

Annotated Bibliography

The Bronze Age in Cyprus was a time of great growth and foreign occupation (Loizides, 2012). Mycenaean Greeks started to occupy the Islands in 1100 BCE, due to the end of the War with Troy and the Dorian invasion in Greece (Loizides, 2012). Cypriots adopted the culture, language and religion of the Greeks (Loizides, 2012). Due to this, the annotated bibliography will be centred around the religion and rituals the Cypriots had adopted, as well as any foreign occupation that might affect the people (Loizides, 2012). Therefore, any book, text or article to do with foreign residents in Cyprus will also be considered into the annotated bibliography, alongside any recourses on mythology, rituals and religion.

Cline, Eric H. 2015, *1177 B.C.: The Year Civilization Collapsed*. Princeton University Press.

The third chapter from the book, "Fighting for Gods and Country: The Thirteenth Century BC." This chapter covers patriotism and religion during wars and battles. This would be in the Late Cypriot period when the dominant foreign power was Myceneans. This book also includes figures and images as well as tables. These tables show late Bronze Age Egyptian and Near Eastern Kings mentioned in texts which is listed by country and/or kingdom and chronology. This book was easily followed and to understand. It possesses the information that was being researched, for the annotated bibliography. However, there was only limited access and there needed to be more information. Further access would have greatly helped with the subject of the annotated bibliography.

Keswani, Priscilla. 2004, *Mortuary Ritual and Society in Bronze Age Cyprus*. Equinox Publishing Ltd.

This monograph covers a range of eras in Cyprus and a wide range of topics, including ritual practices and ideology. The chapter of ritual practices and ideology, found on page fifty, is most important for this annotated bibliography as it is the subject most focused on. The chapter talks about how rituals were conducted especially in funerals and burials. It also covers how difficult it would be to reconstruct a mortality ritual. As a student this book was understandable, easy to follow and contained the correct information that was needed for the subject that is being focused on in this annotated bibliography.

Knapp, Bernard A. 1990, *Current Anthropology*. The University of Chicago Press Journals. URL; <https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/pdfplus/10.1086/203819>

This article broadly covers social, political and economical developments of Cyprus in the Bronze Age. This source also mentions the archaeological study of Prehistoric Bronze Age Cyprus consists of a broad range of archaeological data. This also includes the interrelationship amongst economic and environmental factors in the emergence of

sociopolitical power and prestige. Knapp also mentions how the Bronze Age in Cyprus in 1800-1400 B.C.E. increased the demand of copper and copper trade. This worked hand in hand with Cyprus's strategic location to heighten social complexity and concentrate political power on the island. This journal was of high academic value as it gave the information needed for this annotated bibliography. However, access to the journal was limited online.

Murray, Fergus. 2019, *Ancient History in Cyprus: Neolithic to Roman*. Jumblocracy, URL; <https://www.fergusmurraysculpture.com/cyprus/history-notes-12-pages/ii-neolithic-to-roman/>

This is from the source is from a website called Jumblocracy, which contains many archaeological objects, statues, pottery and figure from Bronze Age Cyprus. This website continues to discuss the history between Cyprus and Greece.

It discusses the geography of the Ancient Mediterranean World and includes a simplified chronological chart of dominant foreign powers of Ancient Cyprus. The chart includes who was in charge, when and what cultural phase was going on at the time. This includes the cultural phase and religion in the Bronze Age. As a student this was a fantastic source and tool to use for the subject of this annotated bibliography. It was easy to find, access and read, as well as having everything needed.

Simplified Chronological Chart for Ancient Cyprus

Cultural Phase	Approximate date	Dominant Foreign Power	
Proto-Neolithic	10000 - 7000		
Neolithic	7000 - 4000		
Chalcolithic	4000 - 2300		Early Bronze
Early Cypriot	2300 - 2000		Bronze Age
Middle Cypriot	2000 - 1650	Minoan	
Late Cypriot	1650 - 1050	Myceneans	
Cypro-Geometric	1050 - 750	707 - 669 Assyrian	Iron Age
Cypro-Archaic	750 - 475	669 - 644 Egypt 545 - 345 Persian	
Cypro-Classical	450 - 300	333 Alexander the Great	
Hellenistic	300 - 50	Ptolomaic Egypt-based Hellenic rule	
Roman	50 - 400 AD	Rome	
Late Roman/Early Byzantine	400 AD - 700 AD	Constantinople and the Arab Caliphate	

Source: Developed from British Museum, Karagheorgis 1982 and Cyprus Rough Guide 2009 – URL; <https://www.fergusmurraysculpture.com/cyprus/history-notes-12-pages/ii-neolithic-to-roman/>

In conclusion, the sources were academically well suited to the subject and provided a wide range of sources. However, two of the sources were limited and could not go past a certain page which hindered the academic information needed for the work. However, it can be said the information found was exactly what the annotated bibliography needed.

Bibliography

Loizides, Antonios. 2012, *Cyprus*. Ancient History Encyclopaedia. URL; <https://www.ancient.eu/cyprus/>