Levant & Anatolia
- Çatalhöyük
N. Mesopotamia
- Halafian 6-5400 BC
  - dry farming, tholoi and copper
- S. Mesopotamia = Sumeria
  - Samarran ~ 6000 BC
  - T-shaped buildings
- Ubaid 5900-4200 BC
  - Eridu Ziggurat
Uruk Period 4200-3000 BC
- rapid urbanization
- city-states: Uruk, Eridu, Ur…
- novel technologies
Sumerian world system
- city-states =
  - formal trade networks
  - competitive instincts?
  - ethnic co-residence
- conquest <3100 BC
  - Akkadians & Assyrians

state =
- societies based on cities
  - a society of high population & complexity
  - centralized and institutionalized control overrides kinship ties
  - wealth & rank hierarchies are protected
    - power often inherited

Karl Marx in 1875

How and Why do people relinquish control over their lives and livelihoods in service to the state?
- what do we mean by loss of control?

the power of the state
- economic = control “means of production”
  - loss of ability to produce food or necessary commodities independent of the state
- ideological = control means of producing, distributing and consuming powerful cultural/political symbols
  - loss of...
- political = control of the means to make war
  - loss of…
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**Mesopotamia = “land between the rivers”**

Tigris (in East), Euphrates (in West)

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**proto-ubran Neolithic village**

- Anatolia: Çatalhöyük, Turkey
  - 10,000 people, 2000 families, 1000 rooms, but little social differentiation within community
  - “overgrown village”
Tigris (in East), Euphrates (in West)

- N. Mesopotamia
- S. Mesopotamia
- Sumeria

 précipitation v. irrigation

■ Halaf Period (North)
  ■ 6000-5400 BC
  ■ settlements ca. 4ha
  ■ polychrome pottery
    ■ geometric, naturalistic
  ■ dry farming wheat & barley
  ■ cattle, sheep-goat, dog
  ■ dairy rich diet
  ■ hinterland resources
    ■ “native” copper

■ Halaf “tholos” from Fistikli Höyük
  ■ circular (domed?) buildings
  ■ initially granaries
    ➔ ceremonial/ritual buildings ➔ temple precursor?
  ■ Burials of VIPs

■ Halaf-related
  ■ Hassunan (North)
  ■ small farming villages with 100s of people
    ■ wheat, barley, sheep-goat, cattle
    ■ 80% of diet
  ■ small scale trade
    ■ turquoise, carnelian, copper
  ■ limited social differentiation
  ■ small rooms around central plazas

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Umm Dabaghiyah, N. Iraq, early Hassunan
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Samarran (South) ~6000 BC
- small-scale irrigation (Choga Mami)
- defensive walls (Tel es-Sawwan)
- prestige goods in burials
- T-shaped buildings

S. Mesopotamia = Sumeria
- Samarran alabaster

Ubaid 5900-4200 BC
- more formal irrigation
  - barley, dates, cattle, sheep
- many small sites & few regional ceremonial centers
- Eridu Ziggurat (regional center)
  - Ubaid → Uruk Period
  - town centered on rapidly growing “Ziggurat”
    - stepped pyramid & temple
  - 5000 people by 4600 BC

T-shaped buildings (Tell es Sawwan)
lineage houses → granaries → temple prototype?
Ziggurat at Eridu
rebuilt 18 times in Ubaid and Uruk Periods

- Uruk 4200-3000 BC
  - rapid urbanization
    - villages abandoned in favor of life in cities
    - population growth? drought? warfare?
  - new technologies: bronze, writing
- Uruk (“Erech”)
  - largest of several “city-states”
  - at apex, 9.5km long city wall, 450ha, ~50,000 people!
  - Major internal differentiation of functions

White Temple Ziggurat (Anu Temple)

- Eanna Precinct: religious/bureaucrat specialists
  - storage & redistribution of resources
  - precinct of elite/religious class
Uruk, Eanna Precinct
New Technologies: writing! Uruk Period 4000 BC

Sumerian “tokens” or *bullae* record economic transactions through a combination of pictographs and phonetic symbols.

- **city-state** =
  - political authority confined to city
  - competition acute between city-states
  - individual rulers exercise ambition through city-state; trade in prestige goods
  - warfare systematic → durable bronze weapons at end of Uruk Period

- 'Ubaid Period

- Uruk Period

- well defined...

- poorly defined...

- development of merchant class
- ethnic co-residence
- globalization is not new...