DEPARTMENT OF ARCHEOLOGY UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM COURSE CONTENTS AND TEXTBOOKS AND LEARNİNG MATERIALS

COMPULSORY COURSES

I. SEMESTER

ATA001 Ataturk's Principles and History of Turkish Revolution I
Course Content: Basic concepts related to measurement and evaluation, qualifications required in measurement tools, measurement tools and statistical operations on measurement results.
The Aim of the Course: Revolution and similar concepts, the reasons that prepared the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, World War I, the reasons that prepared the establishment of the Turkish Republic, the national awakening that started after the Armistice of Mudros and the occupation of Anatolia after it, the personality of Atatürk and his departure to Samsun, National The period of preparation for the struggle (congress, the opening of the Turkish Grand National Assembly) and the period of wars, the abolition of the Sultanate. The Lausanne Peace Treaty, the proclamation of the Republic is explained and comprehended.
Resources to be Used in the Course:

TDI001 Turkish Language I
Course Content: Basic concepts related to measurement and evaluation, qualifications required in measurement tools, measurement tools and statistical operations on measurement results.
The Aim of the Course: To enable students to express their feelings and thoughts in accordance with the spelling rules, to inform them about the spelling rules and the format of official correspondence.
Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Odacı, Serdar, Üniversiteler İçin Dil ve Anlatım, Palet Yayınları, Konya 2009
- Ergin, Muharrem, Türk Dilbilgisi, Bayrak Basım, Yayım, Tanıtım, İstanbul 2009

YDL 001 Foreign Language I (English)
Course Content: Basic concepts related to measurement and evaluation, qualifications required in measurement tools, measurement tools and statistical operations on measurement results.
The Aim of the Course: To teach basic grammar subjects to students and to teach the ability to speak to the extent that they can explain their problems.
Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Murphy, R. 2006; Essential Grammer In Use, Cambridge, Great Britain
- Redston, C. 2006; Face2face Elementary Course Book, Cambridge, Great Britain
- Arslan, A. 2009; English Panorama, Key Publishing, Ankara

SIB001 Fundamentals of Cyber Security
Course Content:
The Aim of the Course:
Resources to be Used in the Course:

ARK 111 Introduction to Archeology and Terminology
Course Content: What is archeology, definition of archeology, its purpose and limits; Relationship of archeology with other sciences: relations of history, philology, geology, philosophy, zoology, botany and art history; Overview of Anatolian archeology: early research, archaeological studies up to date. The emergence of the science of archeology, its historical development, archeology in Turkey; A narrative covering the archaeological research areas in Anatolia, the archaeological discoveries in the world and the solution methods of ancient inscriptions, excavations and excavation types is foreseen. Fundamentals of an archaeological research: evaluation of ancient sources, archaeological, epigraphic and numismatic documents, Branches of Archeology: prehistory, protohistory, ancient near east archeology, Mediterranean archaeology, classical archaeology, Egyptian archeology, architecture, sculpture, ceramics, everyday items used in archeology terminology and general terms will be explained.
The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to comprehend the birth and development of archeology, its fields of interest and archeology terminology.
Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Başaran, C., Arkeolojiye Giriş, 1989.
- Trendall, A., Arkeolojiye Giriş, Yunan ve Roma Sanatına Genel Bakış, Çev. Y. Ersoy, 1996.
- Mansel, A. M., Ege ve Yunan Tarihi, Ankara, 1963.
- Akurgal, E., Anadolu Uygarlıkları, İstanbul, 2003.
- Naumann, R., Eski Anadolu Mimarlığı, Ankara, 1975.
- Sevin V. Anadolu Arkeolojisi, İstanbul 2003.
- Saltuk S., Arkeoloji Sözlüğü, 1990.
- Er Y., Klasik Arkeoloji Sözlüğü, 2004.

ARK112 History of Anatolian Culture
Course Content: Anatolia's civilization history and civilizations in the ancient period will be examined chronologically and regionally, Anatolian cultural synthesis, local characteristics and their effects on western civilization will be examined.
The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to teach basic historical and cultural information about Anatolian Civilizations. To examine the history and civilizations of Anatolia in the ancient period chronologically and regionally.
Resources to be Used in the Course:
- E. Akurgal, Hatti - Hitit Sanatı, Anadolu Kültür Tarihi, 1997.
- K. Bittel, Die Hethiter; R. Naumann, Eski Anadolu Mimarlığı, 1975.
- Hodder, Çatalhöyük, 2006.
- J. Mellaart, Yakın Doğu'nun En Eski Uygarlıkları, 1988.
- E. Akurgal, Anadolu Uygarlıkları, 1987.

- J. G.Macqueen, Hititler ve Hitit Çağında Anadolu, 2001.

ARK113 Archaeological Excavation and Research Techniques
Course Content: To teach the subjects of survey methods, excavation methods, detection of archaeological sites and remains in the field, evaluation of surface finds, map reading, site concepts, detection and registration, and site planning.
The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to teach the subjects of surface research methods, excavation methods, detection of archaeological sites and remains in the field, evaluation of surface finds, map reading, site concepts, detection and registration, and site planning.
Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Brodribb, C., Drawing Archaeological Finds for Publication. London 1970.
- Collon, V.M., Camera Techniques in Archaeology. London 1973.
- Crawford, O.G.S., Archaeology in the Field. London 1953.
- Sevin, V., Arkeolojik Kazı Sistemi El Kitabı. İstanbul 1995.
- Ünlüsoy, S. – Çakırlar, C. – Çilingiroğlu, Ç. (ed.), Arkeolojide Temel Yöntemler, İstanbul, 2018.

ARK114 Introduction to Prehistory
Course Content: Prehistory is considered as one of the longest phases of the cultural development of humanity. It covers the period that started with the emergence of humanity in the ice age and elapsed until the invention of writing. With the division of the prehistoric period into stages, it has become more understandable in the evaluations about this situation. These phases end with the use of writing in certain periods of the Stone Age: Paleolithic period (Lower Paleolithic, Middle Paleolithic, Upper Paleolithic), Mesolithic period, Neolithic period, later Copper Age (Chalcolithic period) and Bronze Age. In this course, the cultural remains obtained from the studies carried out in the areas where the Prehistoric period was seen and which have survived to the present day will be examined according to the chronology we have determined above.
The Aim of the Course: The aim of the course is to introduce the ruins and cultural accumulation that emerged in this process, including the prehistoric period, which is called the prehistoric period, and which started with hunter-gathering to meet the daily needs of humanity in the first place and then transition to settled life and collective life, It is the evaluation and teaching of dated materials with their visuals.
Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Kökten, İ.K., (1957) Antalya'da Karain Mağarasında Yapılan Tarihöncesi Araştırmalara Toplu Bir Bakış, Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi, Ankara, VII (1) 46-48
- Mellaart, J. (1988) Yakın Doğu'nun En Eski Uygarlıkları. İstanbul
- Braidwood, R.J. (1995) Tarih Öncesi İnsan. İstanbul, Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları.
- Arkeoatlas Sayı: I, (2002) İstanbul.
- DNR Mithen, S. (1999) Aklın Tarihöncesi. Ankara.
- Sandars, N.K. (1995) Prehistoric Art In Europe. New Haven and London.

- Maisels, C.K. (1999) Uygarlığın Doğuşu (Yakındoğu'da Avcılık ve toplayıcılıktan Tarıma Kentlere ve Devlete Geçiş). Ankara.
- Naumann, R. (1991) Eski Anadolu Mimarlığı Ankara.
- Kuhn, S.L., Arsebük, G. And Clark Howell, F. (1996) The Middle Pleistocene Lithic Assemblage From Yarımburgaz Cave, Turkey, Paléorient, Paris, 22(1), 31-49.
- Arsebük, G. (1998) Yarımburgaz Mağarası. Pleistosen Arkeolojisi ile ilgili Son Çalışmalara 1997 Gözüyle Özet Bir Bakış, TÜBA-AR, Ankara, 1, 9-25.
- Erek, C.M., (2012) Güneybatı Asya Ekolojik Nişi içinde Direkli Mağarası Epipaleolitik Buluntularının Değerlendirilmesi, Anadolu/Anatolia 38, 53-66.
- Kökten, İ. K., (1959) Tarsus-Antalya Arası Sahil Şeridi Üzerinde ve Antalya Bölgesinde Yapılan Tarihöncesi Araştırmaları Hakkında, Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi, Ankara, VIII (2), 10-16.
- Kökten, İ.K., (1952) Anadolu'da Prehistorik Yerleşme Yerlerinin Dağılış Üzerine Bir Araştırma, AÜDTCF Dergisi, Ankara, X (3-4),167-207
- Kökten, İ.K., (1955) Antalya'da Karain Mağarasında Yapılan Prehistorya Araştırmalarına Toplu Bir Bakış, Belleten, Ankara, XIX (75), 271-293
- Kansu, Ş.A., (1939) Türk Tarih Kurumu Prehistorik Araştırmaları, Belleten, Ankara, III (9), 93- 97.
- Kökten, İ.K., (1963) İstanbul Batısında Eskitaş (Paleolitik) Devrine Ait yeni Buluntular, AÜDTCF Dergisi, Ankara, XX(3-4), 277-278.
- Brantingham, P.J., Kuhn, S.L, Kerry K.W., (2004) The Early Upper Paleolithic Beyond Western Europe. Berkeley, University of California Press.
- Harmankaya, S., Tanındı, O., (1996) Türkiye Arkeolojik Yerleşmeleri TAY-1, Paleolitik / Epipaleolitik, İstanbul, Ege Yayınları.
- Hovers, E., Kuhn., (2006) Transitions before The Transition: Evolution and Stability in the Middle Paleolithic and Middle Stone Age. New York: Springer
- Klein, R.G., (1999) The Human Career: Human Biological and Cultural Origins. Chicago. University of Chicago Press
- Klein, R.G., Edgar, B., (2002) The Dawn Of Human Culture. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York.
- Mellars, P.A., (1996) The Neanderthal Legacy: An Archaeological Perspective from Western Europe. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Mithen, S., (1996) Aklın Tarihöncesi, Dost Kitabevi Yayınları, Ankara.
- Pelegrin, J., (1990) "Prehistoric lithic technology: some aspects of research". Archaeological Review Cambridge 9, s. 75-104.
- Stringer, C.B., Gamble, C., (1993) In Search of the Neanderthals. London: Thames and Hudson

ARK115 Archaic Architecture
Course Content: The changes and developments in archaic architecture, starting from the first human being, will be examined in terms of religion, social and cultural aspects in their era and region, and the developments will be explained with examples from the architectural field in a certain chronological order.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to know the beginning and end dates of the Archaic Period, to learn architectural construction techniques and building materials. In addition, it is aimed to be able to recognize the plans and layouts of architectural structures.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Müfid Mansel, Ege ve Yunan Tarihi, Ankara- 1984.
- R. Naumann, Eski Anadolu Mimarlığı, 2007.
- İplikçioğlu, Eski Batı Tarihi I, Ankara, 1997.
- O. Tekin, Eski Yunan ve Roma Tarihine Giriģ, Ġstanbul, 2012.
- Boardman, J., Yunan Heykeli Arkaik Dönem, 2001.
- J. Boardman, Athenian Red Figure Vases: the Archaic Period, 1975.
- J. Boardman, Athenian Red Figure Vases: the Classical Period, 1989.

II. SEMESTER

ATA002 Ataturk's Principles and History of Turkish Revolution II
Course Content: Basic concepts related to measurement and evaluation, qualifications required in measurement tools, measurement tools and statistical operations on measurement results.
The Aim of the Course: Course Objectives Ataturk's Principles and History of Revolution II course aims to provide university youth with the ideology of the Republic and historical consciousness by evaluating contemporary Turkish history during and after Ataturk's period, with its political, cultural, social and economic dimensions.
Resources to be Used in the Course:

TDI002 Turkish Language II
Course Content: Basic concepts related to measurement and evaluation, qualifications required in measurement tools, measurement tools and statistical operations on measurement results.
The Aim of the Course: To enable students to express their feelings and thoughts in accordance with the spelling rules, to inform them about the spelling rules and the format of official correspondence.
Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Odacı, Serdar, Üniversiteler İçin Dil ve Anlatım, Palet Yayınları, Konya 2009
- Ergin, Muharrem, Türk Dilbilgisi, Bayrak Basım, Yayım, Tanıtım, İstanbul 2009
- Büyük Türkçe Sözlük, Türk Dil Kurumu yayınları, Ankara

YDL002 Foreign Language II (English)
Course Content: Basic concepts related to measurement and evaluation, qualifications required in measurement tools, measurement tools and statistical operations on measurement results.

The Aim of the Course: Foreign Language (English) Lesson: To teach basic grammar subjects to students and to teach the ability to speak to the extent that they can explain their problems.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Murphy, R. 2006; Essential Grammer In Use, Cambridge, Great Britain
- Redston, C. 2006; Face2face Elementary Course Book, Cambridge, Great Britain
- Arslan, A. 2009; English Panorama, Key Publishing, Ankara

KAR001 Career Planning

Course Content: Career concept, Career planning, Relationship between career planning and vocational counseling Individual career development CV preparation and CV types Job interview Career planning process Evaluation of Turkish education system in line with career planning Applicability of career counseling in schools Lifelong career planning Career planning in retirement.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to gain knowledge and skills about getting to know the individual in line with the interests, abilities and values of the individuals during the development process, career planning according to career development theories and what can be done in career planning after formal education.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Kuzgun, Y. (2003). Meslek Rehberliği ve Danışmanlığına Giriş. Ankara: Nobel
- Erdoğmuş, N. (2003). Kariyer Geliştirme. Ankara, Nobel
- Kulaksızoğlu, A. (2005). Ergenlilk Psikolojisi. İstanbul Remzi
- Kuzgun, Y. (2003). Meslek Danışmanlığı Kuramlar Uygulamalar. Ankara: Nobel

ARK121 Prehistory of Türkiye

Course Content: The centers in Anatolia in the Paleolithic Age (Old Stone Age), Mesolithic Age (Middle Stone Age) and Neolithic Age (New Stone Age) will be explained.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to introduce and understand the Prehistoric Anatolian Civilizations and to teach them.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Akurgal, E., Anadolu Uygarlıkları, İstanbul, 2003.
- Naumann, R., Eski Anadolu Mimarlığı, Ankara, 1975.
- Mellart, J., Catalhuyuk: A Neolithic Town in Anatolia, Londra, 1967.
- Blegen, C. W., Troy and the Trojans, New York, 1963.

ARK122 History of Near Eastern Culture I

Course Content: Course consists of subjects of analyzing the geography of Near East, the chronology of Near East, the Neolithic Period in Near East, the Hassuna Samarra and Halaf Period in Near East, the Obeyd Period in Near East, the Uruk Period in Near East, the political history of the Akkadian State in Near East, the political history of the Old Babylonian and Old Assyrian Periods in Turkey, the political history of the Kassite, Middle Assyrian and Babylonian Periods in Near East, and other civilizations and cultures in Near East.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of the course is to teach by taking into account the religious, literary, political structure and social structure of the civilizations that emerged in the Near East

(Continental Greece and Aegean Islands, Crete, Cyprus, Balkans, Caucasus, Iran, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt). The aim of this course is to interpret and analyze the evaluations of the Near Eastern archeology, the geography of the Near East, the cultures of the Near East, the chronology of the Near East, by comparing them with the surrounding regions.

Resources to be Used in the Course:

- Kınal F. (1983) Eski Mezopotamya Tarihi.
- Roux G. (1992) Ancient Iraq
- Kuhrt, A. (2007), Eskiçağ'da Yakındoğu I-II, (Çev. D. fiendil), İstanbul.
- Frangipane M. (2002) Yakındoğuda Devletin Doğuşu, (çev. Z. Z. İlkgelen.
- Mieroop M. A (2007) History of Ancient Near East, Oxford.
- Kuhtr A. (2007) Eski Çağda Yakındoğu, çev. D. Şendil, Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları
- Amiet, P. (1980) Art of Ancient Near East, New York
- Burney, C.A. (1977) The Ancient Near East, Ithaca
- Curtis, J.E. (1970) Fifty Years of Mesopotamia Discovery Baltimore.
- Parrot, A. (1979) Nineveh and Babylon New York.
- Parrot, A. (1960) Sumer, London.
- Oates, J. (1979) Babylon, London.
- Perkins, A.L. (1949) The Comparative Archaeology of Early Mesopotamia, Chicago.
- Renfrew, C. ve P.G. (1996) Bahn Archaeology, Theories, Methods and Practice, London.
- Köroğlu, K. (2010). Eski Mezopotamya Tarihi. Başlangıcından Pers Dönemine Kadar, İstanbul.
- Roaf, M. (1996). Mezopotamya ve Eski Yakındoğu (Çev. Z. Kılıç), İstanbul.
- Postgate, N. (1992). Early Mesopotamia, Society and Economy at the dawn of history, London.
- Van de Mieroop, M. (2006). Antik Yakındoğu'nun Tarihi (Çev. S. Gül), Ankara.
- Kramer, S. N. (2002). Sümerler (Çev. Ö. Buze), İstanbul
- Chiera, E. (1997). Kilden Kitaplar Çivi Yazılı Belgelerin Anlattıkları (Çev. Ali M. Dinçol), İstanbul

ARK123 Introduction to Pottery

Course Content: Appearance of pottery in Anatolia, Early Examples, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze Age, Minoan, Mycenaean, Sub-Mycenaean, Protogeometric, Geometric, Orientalizing and Archaic Period ceramics constitute the content of the course.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to give students detailed information about the art of pottery. To provide the participants with the ability to understand the seasonal differences through pottery. To enable students to establish relationships with various cultures of different regions through pottery materials.

Resources to be Used in the Course:

- Başgelen, Nezih "Seramiğin Bulunup Geliştiği Anadolu'nun Benzersiz Dönemi Neolitik Çağ", Seramik Türkiye Dergisi, İstanbul 2006.
- Schoop U. 2005. Das anatolische Chalkolithikum.

- The Early Bronze age Pottery in Northwest Turkey in Light of Results of a Survey Around the Marmara Sea?, (Ed. By H.Erkanal et al), Proceedings of the International Symposium International Symposium on the Aegean in the Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age. 13-19.10.1997 Urla-İzmir: 275-283.
- Use and Appreciation of Mycenaean Pottery: In the Levant, Cyprus and Italy (ca. 1600-1200 BC), Gert Jan vana Wijngaarden.
- V. R. dA. Desborough, Prorogeometric Pottery, Oxford 1952.
- R. M. Cook, Greek Painted Pottery, Londra 1960.
- J. N. Coldstream, Greek Geometric Pottery.

ARK124 Archaic Sculpture

Course Content: What is a sculpture? What are the first examples and construction materials? What are the developments and changes seen in the sculpture art of the Archaic Period? The information will be explained to the students by seeking answers to their questions through mutual discussions. In addition, the usage purposes of the sculptures; religious, social and cultural functions will be explained.

The Aim of the Course: It is aimed to teach the stylistic development of the art of sculpture within the chronology of the Archaic Period and to develop the ability to evaluate sculpture works.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Müfid Mansel, Ege ve Yunan Tarihi, Ankara- 1984.
- Boardman, J., Yunan Heykeli Arkaik Dönem, 2001
- Y. Boysal, Arkaik Devir Heykeltıraşlığı, Ankara, 1979.
- G.M.A. Richter, A Handbook of Greek Art, Londra 1959.
- Yusuf Boysal, Grek Klasik Devir Heykeltıraşlığı, İ.Ö. 4. Ve 5. Yüzyıllar, 1967.

ARK125 Mythology

Course Content: Teaching the definition of mythology, basic concepts and sources, mythology, religion and culture relations, reflection of mythological expressions on art and interpretation of mythological scenes. The poets (Homeros and Hesiod) and their works, which are the sources of Greek Mythology, the Eastern Legends that inspired Greek and Roman Mythology, the creation of the universe according to Hesiod, the birth of the gods, the gods in the Greek and Roman pantheon, the characteristics of these gods and their myths are covered by the course.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to inform archeology students about the basic subjects of mythology and to inform them about the relationship between mythology and archeology.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Aksoy, Nuh'un Gemisi ve Tufan. Ankara 1987.
- J.L. Bottéro, L'épopé de Gılgameš, Paris, 1992.
- J.Black, & A. Green, Gods, Demons and Symbols of Ancient Mesopotamia. London 1992.
- F.G.Bratton, Yakındoğu Mitolojisi. İstanbul 1995.

- F.Challaye, Dinler Tarihi. İstanbul 1975.
- B.Cömert, Mitoloji ve İkonografi. H.Ü., Ankara 1980.
- H.Frankforth, The Intellactual Adventure of Ancient Man. Chicago 1946.
- H.Franforkth, Ancient Egyptian Religion. New York 1948.
- C.H.Gordon, Ugaritic Literature. Rome 1949.
- A.George, The Epic of Gılgameš, New York, 1999.
- E.Hamilton, Mitologya. İstanbul 1990.
- J.E.Harrison, Themis. A Study of the Social Origins of Greek Religion. 1927.
- S.H.Hooke, Ortadoğu Mitolojisi. Ankara 1991.
- L.W.King, Legends of Babylon and Egypt. London 1918.
- S.N.Kramer, From the Tablets of Sumer. Colorado 1956.
- S.N.Kramer, Tarih Sumer'de Başlar. Ankara 1990.
- L.S.B.Leakey, İnsanın Ataları. Ankara 1988.
- J.Mendelson, Religions of the Ancient Near East. New York 1955.
- J.Mellaart, Yakındoğunun En Eski Uygarlıkları. İstanbul 1988.
- S.Parpola, The Standard Babylonian Epic of Gılgamesh, Helsinki, 1997.
- A.Şenel, İlkel Toplumdan Uygar Topluma. Ankara 1982.
- H.G.Yurtaydın, Dinler Tarihi. Ankara 1978.
- Eyüboğlu, S., Erhat, A., Hesiodos Eseri ve Kaynakları, Ankara, 1977.
- Homeros, İlyada, Erhat, A., Kadir, A. (çev.), İstanbul, 1984.
- Homeros, Odysseia, Erhat, A., Kadir, A. (çev.), İstanbul, 1984.
- Cömert, B., Mitoloji ve İkonografi, Ankara, 1980.
- Erhat, A., Mitoloji Sözlüğü, İstanbul, 1972.
- Grimal, P., Mitoloji Sözlüğü, İstanbul, 1997.
- Pinsent, J., Die Götter und Mythen der alten Griechen, Klagenfurt ,1988.
- Simon, E., Die Götter der Griechen, München, 1985.

III. SEMETER

ARK234 Prehistoric Period Chipped Stone Assemblages and Cultures
Course Content: The techno-typological features of chipped stone tools used in all prehistoric periods starting from the Lower Paleolithic will be explained. In this context, it will be examined how the tools are produced with which techniques, how they are transformed into tools and in which areas they are used. For this purpose, it will be discussed in detail which stones are used in the making of stone tools, how they are obtained, with which techniques the extractions are made after the raw tuber is transformed into cores, the general characteristics of the first produced carriages, how they are classified according to the morphological and functional characteristics of the tools, and in which areas they are used. . In this way, it will be clarified in the development of the chipped stone industries in parallel with the human evolution in the Paleolithic periods.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to introduce and understand the prehistoric chipped stone industry.

Resources to be Used in the Course:

- AMICK Daniel S. Ve Raymond P. MAULDIN(Eds.) 1989, Experiments in Lithic Technology. BAR International Series 528.
- CAUVIN M.C.(Ed.) 1982, Traces D'Utilization Sur Les Outils Néolithiques du Proche Orient. Lypns. Travaux de la Maison de l'Orient 5, Paris.
- PATTERSON L.W. 1975, " Description of Prismatic Blade Cores" Newsletter of Lithic Technology, Volume: IV, No: 1-2: 20-24.
- ROSEN Steven A. 1989, " The Analysis of Early Bronze Age Chipped Stone Industries: A Summary Statement" P. MIROSCHEDJI (Ed.) L'Urbanisation de la Palestine a l'age du Bronz Ancient, Part I: BAR International Series: 199-222.
- ROSEN Steven A. 1997, Lithics After the Stone Age: A Handbook of Stone Tools from the Levant. Altamira Press, London.
- STEFFEN Anastasia, Elizabeth J. SKINNER ve Peter W. AINSWORTH 1998, " A View to the Core: Technological Units and Debitage Analysis" Ann F. RAMENOFSKY ve Anastasia STEFFEN (Eds.) Unit Issues in Archaeology, Measuring Time, Space and Material. University of Utah Pres: 131-146.
- UNGER-HAMİLTON R. 1988, Methot in Microwear Analysis, Prehistoric Sickles and Other Stone Tools from Arjoune, Syria. BAR International Series 135.
- WHITTAKER John C. 1994, Flintknapping: Making and Understanding Stone Tools, University of Texas Pres, Texas.
- YALÇINKAYA Işın 1985, "Alt ve Orta Paleolitik Yongalama Teknikleri ile Tipolojisinin İncelenmesinde Bir Yöntemin İlkeleri, Antropoloji, Sayı 12 (1980-1985), Ankara Üniversitesi Basımevi, Ankara: 379-394.

ARK235 History of Near Eastern Culture II

Course Content: Prehistoric Culture in Near East, Beginning of the Historical Process in Neasia, Evaluation of Sumerian Culture, Evaluation of Akkad Culture, Evaluation of Mesopotamian Culture in the Second Millennium BC, Evaluation of the Culture of Neo-Babylonian Civilization, Evaluation of Archaeological Data, Ancient Kingdom of Egypt, Middle Kingdom of Egypt. Period, New Kingdom of Egypt. It will consist of the topics of the period.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of the course is to teach by taking into account the religious, literary, political structure and social structure of the civilizations that emerged in the Near East (Continental Greece and Aegean Islands, Crete, Cyprus, Balkans, Caucasus, Iran, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt). The aim of this course is to interpret and analyze the evaluations of the Near Eastern Archeology, the geography of the Near East, the cultures of the Near East, the Chronology of the Near East, by comparing them with the surrounding regions.

Resources to be Used in the Course:

- Kramer, S. N. (2002). Sümerler (Çev. Ö. Buze), İstanbul
- Van de Mieroop, M. (2006). Antik Yakındoğu'nun Tarihi (Çev. S. Gül), Ankara
- Leick G. (2001) Mesopotamia The Invention of the City.

- Frangipane M. (2002) Yakındoğuda Devletin Doğuşu, (çev. Z. Z. İlkgelen).
- Mieroop M. (2007) A History of Ancient Near East, Oxford.
- Kuhtr A. (2007) Eski Çağda Yakındoğu, çev. D. Şendil, Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları
- Kınal F. (1983) Eski Mezopotamya Tarihi.
- Roux G. (1992) Ancient Iraq.
- Postgate, N. (1992). Early Mesopotamia, Society and Economy at the dawn of history, London.
- Chiera, E. (1997). Kilden Kitaplar Çivi Yaz›l› Belgelerin Anlattıklar› (Çev. Ali M. Dinçol), İstanbul.
- Roaf, M. (1996). Mezopotamya ve Eski Yakındoğu (Çev. Z. Kılıç), İstanbul.
- Renfrew, C. ve P.G. (1996) Bahn Archaeology, Theories, Methods and Practice, London.
- Perkins, A.L. (1949) The Comparative Archaeology of Early Mesopotamia, Chicago.
- Parrot, A. (1960) Sumer, London.
- Oates, J. (1979) Babylon, London.
- Parrot, A. (1979) Nineveh and Babylon New York.
- Köroğlu, K. (2010). Eski Mezopotamya Tarihi. Başlangıcından Pers Dönemine Kadar, İstanbul.
- Curtis, J.E. (1970) Fifty Years of Mesopotamia Discovery Baltimore.
- Burney, C.A. (1977) The Ancient Near East, Ithaca.
- Amiet, P. (1980) Art of Ancient Near East, New York.
- Hornung, E. (2004). Ana Hatlar›yla Mısır Tarihi, (Çev. Z. Akarsu Yılmazer), İstanbul.
- Freeman, C. (2003). Mısır, Yunan ve Roma, Antik Akdeniz Uygarlıkları, (Çev. S. K. Angı), Ankara.
- Wallis Budge, E.A. (2008). Antik Mısır Edebiyatı, Yazınsal Metinler, İzmir.
- Baines, J. - J. Malek (1986). Eski Mısır, (Çev. Z. Aruoba - O. Aruoba), İstanbul.
- Desplancques, S. (2006). Antik Mısır, (Çev. I. Yerbuz), Ankara.

ARK236 Classical Period Architecture
Course Content: Classical period architecture in continental Greece and Anatolian geography is the subject of the course. Architectural plan types and techniques used as the basis for the next phases constitute the content of the course. General features of Classical Period architecture, introducing important architects and their works in detail, and giving importance to its role in the history of architecture, especially in temple architecture.
The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to evaluate the religious, social and civil structures built in the Classical Period in terms of plan, architectural order, construction techniques and decoration style, and to recognize the structures built in the Classical Period.
Resources to be Used in the Course:
- J. Boardman, Greek Art, Thames and Hudson, 1996.
- Gruben, G., Die Tempel der Griechen, Darmstadt, 1976.
- Thomlinson, R. A., Yunan Mimarlığı, İstanbul, 2003.

- Robertson, D. S., Greek and Roman Architecture, Cambridge,1977.

ARK237 Ancient Sources
Course Content: The sources written in Antiquity and survived until today are the subject of the course. The politics, economy, socio-cultural relations and belief structures of ancient times will be examined through these sources.
The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to recognize the sources written in Antiquity and reached today.
Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Homeros, İlyada.
- Homeros, Odysseia
- Herodotos, Herodot Tarihi
- Hesiodos, İşler ve Günler
- Xenephon, Yunan Tarihi
- Xenephon, Anabasis (Onbinlerin Dönüşü)
- Titus Livius, Roma Tarihi
- Vitrivius, Mimarlık Üzerine On Kitap
- Prokopius, Bizansın Gizli Tarihi

IV. SEMESTER

ARK241 Sumerian - Akkadian Culture
Course Content: Detailed explanations will be given on important examples from the beginning of history, sculpture, architecture, small finds and the development of painting in Sumer-Akkad.
The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to teach Sumerian - Akkadian history, culture and art.
Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Akkermans, p. -G. Schwartz, 2003, The Archaeology of Syria. Cambridge.
- Collon, D.; First Impressions, Cylinder Seals in the Ancient Near East. London, 1987
- Frankforth, H. Cylinder Seals London, 1939
- Frankforth, H. The Art and Architecture of the Ancient Orient. London 1970
- Moortgart, A. Die Kunst des Alten Mesopotamien I, Sumer und Akkad Köln, 1985
- Moortgart, A. Die Kunst des Alten Mesopotamien II, Babylon und Assur Köln, 1985
- M. Roaf, Yakındoğu Uygarlıkları Ansiklopedisi, Mezopotamya; İstanbul, 1996
- H. Klengel Kulturgescichte des alten Vorderasien Berlin 1989
- Curtis, J.E. Fifty Years of Mesopotamia Discovery Baltimore 1970
- Roux, G. Ancient Iraq Harmondsworth 1980
- Perkins, A.L. The Comparative Archaeology of Early Mesopotamia Chicago 1949
- Amiet, P. Art of Ancient Near East New York 1980
- Burney, C.A. The Ancient Near East Ithaca 1977

- Parrot, A. Sumer London 1960
- Oates, J. Babylon London 1979
- Oates, J & D. Oates The Rise of Civilization Oxford, 1976
- Strommenger, E. ve M. Hirmer The Art of Mesopotamia London 1964
- Oppenheim, A. L. Ancient Mesopotamıa, The Portrait of Dead Civilization Chicago-London, 1964
- Orthmann, W. 1984 Der Alte Orient. Propyläen Kunst Geschichte Berlin - Potts, D., 1999, The Archaeology of Elam, Cambridge.
- Heinrich, E., Die Palaeste in Alten Mesopotamien, Berlin, 1984.

ARK242 Pottery of Archaic and Classical Period

Course Content: Learns the chronology of the Archaic and Classical Periods in the ancient ceramic art. Learns the styles and vase decoration techniques specific to the period, and the classification of the styles through examples. First of all, the examples of Greece, then the examples of Anatolia and the examples of Italy from the Colonial Regions are taught comparatively with examples, and interpretation and evaluation are made. In addition to the form and decoration changes seen in ceramic art, the painters and workshops of the period are also taught.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to introduce the Archaic and Classical Period Ceramic Art, to teach the regional differences and the pioneer painters of the period.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Desborough ,V.R., 1952. Protogeometric Pottery, Oxford.
- Folsom, R. S.,1967. Handbook of Greek Pottery, Londra.
- Coldstream, J.N., 1968. Coldstream, Greek Geometric Pottery, London.
- Schiering, W., 1957. Werkstätten orientalisierender Keramik auf Rhodos, Berlin.
- Beazley, j- Ashmole, B.,1932. Greek Sculpture and Painting to the end ofthe Hellenistic Period.
- Cook, R. M., 1996. Greek Painted Pottery. 3d ed. New York: Routledge.
- Beazley, J.D., 1963. Attic Red-figure Vase-painters, Oxford.
- Richter, G.M.A., 1958. Attic Red-figure Vases: a Survey, Oxford.
- Beazley, J.D., 1986. The Development of Attic Black-figure, (rev. ed. by D. von Bothmer and Mary Moore, 1986) Oxford.
- Boardman, J., 1989. Athenian Red Figure Vases, London.
- Robertson, M., 1992. The Art of Vase Painting in Classical Athens, , Cambridge University Press.
- Oakley, H., 2009. Athenian Potters and Painters, Vol. II, Oxbow Books.
- Desborough ,V.R., 1952. Protogeometric Pottery, Oxford.

ARK243 Technical Drawing

Course Content: In this course, archeology students will be given detailed information about the drawing of pottery and other small-sized objects found in excavations, as well as the techniques and materials used, as well as architectural drawing.

Drawing terms and basic concepts: Sign, scale, drawing tools and equipment. Drawing applications, ceramic drawing methods: drawing materials, lines, profile drawing techniques. Naming; naming according to technical characteristics, by functional groups, by production period, by production style. Ceramic typology; vessel forms, body forms, vessel typology according to mouth parts.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to teach the introduction of materials used in technical drawing, architectural structure, ceramics and small finds drawings and the application of Auto-CAD program in archeology.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- D. Yalçıklı, Seramik Çizim Yöntemleri in Ökse, T.: Arkeolojik Çalışmalarda Seramik Değerlendirme Yöntemleri İstanbul, 2003: 34-74
- C. Broddribb, Drawing Archaeological Finds for Publication. London 1970.

ARK244 Sculpture of Classical Period
Course Content: In this course, archeology students will be given detailed information about the drawing of pottery and other small-sized objects found in excavations, as well as the techniques and materials used, as well as architectural drawing.

Drawing terms and basic concepts: Sign, scale, drawing tools and equipment. Drawing applications, ceramic drawing methods: drawing materials, lines, profile drawing techniques. Naming; naming according to technical characteristics, by functional groups, by production period, by production style. Ceramic typology; vessel forms, body forms, vessel typology according to mouth parts.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to introduce the Art of Sculpture of the Archaic and Classical Periods and to interpret the changing styles on sculpture works by taking into account the political and social events of the period.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Boysal Y., 1967. Grek Klasik Devir Heykeltraşlığı, Ankara.
- Osborne R., 1998. Archaic and Classical Greek Art, Oxford.
- Bordman J., 2001.Yunan Heykeli, Arkaik Dönem (Çev. Y. Ersoy), İstanbul, 2001.
- Ridgway B.S., 1981. Fifth Century Styles, Princeton University Press.
- Bordman J., 1995. Grek Sculpture, The Late Classical Period, London.
- Ashmole B.,1972. Architect and Sculptor in Classical Greece, New York University Press.

V. SEMESTER

ARK351 Hittite History and Culture I
Course Content: Course content; It will start with the researches about the Hittites and respectively II. Millennium Anatolian Political History, the Establishment of the Hittite Kingdom, the Political Structure of the Old Hittite Kingdom, the Political Structure of the Middle Hittite Kingdom, the Political Structure of the New Hittite Kingdom, the collapse of the Hittite Kingdom, the Late Hittite States and the topics discussed.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course, BC. 1600 BC, whose capital was Hattusha, in Central Anatolia. It ruled in a wide area as far as the Levant and Upper Mesopotamia in the 1400s and BC. To teach the chronology of the old middle and great kingdom periods of the Hittite Empire, which was destroyed around 1200, and its kings and their relations with other states in the near and far regions.

Resources to be Used in the Course:

- Beckman G.M., (1983) Hittite Birth Rituals, Weisbaden.
- Bittel K., (1976) Les Hittites, Paris.
- Bossert H.Th., (1975) Das Hethitische Felsheiligtum Yazılıkaya, Berlin.
- Bossert H.Th., (1983) Die Reliefkeramik von Boğazköy, Berlin.
- Bryce T., (2002) Hitit Dünyasında Yaşam ve Toplum, (Çev. Müfit Günay), Ankara.
- Darga A.M., (1976) Eski Anadolu'da Kadın, İstanbul.
- Darga A.M., (1992) Hitit Sanatı, İstanbul.
- Fischer F., (1963) Die Hethitishe Keramik von Boğazköy, Berlin.
- Garstang J. (1910) The Land of Hittites.
- Imparatı F., (1992) Hitit Yasaları, Ankara.
- Momahon J.G. (1991) The Hittite State Cult of the Tutelary Deities, Chicago.
- Naumann R., (1975) Eski Anadolu Mimarlığı
- Neve P., (2002) "The Great Temple in Boğazköy-Hattusa", Across the Anatolian Plateau. Readings in Archaeology of Ancient Turkey, Boston: 77-97.
- Ünal A., (2000) Hititler-Etiler ve Anadolu Uygarlıkları, İstanbul.
- Ünal A., (2002) Hititler Devrinde Anadolu 1, İstanbul.
- Ünal, A. (2003). Hititler Devrinde Anadolu II. İstanbul: Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları.
- Ünal, A. (2005). Hitit Devrinde Anadolu III. İstanbul: Kanaat Matbası.
- Ünal, Ahmet (1981) "Hitit Kenti Ankuwa'nın Tarihçesi ve Lokalizasyonu Hakkında", Belleten, Sayı 180, s.433-455.
- Klengel, H. (1999) Geschichte des hethitischen Reichs, Leiden: Brill.
- Bryce, T. (2005) Kingdom of the Hittites, 2nd Edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Astour, M. C. (1965) "New Evidence on the Last Days of Ugarit," American Journal of Archeology 69:253-8.
- Güterbock, H. G. (1967) "The Hittite Conquest of Cyprus Reconsidered," Journal of Near Eastern Studies 26:73-81.
- Bryce, Trevor (2020). Hititler: Anadolu Savaşçıları. Kronik Kitap.
- Karauguz, Güngör (2002) Bogazköy ve Ugarit Çivi Yazılı Belgelerine Göre Hitit Devletinin Siyasi Antlasma Metinleri, Çizgi Kitabevi, Konya.
- Karauguz, Güngör (2005) Arkeolojik ve Filolojik Belgeler Isığında MÖ. II. Binde Orta Anadolu'nun Güney Kesimi, Çizgi Kitabevi, Konya.
- Garstang, J,. -O.R.Gurney (1959) The geography Of The Hittite Empire, London.
- Murat, L. (2012). Hititler'de Su Kültü. Ankara Üniversitesi, Dil Tarih ve Coğrafya Fakültesi Tarih Bölümü Araştırmaları Dergisi, C. 31, 125-158.
- Macqueen, J. G. (2001). Hititler ve Hİtit Çağında Anadolu. Ankara: Arkadaş Yayınevi.

- İplikçioğlu, B. (1990). Eskiçağ Tarihinin Anahatları. İstanbul: Edebiyat Fakültesi Basımevi.
- Alparslan, M. (2013). Hititler, Bir Anadolu İmparatorluğu,"Geçmişi Kaydetmek, Hitit Tarih Yazıcılığı".

ARK352 Hellenistic Architecture

Course Content: In this course, architectural structures built in the Hellenistic Period are presented. The cultural structure, social structure and urbanization process of the Hellenistic Period constitute the course content. Pergamon city architectural structures, Zeus altar reliefs are the subjects to be covered in the course.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to evaluate the historical process of the Hellenistic Period and the religious, social and civil structures built in this process in terms of plan, architectural order, construction techniques and decoration style and to get to know the structures built in the Hellenistic Period.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- C.Picard, et.al, Les Statues ptolemaiques de Serapieion de Memhis (1955)
- G.M.A. Richter, The Portraits of the Greks I-III (1965).
- M.Robertson, A History of Grek Art (1975)
- Schaefer, J., Hellenistische Keramik aus Pergamon, Berlin, 1968.
- Ostman, R., "The city and complexity: Volterra, Italy: Pottery production during the Hellenistic Etruscan period and the Late Roman to Late Antique period", BAR, 2004.
- Robinson, H. S., Athenian Agora, Vol 5: Pottery of the Roman Period, Chronology, 1959.
- Burn L., Hellenistic Art: From Alexander The Great To Augustus, 2005.
- Charbonneaux, Jean, Jean Martin and Roland Villard Hellenistic Greece, 1973.
- Havelock, C. M. Hellenistic Art, 1968.
- Pollitt, Jerome J. Art in the Hellenistic Age, 1986.

ARK353 Historical Geography of Anatolia

Course Content: Giving information about the ancient borders of Anatolia, geographical regions and cities in these regions.

Subjects such as the places and architectures of important ancient cities in Anatolia such as Bergama, Ephesos, Miletos, Priene, Assos, Knidos in the historical process will be discussed. Xanthos, Letoon, Patara, Limyra, Arykanda, Myra, Phaselis and Olympos in Lycia; Side, Aspendos, Attaleia, Perge in Pamphilia; Anazarbus, Tarsus in Cilicia; Hadrianoupolis, Tieion, Pompeiopolis, Sinope and Herakleia in Paphlagonia and other Black Sea basin cities; Subjects such as Sardis, Pessinus, Ankyra, Metropolis and Aezonai in Lydia, Phrygia and Galatia, the places and architectures of important ancient cities on the silk road such as Antiocheia, Dolikhe, Zeugma and Edessa in the historical process will be discussed.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to introduce and understand the ancient Anatolian geography and the cities in this geography.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- İ.Akşit, Eskiçağda Likya Bölgesi, 2 cilt, İstanbul Üniversitesi Yayınları

- E.Akurgal, Anadolu Uygarlıkları, İstanbul, 2003.
- C.Bayburtluoğlu, Lykia, Ankara, 1982
- Bean, G. E., Eskiçağda Ege Bölgesi, İstanbul, 2001.
- Bean, G. E., Eskiçağda Likya Bölgesi, İstanbul, 1998.
- Bean, G. E., Eskiçağda Menderes'in Ötesi, İstanbul, 2000.
- W.M.Ramsay, Anadolu'nun Tarihi Coğrafyası, İstanbul, 1960.
- J. Wagner, Seleukeia am Euphrat/Zeugma, 1976

ARK354 Iron Age Civilizations in Anatolia

Course Content: In the last quarter of the 2th millennium BC, between 1200 and 1050, great and various migrations took place within the Eastern Mediterranean world, and the Mycenaean and Hittite Kingdoms lost their power and ended with the migration of the Sea Peoples. During this period, which is called the Iron Age, small kingdoms were established. It is explained historical geography, culture, religion, language, architecture, small finds, pottery characteristics, burial customs of the Iron Age periods in a chronological index.

The Aim of the Course: In this course, it is aimed to introduce the historical geography, culture, religion, language, architecture, small finds, pottery features of the small kingdoms that emerged in the Iron Age, and to teach the chronology by making the style critical and understanding it together with the visual material support.

Resources to be Used in the Course:

- E. Akurgal, Anadolu Uygarlıkları, İstanbul, 1987, Net Yayınevi.
- Bryce, Trevor R., The World of Neo-Hittite Kingdoms: A Political and Mlitary History, Oxford, 2002, Oxford University Press.
- Çilingiroğlu, A., Urartu Krallığı Tarihi ve Sanatı, İzmir 1997, Yaşar Eğitim ve Kültür Vakfı.
- Çevik, N., Urartu Kaya Mezarları ve Ölü Gömme Gelenekleri, Ankara 2000, Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınları.
- Belli, O., Anzaf Kalesi ve Urartu Tanrıları, İstanbul 1998, Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları.
- Tamsü, R. - Polat, Y., "Yeni Buluntular Işığında Phryg Kaya Altarları ve Bir Tipoloji Önerisi". Anadolu Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi (in Turkish). 10 (1), 2010, 203–222.
- Thonemann, Peter (ed.) Roman Phrygia: culture and society. Cambridge, 2013, Cambridge University Press.
- Tamsü, Rahşan; Polat, Yusuf (February 19–24, 2007). "The Phrygian Rock Cut Altars and Their Restoration and Conservation Proposals". International Conference on Environment: Survical and Sustainability (EES2007). Nicosia, Northern Cyprus (published 2009). 3: 1005–1014.
- Orthmann, W., Untersuchungen zur späthethitischen Kunst, Bonn, 1971, R. Habelt.
- Sivas, T.T. – Sivas H. (Haz.), Frigler/Phrygians, İstanbul, 2012, Yapı Kredi Yayınları.

ARK361 Hittite History and Culture II

Course Content: Course content; Hatti Culture and Its Impact on Hittites, Hittite Capital Hattusha (Bogazköy), Hittite Language, Hittite Historiography, Hittite Religious Structure, Hittite State Structure, Hittite Rock Reliefs, Hittite Age Ceramics, Cult Understanding in Hittites, Yazılıkaya Temple, Votive and Libulation in Hittites, Fortune Telling in Hittites , Features of Hittite Architecture will be included and a general evaluation will be made.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of the course is BC in Central Anatolia. Founded in the 1600s and BC. The aim of this course is to teach the subjects of culture, art and belief structure determined by examining both written and archaeological remains of the Hittite Kingdom, which was destroyed in the 1200s.

Resources to be Used in the Course:

- Beckman G.M., 1983: Hittite Birth Rituals, Weisbaden.
- Bossert H.Th., 1975: Das Hethitische Felsheiligtum Yazılıkaya, Berlin.
- Bossert H.Th., 1983: Die Reliefkeramik von Boğazköy, Berlin.
- Ünal, A. (2003). Hititler Devrinde Anadolu II. İstanbul: Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları.
- Ünal, A. (2005). Hitit Devrinde Anadolu III. İstanbul: Kanaat Matbası.
- Ünal, Ahmet (1981) "Hitit Kenti Ankuwa'nın Tarihçesi ve Lokalizasyonu Hakkında", Belleten, Sayı 180, s.433-455.
- Karauguz, Güngör (2002) Bogazköy ve Ugarit Çivi Yazılı Belgelerine Göre Hitit Devletinin Siyasi Antlasma Metinleri, Çizgi Kitabevi, Konya.
- Karauguz, Güngör (2005) Arkeolojik ve Filolojik Belgeler Isıgında MÖ. II. Binde Orta Anadolu'nun Güney Kesimi, Çizgi Kitabevi, Konya.
- Garstang, J,. -O.R.Gurney (1959) The geography Of The Hittite Empire, London.
- Murat, L. (2012). Hititler'de Su Kültü. Ankara Üniversitesi, Dil Tarih ve Coğrafya Fakültesi Tarih Bölümü Araştırmaları Dergisi, C. 31, 125-158.
- Macqueen, J. G. (2001). Hititler ve Hİtit Çağında Anadolu. Ankara: Arkadaş Yayınevi.
- İplikçioğlu, B. (1990). Eskiçağ Tarihinin Anahatları. İstanbul: Edebiyat Fakültesi Basımevi.
- Alparslan, M. (2013). Hititler, Bir Anadolu Ġmparatorluğu,"Geçmişi Kaydetmek, Hitit Tarih Yazıcılığı".
- Gaster, T. H. (1950). Thesp is: Ritual, Myth and Drama in the A ncient Near East, New York Schuman
- Alp, S. (1999) Hititler'de Şarkı, Müzik ve Dans. Hitit Çağında Anadolu 'da Üzüm ve Şarap (Kavaklıdere Kültür Yayınları 6, Ankara.
- Savaş, S. Ö. (2002) "Hititler'de "Fırtına Tannsı" 11e "Boğa Kültü" Üzerine Bazı Gözlemler ve Yorumlar", Archivum Anatolicum 5, 97 - 1 70.
- Ünal, A. (1989) "Hittite Architect and a Rope-Climbing Ritual", Belleten 205, 1 469- 1 503.
- Ünal, A. (1983) Hitit Sarayındaki Entrikalar Hakkında bir Fal Metni Ankara.
- Ünal, A. (1996) The Hittite Ritual of flantitassu from the City of .f:lurma Against Troublesome

- Years TTK. Ankara.
- Ünal A. (1980) "Hititler'de Ölülere Sunulan Kurban Hakkında Bazı Düşünceler Einige Gedanken über das Totenopfer bei den Hethitern ", Anadolu/Anatolia 19 (1975 [1 980]) 165-1 83.
- Güterbock, H. G. (1975) "The Hittite Temple According to Written Sources", RAI 125vd.
- Soysal, Y. A. (2000) "Hitit Metinlerinde Körler", Archivum Anatolicum 4, 207-224.
- Fischer F., 1963: Die Hethitishe Keramik von Boğazköy, Berlin.
- Garstang J. 1910: The Land of Hittites.
- Imparatı F., 1992: Hitit Yasaları, Ankara
- Momahon J.G. 1991: The Hittite State Cult of the Tutelary Deities, Chicago.
- Naumann R., 1975: Eski Anadolu Mimarlığı
- Neve P., 2002: "The Great Temple in Boğazköy-Hattusa", Across the Anatolian Plateau. Readings in Archaeology of Ancient Turkey, Boston: 77-97.
- Ünal A., 2000: Hititler-Etiler ve Anadolu Uygarlıkları, İstanbul.
- Ünal A., 2002: Hititler Devrinde Anadolu 1, İstanbul.
- Bittel K., 1976: Les Hittites, Paris.
- Bryce T., 2002: Hitit Dünyasında Yaşam ve Toplum, (Çev. Müfit Günay), Ankara.
- Klengel, H. (1999) Geschichte des hethitischen Reichs, Leiden: Brill.
- Bryce, T. (2005) Kingdom of the Hittites, 2nd Edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Astour, M. C. (1965) "New Evidence on the Last Days of Ugarit," American Journal of Archeology 69:253-8.
- Güterbock, H. G. (1967) "The Hittite Conquest of Cyprus Reconsidered," Journal of Near Eastern Studies 26:73-81.
- Bryce, Trevor (2020). Hititler: Anadolu Savaşçıları. Kronik Kitap.
- Darga A.M., 1976: Eski Anadolu'da Kadın, İstanbul.
- Darga A.M., 1992: Hitit Sanatı, İstanbul.

ARK362 Hellenistic Sculpture

Course Content: The kingdoms of the Hellenistic Period, the sculpture style and sculpture production centers in this period, as well as the reflection of political influences on sculpture art will be explained.

The Aim of the Course: It is to teach the stylistic changes and developments by explaining the Hellenistic Period sculpture art together with political, social and cultural events.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Havelock, C.M., 1968. Hellenistic art: The art of the classical world from the death of Alexander the Great to the battle of Actium. London: Phaidon.
- Pollitt, J.J., 1986. Art in the Hellenistic Age, Cambridge University Press.
- Smith, R.R.R., 2002. Hellenistik Heykel, Homer Yayınları.
- Burn, L., 2005. Hellenistic Art: From Alexander The Great To Augustus.
- Ridgway, B.S., 1997. Fourth-Century Styles in Greek Sculpture, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison.

- Andrea, B.,2001. Skulptur des Hellenismus.
- Webb, P., 1995. Hellenistic Architectural Sculpture Figural Motifs in Western Anatolia and the Aegean Islands, University Of Wiscoinsin Press.
- Özgan, R., 2016. Hellenistik Devir Heykeltıraşlığı I-II, Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları.
- Özgan, R., 2018. Hellenistik Devir Heykeltıraşlığı III, Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları.
- Moreno, P. 1994. Scultura Ellenistica, 1994.

ARK363 Greek Numismatics

Course Content: It is to show the artistic, socio-economic and socio-cultural conditions of the city-states through the coins minted by the Greek city-states with the emergence of the coin. The coins minted by the Greek city-states will proceed chronologically and geographically. Understanding the general characteristics of the coins minted by the Greek city-states.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to provide information on the emergence of the coin, its development in the ancient Greek world and its types.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Karwiese, S., Antik Nümizmatiğe Giriş, İstanbul, 1995.
- Karwiese, S., Die Münzpragung Von Ephesos, Viyana,1995.
- Tekin, O., Antik Nümismatik ve Anadolu (Arkaik ve Klasik Çağlar), İstanbul, 1997.
- Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum

ARK364 Assyrian-Babylonian Culture

Course Content: The material culture of the Old Assyrian and Middle Assyrian Periods and the Old Babylonian and Middle Babylonian Periods and their effects on the surrounding cultures.

The Aim of the Course: Learning of the Babylonian and Assyrian archeology of the II. millennium BC.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Akkermans, P. ve G. Schwartz, 2003, The Archaeology of Syria. Cambridge.
- Collon, D.; First Impressions, Cylinder Seals in the Ancient Near East. London, 1987.
- Frankforth, H. Cylinder Seals London, 1939.
- Frankforth, H.The Art and Architecture of the Ancient Orient. London 1970
- Moortgart, A. Die Kunst des Alten Mesopotamien I, Sumer und Akkad Köln, 1985.
- Moortgart, A. Die Kunst des Alten Mesopotamien II, Babylon und Assur Köln, 1985.
- Roaf, Yakındoğu Uygarlıkları Ansiklopedisi, Mezopotamya; İstanbul, 1996.
- H. Klengel Kulturgescichte des alten Vorderasien Berlin 1989.
- Curtis, J.E. Fifty Years of Mesopotamia Discovery Baltimore 1970.
- Roux, G. Ancient Iraq Harmondsworth 1980.
- Perkins, A.L. The Comparative Archaeology of Early Mesopotamia Chicago 1949.
- Amiet, P. Art of Ancient Near East New York 1980.
- Oates, J. Babylon London 1979.
- Oates, J & D. Oates The Rise of Civilization Oxford, 1976.
- Strommenger, E. ve M. Hirmer The Art of Mesopotamia London 1964

- Oppenheim, A. L. Ancient Mesopotamıa, The Portrait of Dead Civilization Chicago-London, 1964
- Orthmann, W. 1984 Der Alte Orient. Propyläen Kunst Geschichte.Berlin.
- Heinrich, E., Die Palaeste in Alten Mesopotamien, Berlin, 1984.

VII. SEMESTER

ARK471 Archaeology of Phrygian and Urartian

Course Content: Phrygia in Central Anatolia and Pre-Urartian Period in Eastern Anatolia; Urartian Principalities Period in Eastern Anatolia; Urartians in Assyrian sources; Urartian-Assyrian Relations; Phrygia and Urartu Kingdom chronology, Phrygian and Urartian metal art, Urartian language and writing, Phrygian and Urartian ceramics, architecture and plastic art constitute the content of the course.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to teach the place of Phrygia and Urartu, one of the most important ancient civilizations of Central and Eastern Anatolia, in the history of civilization through archaeological data. The aim of this course is to examine the Phrygian and Urartian cultures chronologically and to comprehend the art, architecture, settlement, historical and religious characteristics of both cultures.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Çilingiroğlu A. Urartu Krallığı Tarihi ve Sanatı, Yaşar Vkf. Yay. İzmir-1997.
- Payne, M., Urartu Çivi Yazılı Belgeler Kataloğu, Arkeoloji ve Sanat yay. İst. -2006
- Belli, O., Anzaf Kaleleri ve Urartu Tanrıları, Arkeoloji ve Sanat yay. İst.-1998.
- Salvini, M. Urartu Tarihi ve Kültürü, Arkeoloji ve Sanat yay. İstanbul, 1995.
- Ramsay, W.M, The Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia: Being an Essay of the Local History of Phrygia From the Earliest Times to the Turkish Conquest, (Oxford: 1897), s. 16.
- Strabon, Geographika, (çeviren: A. Pekman), Arkeoloji ve Sanat yay. İstanbul, 1993.
- Brixhe, Claude, Phrygian, in Roger D. Woodard (editor), The ancient Languages of Asia Minor, Cambridge University Press, 2008, p. 72.

ARK472 Roman Architecture

Course Content: In this course, the Architecture of the Roman Empire will be discussed with examples, with the capital being Rome. At the beginning, the elements that prepared the Roman architecture will be discussed, and the Etruscan architecture and the Terrace Sanctuaries built in Italy according to the Eastern examples will be explained. Afterwards, the topography of Rome will be mentioned and the main examples of intense building activities (such as the Emperor's Forums and Temples) in this city will be discussed in detail. Later, structures such as Theatre, Amphitheater, Residential Architecture, Triumphal Arches and Grave Monuments will be introduced.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to examine the development of architectural works in Roman civilization from the foundation of the Roman Empire to its collapse, and to examine the Roman Period structures in Anatolia and the Eastern Provinces.

Resources to be Used in the Course:

- Ostman, R., "The city and complexity: Volterra, Italy: Pottery production during the Hellenistic Etruscan period and the Late Roman to Late Antique period", BAR, 2004.
- Robertson, D. S., Greek and Roman Architecture, Cambridge,1977.
- Thorpe, M., Roma Mimarlığı, İstanbul, 2002.
- Akurgal, E., Anadolu Uygarlıkları, İstanbul, 2003.
- Naumann, R., Eski Anadolu Mimarlığı, Ankara, 1975.
- Torelli, M. (1982) Typologie & Structure of roman historical reliefs.

ARK473 Undergraduate Dissertation I
Course Content: Explaining the methods of determining the research topic, scanning resources, evaluating materials, writing scientific articles and books
The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to teach the methods of writing scientific articles and books and evaluating scientific data.
Resources to be Used in the Course:

ARK474 Roman Pottery
Course Content: In the Roman Pottery course, systematic information is given to the students about the daily and luxury ceramics produced in the regions within the borders of the Roman Empire, and detailed information is given about the production stages and production techniques of pottery, which are an important industrial product for the Roman Empire. In addition, the ceramics produced from 100 BC to AD 600 and their predecessors and followers are described chronologically. In this direction, the products of the workshops in Europe, Asia and Africa are examined comparatively.
The Aim of the Course: The main purpose of the course is to teach the forms, production stages, import and export problems of the ceramics produced in the areas under Roman rule in the Mediterranean basin during the Roman Period.
Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Greene, K., Roman Pottery, London 1992
- Anderson-Stojanovic, V.R., STOBI The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery, 1992
- Dyson, S.L., Cosa: The Utilitarian Pottery, Rome 1976
- Hayes, J., Handbook of Mediterranean Roman Pottery, British Museum Press 1997
- Robinson, H.S., Pottery of the Roman Period, Volume 5, The Athenian Agora, 1959
- Tomber, R., "Roman Pottery Studies in the Mediterranean: Past Research and Future Prospects", JRA 3, 1990.
- Charleston, R. J., Roman Pottery 1997
- Hayes, John. 1972. Late Roman Pottery. Rome
- Hayes, John. 2008. Roman pottery. Fine-ware Imports The Athenian agora: results of excavations conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens 32. Princeton.
- Loeschke, Sigfried. 1912. "Sigillata-Töpferein in Tschandarli," Athenische Mitteilungen 37: 344-407.

- Lund, John. 2003. "Eastern Sigillata B: a ceramic fine ware industry in the political and commercial landscape of the Eastern Mediterranean" in Catherine Abadie-Reynal (ed.), Les Ceramique en Anatolie aux Epoques Hellenistique et Romaine, Paris: 125-136.
- Mackensen, Michael. 1993. Die Spätantiken Sigillata- und Lampentopöpferen von El Mahrine (Nordtunisien) Münchner Beiträge sur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 50. Munich.

VIII. SEMESTER

ARK481 Egyptian Archaeology
Course Content: Beginning from the earliest periods, Egyptian history, political and social structure, as well as the examination of Egyptian culture and art is to form the content of the course.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to teach all aspects of Ancient Egyptian culture and its place in the history of civilization through archaeological data. It will proceed chronologically on the culture of Ancient Egypt. It is aimed to comprehend the structural features of the ancient Egyptian culture.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Badawy A., A History of Egyptian Architecture: Vol III, 1998.
- Cerny, J, Egypt from the Death of Ramesses III to the End of the Twenty-First Dynasty' in The Middle East and the Aegean Region c.1380–1000 BC, 1996.
- Cerny, J, Egypt from the Death of Ramesses III to the End of the Twenty-First Dynasty' in The Middle East and the Aegean Region c.1380–1000 BC, 1996.
- Bard, K. A. An Introduction to the Archaeology of Ancient Egypt, Oxford, 2005.

ARK482 Roman Sculpture
Course Content: Roman Republican Period and later Roman Imperial Period sculpture works will be determined primarily through the portraits of Emperors and Empresses, the artistic understanding of the period, and the political and social conditions of the period in which they were made. In addition, the identification and evaluation of Propaganda elements in architectural sculpture works will be made.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to introduce Roman sculpture, to teach the chronology by making the style critical and to be understood with the support of visual materials, and to comprehend the artistic features of the Roman Empire.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Alföldi, E. – Erim, K. - Inan, J., 1968. Roman and Early Byzantine portrait sculpture in Asia Minor. Supplement 1. - Belleten 32.
- İnan, J. – Alföldi-Rosenbaum, E., 1979. Römische und frühbyzantinische Porträtplastik aus der Türkei. Neue Funde, Mainz.
- İnan, J. 2000. Perge'nin Roma Devri Heykeltraşlığı I, İstanbul.
- İnan, J. 2000. Perge'nin Roma Devri Heykeltraşlığı II, İstanbul.
- Torelli, M. 1982. Typologie & Structure of roman historical reliefs.

- Özgan, R., 2013. Roma Portre Sanatı I, Ege Yayınları.
- Özgan, R., 2013. Roma Portre Sanatı II, Ege Yayınları.
- Özgan, R., 2016. Roma Portre Sanatı III, Ege Yayınları.
- Wiggers, Heinz, Bernhard., -Wegner, Max. 1971. Caracalla bis Balbinus (Das römische Herrscherbild, 3.1), Deustsches Arhäologisches Institut, Berlin.
- Ayberk, S., 2009. Metropolis Ionia I-Heykel. Metropolis'de Helenistik ve Roma Dönemi Heykeltıraşlığı, İstanbul.
- Kleiner, Diana E. E., 1992. Roman Sculpture, Yale University Press.
- Fejfer J., 2008. Roman Portraits in Context, Walter de Gruyter, Berlin-New York

ARK483 Roman Numismatics

Course Content: The development and economy of the coin, which is a means of payment, from the Roman Republican and Roman Imperial Periods to the Byzantine Period will be explained.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to explain, describe and date the coins of the head office and Anatolian pseudo-autonomous and autonomous city coins minted in the Roman Republican and Imperial periods.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- N. Baydur, Roma Sikkeleri, İstanbul, 1998.
- Roman Imperial Coinage, 10 Cilt.
- Late Roman and Byzantyne Coinage, 2 Cilt.

ARK484 Undergraduate Dissertation II

Course Content: Explaining the methods of determining the research topic, review literature, evaluating materials, writing scientific articles and books

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to teach the methods of writing scientific articles and books and evaluating scientific data.

Resources to be Used in the Course:

ELECTIVE COURSES

ARK701 Cultures of Neolithic Period

Course Content: Neolithic Period definition and conceptual definitions, general evaluation of Neolithic settlement areas, general characteristics of Neolithic Period human communities and burial customs, Transition to settled life and general characteristics of Neolithic architecture, Agriculture, animal husbandry and first commercial activities after the transition to settled life, Neolithic Period tool techno-typology shaped according to needs, the transition process from the Pre-Pottery Neolithic Period to the Pottery Neolithic Period and the birth of pottery. Neolithic art. The distribution and general characteristics of the first settlements of the Neolithic Period, Important Neolithic centers: Hallan Çemi, Çayönü, Important Neolithic centers: Navali Çori, Caferhöyük, Giritille, Boytepe, Saraybahçe, Important Neolithic centers: Çatalhöyük, Aşıklıhöyük, Musular, Can Hasan

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to examine the general characteristics of the Neolithic Period, as well as the important settlements, concepts and geography with the support of visual material.

Resources to be Used in the Course:

- Mellaart, J., 1975, The Neolithic of the Near East, London.
- Mellaart, J., 1967, Çatal Höyük: A Neolithic Town in Anatolia,London.
- Harmankaya, S., O. Tanındı ve M. Özbaşaran, 1997, Türkiye Arkeolojik Yerleşmeleri (TAY) 2, İstanbul.
- Özdoğan, M. ve N. Başgelen (eds), 1999, Neolithic in Turkey, The Cradle of Civilization, İstanbul.
- Duru, R., 1994, Kuruçay Höyük I. Ankara.
- Duru, R., 1996, Kuruçay Höyük II. Ankara.
- Balkanlı-Atlı, N., 1994, La Néolitisation de l'Anatolie. İstanbul.
- Özdoğan, M., D. Bar-Yosef ve W. van Zeist, 1994, "Çayönü Kazısı ve Güneydoğu Anadolu Karma Projesi 30 yıllık Genel Bir Değerlendirme". XV. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı I : 103-122.
- Yakar, J., 1991, Prehistoric Anatolia : The Neolithic Transformation and the Early Chalcolithic Period.Tel Aviv.
- Hodder, I., (2006) Çatalhöyük. Leoparın Öyküsü, Türkiye' nin Antik "Kasaba"sının Gizemleri Günışığına Çıkıyor. Yapı Kredi Yayınları. İstanbul.
- Schmidt, K., (2007) Taş Çağı Avcılarının Gizemli Kutsal Alanı, Göbekli Tepe, En Eski Tapınağı Yapanlar. Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları, İstanbul.
- Rosenberg, M. (1994) "Hallan Çemi Tepesi: Some Further Observations Concerning Stratigraphy and Material Culture", Anatolica XX, (J., J. Roodenberg), Holland, s:121- 140.
- Hodder, I., (2006) Çatalhöyük. Leoparın Öyküsü, Türkiye' nin Antik "Kasaba"sının Gizemleri Günışığına Çıkıyor. Yapı Kredi Yayınları. İstanbul.
- Hauptmann, H. (1999) "The Urfa Region", Neolithic in Turkey, (eds.) M. Özdoğan, N. Başgelen, Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları, İstanbul, s:65-86.
- Esin U., S. Harmankaya (1999) "Aşıklı", Neolithic in Turkey, (eds Mehmet Özdoğan, Nezih Başgelen), Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları, s:115-132.

- Özbek, M. (2005) "Neolitik Toplumlarda Baş veya Tüm Bedeni Alçılama Geleneği: Anadolu ve Yakındoğu'dan Bazı Örnekler", TÜBA-AR, Ankara, Sayı 8, s:127-136.

ARK702 Materials and Techniques in Ancient Architecture
Course Content: Learning the Chalcolithic Age settlements in Anatolia and Mesopotamia and the material culture of the mentioned age constitute the content of the course.
The Aim of the Course: To be able to teach the Anatolian Chalcolithic Age Archeology with its settlements and to understand its relationship with the surrounding cultures.
Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Martin R., 1965. Manuel d'Architecture Grecque.
- Robertson D.S.,1969. Greek&Roman Architecture.
- Dinsmoor W.B., 1973. The Architecture of Ancient Greece.
- Naumann R., 1998. Eski Anadolu Mimarlığı.
- Akurgal E., 1990. Anadolu Uygarlıkları.
- Akarca A., 1972. Şehir ve Savunması.

ARK703 Greek and Roman Iconography
Course Content: Course content; Sculpture, ceramics, etc. of religious subjects in Greek and Roman civilizations. Zeus, Hera, Athena, Apollon, Aphrodite, Artemis, Poseidon, Hera, Hades, Asklepios, Hygieia, Dionysus, Leto, Helios, Hephaistos, Demeter, Heracles, Gorgons, Centaurs, Sirens, Heracles and Greek Rome. It will consist of the iconography and the general definition and concepts of the course.
The Aim of the Course: The aim of the course; Sculpture, ceramics, etc. of religious subjects in Greek and Roman civilizations. It is to teach the iconographic expressions formed as a result of transferring them on the works in the light of concrete data.
Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Eyüboğlu, S., Erhat, A., Hesiodos Eseri ve Kaynakları, Ankara, 1977.
- Homeros, İlyada, Erhat, A., Kadir, A. (çev.), İstanbul, 1984.
- Homeros, Odysseia, Erhat, A., Kadir, A. (çev.), İstanbul, 1984.
- Cömert, B., Mitoloji ve İkonografi, Ankara, 1980.
- Erhat, A., Mitoloji Sözlüğü, İstanbul, 1972.
- Grimal, P., Mitoloji Sözlüğü, İstanbul, 1997.
- Pinsent, J.,Die Götter und Mythen der alten Griechen, Klagenfurt ,1988.
- Simon, E., Die Götter der Griechen, München, 1985.
- Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae I (1980) – VIII (1997)
- Rosenberg D. (2006) Dünya Mitolojisi Büyük Destan ve Söylenceler Ontolojisi, Ankara.
- Estin C.-Laporte H. (2008) Yunan ve Roma Mitolojisi, İstanbul.
- Brumfield, A.C. (1976) The Attic Festivals of Demeter and Their Relation to The Agricultural Year, New Hempshire.
- Boardman, J. (1996) Greek Sculpture The Archaic Period, Londra.
- Boardman, J. (2002) Kırmızı Figürlü Atina Vazoları Arkaik Dönem, İstanbul.
- Boardman, J.(2005) Yunan Sanatı, İstanbul.

- Boardman, J. (2005) Yunan Heykeli Klasik Dönem, İstanbul.
- Boardman, J. (1989) Athenian Red Figure Vases The Classical Period, New York
- Bayladı, D. (2005) Mitoloji Sözlüğü, İstanbul.
- Can, Ş. (1997) Klasik Yunan Mitolojisi, İstanbul.
- Pacaut, M. (1952) L'iconographie chrétienne, Paris.
- Ferguson, G. (1967) Signs and Symbols in Christian Art, New York.

ARK704 Scientific Research Techniques
Course Content:
The Aim of the Course:
Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Day, R.A., Bilimsel Bir Makale Nasıl Yazılır ve Yayımlanır (Çev.G. Aşkar Altay), 1996.
- Karpuz, H., Arkeoloji, Sanat Tarihi ve El Sanatlarında Bilimsel Araştırma Teknikleri, Konya,2004
- Karasar, N., Bilimsel Araştırma Yöntemi, Ankara, 1984.

ARK705 Greek Language and Grammar I
Course Content:
The Aim of the Course:
Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Taşlıklıoğlu Z., Grekçe Gramer ve Syntaks, 1968.
- Çelgin G., Eski Yunanca - Türkçe Sözlük, İstanbul, 2011.
- Sandalcı S., Eski Yunanca Dilbilgisi ve Cümle Yapısı, 2006.
- Şentuna C., Yunaca Gramer, AÜ DTCF Yayınları.
- Sinanoğlu S. - Türkkan C.,Yunanca Uygulama Kitabı, AÜ DTCF Yayınları.

ARK706 Cultural Heritage
Course Content: The content of the course is cultural assets and cultural heritage, the definition of cultural heritage and protection, the importance of cultural heritage, the historical development of protection, the development of protection and restoration in the world and in our country, the first advocates of cultural heritage and protection, important international documents on conservation, protection of cultural heritage, Turkey. Conservation works in the region will constitute the protection of heritage, world cultural heritage management and list, Turkey, international institutions and their purposes, archaeological sites and management in the world cultural heritage list.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of the course is to teach the importance of cultural assets, which have preserved their existence from the past to the present, and which are wanted to be given importance and preserved and transferred to future generations, by evaluating them with examples in the world and in our country.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Ersen, A., "Sir Bernard Feilden (1919-2008) Koruma Mimarları için Anıt bir Anı", Restorasyon ve Konservasyon Dergisi, Sayı: 9, s:3-11.

- Madran, E., N. (2011), Özgönül, Kültürel ve Doğal Değerlerin Korunması, Mimarlar Odası,Ankara.
- Kepçe, Ç. S., Kültür Mirasın Korunması, İstanbul Üniversitesi Açık Ve Uzaktan Eğitim
- Fakültesi Yayınları.
- Ahunbay, Z., (1999), Tarihi Çevre Koruma ve Restorasyon, YEM Yay., İstanbul.
- Akpolat, S., (2012), Kültürel Miras Mevzuatı, Anadolu Üniversitesi Açıköğretim Fakültesi Kültürel Miras ve Turizm Programı, Eskişehir.
- Aksoy, A., D.Ünsal, (2013), Kültürel Miras Yönetimi, Anadolu Üniversitesi Açıköğretim Fakültesi Kültürel Miras ve Turizm Programı,Eskişehir.
- Alanyalı, F., (2015), Arkeolojik Alan Yönetimi, Anadolu Üniversitesi Açıköğretim Fakültesi Kültürel Miras ve Turizm.
- Asatekin, N.G.,(2004), Kültür ve Doğa Varlıklarımız, T.C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Yayınları, yayın no:3016.
- Çatalhöyük, (2004), Çatalhöyük Yönetim Planı.
- ICCROM (1990), Definition Of Cultural Heritage, References To Documents In History. Fransa.
- ICOMOS (2003), Charter – Principles For The Analysis, Conservation And Structural Restoration Of Architectural Heritage, www.international.icomos.org/charters/structures, (15.04.12).
- ICOMOS (2011) The Paris Declaration On Heritage As A Driver Of Development. http://www.icomos.org/en/charters-and-texts.(15.03.12).
- ICOMOS (2008). The Quebec Declaration On The Preservation Of The Spirit Of The Place. http://www.icomos.org/en/charters-and-texts. (15.03.12).
- Özdoğan, M., (2001), Türk Arkeolojisinin Sorunları ve Koruma Politikaları, Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yay., İstanbul.
- Shaw, W. M. K., (2004), Osmanlı Müzeciliği. Müzeler, Arkeoloji ve Tarihin Görselleştirilmesi, İletişim Yay., İstanbul
- Toksöz, E., Kentsel Haklar Bağlamında Sit Alanlarının Korunması: Tarihi Yarımada Örneği, Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Şehir Ve Bölge Planlama Anabilim Dalı Doktora Tezi.
- UNESCO (2012), Türkiye Dünya Miras Komisyonu
- UNESCO. (2005), Convention On The Protection And Promotion Of The Diversity Of Cultural Expressions, http://Portal.UNESCO.Org/En. (15.03.12).
- Yaldız, E., (2013), Anıtsal Yapıların Kullanım Sürecinde değerlendirilmesine Yönelik Bir Model Önerisi, Selçuk Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Mimarlık Anabilim Dalı, Doktora Tezi.
- Yıldız, S., (2011), Kültürel Miras Alan Yönetimi Kapsamında Alanya Kalesi Ziyaretçi Yönetimi, Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Turizm İşletmeciliği ve Otelcilik Anabilim Dalı, Doktora Tezi.

ARK707 Cultures of the Chalcolithic Period
Course Content: Learning the Chalcolithic Age settlements in Anatolia and Mesopotamia and the material culture of the age in question constitute the content of the course.

The Aim of the Course: To be able to teach the Anatolian Chalcolithic Age Archeology with its settlements and to understand its relationship with the surrounding cultures.

Resources to be Used in the Course:

- S.Harmankaya, O.Tanındı, M, Özbaşaran. TAY - Türkiye Arkeolojik Yerleşmeleri-2: Kalkolitik, Ege Yayınları, İstanbul, 1998.
- Sevin, Anadolu Arkeolojisi, DER Yayınları, İstanbul, 1999.
- J. Yakar, Prehistoric Anatolia, 1991.
- Steadman, S. R. – McMahon Gregory (eds.), The Oxford Handbook of Ancient Anatolia (10.000 – 323 B.C.E.), Oxford University Press, New York, 2011.

ARK708 Neo - Hittite City-States

Course Content: The content of the course covers the Neo-Hittite city-states and kings, which were established after the Hittite Empire, which was destroyed after 1200 BC, and the architecture, plastic artifacts and cultures and beliefs of these cities.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of the course is to teach by examining the works reflecting the social, political interactions, culture and social life of the Late Hittite city-states, which were established after the Hittite Empire, which was destroyed after 1200 BC.

Resources to be Used in the Course:

- Akurgal, E., Späthethitische Bildkunst. Ankara 1949.
- Akurgal, E., The Art of Hittites. Ankara 1962.
- Akurgal, E., The Birth of Grek Art. London 1968.
- Alkım, U.B., Yesemek, Taşocağı ve Heykel Atelyesinde Yapılan Kazı ve Araştırmalar. Ankara 1974.
- Bıttel, K., Die Hethiter. Berlin 1969.
- Bossert, H. Th., ALKIM, U.B., ÇAMBEL, H., ONGUNSU, N. Ve İ. SÜZEN, Karatepe Kazıları, Birinci Ön Rapor. Ankara 1950.
- Darga, M., Hitit Sanatı. İstanbul 1992.
- Delaporte, L., Malatya Arslantepe I, La Porte des Lions. Paris 1940.
- Hogarth, D.G., Carchemish, Report on the Excavations at Djerabis on Behalf of the British Museum, Part I, Inroductory. London 1914.
- Orthmann, W., Untersuchungen zur späthethitischen Kunst. Bonn 1971.
- Tankard, E., "The Sculptures of Sakçagözü", Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Antropology, 26.
- Thureau-Dangın ve M. Dunand, Til-Barsip. Paris 1936.
- Von Luschan, F., Ausgrabungen in Sendschirli, I-V. Mainz 1944.
- Von Oppenheim, M. F., Der Tell Halaf, Eine neue Kultur in ältestes Mesopotamien. Leipzig 1931.
- Wooley, C.L. ve R.D. Barnett, Carcemish, Report on the Excavations at Jerablus on Behalf of the British Museum, Part III, Excavations at the Inner Town and Hittite Inscriptions. London 1952.
- Hawkıns, J.D., (1987) "The Kululu Lead Strips, Economic Documents in Hieroglyphic Luwian" Anatolian Studies, Vol. XXXVII, s. 135-162.

- Hawkıns, J.D , (1989) " More Late Hittite Funerary Monuments", T. Özgüç'e Armağan, (Ankara 1989), s. 189-197
- Kalaç, M., (1983) "Kayseri Müzesinde Bulunan Kululu (XII) Steli, Anadolu Araştırmaları, (İstanbul 1983), s. 167-170.
- Kalaç, M., (1990) "Malpınar ve Kululu XIV Hiyeroglif Yazıtları" X. Türk Tarih Kongresi Bildirileri, (Ankara 1990), C.II, s. 607-608.
- Kınal, F., (1958) "Karkamış Şehri Tarihi Hakkında'' AÜDTCFD, XVI/ 1-2, 1958, s. 69- 77.
- Macqueen, J.H., (2009) Hititler ve Hititler Çağında Anadolu, Ankara, Arkadaş Yayınevi.
- Özyar, A., (2005) "Geç Hitit Krallıkları'',Arkeo-Atlas 4, 2005, Arkeoloji Raporu,s. 10-16.
- Sayce, A.H., (1881) "The Monument of The Hittites", The Blingual Hittite and Cuneiform Inscriptions Tarkondemos, London 1881.
- Yiğit, T., (2000) " Tabal", AÜDTCF Dergisi, S. 40, 3-4, (Ankara 2000) s. 177- 189.

ARK709 Greek Language and Grammar II
Course Content:
The Aim of the Course:
Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Taşlıklıoğlu Z., Grekçe Gramer ve Syntaks, 1968.
- Çelgin G., Eski Yunanca - Türkçe Sözlük, İstanbul, 2011.
- Sandalcı S., Eski Yunanca Dilbilgisi ve Cümle Yapısı, 2006.
- Şentuna C., Yunaca Gramer, AÜ DTCF Yayınları.
- Sinanoğlu S. - Türkkan C.,Yunanca Uygulama Kitabı, AÜ DTCF Yayınları.

ARK710 Anatolian Archeology in the Age of Assyrian Trade Colonies
Course Content: The Assyrian Trade Colonies Age is accepted as the beginning of the written history and the Middle Bronze Age in Anatolia at the same time, and how the cultural assets formed during this process and the culture obtained from the archaeological data had an effect on Anatolia and the Assyrian Trade Colonies in Anatolia. (Kültepe, Alacahöyük, Alişar, Boğazköy, Konya-Karahöyük etc.) art and archeology will be included. In addition, the commercial relationship between Anatolia and Mesopotamia, whose origin is based on the obsidian trade in the Neolithic Age, will be introduced. B.C. The commercial object, trade routes and the political and economic institutions that manage this trade will be introduced in this organized trade, which has been the center of the mine since the beginning of the 2nd millennium. Depending on the communication network created by the aforementioned commercial relationship – such as the transfer of Mesopotamian cuneiform to Anatolia – the mutual cultural influences that emerged will be emphasized.
The Aim of the Course: The Assyrian Trade Colonies Age, which lasted for about 200 years between 1,950 and 1,750 BC, is also considered to be the beginning of written history and the Middle Bronze Age in Anatolia. The aim of the course is to teach the Assyrian Trade colonies

by introducing and understanding how the cultural assets formed during this process and the culture obtained from the archaeological data have an impact on Anatolia.

Resources to be Used in the Course:

- Özgüç, T. (1999) Kültepe-Kanis/Nesa Sarayları ve Mabetleri / The Palaces and Temples of Kültepe-Kanis/Nesa Ankara.
- Dercksen, J.G. (1996) The Old Assyrian Copper Trade in Anatolia, İstanbul.
- Lloyd, S.& Mellaart J. (1965) Beycesultan II, London.
- Naumann, R. (1975) Eski Anadolu Mimarlığı, Ankara.
- Özgüç, N. 1965: Kültepe Mühür Baskılarında Anadolu Grubu, Ankara.
- Özgüç, N. (1968) Kaniş Karumu Ib Katı Mühürleri ve Mühür Baskıları, Ankara.
- Özgüç, N. (1977) "Acemhöyük Saraylarında Bulunmuş Olan Mühür Baskıları", Belleten XLI/162: 357-381.
- Özgüç N.- Tunca Ö. (2001) Kültepe-Kanis Mühürlü ve Yazıtlı Kil Bullalar, Ankara.
- Özgüç, T. (1959) Kültepe-Kanis, Ankara.
- Özgüç, T. (1986) Kültepe-Kanis II, Ankara.
- Alp, S. (1972) Konya Civarında Karahöyük kazılarında Bulunan Silindir ve Damga Mühürler, Ankara.
- Akyurt M. (2000) M.Ö. 2. Bin Yılda Anadolu'da Ölü Gömme Adetleri Ankara.
- E. Kutlu. (1977) Yanarlar. Afyon Yöresinde Bir Hitit Mezarlığı/ A Hittite Cemetery near Afyon. Ankara. TTKY 6-22.
- Baydur, N. 1970 Kültepe (Kaneş) ve Kayseri Tarihi Üzerine Araştırmalar, İstanbul.
- Albayrak, İ. (2004) "Asur Ticaret Kolonileri Döneminde Asurlu Tüccarlar ile Yerli Halk Arasındaki İlişkiler", 3. KYTSB, s. 35.42.
- Barjamovic, G. (2011) A Historical Geography of Ancient Anatolia in the Assyrian
- Colony Period, Copenhagen.
- Bilgiç, E. (1941) "Asurca Vesikalara Göre Etilerden Önce Anadolu'da Maden Ekonomisi", Sumeroloji Araştırmaları, 1940-1941, Dil ve Tarih- Coğrafya Fakültesi Sumeroloji Enstitüsü Neşriyatı No. 1, İstanbul, s. 913-950.
- Çeçen, S. (1990) "Kültepe Metinlerinde Bulunan Yeni 'waklum' Mektupları", DTCFD XXXIV/ 1-2, s. 35-51.
- Veenhof- J.Eidem (2008) Mesopotamia, The Old Assyrian Period, Orbis Biblicus en Orientalis 160/5, Göttingen.
- Yalçın, Ü. (2006) "Hititler'de Demir", Uluburun Gemisi, 3000 Yıl Önce Dünya Ticareti, s. 495-505.

ARK711 Orientalizing Pottery

Course Content: The ceramic forms and decorations produced in this period when the eastern influence was seen in Aegean and Greek Cultures in the middle of the 8th century BC and the middle of the 7th century are examined.

The Aim of the Course: To introduce the workshops that produced in the Orientalizing Period and their works.

Resources to be Used in the Course:

- J. Boardman, "Trade in Greek Decorated Pottery," OxJ 7, 1988, 27-34.

- J. Boardman, Early Greek Vase Painting, 11th-6th centuries B.C. New York 1998.
- J. Boardman, The Greeks Overseas, Their Early Colonies and Trade, (London 1988).
- R. M.Cook, Greek Painted Pottery, (London 1960)
- R. M. Cook – P. Dupont, East Greek Pottery, (London/N.Y. 1998)

ARK712 Aegean Archaeology

Course Content: Drawing the borders of the Aegean, Minoan civilization created in Crete, migrations to Greece in two different periods, the effects of migrations on the Islands and western Anatolia, colonial cities on the Mediterranean and Black Sea coasts established by the Ionian and Greek city-states, the arrival of the Persians in Anatolia and its effects and The emergence of Alexander the Great and Hellenism will be discussed.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to have information about the Persian satraps and Alexander the Great's conquest of Greece and then Anatolia. the Minoan civilization established in Crete, the Akha and Doric migrations and civilizations that migrated to Greece, the Ionian city-states established in the Ionia region in Western Anatolia and the colony cities they established, the arrival of the Persians in Anatolia, their reaching and invasion of Greece.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Tandy, David W. Prehistory and History: Ethnicity, Class and Political Economy. Black Rose Books Ltd., 2001.
- S. Alexiou, Minos Uygarlığı, Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları, 1992.
- Manning, Sturt W; Ramsey, CB, Kutschera, W, Higham, T, Kromer, B, Steier, P, and Wild, EM "Chronology for the Aegean Late Bronze Age 1700-1400 B.C".Science (American Association for the Advancement of Science) 312 (5773): 565–569. 2006.
- Hood, Sinclair. The Minoans: Crete in the Bronze Age. Thames and Hudson, 1971.
- Castleden, Rodney. The Mycenaeans. Routledge, 2005.
- Chadwick, John (1976). The Mycenaean World. Cambridge.
- Shear, Ione Mylonas. "Excavations on the Acropolis of Midea: Results of the Greek Swedish Excavations under the Direction of Katie Demakopoulou and Paul Åström". American Journal of Archaeology, January 2000, 104(1):133 134.
- Tandy, David W. Prehistory and History: Ethnicity, Class and Political Economy. Black Rose Books Ltd., 2001.
- Wikander, Orjan. "Archaic Roof Tiles the First Generations". Hesperia, 59(1):285 290, January March, 1990.
- French, Elizabeth (2002). Mycenae: Agamemnon's Capital. Tempus.

ARK713 Anatolian Glyptic Art

Course Content: In general, it includes the technique, style and iconography of the Anatolian glyptic art and its relations with Mesopotamia and the surrounding cultural regions in the context of gliptic material.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to examine the Anatolian seal (gliptic) art from the Neolithic Age to the end of the Iron Age in terms of material, technique, style features and iconography.

Resources to be Used in the Course:

- Collon, D., First Impressions Cylinder Seals in the Ancient Near East, London, 1987.
- Parrot, A., Glyptique Mésopotamienne., Paris.1954
- Boehmer, R.M., Dıe Entwicklung Der Glyptik Wahrend der Akkad-Zeit, Berlin, 1965.
- Collon, D., First Impressions, Cylinder Seals in the Ancient Near East, London, 1987.
- Frankforth, H., Cylinder Seals, London.1939.
- Porada, E., Corpus of Ancıent Near Eastern Seals, In North American Collectıons, The Collectıon of the Pıerpoint Morgan Lıbrary, Washington, 1948.
- Alp, S., Konya Civarında Karahöyük kazılarında Bulunan Silindir ve Damga Mühürler, Ankara, 1972.
- Erkanal, A., Anadolu'da Bulunan Suriye Kökenli Mühür ve Mühür Baskıları, Ankara, 1993
- Güterbock H.G., Siegel aus Boğazköy I.Teil. Die Königssiegel der Grabungen bis 1938, Berlin, 1940
- Güterbock H.G., Siegel aus Boğazköy II.Teil. Die Königssiegel von 1939 und die Übrigen Hieroglyphensiegel, Berlin, 1942
- Özgüç N., Kültepe Mühür Baskılarında Anadolu Grubu, Ankara, 1965
- Özgüç N., Kaniş Karumu Ib Katı Mühürleri ve Mühür Baskıları, Ankara, 1968.

ARK714 Burial Customs in Anatolia

Course Content: The aim of this study is to examine the remains of the ancient people about the lifestyles, religious beliefs, social and cultural accumulations, which make an important contribution to the science of archeology. In this context, burial traditions in the Prehistoric era, Burial traditions in the Hittites, Urartian Burial traditions and rock tombs, Phrygian burial traditions, Rock Tombs and Tumulus, Lydian burial traditions and Types of Graves, Paphlagonia Rock Tombs, Sarcophagi and Ostotheks, Mausoleums- Mausoleums, Lycian, Carian and Ionian monumental tombs, Roman period monumental tombs, Roman period monumental tombs, Arcosolium and Kahamasorion tombs will form the content of this course.

The Aim of the Course: To teach the burial customs and features of burials according to the periods, by evaluating the form and construction techniques, from the Prehistoric Periods to the Roman Age in Anatolia.

Resources to be Used in the Course:

- A.Machatschek, (1967). Die Nekropolen und Grabmaler im Gebiet von Elaioussa Sebaste und Korykos im Rauhen Kilikien.
- Akyurt M. (1998) MÖ 2. Binde Anadolu'da Ölü Gömme Adetleri, Ankara.
- Koch, G. (2001) Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi Lahitleri, Kanaat Basımevi, İstanbul, 2001.
- Koch, G. (2010) Türkiye'deki Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi Lahitleri, Suna-İnan Kıraç Akdeniz Medeniyetleri Araştırma Enstitüsü, Antalya.
- Kurtz D. C - Boardman J. (1971) Greek Burial Customs, Cornell University Press, Newyork.
- Lewartowski K., (1998) "Cremation and the End of Mycenaean Culture", Światowit, 41, 134-145.

- Morris, I. (1987) Burial and Ancient Society The Rise of the Greek City-State, Cambridge University Press, England.
- Nock, A. D. (1932) "Cremation and Burial in the Roman Empire", The Harvard Theological Review, 24/4, 321-359.
- Özgüç, T. (1948) Anadolu'da Ölü Gömme Adetleri, Ankara.
- Retief, F. P. - Cilliers, L. (2006) "Burial Customs, the Afterlife and the Pollution of Death in Ancient Greece", Acta Theologica, 26/2, 44-61.
- Rosenberg, M. (2007), "Demirköy", Türkiye'de Neolitik Dönem. Yeni Kazılar, Yeni Bulgular, Yay. N. Başgelen, ss. 13-21.
- Şahin, N. (1996) "Beyaz Lekythos'lar Işığında Klasik Devirde Atina'da Ölüm İkonografisi ve Ölü Kültü", Arkeoloji Dergisi, 4, 143-167.
- Toynbee, A. J. (1971) Death and Burial in the Roman World, Cornell University Press, Newyork.
- Uhri A., (2010) Anadolu'da Ölümün Tarih Öncesi, İstanbul.
- Ö. Çapar(1990) "Homeros Destanları Işığında Anadolu-Hellas Ölü Gömme Adetleri",Ankara Üniversitesi Dil ve Tarih Coğrafya Fakültesi Dergisi, 33(1.2), 1990, 65-75.
- Yaylalı, A. (1986) "Hellenistik Devir İzmir Mezar Stelleri", IX. Türk Tarih Kongresi Kongreye Sunulan Bildiriler, 1, 1986, 473-489.
- Ökse, A. T. (2005), "Eski Çağ'dan Günümüze Ölü Gömme ve Anma Gelenekleri" Türk Arkeoloji ve Etnografya Dergisi-5, ss. 1-7.
- Lenneıs, E. (2007), "Mesolithic Heritage in Early Neolithic Burial Rituals and Personal Adornaments", Documenta Praehistorica XXXIV, (pp. 129-137).

ARK715 History of Classical and Hellenistic Period
Course Content: Explaining the historical events of the Classical and Hellenistic Periods. The transfer of political, social and economic events with examples constitutes the content of this course.
The Aim of the Course: Teaching the historical events of the Classical and Hellenistic Period, social changes and evaluating the cultural products in the historical context.
Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Mansel,A. M., 1999. Ege ve Yunan Tarihi, Ankara,TTK.
- İplikçioğlu, B., 2007. Hellen ve Roma Tarihinin Anahatları, İstanbul.
- Sowerby, R., 2012. Yunan Kültür Tarihi- Homerik Çağ, Tarih, Din, Sosyal Yaşam, Spor, Edebiyat, Mitoloji, Felsefe ve Sanat, Çev. Özgür Umut Hoşafçı, İstanbul.
- Tekin, O., 2012. Eski Yunan ve Roma Tarihine Giriş, İstanbul.
- Friedell, E., 1999. Antik Yunan´ın Kültür Tarihi, Çev.: Necati Aça, Ankara.
- Freeman, C., 2010. Mısır, Yunan ve Roma- Antik Akdeniz Uygarlıkları, Çev.: Suat Kemal Angı, İstanbul.

ARK716 Photography in Archaeology
Course Content:
The Aim of the Course:
Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Coockson, BC, Arkeolojide İllüstrasyon ve Fotoğrafçılık,Ankara: Aytaşı yayıncılık , 2006.
- Demir F. DİNÇ A.O. GİRGİNER K.S ''Ceyhan Ovası'nda Hava Fotoğrafları kullanarak Arkeolojik Alan Tespiti'', ÇÜ Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi, Cilt 15, Sayı 3, s.183-198, 2006.
- Kanburoğlu Ö. Fotoğrafta Kompozisyon, İstanbul: Birmat Yayıncılık, 2006.
- Özener A. Arkeoloji Biliminde Fotoğraf Teknikleri, Yüksek Lisans Tezi, 18 Mart Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Arkeoloji Anabilim Dalı, Çanakkale, 2006.
- Dorrell, C. Peter, Photography In Archaeology And Conservation, Cambridge, 1994.

ARK717 Roman Army System
Course Content: Divisions of Roman armies, Praetorian Cohors, Vigiles, Urban Cohors, Classis, Legio, Description of ala, Cohors, Equites units in Auxilia, formation of Alas: Ala Quingenaria, formation of Ala Milliaria units and number of soldiers, number of Roman Legions, their naming, the regions where they are deployed giving detailed information about legions (number of legions, number of cohors etc.), Roman military ranks, Military clothing, armors, weapons and mechanical weapons such as catapults. Topics constitute the content of the course.
The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course, from the establishment of the Roman army system to the permanent legions, Marius mules, explaining the organization chart, naming the Legions, Organizing and explaining the military units such as Ala, Cohors, Centuria and Numerus, Locations of the Legions, Srata Diocletiana system, Military weapons, Military clothing , armors, to have information about such matters.
Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Şenocak M.B., Anadolu'da Roma Lejyonları ve Askeri birlikleri, Ankara, 2020.
- Davies M., Servis in the Roman Army, Oxford 1989
- Keppie L., The Making of the Roman Army, London 1984.
- Şenocak M.B., Resimli Latince-Türkçe Askeri terimler sözlüğü , Ankara, 2020.
- Farnum J. H., he positioning of the roman imperial Legions, Oxford 2005.

ARK718 Introduction to Cuneiform
Course Content: The basic features of languages using cuneiform such as Sumerian, Akkadian, Eblaca, Aramaic, Hittite, Hurrian, Urartian will be investigated, the basic concepts of cuneiform and the basic grammar of Akkadian will be explained with simple text examples.
The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to teach the history of the deciphering of cuneiform languages, the languages in which cuneiform is applied, the basic concepts of cuneiform, and to establish a basic language level for Akkadian, the international diplomatic language of Near East.
Resources to be Used in the Course:

- Labat, R. – Malbran, F., Manuel d'Epigraphie Akkadienne, Paris, 1995.
- M. Alparslan, Hititolojiye Giriş, İstanbul, 2009.
- J. Black – A. George – N. Postgate, A Concise Dictionary of Akkadian, Wiesbaden, 1999.
- M. Dinçol, Eski Anadolu Dillerine Giriş, İstanbul, 1970.

ARK719 Achaemenid Art and Archaeology

Course Content: Examination of Median-Persian cultures in the context of geography, history, art, architecture, iconography and settlement constitutes the main content of the course.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of the course is to investigate the Median and Persian cultures that dominated the Near East for three centuries from the 6th century BC.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Yarshater, Ehsan. The Cambridge History of Iran, Volume 3, 1993
- Shahbazi, A. S., The Authoritative Guide to Persepolis, Tahran, 2004.
- Roaf, M., Sculptures and Sculptors at Persepolis. Iran XXI. 1988, 1-160.
- Wieshöfer, J., Antik Pers Tarihi, İstanbul, 2003.

ARK720 Restoration and Conservation Methods

Course Content: What is Restoration and Conservation? In which cases Restoration applications are made, which laws and regulations should be adhered to? How to choose the methods and materials to be applied during the restoration? What are the features to be considered in conservation applications? The answers to the questions constitute the content of this course.

The Aim of the Course: Having knowledge about restoration-conservation application methods, to comprehend under which conditions and with which techniques the artifacts unearthed during excavations should be preserved.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Ahunbay Z.,2004. Tarihi Çevre Koruma ve Restorasyon.
- Zakar L. – Eyüpgiller K., 2015. Mimari Restorasyon Koruma Teknik ve Yöntemleri.
- Küçükkaya G.,2004. Taşların Bozulma Nedenleri.

ARK721 The Development of Ivory Art in Anatolia

Course Content: The characteristics of ivory and teaching materials made from ivory in Ancient Near East, according to archaeological and written documents, constitute the content of the course.

The Aim of the Course: Presenting the necessary information to the students in order to understand the ivory artifacts found in the excavations.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Barnett, R. D., "The Nimrud Ivories and the Art of the Phoenicians", Iraq 2/2 1935, 179-210.
- Barnett, R. D., Ancient Ivories in the Middle East, Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew Universty of Jerusalem, Jerusalem 1982.
- Güterbock, H. G., "Ivory in Hittite Texts", Anatolia 15, 1971, 1-7.

- Hermann, G. Ancient Ivory: Masterpieces of the Assyrian Empire, London, 2017.

ARK722 Theoretical Archeology

Course Content: Analytical methods necessary the acquisition of theoretical reasoning in archeology, interrogation techniques developed with the help of other sciences, social tendencies that occur as a result of natural consequences of human psychology and the ideological approach necessary for the acquisition of cultural consciousness are the elements that create the content of this course.

The Aim of the Course: It aims to interpret the archaeological material in an intellectual sense and to make it better understood within the theoretical perspective and with interdisciplinary approaches.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Gamble, C., Arkeolojinin Temelleri, Aktuel Arkeoloji Yayınları, 2014.
- Trigger, B. G., Arkeolojik Düşünce Tarihi, Eski Yeni Yayımları, 2014.
- Renfrew, C., Paul Bahn, Arkeoloji Anahtar Kavramlar, İletişim Yayınları, 2013.
- Yerleşim Sistemleri ve Mekan Analizi Tas1, 2014
- Duru, G.,Erdur, O., Arkeoloji: Niye? Nasıl? Ne İçin? Tap, 2003.
- Harris, O.J.T. and C.N. Cipolla. Archaeological Theory at the Millennium: Introducing Current Perspectives. Routledge, London, 2017.
- Trigger, Bruce G. A History of Archaeological Thought (Second Edition). New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007.
- Praetzellis, A. Death by Theory: A Tale of Mystery and Archaeological Theory. AltaMira Press, 2000.

ARK723 Pottery of Hellenistic Period

Course Content: The general characteristics of the most important styles of Hellenistic pottery and the effects, similarities, differences and chronology of Classical Period pottery will be examined. The vessel forms peculiar to the Hellenistic Period, the early examples of these forms and the connections between them will be discussed.

The Aim of the Course: It is aimed to get to know the most common pottery groups produced in the workshops of the Hellenistic Period, to learn the factors that prepared their emergence, to learn their chronology, to examine the diversity and interaction between regions.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Schaefer, J., Hellenistische Keramik aus Pergamon, Berlin, 1968.
- R.M.Cook, Greek Painted Pottery, London 1960.
- R.H.Howland, The Athenian Agora IV, Grek Lamps and their Survivals, Princeton 1958.
- J.P.Green, " Gnathia and other Overpainted Wares of Italy and Sicily: A Survey", Céramiques hellénistiques et romaines III, Paris 2001, 57-103.
- S.I.Rotroff, Hellenistic Pottery, Athenian Imported Moldmade Bowls, The Athenian Agora XXII, Princeton 1982.
- S.I.Rotroff, Hellenistic Pottery, Athenian Imported Wheelmade Table Ware and Related Material, The Athenian Agora XXIX, Princeton, New Jersey 1997.

- S.I. Rotroff, Hellenistic Pottery: The Plain Storage Athenian Agora Volum XXXII, New Jersey, 2006
- A.Laumonier, La céramique hellénistique à reliefs, I, Ateliers "ioniens", Délos XXXI, Paris 1977.
- H.Thompson, Two Centuries of Hellenitic Pottery, Hesperia III, 1934, 311-480.
- H.Goldmann, The Hellenisticand RomanPerios, Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus I, Princeton 1950.

ARK724 Syrian and Palestinian Archaeology

Course Content: The subject content of the course is to explain the archaeological heritage of the region, which we call the Syrian Cultural Region, which covers the lands of today's Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Palestine and Jordan, and to introduce the archaeological studies that have been made so far.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to describe the history of archaeological studies in the Syrian cultural region and the settlements unearthed in scientific excavations, and to examine the political, economic and economic relations of the Syrian cultural region with other cultural regions in the light of archaeological data.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- P. M. M. G. Akkermann - G.M. Schwartz, The Archaeology of Syria: From Complex Hunter-Gatherers to Early Urban Societies (c.16,000-300 BC), Cambridge, 2003.
- M. Roaf, Mezopotamya ve Eski Yakındoğu, İstanbul, 1996.
- U. Eco, (Ed.), Antik Yakındoğu, İstanbul, 2018.
- A. M. T. Moore, "Prehistory of Syria", Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research 270, 1988, 3-12.

ARK725 Social Life in Antiquity

Course Content: Course Catalog Description (Content) Social relations, family life, food habits, life of philosophers, eating and drinking, clothing, jewelry, etc. in ancient times. Topics such as habits will be explained.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to have information about the social structure and life of societies by examining the concepts of social life in the Ancient Greek and Roman Periods with the help of archaeological and written sources.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Blanck, H., Eski Yunan ve Roma'da Yaşam, İstanbul, 1999.
- Deighton, H., Eski Roma Yaşantısında Bir Gün, İstanbul, 1999.

ARK726 Small Finds in Archeology

Course Content: In the course, subjects related to the classification, identification and dating of the finds such as ceramics, glass, bone, terracotta and metal unearthed during the excavations will be explained.

The Aim of the Course: Presenting the necessary information to the students in order to understand the artifacts made of glass, bronze, bone and precious stones unearthed during the excavations.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Deonna W., Exploration archeologique de Delos, XVIII: Le mobilier delien 1938.
- Davidson G. R., Corinth. XII: The Minor Objects 1952.
- Scarisbrick D., Classical Gems: Ancient and Modern Intaglios and Cameos in the Fitzwilliam Museum, 2003.
- Üzlifat C., Türkiye Şise Ve Cam Fabrikaları A.Ş Cam Eserler Koleksiyonu, 1985.
- Anderson-Stojanovi 1987 V. R. Anderson-Stojanović, "The Chronology and Function of Ceramic Unguentaria", AJA 91, 1987, 105-122.
- Bailey, D. M., A Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum, I, Greek, Hellenistic and Early Roman Pottery Lamps, 1975.

ARK727 Greek and Roman Literature
Course Content:
The Aim of the Course:
Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Erim, M. Latin Edebiyatı, İstanbul 1987
- Q. Horatius Flaccus. (1994). İambus'lar, Lirik Şiirler, Satura'lar, Mektuplar, (Türkan Uzel Çev.).
- Ankara 1994.
- Latacz J. Antik Yunan Tragedyaları, Çeviri Yılmaz Onay, İstanbul 2020.
- Fridell E., Antik Yunanın Kültür Tarihi, İstanbul 2019.
- Zimmermann B., Antik Yunan Komedya'ları, Çev. Ayşe Selen, İstanbul 2017

ARK728 Roman History
Course Content: The foundation, political structure, social and cultural structure of Rome, its relations with other civilizations in the historical process and its effects.
The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to show the political, socio-economic and socio-cultural conditions of Roman Republican History and Roman Imperial History. Roman History will proceed chronologically through ancient sources and archaeological data. It is aimed to comprehend the general features of Roman history.
Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Titus Livius, Roma Tarihi.
- Akşit, O. (1985) Roma İmparatorluk Tarihi, İstanbul
- Borchhardt, J. (2002) Der Fries vom Kenotaph für Gaius Caesar in Limyra
- İnan, J. – Alföldi-Rosenbaum, E., Römische und frühbyzantinische Porträtplastik aus der Türkei. Neue Funde, Mainz, 1979.
- Wegner, M ., Das römische Herrscherbild, 2, 3. Hadrian, Berlin, 1956.
- Daltrop, G. –Hausmann, U.– Wegner, M., Das römische Herrscherbild, 2, 1. Die Flavier. Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, Julia Titi, Domitilla, Domitia, Berlin, 1966.
- Wiggers, H.B. –Wegner, M., Das römische Herrscherbild, 3, 1. Caracalla, Geta, Plautilla, Macrinus bis Balbinus, Berlin, 1971.
- Wegner, M. – Bracker, J. – Real, W., Das römische Herrscherbild, 3, 3. Gordianus III. bis Carinus, Berlin, 1979.

ARK729 Latin Language and Grammar I

Course Content: The explanation of the masculine, feminine and non-sexual features of the words in Latin, and accordingly the rules of inflection and sentence structures constitute the content of the course. Simple text analysis will be done by giving the grammar of the Latin language. In addition, students will be taught how to analyze Latin texts, common stereotypes and expressions.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to evaluate the finds with Latin inscriptions unearthed during surveys and excavations.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Perez, F. Z., Latince Grameri, İstanbul, 1968.
- Öktem, F., Uygulamalı Latin Dili, İstanbul, 2006.
- Alova, E.- Kabaağaç, S., Latince- Türkçe Sözlük, İstanbul, 1994.
- Georg Rohde, Samim Sinanoğlu, Lingua Latina I, AÜ DTCF Yayınları.

ARK730 Art of Coroplastic I

Course Content: In this lesson, the technical features, production stages, usage areas of Terracotta figurines and their relationship with the art of Sculpture are examined. Then, the production centers of terracotta figures in the Near East, Cyprus, Continental Greece, Anatolia and the Islands are introduced from the beginning.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to teach the production stages, usage areas, function and iconographic features of the coroplastic (terracotta figurines) works.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Besques, S., Figurines et reliefs grecs en terre cuite, Paris : Réunion des musées nationaux : Louvre, Département des antiquités grecques, étrusques et romaines, cop. 1994.
- Goldman, H. "Excavation at Gözlükule, Tarsus 1936". AJA 41, 2 1937.
- Higgins, R.A., Greek terracottas, London : Methuen, 1967.
- Işın, G., Patara Terrakottaları Hellenistik ve Erken Roma Dönemleri, Istanbul Ege Yalyinlai 2007.
- Kleiner, G., Parlasca, K., Tanagrafiguren, Berlin [usw.] : De Gruyter, 1984.
- Rohde, E., Griechische Terrakotten, Tübingen : Verl. E. Wasmuth, 1971.
- Rous, I.H., Musées archéologiques d'Istanbul : catalogue des figurines en terres cuites grecques et romanes de Smyrne, Istanbul : Institut français d'études anatoliennes Georges Dumézil, 2016.
- Rumscheid, F., Die figürlichen Terrakotten von Priene : Fundkontexte, Ikonographie und Funktion in Wohnhäusern und Heiligtümern im Licht antiker Parallelbefunde, Wiesbaden : Reichert, 2006.
- Thompson, D. B., The Terracotta Figurines in the Hellenistic Period.
- Troy 3. Princeton 1963.
- Töpperwein, E., Terrakotten von Pergamon. Berlin 1976.
- Uhlenbrock, J.P. et al, The coroplast's art : Greek terracottas of the Hellenistic world, New Rochelle (NY) : Aristide D. Caratzas, 1990.
- Winter, F., Die Typen der Figürlichen Terrakotten. Band III, I - II. Teil. Berlin, Stuttgart 1903.

ARK731 Painting Art in Antiquity

Course Content: a-The definition of painting and some terms related to painting art, paint, floor, material etc. topics will be discussed.

b-The purpose of painting and related theories. 1- Painting Art from the Beginning to the Classical Age: Starting from the Paleolithic age cave paintings, the painting examples in Anatolia, Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Aegean World and Italy in the Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze Ages and Iron Ages will be discussed, respectively. 2-Classical and Hellenistic Age Painting Art: Under this heading, the emergence of painting as art in the Classical Age, the innovations brought, the painters and their works will be emphasized and examples will be given. Under this heading, we will also focus on the art of mosaics. 3-The Art of Painting in the Roman Age: Under this heading, the examples of paintings and mosaics found in the city of Pompeii and the originals of which were made in the classical and Hellenistic ages will be discussed. In addition, portrait pictures will be introduced. 4-Late Antique Painting Art: Under this heading, religious-themed painting examples seen in the Roman world after the emergence of Christianity will be discussed.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to give information about the art of painting from the oldest examples to the Middle Byzantine Period.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Bingöl O. Arkeolojik Mimaride Resim, 2015 Bingöl O. Samosata I Theos Antiokhos Sarayı, 2013.
- Barbet, Zeugma II Peintures Murales Romaines, Paris 2005.
- Campbell, S., The Mosaics of Antioch, Louiseville, 1988.
- Campbell, S., The Mosaics of Aphrodisias in Caria, Wetteren, 1991.
- Dunbabin, K.M.D., Mosaics of the Greek and Roman World, Cambridge, 2003.
- R. P. Hinks, Catalogue of the Grek, Etruscan and Roman Paintings and Mosaics in the British Museum, Londra 1933.
- M. Önal v.d., Belkıs/Zeugma ve Mozaikleri-Belkıs/Zeugma and İts Mosaics, İstanbul 2006.
- K. Schefold, Vergessenes Pompeji, Berne, Munich 1962.

ARK732 Ancient Philosophy

Course Content: Birth of Philosophy: Transition from Mithos to logos, Miletus School (Thales, Anaximandros and Anaximenes) and Pythagoreans, Eleanic Philosophy (Parmenides-Zenon) and Heraclitus, Pluralists (Empedocles, Anaxagoras and Atomists), Sophists: Protagoras, Gorgias Life, Methodology: Socrates: , Ethics Understanding. Plato: His Life, Works, Metaphysics and Epistemology, Plato: His Life, Works, Metaphysics and Epistemology, Aristotle: His Life, Works, Logic. Philosophy of Being, Introduction to Hellenistic Philosophy: Epicureans, Stoics.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to obtain an understanding of Ancient philosophy.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Felsefe tarihi, Macit Gökberk, Remzi Kitabevi.
- Ahmet Cevizci, İlkçağ Felsefesi Tarihi, Bursa, Asa Kitabevi, 5. Baskı, 2011.

- Ahmet Arslan, İlkçağ Felsefesi Tarihi, İstanbul, Bilgi Üniversitesi, 5 cilt, 2004-2010.
- Ahmet Cevizci, Felsefe Sözlüğü, İstanbul, Say Yayınları, 2011.
- W. Kranz, Antik Felsefe, İstanbul, Sosyal yayınlar.
- Platon, Devlet (çev. S. Eyüboğlu – M. A. Cimcoz), Remzi Kitabevi, 6. Baskı, 1983.

ARK733 Museology

Course Content: History of museum and museology, A contemporary museum and the duties of a museologist, Its function as an educational institution, its types (archaeology, ethnography, contemporary art, science, technology, etc.), the physical conditions that must be found in an ideal museum building, from the entrance of a work to its conservation, from its exhibition to the museum. Contemporary museum architecture designed for different functions and artistic activities undertaken by today's museums. It is ensured that some important museums in the country and abroad are discussed in terms of museology. Within the scope of the course, museums and collections are visited and examined on site. Publications on the subject are promoted. It is discussed how museums can be made more attractive and what to do about it. Curiosity and interest are aroused in private museology and collecting.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to teach conservation and exhibition techniques as well as basic museum and museology information.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Eski Eserler ve Müzelerle İlgili Mevzuat. Ankara 1996
- Müzelerde Koruma Çevresel Koşulların Denetimi.İstanbul 1987
- Müzelerin Teşkilatlandırılmasında Pratik Öğütler, Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi, Ankara, 1963
- R.O.Arık, Türk Müzeciliğine Bir Bakış Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı-Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü Yayınları 11,6 İstanbul 1953
- N. Can, Eski Eserler ve Müzelerle İlgili Kanun, Nizamname ve Emirler Ankara,1948
- M.Önder, Türkiye Müzeleri, Türkiye İş Bankası Yayınları, 1995
- T.Öz, Yurdumuzda Müzeler Nasıl Kuruldu? Neler yapıldı? Nasıl Yapılması Gerekli? VII. Türk Tarihi Kongresi IX-7/2 Ankara, 1973: 951-960
- E.Yücel, Türkiye'de Müzecilik, İstanbul, 1999.
- W.M.K. Shaw, Osmanlı Müzeciliği, İstanbul, 2004.

ARK734 Iranian Archaeology

Course Content: Iran, which covers an area of 1,648,000 km^2, also includes partially ancient Mesopotamian cultural regions within its current borders. It is possible to find traces of Iranian cultures in a vast region stretching from Central Asia, Pakistan and India to Anatolia, Syria and Egypt. In this course, from the beginning of prehistoric times until the first half of the first millennium BC, the archaeology of the cultures that lived and developed in Iran and their relations with neighboring regions will be taught.

The Aim of the Course: In this course, it is aimed to teach students the archeology and art of civilizations that emerged and developed in Iran by comparing them with neighboring cultures.

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Porada, E., Ancient Iran. The Art of Pre-Islamic Times, 1965.

- Potts., D.T., The Archaeology of Elam. G. Formation and Transformation of an Ancient Iranian State, 1999.
- Roaf, M., Sculptures and Sculptors at Persepolis. Iran XXI. 1988, 1-160.
- Wieshöfer, J., Antik Pers Tarihi, 2003.

ARK735 Latin Language and Grammer II

Course Content: The explanation of the masculine, feminine and neutrum features of the words in Latin, and accordingly the rules of inflection and sentence structures constitute the content of the course. Simple text analysis will be done by giving the grammar of the Latin language. In addition, students will be taught how to analyze Latin texts, common stereotypes and expressions. In addition, an introduction to Latin Epigraphy and some Latin epigraphic abbreviations for tomb stele will also be taught.

The Aim of the Course: The aim of this course is to evaluate the finds with Latin inscriptions unearthed during surveys and excavations

Resources to be Used in the Course:
- Perez, F. Z., Latince Grameri, İstanbul, 1968.
- Öktem, F., Uygulamalı Latin Dili, İstanbul, 2006.
- Alova, E.- Kabaağaç, S., Latince- Türkçe Sözlük, İstanbul, 1994.
- Georg Rohde, Samim Sinanoğlu, Lingua Latina I, AÜ DTCF Yayınları.

ARK736 Art of Coroplastic II

Course Content: In this lesson, the technical features, production stages, usage areas of Terracotta figurines and their relationship with the art of Sculpture are examined. Then, the production centers of terracotta figures in the Near East, Cyprus, Continental Greece, Anatolia and the Islands are introduced from the beginning.

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- Besques, S., Figurines et reliefs grecs en terre cuite, Paris : Réunion des musées nationaux : Louvre, Département des antiquités grecques, étrusques et romaines, cop. 1994.
- Goldman, H. "Excavation at Gözlükule, Tarsus 1936". AJA 41, 2 1937.
- Higgins, R.A., Greek terracottas, London : Methuen, 1967.
- Işın, G., Patara Terrakottaları Hellenistik ve Erken Roma Dönemleri, Istanbul Ege Yalyinlai 2007.
- Kleiner, G., Parlasca, K., Tanagrafiguren, Berlin [usw.] : De Gruyter, 1984.
- Rohde, E., Griechische Terrakotten, Tübingen : Verl. E. Wasmuth, 1971.
- Rous, I.H., Musées archéologiques d'Istanbul : catalogue des figurines en terres cuites grecques et romanes de Smyrne, Istanbul : Institut français d'études anatoliennes Georges Dumézil, 2016.
- Rumscheid, F., Die figürlichen Terrakotten von Priene : Fundkontexte, Ikonographie und Funktion in Wohnhäusern und Heiligtümern im Licht antiker Parallelbefunde, Wiesbaden : Reichert, 2006.
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- Uhlenbrock, J.P. et al, The coroplast's art : Greek terracottas of the Hellenistic world, New Rochelle (NY) : Aristide D. Caratzas, 1990.
- Winter, F., Die Typen der Figürlichen Terrakotten. Band III, I - II. Teil. Berlin, Stuttgart 1903.