Department of History and Archaeology

Chairperson: Genz, Hermann P.
Professors: Abu Husayn, Abdul Rahim A; El-Cheikh, Nadia M.; Genz, Hermann P.; Meloy, John L.; Sader, Helen S.; Seeden, Helga R.; Seikaly, Samir M.
Associate Professors: Du Quenoy, Paul; Newson, Paul G.
Assistant Professors: Armstrong, Lyall R.; Wick, Alexis N.
Visiting Assistant Professor: Núñez, Francisco, J.
Lecturers: \(^p\)Kaidbey, Nila A.; \(^p\)Nurpetlian, Jack A.

The department offers programs leading to the BA, MA, and PhD in Arab and Middle Eastern History. The department also offers programs leading to the BA and MA in Archaeology. Requirements for transfer to the department include approval by the department and a grade of 70 or more in any two humanities courses (excluding the communication skills requirements in Arabic and English). Students expecting to work in Arab history must also have knowledge of Arabic.

History

Mission Statement

By means of a broad and diversified curriculum, our undergraduate program introduces students to the richness and complexity of Arab and Middle Eastern history. That program is intended to develop not only essential knowledge of the past, but also awareness of the methodological and theoretical problematic involved in the study of history as a discipline in the humanities. Students are motivated to be reflexive, read, research and write critically, analytically, and without prejudice or preconceptions. Courses in European and American history supplement the core offerings, fostering a comparative understanding of the enduring relevance of the past in multiple contexts. In line with the Faculty’s mission, the program maintains Major and Minor flexible requirements, leaving room for students to explore other fields of study.

BA in History

Students majoring in history must complete a minimum of 39 credit hours in the department, including HIST 286, HIST 287, HIST 291, and HIST 292. Detailed programs are determined by subcommittees of the department, which advise each student on courses in her/his major, related departments, and electives. In fulfillment of university General Education requirements, majors must also take the following: English Communication Skills (6 cr.); Arabic Communication Skills (3 cr.); Humanities (12 cr.); Social Sciences (6 cr.); Natural Sciences (6 cr.); Quantitative Thought (3 cr.).

Students choosing to minor in history must complete five courses numbered 200 and above. All minors, especially those considering graduate work in history, are encouraged to take HIST 287 as one of the five courses.

\(^p\)part time
### Course Descriptions

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<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>HIST 101</td>
<td>History of Early Modern Europe, 1492-1815</td>
<td>3.0; 3 cr. (each)</td>
<td>A chronological and topical survey of the political and socio-economic forces that have shaped early modern Europe and the rest of the world, including the voyages of discovery, the development of a global economy, the Enlightenment, the American Revolution, the French Revolution, and the downfall of Napoleon. Attention is given to teaching students how to tackle historical problems and how to initiate and conduct research. Open to freshman students only. Annually.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIST 102</td>
<td>History of Modern Europe, 1815-1945</td>
<td>3.0; 3 cr.</td>
<td>A chronological and topical survey of the political and socio-economic forces that have shaped modern Europe and the rest of the world, including the development of ideologies, the advent of imperialism, World War I, the great depression, and the rise of totalitarian regimes and World War II. Attention is given to teaching students how to tackle historical problems and how to initiate and conduct research. Open to freshman students only. Annually.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIST 200</td>
<td>Introduction to the History of the United States</td>
<td>3.0; 3 cr.</td>
<td>An introductory survey of the social and political development of the United States from its colonial origins through the early twentieth century. Principal themes include European settlement of the North American continent and the establishment of an independent United States; the tensions between North and South that culminated in civil war; and the social transformations brought about by the rise of a market-oriented, industrial society. Open to freshman students. Annually.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIST 201</td>
<td>Introduction to the Study of History</td>
<td>3.0; 3 cr.</td>
<td>An introduction to some of the main themes and problems of the study of history such as the structures, aims, and methods of historical writing, and related questions such as causation, periodization, and style. The readings in this course are drawn mostly from modern texts in the methodology of history. Annually.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIST 202</td>
<td>Introduction to the Modern History of the Arab East</td>
<td>3.0; 3 cr.</td>
<td>An introduction to the modern history of the Arab East from the Ottoman conquest until the outbreak of the Arab revolt. This course also uses case studies relating to the rise of local Arab rule and to Arab-Turkish relations in the late Ottoman period. Annually.</td>
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<td>HIST 212</td>
<td>Islamic History: Origins and Empire, 600–750</td>
<td>3.0; 3 cr.</td>
<td>A course that focuses on the origins of Islam in Arabia, Islamic expansion, internal divisions, and the establishment of the Umayyad dynasty. This course emphasizes the themes of Arab expansion and adaptation, the historical roots of Shiism, institutional developments, problems of societal integration, and the factors of decline. Alternate years.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIST 213</td>
<td>Islamic History: The Rise and Fall of the Abbasids, 750–1055</td>
<td>3.0; 3 cr.</td>
<td>A survey of the Abbasid Caliphate from its establishment in 750 to the Seljuk take-over of Baghdad in 1055. This course studies the origins, interpretation, and results of the Abbasid revolution, the militarization of the state, the emergence of specific institutions, the process of political decentralization, and the flourishing of cultural-scientific achievements. Alternate years.</td>
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HIST 214  Islamic History: Military Society in the Middle East, 1055–1500 3.0; 3 cr.
A course that completes the three-part survey of the central lands of Islam, covering the period from the Seljuk conquest in the eleventh century until the Ottoman expansion into the Middle East at the beginning of the sixteenth century. This course traces the fusion of societies that generated a new social and political order in the region. *Alternate years.*

HIST 216  History of the Fatimid Imamate, 909–1171 3.0; 3 cr.
A survey of the major stages of the Fatimid polity from the turn of the tenth century to its demise at the end of the twelfth century. Major themes include the political institutions of the Fatimid state, the intellectual trends of the Fatimid movement, and the social and economic ramifications of Fatimid rule. *Occasionally.*

HIST 217  Slaves and Soldiers: The Mamluk Sultanate, 1250–1517 3.0; 3 cr.
An investigation of the politics and society of Egypt and Syria during the regime of the Mamluk Sultanate by means of a chronological and thematic survey of the period from 1250 to 1517. Using all sources available—historical, archaeological, literary—students investigate the origins and nature of the Mamluk institution and its impact on society and politics in the Middle East. *Alternate years.*

HIST 218  The Abbasid Court 3.0; 3 cr.
A course that focuses on the Abbasid court in the ninth and tenth centuries. It seeks to define the terms court and courtiers within the Abbasid context and studies the structure that defined the court in a physical way, the Abbasid court culture; the role of ceremonial, the interpenetration of harem and court, and the understanding of particular functions of courtiers. *Alternate years.*

HIST 220  Local Histories 3.0; 3 cr.
A term-specific variety of courses that focus on provincial history and deal with the affairs, both urban and rural, of a particular region or locality. Courses may include such titles as Bilad al-Sham, 600–1097 and Rural Syria in Ottoman times. *May be repeated for credit under different topics. Occasionally.*

HIST 225  Byzantine Empire and Civilization, 330–900 3.0; 3 cr.
A survey of Byzantine history from the foundation of Constantinople in 330 to the end of the Iconoclast controversy and the establishment of the Macedonian dynasty in the later ninth century. Readings focus on doctrinal controversies, the reconstruction of the empire in the seventh century, and foreign relations, as well as artistic and cultural expression. *Alternate years.*

HIST 226  Byzantine Empire and Civilization, 900–1453 3.0; 3 cr.
A continuation of HIST 225, down to the fall of Constantinople. Topics include the encounter with the Crusades and the Italian maritime states, changes in Byzantine society, and the erosion and fragmentation of the empire in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. *Alternate years.*

HIST 227  Cultures in Contact: The Crusades 3.0; 3 cr.
A survey of the history of the Crusades from the beginning of the movement in the eleventh century until the demise of the Crusader states in the Middle East at the end of the thirteenth century. This course investigates the political and social conditions in the Levant that enabled the Crusaders’ initial success and ultimate failure. *Alternate years.*
HIST 230  Iran: State, Society, and Religion, 1501–1722  3.0; 3 cr.
A course on the origin, expansion, and development of the Safavid state from the establishment of the dynasty as leaders of a Sufi order in the early fourteenth century until the fall of the Safavid dynasty and state in the eighteenth century. In addition to the political history of Persia during this period, this course examines the economic, social, and intellectual life in Persia under the Safavids. Occasionally.

HIST 233  History of the Arabs to 632  3.0; 3 cr. (in Arabic)
A course that covers Arabia before the coming of Islam, explaining in some detail the history of the various Arabian kingdoms of both Southern and Western Arabia. Particular importance is attached to the study of surviving epigraphy and the historical dimensions of Jahili poetry. Occasionally.

HIST 234  History of the Arabs, 632–750  3.0; 3 cr. (in Arabic)
A survey of the Rashidun and Umayyad period, with special emphasis on the politics and society of the Umayyad Caliphate and its place in early Arab Islamic civilization. Original texts are used in addition to modern studies. Occasionally.

HIST 235  History of the Arabs, 750–950  3.0; 3 cr. (in Arabic)
A course that covers the first two centuries of the Abbasid Empire until the arrival of the Buyids, the first dynasty openly to take the Abbasids under their wing. This course places particular emphasis on the culture of the period as well as on Abbasid institutions of government and society. Occasionally.

HIST 236  History of the Arabs, 950–1258  3.0; 3 cr. (in Arabic)
A course that covers Arab history from the Buyids to the Mamluks, also discussing other major dynasties such as the Seljuks, Zengids, and Ayyubids. Occasionally.

HIST 237  Ottoman State and Society, 1300–1600  3.0; 3 cr.
A course on the formation, consolidation, and expansion of the Ottoman state from its birth as a ghazi principality in northwestern Anatolia in the late thirteenth century until the end of the so-called Classical Age. This course emphasizes political and institutional developments. Alternate years.

HIST 238  Ottoman State and Society, 1600–1923  3.0; 3 cr.
A continuation of HIST 237 which traces the change and transformation of the classical Ottoman system and the responses to it. This course examines the Ottoman reform efforts from traditional reform in the seventeenth century through the Tulip Age and down to the Tanzimat (modernization) of the nineteenth century. Alternate years.

HIST 239  History of the Arab East and Egypt from 1516 to 1798  3.0; 3 cr.
A course that covers the expansion of Ottoman rule into the Arab East and the nature of Ottoman domination and its consequences. Selected case studies investigate the emergence of local Arab autonomies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Alternate years.

HIST 240  Confronting Modernity: The Arab East and Egypt from 1798 to 1920  3.0; 3 cr.
A course on the Arab provinces of the Ottoman Empire in the age of the Tanzimat, foreign intrusion into the region, and the Arab provinces’ progressive incorporation into a developing
global economy. Special attention is given to Egypt’s bid for autonomy, the *nahda* and the emergence of national sentiment in the Arab provinces of the Fertile Crescent. *Alternate years.*

**HIST 242**  
**A Social History of the Modern Middle East: 1800–1980**  
3.0; 3 cr.  
A course that examines the historical trajectory and character of social groups—including peasants, workers, middle and upper classes—in the 19th and 20th century Middle East. It explores how the rise of modern interventionist states has transformed everyday social life. Also, it considers the effects, characteristics, and limits of the region's integration into the world economy, and the effect of oil and inter-state warfare on state-society relations. *Alternate years.*

**HIST 243**  
**History of the Arab East and Egypt Since 1920**  
3.0; 3 cr.  
The course focuses on the establishment of the mandate system, and other types of western control in the region, the struggle for Arab independence and the foundation of the post-colonial interventionist state. *Alternate years.*

**HIST 244**  
**Sociopolitical History of Modern Iran, 1800–1989**  
3.0; 3 cr.  
The course focuses on the interaction between various social forces and the state in modern Iran. It examines the transformation of the state from a weak 19th century patrimonial monarchy, via an autocratic monarchy, to a post-revolutionary populist hierocracy; and discusses the transformation of tribes, the clergy, merchants, the intelligentsia, peasants, and workers, throughout the modern period. *Alternate years.*

**HIST 245**  
**History of Lebanon from 634 to 1920 A.D.**  
3.0; 3 cr.  
A study of the history of the regions which came to constitute Greater Lebanon. This course analyzes the factors that contributed to the development of a distinctive Lebanese identity. *Annually.*

**HIST 251**  
**History of North Africa and Spain in the Middle Ages**  
3.0; 3 cr.  
A survey of North Africa and Andalusia from the Arab conquest until the eclipse of Muslim power in al-Andalus. *Alternate years.*

**HIST 252**  
**The Middle Ages in Europe**  
3.0; 3 cr.  
A study of the history of the Western half of the Roman Empire during the crisis of the third century until the rise of the earliest nation states in Europe in the tenth and eleventh centuries. *Occasionally.*

**HIST 253**  
**History of Europe from 1350 to 1618**  
3.0; 3 cr.  
A course that covers the transformation of Europe under the twin influences of the Renaissance and the Reformation. Attention is given to the political and socio-economic reorientations provoked by the voyages of discovery and the rise of European colonial empires. *Occasionally.*

**HIST 254**  
**History of Europe from 1618 to 1815**  
3.0; 3 cr.  
A survey of the political and socio-economic evolution of Europe from the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War to the Congress of Vienna. Special attention is devoted to the rise to primacy of England and France and to the revolutionary transformations that the latter experienced. *Occasionally.*
HIST 255  History of Europe from 1815 to 1871  3.0; 3 cr.
A survey of the failure of the Vienna Settlement to preserve the European political status quo, the transformation of Europe under the impact of industrialization, and the emergence of dynamic new states in Italy and Germany. Occasionally.

HIST 256  World History from 1871 to 1914  3.0; 3 cr.
An examination of the socio-political and economic transformations which culminated with World War I. Attention is paid to the phenomenon of European imperialism and to the failure of the European state system and diplomacy to maintain peaceful co-existence. Occasionally.

HIST 257  The Contemporary World Since 1914  3.0; 3 cr.
A survey of the attempts to reconstruct a new world order at Versailles, the revolutionary overturn of existing orders in Russia, Italy, Germany, and China, the slide into World War II, and its aftermath. Occasionally.

HIST 258  Special Topics in History  3.0; 3 cr.
A term-specific variety of in-depth courses involving a detailed and systematic analysis of a particular topic, region, or nation. Examples of courses offered include Palestine under Mandate, Middle Eastern Monarchies, 1920-1958, Revolution in the Middle East, the Sea in History, Islamic Cities and Urbanism in the Modern Middle East. May be repeated for credit under different topics. Occasionally.

HIST 259  Imperial Russia  3.0; 3 cr.
A survey of the Russian state from its origins in the Middle Ages to its emergence as an empire up to the revolutionary year of 1917. Attention is given to diplomacy and statecraft, internal challenges, social and political change, reform, war and revolution. Occasionally.

HIST 260  Russia since the Revolution  3.0; 3 cr.
A survey of Russia's history from the transformative moment of the Revolution of 1917. The course will offer a detailed review of the Soviet era, assess its problems and tragedies, address the collapse of communism in 1989-1991, and examine the recent history of post-Soviet Russia. Occasionally.

HIST 261  Modern Italy  3.0; 3 cr.
A consideration of the history of Italy emphasizing the period from Napoleon Bonaparte's conquest and reorganization of the peninsula in the 1790s to the present. Particular attention is given to the development of Italian nationalism, the process of national unification between 1859 and 1870, the impact of World War I, Mussolini's dictatorship and World War II, and Italy's place in European integration. Social, cultural, and intellectual developments are also considered. Occasionally.

HIST 262  Women and Gender in Classical Islamic Society  3.0; 3 cr.
An investigation of the history of gender roles, perception, and experiences in the social, political, economic, and legal contexts of classical Muslim societies. Through a topical approach, emphasis is placed on the variety of Muslim women's experience. Reading material includes translations of primary sources that will be at the center of class discussions. Alternate years.
HIST 263   Islamic Cities, 600-1500                                       3.0; 3 cr.
An introductory survey of the development and diversity of cities in the Islamic world from
the seventh century until the beginning of the sixteenth century as understood by historians
and archaeologists. With some reliance on conceptual writing on urbanism, students will
investigate diverse textual and material sources on the origins, forms, and functions of cities
within the social, economic, and political contexts of the pre-modern Islamic world. Equivalent
to AROL 263. Alternate years.

HIST 271  Race, Class, Gender:  3.0; 3 cr.
Introduction to American Social History
A course that begins with the notion of how the study of the American past has been
revolutionized in recent decades by social history, which focuses on the experiences of everyday
people, particularly those from subordinate social groups. Employing this approach, the course
looks at the lives of African-Americans, immigrant workers, and women, and shows how this
alters the traditional picture of American history. Occasionally.

HIST 272  Economic History of the United States  3.0; 3 cr.
A survey of the economic life of the United States from colonial times to the present. This course
examines the development of the economy and business institutions and corresponding changes
in public policy and cultural life. Topics addressed include the colonial economy within the
mercantilist system, the economics of slavery, industrialization, the rise of large corporations,
government regulation, the Great Depression, the recent decline of traditional manufacturing,
and the emergence of a high-technology, service-oriented economy. Occasionally.

HIST 273  The United States and the Middle East  3.0; 3 cr.
An examination of the varying and complex relationship between the United States and the
Middle East over the last two centuries. Subjects examined include images of the Middle East
in early American political discourse, the activities of American missionaries and the founding
of AUB, Arab immigration to the US, the role of American oil companies in the region and the
rise of OPEC, Cold War diplomacy toward the Arab states and Israel, the Iran hostage crisis, US
intervention in the conflict in Lebanon, and the Gulf War. Occasionally.

HIST 274  The United States in the Twentieth Century  3.0; 3 cr.
A survey of the social, political, and cultural development of the United States from the early
twentieth century until recent times. This course emphasizes particular episodes of domestic
political reform such as the New Deal, the changing social roles of African-Americans and
women, the turmoil of the 1960s and its aftermath, and the role of the United States as a world
power. This course is designed as a companion course to HIST 200, although HIST 200 is not a
prerequisite for HIST 274. Annually.

HIST 278/279  Special Topics in United States History 3.0; 3 cr. (each)
A course emphasizing a particular subject, theme, period, or region in the history of the United
States (e.g., Native Americans, US environmental history, Civil War and Reconstruction, the
American West) to be offered by resident or visiting specialists with expertise in the field. May
be repeated for credit. Equivalent to AMST 215/230. Occasionally.

HIST 286   Historical Interpretation  3.0; 3 cr.
An introduction to current theoretical trends and interpretations in history and archaeology,
including postmodern interpretations. Alternate years.
**HIST 287  Historical Writing  3.0; 3 cr.**
An applied library course focusing on the conduct of historical and archaeological research and writing. Emphasis centers on historical and archaeological methodology in the identification and utilization of sources, analysis, synthesis, and exposition. *Alternate years.*

**HIST 291/292  Senior Seminar in Arab and Middle Eastern History  3.0; 3 cr. (each)**
A seminar in which students work in association on a select topic, report on their progress in class, and incorporate their findings in a detailed paper applying recognized historical methods of referencing and documentation. *Alternate years.*

### 39 Credits in History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modes of Analysis</th>
<th>English and Arabic (9)</th>
<th>Humanities (12+39)</th>
<th>Social Sciences (6)</th>
<th>Natural Sciences (6)</th>
<th>Quantitative Thought (3)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lecture Course</td>
<td>• Required Arabic course: ARAB 201A or any General Education Arabic communication skills. • Required English courses: ENGL 203(3), 204(3)</td>
<td>• Required credits in the humanities: 12 credits including 6 credits from CVSP • Nine history courses (27 cr.) from the following two categories: • HIST 202, 212, 213, 214, 216, 217, 220, 225, 226, 227, 230, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 242, 243, 244, 245, 251, 258, 262, 263 • HIST 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 259, 260, 271, 272, 273, 274, 278, 279 (no more than two courses [6 cr.] may be taken from this category)</td>
<td>• Two courses (6) (The academic advisor will recommend particular courses in these disciplines)</td>
<td>• Two courses (6) (The academic advisor will recommend particular courses in these disciplines)</td>
<td>• One course (3) in computer literacy.</td>
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<td>Seminar</td>
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<td>(6)</td>
<td>• Required history courses: HIST 291(3), 292(3)</td>
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<td>Laboratory</td>
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<td>• Computer Lab (3)</td>
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<td>Research Project</td>
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<td>(6)</td>
<td>• Required history courses: HIST 286(3), 287(3)</td>
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Archaeology
Mission Statement
The undergraduate program in Archaeology provides students with a working knowledge and critical understanding of the methodological and theoretical principles of archaeological investigation and fieldwork. Its curriculum introduces students to the wealth and diversity of Mediterranean and Near Eastern archaeology. In addition to developing essential knowledge about the material and cultural roots of past societies, the program enhances student awareness about the value and relevance of Lebanon’s and the region’s archaeological heritage. In line with the Faculty’s mission, the program maintains Major and Minor flexible requirements, enabling students to explore other areas of academic interest.

BA in Archaeology
Students majoring in archaeology must complete a minimum of 39 credit hours in the department, including HIST 286, HIST 287, AROL 233 or 234, and AROL 291 or AROL 292. Detailed programs are determined by subcommittees of the department, which advise each student on courses in her/his major, related departments, and electives. In fulfillment of university General Education requirements, majors must also take the following: English Communication Skills (6 cr.); Arabic Communication Skills (3 cr.); Humanities (12 cr.); Social Sciences (6 cr.); Natural Sciences (6 cr.); Quantitative Thought (3 cr.).

Students choosing a minor in archaeology must complete five courses numbered 200 and above, including one of the following courses: AROL 211, AROL 212, AROL 233, AROL 234, AROL 291, or AROL 292.

Course Descriptions
AROL 101  Introduction to Archaeology  3.0; 3 cr.
An introductory course on how the world’s archaeological resources are threatened and require rescue, protection, and management. Archaeology studies this cultural heritage and rediscovers human experience from its origins to the present. What is the nature of archaeological evidence, and how can it be saved? Every semester.

AROL 201  Archaeology in Lebanon  3.0; 3 cr.
A course that presents the archaeology of Lebanon: its history, institutional organization, the state of the evidence, and the problems Lebanon's archaeological heritage is facing. Reports of the country's main excavated sites and standing monuments are studied in combination with required site visits. Alternate years.

AROL 211/212  Methodology  3.0; 3 cr. (each)
A study of the methods of recovery, systematic description, integration, and presentation of archaeological material for the preservation and reconstruction of information from the human past. Special emphasis is given to cultural heritage preservation and education in Lebanon and the Near East. Alternate years.
AROL 213  The Human Story I: The Old Stone Age (up to ca. 10,000 BC)  3.0; 3 cr.
A course on the physical and cultural evolution of hominids and early humans subsisting on food gathering, hunting, and fishing in a Pleistocene environment. The cultural and functional significance of artifacts and lifestyles are investigated with the help of information gained from the palaeoenvironment, experimental technology, and ethnography. Alternate years.

AROL 214  The Human Story II: The New Stone Age or Neolithic Period (tenth to fourth millennium BC)  3.0; 3 cr.
A course on the gradual domestication of plants and animals, leading to food production, and the development of socio-cultural systems with increasing differentiation of activities. Neolithic village communities are investigated for evidence of new technologies and arts and crafts, including exotic raw materials and luxury goods. Alternate years.

AROL 215  The Near East in the Bronze Age I (Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age)  3.0; 3 cr.
This course focuses on the emergence of complex societies in the Near East during the fourth to third millennia BC. Key issues are the transition from a village-based to an incipient urban society, the development of social stratification, craft specialization, and international trade. Alternate years.

AROL 216  The Near East in the Bronze Age II (The Middle and Late Bronze Age)  3.0; 3 cr.
This course focuses on the development of complex urban societies in the Near East during the second millennium BC. Key issues are the development of urban communities and incipient territorial states, their incorporation into larger empires, the development of palace economies, international trade, and political relations, and the breakdown of the Bronze Age system. Alternate years.

AROL 217  Phoenicia and the Phoenicians  3.0; 3 cr.
An investigation of the archaeology of the Levantine coast between 1200 and 300 BC, with special emphasis on recently excavated Iron Age sites in Lebanon. This course examines the organization of the Phoenician city-states, and their material culture. Alternate years.

AROL 218  The Phoenician Expansion in the Mediterranean  3.0; 3 cr.
A study of the Phoenician, mainly Tyrian and Sidonian, expansion in the Mediterranean, its causes, and the means by which it was achieved. This course also examines the material culture of the first millennium BC Phoenician settlements in Cyprus, North Africa, Italy, and Spain, and cultural and economic interaction with local populations. Occasionally.

AROL 219  Ancient Mesopotamia: Sumer and Akkad  3.0; 3 cr.
A study of the major political, cultural, and technological achievements of Mesopotamian civilization from the fourth millennium BC to the fall of the Ur III Dynasty. Specific archaeological sites are chosen to illustrate the material culture of the successive historical periods from Late Uruk to Neo-Sumerian times. Occasionally.

AROL 220  Ancient Mesopotamia: Assyria and Babylonia  3.0; 3 cr.
A study of the major political, cultural, and technological achievements of Mesopotamian civilization from the second millennium BC to the fall of the Neo-Babylonian Empire. Specific
archaeological sites are chosen to illustrate the material culture of the successive historical periods from the Old Babylonian/Old Assyrian period to Neo-Babylonian times. Occasionally.

AROL 221  Archaeology of the Greek World I  3.0; 3 cr. (each)
A course on the Greek Bronze and Dark Ages (221), covering the archaeology of Minoan Crete, the Cyclades, Helladic and Mycenaean Greece, and the development of the early Greek city-states. Alternate years.

AROL 222  Archaeology of the Greek World II  3.0; 3 cr.
A course on Archaic and Classical Greece that explores the history and archaeology of Greece, Western Asia Minor, and the Greek colonies in Southern Italy, and Sicily, from the eighth to the fourth centuries BC. Alternate years.

AROL 223  Archaeology of the Hellenistic World  3.0; 3 cr.
A course on the history and archaeology of the empire of Alexander the Great and his successors, in Greece, Asia Minor, the Near East, Iran, and beyond from the fourth to first centuries BC. This course covers the spread of Greek culture and institutions, and their interaction with local cultures. Alternate years.

AROL 224  Introduction to the Roman World  3.0; 3 cr.
An introduction to society and culture of the Roman Empire. The focus of this course is on Rome and the provinces, imperial history, everyday life, and material culture between the second century BC and the fourth century AD, with special emphasis on the first and second centuries, when the Roman Empire was at its height. Alternate years.

AROL 225  The Roman and Byzantine Near East  3.0; 3 cr.
A study of the history and material culture of the Near East, from the first century BC to the seventh century AD, including archaeological sites, religion, art, and architecture. The emphasis is on local traditions and responses to Roman rule. Alternate years.

AROL 226  The World of the Philistines, Israelites, and Aramaeans  3.0; 3 cr.
An investigation of the material culture of Syria and Palestine from 1200–300 BC, with special emphasis on the origin and early settlement of Philistines, Israelites, and Aramaeans, the formation of their states, and the processes of urbanization. Alternate years.

AROL 227  The Archaeology of Anatolia I: From the Neolithic to the Middle Bronze Age (10,000—1600 BC)  3.0; 3 cr.
The course covers the archaeology of Anatolia (modern Turkey) from the beginning of the Neolithic (ca. 10,000 BC) until the end of the Middle Bronze Age (ca. 1600 BC), with a special focus on key concepts such as the process of neolithization, the emergence of elites and craft specialists in the Early Bronze Age, and the development of international trade relations in the Middle Bronze Age. Alternate years.

AROL 228  The Archaeology of Anatolia II: The Hittites (1600-1200 BC)  3.0; 3 cr.
This course deals with the archaeology of Anatolia in the second millennium B.C. ca. 1600 to ca. 1200 BC. It discusses the rise and development of the Hittite empire, its material culture and the reasons of its collapse around 1200 BC. Special focus is on the emergence and decline of complex state societies and on the interconnection of Anatolia with the Ancient Near East. Alternate years.
AROL 231  Ancient Near Eastern Religions  3.0; 3 cr.
A study of ancient Mesopotamian, Canaanite, and biblical religious texts with emphasis on creation myths, divine beings, death and the afterlife, cults and rituals. This course also includes a complementary investigation of archaeological evidence for religious beliefs and practices. Occasionally.

AROL 232  Animals in Archaeology  3.0; 3 cr.
This course examines the relationship between humans and animals from the Palaeolithic to the end of the Roman Period. The course answers questions such as why, when and how did humans use animals? How did animals influence and change the social and economic structures of past human societies? Important concepts such as the domestication of animals, the secondary products revolution, and the development of specialized ways of subsistence such as pastoralism and nomadism will be discussed. Occasionally.

AROL 233/234  Fieldwork in Archaeology  3.0; 3 cr. (each)
A course entailing participation in archaeological fieldwork to acquire practical experience of methods and techniques used in area surveys, excavation, building recording, post-exavcation analysis, or ethnographic data collection related to archaeological fieldwork. Restricted to majors and minors in Archaeology. Annually.

AROL 235/236  Special Topics in Archaeology  3.0; 3 cr. (each)
A course on the archaeology of a particular area, region (e.g., Anatolia, the Arabian Peninsula, Egypt, Iran, etc.) or subject. Such courses are offered by resident or visiting specialists in their respective fields. May be repeated for credit. Occasionally.

AROL 263  Islamic Cities, 600-1500  3.0; 3 cr.
An introductory survey of the development and diversity of cities in the Islamic world from the seventh century until the beginning of the sixteenth century as understood by historians and archaeologists. With some reliance on conceptual writing on urbanism, students will investigate diverse textual and material sources on the origins, forms, and functions of cities within the social, economic, and political contexts of the pre-modern Islamic world. Equivalent to HIST 263. Alternate years.

AROL 291/292  Senior Seminar  3.0; 3 cr. (each)
A seminar on research methods in archaeology. Subjects include the study and identification of material culture and theoretical frameworks, or explanation in archaeology. Students are expected to research specific topics, present the results for discussion at workshop sessions, and submit their final analysis in research papers. Alternate years.

AROL 293  Ancient Texts I  3.0; 3 cr.
An introduction to West Semitic epigraphy, including the origin of the alphabet and development of alphabetic scripts, presentation and comparative study of the various Semitic dialects. Occasionally.

AROL 294  Ancient Texts II  3.0; 3 cr.
Readings in a chosen ancient Semitic language (Aramaic or Phoenician). The course focuses on the grammar as well as on the transliteration of chosen texts from their original Semitic script, their translation, and their interpretation. This course may be repeated for credit under different topics. Occasionally.
# 39 Credits in Archaeology

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modes of Analysis</th>
<th>English and Arabic (9)</th>
<th>Humanities (12+39)</th>
<th>Social Sciences (6)</th>
<th>Natural Sciences (6)</th>
<th>Quantitative Thought (3)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lecture Courses (9+39+6+3)</td>
<td>Required Arabic course: ARAB 201A or any General Education Arabic communication skills</td>
<td>Required credits in the humanities: 12 credits including 6 credits from CVSP</td>
<td>Two courses (6) (The academic advisor will recommend particular courses in these disciplines)</td>
<td>Two courses (6) (The academic advisor will recommend particular courses in these disciplines)</td>
<td>One course (3) in computer literacy</td>
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<td>Required English courses: ENGL 203(3), 204(3)</td>
<td>Nine archaeology courses (27 cr.) from the following: AROL 201, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 231, 235, 236, 263</td>
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<td>Fieldwork (3)</td>
<td>Required archaeology course: AROL 233(3) or 234(3)</td>
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<td>Seminar (3)</td>
<td>Required archaeology course: AROL 291(3) or 292(3)</td>
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<td>Laboratory (3)</td>
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<td>Computer Lab (3)</td>
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<td>Research Project (6)</td>
<td>Required history courses: HIST 286(3), 287(3)</td>
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