

Chapter 1 : Ceramics and Change in the Early Bronze Age of the Southern Levant - Google Books

Introduction. The Early Bronze Age in the Levant is most frequently characterised as the first great period of urbanism in the Near East, the material culture of the region reflecting a general trend towards living in urban settlements and social organisation along city lines.

Table 1 and Rothman Transition to Early Bronze from the Chalcolithic Several sites in the southern Levant were abandoned permanently at the end of the Chalcolithic period, and were not subject to resettlement with the advent of the EBI period. A large number of sites possess EBIa settlement remains above earlier Late Chalcolithic layers however, revealing a tendency amongst EBIa settlers towards the resettlement of sites previously occupied in the Chalcolithic period or even earlier. Amongst these are such sites as Tel Teo, Meser, Palmahim and Tel Halif, all eminently suitable for ongoing settlement with abundant water resources and land already prepared for crop cultivation. Even so, a number of significant sites in the southern Levant were founded at the start of the EB period with no connection whatsoever to the preceding Chalcolithic settlement process. Journal, serial and monograph abbreviations may be consulted on the Abbreviations page. Oxbow Books, , pp. Facts on File, , pp. Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, The " Seasons, Tel Aviv, , pp. Sheffield Academic Press, , pp. Harrasowitz Verlag, [reviewed Timothy P. Tel Aviv University, Bar Ilan University, , pp. A Regional Narrative, New York: Leicester University Press, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, , pp. Lost City of the Black Desert, London: Sheffield Academic Press, Israel Ethnographic Society, The Early Bronze Age ca. Sheffield Academic, , pp. From the Euphrates to the Caucasus: Chronologies for the 4th-3rd millennium B. Vom Euphrat in den Kaukasus: Vergleichende Chronologie des 4. School of American Research Press, Department of Antiquities, , pp. Prehistory Press, , pp.

www.nxgvision.com is a platform for academics to share research papers.

Contact Professor Graham Philip email at graham. Research interests My research interests fall into three main areas: Landscape archaeology My interests centre upon long-term aspects of human-environment interaction in the Middle East. From , in co-operation with the Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums of Syria, I directed a multi-period landscape project in the Orontes Valley around the city of Homs. By examining two distinct environmental zones, were able to assess the impact of key economic and political developments in adjacent, but contrasting landscapes. With the aid of a grant awarded by the Leverhulme Trust The Vanishing Landscape of Syria project has assessed the extent to which the patterns observed in the survey area described above are representative of settlement structures and landuse patterns over a wider area of western Syria. This project is currently being prepared for publication, while the database around which it was built now powers the settlement analysis components of both the Fragile Crescent and Persia and its Neighbours. The project uses satellite imagery, GIS and archaeological survey data to chart long-term changes in settlement, land-use and social organization across northern Mesopotamia, and northern and western Syria during the Bronze Age ca. The project uses satellite imagery to rapidly record and make available information about archaeological sites and landscapes which are under threat [http:](http://) The nature of early complex societies Most of the language employed to discuss social and economic complexity in the Ancient Near East draws upon concepts relevant to the developed urban societies of ancient Mesopotamia. These terms tend, however, play down the diversity of developmental sequences elsewhere in the Middle East, such as western Syria and Palestine. A paper was recently published in *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* and an edited volume arising from the project conference summer , is forthcoming. Recent publications on this theme include my contributions to the monograph on the cemetery from Jerablus Tahtani in Syria. Related ideas are being explored through the Invisible Dead project by mapping the spatial, temporal and ideological dimensions of the use of material culture in burial contexts. The broad overview that the project will provide, will allow researchers to identify both large-scale trends and local peculiarities. As part of this project the Durham team will collect new palaeoenvironmental evidence, and will use the evidence of ceramic technology and exchange to better understand the economic potential of different parts of the survey area. Research Students who have been awarded their doctorates in the last five yerars include: Mhairi Campbell Tell Nebi Mend: Editor of *Levant* Responsible for managing publication of CBRL monograph series, one of the main publication outlets for archaeology from the East Mediterranean basin. Publications Chapter in book Philip, G. In *Le fleuve rebelle*. The Invisible Dead Project: A Methodology for "Coping" with the Dead. In *How to Cope with Death: Metalwork from mortuary contexts at Jerablus*. The mortuary facilities and their contents. Settlement in the upper Orontes Valley: In *New Prospecting in the Orontes Region*. First Results of Archaeological Fieldwork. The later prehistory of the southern Levant: In *Culture, Chronology and the Chalcolithic: Levant Supplementary Series 9: The World Beyond Tells: Pre-classical activity in the basalt landscape of the Homs region, Syria*. Standing stones, anthropomorphic stelae and dolmens. In *Beyond the Ubaid: In New Approaches to Old Stones: Recent Studies of Ground Stone Artifacts*. The metalwork of the Carchemish region and the development of grave repertories during the third millennium BC. In *Euphrates River Valley Settlement*. *Levant Supplementary Series 5*. Conference Paper Galiatsatos, N. Conference Proceeding Philip, G. Natural and cultural aspects of the development of the marl landscape east of Lake Qatina during the Bronze and Iron Ages. Edited book Carter, R.

This research examines the diet and subsistence strategies during the Early Bronze Age III (EB III) or/and the beginning of the Early Bronze Age IV (EB IV) and the Middle Bronze Age I-II (MB I).

Chapter 4 : Table of contents for Jordan

The initial phase could be of first millennium date or may represent the Hellenistic reuse of an Early Bronze Age structure. At present we lack conclusive evidence either way. The function of Building 1 is not clear at present.

Chapter 5 : The Archaeology of Jordan in SearchWorks catalog

This book sets out the primary issues and current debates in the use of ceramics to reconstruct and explain cultural economic and social processes in the Early Bronze age.

Chapter 6 : Jordan : Russell Adams :

The 23 papers in this book derive from a workshop on the subject of Early Bronze Age pottery in the Levant held at Durham in , although other papers have been subsequently added.

Chapter 7 : The Early Bronze Age of the southern Levant: a landscape approach. | Graham Philip - www.n

E-mail: www.nxgvision.com@www.nxgvision.com Abstract This paper seeks to explore ways in which a landscape perspective might shed new light (m the luiture of the social and www.nxgvision.com changes detectable in the archaeological record of the Early Bronze Age (EBA) of the southem Levant.

Chapter 8 : Table of Contents: The Archaeology of Jordan /

The Archaeology of Jordan / The Early Bronze I-III Ages / Graham Philip ; 6. The Early Bronze Age IV / Gaetano Palumbo ; 7. The Middle Bronze Age /.

Chapter 9 : Professor G Philip - Durham University

Graham Philip & Douglas Baird (ed.). Ceramics and change in the Early Bronze Age of the southern Levant. xi+ pages, figures, 28 tables.