

Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations

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Program of Study

The programs for the B.A. degree in Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations (NELC) are as varied as the wide subject matter they embrace. Available areas of specialization within NELC include:

Archaeology and Art of the Ancient Near East
Classical Hebrew Language and Civilization
Cuneiform Studies (including Assyriology, Hittitology, and Sumerology)
Egyptian Languages and Civilization
Islamic and Modern Middle Eastern Studies (including Arabic, Armenian,
Modern Hebrew, Persian, Turkish, and Uzbek)
Near Eastern Judaica

The B.A. concentration in NELC recognizes the acquisition of the primary native languages as access to the cultures, literature, and civilizations of the ancient Near East and modern Middle East. (Students planning to do advanced work in Near Eastern studies are also strongly encouraged to develop a reading knowledge of German and French.) In consultation with the counselor for undergraduate studies, each student will work out a program that provides a sound basis for graduate work in the field. The concentration also provides an appropriate background for careers in museology, business, government, and other disciplines.

Students in other fields of study may also complete a minor in Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations. Details and sample programs follow information about the concentration.

Program Requirements

Thirteen courses and a B.A. paper are required in the concentration.

(1) One of the two- or three-quarter NELC civilization sequences that introduce the specialization. These sequences include:

HUMA 20000-20100-20200. Judaic Civilization I, II, III
NEAA 20101-20201-20301-20351-20501/30101-30201-30301-30351-30501. Art and Archaeology of the Near East I, II, III, IV, V
(three quarters taken in an academic year)
NEHC 20001-20002-20003. History of the Ancient Near East I, II, III
NEHC 20011 through 20099. Perspectives on Ancient Near Eastern Civilizations I, II, III (three quarters taken in an academic year)
NEHC 20411-20412-20413. Medieval Jewish History I, II, III

NEHC 20601-20602. Introduction to Islamic Civilization I, II

NEHC 20621-20622-20623. History of the Islamic Middle East I, II, III

Please note that not all of the above sequences meet the general education requirement in civilization studies.

(2) Six courses in one of the Near Eastern languages (e.g., Akkadian, Arabic, Egyptian, Hebrew, Turkish); credit may not be granted by examination or placement.

(3) Three or four courses in the student's chosen area of specialization. These courses should be chosen in consultation with the counselor for undergraduate studies and may include additional language study or civilization sequences or courses in archaeology, art, literatures in translation, history, religion, etc.

(4) The B.A. Paper Seminar (NEHC 29800) is to be taken in the Autumn Quarter of the year in which the student expects to graduate. The seminar and B.A. paper are described below.

Summary of Requirements

Concentration	6	courses in one Near Eastern language*
	2 or 3	courses in one approved NELC two- or three-quarter civilization sequence**
	4 or 3	approved electives relating to the Near East***
	<u>1</u>	B.A. Paper Seminar (NEHC 29800)
	13	

* *If a Near Eastern language is used to meet the College Language Requirement, an additional six courses of that language, or of another Near Eastern language, are required for the concentration. Credit may not be granted by examination or placement.*

** *If a Near Eastern civilization sequence is used to meet the College General Education Requirement, a second Near Eastern civilization sequence is required for the concentration.*

*** *May include one B.A. Paper Preparation (NEHC 29999).*

Grading. All courses taken to meet requirements in the concentration must be taken for quality grades, with the exception of the B.A. Paper Seminar (NEHC 29800) that is taken *P/F*.

Advising. Concentrators must consult with the counselor for undergraduate studies when planning their programs.

B.A. Paper Seminar. Candidates for the B.A. degree in NELC are required to write a substantial B.A. paper. The paper provides the student the opportunity to research a topic of interest and to improve writing and presentation skills.

It is the student's responsibility, in the **third** year, to choose a NELC faculty member who agrees to act as the faculty research adviser. Together, they agree on a topic for the student's B.A. paper. The topic must be registered in the NELC department office by Monday of tenth week in the Spring Quarter of the third year. Forms to register the topic are available in the departmental office.

Concentrators are required to register for the B.A. Paper Seminar (NEHC 29800) in Autumn Quarter of the **fourth** year. A passing grade (*P*) for the seminar depends on full attendance and participation throughout the quarter. The B.A. Paper Seminar is a workshop course designed to survey the fields represented by NELC and to assist students in researching and writing their B.A. papers. Students continue working on the B.A. papers during the following quarters, meeting at intervals with the faculty research advisers. They may register for NEHC 29999 during the Winter Quarter to devote the equivalent of a one-quarter course to the preparation of the paper; the paper grade, reported in the Spring Quarter, will be the grade for the course NEHC 29999. See the course description below.

Students with a double concentration may, with the permission of the NELC counselor for undergraduate studies, write a single B.A. paper that is designed to meet the requirements of both concentrations provided the faculty research adviser is a member of the NELC faculty.

The completed B.A. paper, approved and graded by the faculty research adviser, must be submitted to the NELC counselor for undergraduate studies by Monday of fifth week in the Spring Quarter. Students who fail to meet the deadline will not be eligible for honors consideration and may not be able to graduate in that quarter.

The above information assumes a Spring Quarter graduation. Students who expect to graduate in other quarters should consult the NELC counselor for undergraduate studies.

Honors. Students who complete their course work and their B.A. papers with great distinction are considered for graduation with honors. To be eligible for honors in NELC, students must have an overall GPA of 3.25 or higher, have a NELC GPA of 3.5 or higher, and have earned a grade of A- or higher on the B.A. paper.

Minor Program in Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations

The minor in Near Eastern Languages and Civilization requires a total of six courses. Students may choose one of two tracks: (1) a language track that includes three courses of one NELC language at any level, or (2) a culture/civilization track that replaces language with "content" courses (e.g., history, archaeology, or literature in translations). Both tracks require a two- or three-quarter NELC sequence in history/civilization.

Students who elect the minor program in Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations must meet with the director of undergraduate studies before the end of Spring Quarter of their third year to declare their intention to complete the minor. (The deadline for students graduating in 2003–04 is the

end of Autumn Quarter 2003.) Students choose courses in consultation with the director of undergraduate studies. The director's approval for the minor program should be submitted to a student's College adviser by the deadline above on a form obtained from the adviser.

Courses in the minor (1) may not be double-counted with the student's concentration(s) or with other minors and (2) may not be counted toward general education requirements. Courses in the minor must be taken for quality grades, and more than half of the requirements for the minor must be met by registering for courses bearing University of Chicago course numbers.

The following group of courses would comprise a minor in the areas indicated. Other programs may be designed in consultation with the director of undergraduate studies. Minor program requirements are subject to revision.

Language Track Sample Minor

AKKD 10101-10102-10103. Elementary Akkadian*

NEHC 20001-20002-20003. History of the Ancient Near East

Language Track Sample Minor

ARAB 20101-20102-20103. Intermediate Arabic*

NEHC 20601-20602. Introduction to Islamic Civilization

NEAA 20501. Art and Archaeology of the Near East: Introduction to Islamic Archaeology

Culture/Civilization Track Sample Minor

NEHC 20011 through 20099. Perspectives on Ancient Near Eastern Civilizations (three quarters taken in one academic year)

NEHC 20184. Mesopotamian Religions

NEHC 20183. Mesopotamian Literature in Translation

NEHC 20310. Hittite Literature in Translation

** Consult the director about the level of the language (introductory, intermediate, or advanced) required to meet the language track requirement.*

Credit may not be granted by examination to meet the language requirement for the minor program.

Faculty

D. Akanova, K. Arik, R. Biggs, M. Brinker, S. Creason, R. Dankoff, F. Donner, P. Dorman, W. Farber, A. Finkelstein, C. Fleischer, N. Forster, S. Ghahremani, M. Gibson, N. Golb, G. Gragg, H. Haroutunian, S. Harvey, J. Johnson, W. Kadi, H. Moayyad, F. Mustafa, H. Özoglu, D. Pardee, J. Perry, T. Qutbuddin, M. Rabadán-Carrascosa, R. Ritner, M. Roth, D. Schloen, H. Shissler, G. Stein, M. Stolper, Th. van den Hout, D. Whitcomb, C. Woods, J. Woods, K. A. Yener

Courses

Akkadian (AKKD)

10101-10102-10103. Elementary Akkadian I, II, III. *PQ: Second-year standing.* The first two quarters of this sequence cover the elements of Babylonian grammar and the cuneiform writing system, with reading exercises in Old Babylonian texts (ca. 1900 to 1600 B.C.), such as the *Laws of Hammurabi*. The third quarter introduces Standard Babylonian, the literary language of ca. 1200 to 600 B.C., with readings in royal inscriptions and literary texts. *W. Farber, M. Roth, M. Stolper. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

Ancient Anatolian Languages (AANL)

10101-10102-10103. Elementary Hittite I, II, III. *PQ: Second-year standing.* This three-quarter sequence covers the basic grammar and cuneiform writing system of the Hittite language. It also familiarizes the student with the field's tools (i.e., dictionaries, lexica, sign list). Readings come from all periods of Hittite history (1650 to 1180 B.C.). *Th. van den Hout. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

20301. Hieroglyphic Luwian I. *PQ: Consent of instructor.* This course introduces the student to the grammar and writing system of the Hieroglyphic Luwian language of the first millennium B.C. (1000 to 700). Once the grammar is discussed, older and younger texts of that period are read, including the Karatepe Bilingual. *Th. van den Hout. Not offered 2003-04; will be offered 2004-05.*

Arabic (ARAB)

10101-10102-10103. Elementary Arabic I, II, III. This sequence concentrates on the acquisition of speaking, reading, and aural skills in modern formal Arabic. *The class meets for six hours a week. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

20101-20102-20103. Intermediate Arabic I, II, III. *PQ: ARAB 10103 or equivalent. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

Aramaic (ARAM)

10101. Biblical Aramaic. *PQ: Second-year standing. Autumn. Not offered 2003-04; will be offered 2004-05.*

10102. Old Aramaic Inscriptions. *PQ: Second-year standing. Spring. Not offered 2003-04; will be offered 2004-05.*

10103. Imperial Aramaic. *PQ: Second-year standing. Winter. Not offered 2003-04; will be offered 2004-05.*

10401-10402-10403. Elementary Syriac I, II, III. *PQ: Second-year standing.* The purpose of this three-quarter sequence is to enable the student to read Syriac literature with a high degree of comprehension. The course is divided into two segments. The first two quarters are devoted to acquiring the essentials of Syriac grammar and vocabulary. The third quarter is spent reading a variety of Syriac prose and poetic texts and includes a review of grammar. *S. Creason. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

20301-20302-20303. Targum I, II, III. *PQ: ARAM 10101.* Reading and analysis of Targumic texts from the Babylonian and Palestinian traditions. *D. Pardee. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

20404-20405-20406. Advanced Syriac I, II, III. *PQ: ARAM 10403. Autumn, Winter, Spring. Not offered 2003-04; will be offered 2004-05.*

Armenian (ARME)

10101-10102-10103. Elementary Modern Armenian I, II, III. *H. Haroutunian. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

20101-20102-20103. Intermediate Modern Armenian I, II, III. *PQ: ARME 10103. H. Haroutunian. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

In addition to the language sequences listed above, one or two courses in Armenian Studies are usually offered each year. Although specific courses change yearly, topics have included Armenian art and architecture, history, linguistics, and music.

Egyptian (EGPT)

10101-10102. Introduction to Middle Egyptian Hieroglyphs I, II. (=ANCM 30500-30501) *PQ: Second-year standing.* This course examines hieroglyphic writing and the grammar of the language of classical Egyptian literature. *J. Johnson. Autumn, Winter.*

10103. Middle Egyptian Texts I. *PQ: EGPT 10101-10102.* This course features readings in a variety of genres, including historical, literary, and scientific texts. *J. Johnson. Spring.*

10201. Introduction to Coptic. *PQ: Second-year standing. Knowledge of earlier Egyptian language phases or of Classical or Koine Greek helpful but not required.* This course provides an introduction to the last native language of Egypt, in common use during the Roman, Byzantine, and medieval Islamic periods (fourth to tenth centuries C.E.). Grammar and vocabulary of the standard Sahidic dialect are presented in preparation for reading biblical, monastic, and Gnostic literature, as well as a variety of historical and social documents. *Autumn.*

10202. Coptic Texts. *PQ: EGPT 10201.* This course builds on the basics of grammar learned in EGPT 10201 and provides readings in a variety of Coptic texts, including monastic texts, biblical excerpts, tales, and Gnostic literature. *Winter.*

20101. Middle Egyptian Texts II. *PQ: EGPT 10101-10103. P. Dorman. Autumn.*

20102. Introduction to Hieratic. *PQ: EGPT 10101-10103 required; EGPT 20101 recommended.* This course is an introduction to the cursive literary and administrative script of Middle Egyptian (corresponding to the Middle Kingdom period in Egypt) and is intended to provide the student with a familiarity with a variety of texts written in Hieratic, including literary tales, religious compositions, wisdom literature, letters, accounts, and graffiti. *R. Ritner. Winter.*

20110. Introduction to Old Egyptian. *PQ: EGPT 10101-10103 required; EGPT 20101 recommended.* This course examines the hieroglyphic writing and grammar of the Old Kingdom (Egypt's "Pyramid Age"), focusing on monumental readings from private tombs, royal and private stelae, administrative decrees, economic documents, and Pyramid texts. Some attention is given to Old Egyptian texts written in cursive Hieratic. *Spring.*

20210. Introduction to Late Egyptian. *PQ: EGPT 10101-10103 required; EGPT 20101 recommended.* A comprehensive examination of the grammar, vocabulary, and orthographic styles of the nonliterary vernacular of New Kingdom Egypt (Dynasties XVII to XXIV), as exhibited by administrative and business documents, private letters, and official monuments. The course also includes a study of the hybrid "literary Late Egyptian" used for tales and other compositions. Texts from the various genres are read and analyzed in EGPT 20211 Late Egyptian Texts. *J. Johnson. Spring.*

Hebrew (HEBR)

10101-10102-10103. Elementary Classical Hebrew I, II, III. (=JWSC 22000-22100-22200, JWSG 30100-30200-30300) The purpose of this three-quarter sequence is to enable the student to read biblical Hebrew prose with a high degree of comprehension. The course is divided into two segments: (1) the first two quarters are devoted to acquiring the essentials of descriptive and historical grammar (including translation to and from Hebrew, oral exercises, and grammatical analysis); and (2) the third quarter is spent examining prose passages from the Hebrew Bible and includes a review of grammar. *The class meets five times a week. S. Creason. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

10501-10502-10503. Introductory Modern Hebrew I, II, III. (=JWSC 25000-25100-25200, JWSG 35000-35100-35200, LGLN 20100-20200-20300/30100-30200-30300) This course introduces students to reading, writing, and speaking modern Hebrew. All four language skills are emphasized: comprehension of written and oral materials; reading of nondiacritical text; writing of directed sentences, paragraphs, and compositions; and speaking. Students learn the Hebrew root pattern system and the seven basic verb conjugations in both the past and present tenses, as well as simple future. At the end of the year, students can conduct short conversations in Hebrew, read materials designed to their level, and write short essays. *A. Finkelstein. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

20001. Hebrew Letters and Inscriptions. *PQ: One year of classical Hebrew.* Reading and analysis of the inscriptional material from Palestine written during the first millennium B.C. (including texts from Transjordan). *D. Pardee. Autumn.*

20002. Phoenician Inscriptions. *PQ: HEBR 20001.* Reading and analysis of the inscriptions, primarily on stone and primarily from the Phoenician homeland, that belong to the early and middle first millennium B.C. *D. Pardee. Winter.*

20003. Punic Inscriptions. *PQ: HEBR 20002.* A continuation of HEBR 20002, studying the texts resulting from the Phoenician expansion into the Western Mediterranean (primarily North Africa). *D. Pardee. Spring.*

20104-20105-20106. Intermediate Classical Hebrew I, II, III. (=JWSC 22300-22400-22500, JWSG 30400-30500-30600) *PQ: HEBR 10103 or equivalent.* A continuation of Elementary Classical Hebrew. The first quarter consists of reviewing grammar, and of reading and analyzing further prose texts. The last two quarters are devoted to an introduction to Hebrew poetry with readings from Psalms, Proverbs, and the prophets. *D. Pardee. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

20301-20302. Tannaitic Hebrew Texts I, II. *PQ: Some basic knowledge of biblical and/or modern Hebrew, and consent of instructor.* This course consists of readings in the Mishnah and Tosefta, the main corpus of legal and juridical texts assembled by the Palestinian academic masters during the second and early third centuries. Goals are to introduce: (1) views and opinions of early rabbinic scholars who flourished in the period immediately following that of the writers of the Dead Sea Scrolls; (2) aspects of the material culture of the Palestinian Jews during that same period; and (3) grammar and vocabulary of what is generally called “early rabbinic Hebrew” and thereby to facilitate the ability to read and understand unvocalized Hebrew texts. *N. Golb. Autumn, Winter.*

20501-20502-20503. Intermediate Modern Hebrew I, II, III. (=JWSC 25300-25400-25500, JWSG 35300-35400-35500, LGLN 20400-20500-20600/30400-30500-30600) *PQ: HEBR 10503 or equivalent.* The course is devised for students who have previously taken either modern or biblical Hebrew courses. The main objective is to provide students with the skills necessary to approach modern Hebrew prose, both fiction and nonfiction. In order to achieve this task, students are provided with a systematic examination of the complete verb structure. Many syntactic structures are introduced, including simple clauses, and coordinate and compound sentences. At this level, students not only write and speak extensively, but are also required to analyze grammatically and contextually all of the material assigned. *A. Finkelstein. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

30501-30502-30503. Advanced Modern Hebrew I, II, III. (=JWSC 25600-25700-25800, JWSG 35600-35700-35800, LGLN 23000-231000-23200/33000-331000-33200) *PQ: HEBR 20503 or equivalent.* This course assumes that students have full mastery of the grammatical and lexical content at the intermediate level. However, there is a shift from a reliance on the cognitive approach to an emphasis on the expansion of various grammatical and vocabulary-related subjects. Students are introduced to

sophisticated and more complex syntactic constructions, and instructed how to transform simple sentences into more complicated ones. The exercises address the creative effort on the part of the student, and the reading segments are longer and more challenging in both style and content. The language of the texts reflects the literary written medium rather than the more informal spoken style, which often dominates the introductory and intermediate texts. *A. Finkelstein. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

Kazakh (KAZK)

10101-10102-10103. Elementary Kazakh I, II, III. (=LGLN 18700-18800-18900) This sequence introduces students to Kazakh, a Turkic language spoken in Kazakhstan and neighboring countries. The course teaches the fundamentals of grammar and it enables students to read, write, and speak Kazakh. Students are exposed to the history and culture of Kazakhstan through modern and nineteenth-century literature, as well as to current events through mass media. *D. Akanova. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

Persian (PERS)

10101-10102-10103. Elementary Persian I, II, III. This sequence emphasizes all skills of language acquisition (reading, writing, listening, speaking). The goal is to enable the student by the end of the sequence to read, understand, and translate simple texts in modern standard Persian and to engage in short, everyday dialogues. All the basic grammatical structures are covered. *The class meets three hours a week. S. Ghahremani. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

20101-20102-20103. Intermediate Persian I, II, III. *PQ: PERS 10103 or consent of instructor.* The goal of this sequence is to enable the students to gain proficiency in all skills of language acquisition at a higher level. The student learns more complex grammatical structures, and gradually other levels of language (colloquial, literary) are introduced. *The class meets three hours a week. S. Ghahremani. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

Sumerian (SUMR)

10101-10102-10103. Elementary Sumerian I, II, III. *PQ: AKKD 10101.* Sequence typically begins in Winter Quarter. This sequence covers the elements of Sumerian grammar, with reading exercises in Ur III, pre-Sargonic, and elementary literary texts. *W. Farber. Winter, Spring. 10103 not offered 2003-04; will be offered 2004-05.*

Turkish (TURK)

10101-10102-10103. Elementary Turkish I, II, III. This sequence features proficiency-based instruction emphasizing grammar in modern Turkish. The course consists of reading and listening comprehension, as well as grammar exercises and basic writing in Turkish. Modern stories and contemporary articles are read towards the end of the sequence. *The class meets for five hours a week. H. Özoglu. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

20101-20102-20103. Intermediate Turkish I, II, III. *PQ: TURK 10103 or equivalent. H. Özoglu. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

Ugaritic (UGAR)

20101-20102-20103 Ugaritic I, II, III. *PQ: Second-year standing. Autumn, Winter, Spring. Not offered 2003-04; will be offered 2004-05.*

30107. Ugaritic: The Baal Cycle. *PQ: One year of Ugaritic. This course is devoted to the reading of specific Ugaritic texts. D. Pardee. Autumn.*

30108. Ugaritic: The Aqht Cycle. *PQ: One year of Ugaritic. D. Pardee. Winter.*

30109. Readings in New Ugaritic Texts. *PQ: One year of Ugaritic. D. Pardee. Spring.*

Uzbek (UZBK)

10101-10102-10103. Elementary Uzbek I, II, III. This sequence enables students to reach an intermediate level of proficiency in speaking, reading, and writing modern literary Uzbek, the most widely spoken Turkic language after Turkish. Students learn both the older Cyrillic and the recently implemented Latin script versions of the written language. *K. Arik. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

20101-20102-20103. Intermediate Uzbek I, II, III. *PQ: UZBK 10103 or equivalent.* This sequence enables students to reach an advanced level of proficiency in modern literary Uzbek. The curriculum includes a selection of Uzbek literature, as well as excerpts from Uzbek media. *K. Arik. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

Near Eastern Art and Archaeology (NEAA)

20081/30081. The Archaeology of Technology. (=ANST 22700) *PQ: Concurrent registration in NEAA 20093/30093. No auditors permitted.* Designed to develop theoretical and methodological competence in the study of material culture (i.e., metallurgical, ceramic, lithic, textile industries), this course reviews and evaluates several theoretical perspectives on technology that have emerged within the social sciences, widely referred to as the anthropology of technology. *N. Kouchoukos, A. Yener. Spring.*

20093/30093. Instrumental Analysis in Archaeology. (=ANST 22800) *PQ: Concurrent registration in NEAA 20081/30081. No auditors permitted.* This lab introduces the principles, instruments, and practices used to extract information about ancient societies from their artifacts through weekly hands-on demonstrations in different experimental facilities on campus. Students are responsible for applying these methods to the analysis of an object of their choice. Topics include sample preparation, light and scanning electron microscopy, X-ray spectroscopy, metallography and petrography, mass spectrometry, data management, and report preparation. *A. Yener, N. Kouchoukos. Spring.*

20101-20201-20301-20351-20501 / 30101-30201-30301-30351-30501. Art and Archaeology of the Near East I, II, III, IV, V. *May be taken in sequence or individually. This sequence does not meet the general education requirement in civilization studies.* These courses present the archaeological

sequences in the Near East from the Paleolithic period through the Islamic period. The archaeology of Mesopotamia, Anatolia, Syria-Palestine, and Egypt are covered.

20101/30101. Art and Archaeology of the Near East: Mesopotamia.

(=ANST 21601) This course introduces the culture of Mesopotamia from the Neolithic period to the introduction of Islam. Because Mesopotamia was the area in which civilization first came into being, the theoretical and artifactual aspects of this process form a major part of the course. The subsequent oscillation between development and collapse of complex society in Mesopotamia is presented. Although geographically centered in modern Iraq, Mesopotamian archaeology touches upon parts of Iran, Arabia, Syria, Anatolia, Palestine, and Egypt. *Not offered 2003-04; will be offered 2004-05.*

20201/30201. Art and Archaeology of the Near East: Egypt. (=ANST

21602) This course provides a general survey of the art and architecture of the ancient Near East from the Neolithic through the Ptolemaic periods. *S. Harvey. Autumn.*

20301/30301. Art and Archaeology of the Near East: Syria-Palestine.

(=ANST 21603) This course surveys the archaeology of ancient Palestine and Syria (encompassing the territory of modern Israel, the West Bank, Jordan, Lebanon, and western Syria) from the Paleolithic period to the Roman era, with emphasis on the culture of ancient Israel. *D. Schloen. Winter.*

20351/30351. Art and Archaeology of the Near East: Anatolia.

(=ANST 21604) This lecture series focuses on the archaeological heritage of Anatolia within the context of important technological, environmental, and cultural changes taking place from the Paleolithic period through the end of the Early Bronze Age. The origin of agricultural production, the emergence of complex states, and the first empires are highlighted. The sites of Çayönü, Çatal Hüyük, Hacilar, Alaca Höyük, Troy, and Kurdu are some of the topics and places covered. *Not offered 2003-04; will be offered 2004-05.*

20501/30501. Art and Archaeology of the Near East: Islamic Archaeology. (=ANST 21605)

This course surveys the region of the fertile crescent from the ninth to the nineteenth century. We aim for a comparative stratigraphy for the archaeological periods of the last millennium. The primary focus is on the consideration of the historical archaeology of the Islamic lands, the interaction of history and archaeology, and the study of patterns of cultural interaction over this region—which may also amplify understanding of the ancient archaeological periods of the Near East. *Not offered 2003-04; will be offered 2004-05.*

20221-20222-20223/30221-30222-30223. Egyptian Archaeology I, II, III.

May be taken in sequence or individually. These courses provide an in-depth introduction to the archaeology and art of Egypt from the Predynastic through the Ptolemaic periods.

20221/30221. Egyptian Archaeology I: Old Kingdom to Middle Kingdom. (=ANST 24101) This course provides an in-depth examination of the archaeology of Egypt in periods equivalent to the Early and Middle Bronze Ages elsewhere in the Near East. Lectures cover developments from the rise of the Egyptian state at the end of the Predynastic period ca. 3200 B.C., through the development of pharaonic civilization in the Old and Middle Kingdoms, to the end of indigenous rule at the outset of the Hyksos occupation ca. 1650 B.C. Egyptian cultural developments are examined in relation to concurrent developments in the Near East and Africa. *S. Harvey. Spring.*

20222/30222. Egyptian Archaeology II: New Kingdom. (=ANST 24102) This course provides an overview of archaeological evidence and questions relating to the rise of imperialism in Egypt ca. 1650 to 1085 B.C., encompassing the end of the Middle Bronze Age and the Late Bronze Age in Egypt. Particular attention is paid to the sites of Tell el-Dab'a (Avaris), Qantir, Thebes, Memphis, and Abydos. *S. Harvey. Not offered 2003-04; will be offered 2004-05.*

20223/30223. Egyptian Archaeology III: Late Period. (=ANST 24103) Employing a rich variety of archaeological, art historical, architectural, and textual evidence, this course examines the late pharaonic civilization of Egypt from the fall of the New Kingdom ca. 1085 B.C. to the end of the Ptolemaic era ca. 30 B.C. Lectures and readings emphasize the increasing ethnic, religious, and linguistic diversity of Late Period Egypt, as well as dynamic tensions between cultural tradition and innovation. *S. Harvey. Not offered 2003-04; will be offered 2004-05.*

20381/30381. Problems in Anatolian Archaeology (Alalakh). (=ANST 27400) The seminar focuses on new excavations at the Middle and Late Bronze Age sites of Tell Atchana—ancient Alalakh located in the valley of the Amuq River in Southern Turkey. Textual documents from Alalakh and Hittite sites, as well as from other neighboring regions, are utilized in conjunction with the archaeological evidence. This integrative approach provides the basis for understanding the relationship of this region to the Aegean, as well as to Anatolia, Mesopotamia, and Egypt. *A. Yener, M. Roth, T. van den Hout. Winter.*

20523/30523. Islamic Archaeology of Iraq and Iran. This course is an exploration of the cultural patterns of Iran and Iraq during the Sasanian and Islamic periods. The focus is on the role of medieval archaeology in amplifying the history of economic and social systems on the Mesopotamian plain and Iranian plateau. *D. Whitcomb. Autumn.*

20531/30531. Problems in Islamic Archaeology: Islamic Art and Artifacts. *D. Whitcomb. Winter.*

20550/30550. Jerusalem through the Ages. *D. Whitcomb, D. Schloen. Spring.*

Near Eastern History and Civilization (NEHC)

10101. Introduction to the Middle East. Designed for those with no previous knowledge of the Middle East, this course aims to facilitate a general understanding of some key factors that have shaped life in this region, with primary emphasis on modern conditions and their background, and to provide exposure to some of the region's rich cultural diversity. The course can serve as a basis for the further study of the history, politics, and civilizations of the Middle East. *F. Donner. Spring.*

20001-20002-20003/30001-30002-30003. History of the Ancient Near East I, II, III. (=ANST 21300-21400-21500) *Available as a three-quarter sequence or as a two-quarter sequence (Autumn, Winter; or Winter, Spring). This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies.* This sequence surveys the history of the ancient Near East from ca. 3400 B.C. to the death of Alexander the Great (323 B.C.). Areas covered include Mesopotamia, Anatolia, Syria-Palestine, Iran, and Egypt. *Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

20011 through 20099. Perspectives on Ancient Near Eastern Civilizations I, II, III. *PQ: Completion of the general education requirement in social sciences. May be taken in sequence or individually. A three-course sequence taken in one academic year meets the general education requirement in civilization studies.* The various courses offered in this sequence introduce students to key aspects of the several civilizations of the ancient Near East. Sequences include courses in the Literatures (20011-), the Religions (20030-), and the Peoples and Cultures (20060-) of Anatolia, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Syria-Palestine, and Iran.

I. Ancient Near Eastern Literatures

20011/30011. Ancient Near Eastern Literatures: Hittite Literature in Translation. (=ANST 23101) Clay tablets from the Hittite empire of second-millennium B.C. Anatolia (modern Turkey) preserve a rich and varied literature of historiography, prayers, law, letters, myths, and documents of secular and religious administration. This course surveys all genres, with attention to their origins, developments, and functions in Hittite society. We discuss aspects of ancient information management (archives and libraries) and the role of Hittite Anatolia in the transmission of ancient Near Eastern culture to the classical world. *Th. van den Hout. Autumn.*

20012/30012. Ancient Near Eastern Literatures: Mesopotamian Literature in Translation. (=ANST 23102) Two millennia of Akkadian and Sumerian literature produced myths, epics, legends, poetry, hymns, prayers, and proverbs—all written and preserved for us on clay tablets in the cuneiform script. Students read the recovered texts in translation in an exploration of the cultural, social, and religious lives of the people of ancient Mesopotamia. *M. Roth. Winter.*

II. Ancient Near Eastern Religions

20031/30031. Ancient Near Eastern Religions: Mesopotamian Religion. (=RLST 21900) The religion of Mesopotamia from the early Dynastic period (third millennium B.C.) to the end of the Neo-Babylonian Empire (mid-first millennium B.C.), covering the major trends in Sumerian, Babylonian, and Assyrian religion. The course introduces the principal gods by examining the sources in which they appear (including mythological texts and hymns, in translation, as well as iconography) and focuses on various themes (e.g., the role of goddesses, the theology of death, religious architecture, and ritual practice). *Spring.*

III. Ancient Near Eastern Peoples and Cultures

20063/30063. Ancient Near Eastern Peoples and Cultures: Mesopotamian Law. *M. Roth. Not offered 2003-04; will be offered 2004-05.*

20065/30065. Ancient Near Eastern Peoples and Cultures: Women in Ancient Egypt. A woman in ancient Egypt has been described as “a person with all the implications of that term: holder of (legal) rights, possessor of property, object of respect, able to have influence over her own affairs, but remaining feminine.” This class looks at Egyptian literary and documentary texts in translation, at statuary and two-dimensional artistic representations, and at archaeological materials, from small objects through site plans to study the social, economic, and legal status of women in ancient Egypt, as well as their public and private roles. *J. Johnson. Not offered 2003-04; will be offered 2004-05.*

20337/30337. Ataturk: Early Turkish Republic. *PQ: Open to undergraduates with advanced standing and graduates.* This is a colloquium-style course that examines the consolidation of Ataturk’s power and the republican regime in Turkey. Issues such as the abolition of the caliphate, the elimination of the opposition, the emergence of the one-party system, and the development of statist economic policies are discussed and placed in the context of similar regimes in southern Europe and the Middle East. *H. Shissler. Winter.*

20411-20412-20413/30411-30412-30413. Medieval Jewish History I, II, III. (=HUMA 23000-23100-23200, JWSC 23000-23100-23200, JWSG 38100-38200-38300) *PQ: Consent of instructor. This sequence does not meet the general education requirement in civilization studies.* This three-quarter sequence deals with the history of the Jews over a wide geographical and historical range. First-quarter work is concerned with the rise of early rabbinic Judaism and development of the Jewish communities in Palestine and the Eastern and Western diasporas during the first several centuries C.E. Topics include the legal status of the Jews in the Roman world, the rise of rabbinic Judaism, the rabbinic literature of Palestine in that context, the spread of rabbinic Judaism, the rise and decline of competing centers of Jewish hegemony, the introduction of Hebrew language and culture beyond the confines of their original home, and the impact of the birth of Islam on the political and cultural status of the Jews. An attempt is made to evaluate the main characteristics of Jewish belief and social concepts in the formative

periods of Judaism as it developed beyond its original geographical boundaries. Second-quarter work is concerned with the Jews under Islam, both in Eastern and Western Caliphates. Third-quarter work is concerned with the Jews of Western Europe from the eleventh through the fifteenth centuries. *N. Golb. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

20539/30539. The Renaissance East and West. *PQ: Advanced standing.* This course examines the Renaissance (ca. 1400 to 1600) as a global rather than purely Western European phenomenon. We emphasize comparison and interaction between Christendom and Islamdom. *C. Fleischer. Spring.*

20601-20602/30601-30602. Introduction to Islamic Civilization I, II. (=SOSC 22000-22100) *PQ: Completion of the general education requirement in social sciences. This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies.* This two-quarter sequence surveys the social, religious, and cultural institutions of the Islamic world, from Spain to India. We cover the period from the rise of Islam to early modern times. Texts in English.

20601/30601. Introduction to Islamic Civilization I. (=SOSC 22000) The first quarter (roughly 600 to 1100) concentrates on the career of the Prophet Muhammad; Qur'an and Hadith; the Caliphate; the development of Islamic legal, theological, philosophical, and mystical discourses; sectarian movements; and Arabic literature. *W. Kadi. Autumn.*

20602/30602. Introduction to Islamic Civilization II. (=SOSC 22100) The second quarter (roughly 1100 to 1800) surveys Islamic political, social, and cultural development in the eras of the Crusades, the Mongol invasions, and the "gunpowder empires" of the Ottomans, the Safavids, and the Mughals, as represented in works of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish literature (in translation) and the art and architecture of selected regions. *R. Dankoff. Winter.*

20621-20622-20623/30621-30622-30623. History of the Islamic Middle East: 600 to the Present. (=HIST 25700-25800-25900/35700-35800-35900) *May be taken in sequence or individually. This sequence does not meet the general education requirement in civilization studies.* This sequence surveys the main trends in the political history of the Middle East (Near East), including North Africa, with some attention to economic, social, and intellectual history.

20621/30621. History of the Islamic Middle East I: The Rise of Islam and the Caliphate. (=HIST 25700/35700) This course covers the period ca. 600 to 1100 C.E., including the rise and spread of Islam, the Islamic empire under the Umayyad and Abbasid caliphs, and the emergence of regional Islamic states from Afghanistan and eastern Iran to North Africa and Spain. *F. Donner. Autumn.*

20622/30622. History of the Islamic Middle East II: 1200 to 1700. (=HIST 25800/35800) This course surveys the main trends in the political history of the Middle (Near) East (e.g., North Africa, Central Asia, North India) with some attention to currents in economic, social, and cultural history. We cover the "middle periods," ca. 1000 to 1750 C.E., including the arrival of the Steppe Peoples (Turks and Mongols),

the Mongol successor states, and the Mamluks of Egypt and Syria. We also study the foundation of the great Islamic regional empires of the Ottomans, Safavids, and Moghuls. *J. Woods. Winter.*

20623/30623. History of the Islamic Middle East III: The Modern Middle East. (=HIST 25900/35900) The course covers the period ca. 1750 to the present, including Western military, economic, and ideological encroachment, the impact of such ideas as nationalism and liberalism, efforts at reform in the Islamic states, the emergence of the “modern” Middle East after World War I, the struggle for liberation from Western colonial and imperial control, the Middle Eastern states in the cold war era, and local and regional conflicts (e.g., Israel-Palestine, the “Arab Cold War,” and Iraq-Iran). *H. Shissler. Spring.*

20632. Legend and Folk Tale in Islamic Literature. (=CMLT 27500) The Islamic ecumene extended from Spain to India and flourished for a millennium that saw the Viking invasions, the Mongol conquests, and the European Renaissance. It lay at the center of a vision of world history and popular literature. Its scripture and literary classics abound in motifs borrowed from ancient India, Iran, Mesopotamia, and Greece; together with its own hero tales, romantic comedies, and subversive social parables, it has influenced Western literature, ethics, and humor from Chaucer to Monty Python. Reading in translation sources such as the *Qur'an*, Rumi's *Mathnavi*, the *Arabian Nights*, and modern folk tales, the course examines the sources and analogs, sociopsychological underpinnings, and historical trajectories of Islamic folk literature. *J. Perry. Autumn.*

20636/30636. Survey of Classical Arabic Literature. *PQ: Knowledge of Arabic helpful but not required.* This course examines classical Arabic literature in translation. The major trends in poetry and prose are reviewed, with a special focus on a few outstanding names. All work in English. *T. Qutbuddin. Spring.*

20761/30761. Introduction to the Turkic Peoples of Central Asia. This survey course provides an introduction to the linguistic, cultural, and historical backgrounds of the peoples of Central Asia. The period covered is approximately 200 B.C. to 1200 A.D. In-class discussion is emphasized. Presentations by guest scholars and Central Asian films are featured. *K. Arik. Winter. Not offered 2003-04; will be offered 2004-05.*

20762/30762. Contemporary Central Asia. This course follows NEHC 20761, and is arranged in a similar format. The period covered is approximately 1700 A.D. to present, with an emphasis on the current affairs of the modern, post-Soviet nation-states of Central Asia. *K. Arik. Winter.*

20765/30765. Musical Folklore of Central Asia. (=ANTH 25905, EEUR 33400, MUSI 235031/33503) This course explores the musical traditions of various peoples of Central Asia (e.g., Turkic, Iranian, Mongolian), both in terms of the cultural significance of various genres and the historical development thereof. Topics covered in depth include the music of the epic tradition in Central Asia, the use of music for healing, instrumental genres, and the music of Sufism in Central Asia. We also look at modern musical genres in Soviet and post-Soviet Central Asia. We listen to field recordings and view original video material recorded by the instructor, but also partake

of commercially available materials and of the occasional live performance. *K. Arik. Spring. Not offered 2003-04; will be offered 2004-05.*

20766/30766. Shamans and Epic Poets of Central Asia. (=ANTH 25906) This course follows NEHC 20765 and explores the rituals, oral literature, and music associated with the nomadic peoples of Central Asia (i.e., Turkic, Iranian, Mongolian). *K. Arik. Spring.*

20840/30840. Radical Piety in the Islamic World, 1200 to 1600. (=HIST 25901/35901) *Some acquaintance with primary languages (Arabic, French, German, Greek, Latin, Persian, Spanish, or Turkish) recommended.* This course examines responses to the Mongol destruction of the Abbasid caliphate in 1258 and the background to formation of regional Muslim empires. Topics include the opening of confessional boundaries; Ibn Arabi, Ibn Taymiyya, and Ibn Khaldun; the development of alternative spiritualities, mysticism, and messianism in the fifteenth century; and transconfessionalism, antinomianism, and the articulation of sacral sovereignties in the sixteenth century. Texts in English. *C. Fleischer. Winter.*

20850. Ottoman Historical Survey, 1300 to 1750. (=HIST 25601) The course surveys the origins of the Muslim Ottoman principality in the fourteenth century as a frontier conquest state at odds with both Muslim and Christian rivals, its transformation into a world empire after the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, expansion and the formation of a distinctive imperial culture in the sixteenth century, and consolidation and fragmentation in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Particular themes include institutional and social innovation, polyethnicity and its impact on the development of a distinctively Ottoman Islam, and the role played by the Empire in the formation of early modernity. *C. Fleischer. Winter.*

20925. Hebrew Poetry in the Twentieth Century. *Advanced knowledge of Hebrew highly recommended. M. Brinker. Winter.*

29700. Reading and Research Course. *PQ: Consent of faculty adviser and counselor for undergraduate studies. Students are required to submit the College Reading and Research Course Form. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

29800. B.A. Paper Seminar. *PQ: Consent of instructor and counselor for undergraduate studies.* All concentrators are required to register for this course in Autumn Quarter of fourth year. This is a workshop course designed to survey the fields represented by NELC and to assist students in researching and writing their B.A. paper. *M. Roth. Autumn.*

29999. B.A. Paper Preparation. *PQ: Consent of instructor and counselor for undergraduate studies. Students are required to submit the College Reading and Research Course Form.* In consultation with a faculty research adviser, and with the permission of the counselor for undergraduate studies, students devote the equivalent of a one-quarter course to the preparation of the B.A. paper. *Winter.*

30729. History of the Mongol World Empire. (=HIST 45800) *PQ: Consent of instructor. J. Woods. Spring.*

Near Eastern Languages (NELG)

20301/30301. Introduction to Comparative Semitics. (=LGLN 37900)

PQ: One year of a Semitic language or Introduction to Historical Linguistics. This course examines the lexical, phonological, and morphological traits shared by the members of the Semitic language family. We also explore the historical relationships among these languages and the possibility of reconstructing features of the parent speech community. *G. Gragg. Autumn.*

20302/30302. Writing Systems and Decipherment. *C. Woods. Spring. Not offered 2003-04; will be offered 2004-05.*