

THE SOCIAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE LEVANT

The volume offers a comprehensive introduction to the archaeology of the southern Levant (modern-day Israel/Palestine/Jordan) from the Paleolithic period to the Islamic era, presenting the past with chronological changes from hunter-gatherers to empires. Written by an international team of scholars in the fields of archaeology, epigraphy, and bioanthropology, the volume presents central debates around a range of archaeological issues, including gender, ritual, the creation of alphabets and early writing, biblical periods, archaeometallurgy, looting, and maritime trade. Collectively, the essays also engage diverse theoretical approaches to demonstrate the multivocal nature of studying the past. Significantly, *The Social Archaeology of the Levant* updates and contextualizes major shifts in archaeological interpretation.

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THE SOCIAL ARCHAEOLOGY
OF THE LEVANT
FROM PREHISTORY TO THE PRESENT

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CONTENTS

<i>List of Figures</i>	page ix
<i>List of Tables</i>	xiii
<i>List of Contributors</i>	xv
<i>Foreword</i>	xvii
THOMAS E. LEVY	
<i>Acknowledgments</i>	xxix
<i>List of Abbreviations</i>	xxxix
PROLOGUE	I
YORKE M. ROWAN, ASSAF YASUR-LANDAU, AND ERIC H. CLINE	
PART ONE	7
1 THE LOWER AND MIDDLE PALEOLITHIC OF THE SOUTHERN LEVANT	9
GARY O. ROLLEFSON	
2 AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL REVIEW OF THE UPPER PALEOLITHIC IN THE SOUTHERN LEVANT	29
ANNA BELFER-COHEN AND NIGEL GORING-MORRIS	
3 THE FORAGER-FARMER TRANSITION IN THE SOUTHERN LEVANT (CA. 20,000-8,500 CAL. BP)	47
NATALIE D. MUNRO AND LEORE GROSMAN	
4 GETTING IT TOGETHER: THE CREATION OF COMMUNITY IN THE NEOLITHIC	67
BILL FINLAYSON	
5 FIRE AND SOCIETY IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN: A DIACHRONIC VIEW WITH A MICROARCHAEOLOGICAL FOCUS	86
RUTH SHAHACK-GROSS	

vi	TABLE OF CONTENTS	
6	IT'S A SMALL WORLD: WORK, FAMILY LIFE, AND COMMUNITY IN THE LATE NEOLITHIC EDWARD B. BANNING	98
7	THE SPIRITUAL AND SOCIAL LANDSCAPE DURING THE CHALCOLITHIC PERIOD YORKE M. ROWAN	122
8	USING ARCHAEOBOTANICAL REMAINS TO MODEL SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC CHANGES DURING THE CHALCOLITHIC PERIOD IN THE SOUTHERN LEVANT PHILIP GRAHAM	146
	PART TWO	161
9	THE SOUTHERN LEVANT DURING THE EARLY BRONZE AGE I–III MEREDITH S. CHESSON	163
10	CONTINUITY, INNOVATION, AND CHANGE: THE INTERMEDIATE BRONZE AGE IN THE SOUTHERN LEVANT SUSAN L. COHEN	183
11	MIX 'n' MATCH: THE BIOARCHAEOLOGY OF COMMINGLED REMAINS SUSAN GUISE SHERIDAN	199
12	THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE CANAANITE CITY AS A DOMESTICATING APPARATUS ASSAF YASUR-LANDAU	224
13	CUNEIFORM WRITING IN BRONZE AGE CANAAN YORAM COHEN	245
14	"CANAAN IS YOUR LAND AND ITS KINGS ARE YOUR SERVANTS": CONCEPTUALIZING THE LATE BRONZE AGE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT IN THE SOUTHERN LEVANT SHLOMO BUNIMOVITZ	265
	PART THREE	281
15	THE "CONQUEST" OF THE HIGHLANDS IN THE IRON AGE I DAVID ILAN	283

TABLE OF CONTENTS

vii

16 IRON AGE I PHILISTINES: ENTANGLED IDENTITIES IN A TRANSFORMATIVE PERIOD AREN M. MAEIR	310
17 MOVING BEYOND KING MESHA: A SOCIAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF IRON AGE JORDAN BENJAMIN W. PORTER	324
18 A SOCIAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE KINGDOM OF JUDAH: TENTH–SIXTH CENTURIES BCE AVRAHAM FAUST	337
19 PHASES IN THE HISTORY OF THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL DANIEL M. MASTER	354
20 THE ALPHABET COMES OF AGE: THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF ALPHABETIC WRITING IN THE FIRST MILLENNIUM BCE CHRISTOPHER A. ROLLSTON	371
PART FOUR	391
21 PEOPLE, MATERIAL CULTURE, AND ETHNO-RELIGIOUS REGIONS IN ACHAEMENID PALESTINE OREN TAL	393
22 LAND/HOMELAND, STORY/HISTORY: THE SOCIAL LANDSCAPES OF THE SOUTHERN LEVANT FROM ALEXANDER TO AUGUSTUS ANDREA M. BERLIN	410
23 THE EFFECTS OF EMPIRE ON DAILY LIFE IN THE PROVINCIAL EAST (37 BCE–313 CE) ALEXANDRA L. RATZLAFF	438
24 THE SOCIAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SOUTHERN LEVANT IN THE BYZANTINE PERIOD: RETHINKING THE MATERIAL EVIDENCE ITAMAR TAXEL	458
25 RURAL COMMUNITIES AND LABOR IN THE MIDDLE ISLAMIC-PERIOD SOUTHERN LEVANT IAN W. N. JONES	478

viii	TABLE OF CONTENTS	
	26 SOCIETY IN THE FRANKISH PERIOD	492
	RABEI G. KHAMISY	
	PART FIVE	507
	27 THEMES AND PATTERNS IN HUMAN–ANIMAL INTERACTIONS: HUNTING, DOMESTICATION, AND LIVESTOCK HUSBANDRY	509
	NIMROD MAROM	
	28 FINDING A WORLD OF WOMEN: AN INTRODUCTION TO WOMEN'S STUDIES AND GENDER THEORY IN BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY	522
	STEPHANIE L. BUDIN	
	29 SOCIAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE LEVANT THROUGH THE LENS OF ARCHAOMETALLURGY	536
	EREZ BEN-YOSEF AND SARIEL SHALEV	
	30 THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MARITIME ADAPTATION	551
	ASSAF YASUR-LANDAU	
	PART SIX	571
	31 THE IMPACT OF RADIOCARBON DATING AND ABSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY IN THE HOLY LAND: A SOCIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE	573
	FELIX HÖFLMAYER AND KATHARINA STREIT	
	32 ITINERANT OBJECTS: THE LEGAL LIVES OF LEVANTINE ARTIFACTS	594
	MORAG M. KERSEL	
	33 ARCHAEOLOGY, MUSEUMS, AND THE PUBLIC IN JORDAN: 100 YEARS OF EDUCATION	613
	ARWA BADRAN	
	EPILOGUE	634
	ASSAF YASUR-LANDAU, YORKE M. ROWAN, AND ERIC H. CLINE	
	<i>Index</i>	639

FIGURES

1.1	The location of principal Lower Paleolithic sites	<i>page</i> 10
1.2	(a) Middle Acheulian bifaces from Jebel Uwaynid; and (b) a Late Acheulian bifacial cleaver from 'Ain al-Assad	13
1.3	Middle Acheulian bifaces from 'Uyun al-Qadim	14
1.4	(a) Large Late Acheulian bifacial cleaver from 'Ain Sawda; and (b) Late Acheulian Micoquian piercer from 'Ain Sawda	17
1.5	The location of principal Middle Paleolithic sites	19
1.6	Middle Paleolithic knives from Trench 3 at 'Ain Sawda	21
2.1	Distributions of: (a) Initial Upper Paleolithic; (b) Ahmarian; and (c) Levantine Aurignacian, Atlitian, and Arqov/Divshon sites in the Levant	32
2.2	Characteristic core and tool types	33
2.3	Tool distributions in relation to combustion features through the Boqer Tachtit sequence	35
2.4	(a) Nahal Zin, (b) Erq el-Ahmar, (c) massive fire pit at Qadesh Barnea 501 (Ahmarian), and (d) incised ocher-smear slab and equid pendants (insets) from Hayonim Cave and split-base point from Kebara Cave (Levantine Aurignacian)	36
3.1	Map of the southern Levant including sites mentioned in the text and their chronological periods	49
3.2	From left to right, a wild oat grain, a wild oat awn, and a wild barley grain from House 11 at PPNA Gilgal	52
3.3	Three plastered skulls recovered <i>in situ</i> from the Middle PPNB site of Yiftahel	59
3.4	Faunal evidence for ritual feasting from the Late Natufian burial site of Hilazon Tachtit	59
6.1	A map of the southern Levant indicating Late Neolithic sites	99
6.2	A plan of Yarmoukian courtyard Complex H at Sha'ar Hagolan	102
6.3	(a) A map of the Wadi Rabah site of Tabaqat al-Bûma during Phase LN2; and (b) a map of activity areas (Clusters 1–4) identified in the G34 structure (Phase LN3) through micro-refuse	103
6.4	Examples of a Yarmoukian clay figurine (on the left) and a “pebble” figurine (on the right) from Sha'ar Hagolan	105
6.5	Examples of Yarmoukian pottery sherds	109
7.1	Selected Chalcolithic sites	124
7.2	Site plan of Bir es-Safadi, southern section	127
7.3	Flint tools	129
7.4	Basalt vessels	130

7.5	Ceramic vessels	131
7.6	Copper artifacts from the Nahal Mishmar hoard	133
7.7	Burial caves at Giv'atayim, numbers 1 and 7	135
7.8	Ceramic ossuaries	136
8.1	Carbonized wood versus carbonized animal dung at Tel Tsaf, Shiqmim, and Marj Rabba	150
8.2	The cultivars from Tel Tsaf	151
8.3	The cultivars from Shiqmim	151
8.4	The cultivars from Marj Rabba	151
9.1	Map with EB IA–EB III sites	164
9.2	Reconstruction of residential contexts at EB III Numayra	175
9.3	A large clay bin filled with carbonized emmer wheat from the final occupational phase of EB III Numayra	176
10.1	Map of the southern Levant showing Intermediate Bronze Age sites	184
10.2	Architecture from Khirbet Iskander Area B, Phase A	187
10.3	Map of Intermediate Bronze Age sites in the Negev	188
10.4	Plan of circular structures from Area A at Be'er Resisim	189
10.5	Sample of Intermediate Bronze Age ceramics from the burial caves at Jebel Qa'aqir (not to scale)	191
11.1	Map of the southern Levant with sites discussed and modern capitals labeled	200
11.2	The bioarchaeological model	201
12.1	Megiddo Stratum XIII	229
12.2	Megiddo Stratum XII	231
12.3	Megiddo Stratum XI	233
12.4	Plan and reconstruction of the Tel Dan gate	234
12.5	Plan of Hazor, with MB II symmetrical (“Syrian”) temples in Areas A and H, and a “Syrian” gate in Area K	235
13.1	Sites associated with cuneiform writing in Canaan during the Bronze Age	248
14.1	Egyptian vessels from Jaffa	267
14.2	Ramesses II gate from Jaffa	269
14.3	Lid of an anthropoid coffin from Beth Shean	270
14.4	The Mekal Stele from Beth Shean	275
15.1	A selection of key Iron Age I highland material culture	285
17.1	The Mesha Stele	325
17.2	Map of Khirbat al-Mudayna denoting Buildings 100 through 800, (1) a tower, (2) a moat, (3) a possible gate, (4) a paved pathway, and (5) a courtyard	327
17.3	Iron Age II fortifications on Dhiban's southeast corner	329
17.4	Busayra (ancient Bozrah), the Edomite administrative capital, looking south over the acropolis	332
18.1	Jerusalem in the late Iron Age	340
18.2	Settlement hierarchy in the kingdoms of Judah and Israel	341
18.3	Plan of the northwestern quarter at Tell Beit Mirsim	342
18.4	The kingdom of Judah: differences in the quality of buildings	343
18.5	A typical four-room house (the governor's residency at Tel Eton)	347

LIST OF FIGURES

xi

18.6	A typical Judahite tomb from Gibeon	350
19.1	Key excavations in the Northern Kingdom of Israel	358
21.1	Selection of Phoenician coins	397
21.2	Philistian coins	398
21.3	Philistian denominations as demonstrated by a coin type from Ashdod	399
21.4	Selection of Philistian coins	399
21.5	Selection of anepigraphic Samaritan coins	401
21.6	Samaritan denominations: (top) <i>rb' šql</i> , (center) <i>m'h</i> , and (bottom) half <i>m'h</i>	401
21.7	Selection of epigraphic Samaritan coins: (top) <i>šmryn</i> , (center) <i>bdyḥbl</i> , and (bottom) <i>wmy</i>	402
21.8	Selection of Judahite coins	403
21.9	Edomite <i>rb' šqln</i>	406
22.1	The Sanctuary of Pan (Baniyas) at Mount Hermon	412
22.2	Administrative Building at Kedesh	413
22.3	Third-century BCE imported household goods from Tel Dor	416
22.4	Civic sealings from the archive of the Administrative Building at Kedesh	419
22.5	A Tanit sealing from the archive of the Administrative Building at Kedesh	420
22.6	Hellenistic sanctuary and fortified enclosure on Mount Gerizim	421
22.7	Household pottery from late second-century BCE Jerusalem	423
22.8	A reconstruction of the painted plastered wall in the dining room from the villa at Tel Anafa (ca. 100 BCE)	424
23.1	The “Mona Lisa of the Galilee”	440
23.2	First-century CE Jewish ossuaries	443
23.3	Palestinian Bag Jar and Gaza Jar	445
23.4	Mold-made discus lamp with a goat and a tree from Israel	446
23.5	Camp F at Masada	448
23.6	The remnants of the Roman aqueduct at Caesarea Maritima	452
23.7	The hypocausts under the floor of the Herodian-period bath at Masada	454
24.1	At Yavneh-Yam, an amphora, storage jar, and cooking pot reused as sunken storage facilities in a room's floor	465
24.2	At Yavneh-Yam, (1, 2) amphora bases, one with a drilled hole, reused as stoppers; and (3) an upper section of a storage jar, reused as a funnel	466
24.3	A plan of the watchtower/booth and selected ceramic finds from Nahal Yattir	467
24.4	Winepress and selected ceramic and metal finds at Tirat Karmel	469
24.5	A plan of the fort and two spindle whorls found in it at Yotvata	472
25.1	Map of Islamic-period sites mentioned in the text	479
25.2	HMGPW jug from Khirbat Nuqayb al-Asaymir	485
27.1	Animal domestication from a southern Levantine perspective	513
29.1	Location of main copper ore districts of the southern Levant and other places mentioned in the text	540
29.2	Generalized early Iron Age (twelfth–ninth centuries BCE) <i>chaînes opératoires</i> for copper production in the Arava Valley	542
29.3	Copper content in slag from the Arava Valley	542
30.1	Interactions in a harbor scene, tomb of Kenamun	554
31.1	Modeled radiocarbon determinations for Tel Yarmouth	579

31.2 Modeled radiocarbon determinations for Tell Fadous-Kfarabida	581
31.3 Modeled phase transitions for Tel Rehov	585
31.4 Modeled radiocarbon determinations for Khirbet Qeiyafa	586
32.1 Plan of Bab adh-Dhra‘ Shaft Tomb A 72	597
32.2 A typical Early Bronze Age tomb group from Bab adh-Dhra‘	598
32.3 Early Bronze Age vessel at The Oriental Institute from Bab adh-Dhra‘ Tomb Group A 72NW	603
32.4 Looters’ tools at the Early Bronze Age site of Fifa	606
32.5 Buff-colored Early Bronze Age pots	607
32.6 Early Bronze Age pot from the “age of the patriarchs and matriarchs” in a Jerusalem shop window	608
33.1 The first display of Neolithic statues from ‘Ain Ghazal	625
33.2 Inside the Archaeological Museum of Jordan	626
33.3 Students observing and discussing images on pottery theater tickets	627
33.4 Students trying on Roman togas with the help of their teacher	627

TABLES

1.1 Southern Levant Lower and Middle Paleolithic chronometric dates from Tabun Cave	<i>page</i> 15
3.1 Chronology of Epipaleolithic and Pre-Pottery Neolithic periods in the southern Levant	48
5.1 Types of fuels used in the operation of hearths (Paleolithic to historic periods) and ovens (historic periods)	91
6.1 Very preliminary sketch of the chronology for the main “periods” in the seventh and sixth millennia BCE	100
8.1 The total number of samples, specimens, and taxa at Tel Tsaf, Shiqmim, and Marj Rabba	149
8.2 Fuel choice at Tel Tsaf, Shiqmim, and Marj Rabba, given in milliliters (ml)	150
8.3 A summary of the archaeobotanical remains found at Tel Tsaf, Shiqmim, and Marj Rabba	153
9.1 Early Bronze Age IA–III characteristics and chronology	165
9.2 Characteristics of EB IB–III slow urbanism or townism	179
11.1 A sampling of sites with commingled interments of at least 50 individuals in Israel, Palestine, and Jordan	203
11.2 Time periods for study sites, as determined for each excavation	205
15.1 Selected radiocarbon dates from terminal Late Bronze Age III/early Iron I contexts	286
15.2 Radiocarbon dates from middle Iron Age I contexts	287
15.3 Radiocarbon dates from late Iron Age I contexts	287
24.1 Summary of ceramics’ reuse practices in Late Roman, Byzantine, and Early Islamic Palestine	461
27.1 A schematic summary showing the evolution of domestication, livestock husbandry, and hunting over time	515
29.1 Iron Age socio-technological systems in the Aravah Valley	544
33.1 List of 18 archaeological museums in Jordan	624

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FOREWORD

Past Forward: The Social Archaeology of the Levant

When the distinguished anthropological archaeologist Kent Flannery kindly wrote an introduction to the 1998 version of my edited book, *The Archaeology of Society in the Holy Land*, he began by saying, “I once bet \$100 that the Old Testament would never meet the New Archaeology. Now, thanks to the authors of this volume, I have lost my bet” (1998: xvii). I think it is fair to say that over the past several decades, Levantine archaeology has indeed met processual and social archaeology (and other archaeologies!), and embraced it in so many positive dimensions as reflected in this Cambridge University Press book. However, I’m not a gambler, so I won’t make a bet on how *The Social Archaeology of the Levant: From Prehistory to the Present* successfully moves the field forward as we near the end of the second decade of the twenty-first century. This will be up to the readers of Assaf Yasur-Landau, Eric Cline, and Yorke Rowan’s impressive edited volume, perhaps best done in a future blog discussion. To measure the book’s success, I believe readers should consider five interrelated research themes that Levantine archaeologists must focus on to make our field relevant as we move forward. These include: (1) social archaeology and transdisciplinary research, (2) science and historical biblical archaeology, (3) cyber-archaeology and the information technology revolution, (4) high-precision dating, and (5) climate and environmental change. Below are some reflections that may and may not have been achieved in the wide-ranging book in your hands, and where we might go in the future. For me, social archaeology aims at the “big picture” of what happens in society, how it happened, how it changes, and how it is reflected in the archaeological (material culture) record. It is not about historical individuals in the archaeological record (they are so hard to identify there), but rather social archaeology goes from the static archaeological record (to borrow Lewis Binford’s [1983] metaphor) to the dynamics of culture. With this model, it is possible to perhaps place historical figures or their acts in the archaeological record in the context of trying to explain culture change through time. To generate new data and new interpretive models of the past, the best approach is one rooted in transdisciplinary research, that is, basically team science. Accordingly, researchers contribute their unique expertise to the transdisciplinary project but work outside of their own discipline. By taking a true team approach, transdisciplinary researchers work

outside their “comfort zone,” transcend their own discipline, and work with others to understand the complexity of a given problem.

SOCIAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND TRANSDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

To succeed in “pushing the envelope” of scientific advancement in the archaeology of the southern Levant (and science and archaeology is the way to go), large grants are needed from organizations, such as the National Science Foundation (NSF) in the United States, the Israel Science Foundation, the European Research Council (ERC), TED Prize, the National Research Council Canada, the Austrian Academy of Sciences, and other large funding organizations to bring researchers together on specific research problems. Some of these large projects have helped move research in new positive directions that fulfill the aims of social archaeology. They also transcend the historical particularist story of archaeology in the Holy Land by making our field an important contributor to global archaeology as witnessed in Levantine archaeology publications that appear in journals such as *Nature*, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science*, *PLOS ONE*, and many others. By working closely together as teams on an archaeological, paleoenvironmental, or ancient historical problem, where specialist studies are not relegated to the appendices of archaeological monographs but rather play a fully integrated role in the formulation of the project research design, new and exciting advances in theory and method can be achieved.

SCIENCE AND HISTORICAL BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The European Research Council Advanced Grant, entitled “Reconstructing Ancient Israel: The Exact and Life Sciences Perspective” and awarded to Israel Finkelstein and Steve Weiner, involved about forty researchers and had a very positive impact on helping to move historical biblical archaeology toward the adoption of science-based methods for investigating a field that was traditionally dominated by an historical particularist perspective focused on the Old Testament/Hebrew Bible (Finkelstein, Weiner, and Boaretto 2015). This transdisciplinary project expanded beyond the periods closely linked to the Hebrew Bible (Middle Bronze to Iron Ages [ca. 2,200–586 BCE]) and included Early Bronze Age studies linked to the first urban revolution in the Levant through later periods. Research advances in geoarchaeology (Shahack-Gross and Finkelstein 2015), epigraphy (Faigenbaum-Golovin et al. 2016), archaeometallurgy (Yahalom-Mack et al. 2014), ancient DNA (Meiri et al. 2013), paleoclimate (Langgut, Finkelstein, and Litt 2013; Langgut et al. 2014; 2015), radiocarbon dating (Mazar and Bronk Ramsey 2010; Toffolo et al. 2014), and foodways (zooarchaeology [Sapir-Hen et al. 2013], paleobotany) were achieved,

helping move the field beyond the confines of the important but narrow field of biblical archaeology, so that science and historical biblical archaeology now play a role in global archaeology. By funding doctoral students and post-docs, this grant has been a positive force in changing the character of Israeli archaeology (whose research dominates the field of Levantine archaeology today) from a nationalist endeavor to one that intersects with the global community for periods most closely linked to historical biblical archaeology.

The University of California, San Diego NSF Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship (IGERT) grant mentioned below marshaled together a transdisciplinary team of archaeologists, radiocarbon dating specialists, paleomagnetic dating specialists, computer scientists, Egyptologists, archaeometallurgists, and others to tackle the problem of the rise of Iron Age complex societies in the region of biblical Edom in southern Jordan as seen through the lens of ancient metallurgical craft specialization. The work in southern Jordan has been carried out in collaboration with Mohammad Najjar for over 20 years. While this transdisciplinary research project aimed at creating “cultural heritage engineers,” excitement grew in great part around the application of information technology and telecommunications to the field of archaeology and, in particular, Levantine archaeology, where the main field sites for applying these methods took place. This inspired me to lead our team in helping to develop the nascent field of “cyber-archaeology” (Levy et al. 2010; Levy 2013).

As Levantine archaeologists move forward, melding science-based research with the social investigation of the traditional domain of biblical archaeology, a more pragmatic approach is needed. Working with a number of empirical Levantine archaeologists, I proposed that we “re-brand” this subfield of Levantine archaeology “historical biblical archaeology” (Levy 2010; Levy [ed.] 2010) and embed it with new advances in cyber-archaeology. This is rooted more in an inductive approach to material culture data, where patterns in time and space reveal the realities of what happened in the past.

CYBER-ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REVOLUTION

Cyber-archaeology is a relatively new field that melds archaeology with computer science, engineering, and the natural sciences, taking advantage of continuing developments in information technology and telecommunications. However, it is the anthropological, archaeological, and historical questions that drive cyber-archaeology. Transdisciplinary research teams at the University of California, San Diego, led by me and my research collaborators, Thomas DeFanti and Falko Kuester, have been able to develop new tools for digital data capture, curation, analyses, and dissemination of archaeological data in high-resolution 2D and 3D virtual reality platforms, the Internet, and

high-speed fiber optic networks. The stimuli for this transdisciplinary research have been two major research grants: a NSF grant (2010–2015) for Training, Research and Education in Engineering for Cultural Heritage Diagnostics (TEECH), where most of the archaeological testing took place in Jordan’s biblical Edom region; and a University of California Office of the President (UCOP) Catalyst Grant titled “At-Risk World Heritage and the Digital Humanities” that brought together four University of California archaeologists working in the Middle East to apply the cyber-archaeology model to at-risk sites in the most vulnerable places of the region today.

The cyber-archaeology workflow developed by the team has had a positive influence on Levantine archaeology for on-site data recording using a real-time GIS data recording program called ArchField (Smith and Levy 2012; 2014; Smith et al. 2015) and a web-based excavation database called *ArchaeoSTOR* (Matsui et al. 2012; Gidding et al. 2013; Gidding, Levy, and DeFanti 2014). Solutions to “Big Data” problems, such as MedArchNet and the *Digital Archaeology Atlas of the Holy Land* (with Steve Savage), were developed that provide an online geo-spatial database for over 40,000 sites, including metadata from the Lower Paleolithic to Ottoman period to facilitate spatial analyses and conservation of sites (Savage and Levy 2014) (<https://daahl.ucsd.edu/DAAHL/>). We have partnered with the Israel Antiquities Authority, who has provided all their Israel Survey data and that of greater Jerusalem for the DAAHL database. To help ASOR’s Cultural Heritage Initiatives in the Middle East, TerraWatchers, an online crowd-sourcing program, was developed to monitor at-risk sites in the Levant and Iraq (Savage, Johnson, and Levy 2017). This involved rigorous training of undergraduate students in how to interpret satellite imagery for evidence of site damage. The development of permanent archaeological data repositories at research universities through the Digital Collections model (cf. <https://library.ucsd.edu/dc/collection/bb41653353>) and CAVEbase (McFarland et al. 2017), a university research library-based online program to store and access 3D images, videos, and models for viewing in large-scale virtual reality or personal virtual reality devices, make these data freely available to researchers and the public (Knabb et al. 2014).¹ Both of these virtual reality platforms help to “democratize” public access to at-risk heritage sites in the Middle East. As described here, advances in cyber-archaeology have helped Levantine archaeology play an important role in global issues of cultural heritage conservation, curation, and new ways of analyzing data to solve social archaeology issues.

HIGH-PRECISION DATING

Levantine archaeology has been a key player in the adoption and implementation of high-precision radiocarbon dating and Bayesian analyses. This has been

used in two rather diametrically opposed ways: to “prove” the validity of different chronological paradigms, for example, a traditional “high” chronology or alternative “low” chronology for the Iron Age tenth century BCE, which is linked to issues concerning the historicity of biblical kings (David and Solomon); or measuring rates of culture change in the southern Levant, and how more precise dating frameworks relate to processes of change. Chronological debates using high-precision radiocarbon dating are not limited to the Iron Age and have emerged for Early Bronze Age research with issues concerning the rise of urbanism, as well as the Late Bronze Age in the eastern Mediterranean that focuses on the Thera eruption and its relationship with regional chronologies in Greece, Egypt, and the Levant. Major long-term archaeological research projects in Israel and Jordan have devoted significant funding to solving chronological problems and represent important achievements over the past two decades; these need to be continued as an integral part of all future research to test archaeological models from whatever theoretical perspective.

The key to establishing accurate chronologies is to treat all archaeological sites with the excavation methodology used in prehistory – that is, have no preconceived chronological preconception, such as the “low” chronology for the Iron Age of the southern Levant (e.g., Finkelstein 2005). A case in point for applying this objective approach is our deep-time study of ancient mining and metallurgy in the Feinan copper ore resource zone of southern Jordan that spans the Neolithic to medieval Islamic periods (Levy and Najjar 2007). From 1997 to 2001, our work concentrated primarily on the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B to Early Bronze Age IV periods. In 2002, we began work on the Iron Age and assumed that the prevailing chronological model was correct: The Iron Age in southern Jordan (biblical Edom) began very late in the seventh and sixth centuries BCE, and there was no evidence of earlier tenth–twelfth-century BCE occupation in lowlands of Edom and Feinan. Our excavations followed the methodology of pre- and proto-historic archaeology – careful stratigraphic excavations and large open-air exposures to achieve a social picture of Iron Age metalworking populations in the region (Levy, Najjar, and Ben-Yosef 2014). Material culture, including ceramics, scarabs, and other classes of artifacts, were typologically classified and spatially studied according to locus and stratum, and carefully dated with over 130 high-precision radiocarbon dates coupled with Bayesian analyses (Levy et al. 2008; Levy, Najjar, and Ben-Yosef 2014) and paleomagnetic dating methods (Ben-Yosef et al. 2008; 2009). After the first season of excavation at the massive copper production site of Khirbat en-Nahas, we were surprised to find that occupation (by local Edomite populations) peaked during the tenth and ninth centuries BCE, when copper production and building activities were carried out on an industrial scale (Levy et al. 2004). By the time the final publication appeared for our Iron Age studies in Fayon (Levy et al. 2014), the data provided conclusive

evidence that the social organization of these local tenth–ninth-century BCE Iron Age polities went beyond the chiefdom level of social integration and was closest to small-scale, archaic state-level societies.

Using this same excavation, recording, and analytical methodology, Erez Ben-Yosef's (2016) team, working in Israel's Timna' Valley, has defined the same chronological framework for Iron Age copper production sites there – some 105 km south of contemporary Feinan. Working on the Early Bronze Age of the Arabah/Arava Valley, Ben-Yosef's team and ours collaborated to define a new chronology or chronological paradigm for this period in this part of the southern Levant (Ben-Yosef et al. 2016). This high-precision radiocarbon dating project supported the new Early Bronze Age chronology for the greater southern Levant and was spear-headed by Johanna Regev (Regev et al. 2012; Regev, Miroschedji, and Boaretto 2012). New advances in Levantine archaeology chronological studies that couple a variety of methods, such as radiocarbon dating (Levy et al. 2008), paleomagnetic dating (Ben-Yosef et al. 2008), optically stimulated luminescence dating (Davidovich et al. 2014), uranium-thorium dating (Cramer et al. 2017), Bayesian analyses, and others methods, will provide social archaeologists with more accurate ways of measuring social change than was previously possible.

CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

Today, one of the most pressing international problems is the issue of climate and environmental change, and Levantine archaeologists and their transdisciplinary teams are contributing to this international research effort (Issar and Zohar 2007; Rosen 2007; McMichael 2012; Langgut, Finkelstein, and Litt 2013; Smith and Zeder 2013; Langgut et al. 2015; Ramsey, Rosen, and Nadel 2017). This is an area of research to which only archaeology is capable of contributing the appropriate datasets that integrate human and environmental systems across time and space.² The southern Levant, situated as a land bridge between the continents of Africa and Asia, has always been the focal point of social, economic, and environmental interaction. To test the resilience of social groups to climate and environmental change from the Pleistocene to Holocene, the coastal settings (Sideris et al. 2017; Levy et al. 2018; Lazar et al. 2018) of archaeological sites in the Levant and eastern Mediterranean will provide the ideal locus for examining these issues in “deep-time.” In many respects, the last great frontier for exploration, especially with regard to climate and environmental change, are the coastal and submerged landscapes of the Holocene. For the southern Levant, this means the eastern Mediterranean stretching across the Sinai Desert to the Red Sea region. Land and sea projects, such as those carried out in the Gulf of Corinth in Greece (Levy et al. 2018), micro-contextual analyses associated with ancient wrecks (Demesticha 2018),

and the shallow bays around Tel Dor on Israel's Mediterranean coast (Lazar et al. 2017) provide models for moving in this direction.

CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

Time and space are archaeology's most precious commodities. The control of time through high-precision radiocarbon dating, artifact typologies using advances in the application of mathematics and informatics for more precise relative dating, and new developments in other radiometric methods, such as uranium-thorium dating, provide the essential time-scales for measuring social interaction at the local, regional, and trans-regional levels to investigate the social archaeology of the southern Levant. The control of space – that is, the context of archaeological phenomenon that gives ultimate meaning to the archaeological record – is achieved through advances in digital data capture, curation, and dissemination to facilitate accurate analyses and comparative studies that lead to understanding the dynamics of ancient societies. Where then are the new frontiers of social archaeology in the Holy Land? Geographically, the changing and evolving submerged coastal zones provide *terra incognita* for discovering “lost” archaeological periods and the investigation of global issues of climate and environmental change. Terrestrially, while hundreds of archaeological surveys and excavations have taken place in the Levant and neighboring areas, new insights can be achieved by improving the spatial and temporal resolution of our observations by carrying out more intensive field surveys over smaller geographic distances with the aim of achieving 100 percent coverage to provide better databases for model testing. Similarly, rather than “go large” with extensive excavations, as we move into the future, why not “go micro” with smaller excavation areas, but with the aim of retrieving much larger microarchaeological data samples related to ancient economy and trade, social organization, ideology and religion, subsistence, and technology in relation to changes in climate and environment through time? Another challenge is how can we integrate archaeological legacy data given the advances in dating, data capture, curation, analyses, and dissemination noted above?

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NOTES

- 1 To help make this a reality, the project installed six-panel 3D display systems at four University of California campus libraries and museums in San Diego, Merced, Berkeley, and Los Angeles (http://ucsdnews.ucsd.edu/pressrelease/new_3_d_cavekiosk_at_uc_san_diego_brings_cyber_archaeology_to_geisel).

- 2 Perhaps the most famous case was presented for ancient agricultural methods related to run-off farming in the Negev Desert in the late 1950s and early 1960s and the reconstruction of Nabataean farms in the central Negev (Evenari et al. 1961; Evenari, Shanan, and Tadmor 1982).

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ABBREVIATIONS

<i>AA</i>	<i>American Antiquity</i>
AAA	Approaches to Anthropological Archaeology
AAS	<i>Archaeological and Anthropological Science</i>
AASOR	Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research
ABD	<i>Anchor Bible Dictionary</i> , ed. D. N. Freedman. 6 vols. New York: Doubleday, 1992.
ABRL	Anchor Bible Reference Library
ABS	Archaeology and Biblical Studies
ACM	Association for Computing Machinery
ACOR	American Center for Oriental Research
<i>ADAJ</i>	<i>Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan</i>
ADPV	Abhandlungen des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins
AEKIIEJ	Archaeological Expedition to Khirbat Iskandar and Its Environs, Jordan
<i>AF</i>	<i>Altorientalische Forschungen</i>
<i>AHL</i>	<i>Archaeology & History in the Lebanon</i>
AIA	Archaeological Institute of America
<i>AJA</i>	<i>American Journal of Archaeology</i>
<i>AJPA</i>	<i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i>
<i>AmAnth</i>	<i>American Anthropologist</i>
ANESSup	Ancient Near Eastern Studies Supplement
<i>ANET</i>	<i>Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament</i> , ed. J. B. Pritchard. 3rd ed. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1969.
ANGSBAJ	Annual of the Nelson Glueck School of Biblical Archaeology, Jerusalem
AO	Archiv für Orientforschung
AOAT	Alter Orient und Altes Testament
APAAA/ <i>APAAA</i>	Archeological Papers of the American Anthropological Association
<i>ARA</i>	<i>Annual Review of Anthropology</i>
ARC	Center for Archeological Research and Consultancy
ARCP	Centre for Archeological Research and Consultancy Publications
<i>ARGHG</i>	<i>Annual Review of Genomics and Human Genetics</i>
ASOR	American Schools of Oriental Research
ASORAR	American Schools of Oriental Research Archaeological Reports
ASORDS	American Schools of Oriental Research Dissertation Series
ASPRB	American School of Prehistoric Research Bulletin

xxxii LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASPRMS	American School of Prehistoric Research Monograph Series
BA	<i>Biblical Archaeologist</i>
BAH	Bibliothèque archéologique et historique
BANEA	The British Association of Near East Archaeology
BAR	British Archaeological Reports
BAR	<i>Biblical Archaeology Review</i>
BASOR	<i>Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i>
BCA	Blackwell Companions to Anthropology
BCH	<i>Bulletin du correspondance hellénique</i>
BCSMS	<i>Bulletin of the Canadian Society for Mesopotamian Studies</i>
BEO	<i>Bulletin d'études orientales</i>
BICS	<i>Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies</i>
BIHP	Bioarchaeological Interpretations of the Human Past
BMSAES	<i>British Museum Studies in Ancient Egypt and Sudan</i>
BSA	<i>Bulletin on Sumerian Agriculture</i>
BSAJ	British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
BST	Bioarchaeology and Social Theory
BSVAP	Beth-Shean Valley Archaeological Project
CA	<i>Current Anthropology</i>
CAARI	Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute
CAH	<i>The Cambridge Ancient History</i>
CAIOP	Center for Archaeological Investigations Occasional Papers
CAJ	<i>Cambridge Archaeological Journal</i>
CANE	<i>Civilizations of the Ancient Near East</i> , ed. J. M. Sasson. 4 vols. New York: Scribner, 1995. Repr. in 2 vols. Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 2006.
CBRL	Council for British Research in the Levant
CCEM	Contributions to the Chronology of the Eastern Mediterranean
CCRFJ	Cahiers du Centre de Recherche Français de Jérusalem
CER	<i>Comparative Education Review</i>
CHANE	Culture and History of the Ancient Near East
CMAO	Contributi e materiali di archeologia orientale
CNRS	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
CRSAIBL	<i>Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres</i>
CWA	Cambridge World Archaeology
DG	Denkschriften der Gesamtakademie
DJD	Discoveries in the Judaean Desert
EA	<i>Evolutionary Anthropology</i>
EEHKJ	Excavations and Explorations in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
EJA	<i>Estonian Journal of Archaeology</i>
EnArch	<i>Environmental Archaeology</i>
EPS	<i>Earth and Planetary Science</i>
EPSL	<i>Earth and Planetary Science Letters</i>
ERAUL/ ERAUL	Études et recherches archéologiques de l'Université de Liège

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

xxxiii

<i>ErIsr</i>	<i>Eretz-Israel</i>
<i>ESI</i>	<i>Excavations and Surveys in Israel</i>
FIA	Fundamental Issues in Archaeology
FRLLEA	Final Reports of the Leon Levy Expedition to Ashkelon
GA	Gender and Archaeology
<i>HA–ESI</i>	<i>Hadashot Arkheologiyot–Excavations and Surveys in Israel</i>
<i>HE</i>	<i>Human Evolution</i>
HSM	Harvard Semitic Monographs
HSMP	Harvard Semitic Museum Publications
HSS	Harvard Semitic Studies
<i>HTR</i>	<i>Harvard Theological Review</i>
HUCA/	Hebrew Union College Annual
<i>HUCA</i>	
IAA	Israel Antiquities Authority
ICA	Interdisciplinary Contributions to Archaeology
ICAANE	International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ICOM	International Council of Museums
<i>IEJ</i>	<i>Israel Exploration Journal</i>
IES	Israel Exploration Society
IFPO	Institut Français du Proche-Orient
<i>IJNA</i>	<i>The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology</i>
<i>IJO</i>	<i>International Journal Osteoarchaeology</i>
<i>IJP</i>	<i>International Journal of Paleopathology</i>
<i>INJ</i>	<i>Israel Numismatic Journal</i>
<i>INR</i>	<i>Israel Numismatic Research</i>
<i>IOS</i>	<i>Israel Oriental Studies</i>
ISEMRI	Institute for the Study of Earth and Man Reports of Investigations
<i>JAA</i>	<i>Journal of Anthropological Archaeology</i>
<i>JAE</i>	<i>Journal of Arid Environments</i>
<i>JAEI</i>	<i>Journal of Ancient Egyptian Interconnections</i>
JAJSup	Journal of Ancient Judaism Supplements
<i>JAMT</i>	<i>Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory</i>
<i>JAOS</i>	<i>Journal of the American Oriental Society</i>
<i>JAR</i>	<i>Journal of Archaeological Research</i>
<i>JARCE</i>	<i>Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt</i>
<i>JAS</i>	<i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i>
<i>JBL</i>	<i>Journal of Biblical Literature</i>
JCHPS	The Jaffa Cultural Heritage Project Series
<i>JCS</i>	<i>Journal of Cuneiform Studies</i>
JDS	Judean Desert Studies
<i>JEMAHS</i>	<i>Journal of Eastern Mediterranean Archaeology and Heritage Studies</i>
<i>JFA</i>	<i>Journal of Field Archaeology</i>
<i>JFS</i>	<i>Journal Forensic Sciences</i>
<i>JHE</i>	<i>Journal of Human Evolution</i>

xxxiv LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<i>JHG</i>	<i>Journal of Human Genetics</i>
<i>JHS</i>	<i>Journal of Hellenistic Studies</i>
<i>JIPS</i>	<i>Journal of The Israel Prehistoric Society</i>
<i>JMA</i>	<i>Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology</i>
<i>JNES</i>	<i>Journal of Near Eastern Studies</i>
<i>JoE</i>	<i>Journal of Ethnobiology</i>
<i>JRAIGBI</i>	<i>Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland</i>
<i>JRASup</i>	Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series
<i>JSA</i>	<i>Journal of Social Archaeology</i>
<i>JSJ</i>	<i>Journal for the Study of Judaism</i>
<i>JSJSup</i>	Supplements to the Journal for the Study of Judaism
<i>JSOT/JSOT</i>	Journal for the Study of the Old Testament
<i>JSOTSup</i>	Journal for the Study of the Old Testament Supplement Series
<i>JSP</i>	Judea and Samaria Publications
<i>JSSEA</i>	<i>Journal of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities</i>
<i>JWH</i>	<i>Journal of World History</i>
<i>JWP</i>	<i>Journal of World Prehistory</i>
<i>KAI</i>	<i>Kanaanäische und aramäische Inschriften</i> , ed. H. Donner and W. Röllig. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 1966–1969.
<i>KMFS</i>	Kelsey Museum Fieldwork Series
<i>KTU</i>	<i>Die keilalphabetischen Texte aus Ugarit</i> , ed. M. Dietrich, O. Loretz, and J. Sanmartín. Münster: Ugarit-Verlag, 2013. 3rd enl. ed. of <i>KTU: The Cuneiform Alphabetic Texts from Ugarit, Ras Ibn Hani, and Other Places</i> , ed. M. Dietrich, O. Loretz, and J. Sanmartín. Münster: Ugarit-Verlag, 1995.
<i>LA</i>	Levantine Archaeology
<i>LAA</i>	Late Antique Archaeology
<i>LAAA</i>	<i>Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology</i>
<i>LCL</i>	Loeb Classical Library
<i>LibAnn</i>	<i>Liber Annuus</i>
<i>LSS</i>	Levant Supplementary Series
<i>LSTS</i>	Library of Second Temple Studies
<i>MASCA</i>	Museum Applied Science Center for Archaeology
<i>MASup</i>	Mediterranean Archaeology Supplement
<i>MBE</i>	<i>Molecular Biology and Evolution</i>
<i>MIM</i>	McDonald Institute Monographs
<i>MMA</i>	Monographs in Mediterranean Archaeology
<i>MonArch</i>	Monumenta Archaeologica
<i>MSR</i>	<i>Mamlūk Studies Review</i>
<i>MSSMNIA</i>	Monograph Series of the Sonia and Marco Nadler Institute of Archaeology
<i>MTCRPFJ</i>	Mémoires et travaux du Centre de Recherches Préhistoriques Français de Jérusalem
<i>MWA</i>	Monographs in World Archaeology
<i>NAAA</i>	New Approaches in Anthropological Archaeology
<i>NDA</i>	New Directions in Archaeology