

A1: World Archaeology

Archaeology is the study of the human past. Archaeologists investigate the origins of our species, document the diversity of ancient cultures (e.g., social institutions, political dynamics, and economic interactions), and seek to explain the emergence of the first cities and empires. Archaeologists study material remains (from stone tools to monuments) and settlements (from villages to cities) to answer questions such as: *How did tool use affect evolution of the modern human brain? What can the earliest art tell us about interaction and cognition of early humans? How did daily life change with domestication of plants and animals? What are the sources of social inequality? When - and why - did leadership emerge? How did early empires encompass such vast territories, and why were their rulers so powerful? What was everyday life like for medieval peasants?* Archaeologists employ diverse approaches, drawn from the arts and social sciences, as well as using scientific analyses. The place of archaeological heritage in today's world is also a matter of on-going debate.

Paper Co-ordinator: Elizabeth DeMarrais (ed226@cam.ac.uk)

Lecturers: Elizabeth DeMarrais, Jason Hawkes, Paul Lane, Alessandro Launaro, Marcos Martinon-Torres, Augusta McMahon, John Robb, Andrew Turner

Practicals: Sheila Kohring, Eleanor Wilkinson

Structure: **Lectures:** 2 x 1 hour each week
(Tues & Weds, 12 noon, Michaelmas, Lent terms)

Practicals: 4 practicals (2 in Michaelmas & 2 in Lent)

Field trips: Stonehenge trip (details tbc)

Supervisions: 8-9 supervisions are suggested
(3 in Michaelmas, 3 in Lent, & 2-3 in Easter)

Mode of examination: See the Form and Conduct Notice for 2018-19

<https://www.vle.cam.ac.uk/course/view.php?id=142641§ionid=1949061>

A1: World Archaeology is a broad undergraduate lecture series that introduces Part I students to global archaeology, emphasizing key concepts and practical approaches in archaeology. We highlight the applications of scientific, humanistic, and social theory approaches to interpreting the human past. Emphasis will be placed on the questions that archaeologists ask, as well as the ways they go about addressing and answering those questions. Students will learn about the recovery, recording, and interpretation of archaeological data (artefacts, buildings, landscapes) that relate to the broad span of human history and prehistory. The links between theory and archaeological methods will be illustrated with case studies and examples drawn from a wide range of time periods and geographic regions.

Learning outcomes:

On the successful completion of **A1: World Archaeology** students will be able produce high quality written work that demonstrates an informed and critical understanding of a range of key archaeological theories, methods, and themes in the study of the past.

Course structure:

A1: World Archaeology is taught through 32 lectures and 4 practical classes. There are 32 lectures for **A1: World Archaeology**. Lectures are presented at 12 noon on Tuesdays and Wednesdays in Mill Lane Lecture Rooms (see timetable below; in Michaelmas the lecture room is Room 5, on the 1st floor). A course overview session may take place in Easter Term if there is interest.

Four one-hour, hands-on practical sessions, using artefacts from the Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology, are held in the Keyser Room in the *Museum*. Practical sessions are a required part of the course; you will find that these practicals help significantly to expand your understanding of course themes. Practical sessions are tied to, and illustrate, the material presented in lectures. Students will be assigned to a session at the beginning of the Michaelmas. **Please attend the practical at your assigned hour;** if you have a conflict, please swap with another student to ensure that we keep the numbers balanced so everyone has an opportunity to participate.

Lecture Timetable 2018-19

Michaelmas term (lecturers: E DeMarrais [EDM], J Robb [JER]; PN [Philip Nigst]; TW [Toby Wilkinson] practicals: S Kohring [SEK], I Gunn [IG])

Lectures: Tues & Weds, 12pm, Mill Lane Lecture				Practicals: Weds, Thurs, Fri 2-3 & 3-4 pm Keyser Room, Museum			
<i>Date</i>	<i>Room</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Lecturer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Room</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Lecturer</i>
9 Oct	5	Introduction and course overview	EDM	10 Oct	5	What happened in the past? Thinking about the history of the planet	EDM
16 Oct	5	Origins – from apes to humans	PN	17 Oct	5	Origins – from Africa to the world	PN
23 Oct	5	Neanderthals and others, including emergent humans	PN	24 Oct	5	Modern humans in and after the ice	PN
30 Oct	5	Agriculture: How NOT to think about early farming	JER	31 Oct	5	Producing food, domestication, and society	JER
6 Nov	5	Worldwide spread of farming	JER	7 Nov	5	Monumental histories	JER
13 Nov	5	Other pathways into the Holocene: Africa and America	EDM	14 Nov	5	Life in Villages	EDM
20 Nov	5	Complex agriculture and 2PR	TW	21 Nov	5	Metals and movement	TW
27 Nov	5	Origins of leadership and 'complexity'	EDM	28 Nov	5	The dynamics of early states: Oaxaca	EDM

LENT TERM LECTURES (lecturers: E DeMarrais [EDM], , Alessandro Launaro; J Hawkes [JH], A McMahon [AMM]; James Barrett; Marcos Martinon-Torres; Paul Lane, Practicals: Sheila Kohring [SEK], Imogen Gunn [IG])

Lectures: Tues & Weds, 12 noon, Mill Lane

Practicals: Weds, Thurs 2-3 & 3-4 pm Keyser Room, Museum

<i>Date</i>	<i>Room</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Lecturer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Room</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Lecturer</i>
22 Jan	5	The emergence of complex societies in Egypt & Mesopotamia	AMM	23 Jan	<u>5</u>	Early Writing I: The Old World	AMM
29 Jan	5	Early Writing II: the New World	AT	30 Jan	<u>5</u>	Early complex societies in Africa	PL
05 Feb	5	What is an empire?	EDM	06 Feb	5	Aztecs	AT
12 Feb	5	The emergence of complexity in the Indus and south Asia	JH	13 Feb	5	Early empires and city-states of western Eurasia	AMM
19 Feb	5	Empires in South Asia	JH	20 Feb	5	Empires in China	MM-T
26 Feb	5	The Dynamics of the Roman Empire	AL	27 Feb	5	Islam, Europe, and the Indian Ocean	PL
5 Mar	5	Historical Archaeology I	EDM	6 Mar	5	Historical Archaeology II	EDM
12 Mar	5	Outermost edges of the world	JB	13 Mar	5	Collapse of complex societies	EDM

Learning from things

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Times</i>	<i>Presenters</i>
Practical 1. Under your feet, Cambridge in the past	18 Oct	Thurs	2-3 OR 3-4 pm	SK/EW
	24 Oct	Weds	2-3 OR 3-4 pm	SK/EW
Practical 2. Cognition and technology	7 Nov	Weds	2-3 OR 3-4 pm	SK/EW
	8 Nov	Thurs	2-3 OR 3-4 pm	SK/EW
Practical 3. New materialities and complex societies	30 Jan	Weds	2-3 OR 3-4 pm	SK/EW
	31 Jan	Thurs	2-3 OR 3-4 pm	SK/EW
Practical 4. Materialising power	6 Mar	Weds	2-3 OR 3-4 pm	SK/EW
	7 Mar	Thurs	2-3 OR 3-4 pm	SK/EW

Michaelmas Term

Lecture 1. 9 October 2018

Introduction to Paper A1: What is archaeology? (EDM)

This lecture introduces the paper, providing an overview of key themes, theories, and the nature of archaeological research.

Archaeologists seek to understand the past, examining material remains to explain how we came to live as we do in the present. Drawing upon the arts, social sciences, and sciences, archaeologists investigate past social organization, ancient economies, politics, art and symbols, diet, health and nutrition, as well as human ecology and past environments.

Readings (full references at the end of the lecture list)

Leach, S. et al. A Lady of York. *Antiquity*. *ANTIQUITY* 84 (2010): 131–145. See Moodle for a pdf.

Renfrew and Bahn 2012, Introduction and Chapter 1

Scarre (ed.) 2009, Chapter 1

The Oxford Handbook of Archaeology, Editors: Barry W. Cunliffe, Chris Gosden, Rosemary A. Joyce

Oxford University Press, 2009 (read the introduction and browse the chapters that follow)

NB: There is an extensive set of e-books that can be found under a search for "Oxford Handbooks in Archaeology Series".

These are up-to-date reference books that cover regions ('Meso-America' or 'European Archaeology' as well as specific topics such as 'Hunter-Gatherers'.)

Lecture 2. 10 October 2018

What happened in the past? (EDM)

Archaeology addresses the lion's share of global long-term history, and therefore most of the fundamental reasons why human and other contemporary life on the planet has developed as it has, and looks as it does today. This lecture argues for archaeology's unrivalled scope in this respect, and also introduces some of the key attributes of the planet on which human history unfolded. This lecture also provides an overview of World Prehistory to orient students. The archaeological sequences in Old and New Worlds are outlined, highlighting key thresholds and transformations, to help students acquire an appreciation of the 'big picture.' Early hominins, the origins of art and culture, the domestication of plants and animals, the rise of complex societies and regional polities, and ultimately the appearance of cities and empires are covered. Subsequent lectures will refer back to this framework, providing a detailed look at case studies around the core themes.

Readings (find the full references at the end of this document)

Scarre (ed.) 2009, Chapters 1-5

Scarre (ed.) 2009, Chapter 5 (+ any or all of Chapters 6-18 – i.e. reading for the whole course!)

Diamond, 1998.

Morris, 2010.

Sherratt, 1995.

Renfrew, 1990.

Schnapp, 1993.

Sherratt, 1996.

Shryock and Smail, 2011.

Trigger, B. 2006. Chapter 1, Chapters 2-5, as time allows.

Lecture 3. 16 October 2018

African Roots [PN]

In this lecture we will consider human origins in Africa. This includes the biological origins of hominins and key adaptations like bipedalism and tool use. The first stone tool use and production will be discussed and the question what makes hominin tool use different to chimps and other species pursued.

Reading (find the full references at the end of this document)

Barham & Mitchell 2008, Chapters 3-4

Klein 2009, Chapters 3-5

Lewin & Foley 2004, Chapters 9-13

Scarre (ed.) 2009, Chapter 2

Schick & Toth 1993, Chapters 3-6

Lecture 4. 17 October 2018

Out of Africa: How did humans populate the world? [PN]

Building upon the previous lecture we will discuss when and how humans dispersed from Africa and populated the planet.

Which species was the first to leave Africa? When did they move out of Africa and what was the climatic context?

While this lecture will focus on the first Out-of-Africa dispersal, we will also consider later movements out of Africa.

Reading (find the full references at the end of this document)

Klein 2009, Chapters 4-5

Lewin & Foley 2004, Chapter 13

Scarre (ed.) 2009, Chapters 2 & 4

Lecture 5. 23 October 2018

The Neanderthals - what is their place in human evolution? (PN)

This lecture concentrates on our closest extinct relatives, the Neanderthals. What is their origin? What technology did they use? What did they eat? Did they hunt? And finally: Why did they die out? Did they mix with modern humans?

Reading (find the full references at the end of this document)

Gamble 1999, Chapter 5

Klein 2009, Chapter 6

Mellars 1996

Scarre (ed.) 2009, Chapter 3

Lecture 6: 24 October 2018

Modern Humans - what are the origins of symbolic behaviour, culture and “art”? (PN)

In this lecture we will consider our own species' origins and dispersal in nearly all parts of the planet. What makes modern humans in Africa different to contemporary Neanderthals in Europe? Where and when do we see the first evidence of symbolic behaviour and “art”? This also includes an overview of the art-rich Upper Palaeolithic in Europe.

Reading (find the full references at the end of this document)

Gamble 1999, Chapter 7

Klein 2009, Chapters 6-7

Scarre (ed.) 2009, Chapter 4

Practical 1: 17 or 18 October 2018 (SEK/EW)

Lecture 7. 30 October 2018

How NOT to think about early farming (JER)

Agriculture supports almost all human populations worldwide, yet humans have been farmers only for the most recent few millennia or so. How did we become farmers? This lecture (the first of three on the subject) presents the conceptual framework of the problem. To understand the origin of farming and herding, we need to get rid of some centuries-old myths about how humans live and relate to nature, and we need to understand the basics of how foragers and early farmers lived.

Reading (find the full references at the end of this document)

Scarre (ed.) 2009, Chapters 5-11

Current Anthropology, Volume 52, Supplementary Issue 4 (October 2011) has a special-issue region-by-region review of recent research on the origins of agriculture with short articles by noted specialists. It includes up to date summaries on the various regions discussed in the following lecture.

Current Anthropology, Volume 50, Issue 5 (October 2009) has a special section on the origins of agriculture which shows the kind of concepts scholars are using to understand this transition (many of them opposed to each other).

You should browse through both of these. Note that Current Anthropology is available online through the University Library's e-journals site.

Lecture 8: 31 October 2018

Producing food, producing domesticates, producing society (JER)

This lecture continues the previous one by looking at case studies of how people first began using domesticated plants and animals around the world, with a range of capsule case studies (the Near East, Mesoamerica, temperate North America, the tropical world and some cases in which domestication and/or farming did not happen). It emphasises the socio-ecological and contingent nature of how humans earn a living.

Reading (find the full references at the end of this document)

Scarre (ed.) 2009, Chapters 5-11

Barker 2008

Zeder 2009

In addition, the readings for 30 October remain relevant for this lecture.

Lecture 9: 6 November 2018

The worldwide spread of farming: co-evolutionary stories (JER)

The final of three lectures on early farming, this lecture traces how farming spread out from its original centres of origin to absorb almost all foraging populations and become the economic mainstay of humanity. The spread of farming from the Near East throughout prehistoric Europe in the Neolithic provides the main case study, with some comparative commentary from other regions. We close with a few ethical reflections about resilience, specialisation, productivity and sustainability.

Reading (find the full references at the end of this document)

Scarre (ed.) 2009, Chapters 5-11

Price (ed.) 2000

Robb (2013)

Lecture 10. 7 November 2018

Monumental histories (JER)

Following the beginning of farming, early farming societies around the world often engaged in extravagant ritual practices. Why? This lecture discusses ritualism in early farming societies, particularly those of Neolithic Europe. We consider megaliths such as those of Malta, Brittany, and Wessex in terms of their ability to create places for performance, participation in collective social orders, cosmology, and the role of ritual knowledge in politics.

Reading (find the full references at the end of this document)

Scarre (ed.) 2009, Chapters 5-11

Bradley 1991

Parker Pearson et al. 1998

Thomas 2000

**Practical 2: 7 or 8 November: Cognition and Technology
(SEK/EW)**

Lecture 11: 13 November 2018

Other pathways into the Holocene: Africa and America (EDM)

This lecture traces the archaeology of early settled life in Africa and the Americas:

What are the consequences of settled village life? Settling down in villages generated problems (social stress, the need to defend private property, disease) and created opportunities (craft specialisation, cooperative labour projects, and leadership). This lecture examines these opportunities and challenges using case studies from the American Southwest and SW Asia, with an emphasis on the emergence of social inequality and leadership.

Reading: (find the full references at the end of this document; see also readings for Lecture 10)

Ames 2005

DeMarrais 2011

Johnson and Earle 2000, Introduction, Chapters 1 & 5; also see case studies

Scarre (ed.) 2009, Chapters 5, 12-18

Bandy & Fox 2010, Chapters 1& 9
Price & Feinman, eds., 1995

Lecture 12: 14 November 2018

Life in Villages: SW Asia and the SW United States [EDM]

At variance with the conventional models from western (and eastern) Asia, the early to mid Holocene witnessed entirely different trajectories elsewhere on the planet. Extensive areas remained hunter-gatherer zones, including the entire Australian continent, and elsewhere changes moved to different tempos and involved quite different suites of practices, domesticates and relations to settled or mobile lifestyles — a reflection in large part of different opportunities and pre-existing conditions. This lecture explores developments first in Africa, where pastoral, cattle-based society seemingly preceded plant cultivation by several millennia, and did much to shape early societies in a greener Sahara and along the Nile. Then it moves onto the Americas, where a patchwork of diverse initiatives sprang up, based on radically different plants and animals, and including Neotropical and montane contexts quite different from Eurasia.

Readings:

*Marshall, F. and E. Hildebrand 2002. 'Cattle before crops: the beginnings of food production in Africa', *Journal of World Prehistory* 16: 99-143.

*Scarre, C. (ed.) 2013. *The Human Past. World Prehistory and the Development of Human Societies* (3rd revised edition), Chapters 9 and 10 by Browman et al. and Connah.

Smith, B.D. and R.A. Yarnell 2009. 'Initial formation of an indigenous crop complex in eastern North America at 3800 B.P.', *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (USA)* 106 (16) 6561-6566

Further reading

- Bradley, D., D. MacHugh, P. Cunningham and R. T. Loftus 1996. 'Mitochondrial diversity and the origins of African and European cattle', *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA* 93: 5131-35.
- Coe, S.D. 1997. 'Cacao: gift of the New World' in A. Szogyi (ed.) *Chocolate, Food of the Gods*, 147-153. London: Greenwood Press.
- DiLernia, S. 2006. 'Building monuments, creating Identity: cattle cult as a social response to rapid environmental changes in the Holocene Sahara', *Quaternary International* 151: 50-62.
- Ingold, T. 1996. 'Growing plants and raising animals', in D. Harris (ed.) *The Origins and Spread of Agriculture and Pastoralism in Eurasia*, 13-24. London: UCL Press.
- Katz, S.H., M.C. Hediger and L.A. Valleroy 1974. 'Traditional maize processing techniques in the New World', *Science* 184:765-773.
- MacDonald, K.C. 2000. 'The origins of African livestock: indigenous or imported?', In R.M. Blench and K.C. MacDonald (eds.) *The Origins and Development of African Livestock*, 2-17, London: UCL Press.
- Meadow, R. and A.K. Patel 2001. 'From Mehrgarh to Harappa and Dholavira: prehistoric pastoralism in north-western South Asia through the Harappan period', in Settar, S. and R. Korisettar (eds.), *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect. II. Proto-History*, 391-408. Manohar: New Delhi.
- Melville, E.G.K. 1994. 'Introduction', in E.G.K. Melville (ed.) *A Plague of Sheep*, 1-16. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Pearsall, D. 1995. 'Domestication and agriculture in the New World tropics', in T. Douglas Price and Anne B. Gebauer (eds.) *Last Hunters, First Farmers*, 157-92. Sante Fe: School of American Research.
- Smith, B.D. and R.A. Yarnell 2009. 'Initial formation of an indigenous crop complex in eastern North America at 3800 B.P', *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (USA)* 106 (16) 6561-6566.
- Staller, J.E., R.H. Tykot and B.F. Benz (eds.) 2006. *Histories of Maize: Mutidisciplinary Approaches to the Prehistory, Linguistics, Biogeography, Domestication and Evolution of Maize*. Boston: Elsevier.

Lecture 13. 20 November 2018

Beyond villages: Making more of agriculture (TW)

Beyond the primary domestication of limited sets of plants and animals early in Eurasia's various Neolithics, a wider range of plants and animals, and of animal and plant 'secondary' products, were added over the ensuing millennia, with dramatic impacts on Eurasian social structures and sumptuary cultures. A few of these, notably using animals' milk as well as meat, for dairy products, are probably almost as old as farming, but other key developments such as animal traction, portage and wool production, as well as investment in vines and tree-crops (for example, for wine, oil and sugar-rich foods) ensued later. Taken as a group, these developments are woven into explanations for the exceptional trajectories witnessed in later prehistoric Eurasia.

Reading (find the full references at the end of this document)

Anthony and Brown 2011.

Sherratt, 1981 (see Halstead and Isaakidou update below)

Sherratt, 1999.

Anthony, 2010.

Clutton-Brock, 2012.

Evershed et al. 2008.

Fuller and Rowlands, 2011

Fuller, van Etten, Manning, Castillo, Kingwell-Banham, Weisskopf, Qin, Sato, and Hijmans 2011. Halstead and Isaakidou 2011

Sherratt, 1995b.

Lecture 14. 21 November 2018

How did innovations in transport and metallurgy affect early village societies in Europe? (TW)

Between the spread of farming and emergence of early states lies a series of further developments, to varying degrees initially concentrated in, if far from unique to, parts of Eurasia. This lecture looks at two of these in particular, from a comparative perspective. Metallurgy triggered fundamental economic, social and cultural changes, which in part explains why use of particular metals had a prominent place in chronological schemes for later prehistory (Copper, Bronze and Iron Ages). And while long-distance movements of materials and objects had been one of the hallmarks of modern human behaviour since the Upper Palaeolithic, and continued through the transition to farming despite increasing sedentism, the evidence that such movements involved exchanges, social prestige and profit-tinged trade grows steadily, and such interactions by land and sea accompanied emergent social complexity in many parts of the world. This lecture explores the wider significance of this phenomenon, and various analytical and cultural approaches to explaining the patterning seen.

Reading (find the full references at the end of this document)

Anderson, 2010.

Renfrew and Bahn 2012. Chapter 9.

Thornton and Roberts, 2009.

Appadurai, 1986.

Broodbank, 2010.

Linduff and Mei, 2009.

Rahmstorf, 2011.

Renfrew, 1986.

Robb and Farr, 2005.

Shennan, 1999.

Skeates, 2009.

Wengrow, 2010.

Lecture 15. 27 November 2018.

What are the origins of social inequalities and leadership? (EDM)

Why are people willing to give up their freedom and accept the authority of leaders? Questions about leadership, monumentality, and warfare are explored in relation to the emergence of villages, towns, and regional polities.

Reading (find the full references at the end of this document)

Bandy & Fox, eds., 2010, Introduction and Ch. 9

Carneiro, 1981.

Clark & Blake 1994

DeMarrais, 2016

Earle 1997 (or 1987)

Earle 2002 (This useful volume reprints many of Earle's articles)

Johnson & Earle 2000, Introduction, Chapter 9; see also see case studies

Fried 1967

Service 1962

Lecture 16. 28 November 2018.

How do archaeologists investigate and explain archaic states? (EDM)

What are the characteristics of archaic states? How and where did pristine states emerge, and what features did they share in common? What are the implications of the Valley of Oaxaca (Mexico) case, discussed here in detail, for a more general understanding of the dynamics of archaic states?

Reading (find the full references at the end of this document)

*Blanton et al. 1993, see Chapter on Oaxaca (and also Introduction)

Feinman and Marcus, 1998

Nichols and Pool, 2012.

Coe and Koontz 2008

*Marcus and Flannery 1996

*Marcus and Flannery 2000

Whitecotton 1977

See also readings for Lecture 20.

Background readings for theories about the origins of the state: Steward 1955; Wittfogel 1957;

Carneiro 1970; Childe 1951; Flannery 1972; Fried 1967; Rathje 1971; Service 1962, 1975.

Critiques: Brumfiel 1992.

If you still have not read the following, please do so over Christmas!

Sherratt, A.G. 1995. 'Reviving the grand narrative: archaeology and long-term change' (David Clarke Memorial Lecture, University of Cambridge, May 1995), *Journal of European Archaeology* 3: 1-32.

LENT TERM

Lecture 17. 22 January 2019

The origins of complex societies in Mesopotamia and Egypt (AMM)

This lecture will cover the development of early complex society, or interwoven hierarchy and heterarchy, in ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia. Both regions saw the development of social complexity in the 4th millennium BC, a gradual shift from small and flexible groups loosely tied by social connections to massive cities and states driven by politics and

religious power. Both Egypt and Mesopotamia shared reliance on river irrigation for agriculture and transport, monumental religious architecture, and early writing.

Suggested Readings:

Bard, K. 2008. Introduction to the archaeology of Ancient Egypt. Wiley. Sections 1.1, 2.1-3, Chs. 3, 5.

Crawford, H., ed. 2013. The Sumerian World. Routledge. Chs. 4, 9-10.

Foster, B. and K Foster. 2011. Civilisations of Ancient Iraq. Princeton Univ. Press. Chs. 1-2.

Wendrich, W. 2010. Egyptian Archaeology. Wiley. Chs. 2, 3, 5.

Lecture 18. 23 January 2019

Early Writing I: The Old World (AMM) – details will follow before the start of Lent term

Lecture 19. 29 January 2019

Early Writing II: The New World (AT) – details will follow

Practical 3: 30 or 31 January 2019

Topic: New Materialities & Complex Societies (SEK/EW)

Lecture 20. 30 January 2019

Complex Societies in Africa (PL) (this is a general thematic description, subject to changes)

Outside of the Nile Valley, Sub-Saharan Africa witnessed several foci of early complexity and statehood, many of which challenge Eurasian models and thereby expand our conceptual range. The longest traditions lay in arid west Africa,

where they extend back into the second millennium BC. The states of eastern and southern Africa emerged in three broad zones: the Indian Ocean coast, the Zimbabwe plateau plus neighbouring regions, and the Great Lakes. Whereas these states were once considered to result from outside initiative, all three areas demonstrate a range of indigenous political formations. On the coast, African elites controlled materials emerging from the continent, whilst adopting elements of Middle Eastern society, such as Islam. On the Zimbabwe Plateau an indigenous emphasis on the control of cattle overlapped with the manipulation of gold production and trading of gold to the coast. In the Great Lakes where there was almost no penetration by long distance trade, elites exploited a range of resources in establishing and maintaining their power.

Reading (find the full references at the end of this document)

Connah, 2001. Chapters 1 and either 4, 6-7, or 8.

Scarre, (ed.), 2013, Chapter 10.

Connah, 2004.

Goody, 1971.

Hall, 1987.

Huffman, 1996.

MacDonald, 1998.

McIntosh, (ed.), 1999.

Mitchell, 2005.

Phillipson, 2005.

Pikirayi, 2001.

Reid A. 1997.

Stahl, (ed.) 2005.

Lecture 21. 5 February 2019

What is an empire? (EDM)

How did the first empires differ from archaic states? What were the sources of power, authority, and legitimacy in early empires? How was the political economy organized? This lecture will include an overview of theoretical approaches, including post-colonial theory, and will examine archaeological examples. The meteoric rise to power of the Inkas will be examined through Inka archaeology, emphasising the importance of ideology, ceremonial hospitality, and militarism in the trajectory of this early empire.

Reading (find the full references at the end of this document)

Empires -theory

Alcock et al. (eds) 2001, Preface and Part I - Introduction

D'Altroy and Schreiber 1994

DeMarrais et al. 1996

Millett 1990

Scarre (ed.) 2009, Chapters 5, 12-18

Trigger 2003

Wolf 1982

Inkas

Alcock et al. (eds) 2001, Preface and Chapter 8

D'Altroy 2015

Feinman and Marcus 1998, Chapter 9.

Scarre (ed.) 2009, Chapters 5 & 17

Lecture 22. 6 February 2019

The Aztec Empire (AT) – readings and more information to follow

Lecture 23. 12 February 2019 (JH)

From Civilizational Collapse to the Emergence of Empires: Indus and later South Asian archaeology (JH)

The Indus Valley Civilization was one of the great Old World civilizations, but in the second millennium BC it seemingly collapsed, with cities and states not appearing in South Asia for another thousand years. At face value this is one of archaeology's most enduring mysteries. Yet when we look more closely we see a complex story of environmental changes, and social, economic and political transformations. These included: the spread of iron, a reorientation of settlement, expansion of trade, new social hierarchies and the birth of Buddhism. This lecture will examine these interrelationships from the decline of one complex society to the emergence of the first pan-Indian empire in the fourth century BC.

Agrawal 2007

Allchin and Allchin 1982, Chapters 7 & 8

Allchin and Allchin 1995, Chapters 5, 7 & 10

Chakrabarti 1999, Chapter 7

Thapar 2002, Chapters 3 & 4

Lecture 24. 13 February 2019

Early empires and city-states of western Eurasia (AMM) – subject to some minor change

During the early to middle of the first millennium BC, in the period known as the Iron Age over much of western Eurasia, a sequence of newly ordered empires with unprecedented capabilities for expansion emerged in and around Mesopotamia. The earliest of these, Assyria, displays traits, such as royal road networks and professional armies, that would become standard in later empires such as those of Babylon and Persia. Meanwhile, in tandem, and intimately connected through trading ties and tribute, the shores of the Mediterranean saw the rise of numerous smaller, urban

polities known as city-states, of which the polis societies of Greece are the best attested, with different versions in the Levant (including ancient Israel and Phoenicia), Italy, north Africa and Spain. Trade promoted shared cultural practices fundamental to later 'Classical' civilization. As the Mediterranean economy grew, it drew in societies round the Black Sea and in temperate Europe, which altered in the process. These developments laid the foundations for larger imperial units, culminating in Rome.

Reading (find the full references at the end of this document)

Bedford, 2009.

Scarre, C. (ed.) 2013. Chapter 13, especially pp. 486-517.

Sherratt and Sherratt, 1993.

Aubert, 2001.

Barker and Rasmussen, 1998.

Broodbank, 2013, Chapters 9-10.

Cunliffe, 2008, Chapters 8-10.

Dietler, 2007.

Grayson, 1995.

Kuhrt, 1995.

Morris, 2003.

Osborne, 2009.

Van De Mieroop, 2007.

Lecture 25. 19 February 2019

The Early Empires and States of East and Southeast Asia (JH)

For over a millennium, city states and empires developed in East and Southeast Asia that were largely removed from other contexts in the West. They developed unique cultural and linguistic identities of their own. Yet transformations in these regions did not follow the same trajectory. In East Asia, following a long period of inter-regional interaction and

state formation, we see the development of the first Chinese empire in the third century BC. Imperial China then grew to become culturally dominant and Asia's first superpower. While in Southeast Asia, we see a series of kingdoms and states emerging at the edges of empire in Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand and Cambodia – all of which exhibit the influence of interactions with neighbouring empires in China and India. This lecture will examine developments in each region, focussing on strategies of imperial power and the impact of cultural interactions on the formulation of new regional cultures throughout the first millennium AD.

Readings:

Barnes 1999, Chapters 12, 13 & 14

Barnes 2015

Glover and Bellwood 2004

Heidhues 2000

Higham 2014, Chapters 7 & 8

Stark 2005, Chapters 1, 10, 11 & 15

Lecture 26. 20 February 2019

The rise of the first Chinese Empire (MM-T)

This lecture will address the emergence of the Qin Empire in the 3rd century BC, and the process that led to the creation of what's often regarded as the world's oldest continuous political entity. By comparing China before and after the unification, we will investigate the challenges faced by an emerging imperial power and how these were tackled, as well as their materialisation in the archaeological record. As we do this, we will inevitably refer to the information provided by cross-cultural comparisons and archaeological science, while providing a wider context for the famous Terracotta Army and its reception both in the past and in the present.

Li, X., Bevan, A., Martínón-Torres, M., Xia, Y., & Zhao, K. (2016). Marking Practices and the Making of the Qin Terracotta Army. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 42, 169-183.

- Lin, J.C.S. and Li, X. 2018. China's First Emperor and the Terracotta Warriors. Liverpool: National Museums Liverpool. Chp. 2, 3, 4.
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- Martinón-Torres, M., Li, X., Bevan, A., Zhao, Y., & Rehren, T. (2014). Forty thousand arms for a single emperor: from chemical data to the labor organisation behind the bronze arrows for the Terracotta Army. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 21 (3), 534-562
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- Tanner, J. 2016. Portraits and Politics in Classical Greece and Early Imperial China: An Institutional Approach to Comparative Art. *Art History* 39(1): 10-39.

Lecture 27. 26 February 2019

The archaeology of the Roman empire: imperialism and integration (AL)

The Roman Empire extended from Northern Britain to the deserts of Northern Africa, from Spain to Arabia (and beyond), encompassing very different environments and civilizations. Archaeology has contributed a great deal towards illuminating what kept this mosaic of people and cultures together, highlighting a fundamental relationship between imperialism and integration.

Mattingly, D.J. 2011. *Imperialism, Power and Identity. Experiencing the Roman Empire*. Princeton. [esp. 3-72, 246-68]

K. Greene 1986. *The Archaeology of the Roman Economy*. Berkeley and Los Angeles. [esp. 17-66]

Hopkins, K. 2010. The political economy of the Roman Empire. In I. Morrius and W. Scheidel (eds.), *The Dynamics of Ancient Empires. State Power from Assyria to Byzantium*. Oxford. 178-204.

Lecture 28. 27 February 2019

Islam, Europe, and the Indian Ocean (PL) – details to follow

Lecture 29. 5 March 2019

Archaeologies of historical periods, colonialism, globalisation I (EDM) – details to follow

Lecture 30. 6 March 2019

Archaeologies of historical periods, colonialism, globalisation II (EDM)

Why is written evidence seen as different from archaeological evidence and to what extent is this distinction meaningful?

How can archaeology contribute to periods for which there is written evidence, including the very recent past? Early texts are often read as simple factual statements, whereas in fact they usually embody messages about ideology, religion and power. All written documents, including those of the present day, should be interpreted within the wider context of contemporary society. Case studies will be drawn from the UK and the United States.

Reading (find the full references at the end of this document)

Cipolla and Hayes, 2015

Gosden, 2004.

Orser, 1996.

Van Dommelen, 2006.

Van Dommelen, 2011.

Lawrence and Shepherd, 2006.

Silliman, 2005.

Said, 1993.

Practical 4: 6/7 March

Topic: Materialising Power

Lecture 31. 12 March 2019

The outermost ends of the earth (JHB)

Non-agricultural, non-state societies based on hunting and gathering persisted in sometimes sequestered parts of the world until the threshold of modern times, when their encounters with outsiders were usually catastrophic. Such societies are neither relics of, nor straightforward models for, those of far earlier times, but contingent creations of their own place, time and traditions; many are among the most threatened communities on the Earth today. Some groups, such as the Sami of northern Fennoscandia and their ancestors, interacted with southern and eastern neighbours for millennia. Others, such as the Thule, were highly mobile, spreading across Arctic North America from west to east within only a few centuries. Ultimately they encountered Europeans in Greenland, whom they outlived to become the modern inhabitants of the Arctic. In the Pacific Ocean, far-travelled horticultural groups had for several millennia been expanding between islands, creating an array of Polynesian chiefly societies, such as those of Hawaii, whose ultimate encounters with Western navigators are among the best-documented extreme cross-cultural encounters on the planet.

Reading

Barrett, J H and Anderson, A, 2010 'Histories of global seafaring: A discussion', in A Anderson, J H Barrett and K V Boyle (eds), *The Global Origins and Development of Seafaring*, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Cambridge, 305-314

Fitzhugh, W.W. 2002. 'Yamal to Greenland: global connections in circumpolar archaeology', in B. Cunliffe, W. Davies and C. Renfrew (eds.) *Archaeology: The Widening Debate*, 91-144. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Hansen, L I and Olsen, B, 2014 *Hunters in Transition: An outline of early Sámi history*, Brill, Leiden

Hood, B.C. 2009. 'The circumpolar zone', in B. Cunliffe, C. Gosden and R. Joyce (eds.) *The Oxford Handbook of Archaeology*, 812-40. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

- Irwin, G. 1992. *The Prehistoric Exploration and Colonisation of the Pacific*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- King, J C H, 2016 *Blood and Land: The Story of Native North America*, Allen Lane, London chapter 9
- Kirch, P.V. 2000. *On The Road of the Winds: An Archaeological History of the Pacific Islands Before European Contact*, Introduction and Chapters 1, 4, 7 -9. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Maschner, H. O. Mason and R. McGhee (eds.) 2009. *The Northern World, AD 900-1400*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press.
- McGhee, R. 1996. *Ancient People of the Arctic*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia.
- McGhee, R, 2007 *The Last Imaginary Place: A Human History of the Arctic World*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago
- Spriggs, M. 1997. *The Island Melanesians*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Terrell, J. 1986. *Prehistory in the Pacific Islands*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Lecture 32. 13 March 2019

Collapse of Complex Societies (lecturer TBC)

This lecture explores what can archaeology teach us about long-term relations between humans and the environment, and particularly how are archaeologists addressing modern climate change. It will look at the relationship between climate change and the transformation of the Maya and the Indus Civilisations.

Reading (find the full references at the end of this document)

Aimers and Hodell 2011

Renfrew and Bahn 2012, Chapters 6 & 12

Rosen 2007, Chapters 1 & 9

Also:

- Petrie, C.A. 2017. Crisis, what crisis? Adaptation, resilience and transformation in the Indus Civilisation, in Cunningham, T. and Driessen, J. (eds) *Crisis to Collapse: The Archaeology of Social Breakdown*, Aegis Publications, UC Louvain: 43-64.
- Petrie, C.A. and Bates, J. 2017. 'Multi-cropping', intercropping and adaptation to variable environments in the Indus

- Civilisation, *Journal of World Prehistory* 30: 81-130 [doi: 10.1007/s10963-017-9101-z].
- Petrie, C.A., Singh, R.N., Bates, J., Dixit, Y., French, C.A.I., Hodell, D., Jones, P.J., Lancelotti, C., Lynam, F., Neogi, S., Pandey, A.K., Parikh, D., Pawar, V., Redhouse, D.I., Singh, D.P. 2017. Adaptation to variable environments, resilience to climate change: investigating Land, Water and Settlement in northwest India, *Current Anthropology* 58.1: 1-30 [http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/full/10.1086/690112].
- Petrie, C.A., Bates, J., Higham, T. and Singh, R.N. 2016. Feeding ancient cities in South Asia: dating the adoption of rice, millet and tropical pulses in the Indus Civilisation, *Antiquity* 90.354: 1489-1504 [doi: https://doi.org/10.15184/aqy.2016.210].

Consolidated reading list

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- Allen, L. 2005. *The Persian Empire: A History*, London, British Museum Press.
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- Anthony, D. 2010. *The Horse, the Wheel, and Language: How Bronze-Age Riders from the Eurasian Steppes Shaped the Modern World*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
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- Aubet, M. E. 2001. *The Phoenicians and the West: Politics, Colonies and Trade* (2nd edition). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Bandy, M. & J. Fox, eds., 2010. *Becoming Villagers: Comparing early societies*. Amerind Studies in Archaeology (Univ of Arizona Press, Tucson).
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- Barnes, Gina 2015. *Archaeology of East Asia: The Rise of Civilisation in China, Korea and Japan*. Oxford, Oxbow.
- Barham & Mitchell 2008, *The First Africans*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
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