What is grey about the “Grey Market” in antiquities? In Beckert, J. and Dewey, M. (eds.) *The Architecture of Illegal Markets: Towards an Economic Sociology of Illegality in the Economy*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. **ONLINE**
- Robson, E., L. Treadwell and C. Gosden. eds. 2006. *Who Owns Objects? The Ethics and Politics of Collecting Cultural Artefacts*. Oxford: Oxbow Books.
- Rodríguez Temiño I. and Valdés, A.R. 2015. Fighting against the archaeological looting and the illicit trade of antiquities in Spain. *International Journal of Cultural Property* 22: 111–130.
- Stevenson, A. 2016. Conflict antiquities and conflicted antiquities: addressing commercial sales of legally excavated artefacts. *Antiquity* 90: 229–236.
- Watson, P. and C. Todeschini. 2006. *The Medici Conspiracy: The Illicit Journey of Looted Antiquities, From Italy’s Tomb Raiders to the World’s Greatest Museums*. New York: Public Affairs.
- Yates, D. 2016. The global traffic in looted cultural objects. In Rafter, N. and Carribine, E. (eds.) *The Oxford Encyclopedia of Crime, Media, and Popular Culture*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. [available at <https://traffickingculture.org/publications/yates-d-2016-the-global-traffic-in-looted-cultural-objects-in-rafter-n-and-carribine-e-eds-the-oxford-encyclopedia-of-crime-media-and-popular-culture-oxford-oxford-university-pres/>]

Week 4. Museums and Collecting

Lecture: 2pm–3pm

Encountering collections and archives in museums presents numerous problems and possibilities for archaeological analysis. We will examine the mechanisms by which archaeological material percolates into institutions and how those processes shape the sorts of questions, research agendas and knowledge that we can construct around these collections. Through a series of case studies, we will think through what sorts of biases are introduced as material is transmitted from the field into the museum or research institution, the curatorial decisions that might impinge on the sorts of analyses that can be conducted, and the ethical questions that may arise when dealing with material legacies of previous generations of colonial fieldwork.

Museum visit: 3pm–4pm or 4pm–5pm

In the second part of the session, the two seminar groups will engage in an object handling session in the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology to explore ways of interrogating objects, linking them with archives and identifying clues to their post excavation biographies.

Essential Reading

Alberti, S., 2005. Objects and the museum. *Isis* 96(4): 559–71. **ONLINE**

Stevenson, A. 2019. *Scattered Finds: Archaeology, Egyptology and Museums*. London: UCL Press [see introduction]. **ONLINE**

Further Reading

Brusius, Mirjam and Singh, Kavita 2017. Introduction. In Singh, K. and Brusius, M. (ed.) *Museum Storage and Meaning. Tales from the Crypt*. London and New York: Routledge.

Emberling, Geoff and Petit, L, (eds.) 2018. *Museums and the Ancient Middle East. Curatorial Practice and Audiences*. London: Routledge.

Exell, Karen 2016. *Modernity and the Museum in the Arabian Peninsula*. London and New York: Routledge, [see Introduction: questions of globalisation pp. 1–24].

Hakimian, S. 2010. The Beirut National Museum and collective memory: sanctuary, repository, or interactive space? *Near Eastern Archaeology* 73 (2/3)

Gosden, C., Larson, F. and Petch, A. 2007. *Knowing things: exploring the collections at the Pitt Rivers Museum 1884–1945*. Oxford: Oxford University Press [see intro – ‘what is a museum’].

Kamash, Zena, Abd el Gawad, Heba, Banks, Peter, Bell, A., Charteris, F., Sarah, E., Glen, Z., Howe, J., Laidlaw, A., Mitchell, M., Nafde, A., Parkin, A., Wilson, F., Wilson, L. T. & Wood, A. 2017 Remembering the Romans in the Middle East and North Africa: memories and reflections from a museum-based public engagement project. *Epoiesen: Journal for Creative Engagement in History and Archaeology*.

Kersal, Morag 2015. Storage wars: solving the archaeological curation crisis? *Journal of Eastern Mediterranean Archaeology and Heritage Studies* 3(1): 42–54.

Macdonald, Sharon, 2003. Museums, national, postnational and transcultural identities. *Museums and Society* 1(1): 1–16.

Mitchell, Timothy 1992. Orientalism and the exhibitionary order. In N. Dirks (ed.) *Colonialism and Culture*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, pp. 289–318

Quirke, Stephen 2010. *Hidden Hands: Egyptian Workforces in Petrie Excavation Archives, 1880–1924*. London: Duckworth.

Quntar, S. al- 2017. Repatriation and the Legacy of Colonialism in the Middle East. *Journal of Eastern Mediterranean Archaeology & Heritage Studies* 5.1, 19–26.

Riggs, Christina 2017. Loose bodies: reserve collections, curatorial reservations, and the Egyptian dead. In Singh, K. and Brusius, M. (ed.) *Museum Storage and Meaning. Tales from the Crypt*. London and New York: Routledge.

Riggs, Christina 2013. Colonial visions: Egyptian antiquities and contested histories in the Cairo Museum. *Museum Worlds* 1(1): 65–84.

Riggs, C. 2010. Ancient Egypt in the museum: concepts and constructions. In Lloyd, A. (ed.) *A Companion to Ancient Egypt*. Chichester: Blackwell, pp. 1129–53.

- Robson, Eleanor 2017. Old habits die hard: writing the excavation and dispersal history of Nimrud. *Museum History Journal* 10(2): 217–32.
- Skeates, R. 2000. *The Collecting of Origins: Collectors and Collections of Italian Prehistory and the Cultural Transformation of Value (1550–1999)*.
- Skeates, Robin 2005. Museum archaeology and the Mediterranean cultural heritage. In Blake, E. and Knapp, B.A. (eds.) *The Archaeology of Mediterranean Prehistory*. Oxford: Blackwell, pp. 303–21.
- Sparks, Rachel 2013. Flinders Petrie through word and deed: re-evaluation field techniques and their impact on object recovery in British Mandate Palestine. *Palestine Exploration Quarterly* 145(2): 143–59.
- Sparks, Rachel T. 2014. Near Eastern Encounters: The Collections and Archives of the Institute of Archaeology, UCL. In M. Akar and H. Maloigne (eds), *The Forgotten Kingdom: Past and Present Excavations at Tell Atchana/Alalakh*, 66-83.
- Stevenson, Alice 2014. Artefacts of excavation: the collection and distribution of Egyptian finds to museums, 1880–1915. *Journal of the History of Collections* 26(1): 89–102.
- Ucko, Peter J. 1998. The Biography of a Collection: The Sir Flinders Petrie Palestinian Collection and the Role of University Museums, *Museum Management and Curatorship* 17.4, 351-399.
- Villing, Alexandra Reconstructing a 19th-century excavation: problems and perspectives. In Villing, A., Bergeron, M., Bourogiannis, G., Johnston, A., Leclere, F., Masson, A. and Thomas, R. (eds.) *Naukratis. Greeks in Egypt*.
[www.britishmuseum.org/pdf/Naukratis_ORC_Reconstructing_19thC_Excavation_Villing.pdf]
- Wetenpaugh, H.Z. 2017. Survivor objects: cultural heritage in and out of the Middle East. *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 49(4): 752–6.
- Whitley, James 2016. Discussion and debate: fusing the horizons, or why context matters: the interdependence of fieldwork and museum study in Mediterranean archaeology. *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 29(2): 247–69.

Week 5. Displaying Archaeology and Heritage

The exhibition of archaeological material has long been a primary means of communicating disciplinary knowledge to the public, as a brief overview of the history of archaeological displays will show. More recently it has been recognised that these displays do not merely reflect knowledge, but also actively constitute it. Similarly, the image of museums as benign institutions that disseminate information authoritatively has been questioned, with the recognition that museum display is never a neutral act.

Museum visit, British Museum (2pm-4pm) followed by Debriefing session, 609 (4-5pm)

In our session today, you will visit in your seminar groups two different galleries in the British Museum in your seminar groups and analyse the strategies and narratives used to present artefacts and images from the Middle East and Mediterranean, and the differences between new and old practices of museum display –we suggest comparing the new Islamic galleries (remodelled in 2018; 1st floor) with one of the ground-floor galleries on Egypt or Greece/Rome or Assyria.

Before your visit please watch the online lecture on museum display and consult the essential reading below and prepare a list of questions with which to analyse the galleries, identifying the variables that shape the presentation and reception of the material displayed (such as architecture, space, design, lighting, colour, layout, use of text/image/sound).

Please meet at inside the Montague Place back entrance to the British Museum (the one flanked by lions) by 2pm to sign the register. You have two hours to develop your critique of the galleries. Please be back at the IoA in the staff common room 609 by 4pm for a discussion.

Essential Reading

Watch Dr. Alice Stevenson's lecture on key issues in museum display on Moodle

Moser, S. 2010. The devil is in the detail: museum displays and the creation of knowledge. *Museum Anthropology* 33(1): 22–32. **ONLINE**

McLean, K. 1993. Looking at exhibitions: One approach to criticism. In McLean, K. *Planning for people in museum exhibitions*. Association of Science-Technology Centers, pp. 163–66.
Copies in TC

Museums and Display

Batty, J., Carr, J, Edwards, C., Francis, D., Frost, S., Miles, E. and Penrose, R. 2016. Object-focused text at the British Museum. *Exhibition* Spring 2016.

Bilsel, C. 2012. *Antiquity On Display: Regime of the Authentic in Berlin's Pergamon Museum*. Oxford: Oxford University Press [see introduction in particular].

Cooper, C. L. 2013. A Case Study in Collaboration: Displaying Greece and Rome at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, UK. *Museum Management and Curatorship* 28 (5): 467–490.

Edwards, E. and Morton, C. (eds.). 2015. *Photographs, Museums, Collections: Between Art and Information*. New York: Bloomsbury Academic.

Emberling, G. and Petit, L.P. 2019. *Museums and the ancient Middle East: curatorial practice and audiences*. London: Routledge

Kaplan, F. E. S., 1995. Exhibitions as communicative media. In Hooper-Greenhill, E. (ed.) *Museum, Media, Message*. London and New York: Routledge, pp. 37–58.

Karp, I. and Lavine, S.D. (eds.) *Exhibiting Cultures: The Poetics and Politics of Museum Display*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution

Kokkinidou, D. and Nikolaidou, M. 2000. A sexist present, human-less past: museum archaeology in Greece. In Donald, M. and Hurcombe, L. (eds.) *Gender and Material Culture in Archaeological Perspective*. Palgrave MacMillan.

Mason, R. and Sayner, J. 2019. Bringing museal silence into focus: eight ways of thinking about silence in museums. *International Journal of Heritage Studies* 25(1): 5–20.

MacLeod, S. 2005. *Reshaping Museum Space: Architecture, Design, Exhibitions*. London: Routledge.

- Macdonald, S. and P. Basu (eds.) *Exhibition Experiments*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Moser, S. 2001. Archaeological representation: the visual conventions for constructing knowledge about the past. In Hodder, Ian (ed.) *Archaeological Theory Today*. Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 262–283.
- Skeates, R. (ed.) 2017. *Museums and Archaeology*. London and New York: Routledge (see section III pp.311–99).

Exhibitions and Contemporary Heritage Issues

- Janes, R.R. and Sandell, R. 2019. *Museum Activism*. London: Routledge.
- Rakowitz, Michael. 2017. *Backstroke of the West*. Delmoico Books.
- Penn Museum 2018. *Cultures in the Crossfire: Stories from Syria and Iraq*. See: <https://www.penn.museum/information/press-room/press-release-exhibitions/1105-cultures-in-the-crossfire-stories-from-syria-and-iraq>
- Museo Egypizio 2018. *Statues Also Die*. See: <http://fsrr.org/en/mostre/statues-also-die/>
- Sandell, R. and Nightingale, E. (eds.) 2012. *Museums, Equality and Social Justice*. London and New York: Routledge.

Week 6. Sites and local archaeologies

Archaeologists in their rush to conduct research, survey and excavation often do not take the time to engage with the local communities living in the areas that they work. As archaeologists' work progresses it frequently then privileges particular periods or cultures at the expense of others, including contemporary communities that live amongst, and draw meaning from, archaeological monuments and fieldsites. Archaeologists find themselves caught between the goals and standards of their profession and the demands of diverse employers, oversight agencies, and stakeholders. In previous sessions, we have discussed conflicts between research goals and the conservation ethic, and the professional use of looted or commercially traded material. But most urgent and most transformative are the issues of accountability raised by local communities in the Middle East and Mediterranean who regard archaeological sites and artifacts as their cultural heritage and may see little value in archaeological research.

In this session we will be joined by a panel of regional specialists who have worked with local communities to discuss the issues, including Dr Veysel Apaydin (IoA, Turkey) and Dr Heba Abd el Gawad (IoA, Egypt).

Seminar questions

- To whom and to what are archaeologists accountable?
- What responsibilities do archaeologists have to those whose cultural heritage they study?
- How should archaeologists navigate conflicts between the demands of those they work for and the range of other stakeholders to whom they are accountable?

Essential

- Atalay, S. 2010. 'We don't talk about Çatalhöyük, we live it': Building community capacity through archaeological research using a community-based participatory research (CBPR) methodology. *World Archaeology* 42(3): 418–29. **ONLINE**
- Moser, S., D. Glazier, J.E. Phillips, L. Nasser el Nemr, M. Saleh Mousa, R. Nasr Aiesh, S. Richardson, A. Conner, and M. Seymour 2002. Transforming archaeology through practice: strategies for collaborative archaeology and the community archaeology project at Quseir, Egypt. *World Archaeology* 34(2): 220–48. **ONLINE**
- Abu-Khafajah, S. and Miqdadi, R. 2019 'Prejudice, military intelligence, and neo-liberalism: examining the local within archaeology and heritage practices in Jordan', *Contemporary Levant* 4: 92-106.

[**And if you haven't read it before:** Wylie, A. 2005. The promise and perils of an ethic of stewardship. In L. Meskell and P. Pells *Embedding Ethics*. Berg Publishers pp.47–68. **ONLINE**]

Ethics and stewardship

- Brown, M.F. 2003. *Who Owns Native Culture?* Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Chippindale, C. et al. 1990. *Who Owns Stonehenge?* London: Batsford.
- Colwell-Chanthaphonh, C., J. Hollowell, and D. McGill, eds. 2008. *Ethics in Action: Case Studies in Archaeological Dilemmas*. Society for American Archaeology: Washington D.C
- Coombe, R. and Weiss, L.M. 2015. Neoliberalism, Heritage Regimes and Cultural Rights. In L. Meskell (ed.) *Global Heritage: A Reader*. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell.
- Gnecco, C., and D. Lippert, eds. 2015. *Ethics and Archaeological Praxis*. Springer: New York.
- Haber, A., and N. Shepherd, eds. 2014. *After Ethics: Ancestral Voices and Post-disciplinary Worlds in Archaeology*. Springer: New York.
- Hamilkis, Y. and Duke, P. 2007. *Archaeology and Capitalism: from ethics to politics*. Walnut Creek: Left Coast Press.
- Hogberg, A, Holtorf, C., May, S. and Wollentz, G. 2017. No future in archaeological heritage management? *World Archaeology* 49(5): 639–47.
- Ireland, T. and Schofield, J. (eds.) 2015. *The Ethics of Cultural Heritage*. Springer, New York, NY. [See introduction, pp. 1-10.]
- Janeway, M., and A. Szántó, eds. 2001. *Who Owns Culture? Cultural Property and Patrimony Disputes in an Age without Borders*. National Arts Journalism Program, Columbia University: New York.

- Lafrenz Samuels, K. 2016. Transnational turns for archaeological heritage: From conservation to development, governments to governance. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 41(3): 355–67.
- Little, B.J. 2002. *The Public Benefits of Archaeology*. University Press of Florida: Gainesville.
- Lynott, M.J., and A. Wylie, eds. 2000. *Ethics in American Archaeology*. (2nd edn.) Society for American Archaeology: Washington, D.C
- Marstine, J. (ed.) 2011. *The Routledge Companion to Museum Ethics*. London and New York: Routledge [read introduction in particular].
- Meskill, L. and Pels, P. 2005. *Embedding Ethics: Shifting Boundaries of the Anthropological Profession*. Oxford: Berg.
- Meskill, L. 2010. Human rights and heritage ethics. *Anthropological Quarterly*, 83(4): 839–59.
- Scarre, C. and Scarre, G. 2006. *The Ethics of Archaeology: Philosophical Perspectives on Archaeological Practice*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Silverman, H. and Ruggles, F.D. 2007. *Cultural Heritage and Human Rights*. New York: Springer [see introduction pp. 3–22].
- Wylie, A. 1996. Ethical dilemmas in archaeological practice: looting, repatriation, stewardship and the (trans)formation of disciplinary identity. *Perspectives on Science* 4(2): 154–94.
- Zimmerman, Larry J., Karen D. Vitelli, and Julie Hollowell-Zimmer, eds. 2003 *Ethical Issues in Archaeology*. Walnut Creek: AltaMira Press.

Collaboration and Community-based archaeology

- Apaydin, V. and Hassett, B., 2018. Should I stay or should I go? Ideals and realities of archaeology in the conflict regions. *Journal of Community Archaeology & Heritage*:1-15
- Apaydin, V., 2016. Effective or not? Success or failure? Assessing heritage and archaeological education programmes—the case of Çatalhöyük. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 22(10): 828-843.
- Atalay, S. 2012. *Community-Based Archaeology: Research With, By, and For Indigenous and Local Communities*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Bonacchi C, Pett D, Bevan A & Keinan-Schoonbaert A 2015. Experiments in Crowd-funding Community Archaeology. *Journal of Community Archaeology and Heritage*, 2 (3): 184-198.
- Colwell-Chanthaphonh, C. and T.J. Ferguson, eds. 2008. *Collaboration in Archaeological Practice: Engaging Descendant Communities*. Alta Mira Press: Lanham, MD.
- Derry, L., and M. Malloy, ed. 2003. *Archaeologists and Local Communities: Partners in Exploring the Past*. Washington DC: Society for American Archaeology.
- Dongoske, K.E., M. Aldenderfer, and K. Doehner, eds. 2000. *Working Together: Native Americans and Archaeologists*. Society for American Archaeology: Washington, DC.
- Doyon, W. 2018. The history of archaeology through the eyes of Egyptians. In Effros, B. and Lai, G. (eds.) *Unmasking Ideology in Imperial and Colonial Archaeology*. Los Angeles: Cotsen Institute of Archaeology Press, pp. 173–200.
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- Mulder, S. 2017. Imagining localities of antiquity in Islamic societies. *International Journal of Islamic Architecture* 6(2): 229–54.
- Quirke, S. 2010. *Hidden Hands: Egyptian Workforces in Petrie Excavation Archives, 1880–1924*. London: Duckworth.
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Presenting Sites

- Buccellati, G. 2006. Conservation qua Archaeology at Tell Mozan/Urkesh. In Agnew, N. and Bridgland, J. (eds.) *Of the Past, For the Future*. pp. 73–81.
- de la Torre, M. (ed.) 1997. *The Conservation of Archaeological Sites in the Mediterranean Region*.
- Hodder, I. and L. Doughty (eds.) 2007. *Mediterranean Prehistoric Heritage: Training, Education and Management*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute of Archaeological Research.
- Jameson, J.H. 2008. Presenting Archaeology to the Public, Then and Now: An Introduction. On *The Heritage Reader*. London and New York: Routledge, pp. 428–56.
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- Melotti, M. 2007. *Mediterraneo tra Miti e Turismo: Per una Sociologia del Turismo Archeologico*.
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Week 7. Archaeology and War

Intentional destruction of cultural heritage is designed to erase the presence of a people in history and has become an all too familiar feature of the devastation wrought by contemporary violence and "ethnic cleansing." Recent cases appear frequently in news headlines and include such well-known examples as the 2001 demolition of the Bamiyan Buddhas in Afghanistan, and the recent obliteration of historic sites across Syria and Iraq. This session explores this phenomenon by examining such questions as: Why is cultural heritage targeted in conflict? Under what circumstances? By whom? And how should various agents and agencies respond? What is the role and responsibility of military institutions? What sorts of initiatives can safeguard sites, monuments and museums in times of war? Should archaeology play a role as soft diplomacy? In this session, we will grapple with the scope and depth of the problems faced by heritage during times of war.

Seminar task and questions

Watch the film *The Destruction of Memory* directed by Tim Slade (2016; running time 81 minutes) either at the screening in G6 Lecture Theatre on Monday 2 March from 6 – 7:30 PM OR you can borrow the DVD from the library on short-term loan (effectively overnight if end of the day).

- What is the link between cultural protection and human rights?
- In what ways is cultural heritage destruction during war more than just collateral damage?
- In the film figures from international bodies such as the World Monuments Fund and UNESCO, who are regularly authorized to act in the public interest during conflict, are interviewed. But for whom are culture and memory preserved, protected, and reconstructed? Whose memory is determined to be the one that must be safeguarded in the examples given in film?

Essential Reading

Brosché, J., Legnér, M., Kreutz, J., and Ijla, A. 2017. Heritage under attack: motives for targeting cultural property during armed conflict. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 23(3), 248–60. **ONLINE**

Hamilakis, Y. 2009. The “war on terror” and the military–archaeology complex: Iraq, ethics, and neo-colonialism. *Archaeologies* 5(1): 39–65. **ONLINE**

Al Quntar, S. and Daniels, B.I. 2016. Responses to the destruction of Syrian cultural heritage: A critical review of current efforts. *International Journal of Islamic Architecture* 5(2): 381–97. **ONLINE**

Conventions

- 1954 Hague Convention & 1995 Unidrot convention (see Session 3)
- Cultural Property (Armed Conflicts) Act 2017:
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2017/6/pdfs/ukpga_20170006_en.pdf
- Blue Shield: <https://ukblueshield.org.uk/>

Heritage and War (General)

Akinsha, K., and G. Kozlov 1995. *Beautiful Loot: The Soviet Plunder of Europe's Art Treasures*. New York: Random House.

Alford, K.D. 1994. *The Spoils of War*. New York: Carol Publishing.

Bevan, Robert. 2006. *The Destruction of Memory: Architecture at War*. London: Reaktion.

Bsheer, R. 2017. Heritage as war. *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 49(4): 729–34.

Gerstenblith, P. 2016. The destruction of cultural heritage: A crime against property or a crime against people?. *The John Marshall Review of Intellectual Property Law* 15(3): 337–93.

Holtorf, C. 2006. Can less be more? Heritage in the age of terrorism. *Public Archaeology* 5: 101–9.

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Kila, J.D. 2013. Inactive, reactive, or pro-active?: Cultural property crimes in the context of contemporary armed conflicts. *Journal of Eastern Mediterranean Archaeology and Heritage Studies* 1(4): 319–42.

- Lostal, M. 2017. *International Cultural Heritage Law in Armed Conflict: Case-Studies of Syria, Libya, Mali, the Invasion of Iraq, and the Buddhas of Bamiyan*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Pollock, S. 2016. Archaeology and Contemporary Warfare. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 45: 215–31.
- Prott, L.V. 2006. Protecting Cultural Heritage in Conflict. In N. Brodie, M. M. Kersel, C. Luke, and K. W. Tubb, (eds.) *Archaeology, Cultural Heritage, and the Antiquities Trade*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, pp. 25–35.
- Rush, L. 2010. *Archaeology, Cultural Property and the Military*. Boydell Press.
- Nicholas, L.H. 1994. *The Rape of Europa: The Fate of Europe's Treasures in the Third Reich and the Second World War*. New York: Knopf.
- O'Keefe, R. 1999. The Meaning of "Cultural Property" under the 1954 Hague Convention. *Netherlands International Law Review* 46(1): 26.
- Woudenberg, N. van, & Lijnzaad, L. (eds.) 2010. *Protecting cultural property in armed conflict: an insight into the 1999 Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict*. Leiden: Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.
- Sørensen, M.L.S. and Viejo-Rose, D. (eds.) 2015. *War and Cultural Heritage*. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.
- Stone, P. 2013. A four-tier approach to the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict. *Antiquity* 87(335): 166–77.
- Stone, P. 2011 (ed.) *Cultural Heritage, Ethics and the Military*. Boydell Press.
- Toman, J. 2009. *Cultural Property In War: Improvement In Protection: Commentary On The 1999 Second Protocol To The Hague Convention Of 1954 For The Protection Of Cultural Property In The Event Of Armed Conflict*. Paris, France: UNESCO Pub.

Heritage and War (Balkans)

- Barakat, Sultan, Craig Wilson, Vjekoslava Sankovic Simcic, and Marija Kojakovic 2001. Challenges and dilemmas facing the reconstruction of war-damaged cultural heritage: The case study of Pocitelj, Bosnia-Herzegovina. In *Destruction and conservation of cultural property*, ed. Robert Layton, Peter G. Stone, and Julian Thomas, 168–181. London: Routledge.
- Chapman, J. 1994. Destruction of a common heritage: the archaeology of war in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Antiquity* 68: 120–26.
- Forde, S., 2016. The bridge on the Neretva: Stari Most as a stage of memory in post-conflict Mostar, Bosnia-Herzegovina. *Cooperation and conflict*, 51(4), pp.467-483
- Luke, C. 2013. Cultural Sovereignty in the Balkans and Turkey: The Politics of Preservation and Rehabilitation. *Journal of Social Archaeology* 13(3): 350–70.
- Sulc, Branka. 2001. The protection of Croatia's cultural heritage during war, 1991–1995. In *Destruction and conservation of cultural property*, ed. Robert Layton, Peter G. Stone, and Julian Thomas, 157–167. London: Routledge.
- Walasek, H. 2016. *Bosnia and the Destruction of Cultural Heritage*. Abingdon.

Heritage in Conflict in MENA (There is a VAST and ever-growing literature on this for the Middle East)

- Special Issue: 'Cultural Heritage in Crisis' 2017. *International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* 49–4: 721–56 (7 short papers)
- Bahrani, Z. 2003. Iraq's Cultural Heritage: Monuments, History, and Loss. *Art Journal* 62: 11–17.
- Bahrani, Z. 2006. Babylon: A Case Study in the Military Occupation of an Archaeological Site. In Agnew, N. and Bridgland, J. (eds.) *Of the Past, For the Future*. Los Angeles: The Getty Institute, pp. 240–46.
- Bauer A. 2015. Editorial: the destruction of heritage in Syria and Iraq and its implications. *International Journal of Cultural Property* 22: 106.
- Bogdanos, M. 2005. The Casualties of War: The Truth about the Iraq Museum. *American Journal of Archaeology* 109: 477–526.
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- Brodie, N. 2015. Why Is No One Talking about Libya's Cultural Destruction? *Near Eastern Archaeology* 78. 3: 212–17.
- Bogdanos, M. 2005. *Thieves of Baghdad: One Marine's Passion for Ancient Civilizations and the Journey to Recover the World's Greatest Stolen Treasures*. Bloomsbury: New York.
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- Cunliffe, E., Muhesen, N. and Lostal, M. 2016. The destruction of cultural property in the Syrian conflict: legal implications and obligations. *International Journal of Cultural Property* 23(1): 1–31.
- Bessenay-Prolonge, J., Herr, J-J, Mura, M. (eds.) *Archaeology in Conflict: Documenting Destruction of Cultural Heritage in the Middle East and Central Asia*. Paris: INHA open-access <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DMYAqLIof4sDpBZo88AFKl4M3sPTkZdX/view>
- Emberling, G. 2008. Archaeologists and the Military in Iraq, 2003–2008: Compromise or Contribution? *Archaeologies* 4(3): 445–59.
- Emberling, G., and K. Hanson, eds. 2008. *Catastrophe! The Looting and Destruction of Iraq's Past*. Oriental Institute Museum of the University of Chicago: Chicago.
- Flood, F.B. 2016. Idol Breaking as Image Making in the Islamic State. *Religion and Society: Advances in Research* 7: 116–38.
- Irwin, A. 2018. War Can Destroy Cultural Heritage Twice – in Conflict and in Clean-up. *Horizon The EU Research & Innovation Magazine*, https://horizon-magazine.eu/article/war-can-destroy-cultural-heritage-twice-conflict-and-clean_en.html
- Isakhan, B. 2013. Heritage destruction and spikes in violence: the case of Iraq. In J.D Kila and J.A. Zeidler (eds.) *Cultural Heritage in the Crosshairs: Protecting Cultural Property during Conflict*. Leiden, pp. 219–47.
- Isakhan, B. 2015. Creating the Iraq cultural property destruction database: calculating a heritage destruction index. *International Journal of Heritage Studies* 21(1): 1–21.
- Harmansah, O. 2015. ISIS, Heritage and the Spectacles of Destruction in the Global Media, *Near Eastern Archaeology* 78(3): 170–77.
- Helga, T. 2017. *The Destruction of Cultural Property as a Weapon of War: Isis in Syria and Iraq*. New York, NY: Springer Berlin Heidelberg.
- Kane S. 2015. Archaeology and Cultural Heritage in Post-Revolution Libya. *Near Eastern Archaeology* 78(3): 204–11.
- Khalidi, L. 2017. The destruction of Yemen and its cultural heritage. *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 49(4): 735–8.
- Kila, J. and Zeidler, J. eds., 2013. *Cultural Heritage In The Crosshairs: Protecting Cultural Property During Conflict*. Brill.
- Lababidi, R., and H. Qassar. 2016. Did They Really Forget How to Do It?: Iraq, Syria, and the International Response to Protect a Shared Heritage. *Journal of Eastern Mediterranean Archaeology and Heritage Studies* 4(4): 341–62
- Munawar, N.A., 2019. Cultural Heritage and the Arab Spring: A Review of (Inter) National Efforts to Safeguard Heritage Under Fire. In Çakmak, C. and Özçelik, A.O. (eds.) *The World Community and the Arab Spring* Palgrave Macmillan, Cham, pp. 83–115.
- Rothfield, L. 2009. *The Rape of Mesopotamia: Behind the Looting of the Iraq Museum*. University of Chicago Press: Chicago.
- Russell, J.M. 2008. Efforts to Protect Archaeological Sites and Monuments in Iraq, 2003-2004. In Emberling, G. and Hanson, K (eds) *Catastrophe! The Looting and Destruction of Iraq's Past*. Chicago, pp. 29–43.
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- Smith, C, H. Burke, C. de Leiu, and G. Jackson. 2016. The Islamic State's Symbolic War: Da'esh's Socially Mediated Terrorism as a Threat to Cultural Heritage. *Journal of Social Archaeology* 16 (2): 164–88.
- Watenpugh, H.Z. 2016. Cultural Heritage and the Arab Spring: War over Culture, Culture of War and Culture War. *International Journal of Islamic Architecture* 5(2): 245–63.

Week 8. Archaeology, preservation and post-conflict/post-disaster resolution

The standard approach to heritage is driven by a 'crisis model' in which a normative conservation paradigm and preservation ideology construct archaeology as finite resource that must be saved. But for whom and why? The preservation rhetoric about 'preserving for posterity' archaeological remains needs further critical analysis, because archaeological practice raises profoundly challenging ethical issues. In the aftermath of destructive conflicts or natural disasters, heritage sites frequently become the focus of reconstruction efforts, but the agencies that should be involved and the forms that this might take, remain fraught with competing interests. The rhetoric of 'World Heritage' has often led these debates to focus on iconic, monumental 'authorized' heritage, but it is vital to consider broader, more quotidian archaeological landscapes and their communities, which have equally been affected by war.

This lecture for this session will take the form of a panel of scholars who have worked in post-conflict contexts, including Dr Hiba Alkhalaf (KCL, Syria), and Professor Eleanor Robson (UCL History, Iraq).

Seminar questions

- What roles does cultural heritage play during post-conflict/disaster reconstruction for rebuilding people's sense of identity and belonging?
- How are efforts in post-conflict/disaster zones prioritized, and who should be responsible for leading them?
- How is archaeological fieldwork conducted in landscapes transformed by destruction?

Essential Reading

- Aljawabra, A. 2018, September. Heritage, Conflict and Reconstructions: From Reconstructing Monuments to Reconstructing Societies. In *ICOMOS University Forum* (Vol. 1, pp. 1-18). ICOMOS International. <http://openarchive.icomos.org/1907/> **ONLINE**
- González-Ruibal, A. 2007. Making things public: archaeologies of the Spanish Civil War. *Public Archaeology*, 6(4): 203–26. **ONLINE**
- Meskel, L. 2002. Negative heritage and past mastering in archaeology. *Anthropological Quarterly* 75(3): 557–74. **ONLINE**

General

- Al-Azm, A. 2018. The Importance of Cultural Heritage in Enhancing a Syrian National Identity and the Role of local Non-State Actors in Preserving it. In P. Newson and R. Young (eds) *Post-Conflict Archaeology and Cultural Heritage: Rebuilding Knowledge, Memory and Community from War-Damaged Material Culture*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Armaly, M., Blasi, C. and Hannah, L. 2004, 'Stari Most: rebuilding more than a historic bridge in Mostar', *Museum International* 56(4):6–16.
- Barakat, Sultan. 2007. "Postwar reconstruction and the recovery of cultural heritage: critical lessons from the last fifteen years." In *Cultural Heritage in Postwar Recovery: Papers from the ICCOM FORUM held on October 2-4, 2005*, edited by N. Stanley-Price, 26-39. Rome: ICCOM.
- Beck, C.M., Johnson, W.G. and Schofield, J. (eds). 2003. *Material Culture: The Archaeology of Twentieth-Century Conflict*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Eriksson Baaz, M. and Utas, M. 2019. Exploring the Backstage: Methodological and Ethical Issues Surrounding the Role of Research Brokers in Insecure Zones, *Civil Wars* 21 (2): 157-78.
- Hakimian, S. 2010. The Beirut National Museum and collective memory: sanctuary, repository, or interactive space? *Near Eastern Archaeology* 73 (2/3): 182–88.
- Kamash, Z with H. Abd el Gawad, P. Banks, A. Bell, F. Charteris, S. Ekdawi, Z. Glen, J. Howe, A. Laidlaw, M. Mitchell, A. Nafde, A. Parkin, F. Wilson, L. Thandie Wilson, and A. Wood. 2017 "Remembering the Romans in the Middle East and North Africa: memories and reflections from a museum-based public engagement project. *Epoiesen* <http://dx.doi.org/10.22215/epoiesen/2017.9>
- Legnér, M., 2018. Post-conflict reconstruction and the heritage process. *Journal of Architectural Conservation* 24(2): 78–90.

- Newson, P. and Young, R. (eds.) 2018. *Post-Conflict Archaeology and Cultural Heritage: Re-Building Knowledge, Memory and Community from War-Damaged Material Culture*. Routledge.
- Matthews, R. Rasheed, Q.H., Fernandez, M.P, Fobbe, S., Novacek, K., Mohammed-Amin, E. 2019. Heritage and cultural healing: Iraq in a post-Daesh era. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*
- Perring, D. 2010. Archaeology and the post-war reconstruction of Beirut. *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites* 11(3-4): 296–314.
- Plets, G. 2017. Violins and trowels for Palmyra: Post-conflict heritage politics. *Anthropology Today* 33(4): 18–22.
- Rico, T., 2008. Negative heritage: The place of conflict in world heritage. *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites* 10(4): 344–52.
- Rabbat, N. 2017. Identity, Modernity, and the Destruction of Heritage. *International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* 49(4): 739–41.
- Robson, E. 2016. Rethinking Iraq’s past – and its future – at the Basrah Museum. *Apollo Magazine* 11 October 2016. <https://www.apollo-magazine.com/rethinking-iraqs-past-and-its-future-at-the-basrah-museum/>
- Sukarieh, M. and Tannock, S. 2019 Sub-contracting Academia: Alienation, Exploitation and Disillusionment in the UK over the Syrian Refugee Research Industry. *Antipode* 51(2): 664-80.
- Veintimilla, D. J. 2016. Islamic law and war crimes trials: The possibility and challenges of a War Crimes Tribunal against the Assad Regime and ISIL. *Cornell International Law Journal* 49: 497–519.
- Viejo-Rose, Dacia. 2013. Reconstructing Heritage in the Aftermath of Civil War: Re-Visioning the Nation and the Implications of International Involvement. *Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding* 7(2): 125–48.

Diplomacy

- Lane, P. 2013. *French Scientific and Cultural Diplomacy*. Liverpool: Liverpool University Press.
- Luke, C., and M. Kersel. 2013. *U.S. Cultural Diplomacy and Archaeology: Soft Power, Hard Heritage*. New York: Routledge.
- Meskell, L. 2014. States of Conservation: Protection, Politics, and Pacting within UNESCO’s World Heritage Committee. *Anthropological Quarterly* 87 (1): 217–43
- Malejacq, R. and Mukhopadhyay, D., 2016. The ‘tribal politics’ of field research: A reflection on power and partiality in 21st-century warzones. *Perspectives on Politics* 14(4): 1011–28.
- Winter, T. 2015. Heritage Diplomacy. *International Journal of Heritage Studies* 21(10): 997–1015
- Nye, J. S. 2013. Hard, Soft, and Smart Power. In Cooper, A.F. Heine, J. and Thakur, R.C. (eds.) *The Oxford Handbook of Modern Diplomacy*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 559–74.
- Sylvester, C. 2009. *Art/Museums: International Relations Where We Least Expect It*. Boulder, CO: Paradigm.

Week 9. Protecting the Past and the digital revolution

The possibilities afforded by new technologies for addressing heritage concerns are frequently championed, such as the reconstruction of the Palmyra Arch or using satellite imagery to map threats to heritage sites, but do they offer simple answers to complex problems? Inherent power inequalities, the perpetuation of neo-colonial agendas and questions regarding ownership of digital products remain. In this session we consider the practical and ethical issues regarding digital initiatives and evaluate their potential and limitations, from satellite remote sensing to 3D-scanning and printing.

This lecture for this session will take the form of a panel of scholars who have worked on these issues including Dr Andrew Bevan (IoA) and Amanda Ford Spora.

Seminar questions:

- What are the legal and ethical challenges posed by 'open' digital data in the Mediterranean and Middle East?
- How are 3d digital simulacra (Elgin Marbles, Arch of Palmyra) being mobilised to document, protect and reconstruct heritage, and what are the ethical issues?
- What are the practical challenges posed by public-led initiatives in terms of data quality, citizen stewardship vs volunteer labour, etc.

Essential

Kamash, Z. 2017 'Postcard to Palmyra': bringing the public into debates over post-conflict reconstruction in the Middle East. *World Archaeology* 49(5): 1–15. **ONLINE**

Parcak, S., Gathings, D., Childs, C., Mumford, G. and Cline, E. 2016. Satellite evidence of archaeological site looting in Egypt: 2002–2013. *Antiquity*, 90(349), pp.188-205. [see also Fradley, M. and Sheldrick, N., 2017. Satellite imagery and heritage damage in Egypt: a response to Parcak et al.(2016). *Antiquity* 91: 784–92.] **ONLINE**

V&A 2017. Culture in Crisis: The practical applications of digital reproduction in Heritage preservation. Workshop film: https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=2&v=z5I5gs8v1xA [on Moodle]

Mapping endangered heritage and the digital revolution

Endangered Archaeology in the Middle East and North Africa <http://eamena.arch.ox.ac.uk/>

Rayne, L., Bradbury, J., Mattingly, D., Philip, G., Bewley, R. and Wilson, A. 2017. From Above and on the Ground: Geospatial Methods for Recording Endangered Archaeology in the Middle East and North Africa. *Geoscience* 7(4): 100.

Casana, J. 2015. Satellite Imagery-Based Analysis of Archaeological Looting in Syria. *Near Eastern Archaeology* 78(3): 142–52.

Casana, J. and Laugier, E.J., 2017. Satellite imagery-based monitoring of archaeological site damage in the Syrian civil war. *PloS one*, 12(11), p.e0188589

Contreras, D. and Brodie, N. 2010. Quantifying destruction: An evaluation of the utility of publicly available satellite imagery for investigating looting of archaeological sites in Jordan. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 35: 10114.

Hammer, E., Seifried, R., Franklin, K. and Lauricella, A. 2018. Remote assessments of the archaeological heritage situation in Afghanistan. *Journal of Cultural Heritage* 33: 125–44.

Hardy, S.A. 2018. Metal-Detecting for Cultural Objects until 'There Is Nothing Left': The Potential and Limits of Digital Data, Netnographic Data and Market Data for Open-Source Analysis. *Arts* 7(30): 40. **ONLINE**

Franklin, K. and Hammer, E. 2018. Untangling Palimpsest Landscapes in Conflict Zones: A "Remote Survey" in Spin Boldak, Southeast Afghanistan. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 43(1): 5873.

Perry, S., Shipley, L. and Osborne, J. (2015). Digital Media, Power and (In)Equality in Archaeology and Heritage, *Internet Archaeology* 38. <https://doi.org/10.11141/ia.38.4>

Perry, S., & Beale, N. (2015). The Social Web and Archaeology's Restructuring: Impact, Exploitation, Disciplinary Change. *Open Archaeology*, 1(1). <https://doi.org/10.1515/OPAR-2015-0009>

- Morgan, C. and Pallascio, P.M., 2015. Digital media, participatory culture, and difficult heritage: Online remediation and the Trans-Atlantic slave trade. *Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage*, 4(3), pp.260-278
- Myers, A., 2010. Camp Delta, Google Earth and the ethics of remote sensing in archaeology. *World Archaeology* 42(3): 455–46
- Parcak, S., Gathings, D., Childs, C., Mumford, G. and Cline, E., 2016. Satellite evidence of archaeological site looting in Egypt: 2002–2013. *Antiquity* 90: 188–205. [see also Fradley, M. and Sheldrick, N., 2017. Satellite imagery and heritage damage in Egypt: a response to Parcak et al.(2016). *Antiquity* 91: 784–92.]
- Parcak, S., 2017. Threats to the archaeological sites of Egypt: a response to Fradley and Sheldrick. *Antiquity* 91: 793–95.
- Tapete, D., Cigna, F. and Donoghue, D.N. 2016. ‘Looting marks’ in space-borne SAR imagery: Measuring rates of archaeological looting in Apamea (Syria) with TerraSAR-X Staring Spotlight. *Remote Sensing of Environment* 178: 42–58.
- Tapete, D., and Cigna, F. 2017. Trends and perspectives of space-borne SAR remote sensing for archaeological landscape and cultural heritage applications. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 14: 716–26.

Digital technology and the ethics of reproduction

- Bearman, D. 2011. “3D Representations in Museums.” *Curator: The Museum Journal* 54: 55-61.
- Beale, G. and Reilly, P. 2017 After Virtual Archaeology: Rethinking Archaeological Approaches to the Adoption of Digital Technology, *Internet Archaeology* 44. <https://doi.org/10.11141/ia.44.1>
- Cronin, C. 2015. “3D Printing: Cultural Property as Intellectual Property.” *Columbia Journal of Law and the Arts* 39 (1): 1-40.
- Cronin, C. 2016. “Possession Is 99% of the Law: 3D Printing, Public Domain Cultural Artifacts and Copyright.” *Minnesota Journal of Law Science & Technology* 17: 709-736.
- Di Giuseppantonio Di Franco, P., Galeazzi, F. and Vassallo, V. (eds) 2018. *Authenticity and Cultural Heritage in the Age of 3D Digital Reproduction*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute, pp. 13–25.
- Galeazzi, F., Baker, F., Champion, E., Garstki, K., Jeffrey, S., Kuzminsky, S.C. and Galeazzi, F., 2018. Representation versus Reproduction, Recording versus Interpretation. *Current Anthropology*, 59(3): 268-286.
- Gillespie, David. 2015. “Copyright and Its Implications for 3D Created Datasets for Cultural Heritage Institutions.” *International Journal of Culture and History* 1 (2): 135-140
- “IDA Palmyra Arch Copy.” Accessed 24 April 2017. <http://www.factumfoundation.org/pag/236/>
- Isaac, Gwyneira. 2011. “Whose Idea Was This? Museums, Replicas, and the Reproduction of Knowledge.” *Current Anthropology* 52 (2): 211–233.
- Jones, S., Jeffrey, S., Maxwell, M., Hale, A. and Jones, C., 2018. 3D heritage visualisation and the negotiation of authenticity: the ACCORD project. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 24(4), pp.333-353.
- Richardson, L.-J., 2018. Ethical Challenges in Digital Public Archaeology. *Journal of Computer Applications in Archaeology*, 1(1), pp.64–73.
- Silberman, Neil. A. 2014. “From cultural property to cultural data- The multiple dimensions of “Ownership” in a global digital age.” *International Journal of Cultural Property* 21 (3): 365-374.
- Stanley-Price, N., 2009. The Reconstruction of Ruins: Principles and Practice. In A. Richmond and A. L. Bracker, eds., *Conservation: Principles, Dilemmas and Uncomfortable Truths*. London: Routledge: 32–46.

Week 10 The Future of Heritage

In our final session we bring together the themes of the course for class discussion. Today, many Mediterranean and Middle Eastern countries are off-limits and their heritage under threat from issues ranging from construction work, urban sprawl to deliberate destruction and looting. What are the responsibilities of archaeologists, museum curators and heritage practitioners in response to these challenges? And what are the long-term implications for the archaeology of the Middle East and Mediterranean?

Essential reading

Witcomb, Andrea, and Kristal Buckley AM. 2013. "Engaging with the future of 'critical heritage studies': looking back in order to look forward." *International Journal of Heritage Studies* 196: 562-578.

ONLINE

Högberg, A., C. Holtorf, S. May, and G. Wollentz. 2017. 'No future in archaeological heritage management?' *World Archaeology* 49, 5: 639-647. **ONLINE**

Winter, T., 2014. Heritage conservation futures in an age of shifting global power. *Journal of Social Archaeology* 14, 3: 319-339. **ONLINE**

4. ONLINE RESOURCES

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

<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/administration/students/handbook>.

The Class Moodle page is the main source of information about the module and students should check it weekly for further information and supporting materials for each session.

The online reading list is available via Moodle and the following link:

<https://rl.talis.com/3/ucl/lists/39F20F25-128F-21DC-B257-C79DD3E23118.html>

5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Libraries and other resources

In addition to the Library of the Institute of Archaeology, other libraries in UCL with holdings of particular relevance to this degree are Main Library (History, Art, Politics), Science (Anthropology, Geography), The Bartlett (Art, Architecture)

Other accessible libraries in the vicinity of UCL which have holdings relevant to this course include:

Senate House Library <http://www.senatehouselibrary.ac.uk/>

School of Oriental and African Studies <http://www.soas.ac.uk/library/> (This has a fantastic collection and UCL MA students are able to borrow books without charge)

British Library <http://www.bl.uk/> - please note that this resource is primarily for doctoral students, but may be of help for details of more advanced research when writing your essays.

Health and safety

The Institute has a Health and Safety policy and code of practice which provides guidance on laboratory work, etc. This is revised annually and the new edition will be issued in due course. All work undertaken in the Institute is governed by these guidelines and students have a duty to be aware of them and to adhere to them at all times. This is particularly important in the context of the fieldtrips which will be undertaken as part of this course.

Please follow the useful advice on the UCL web pages regarding your personal safety in London both within and outside UCL: <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/estates/security/crime-prevention/staying-safe/>

Speak to your MA co-ordinator or the ARCL0199 course coordinator if you have any concerns, special educational requirements, or about any other issue regarding your health or wellbeing. See also:

<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/silva/current-students/support> for further information on health, safety and wellbeing.

APPENDIX: POLICIES AND PROCEDURES 2019-20 (PLEASE READ CAREFULLY)

This appendix provides a short précis of policies and procedures relating to modules. It is not a substitute for the full documentation, with which all students should become familiar. For full information on Institute policies and procedures, see the IoA Student Administration section of Moodle:

<https://moodle.ucl.ac.uk/module/view>

For UCL policies and procedures, see the Academic Regulations and the UCL Academic Manual:

<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/srs/academic-regulations>; <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/academic-manual/>

GENERAL MATTERS

Attendance: A register will be taken at each class. **If you are unable to attend a class, please notify the lecturer by email. Students are normally required to attend at least 70% of classes.**

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

COURSEWORK

Late Submission will be penalized in accordance with current UCL regulations, unless formal permission for late submission has been granted.

The UCL penalties are as follows:

- The marks for coursework received up to two working days after the published date and time will incur a 10-percentage point deduction in marks (but no lower than the pass mark).
- The marks for coursework received more than two working days and up to five working days after the published date and time will receive no more than the pass mark (40% for UG modules, 50% for PGT modules).
- Work submitted more than five working days after the published date and time, but before the second week of the third term will receive a mark of zero but will be considered complete.

Granting of Extensions: Please note that there are strict UCL-wide regulations with regard to the granting of extensions for coursework. You are reminded that Module 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/>

Return of Coursework: You should receive your marked coursework within one month of the submission deadline. If you do not receive your work within this period, or a written explanation, notify the Academic Administrator. When your marked essay is returned to you, return it to the Module Co-ordinator within two weeks. You must retain a copy of all coursework submitted.

Citing of Sources and Avoiding Plagiarism: Coursework must be expressed in your own words, citing the exact source (**author, date and page number**; website address if applicable) of any ideas, information, diagrams, etc., that are taken from the work of others. This applies to all media (books, articles, websites, images, figures, etc.). **Any direct quotations from the work of others must be indicated as such by being placed between quotation marks.** Plagiarism is a very serious irregularity, which can carry heavy penalties. It is your responsibility to abide by requirements for presentation, referencing and avoidance of plagiarism. Make sure you understand definitions of plagiarism and the procedures and penalties as detailed in UCL regulations: <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/current-students/guidelines/plagiarism>

RESOURCES

MOODLE: Please ensure you are signed up to the module on Moodle. For help with Moodle, please contact Charlotte Frearson (c.frearson@ucl.ac.uk)