

Roots of Europe summer school

University of Copenhagen,
25 July – 7 August 2016

Schedule and reading list

University of Copenhagen
Department of Nordic Studies and Linguistics
Faculty of Humanities (KUA)
Lecture hall 22.0.11
Njalsgade 120
DK 2300 Copenhagen S

Overview

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	MONDAY, 25 JULY	6
10:15 AM – 11 AM	Opening session; introduction Prof. Birgit Anette Olsen (University of Copenhagen)	
11:15 AM – 1 PM	The ideological impact of the Indo-European hypothesis Dr Benedicte Nielsen Whitehead (University of Copenhagen)	
1 PM – 2:15 PM	Lunch break	
2:15 PM – 4:30 PM	Basic concepts in genetics; introduction to ancient DNA Dr Joseph Lorenz (Central Washington University)	
4:30 PM – 5 PM	Archaeogenetics: Using DNA to study human prehistory Naveed Khan, PhD student (University of Copenhagen)	
6 PM – 8 PM	Welcome reception	
	TUESDAY, 26 JULY	10
10:15 AM – 1 PM	Basic concepts in archaeology Dr Andreas Bonde Hansen (University College Sjælland)	
1 PM – 2:15 PM	Lunch break	
2:15 PM – 5 PM	Fundamentals of linguistic reconstruction; introduction to palaeolinguistics Dr Thomas Olander (University of Copenhagen) Prof. Birgit Anette Olsen (University of Copenhagen)	
	WEDNESDAY, 27 JULY	11
10:15 AM – 1 PM	The Indo-European languages Dr Oliver Simkin (University of Cambridge)	
1 PM – 2:15 PM	Lunch break	
2:15 PM – 5 PM	Proto-Indo-European family structures Dr Benedicte Nielsen Whitehead (University of Copenhagen) Prof. Birgit Anette Olsen (University of Copenhagen)	

THURSDAY, 28 JULY		12
10:15 AM – 1 PM	Computer-simulated models and statistical methods in language reconstruction Jurgen van den Heuvel, MSc. Eng.	
1 PM – 2:15 PM	Lunch break	
2:15 PM – 3 PM	Introduction to substrate method Dr Guus Kroonen (University of Copenhagen)	
3:15 PM – 5 PM	Pre-Indo-European languages and cultures of southern Europe Dr Oliver Simkin (University of Cambridge)	
FRIDAY, 29 JULY		14
10:15 AM – 1 PM	The introduction of Indo-European in the later South Scandinavian Neolithic Dr Guus Kroonen (University of Copenhagen) Dr Rune Iversen (University of Copenhagen)	
1 PM – 2:15 PM	Lunch break	
2:15 PM – 2:45 PM	Between Gaul and Germania, acculturation along the Rhine: A historical case study for the study of prehistory Fabian d. Zuk, PhD student (Université de Montréal/Université Lyon III)	
2:45 PM – 3:15 PM	The core building blocks of sound symbolism and their influence on near-universal lexemes Niklas Johansson, PhD student (University of Lund)	
SATURDAY, 30 JULY		18
9 AM	Excursion to <u>Sagnlandet Lejre</u>	
10:45 AM – 11.30 AM	The Indo-European diet Mikkel Nørtoft, BA (University of Copenhagen)	
11:45 AM – 1 PM	Indo-European textiles – technology and terminology Prof. Birgit Anette Olsen (University of Copenhagen)	
1 PM – 2 PM	Lunch break	
2 PM – 3:45 PM	Mobility, pastoralism, and social change in Eurasian steppe lifeways, 4500–900 BCE Dr James Alan Johnson (Universities of Chicago and Copenhagen)	
4 PM – 8 PM	“Stone-age gourmet” food workshop Tobias Elverhøj (Sagnlandet Lejre)	
9:30 PM	Arrival at Copenhagen Central Station	

MONDAY, 1 AUGUST		21
10:15 AM – 12 PM	Introduction to ancient DNA; Bronze Age population genomics of Eurasia Dr Morten E. Allentoft (Natural History Museum of Denmark)	
12 PM – 1 PM	Midway evaluation	
1 PM – 2:15 PM	Lunch break	
2:15 PM – 5 PM	Indo-European expansions to the east and west and archaeological correlations Prof. David W. Anthony (Hartwick College)	
TUESDAY, 2 AUGUST		23
10:15 AM – 12 PM	Recent genetic evidence in favour of the Indo-European Steppe Hypothesis Prof. David W. Anthony (Hartwick College)	
12 PM – 1:15 PM	Lunch break	
1:15 AM – 1:45 PM	Ethnohistorical populations from Siberia: state-of-the-art and integration of data analysis Constanza de la Fuente, PhD student (University of Copenhagen)	
1:45 PM – 3:45 PM	Uralic languages and cultures; linguistic contacts in northern Europe Dr Adam Hyllested (University of Copenhagen)	
5:00 PM – 6 PM	Pizza & soft drinks	
6 PM – 8 PM	The Indo-European homeland problem: Current solutions Dr Asya Pereltsvaig (on a Skype connection)	
WEDNESDAY, 3 AUGUST		26
10:15 AM – 1 PM	Cultures and migrations of prehistoric Europe Prof. Kristian Kristiansen (University of Gothenburg)	
1 PM – 2:15 PM	Lunch break	
2:15 PM – 4:30 PM	Anatolian and Indo-European – language relations in time and space Tobias Mosbæk Søborg, PhD student (University of Copenhagen)	
4:30 PM – 5 PM	New Frontiers in Biomolecular Archaeology: Proteomics and Metagenomics as Tools for Understanding the Evolution of Human Diets Richard Hagan, PhD student (University of Oklahoma)	
CANCELLED	Rümselçuk Caravanserais of 13th Century Anatolia Cand. Arch. Else Marie Johansen	

	THURSDAY, 4 AUGUST	29
10:15 AM – 1 PM	The Indo-Europeanization of Europe Prof. Kristian Kristiansen (University of Gothenburg)	
1 PM – 2:15 PM	Lunch break	
2:15 PM – 5 PM	Material traditions and practices in Chalcolithic and Bronze Age Eurasian steppe cultural groups Dr James Alan Johnson (Universities of Chicago and Copenhagen)	
	FRIDAY, 5 AUGUST	31
10:15 AM – 1 PM	Indo-European religion Prof. Peter Jackson (University of Stockholm)	
1 PM – 2:15 PM	Lunch break	
2:15 PM – 5 PM	Q&A and celebration (all)	
	SATURDAY–SUNDAY, 6–7 AUGUST	33
Saturday, 6 August		
12 PM	Announcement of exam question	
Sunday, 7 August		
12 PM	Submission of exam essay	

Monday, 25 July

10:15 AM – 11 AM Opening session; introduction
Prof. Birgit Anette Olsen (University of Copenhagen)

11:15 AM – 1 PM The ideological impact of the Indo-European hypothesis
Dr Benedicte Nielsen Whitehead (University of Copenhagen)

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The realization that most of the European languages were related to a number of exotic, Asiatic languages had a profound impact on the way the learned society thought of language, race and nation. This subject was widely debated throughout Enlightenment and Romanticism, only to become taboo after the second World War.

The class gives an overview of different ideological responses to the discovery of the Indo-European family of languages.



Herder, J. G. v. 1793–7 [2002]. “Letters for the advancement of Humanity – tenth collection. [Letter] 114”. Pp. 380–383. In *Herder: Philosophical writings*. Translated and edited by Michael N Forster. M. N. Forster. Cambridge: CUP.

Note: Johann Gottfried von Herder (1744–1803) was a German cultural and literary critic, philosopher and philologist, born in the Kingdom of Prussia. A polyglot and a cosmopolitan, he was one of the most influential characters of the Age of Enlightenment. He was also an enthusiastic propagator of a unified Germany.



Müller, F. M. 1854. “The last results of the researches respecting the non-Iranian and non-Semitic languages of Asia or Europe, or the Turanian family of language”. In *Christianity and Mankind, their beginnings and prospects*. C. C. J. von Bunsen. London: Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans. 3: 263–487. Pp. 473–487.

[Access it here.](#)

Note: Friedrich Max Müller (1823–1900) was a German-born Oxford professor of Modern Languages and Comparative Philology. He was known, and genuinely famous, as the greatest Oriental scholar of his day; he worked extensively on the history of religion.

Müller divided the world's languages into three major groups:

- The Semitic languages, traditionally named after Noah's first-born son Shem.
- The Turanic ones, named after Tur, who, according to Persian folklore, was the father of the Turkic peoples. Tur was, at the time, identified as Ham, Noah's second son. Müller's Turanic language family contained a number of languages now considered unrelated.
- The Aryan or Indo-European ones, sometimes labelled Japhetic after Noah's youngest son, Japheth.



Chamberlain, H. S. 1910. *Foundations of the XIXth Century* 2. London: Ballantine & co. Pp. 187–200.

[Access it here.](#)

Note: Houston Stewart Chamberlain (1855–1927) was a British-born political philosopher. Raised mainly in France and Italy, he became a German citizen in 1916; he had married Eva von Bülow-Wagner, daughter of the composer Richard Wagner, in 1909.

Chamberlain believed the Germanic, Celtic and Slavic peoples were related in a “Teutonic race”. His *Foundations of the 19th century* is an extollment of the virtues of that alleged race; it became hugely influential on Adolf Hitler and Nazi ideology.

1 PM – 2:15 PM Lunch break

2:15 PM – 4:30 PM Basic concepts in genetics; introduction to ancient DNA
Dr Joseph Lorenz (Central Washington University)

This module will present a survey of the field of genetics including a review of Mendelian principles of inheritance, the molec-

ular basis of the transmission and expression of traits, and the evolutionary consequences of genetic changes over time. We will also discuss the history of the study of human genetic variation and how that has changed with advances in technology.



M. A. Jobling, E. Hollox, M. Hurles, T. Kivisild & C. Tyler-Smith (eds). 2014. *Human evolutionary genetics*. New York & Abingdon: Garland Science, Taylor & Francis Group: **Chapter 2**.

[Access it here.](#)

DNA analysis has been applied to assist archaeologists in many ways. Archaeologists have been using DNA analysis in kinship studies. The most interesting example is the investigation carried out in the 1990s on the bones of the Romanovs, the last members of the Russian ruling family. It has also been helping the archaeologist in the identification of sex and it is no longer necessary to assign sex to the buried bones on the basis of vague differences in the structures of the bones. However, sex identification and Kinship studies are not the only way in which DNA studies are being applied in Archaeology. By examining DNA sequences of dead and living humans, the archaeologists have now begun to understand the evolutionary origin of modern humans (members of *Homo sapiens*) and the routes followed by modern people as they colonized the planet. This area of research is called archaeogenetics. From the fossil records, many paleontologists believe that the *Homo erectus* population which, having migrated out of Africa over one million years ago, became located in different parts of the old world, gave rise to the modern human population found in those areas today. However, DNA analysis has challenged this multiregional evolution hypothesis and suggested that modern human evolved in Africa and then dispersed to different parts of the world. DNA analysis has also shown that Neanderthals, an extinct type of human that lived in Europe between 200,000 to 30,000 years

ago, are not the direct ancestors of modern Europeans. In addition to establishing that our common ancestor lived in Africa relatively recently, DNA sequencing is also helping to trace and date the migration by which our species colonized the rest of the planet.

6 PM – 8 PM

Welcome reception

At the home of Birgit Anette Olsen: Njalsgade 45, 3rd floor, left (close to the university)

Tuesday, 26 July

10:15 AM – 1 PM Basic concepts in archaeology

Dr Andreas Bonde Hansen (University College Sjælland)

 Colin Renfrew & Paul Bahn. 2012. *Archaeology: Theories, methods and practice*. London: Thames & Hudson. (6th ed.):

- The Three Age System (pp. 26–28)
- Formation processes (pp. 52–55)
- Dating methods and chronology (pp. 121–147)
- Isotopic methods (pp. 302–305)
- Discovering the sources (pp. 355–363)


[Access the files here.](#)

1 PM – 2:15 PM Lunch break


2:15 PM – 5 PM Fundamentals of linguistic reconstruction; introduction to palaeolinguistics

Dr Thomas Olander (University of Copenhagen)

Prof. Birgit Anette Olsen (University of Copenhagen)

 Michael Weiss. 2015. The comparative method. In Claire Bowerman & Bethwyn Evans (eds.), *The Routledge handbook of historical linguistics*, 127–145. Oxon & New York: Routledge.

[Access it here.](#)

 Hans Henrich Hock & Brian D. Joseph. 1996. Historical linguistics, history, and prehistory: Linguistic paleontology and other applications of our methods. In Hans Henrich Hock & Brian D. Joseph (eds.), *Language history, language change, and language relationship: An introduction to historical and comparative linguistics* (Trends in Linguistics. Studies and Monographs 93), 477–509. Berlin: Mouton. (Second revised edition, 2009.)

[Access it here.](#)

10:15 AM – 1 PM The Indo-European languages

Dr Oliver Simkin (University of Cambridge)

With almost 450 living languages and many others that are now extinct, Indo-European is one of the world's larger language families, and in terms of total number of speakers it is by far the largest. It is also the best-studied language family in the world: the entire science of historical linguistics was born from the study of Indo-European languages. However, there is still intense debate and disagreement about the relationships between the individual languages and sub-branches – in other words, the structure of the Indo-European 'family tree'.

This session gives an overview of the various subgroups which make up the Indo-European family, and presents the latest thinking on their history and development.



Clackson, J. 2007. *Indo-European linguistics: An introduction*. Cambridge: CUP. Chapter 1: pp. 1–26.

[Access it here.](#)

1 PM – 2:15 PM Lunch break

2:15 PM – 5 PM Proto-Indo-European family structures

Dr Benedicte Nielsen Whitehead (University of Copenhagen)

Prof. Birgit Anette Olsen (University of Copenhagen)



Hettrich, Heinrich (1985) "Indo-European kinship terminology in linguistics and anthropology". *Anthropological linguistics* 27,4, pp. 453–480.

[Access it here.](#)



Adams, Douglas Q. & James Mallory (1997): *Encyclopedia of Indo-European culture*. **Kinship**: pp. 332–335.

[Access it here.](#)

Thursday, 28 July

12

10:15 AM – 1 PM Computer-simulated models and statistical methods in language reconstruction

Jurgen van den Heuvel, MSc. Eng.

Linguistic phylogenetics is the study of establishing language trees. This can be done using traditional methods of historical linguistics, but in more recent years also quantitative approaches have gained in popularity. The latter uses statistical data analysis tools that have been used successfully in evolutionary biology.

This class will discuss the principal mathematical-statistical models for linguistic phylogenetics. Topics will include: benefits and drawbacks of using a model-based approach, model concepts, the type of linguistic data used, how the data is processed, and how the results can be interpreted. No prior knowledge of mathematical models or statistics is needed.



Dunn, M. (2015). "Language Phylogenies" In: Bowerman, C. and Evans, B. (eds.), *The Routledge Handbook of Historical Linguistics* (Chapter 7, pp. 190–211). Routledge.

[Access it here.](#)

1 PM – 2:15 PM Lunch break

2:15 PM – 3 PM Introduction to substrate method

Dr Guus Kroonen (University of Copenhagen)



Jeffers, R. J. & I. Lehiste. 1986. *Principles and methods for historical linguistics*. Cambridge, MA/London, UK: MIT. **Chapter 9: pp. 139–159.**

[Access it here.](#)

Dr Oliver Simkin (University of Cambridge)

What languages did Europeans speak before the Indo-European family spread across the region? The only surviving Pre-Indo-European language of Western Europe is Basque, but there are also thousands of ancient inscriptions in various other non-Indo-European languages. With the help of these documents from the Minoan palaces of Bronze Age Crete, the Etruscan towns of Iron Age Italy and the Iberian trading ports of the Catalan coast, we can learn more about the languages of these lost civilisations of early Europe.



Clackson, J. 2015. *Language and society in the Greek and Roman worlds*. Cambridge: CUP. **Chapter 1: The linguistic ecology of the Mediterranean**. Pp. 1–32.

[Access it here.](#)

10:15 AM – 1 PM

The introduction of Indo-European in the later South Scandinavian Neolithic

Dr Guus Kroonen (University of Copenhagen)

Dr Rune Iversen (University of Copenhagen)

Language is an important part of human self-perception and a creator of identity among human groups – also in prehistory. Therefore, language is an important factor when trying to understand cultural change in prehistory. Northern Europe is a region that saw profound cultural changes in the early third millennium B.C.E. In southern Scandinavia the first agrarian culture, the Funnel Beaker culture, came to an end overlapping with the emergence of “sub-Neolithic” Pitted Ware influences that reached the northern and eastern coastal areas of present-day Denmark from the Scandinavian Peninsula. From around 2850 B.C.E early Corded Ware (Single Grave) societies appeared on the Jutland Peninsula introducing among other things new burial customs, new pottery shapes, new amber ornaments, and new types of stone battle-axes.

The third millennium B.C.E was, no doubt, a period of great material and cultural changes and language must not be ignored when considering these. Instead, language must be viewed and treated as a deeply integrated part and facilitator of the transmission of new ideas, cultural processes and subsistence economic and material culture changes. This lecture draws on evidence of change in both material culture and in language that took place in the third millennium B.C.E and combines these evidences into a unified hypothesis on when and how Indo-European language was introduced into northern Europe and southern Scandinavia. After being introduced together with Corded Ware features in central and western Jutland it seems

that the implementation of Indo-European happened gradually via long-term cultural transformation processes.

However, in order to understand the cultural and linguistic processes that allowed the introduction of an entirely new language family it is important also to consider the long gone predecessor of Indo-European. This extinct language we refer to as “Proto-Neolithic”. Did this unknown language for instance contribute to the new Indo-European language family that was to form the basis for the vast majority of modern European languages? One further aspect is where we should place the language spoken by the Pitted Ware people and furthermore if it had any impact on the larger language development. Do we still carry relicts with us in modern Germanic that can be traced down to the Proto-Neolithic language spoken by the Funnel Beaker farmers – and perhaps even also elements of a Pitted Ware language?



Haak et al. (2015), “Massive migration from the steppe was a source for Indo-European languages in Europe.”

[Access it here.](#)



Allentoft et al. (2015), “Population genomics of Bronze Age Eurasia.”

[Access it here.](#)



Iversen, Rune (2015) “Creolization processes in the late south Scandinavian Neolithic” In: Brink, K., S. Hydén, K. Jennbert, L. Larsson & D. Olausson, Eds). 2015. *Neolithic diversities. Perspectives from a conference in Lund, Sweden*. Acta Archaeologica Lundensia. Lund: Department of Archaeology and Ancient History.

[Access it here.](#)

1 PM – 2:15 PM Lunch break

2:15 PM – 2:45 PM Between Gaul and Germania, acculturation along the Rhine: A historical case study for the study of prehistory
Fabian d. Zuk, PhD student (Université de Montréal/ Université Lyon III)

The Indo-Europeanisation of Europe is often hypothesised to be the consequence of the migration of a military elite, and on the surface this invasion resembles that of the fifth-century “barbarian” movements which brought about the end of the Roman Empire. Though this *Völkerwanderung* occurred during the so-called dark ages, a period of severely reduced literacy and documentation in many areas, the consequences of this displacement are still more easily accounted for in contemporary sources and by the emergence of distinct cultures in the Early Middle Ages.

On that account, the transition from Late Antiquity to the Middle Ages represent an opportunity to test our hypotheses relating to prehistoric Europe in a more measurable way. I will therefore sketch the movement of peoples which occurred in Western Europe from the fourth to sixth centuries, demonstrate the consequences in the linguistic landscape and provide a concrete case of language acculturation and borrowing along the Rhine frontier both on the lexical and mythological plan in the hopes of providing comparative material for our interpretation of European prehistory and the arrival of the Indo-Europeans.

2:45 PM – 3:15 PM The core building blocks of sound symbolism and their influence on near-universal lexemes

Niklas Johansson, PhD student (University of Lund)

My dissertation aims to identify the core building blocks of sound symbolism, i.e. fundamental cross-linguistic associations between sound and meaning. This is achieved through a cross-linguistic approach, by mapping sound distributions of fundamental vocabulary used for describing the world in pre- to early

agrarian society which is also susceptible to sound symbolism and fundamental cognitively speaking. The sounds used for the sound symbolic relations are then further investigated by defining patterns of language-specific strategies for mapping sound to meaning and studying how phonologies are affected by sound symbolism.

Lastly, concepts found to be sound symbolic, e.g. 'small', will be analyzed through artificial phonetic evolution. Recorded words containing various sounds are presented and played to test groups with ten participants each, who will be asked to repeat what they have heard. Their responses will be recorded and played for the next person in line. By being informed that the word means e.g. 'small', it is expected that sound-meaning associations similar to the previous study will appear after 10 generations through a gradual skewing of phonemes.

As described, all of these studies are ultimately built upon the large cross-linguistic study of which the core is the selection of fundamental concepts. The Indo-European language family is the most thoroughly researched family in the world, and the family tracked furthest back in prehistory. Therefore, it is the one of the best sources that can yield valuable insight about the linguistic state and development of pre-agrarian and early agrarian societies, and more specifically, give indications about which concepts are the most fundamental in human language. Moreover, Indo-European studies also provides information about how sound symbolism interacts with sound change both when comparing contemporary related languages and their ancestors, which can then be used for inferring how such processes have taken place in other language families.

Saturday, 30 July

18

9 AM – 9:30 PM Excursion to Sagnlandet Lejre

Sagnlandet Lejre is an open-air museum close to Roskilde. Lectures will take place indoors; the Stone-age gourmet workshop is an outdoors event, so you should bring warm clothes and sensible footwear.

There is a cafeteria at the museum; but you can also bring your own lunch.

Tickets

Please purchase a 24-hour ticket (DKK 130) at any of the vending machines at metro or train stations. The ticket price will be reimbursed on Monday if you hand the ticket over to Benedicte.

Itinerary: Copenhagen to Sagnlandet Lejre

To catch the train towards Lejre, you may want to depart from (a) Islands Brygge Metro station, (b) Nørreport station or (c) Copenhagen Central station/København H. Meet up in the last carriage. Depending on your choice, the itinerary is:

a 9:03 AM From Islands Brygge metro station
Catch the m1 towards Vanløse; get off at Nørreport Station, then change to platform 2/spor 2 and catch regional train Re 2537 towards Holbæk St. at 9:18.

We meet up in the last carriage and get off at Lejre Station at 10:01 AM.

b 9:18 AM From Nørreport station, platform 8/spor 8
Catch regional train Re 2537 towards Holbæk St.

We meet up in the last carriage and get off at Lejre Station at 10:01 AM.

c 9:28 AM From Copenhagen Central Station/København H, platform 8/spor 8

Catch regional train Re 2537 towards Holbæk St.

We meet up in the last carriage and get off at Lejre Station at 10:01 AM.

ALL 10:06 AM From Lejre Station

Catch Bus 233 towards Herthadalen; we get off at Herthadalen at 10:13.

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10:45 AM – 11:30 AM The Indo-European diet

Mikkel Nørtoft, BA (University of Copenhagen)

11:45 AM – 1 PM Indo-European textiles – technology and terminology

Prof. Birgit Anette Olsen (University of Copenhagen)



Barber, E. J. W. *Prehistoric textiles, the development of cloth in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages with special reference to the Aegean.*

Chap. 1, pp. 9–38

[Access it here.](#)


1 PM – 2 PM Lunch break

2 PM – 3:45 PM Mobility, pastoralism, and social change in Eurasian steppe lifeways, 4500–900 BCE


Dr James Alan Johnson (Universities of Chicago and Copenhagen)

This lecture critically explores many of the major socio-cultural developments of the Eurasian steppe from the late Neolithic (Chalcolithic) to the end of the Late Bronze Age, spanning nearly 4000 years. Some of the topics covered include: urbanism, migration, metallurgy, conflict, and the adoption of mobile pastoralism. More importantly, this lecture is meant to give a broad


review and the necessary background needed to think critically and empirically about the connection between archaeological evidence and its connection to the spread of language.

 Anthony, D. 2007. *The Horse, the Wheel, and Language: How Bronze-Age Riders from the Eurasian Steppes Shaped the Modern World*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press. **Ch. 16.**


[Access it here.](#)

 Frachetti, M. 2012. “Multiregional Emergence of Mobile Pastoralism and Nonuniform Institutional Complexity.” *Current Anthropology* 53(1): 2–38.

[Access it here.](#)


 Hanks, B. 2010. “Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes and Mongolia.” *Annual Review of Anthropology* 39: 469–486.

[Access it here.](#)

 Kohl, P. 2007. *The Making of Bronze Age Eurasia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. **Ch. 2.**

[Access it here.](#)

Suggested further reading

 Anthony, D. 2007. *The Horse, the Wheel, and Language: How Bronze-Age Riders from the Eurasian Steppes Shaped the Modern World*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press. **Ch. 15.**

[Access it here.](#)

4 PM – 8 PM

“Stone-age gourmet” food workshop

Tobias Elverhøj (Sagnlandet Lejre)

Participants learn to create a meal using tools, techniques and ingredients of the Ertebølle era.

8:30 PM – 9:30 PM Itinerary: Sagnlandet Lejre to Copenhagen







8:30 PM: Bus from Sagnlandet Lejre to Lejre Station

8:56 PM: Departure from Lejre Station

9:30 PM: Arrival at Copenhagen Central Station

Monday, 1 August

10:15 AM – 12 PM Introduction to ancient DNA; Bronze Age population genomics of Eurasia
Dr Morten E Allentoft (Natural History Museum of Denmark)


-  Willerslev and Cooper (2005): “Ancient DNA”
[Access it here.](#)
-  Hofreiter et al. (2015): “The future of ancient DNA: Technical advances and conceptual shifts.”
[Access it here.](#)
-  Sarkissian et al. (2015): “Ancient genomics.”
[Access it here.](#)
-  Stoneking and Krause (2011): “Learning about human population history from ancient and modern genomes.”
[Access it here.](#)
-  Allentoft (2013): “Recovering samples for ancient DNA research - guidelines for the field archaeologist”
[Access it here.](#)
-  Allentoft et al. (2015), “Population genomics of Bronze Age Eurasia.”
[Access it here.](#)

12 PM – 1 PM Midway evaluation

1 PM – 2:15 PM Lunch break

2:15 PM – 5 PM Indo-European expansions to the east and west and archaeological correlations

Prof. David W. Anthony (Hartwick College)

-  Anthony, David W. and Don Ringe, 2015, “The Indo-European Homeland from Linguistic and Archaeological Perspectives.” *Annual Review of Linguistics* 1: 199–219.

[Access it here.](#)



Anthony, David W., 2013, “Two IE phylogenies, three PIE migrations, and four kinds of steppe pastoralism. *Journal of Language Relationship* (Moscow) (9): 1–22.

[Access it here.](#)


Tuesday, 2 August

10:15 AM – 12:00 PM Recent genetic evidence in favour of the Indo-European Steppe Hypothesis


Prof. David W. Anthony (Hartwick College)

 Haak, Wolfgang et al., 2015, “Massive migration from the steppe was a source for Indo-European languages in Europe,” *Nature* 522 (7555): 207–211.

[Access it here.](#) (in Rex, click *online adgang*)

 Allentoft, M. E., et al., 2015, “Population genomics of Bronze Age Eurasia,” *Nature* 522(7555): 167–172.

[Access it here.](#)

 David W. Anthony & Dorcas R. Brown., “Molecular archaeology and Indo-European linguistics: first impressions from new data.” (unpublished ms).

[Access it here.](#)

12 PM – 1:15 PM Lunch break

1:15 AM – 1:45 PM Ethnohistorical populations from Siberia: state-of-the-art and integration of data analysis

Constanza de la Fuente, PhD student (University of Copenhagen)

Siberia covers a large geographic area in Eurasia, with the Ural Mountains in the west, the Arctic Sea in the North, the Pacific Ocean in the East, and China, Mongolia and Kazakhstan in the South.

Archaeological evidence suggests that the Altai region was the first Siberian region inhabited by modern humans (~40 kya), with groups probably coming from Central Asia. The indigenous groups of this region were mainly hunter-gatherers, while reindeer herders and pastoralists are associated to more recent migrations. Several native populations were identified

after the Russian colonization, having been classified in 8 linguistic families: Uralic, Yeniseic, Turkic, Tungusic, Mongolic, Yukaguir, Chukotko-Kamchatkan and Eskimo-Aleut. Some of the most widely distributed families are associated to northward migrations from Inner Eurasia. Meanwhile, groups with an early presence in the area are referred to as Paleo-Siberians and included language isolates and microfamilies.

From a biological point of view, native populations from Siberia have been characterized using different morphological traits and genetic markers. Some morphological studies aiming for the integration of several systems (e.g.: nonmetric traits, metric traits, dental variation, linguistic) have shown a strong correlation between them and suggested the importance of admixture in the historical conformation of modern populations. Meanwhile, genetic analyses have discussed the continuity of the populations in Siberia and the migration events that influenced the current population variation. In particular, recent genomic analysis of modern populations showed that geography and linguistics are not always in agreement with the genetic relationship, most likely due to historical migrations, admixture and language replacement.

Considering the different sources of evidence available, the aim of this work is to present an overview of the studies concerning native populations from Siberia and how the integration of different kind of data have contributed to the understanding of the human population history in the region.

1:45 PM – 3:45 PM Uralic languages and cultures; linguistic contacts in northern Europe
Dr Adam Hyllested (University of Copenhagen)
Literature still to be announced.

5:00 PM – 6 PM Pizza & soft drinks
Participants are invited to a free meal

Dr Asya Pereltsvaig (on a Skype connection)

An examination of the two main models of Indo-European origins and dispersals: the Anatolian and the steppe models.



Pereltsvaig, Asya & Martin W. Lewis (1914). *The Indo-European controversy: Facts and fallacies in historical linguistics*. **Chapter 9, pp. 182–207**

[Access it here.](#)



Mallory, James P. (2013) “Twenty-first century clouds over Indo-European homelands.” *Journal of Language Relationship* 9: 145–154.


[Access it here.](#)

Wednesday, 3 August


26

10:15 AM – 1 PM Cultures and migrations of prehistoric Europe


Prof. Kristian Kristiansen (University of Gothenburg)

 Frei, K. M., U. Mannering, K. Kristiansen, M. E. Allentoft, A. S. Wilson, I. Skals, S. Tridico, M. L. Nosch, E. Willerslev, L. Clarke & R. Frei. 2014. “Tracing the dynamic life story of a Bronze Age Female.” *Scientific Reports* 5 (10431).

[Access it here.](#)

 Kristiansen, K. 1989. “Prehistoric migrations—the case of the Single grave and Corded Ware cultures.” *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 8(1): 211—225.

[Access it here.](#)

 Kristiansen, K. 2012. “The Bronze Age expansion of Indo-European languages: an archaeological model”. In *Becoming European. The transformation of third millennium Northern and Western Europe*. C. Prescott & H. Glørstad. Oxford: Oxbow: 165–181.

[Access it here.](#)

 Waldren, P. 2015. “Bronze Age go girl.” *Today's Science*.

[Access it here.](#)

1 PM – 2:15 PM Lunch break

2:15 PM – 4:30 PM Anatolian and Indo-European – language relations in time and space

Tobias Mosbæk Søborg, PhD student (University of Copenhagen)

The discovery of Hittite and the other Anatolian languages a century ago was in many ways a turning point in Indo-European studies, providing the field with the earliest attestation of an Indo-European language anywhere, and in a theretofore unexpected area in the Near East. This “new” branch of Indo-

European is still a gold mine for linguists and a field where new and important discoveries are regularly made to this day.

Anatolian has proved to be especially important since it is now recognized by many, if not most, linguists to have been the first branch to split off from the Indo-European family – a theory first proposed as the “Indo-Hittite hypothesis” by Edgar Sturtevant shortly after the discovery of Hittite. This, of course, has enormous implications not only for the reconstruction of the proto-language but also for the search for the Indo-European homeland.

This module will give a general introduction to the Anatolian languages and their historical environments along with a look into the relationship with the rest of the Indo-European family. We will look at some of the distinguishing features of Anatolian and further discuss the different theories on the Indo-European homeland in light of the position of Anatolian, especially since one of the theories places the homeland precisely in Anatolia.



Clackson, J. 2007. *Indo-European linguistics: An introduction*. Cambridge: CUP. Chapter 1: pp. 1–26.

[Access it here.](#)

4:30 PM – 5 PM

New Frontiers in Biomolecular Archaeology: Proteomics and Metagenomics as Tools for Understanding the Evolution of Human Diets

Richard Hagan, PhD student (University of Oklahoma)

CANCELLED

Rümselçuk Caravanserais of 13th Century Anatolia
Cand. Arch. Else Marie Johansen

Part one of my project has mainly consisted in architectural research, descriptions and analyses of six surveyed monuments situated on the medieval caravan/trade routes crossing the southwest regions of Anatolia – present day Turkey.

Additionally, for comparing architectural designs, constructions and other details, I have recorded a large number of other medieval monuments all over Anatolia, and furthermore in re-

gions of Syria and Iran. Comparisons have also been made to monuments from former cultural regions and empires – like Roman-Byzantine, Armenian a.o.

Part two of my dissertation constitutes descriptions and analyses of one single among several architectural themes concerning these medieval, Islamic monuments.

This subject is the Masons' Marks observed on the building block of the six surveyed historical monuments.

These marks are expected to be added to the stones by the stone mason, who manufactured the finely dressed stones of the walls of these buildings.

In the analyses I have made attempts to find the uses and purposes of these signs, possible "translations" of them, what they eventually could reveal about the courses of constructions of these buildings etc.

Similar marks have been recorded on buildings of stones – e.g. minsters – as well as timber constructions, and furthermore on ceramics – these items deriving from Greek, Roman, and Medieval as well as more modern times and from many regions of Europe and the Middle East.

A detail – possibly to discuss on the course – is a small oven, uncovered within one of these six medieval caravan stations and in some details resembling a small oven in Lejre Forsøgscenter – a copy of an Iron Age potters kiln (Hodde, Western Jutland).


Thursday, 4 August

10:15 AM – 1 PM The Indo-Europeanization of Europe
Prof. Kristian Kristiansen (University of Gothenburg)


1 PM – 2:15 PM Lunch break

2:15 PM – 5 PM Material traditions and practices in Chalcolithic and
Bronze Age Eurasian steppe cultural groups
Dr James Alan Johnson (Universities of Chicago and
Copenhagen)

This lecture examines the material traditions of the Chalcolithic and Bronze Age Eurasian steppe. In particular, ceramics and metallurgy are investigated in terms of histories of craft production and consumption, symbolic usage, and notions of “wealth”. We will focus on the important role of material culture in defining cultural identities and migration. One concept that we will also venture into is materiality - the production of meaning associated with the production and use of material culture. One question that we will explore is - how might the notion of materiality help tease out information regarding the connections between identity and movement.



 Doonan, R., B. Hanks, D. Zdanovich, E. Kupriyanova, D. Pitman, N. Batanina & J. Johnson. 2014. “Metals, Society, and Economy in the Late Prehistoric Eurasian Steppe.” In *Archaeometallurgy in Global Perspective*, (eds.) B. Roberts and C. Thornton. New York: Springer. Ch. 26, pp. 755–784.

[Access it here.](#)

 Johnson, J. 2014. Community Matters? Investigating Social Complexity through Centralization and Differentiation in Bronze Age Pastoral Societies of the Southern Urals, Russian Federation, 2100–900 BCE. Unpublished Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh. Ch. 6 pp. 121–158.

[Access it here.](#)

Suggested further readings:

-  Gosselain, O. 1998. "Social and Technical Identity in a Clay Crystal Ball." In *The Archaeology of Social Boundaries*, (ed) M. Stark. Washington DC.: Smithsonian Institution. Ch. 4.
-  Rhyzov, S. 2012. "Tripolian Pottery of the Giant Settlements: Characteristics and Typology." In *The Tripolye Culture. Giant settlements in Ukraine: Formation, development, and decline*, F. Menotti and A. Korvin-Piotrovskiy (eds.). Oxford: Oxbow Books. Ch. 6.

Friday, 5 August


10:15 AM – 1 PM

Indo-European religion

Prof. Peter Jackson (University of Stockholm)


The lecture will fall into three major parts: I begin by discussing trends and changes in the study of IE religion since the 19th century. In this section, particular regard is paid to Georges Dumézil's (1898–1986) structural approach, the critique of Dumézil, and Calvert Watkins' (1933–2013) contributions to IE mythology and poetics. In the intermediary section, I give a general overview of the hereditary religious vocabulary, divine onomastics, and religio-poetic formulae on the basis of a recent work in progress. In the final section, I discuss two overlapping key themes in Indo-European religions on the basis of two recent articles, that of (1) hostility and hospitality, and (2) client patron relations.

For the final discussion, the students should especially consider the overlaps between guest-host relations and patron-client relations, and in what ways such relations (+ their overlaps) have informed religious thought and action in Indo-European societies.

 Fortson, B. (2011) *Indo-European Language and Culture: An Introduction*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2005. Pp. 22–35 (Religion, Ritual, and Myth; Poetics; Personal Names)


[Access it here.](#)

Note: General background reading.

 Allen, N.J. (1992). "Debating Dumézil: Recent Studies in Comparative Mythology." *Journal of the Anthropological Society of Oxford* 24/2, 119–131.

[Access it here.](#)

Note: On Georges Dumézil and controversies of interpretation

 Jackson, P. (2015). "Themes of Commensality in Indo-European Lore: A propos Greek *ksénos* and Proto-Germanic **etuna-*," in

Melchert et al eds. *Munus amicitiae*. Norbert Oettinger a collegis et amicis dicatum. Ann Arbor/New York: Beech Stave Press, 92–100.

[Access it here.](#)

Note: This and the following: Themes in Indo-European religion.



Jackson, P. (2014). “A Song Worth Fifty Cows: Graeco-Indo-Iranian Variations on the Etiology of Sacrifice”, *Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft* 68/1, 101–118.

[Access it here.](#)

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1 PM – 2:15 PM

Lunch break

2:15 PM – 5 PM

Q&A and celebration (all)

Saturday–Sunday, 6–7 August

Saturday, 6 August

12 PM Announcement of exam question

Sunday, 7 August

12 PM Submission of exam essay