

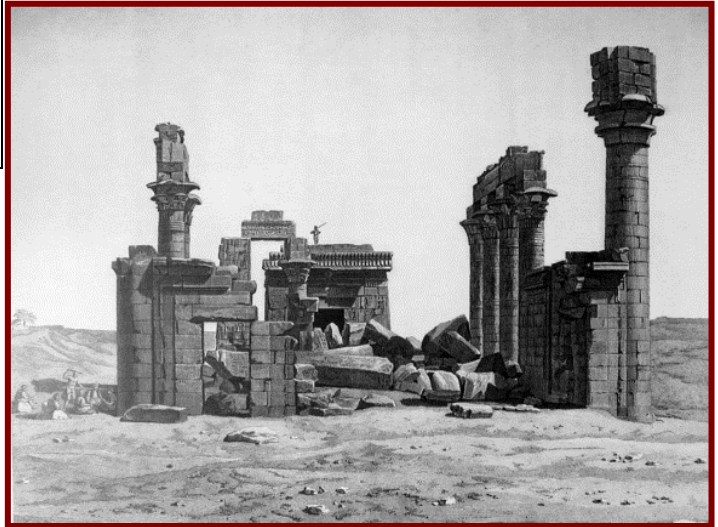
THE EARLIEST CITIES

ANT 494

SPRING 2009

MWF 9:40-10:30, COOR 186

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Office: Social Science 100E.
Off. Hours: MWF, 8:30-9:30; M 1:00-3:00
Syllabus date: 1/16/2009 Line # 23442



What was it like to walk down the streets of ancient Teotihuacan, Uruk, or Angkor? Were ancient Maya cities similar to the earliest Chinese cities? Did the Egyptians even have cities? The archaeological study of ancient cities around the world is an exciting, controversial area of research.

This course will review current views of cities and urbanism in Mesopotamia, Egypt, China, India, the Andes, Mesoamerica, and other regions. How do archaeologists map and excavate cities? How do ancient cities compare to modern and historic preindustrial urban centers? What is a city anyway? We will consider these and other questions through an examination of topics like urban planning and layout, regional setting, economic organization, political control, religion, and the growth and decline of cities. These will be approached through a cross-cultural perspective. Each student will choose a particular city to explore in greater depth through class discussion and written projects.

This semester, we will focus on two aspects of ancient cities: planning and neighborhoods. Individual student projects will explore these themes for particular cities. In a group project we will consider the similarities and differences between ancient and modern cities in the realm of planned vs. unplanned housing and residential neighborhoods. Did ancient cities have squatters and sprawl? Was informal, unplanned housing (e.g., squatter's settlements) the norm in the ancient urban past and planned residential development a modern aberration? Is there evidence to answer such questions?

The prerequisite is ANT 104 (or an equivalent introductory archaeology course), or permission of the instructor. Students are expected to keep up with the readings and to contribute to class discussions using knowledge from their research on an ancient city.

ASSIGNMENTS

There are no tests. Grades are calculated from the scores on four projects, two in-class writing assignments, and a grade for class participation

<i>Assignment</i>	<i>Approx. Length</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Due Date:</i>
Project 1 (individual)	3 pp.	15	Wed, Feb 18
Project 2 (individual)	5 pp.	20	Fri, March 20
Project 3 (individual)	7 pp.	25	Wed, April 15
Project 4 (group)	7 pp.	20	Wed, April 29
In-class assignments	1 paragraph each	5 each	mystery !
Class participation		10	

PROJECTS

Each student will select an ancient city known through archaeological fieldwork and do research for three individual projects. Students will form groups for a fourth project. ***These projects are described in greater detail in a separate document:***

Project 1: Bibliography and Maps. [Due Weds, Feb 18] 3 pages plus figures (15 points).

This assignment consists of a bibliography of research on the city, maps of the city and its location, and brief descriptions of the city, fieldwork, and its size. See separate instructions for the kinds of references to include in your bibliography (**Warning:** I expect you to find the most important references on your city, whether or not these are easy to locate on the internet or in the library. If you haven't used Inter-Library Loan, this is a good time to start!).

Project 2: Planning the Monumental Core [Due Fri Mar 20] 5 pages plus figures, tables (20 pts).

Describe the principles of planning used to design and lay out the monumental core of your city, using the framework described in my article, "Form and Meaning in the Earliest Cities" (Smith 2007). The project will include written narrative, illustrations, and tables with numeric data.

Project 3: Neighborhoods: Planned or Spontaneous? [Due Wed April 15] 7 pg, figs, tables (25 pts).

Describe the nature of residential neighborhoods and housing in your city. Can neighborhoods be identified? Is the layout of housing areas planned or unplanned? Can social differences between neighborhoods be identified? What can the layout of neighborhoods and housing tell us about life in your city? If there is not enough information on neighborhoods, you can complete an alternative project focused on individual houses.

Project 4: Planned vs. Spontaneous Housing in the Past and Present [Wed April 29] 7 p. (20 pts).

This group project will use information from all class projects as well as other sources. There will be two groups, both focused on the degree of planning of residential neighborhoods. The ***Modern-to-Ancient group*** will write a brief paper on how information about modern housing patterns helps us understand housing and neighborhoods in ancient cities. The ***Ancient-to-Modern group*** will write a brief paper on how information about ancient urban housing patterns helps us understanding contemporary cities. We will probably use a wiki to construct these group projects.

ASSIGNMENTS

There will be three unannounced class writing assignments on Wednesdays or Fridays. Students will be asked to write a paragraph about one of the assigned readings for that week. The purpose of the assignments is to make sure people do the reading. Students who complete at least two of these assignments successfully will get full credit for the assignments.



READINGS

There are 4 books and a group of required articles available on Blackboard. The books are:

- Scarre, Christopher & Brian M. Fagan (2008) *Ancient Civilizations*, 3rd edition. Longman.
- Hull, Richard (1976) *African Cities and Towns Before the European Conquest*. Norton.
- Uphill, Eric P. (1988) *Egyptian Towns and Cities*. Shire Publications.
- Smith, Michael E, (2008) *Aztec City-State Capitals*. University Press of Florida.

ANT 494, The Earliest Cities (M. Smith) Spring 2009

Weekly Readings and Questions for Discussion

WEEK 1. Introduction to Ancient Cities

1. Smith, Michael E. (2002) The Earliest Cities. In *Urban Life: Readings in Urban Anthropology*, edited by George Gmelch and Walter Zenner, pp. 3-19. 4th ed. Waveland Press.
- * Hull, Intro and Chapter 1
- * Scarre and Fagan, ch. 1

WEEK 2, part 1. Four Ways to Think About Ancient Cities

This course is structured around 4 themes: urban form, urban life, urban functions, and urban meaning. A full analysis of an ancient city requires consideration of all four themes. These themes also provide insight into different scholarly approaches to the definition and analysis of ancient (and modern) cities. These readings exemplify four such approaches. Think about the differences between the four authors in their definitions of urbanism and cities, and their selection of what is most important in the study of cities.

2. Kostoff, Spiro (1991) *The City Shaped: Urban Patterns and Meanings Through History*. Bullfinch, Boston. (pp. 37-41, “What is a City?”) {Urban Form}
3. Sjoberg, Gideon (2002) The Preindustrial City. In *Urban Life: Readings in Urban Anthropology*, edited by George Gmelch and Walter Zenner, pp. 20-31. 4th ed. Waveland Press, Prospect Heights, IL. {Urban Life}
4. Fox, Richard G. (1977) *Urban Anthropology: Cities in their Cultural Settings*. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs. (chapter 2, “Cities and Societies”). {Urban Functions}
5. Carrasco, David (1982) *Quetzalcoatl and the Irony of Empire: Myths and Prophecies in the Aztec Tradition*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago. (pp. 160-167, “Tenochtitlan: Symbolic Space and Cosmic Time”). {Urban Meaning}

WEEK 2, part 2. The Rise of Cities

What was the “urban revolution”? Does the origin of urbanism require its own theories, or was this just a by-product of the rise of states and elites? Do cities precede states? Do the 4 approaches require different types of models for urban origins?

6. Van De Mierop, Marc (1999) *The Ancient Mesopotamian City*. Oxford University Press, Oxford. (chapter 2, “The Origins and Character of the Mesopotamian City”)
- * Smith, chapter 1
- * Scarre and Fagan, chapter 2

WEEK 3. Planning and Non-Planning

All (or nearly all) ancient cities exhibit some type of central planning in the layouts of their monumental core districts; the following article describes a way to describe and analyze such planning. But what about residential zones? Today most housing is planned, and unplanned housing (e.g., squatters' settlements) is seen by many as chaotic and backward, a problem in need of government intervention. To anarchist Colin Ward, however, people should be allowed to build their houses as they like without government interference. Many scholars today emphasize the positive dimensions of unplanned, informal housing. These readings and issues form the basis for projects 2, 3, and 4.

7. Smith, Michael E. (2007) Form and Meaning in the Earliest Cities: A New Approach to Ancient Urban Planning. *Journal of Planning History* 6(1):3-47.
8. Gottdeiner, Mark and Leslie Budd (2005) Planning: Cities, Suburbs, Metropolitan Regions. In *Key Concepts in Urban Studies*, pp. 114-120. Sage Publications, London.
9. Ward, Colin (1973) We House, You are Housed, They are Homeless (chapter 6). In *Anarchy in Action*, pp. 67-73. George Allen and Unwin, London.
10. Hardoy, Jorge E. (1982) The Building of Latin American Cities. In *Urbanisation in Contemporary Latin America: Critical Approaches to the Analysis of Urban Issues*, edited by Alan G. Gilbert, pp. 19-34. Wiley, London.

WEEK 4. Mesopotamia

Mesopotamian cities provide good case studies for the relationship of urban form and function to political structure. How did city-state capitals differ from imperial capitals? Could cities exist without irrigation in Mesopotamia? Archaeologists have focused mainly on temples and palaces—how has this affected our view of urbanism?

11. Lloyd, Seton (1978) *The Archaeology of Mesopotamia*. Thames and Hudson. (pp. 93-108, “Early Dynastic Sites”).
12. Lawler, Andrew (2006) North vs. South, Mesopotamian Style *Science* 312:1458-1463.
- * Scarre and Fagan, chapters 3, 7

WEEK 5. Egypt

Egypt has been called a “civilization without cities.” Is this an accurate description? Why is this a popular interpretation?

- * Uphill, Eric P. (1988) *Egyptian Towns and Cities*. Shire Egyptology. Shire Publications, Aylesbury (entire book)
- * Scarre and Fagan, chapter 4

WEEK 6, part 1. Indus Valley

Mohenjo-daro and Harappa are impressive urban sites, but Indus society presents many problems: these cities had no temples, and some claim this was not a state society. What do you think?

13. Kenoyer, Jonathan Mark (1998) Indus Cities, Towns, and Villages (chapter 3), and Living in the City. In *Ancient Cities of the Indus Valley Civilization*, pp. 49-66 and 127-131. Oxford

University Press, Karachi and New York.

- * Scarre and Fagan, chapter 5

WEEK 6, part 2. China

China provides some of the clearest examples of the city as a model of the cosmos, and the political use of urban planning. How far back can this tradition be traced? Does it fit the Shang?

14. Steinhardt, Nancy S. (1990) *Chinese Imperial City Planning*. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu. (chapters 1 and 2, "Introduction" and "Beginnings").

- * Scarre and Fagan, chapter 6

WEEK 7, part 1. Khmer

Angkor may be the most impressive ancient city in the world. (Angkor was the city, Angkor Wat was one temple in the city). Was this a purely ceremonial center? Why don't we know much about where and how people lived there? How can a complex urban society develop in a jungle setting?

15. Evans, Damian, C. Pottier, R. Fletcher, S. Hensley, I. Tapley, A. Milne and M. Barbetti (2007) A Comprehensive Archaeological Map of the World's Largest Preindustrial Settlement Complex at Angkor, Cambodia. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 104:14277-14282.

- * Scarre and Fagan, chapter 13

WEEK 7, part 2. Sub-Saharan Africa

Hull points out considerable variation in African urbanism. What are the commonalities? Were African cities very different from other ancient cities?

- * Hull, whole book

- * Scarre and Fagan, chapter 12

SPRING BREAK. GO VISIT AN ANCIENT CITY

WEEK 8, part 1. Urban Form

Did all ancient cities have the same basic type of public buildings? Are there basic principles of spatial layout for ancient cities? Did all cultures have both planned and unplanned cities?

16. Kostoff, Spiro (1991) *The City Shaped: Urban Patterns and Meanings Through History*. Bullfinch, Boston. (pp. 43-51, "Planned Cities and Unplanned" and pp. 103-108, "The Grid: Historical Review").

- * Smith, chapters 3, 4

WEEK 8, part 2. Urban Meaning

According to some scholars, ancient cities were built as maps of the cosmos. Sometimes the evidence for this is strong, sometimes weak; how can we judge the reliability of such interpretations? How can we separate utilitarian from symbolic reasons for the planning of ancient cities? How did the architecture of ancient cities affect the behavior of their inhabitants and visitors? Please review the discussion of Amos Rapoport's model of levels of meaning in Smith (2007), reading 7.

17. Lynch, Kevin (1981) *A Theory of Good City Form*. MIT Press, Cambridge. (chapter 4, "Three Normative Theories").

WEEK 9. Mesoamerica

I tend to see more variation among cities in Mesoamerica than in other areas, but maybe that's because I'm an expert and know the data well, perhaps too well. What are the common features of cities in Mesoamerica? How important is cultural variation (e.g., Maya / Olmec / Zapotec / Aztec) compared to functional variation? Does it make sense to define a single Mesoamerican urban tradition?

18. Andrews, George F. (1975) *Maya Cities: Placemaking and Urbanization*. Univ. Oklahoma Press, Norman. (pp. 37-51, "Basic Elements" and "Building Types").
- * Smith, chapter 5.
 - * Scarre and Fagan, chapters 15, 16.

WEEK 10. The Andes

What do you think about the coastal cities (reading #19)? Do you agree with the authors that these societies were states? Were these sites urban or not? For the Incas, how did political form influence cities and urbanism? ¿Did Cuzco look like a puma?

19. Pozorski, Sheila and Thomas Pozorski (1994) Early Andean Cities. *Scientific American* 270(6):66-72.
- * Scarre and Fagan, chapters 17, 18

WEEK 11. Urban Life

What was the nature of social variation within ancient cities? Did all cities have neighborhoods? Think about the roles of the palace and the temples in urban life: how much variation is there among ancient cities? Think about sanitation and health: were all ancient cities dirty and unhealthy? How can we determine this? Based on studies of Chicago, twentieth century sociologists claimed that urbanization brought about social and family breakdown. Ethnographic research in the Third World, however, showed that this is often not the case at all. What do you think?

20. Lewis, Oscar (1952) Urbanization Without Breakdown: A Case Study. *Scientific Monthly* 75:31-41.
 21. Keith, Kathryn (2003) The Spatial Patterns of Everyday Life in Old Babylonian Neighborhoods. In *The Social Construction of Ancient Cities*, edited by Monica L. Smith, pp. 56-80. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC.
- * Smith, chapter 6

WEEK 12. Mississippians and Celts

Compare Cahokia and the Celtic *oppida* to other ancient cities we have studied. Are there basic differences between states and chiefdoms and in the forms or functions of their urban centers? Most people agree that Cahokia was an urban center, but what about other Mississippian centers? And what about the *oppida*? Did Julius Caesar know what he was talking about when he called these settlements urban? Or was he just another clueless imperialist?

22. Lewis, R. Barry, Charles Stout and Carmeron B. Wesson (1998) *The Design of Mississippian Towns*. In *Mississippian Towns and Sacred Spaces*, edited by R. Barry Lewis and Charles Stout, pp. 1-21. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.
23. Cunliffe, Barry (1997) *The Ancient Celts*. Oxford Univ. Press, New York (pp. 223-231 on the *oppida*).

WEEK 13. Urban Functions

A city does not exist without its hinterland. How can archaeologists identify urban-rural interaction? Were all ancient cities political capitals? How prominent was international trade and religious functions? Can one analyze urban functions without considering other cities in the region?

24. Foster, George (1967) Introduction: What is a Peasant? In *Peasant Society: A Reader*, ed. J.M. Potter, M.N. Díaz and G.M. Foster, pp. 2-14. Little, Brown, Boston.
 25. Murphey, Rhoads (1982) *The Scope of Geography*. 3rd ed. Methuen, New York. (pp. 23-33, "Spatial Form and Spatial Interaction," first part).
 26. Crouch, Dora P., Daniel J. Garr and Axel I. Munding (1982) *City Planning Ordinances of the Laws of the Indies*. In *Spanish City Planning in North America*, pp. 5-19. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA.
- * Smith, chapters 7, 8

WEEK 14. Ancient and Modern Cities

Are modern cities fundamentally different from ancient cities? Do we know enough to make an informed decision about this? Can ancient cities tell us anything useful about modern processes of urbanization?

27. Smith, Michael E. (n.d.) *Sprawl, Squatters, and Sustainable Cities: Can Archaeological Data Shed Light on Modern Urban Issues?* Unpublished manuscript
28. Hakim, Besim S. (2007) *Generative Processes for Revitalizing Historic Towns or Heritage Districts*. *Urban Design International* 12:87-99.

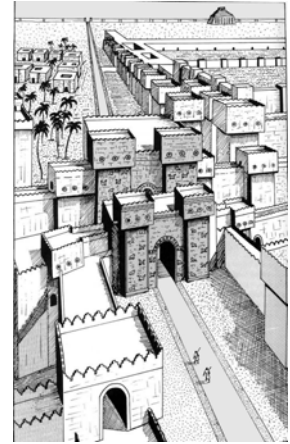
WEEK 15. Ancient Cities in the Modern World: Heritage and Relevance

Of all archaeological sites in the world today, those of ancient cities are the greatest targets of looting and destruction for commercial gain. Why is this? What can and should be done about it?

- * Scarre and Fagan, chapter 19

HOUSEKEEPING

Readings should be done before or during the week indicated on the schedule. Come to class prepared to discuss the readings; In the schedule outline, the S/F column refers to chapter numbers of Scarre and Fagan. Under the “Articles and books” column, the required articles are indicated along with a sequence number; a full list of these is at the end of this syllabus, along with questions to think about. These articles are on Blackboard. The bolded entries in this column are chapters in the assigned books.



VIDEOS AND FILMS:

We will see a number of films, videos, and slide presentations.

ACADEMIC HONESTY

Plagiarism is the intentional use of material from someone else’s written work without acknowledging the source. This includes turning in papers written by someone else or copying passages from someone else’s written work in your paper without properly citing it. It does not matter whether the material you are copying is from a published or unpublished text or manuscript, from the internet, or the written work of other students. If you use someone else’s written work and misrepresent it as your own, it is plagiarism, among the most serious types of academic cheating.

By taking this class, you are promising that you will not plagiarize. If you think there is any chance you might plagiarize for whatever reason (academic dishonesty, to avoid doing the work for the class, being too busy with other classes or a job, etc.), please withdraw from the class. All undergraduate papers will be scanned using SafeAssignment on Blackboard, which compares them against everything posted on the internet, online article/paper databases, newspapers and magazines, and papers submitted in previous years by ASU students. If you are caught plagiarizing, you will automatically receive an “E” for the course.

CHOICE OF A CITY

The two requirements for an acceptable ancient city for this class are: (1) the settlement was an urban settlement (or has been called urban), and (2) there is sufficient archaeological information (including excavation reports) available in English. The emphasis is on archaeological data; thus the Aztec capital Tenochtitlan is not a good choice, since most information is historical, not archaeological. The course gives only limited coverage to cities of the Classical world (Greece and Rome), but if you have a good reason you can choose a Classical city. The Appendix to the syllabus is a list with many of the best examples of ancient cities for this course; there are others not on this list, however, that meet these criteria. For example, there are many other Asian examples not listed here. In the list I have given each site a ranking (under “R”) that suggests the quantity of available publications in English. “1” means that there is abundant material, whereas “3” indicates that there are fewer published sources, and/or they are more obscure, harder to find, or written other languages.

Each student will submit a list of four city choices, ranked in order of preference, and from these I will assign cities. If you have a special reason for a particular choice, please indicate that when you submit your list (e.g., “I’m going to Angkor Wat over spring break and want to read up on the city first” or “I am a descendent of Queen Boudica and want to study one of the Roman towns destroyed by her armies.”).

Anthropology 494, Earliest Cities: Reference Books

These books have general information and bibliographies to help get started on your research. You must use primary sources in your projects; these are secondary sources. I encourage students working on cities in the same region to cooperate on using these and other library books.

Allchin, Bridget and Raymond Allchin

1982 *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*. Cambridge University Press, New York.

Andrews, George F.

1975 *Maya Cities: Placemaking and Urbanization*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Barnes, Gina Lee

1993 *China, Korea and Japan: The Rise of Civilization in East Asia*. Thames and Hudson.

Bruhns, Karen O.

1994 *Ancient South America*. Cambridge University Press, New York.

Chang, Kwang-Chih

1986 *The Archaeology of Ancient China*. 4th ed. Yale University Press, New Haven.

Connah, Graham

2001 *African Civilizations: Precolonial Cities and States in Tropical Africa: An Archaeological Perspective*. 2nd ed. Cambridge University Press, New York.

Evans, Susan T.

2004 *Ancient Mexico and Central America*. Thames and Hudson, New York.

Gates, Charles

2003 *Ancient Cities: The Archaeology of Urban Life in the Ancient Near East and Egypt, Greece, and Rome*. Routledge, New York.

Higham, Charles

1989 *The Archaeology of Mainland Southeast Asia from 10,000 B.C. to the Fall of Angkor*. Cambridge University Press, New York.

Hull, Richard

1976 *African Cities and Towns Before the European Conquest*. W. W. Norton, New York.

Kemp, Barry J.

1991 *Ancient Egypt: Anatomy of a Civilization*. Routledge, New York.

Kenoyer, Jonathan M.

1998 *Ancient Cities of the Indus Valley Civilization*. Oxford University Press.

Lloyd, Seton

1978 *The Archaeology of Mesopotamia*. Thames and Hudson, New York.

Maisels, Charles Keith

1999 *Early Civilizations of the Old World: The Formative Histories of Egypt, the Levant, Mesopotamia, India, and China*. Routledge, New York.

Marcus, Joyce and Jeremy Sabloff (editors)

2008 *The Ancient City: New Perspectives on Urbanism in the Old and New World*. SAR Press.

Postgate, Nicholas

1994 *Early Mesopotamia: Society and Economy at the Dawn of History*. Routledge.

Sharer, Robert J.

1994 *The Ancient Maya*. 5th ed. Stanford University Press, Stanford.

Steinhardt, Nancy S.

1990 *Chinese Imperial City Planning*. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu.

Trigger, Bruce G.

2003 *Understanding Early Civilizations: A Comparative Study*. Cambridge Univ. Press.

Van De Mieroop, Marc

1999 *The Ancient Mesopotamian City*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

von Hagen, Adriana and Craig Morris

1998 *The Cities of the Ancient Andes*. Thames and Hudson, New York.

ASB 494. Appendix: List of Ancient Cities

Region	City	sr	Description	Student
.				
Africa		1	0	
Africa	Great Zimbabwe	2	Monumental SW African city	
Africa	Kilwa	2	Swahili coastal city	
Africa	Jenne	2	Early trade center with distinctive layout	
Africa	Ife	3	Late Yoruba city	
China		1	0	
China	An-yang	1	Large Shang capital, lots of information	
China	Cheng-Chou	3	Early Shang walled city, little information	
Egypt		1	0	
Egypt	Amarna	1	New Kingdom imperial capital; tons of info	
Egypt	Deir el-Medina	1	N.K workers village	
Egypt	Hierakonpolis	2	E Dynastic / OK walled town	
Egypt	Kahun	2	M.K. pyramid town	
Egypt	Deir-el-Ballas	2	N.K. royal city	
Europe		1	0	
Europe	Oppida (general) ?	2	Fortified Iron-age towns conq. by Caesar	
India/Pakis		1	0	
India/Pakis	Harappa	1	Large planned city	
India/Pakis	Mohenjo-Daro	1	Large planned city	
India/Pakis	Vijayanagara	1	Late imperial capital	
India/Pakis	Anuradhapura	2	Sri Lankan late capital city	
India/Pakis	Sisupalgarh	3	Walled town, current fieldwork	
Mesoam		1	0	
Mesoam	Copan	1	Well studied Classic Maya city	
Mesoam	Mayapan	1	LPC Maya capital; current SUNY fieldwork	
Mesoam	Monte Alban	1	Hilltop city in Oaxaca	
Mesoam	Teotihuacan	1	Central Mexican metropolis	
Mesoam	Tikal	1	Classic Maya major capital	
Mesoam	Tula	1	Large Toltec city	
Mesoam	Xochicalco	1	Hilltop city, Epiclassic period	
Mesoam	Chichen Itza	2	Late Maya city, major architecture	
Mesoam	Otumba	2	Aztec craft center; no architecture	
Mesoam	San Lorenzo	2	Olmec center, sketchy data	
Mesoam	Sayil	2	Puuc Maya city, well-mapped	
Mesoam	Uxmal	2	Puuc Maya city	

Region	City	sr	Description	Student
Near East		1	0	
Near East	Hattusas	1	Hittite walled capital	
Near East	Nineveh	1	Huge Assyrian capital	
Near East	Ur	1	Early Dynastic city, lots of data	
Near East	Uruk	1	Earliest city	
Near East	Abu Salabikh	2	Early Dynastic town, recent fieldwork	
Near East	Babylon	2	Late imperial capital; reports are in German	
Near East	Khafajah	2	EC town, temple precinct with crafts	
Near East	Mashkan shapir	2	Walled town, recent fieldwork with remote sensing	
Near East	Nippur	2	Early Dynastic city, good residential excavations	
Near East	Persepolis	2	Persian imperial capital, huge architecture	
Near East	Susa	3	Elamite capital; many pubs in French	
Near East	Tell Brak	3	Newly discovered early city	
Near East	Ugarit	3	Levant trading city; many pubs in French	
North Amer		1	0	
North Amer	Cahokia	1	Huge Mississippian town	
North Amer	Pueblo Bonito	2	Chaco Canyon site: urban or not ?	
North Amer	Pueblo Grande	2	Local Hohokam site: urban or not?	
SE Asia		1	0	
SE Asia	Angkor	1	Huge Khmer royal city	
So. Amer		1	0	
So. Amer	Chan Chan	1	Coastal city, large walled royal compounds	
So. Amer	Chavin de Huantar	1	Early ritual center	
So. Amer	Huanuco Pampa	1	Inka administrative city	
So. Amer	Tiwanaku	1	Middle Horizon large city; raised fields	
So. Amer	Cahuachi	2	Nazca town: urban or not ?	
So. Amer	Wari	2	Middle Horizon imperial capital	
So. Amer	Machu Picchu	2	Inka royal estate; picturesque, not much data	
So. Amer	Moche	2	Large coastal city, rich burials, sacrifices	
So. Amer	Sechin complex	2	Early coastal monumental center(s)	
So. Amer	Ollantaytambo	3	Inka royal estate, well-studied architecture	

12/22/2008

ASB 494 - The Earliest Cities-- Schedule Outline

week	TOPIC	S/F	Azt	Articles and books:	#		
1	1/19*	Introduction to Ancient Cities	1		Smith 2002	1	
					Hull, Intro & chapter 1		
2	1/26	A1: Theoretical Approaches	2	1	Kostoff 1991: 37-41	2	
		A2: The Rise of Cities			Sjoberg 2002	3	
		A3: Archaeological Fieldwork			Fox 1977: chapter 2	4	
					Carrasco 1982: 160-167	5	
					van de Mieroop, chap 2	6	
3	2/2	Planning and Non-Planning			Smith 2007	7	
					Gottdeiner & Budd 2005	8	
					Ward 1973	9	
					Hardoy 1982	10	
4	2/9	B1: Mesopotamia	3, 7		Lloyd 1978: 93-108	11	
					Lawler 2006	12	
5	2/16	B2: Egypt	4		Uphill (entire book)		Proj 1
6	2/23	B3: Indus	5		Kenoyer 1998: chapter 3	13	
		B4: China	6		Steinhart 1990: chapters 1, 2	14	
7	3/2	B5: Khmer	13		Evans et al 2007	15	
		B6: Africa	12		Hull, (entire book)		
(spring break)							
8	3/16	C1: Urban Form		3-4	Kostoff 1991: 43-51, 103-108	16	
		C2: Urban Meaning			Lynch 1981: chapter 4	17	
9	3/23	B7: Mesoamerica	15,16	5	Andrews 1975: 37-51	18	Proj 2 (AAG)
10	3/30	B8: Andes	17,18		Pozorski & Poorski 1994	19	
11	4/6	C3: Urban Life		6	Lewis 1952	20	
					Keith 2003	21	
12	4/13	B9: Mississippians and Celts			B. Lewis et al. 1998	22	
					Cunliffe 1997:223-231	23	Proj 3
13	4/20*	C4: Urban Functions		7-8	Foster 1967	24	SAA
					Murphey: pp. 23-33	25	
					Crouch et al 1982	26	
14	4/27	Ancient and Modern Cities			Smith n.d.	27	Proj 4
					Hakim 2007	28	
15	5/4*	(Monday = last class)	19				
Books:	(* Indicates short weeks)		(Numbered articles are in the Xerox pack)				
S/F:	Scarre and Fagan, Ancient Civilizations						
Hull:	African Cities and Towns Before European Conquest						
Azt:	Smith, Aztec City-State Capitals						