PhD Comprehensive Exam Reading List in GREEK and ROMAN ARCHAEOLOGY

For CLASSICS/HISTORY Stream PhD students

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USING THIS READING LIST
You are expected to understand the major themes in the archaeology of the primary time periods represented here, from Bronze Age Greece to Imperial Rome. Under each time period is listed "Background Reading" followed by a specific "Topic" that represents a prominent or very current debate in the archaeology of that time period.

Background Reading: How much you need to consult these materials depends on the background you have in archaeological and historical subjects. For instance, if you feel very shaky about the timeline, events and material culture of the Greek Iron Age, you should review and understand the material presented in these chapters. If you have a strong background in Imperial Rome, perhaps you only need to skim those chapters to be sure you have everything covered. The sources listed here cover the important archaeological remains that you will want to understand, as well as chapters on the historical context that will be needed to understand the socio-political motivations for the construction of buildings, monuments and art left behind in the archaeological record.

Topic: For each time period a topic has been chosen that is a prominent or very current debate in the discipline about that time period. You are expected to understand the nature of that debate, the primary scholars who have contributed to it, and the major arguments about the subject. Please be prepared to answer questions about this debate specifically or to insert these ideas into a much broader question about Greek or Roman archaeology.

OVERVIEW TOPIC
What is Classical Archaeology?
Where are the borders of the discipline? How does this fit with other disciplines like Art History, Ancient History and Anthropological Archaeology?

1. Snodgrass. 2012. "What is Classical Archaeology? Greek Archaeology," in S.E. Alcock and R. Osborne (eds.) *Classical Archaeology* 2nd ed. (Wiley-Blackwell) 13-29.
2. M. Millett. 2012. "What is Classical Archaeology? Roman Archaeology," in S.E. Alcock and R. Osborne (eds.) *Classical Archaeology* 2nd ed. (Wiley-Blackwell) 30-47.
3. M. Squire. 2012. "Classical Archaeology and the Contexts of Art History," in S.E. Alcock and R. Osborne (eds.) *Classical Archaeology* 2nd ed. (Wiley-Blackwell) 468-500.
4. R. Laurence. 2012. *Roman Archaeology for Historians* (Routledge). Chapter 1: "Questions of Evidence"; Chapter 2: "Dialogues of Academic Difference" pp. 1-23.

BRONZE AGE GREECE
Background Reading:
J. Pedley. 2011. *Greek Art and Archaeology*, 5th ed. (Prentice Hall): Chapter 2 "The Middle Bronze Age c. 2000—1550 BC"; Chapter 3 "The Late Bronze Age c. 1550—1100 BC."
D. Preziosi and L.A. Hitchcock. 1999. *Aegean Art and Architecture* (Oxford)
S. Pomeroy et al. 2012. *"Early Greece and the Bronze Age," in *Ancient Greece: A Political, Social, and Cultural History* (Oxford) Chapter 1.

Topic: Political, social, and economic networks
What is network analysis and how is it used to help understand complex systems? How do we reconstruct economies of ancient societies?

1. Halstead, Paul. 2007. "Toward a model of Mycenaean palatial mobilization," In Michael L. Galaty and William A. Parkinson (eds), *Rethinking Mycenaean Palaces II: Revised and Expanded Second Edition.* Los Angeles: The Cotsen Institute of Archaeology. 66-73.
2. Morris, Ian. 2005. "Archaeology, standards of living, and Greek economic history," In J.G. Manning and Ian Morris (eds.), *The Ancient Economy: Evidence and Models.* Stanford: Stanford University Press. 91-126.
3. Brughmans, T. 2010. "Connecting the dots: towards archaeological network analysis," *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 29.3, 277-303.
4. Knappett, Carl, Tim Evans and Ray Rivers. 2008. "Modeling maritime interaction in the Aegean Bronze Age," *Antiquity* 82, issue 318, 1009-1024.
5. Galaty, M.L., Nakassis, D. and Parkinson, W.A. 2016. "Introduction." Discussion and Debate: Reciprocity in Aegean Palatial Societies: Gifts, Debt, and the Foundations of Economic Exchange" *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 29.1: 61-132.

IRON AGE-ARCHAIC GREECE
Background Reading:
J. Pedley. 2011. *Greek Art and Archaeology*, 5th ed. (Prentice Hall): Chapter 4 "The Dark Age and Geometric Greece c. 1100—700 BC"; Chapter 5 "The Orientalizing Period c. 700—600 BC"; Chapter 6 "Archaic Greece c. 600—480 BC."
A.M. Snodgrass. 2000. *The Dark Age of Greece* (Routledge)
J. Boardman. 1991. *Greek Sculpture: The Archaic Period* (Thames & Hudson)
S. Pomeroy et al. 2012. *Ancient Greece: A Political, Social, and Cultural History* (Oxford): Chapter 2 "The 'Dark Age' of Greece and the Eight-century 'Renaissance' (ca. 1200-750/700,"; Chapter 3 "Archaic Greece (c. 750/700-480)."

TOPIC: Collapse and reemergence of complex society
What does collapse mean? What processes are at play? How do we understand these processes archaeologically in Greece?

1. R.K. Faulseit. 2016. "Collapse, Resilience and Transformation in Complex Societies: Modeling trends and understanding diversity," in R.K. Faulseit and J.H. Anderson (eds.) *Beyond Collapse: Archaeological Perspectives on Resilience, Revitalization, and Transformation in Complex Societies* (Southern Illinois Univ.) 3-26.

2. J.A. Tainter. 2016. "Why Collapse is so Difficult to Understand," in R.K. Faulseit and J.H. Anderson (eds.) *Beyond Collapse: Archaeological Perspectives on Resilience, Revitalization, and Transformation in Complex Societies* (Southern Illinois Univ.) 27-39.
3. Morris. 2010. "The Collapse and Regeneration of Complex Society in Greece, 1500-500 BC," In G.M. Schwartz and J.J. Nichols (eds.) *After Collapse: The Regeneration of Complex Societies* (Univ. of Arizona Press) 72-84.
4. K. Lantzas. 2016. "Reconsidering Collapse: Identity, Ideology, and Postcollapse settlement in the Argolid," in R.K. Faulseit and J.H. Anderson (eds.) *Beyond Collapse: Archaeological Perspectives on Resilience, Revitalization, and Transformation in Complex Societies* (Southern Illinois Univ.) 459-485.

CLASSICAL GREECE
Background Reading:
J. Pedley. Greek Art and Archaeology, 5th ed. (Prentice Hall): Chapter 7 "The Period of Transition c. 480—450 BC"; Chapter 8 "The High Classical Period c. 450—400 BC."
J. Boardman. 1985. *Greek Sculpture: The Classical Period*; 1995. *Greek Sculpture: The Late Classical Period* (Thames & Hudson)
S. Pomeroy et al. 2012. *Ancient Greece: A Political, Social, and Cultural History* (Oxford): Chapter 5 "The Growth of Athens and the Persian Wars,"; Chapter 6 "The Rivalries of the Greek City-States and the Growth of Athenian Democracy,"; Chapter 7 "Greece on the Eve of the Peloponnesian War."

TOPIC: The built environment and political 'propaganda'
How do the Greeks master using the backdrop of the built environment (architecture, public art, etc.) to support a political agenda? What is and is not allowed in this process? What spaces are used for 'propaganda' and what rules govern the use of space in different ways?

1. R. Osborne. 1994. "Democracy and Imperialism in the Panathenaic Procession: The Parthenon frieze in its context," In Coulson et al. (eds.) *The Archaeology of Athens and Attica under the Democracy* (Oxford) 143-50.
2. J.J. Pollitt. 1997. "The meaning of the Parthenon frieze," in D. Buitron-Oliver (ed.) *The interpretation of architectural sculpture in Greece and Rome* (Washington) 51-65.
3. G. Ferrari. 2000. "The Ilioupersis in Athens," *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology* 100: 119-150.
4. R. Neer. 2004. "The Athenian Treasury at Delphi and the Material of Politics," *Classical Antiquity* 23.1: 63-93.
5. Stewart. 1985. "History, Myth and Allegory in the program of the temple of Athena Nike, Athens," *Studies in the History of Art* 16: 53-73.

HELLENISTIC GREECE
Background Reading:
Morris, I. and B. Powell. 2013. *The Greeks*. "The Greek Kingdoms In the Hellenistic Century, 323-220 B.C." pages 463-482. "Hellenistic Culture, 323-30 B.C." Pages 501-526.
Gates, C. 2011. *Ancient Cities*. Chapter 18: Pergamon: A city in the Athenian tradition; Alexandria: Capital of a bicultural kingdom, pgs. 289-298.
J. Pedley. *Greek Art and Archaeology*, 5th ed. (Prentice Hall): Chapter 10: The Hellenistic Period C. 323-31 BC

S. Pomeroy et al. 2012. *Ancient Greece: A Political, Social, and Cultural History* (Oxford): Chapter 10 "Phillip II and the Rise of Macedon"; Chapter 11: Alexander the Great; Chapter 12: Alexander's Successors and the Cosmopolis.

*No special topic for Hellenistic Greece. Just know the background of the period and its archaeology.

ARCHAIC and EARLY REPUBLICAN ROME
Background Preparation:
N. Ramage and A. Ramage. 2015. *Roman Art,* 6th ed. (Pearson). Chapter 2 "The Roman Republic"
R.R. Holloway. 1994. *The Archaeology of Early Rome and Latium* (Routledge)
T.J. Cornell. 1995. *The Beginnings of Rome: Italy and Rome from the Bronze Age to the Punic Wars (c. 1000-264 BC)* (Routledge)
Boatwright-Gargola-Lenski-Talbert. 2011. *The Romans from Village to Empire* (Oxford) Second edition. Chapters 1-8.
Mario Torelli, 1988. "Archaic Rome between Latium and Etruria," *The Cambridge Ancient History* VII, 2 (Cambridge).

TOPIC: State formation and the rise of Rome
What are the primary factors in the process of a small settlement becoming a large 'State'? What are the archaeological indicators of this growth and status? What factors came into play specifically in Rome and how did this dictate the organization of the city?

1. L. Motta and N. Terrenato. 2006. "The Origins of the State *par excellence:* Power and Society in Iron Age Rome," In C. Haselgrove (ed.) *Celtes et Gaulois, l'Archéologie face à l'Histoire. Les mutations de la fin de l'âge du Fer. Actes de la table ronde de Cambridge (Cambridge, 7-8 juillet 2005)* (Glux-en-Glenne: Bibracte) 225-234.
2. D. Haggis and N. Terrenato. 2011. "Introduction," in D. Haggis and N. Terrenato (eds.) *State Formation in Italy and Greece: Questioning the Neoevolutionist Paradigm* (Oxbow)
3. Ammerman. 2011. "Relocating the center: a comparative study," in D. Haggis and N. Terrenato (eds.) *State Formation in Italy and Greece: Questioning the Neoevolutionist Paradigm* (Oxbow) Ch. 14.
4. Ammerman. 1990. "On the origins of the Forum Romanum," *American Journal of Archaeology* 94, 627-45.
5. Ammerman. 1996. "The *Comitium* in Rome from the beginning," *American Journal of Archaeology* 100, 121-136.

LATE REPUBLIC and EARLY IMPERIAL ROME
Background Reading:
N. Ramage and A. Ramage. 2015. *Roman Art*, 6th ed. (Pearson). Chapter 3 "Augustus and the Imperial Idea"; Chapter 4 "The Julio-Claudians."
J.S. Richardson. 2012. *Augustan Rome 44BC to AD 14: The Restoration of the Republic and the Establishment of the Empire* (Edinburgh)
Boatwright-Gargola-Lenski-Talbert. 2011. *The Romans from Village to Empire* (Oxford) Second edition. Chapters 9-10.

TOPIC: Images as power and visual language in Rome

How do Rome's politicians of the late Republic and early empire use images as propaganda? What are the most successful building programs? How do the overall messages of different individuals vary or agree? How does the Roman use of the built environment differ from that of 5th century Athens?

1. T. Hölscher. 2004. *The Language of Images in Roman Art* (Cambridge). *"*Introduction," "The Greek Paradigm" and "The Monuments: How the language works" pp. 1-22; "Conclusion: language of imagery and culture of empire." pp. 125-127.
2. P. Zanker. 1990. *The Power of Images in the Age of Augustus* (Michigan). "Introduction" pp. 1-4; Chapter 1 "Conflict and Contradiction in the Imagery of the Dying Republic" pp. 5-31; Chapter 2 "Rival Images: Octavian, Antony, and the Struggle for Sole Power" pp. 33-77; Chapter 3 "The Great Turning Point: Intimations of a New Imperial Style" pp. 79-100. (Basically, read pages 1-100).

IMPERIAL ROME AND THE EMPIRE

Background Reading:

N. Ramage and A. Ramage. 2015. *Roman Art*, 6th ed. (Pearson). Chapter 5 "The Flavians: Savior to Despot"; Chapter 6 "Trajan, *Optimus Princeps*"; Chapter 7 "Hadrian and the Classical Revival"; Chapter 8 "The Antonines"; Chapter 9 "The Severans."
Boatwright-Gargola-Lenski-Talbert. 2011. *The Romans from Village to Empire* (Oxford) Second edition. Chapters 11-12.

TOPIC: Romanization, Globalization, and the archaeology of identity in the Roman empire

How did the incorporation of so many different cultural groups into the 'Roman' empire change what it meant to 'be Roman'? What are the barriers (historically and now) to our study and understanding cultural change in the provinces? How do we approach understanding individual or collective identity from the archaeological record?

1. R. Hingley, R. 1996. "The legacy of Rome: the rise, decline and fall of the theory of Romanization," in J. Webster and N. J. Cooper (eds.), *Roman imperialism: post-colonial perspectives*. Leicester. 35-48.R.
2. Laurence. 2012. "From Italy to the Provinces: Imperialism and Cultural Change," in *Roman Archaeology for Historians* (Routledge) 59-73.
3. M.J. Versluys. 2014. "Understanding objects in motion: An archaeological dialogue on Romanization," *Archaeological Dialogues* 20.1, 1-20. Read with all responses. *Archaeological Dialogues* 20.1.
4. T. Hodos. 2010. "Local and Global Perspectives in the Study of Social and Cultural Identities," in S. Hales and T. Hodos (eds.), *Material Culture and Social Identities in the Ancient World.* Cambridge. 3-31.
5. T. Hodos. 2014. "Global, Local and in Between: Connectivity and the Mediterranean," In M. Pitts and M.J. Versluys. *Globalisation and the Roman World: World History, Connectivity and Material Culture*. Cambridge. 240-53.
6. R. Witcher. 2017. "The globalized Roman world." In *The Routledge Handbook of Archaeology and Globalization*, ed. Tamar Hodos, 634-651. London: Routledge.