

# ANTHRO 118TS: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST MID-TERM STUDY GUIDE

*The Mid-Term is Thursday, October 22nd. Questions will be drawn directly from these lists. You will need to match locations to points on a map (Roaf p. 12 will provide the template; 10 of 15 for 20 points), and provide FOUR BULLET POINTS for each short answer ID (10 of 15 for 40 points).*

SHORT ANSWER & MAP (MAP LOCATIONS MARKED WITH \* - YOU ARE STILL RESPONSIBLE FOR THESE AS SHORT ANSWERS):

- |                                    |                       |                          |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Ain Samiya Goblet               | 26.Dumuzi             | 53.Megiddo*              |
| 2. Abu Hureyra *                   | 27.Ebla*              | 54.Meluhha               |
| 3. Abydos Ware                     | 28.En, Ensi, Lugal    | 55.Nahal Mishmar*        |
| 4. Ain Ghazal*                     | 29.Enki (Ea)          | 56.Nanna (Sin)           |
| 5. Ain Mallaha*                    | 30.Enlil & Ninlil     | 57.Naram-Sin             |
| 6. Akkad*                          | 31.Eridu*             | 58.Nippur*               |
| 7. Amarna Tablets                  | 32.Eye Idols          | 59.Noah                  |
| 8. Amorites                        | 33.Gilgamesh          | 60.Queen Puabi           |
| 9. An                              | 34.Gudea of Lagash    | 61. Sargon               |
| 10. Arad*                          | 35.Habuba Kebira*     | 62.Shamshi-Adad          |
| 11. Assur*                         | 36.Halaf              | 63.Shulgi                |
| 12. Austen Henry Layard            | 37.Hammurabi          | 64.Sodom & Gomorrah      |
| 13. Awilum/Mushkenum/<br>Wardum    | 38.Hassuna-Samarra    | 65.Sumer                 |
| 14. Babe dh-Dhra*                  | 39.Hazor*             | 66.Susa*                 |
| 15. Babylon*                       | 40.Henry Rawlinson    | 67.Tell                  |
| 16. Beidha*                        | 41.Humbaba            | 68.Tell Brak*            |
| 17. Bevel rim bowl                 | 42.Innana (Ishtar)    | 69.Tell el-Yahudiya Ware |
| 18. Broad Room House               | 43.Jericho*           | 70.Ugarit*               |
| 19. Broad Spectrum<br>"Revolution" | 44.Joseph             | 71. Umm-Dabaghiyeh*      |
| 20.Buto*                           | 45.Karum Kanesh*      | 72.Ur-Nammu              |
| 21. Byblos*                        | 46.Khafaje*           | 73.Ur*                   |
| 22.Çatal Hüyük*                    | 47.Khirbet Kerak Ware | 74.Uruk*                 |
| 23.Cuneiform                       | 48.Kish*              | 75.Utu (Shamash)         |
| 24.Cylinder Seal                   | 49.Lagash*            | 76.V. Gordon Childe      |
| 25.Dilmun*                         | 50.Lapis Lazuli       | 77.White Temple          |
|                                    | 51. Masseboth         | 78.Ziggurat              |
|                                    | 52.Mari*              | 79.Zimri-Lim             |

Please Bring a BLUE BOOK.

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ESSAY QUESTIONS (1 OF 2 FOR 40 POINTS)

*The best answers will blend material from lecture, readings, and the film as appropriate. Be sure to cite specific examples in support of your answers!*

1. Who were the Natufians and why were they different from the societies that came before them?
2. Describe the different theories for the rise of agriculture and settled life in the Near East. Which have the potential to explain these important developments?
3. What are the key debates in Biblical Archaeology? Characterize the continuum of literalist vs. minimalist interpretations. Using this framework, what does the archaeology of the Levant in the Early and Middle Bronze Age tell us about the Biblical traditions of Genesis (Noah and the Flood, Sodom and Gomorrah, the Tower of Babel, and Joseph)?
4. What features do Jericho and Çatal Hüyük share with later urban centers like Ur? How are they different?
5. Compare and contrast the development and distribution of the Hassuna and Samarra cultures of late Neolithic Mesopotamia. What features of the latter culture appear to have set the stage for later developments in the Ubaid Period?
6. Describe the different theories for the rise of urbanism, complexity and the state in the Near East. What sources of power did early rulers rely upon? How were these developments similar or different in Mesopotamia and Egypt?
7. Trace the rise of the Sumerians from the Uruk Period through the Jemdet Nasr. How was their civilization organized? How did the elite maintain control?
8. Compare and contrast Chalcolithic, Early and Middle Bronze Age Syro-Palestinian civilization. Do they represent a continuous tradition or waves of migration? Were they linked culturally and politically more to Egypt or to Mesopotamia?
9. Compare and contrast the Babylonian State under Hammurabi with the various attempts to unify Mesopotamia under rulers of Sumer and Akkad (ie: Sargon, Naram-sin, Ur-Nammu and Shulgi)? Why were they all ultimately unsuccessful?
10. How extensive was trade in the Near East? What economic and ideological role did the trade in luxury goods play in the rise and maintenance of elite power in states like Egypt, Uruk, the Sumerians and Babylonians?

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