

**UCL - INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY**  
**ARCL3034 THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF EARLY ANATOLIA**

2007/2008

Year 3 Option for BA Archaeology  
0.5 unit

Co-ordinator: Professor Roger Matthews  
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Room 411. Tel: 020 7679 7481



UCL students at the Iron Age site of Kerkenes, June 2006

## **AIMS**

- To provide an introduction to the archaeology of early Anatolia, from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age.
- To consider major issues in the development of human society in Anatolia, including the origins and evolution of sedentism, agriculture, early complex societies, empires and states.
- To consider the nature and interpretation of archaeological sources in approaching the past of Anatolia.
- To familiarize students with the conduct and excitement of the practice of archaeology in Anatolia, through an intensive 2-week period of organized site and museum visits in Turkey.

## **OBJECTIVES**

On successful completion of this course a student should:

- Have a broad overview of the archaeology of early Anatolia.
- Appreciate the significance of the archaeology of early Anatolia within the broad context of the development of human society.
- Appreciate the importance of critical approaches to archaeological sources within the context of Anatolia and Western Asia.
- Understand first-hand the thrill and challenge of practicing archaeology in the context of Turkey.

## **COURSE INFORMATION**

This handbook contains the basic information about the content and administration of the course. Additional subject-specific reading lists and individual session handouts will be given out at appropriate points in the course. If students have queries about the objectives, structure, content, assessment or organisation of the course, they should consult the Course Co-ordinator.

## **TEACHING METHODS**

The course is taught through two-hour lectures, which include a major element of discussion. Teaching takes place during a two-week period of visits to sites and museums in Turkey in the summer prior to the start of the academic year, usually in late June. Teaching takes place on the premises of the British Institute at Ankara, whose first-class library is available for use by students.

## **PREREQUISITES**

Students planning to take this course will normally be expected previously to have taken ARCL1009 and/or ARCL2034, which provide relevant background material that will be built upon in this course.

## **WORKLOAD**

There will be 20 hours of lectures, including presentation and discussion sessions, for this course. Students will be expected to undertake around 80 hours of reading for the course, plus 40 hours preparing for and producing the assessed work. This adds up to a total workload of some 140 hours for the course.

## **METHODS OF ASSESSMENT**

This course is assessed by means of two pieces of course-work, each of about 2500 words, which each contribute 50% to the final grade for the course.

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

The nature of the assignment and possible approaches to it will be discussed in class, in advance of the submission deadline.

### **CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT**

The criteria for assessment used in this course are those agreed by the Board of Examiners in Archaeology, and are included in the Undergraduate Handbook (available on the Institute website: [www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/hbook/ugcommon/assess.html](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/hbook/ugcommon/assess.html)). In brief, the grades used are A, B, C, D, E and F, with finer distinctions indicated by a plus (+) or a minus (-). All coursework is marked by two internal examiners and can be re-assessed by the Visiting Examiner. Therefore, the mark given by the initial examiner (prior to return) is a provisional assessment for guidance only, and may be modified after consultation with the second internal examiner, or by the Visiting Examiner.

### **SUBMISSION OF COURSEWORK**

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

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

### **COURSEWORK FORMAT AND PRESENTATION**

Essays must be word-processed and should be printed on one side of the paper, using double-line spacing. Adequate margins should be left for written comments by the examiner. Students are encouraged to use diagrams and/or tables where appropriate. These should be clearly referred to at the appropriate point in the text, and if derived from another source, this must be clearly acknowledged. Essays should be ca. 2500 words in length. Students should adhere to word limits on essays; they are intended to help ensure equality of workloads between courses as well as to encourage the useful transferable skills of clearly structured argumentation and succinct writing.

It is important that students reference their sources of information as accurately and as fully as possible. If a student summarises another person's ideas or judgements, or reproduces their figures or diagrams, a reference must be made in the text (using the Harvard convention) and all works referred to must be documented in full in a bibliography. Referencing styles are outlined in the Undergraduate Handbook: ([www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/hbook/ugcommon/essays.html](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/hbook/ugcommon/essays.html)).

## **PLAGIARISM**

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

## **COMMUNICATION**

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

## **ATTENDANCE**

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

## **LIBRARIES**

The libraries of the Institute of Archaeology, UCL, and of the British Institute at Ankara will be the principal resources for this course.

## **FEEDBACK**

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

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

## **TEACHING SCHEDULE**

All lectures will be held in June on the premises of the British Institute at Ankara in Turkey.

## **COURSE SYLLABUS**

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

1. Introduction: course organisation and objectives. Geography of Anatolia (RM).

### **II. THE PALAEOLITHIC**

2. Anatolia in the Palaeolithic period (RM).

### **III. THE NEOLITHIC AND THE CHALCOLITHIC**

3. Neolithic sites and settlement in Anatolia (RM).
4. Anatolia in the Chalcolithic period (RM).

### **IV. THE BRONZE AGE**

5. Anatolia in the Early Bronze Age (RM).
6. Middle Bronze Age trading colonies and states of Anatolia (CG).
7. The Hittites of the Late Bronze Age (CG).

### **V. THE IRON AGE**

8. Iron Age states and societies of Anatolia (RM).

Lecturers:

RM: Roger Matthews

CG: Claudia Glatz

## LECTURE SUMMARIES

The following is an outline for the course as a whole, and identifies essential and supplementary readings relevant to each session. Information is provided as to where in the UCL or BIAA library system individual readings are available; their location and Teaching Collection (TC) number, and status (whether out on loan) can also be accessed on the *eUCLid* computer catalogue system. Readings marked with an \* are considered essential to keep up with the topics covered in the course. Copies of individual articles and chapters identified as essential reading are in the Teaching Collection in the Institute Library (where permitted by copyright).

### I. INTRODUCTION

#### 1. INTRODUCTION: COURSE ORGANIZATION AND OBJECTIVES. GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE DISCIPLINE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ANATOLIA.

This session will provide a general introduction to the nature and structure of the course, a summary of the major archaeological sources, an outline of the geography of Anatolia, a brief history of archaeological exploration in the region, and a guide to the principal bibliographic resources relevant to the course.

Reading:

\*Hopkins, D. C. (ed.) 2002. *Across the Anatolian Plateau. Readings in the Archaeology of Ancient Turkey*. Boston: ASOR. See especially the introductory article by R. L. Gorny.

Joukowsky, M. S. 1996. *Early Turkey; An Introduction to the Archaeology of Anatolia from Prehistory through the Lydian Period*. See pages 1-50. Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company BIAA F.

Yakar, J. 1991. *Prehistoric Anatolia*. Tel Aviv: Institute of Archaeology. BIAA F.

### II. THE PALAEOLITHIC

#### 2. ANATOLIA IN THE PALAEOLITHIC PERIOD

In this session we will consider the presence of different hominin types through the Palaeolithic period, as well as the significance of the Anatolian evidence in the wider context of Western Asia.

Reading:

\**Arkeoatlas* 1, 2002. Special issue on Anatolia in the Palaeolithic-Chalcolithic periods (in Turkish but with English summary and numerous useful illustrations).

Albrecht, G. 1988. "Preliminary results of the excavation in the Karain Cave near Antalya/Turkey: the Upper Palaeolithic assemblages and the Upper Pleistocene climatic development". *Paléorient* 14(2), 211-222. BIAA.

Arsebük, G. 1985. "Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene man in Anatolia: a concise review". In *Studi Di Paleontologia In Onore Di Salvatore M. Puglisi* (eds. M. Liverani, A. Palmieri and R. Peroni). Rome: Università Di Roma La Sapienza 137-140. BIAA A6(f).

Bánész, L. 1998. "Consideration of the Aurignacian in Anatolia and the Near East". In *Préhistoire d'Anatolie, Genèse de Deux Mondes*. Vol. 2. (ed. M. Otte). Liège: ERAUL 599-603. BIAA F.

Bar-Yosef, O. 1994. "Western Asia from the end of the Middle Palaeolithic to the beginnings of food production". In *History of Humanity, Volume I, Prehistory and the Beginnings of Civilization*. Vol. I. (ed. S. J. De Laet). London: Routledge Reference UNESCO 241-255. BIAA H1a.

Bar-Yosef, O. 1994. "The Lower Paleolithic of the Near East". *Journal of World Prehistory* 8(3), 211-265. BIAA

Garrard, A. 1998. "Palaeolithic and Neolithic survey at a south-eastern "gateway" to Turkey". In *Ancient Anatolia; Fifty Years' Work by the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara* (ed. R. Matthews) : BIAA 7-16. BIAA F

Harmankaya, S. and Tanındı, O. (eds.) 1996. *TAY-Türkiye Arkeolojik Yerleşmeleri 1: Palaeolithic/Epipalaeolithic*. Istanbul: Ege Yayınları (Ege Yayınları 4). BIAA F(f)

Jelinek, A. J. 1994. "Western Asia during the Middle Palaeolithic". In *History of Humanity, Volume I, Prehistory and the Beginnings of Civilization*. Vol. I. (ed. S. J. De Laet). London: Routledge Reference, UNESCO 153-161. BIAA H1a.

Joukowsky, M. S. 1996. *Early Turkey; An Introduction to the Archaeology of Anatolia from Prehistory through the Lydian Period*. See pages 51-66. Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company BIAA F.

\*Kuhn, S. L. 2002. "Paleolithic archeology in Turkey". *Evolutionary Anthropology* 11, 198-210.

Minzoni-Déroche, A. 1993. "Middle and Upper Paleolithic in the Taurus-Zagros region". In *The Palaeolithic Prehistory of the Zagros-Taurus*. Vol. V. (eds. D. I. Olszewski and H. L. Dibble). Philadelphia: The University Museum University of Pennsylvania (University Museum Symposium Series), 147-158. BIAA E.

Minzoni-Deroche, A. and Sanlaville, P. 1988. "Le Paléolithique inférieur de la région de Gaziantep". *Paléorient* 14(2), 87-98. BIAA.

Otte, M. (ed.) 1998. *Préhistoire d'Anatolie, Genèse de Deux Mondes vol 1-2*. Liège: ERAUL Études et Recherches Archéologiques de L'Université de Liège BIAA F.

### IIIa. THE NEOLITHIC

3. In this session we will examine the processes whereby groups of hunter-gatherers settled down and took up farming and animal husbandry. We will focus on two regions – SE Anatolia and Central Anatolia, where two very different trajectories were followed by human communities.

#### Reading:

\**Arkeoatlas* 1, 2002. Special issue on Anatolia in the Palaeolithic- Chalcolithic periods (in Turkish but with English summary and numerous useful illustrations).

Balkan-Atlı, N. 1994. *La Neolithisation de L'Anatolie*. Paris: Institut Français D'Etudes Anatoliennes D'Istanbul De Bocard, avec le Concours du CNRS (Varia Anatolica VII). BIAA F

Balkan-Ath, N., Binder, D. and Cauvin, M. C. 1999. "Obsidian: sources, workshops and trade in Central Anatolia". In *Neolithic In Turkey: The Cradle of Civilization*. Vol. 1. (eds. M. Özdoğan and N. Başgelen). Istanbul: Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları (Ancient Anatolian Civilizations Series 3), 133-145. BIAA F

\*Bar-Yosef, O. and Meadow, R. H. 1995. "The origins of agriculture in the Near East". In *Last Hunters, First Farmers: New Perspectives on the Prehistoric Transition to Agriculture* (eds. D. T. Price and A. B. Gebauer). Santa Fe, New Mexico: School of American Research Press (School of American Research Advanced Seminar Series), 39-94. BIAA G1g.

Gebauer, A. B. and Price, T. D. (eds.) 1992. *Transitions to Agriculture in Prehistory*. (Monographs in World Archaeology 4.). Madison: Prehistory Press. BIAA G1g.

\*Gérard, F. and Thissen, L. (eds.) 2002. *The Neolithic of Central Anatolia*. Istanbul: Ege. See also the superb associated website at <http://www.canew.org>

Harmanakaya, S., Tanındı, O. and Özbaşaran, M. (eds.) 1997. *TAY-Türkiye Arkeolojik Yerleşmeleri 2, Neolitik*. Istanbul: Ege Yayınları (Ege Yayınları 8). BIAA F(f)

Harris, D. R. (ed.) 1996. *The Origins and Spread of Agriculture and Pastoralism in Eurasia*. London: UCL Press. BIAA G1g

Hayden, B. 1995. "A new overview of domestication". In *Last Hunters, First Farmers: New Perspectives on the Prehistoric Transition to Agriculture* (eds. D. T. Price and A. B. Gebauer). Santa Fe: School of American Research Press (School of American Research Advanced Seminar Series), 273-299. BIAA G1g.

\*Joukowsky, M. S. 1996. *Early Turkey; An Introduction to the Archaeology of Anatolia from Prehistory through the Lydian Period*. See pages 67-113. Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company BIAA F.

Lloyd, S. 1956. *Early Anatolia*. Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books Ltd. BIAA F

Matthews, R. 2000. *The Early Prehistory of Mesopotamia 500,000 to 4,500 bc*. Turnhout, Belgium: Brepols (Subartu V). BIAA E4a

Nesbitt, M. 2002. "Plants and people in ancient Anatolia". In Hopkins, D. C. (ed.) 2002. *Across the Anatolian Plateau. Readings in the Archaeology of Ancient Turkey*. Boston: ASOR, 5-18.

Özdoğan, M. 1995. "Neolithic in Turkey: the status of research". In *Readings in Prehistory: Studies Presented to Halet Çambel*. Istanbul: Graphis 41-60. BIAA A6.

Özdoğan, M. 1997. "Anatolia from the last glacial maximum to the Holocene climatic optimum: cultural formations and the impact of the environmental setting". *Paléorient* 23/2, 25-39. BIAA

\*Özdoğan, M. and Başgelen, N. (eds.) 1999. *Neolithic in Turkey; The Cradle of Civilization, Vols 1-2 (Text and Plates)*. Istanbul: Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları (Ancient Anatolian Civilizations Series: 3) BIAA F

Price, D. T. and Gebauer, A. B. (eds.) 1995. *Last Hunters, First Farmers: New Perspectives on the Prehistoric Transition to Agriculture*. Santa Fe, New Mexico: School of American Research Press (School of American Research Advanced Seminar Series). BIAA G1g.

\*Schoop, U.-D. 2005 The late escape of the Neolithic from the central Anatolian plain, in C. Lichter (ed.) *How Did Farming Reach Europe?* (BYZAS 2.) Istanbul: Ege, 41-58.



Van Donzel, E., Flemming, B., Meijer, D. J. W., Nijland, C., Roodenberg, J. J., De Roos, J. and Yener, K. A. (eds.) 1988. *Anatolica 15 Special Issue on the Aceramic Neolithic in SE Turkey*. Istanbul: Nederlands Instituut voor het Nabije Oosten. BIAA

Yakar, J. 1991. *Prehistoric Anatolia: the Neolithic Transformation and the Early Chalcolithic Period*. Jerusalem: Tel Aviv University Institute of Archaeology (Tel Aviv University Institute of Archaeology Monograph Series Number 9). BIAA F.

Yakar, J. 1994. *Prehistoric Anatolia: The Neolithic Transformation and the Early Chalcolithic Period. Supplement*. Jerusalem: Tel Aviv University Institute of Archaeology (Tel Aviv University Institute of Archaeology Monograph Series Number 9a). BIAA F.

### **Hallan Çemi**

M. Rosenberg, R. Nesbitt, R. W. Redding & B. Peasnall 1998. Hallan Çemi, pig husbandry, and post-Pleistocene adaptations along the Taurus-Zagros arc (Turkey). *Paléorient* 24/1, 25-41. BIAA.

M. Rosenberg, R. M. Nesbitt, R. W. Redding & T. F. Strasser 1995. Hallan Çemi Tepesi: some preliminary observations concerning Early Neolithic subsistence behaviors in eastern Anatolia. *Anatolica* 21, 1-12. BIAA.

Rosenberg, M. 1999. "Hallan Çemi". In *Neolithic in Turkey: The Cradle of Civilization*. Vol. 1. (eds. M. Özdoğan and N. Başgelen). Istanbul: Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları (Ancient Anatolian Civilizations Series 3), 25-33. BIAA F

Rosenberg, M. and Redding, R. W. 2000. "Hallan Çemi and early village organization in eastern Anatolia". In *Life in Neolithic Farming Communities. Social Organization, Identity, and Differentiation*. (ed. I. Kuijt). New York: Kluwer, 39-61. BIAA E.

### **Çayönü**

Özdoğan, A. 1999. "Çayönü". In *Neolithic in Turkey: The Cradle of Civilization*. Vol. 1. (eds. M. Özdoğan and N. Başgelen). Istanbul: Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları (Ancient Anatolian Civilizations Series 3), 35-63. BIAA F

Matthews, R. 2000. *The Early Prehistory of Mesopotamia 500,000 to 4,500 bc*. Turnhout, Belgium: Brepols (Subartu V). BIAA E4a

### **Nevalı Çori**

Hauptmann, H. 1999. "The Urfa region". In *Neolithic in Turkey: The Cradle of Civilization*. Vol. 1. (eds. M. Özdoğan and N. Başgelen). Istanbul: Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları (Ancient Anatolian Civilizations Series 3), 65-86. BIAA F

### **Göbekli Höyük**

Hauptmann, H. 1999. "The Urfa region". In *Neolithic in Turkey: The Cradle of Civilization*. Vol. 1. (eds. M. Özdoğan and N. Başgelen). Istanbul: Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları (Ancient Anatolian Civilizations Series 3), 65-86. BIAA F

Schmidt, K. 2000. "Göbekli Tepe, southeastern Turkey. A preliminary report on the 1995-1999 excavations". *Paléorient* 26/1, 45-54. BIAA

Schmidt, K. 2000. "Göbekli Tepe and the rock art of the Near East". *Tüba-Ar* 3, 1-14. BIAA

### **Aşıklı Höyük**

Düring, B. S. 2005. "Building continuity in the central Anatolian Neolithic: exploring the meaning of buildings at Aşıklı Höyük and Çatalhöyük". *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 18, 3-29.

Esin, U. 1998. "The aceramic site of Aşıklı and its ecological conditions based on its floral and faunal remains". *Tüba-Ar* 1, 95-103. BIAA.

Esin, U. and Harmankaya, S. 1999. "Aşıklı". In *Neolithic In Turkey: The Cradle of Civilization*. Vol. 1. (eds. M. Özdoğan and N. Başgelen). Istanbul: Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları (Ancient Anatolian Civilizations Series 3), 115-132. BIAA F

Yakar, J. 1994. *Prehistoric Anatolia: The Neolithic Transformation and the Early Chalcolithic Period. Supplement*. Jerusalem: Tel Aviv University Institute of Archaeology (Tel Aviv University Institute of Archaeology Monograph Series Number 9a). BIAA F.

### **Musular**

Özbaşaran, M. 1999. "Musular: a general assessment on a new Neolithic site in central Anatolia". In *Neolithic In Turkey: The Cradle of Civilization*. Vol. 1. (eds. M. Özdoğan and N. Başgelen). Istanbul: Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları (Ancient Anatolian Civilizations Series 3), 147-155. BIAA F

### **Kaletepe**

Balkan-Ath, N., Binder, D. and Cauvin, M.-C. 1999. "Obsidian: sources, workshops and trade in central Anatolia". In *Neolithic In Turkey: The Cradle of Civilization*. Vol. 1. (eds. M. Özdoğan and N. Başgelen). Istanbul: Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları (Ancient Anatolian Civilizations Series 3), 133-145. BIAA F

### **Tepecik/Çiftlik**

Biçakçı, E. 2001. "Tepecik-Çiftlik Höyüğü (Niğde)". *Tüba-Ar* 4, 25-41. BIAA.

### **Köşk Höyük**

Harmankaya, S., Tanındı, O. and Özbaşaran, M. (eds.) 1997. *TAY-Türkiye Arkeolojik Yerleşmeleri 2, Neolitik*. Istanbul: Ege Yayınları (Ege Yayınları 8). BIAA F(f)

Özkan, S. 2001. "Köşk Höyük seals". *Anatolica* 27, 15-22.

### **Çatal Höyük**

\*Çatalhöyük:

<http://www.catalhoyuk.com> - see numerous reports and references here for Çatalhöyük.

Balter, M. 2005. *The Goddess and the Bull*. London: Free Press.

Cessford, C. and T. Carter 2005. "Quantifying the consumption of obsidian at Neolithic Çatalhöyük, Turkey". *Journal of Field Archaeology* 30, 305-315.

Düring, B. 2006. *Constructing Communities. Clustered Neighbourhood Settlements of the Central Anatolian Neolithic ca. 8500-5500 cal. BC*. Leiden: NINO.

Düring, B. and A. Marciniak 2006. "Households and communities in the central Anatolian Neolithic". *Archaeological Dialogues* 12 (2): 165-187.

Forest, J. D. 1994. "Towards an interpretation of the Çatal Höyük reliefs and paintings". In *1993 Yılı Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesi Konferansları* (eds. S. Mutlu, Z. Işıklı and T. Albustanlıoğlu). Ankara: T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesi (Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesini Koruma ve Yaşatma Derneği Yayın No.: III-3), 118-136.

Hodder, I. (ed.) 1996. *On the Surface: Çatalhöyük 1993-95*. McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research & BIAA (McDonald Institute Monographs, BIAA Monograph No.22). BIAA F4b

Hodder, I. 2004. "Women and men at Çatalhöyük". *Scientific American* 290/1, 66-73.

Hodder, I. (ed.) 2005. *Çatalhöyük Perspectives. Reports from the 1995-99 Seasons*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute.

\*Hodder, I. 2006. *The Leopard's Tale*. London: Thames and Hudson.

Hodder, I. and C. Cessford 2004. "Daily practice and social memory at Çatalhöyük". *American Antiquity* 69/1.

Hodder, I. and Matthews, R. 1998. "Çatalhöyük: the 1990's seasons". In *Ancient Anatolia: Fifty Years' Work by the BIAA* (ed. R. Matthews): BIAA 43-51. BIAA F

Mellaart, J. 1967. *Çatal Hüyük; A Neolithic Town in Anatolia*. Thames and Hudson (New Aspects of Antiquity). BIAA F4b.

Todd, I. 1976. *Çatal Hüyük in Perspective*. California: Cummings Publishing Company BIAA F4b.

Voigt, M. 2000. "Çatal Höyük in context: ritual at early Neolithic sites in central and eastern Turkey". In *Life in Neolithic Farming Communities. Social Organization, Identity, and Differentiation*. (ed. I. Kuijt). New York: Kluwer, 253-293. BIAA E.

## **Ilıpınar**

Roodenberg, J. (ed.) 1995. *The Ilıpınar Excavations I: Five Seasons of Fieldwork in NW Anatolia, 1987-91*. Istanbul: Nederlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut. BIAA F5b

Roodenberg, J. 1999. "Ilıpınar, an early farming village in the İznik lake basin". In *Neolithic in Turkey: The Cradle of Civilization*. Vol. 1. (eds. M. Özdoğan and N. Başgelen). Istanbul: Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları (Ancient Anatolian Civilizations Series 3), 193-202. BIAA F

Roodenberg, J. & L. C. Thissen (eds) 2001 *The Ilıpınar Excavations II*. Istanbul: Nederlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut.

### IIIb. THE CHALCOLITHIC

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## IV. THE BRONZE AGE

### 5. ANATOLIA IN THE EARLY BRONZE AGE.

We focus on two key sites, Troy and Alaca, in order to approach issues of social complexity and regional interaction in the Early Bronze Age of Anatolia. We examine the varied burial practices of the period and their social implications.

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## 6. MIDDLE BRONZE AGE TRADING COLONIES OF ANATOLIA.

During the Middle Bronze Age Central Anatolia played host to colonies of merchants from Assyria who brought the practice of writing with them. For the first time we are thus able to employ written sources alongside those of archaeology in our study of interactions between local and foreign communities of Anatolia.

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### 7. THE HITTITES OF THE LATE BRONZE AGE.

In the Late Bronze Age Anatolia was dominated by the empire of the Hittites who ruled over large areas of Southwest Asia through the second millennium BC. Here we look particularly at archaeological sites of Anatolia where remains of the Hittite state have been, and are being still, excavated.

Reading:

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### **Maşat**

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### **Eflatun Pınar**

Bachmann, M. and S. Özenir 2004. "Das Quellheiligtum Eflatun Pınar". *Archäologischer Anzeiger* 85-122.

### **Gâvur Kalesi**

Lumsden, S. 2002. "Gâvurkalesi: investigations at a Hittite sacred place". In A. Jener and H.A. Hoffner (eds.). *Recent Developments in Hittite Archaeology and History*, 111-125, Winona Lake: Eisenbrauns.

### **Karabel**

Hawkins, J. D. 1998. "Tarkasnawa King of Mira, Tarkondemos, Boğazköy Sealings and Karabel". *Anatolian Studies* 48: 1-31.

### **Kaman Kalehöyük**

Fairbairn, A. and S. Omura 2005. "Archaeological identification and significance of ÉSAG (agricultural storage pits) at Kaman-Kalehöyük, central Anatolia". *Anatolian Studies* 55, 15-23.

## V. THE IRON AGE

### 8. IRON AGE STATES AND SOCIETIES OF ANATOLIA – URARTU, PHRYGIA, LYDIA.

In the final session we look at three of the great Iron Age kingdoms of Anatolia, flourishing in the centuries of the first millennium BC, before the domination of Anatolia by the Persian Achaemenid empire.

Reading:

#### **General:**

\**Arkeoatlas* 4, 2005. Special issue on eastern Anatolia in the Iron Age, including Neo-Hittites and Urartu (in Turkish but with English summary and numerous useful illustrations).

\**Arkeoatlas* 5, 2006. Special issue on western Anatolia in the Iron Age, including Phrygia and Lydia (in Turkish but with English summary and numerous useful illustrations).

\*Joukowsky, M. S. 1996. *Early Turkey; An Introduction to the Archaeology of Anatolia from Prehistory through the Lydian Period*. See pages 297-427. Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company BIAA F.

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#### **Urartu**

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Belli, O. 1999. *The Anzaf Fortresses and the Gods of Urartu*. İstanbul: Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları.

Bernbeck, R. 2003-04. "Politische Struktur und Ideologie in Urartu". *Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran und Turan* 35-36, 267-312.

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Kleiss, W. 1979. *Bastam I: Ausgrabungen in den urartaischen Anlagen 1972-1975*. Berlin BIAA E5b



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- Piotrovsky, B. 1967. *Urartu: the Kingdom of Van and its Art*. London BIAA F9a
- Piotrovsky, B. B. 1969. *The Ancient Civilization of Urartu*. New York BIAA F9a
- \*Smith, A. T. 1999. "The making of an Urartian landscape in southern Transcaucasia: a study of political architectonics". *American Journal of Archaeology* 103, 45-71.
- van Loon, M. 1966. *Urartian Art: its Distinctive Traits in the Light of New Excavations*. Leiden BIAA Q3f
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- \*Zimansky, P. E. 1985. *Ecology and Empire: the Structure of the Urartian State*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. BIAA H2g
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- Zimansky, P. E. 1998. *Ancient Ararat. A Handbook of Urartian Studies*. Delmar: Caravan.

## Phrygians and Gordion

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\*Berndt, D. 2002. *Midasstadt in Phrygien*. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.

Berndt-Ersöz, S. 2006. *Phrygian Rock-Cut Shrines. Structure, Function, and Cult Practice*. Leiden: Brill.

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De Vries, K. 1990. "The Gordion excavation seasons of 1969-1973 and subsequent research". *American Journal of Archaeology* 94, 371-406. BIAA

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Henrickson, R. C. 1994. "Continuity and discontinuity in the ceramic tradition at Gordion during the Iron Age". In *Anatolian Iron Ages 3* (eds. A. Çilingiroğlu and D. H. French). London: British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, pp. 95-129. BIAA

Herodotus *Histories*. Harmondsworth: Penguin. BIAA L5c8

\*Kealhofer, L. (ed.) 2005. *The Archaeology of Midas and the Phrygians. Recent Work at Gordion*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Museum.

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\*Mellink, M. J. 1991. "The native kingdoms of Anatolia". In *Cambridge Ancient History*. Vol. 3, 2. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 619-665. BIAA

Muscarella, O. W. (ed.) 1988. *Phrygian Art and Archaeology*. Not in BIAA

Prag, A. J. N. W. 1989. "Reconstructing King Midas: a first report". *Anatolian Studies* 39, 159-165. BIAA

\*Sams, K., G. 1995. "Midas of Gordion and the Anatolian kingdom of Phrygia". In *Civilizations of the Ancient Near East*. Vol. 2. (ed. J. M. Sasson). New York: Scribner's, pp. 1147-1159. BIAA A8

Sams, K. G. 1994. *The Early Phrygian Pottery*. Philadelphia: University Museum. BIAA F4b

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Voigt, M. M. 1994. "Excavations at Gordion, 1988-89: the Yassihöyük stratigraphic sequence". In *Anatolian Iron Ages 3* (eds. A. Çilingiroğlu and D. H. French). London: British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, pp. 265-291. BIAA

Voigt, M. M. 1997. "Gordion". In *The Oxford Encyclopedia of Archaeology in the Near East*. Vol. 2. (ed. E. M. Meyers). New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 426-431. BIAA

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### **Lydians and Sardis**

Barnett, R. D. 1975. "Phrygia and the peoples of Anatolia in the Iron Age". In *Cambridge Ancient History*. Vol. 2,2. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 417-442. BIAA H1a

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\*Greenewalt, C. H. J. 1995. "Croesus of Sardis and the Lydian Kingdom of Anatolia". In *Civilizations of the Ancient Near East*. Vol. 2. (ed. J. M. Sasson). New York: Scribner's, pp. 1173-1183. BIAA A8

Greenewalt, C. H. J. 1997. "Sardis". In *The Oxford Encyclopedia of Archaeology in the Near East*. Vol. 4. (ed. E. M. Meyers). New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 484-488. BIAA

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\*Özgen, İ. and Öztürk, J. 1996. *Heritage Recovered. The Lydian Treasure*. İstanbul: Ministry of Culture. BIAA Q2

Pedley, J. G. 1968. *Sardis in the Age of Croesus*. Norman: University of Oklahoma.

### **Kerkenes**

<http://www.metu.edu.tr/home/wwwkerk/>

## ASSESSMENTS

This course is assessed by means of two essays, each of no more than 2500 words, which each contribute 50% to the final grade for the course. The first essay, deadline **Friday 26<sup>th</sup> October 2007**, takes the form of a written discussion and critique of a site assigned to you by the course co-ordinator.

The submission deadline for the second essay is **Friday 30<sup>th</sup> November 2007**. All essays are to be handed in to Room 411a or directly to the course co-ordinator.

### **Essay 1 – deadline Friday 26<sup>th</sup> October 2007**

Provide a discussion and critique of one of the archaeological projects visited during the course in Turkey. In this essay, of no more than 2500 words, you should summarise the major findings at the site and their broad contextual significance. You should critically consider the ways in which archaeological research has been/is conducted at the site and suggest possible future directions for fieldwork and research there.

### **Essay 2 – deadline Friday 30<sup>th</sup> November 2007**

Produce an essay, of no more than 2500 words, on any one of the following questions:

#### Anatolia in the Palaeolithic period

1. What is the significance of the evidence from Anatolia in the story of hominin/human development from 500,000 to 10,000 BC?

#### Anatolia in the Neolithic period

2. Discuss the importance of south-east Anatolia during the Neolithic period.
3. What is distinctive about Central Anatolia in the Neolithic period?

#### Anatolia in the Chalcolithic period

4. What makes Hacilar such an important archaeological site?
5. How would you characterise the societies of Anatolia in the Chalcolithic period?

#### Anatolia in the Early Bronze Age

6. Based on evidence from the site and beyond, what sort of local and regional role might Troy have played during the Early Bronze Age?
7. How strong and in which directions were the regional connections of Alacahöyük during the Early Bronze Age?
8. How should we account for the various developments and innovations in ceramic styles, architecture and mortuary practices across Anatolia towards the end of the Early Bronze Age?

#### Middle Bronze Age trading colonies in Anatolia

9. What were Assyrian merchants doing in Anatolia in the Middle Bronze Age and what was the role of contemporary Anatolian communities?

### The Hittites of the Late Bronze Age

10. How important to the Hittites was the city of Hattusa?
11. What do we learn of Hittite civilisation from archaeological sites other than Hattusa?
12. How might we approach the question of linguistic and ethnic diversity in 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC Anatolia from an archaeological perspective?

### Iron Age kingdoms

13. Was Urartu a mirror image of Assyria?
14. Discuss and evaluate the archaeological evidence for the kingdoms of Phrygia and Lydia (you can select either one or both of them for this essay).
15. Is Kerkenes the site of ancient Pteria?

## BASIC TEXTS

- American Journal of Archaeology* – see issues 105 (2001), 107 (2003) for updates on recent fieldwork at sites in Turkey of Palaeolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods.
- Hopkins, D. C. (ed.) 2002. *Across the Anatolian Plateau. Readings in the Archaeology of Ancient Turkey*. Boston: ASOR.
- Joukowsky, M. S. 1996. *Early Turkey; An Introduction to the Archaeology of Anatolia from Prehistory through the Lydian Period*. Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company BIAA F.
- Kealhofer, L. (ed.) 2005. *The Archaeology of Midas and the Phrygians. Recent Work at Gordion*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Museum.
- Kuhrt, A. 1995. *The Ancient Near East, c. 3000-330 BC*. 2 volumes. London: Routledge. INST ARCH DBA 100 KUH
- Matthews, R. (ed.) 1998. *Ancient Anatolia: Fifty Years' Work by the BIAA*. London: BIAA. BIAA F
- Macqueen, J. G. 1986. *The Hittites and Their Contemporaries in Asia Minor*. London: Thames and Hudson. BIAA
- Mellaart, J. 1975. *The Neolithic of the Near East*. London: Thames and Hudson. INST ARCH DBA 100 MEL.
- Roaf, M. 1990. *Cultural Atlas of Mesopotamia and the Ancient Near East*. Oxford: Facts on File. INST ARCH DBA 100 Qto ROA.
- Sasson, J. (ed.) 1995. *Civilizations of the Ancient Near East*. 5 volumes. New York: Scribners. INST ARCH DBA 100 SAS. (Available in a 2-volume version).
- Yakar, J. 1991. *Prehistoric Anatolia*. Tel Aviv: Institute of Archaeology.
- Yener, K. A. and Hoffner, H. A. Jr (eds) 2002. *Recent Developments in Hittite Archaeology and History*. Winona Lake: Eisenbrauns.

<http://cat.une.edu.au> See this website for Current Archaeology in Turkey, an extremely useful resource relating to recent and ongoing fieldwork.

## CHRONOLOGICAL CHART

PERIOD	APPROX. DATES	SELECTED SITES
Palaeolithic	500,000 – 10,000 BC	Karain Cave Şehremuz Beldibi Öküzini
Neolithic	10,000 – 5800 BC	Hallan Çemi Göbekli Nevalı Çori Kaletepe Aşıklı Höyük Köşk Höyük Çatalhöyük Ilıpınar
Chalcolithic	5800 – 3000 BC	Tilki Tepe Girikihacıyan Arslantepe Hacılar Çatal West Can Hasan Beycesultan
Early Bronze Age	3000 – 2000 BC	Alaca Höyük Horoztepe Mahmatlar Troy Beycesultan
Middle Bronze Age	2000 – 1700 BC	Acemhöyük Kültepe-Kaneş Kamankale Höyük Karahöyük Konya
Late Bronze Age	1700 – 1200 BC	Hittites Hattusa Alaca Höyük Kamankale Höyük Gavurkalesi Ortaköy Kuşaklı Maşat Höyük Porsuk
Iron Age	1100 - 500 BC	Urartu Phrygia Lydia Kerkenes

### Provisional course schedule for June 2007:

18 <sup>th</sup> June	Fly to Ankara
19 <sup>th</sup> June	Ankara classes: Anatolian Civilizations Museum Class: Introduction, geography, Palaeolithic Anatolia Class: Neolithic and Chalcolithic Anatolia
20 <sup>th</sup> June	Çatalhöyük, Konya (overnight at Çatalhöyük)
21 <sup>st</sup> June	Acemhöyük, Aşıklı, Köşk (overnight in Cappadocia)
22 <sup>nd</sup> June	Kültepe, Kerkenes (overnight in Kerkenes)
23 <sup>rd</sup> June	Hattusa, Alaca (overnight in Hattusa)
24 <sup>th</sup> June	Kaman-Kalehöyük, return to Ankara
25 <sup>th</sup> June	Day off in Ankara
26 <sup>th</sup> June	Gordion, Gavurkalesi, day-trip
27 <sup>th</sup> June	Ankara classes: Class: Anatolia in the Early Bronze Age Class: Anatolia in the Second Millennium BC
28 <sup>th</sup> June	Study day in Ankara Class: Iron Age communities of Anatolia
29 <sup>th</sup> June	Course ends. Fly to London