

Lapis Lazuli From The Kiln Glass And Glassmaking In The Late Bronze Age Studies In Archaeological Sciences

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Ancient Glass Julian Henderson
2016-02-04 This book is an interdisciplinary exploration of archaeological glass in which technological, historical, geological, chemical, and cultural

aspects of the study of ancient glass are combined. The book examines why and how this unique material was invented some 4,500 years ago and considers the ritual, social, economic, and political contexts of

its development. The book also provides an in-depth consideration of glass as a material, the raw materials used to make it, and its wide range of chemical compositions in both the East and the West from its invention to the seventeenth century AD. Julian Henderson focuses on three contrasting archaeological and scientific case studies: Late Bronze Age glass, late Hellenistic-early Roman glass, and Islamic glass in the Middle East. He considers in detail the provenances of ancient glass using scientific techniques and discusses a range of vessels and their uses in ancient societies. Glass and Glass Production in the Near East during the Iron Age Katharina Schmidt 2019-03-12 This book examines the history of glass in Iron Age Mesopotamia and neighbouring regions (1000–539 BCE). This is the first monograph to cover this region and period comprehensively and in detail and thus fills a

significant gap in glass research.

500 Glass Objects Maurine Littleton 2006 An on-the-page gallery is illustrated with hundreds of photographs of work by international contemporary artists, including Jane Lee and Keith Weiss-Cole.

Contemporary Kiln-formed Glass Keith Cummings 2009-11-15 A world survey of artists practising the techniques of kiln-formed glass making.

Exempli Gratia Jeroen Poblome 2013-11-16 The Sagalassos Archaeological Research Project has made interdisciplinary practices part of its scientific strategy from the very beginning. The project is internationally acknowledged for important achievements in this respect. Aspects of its approach to ancient Sagalassos can be considered ground-breaking for the archaeology of Anatolia and the wider fields of classical and Roman archaeology. Now that its first project director, Professor

Marc Waelkens - University of Leuven -, is at the stage of shifting practices, from an active academic career to an active academic retirement, this volume represents an excellent opportunity to reflect on the wider impact of the Sagalassos Archaeological Research Project. The contributors to the honorific publication build on the methods and practices of interdisciplinary archaeology from a wide variety of angles, in order to highlight the crucial role of interdisciplinary research for creating progress in the interpretation of the human past or nurture developments in their own disciplines. In particular, the contributors consider how the parcours of the Sagalassos Project helped to pave their ways. Contributors are international authorities in the field of Anatolian and classical archaeology, bio-archaeology, geo-archaeology, history and cultural heritage.

Kleronomia: Legacy and

Inheritance Joanne M.A.

Murphy 2022-07-31 Kleronomiá (κλ?r?n?m?iá)—meaning legacy, inheritance, or allotment—encapsulates many of Jeffrey Soles’s feelings about the modern town and archaeological site of Mochlos in eastern Crete, his relationship with the people of Mochlos, the themes in his scholarship, and his contribution to our understanding of Minoan Crete. In ancient Greek text, kleronomiá was used to describe the amount of land that was allotted or inherited. In many ways, the exploration of Mochlos is Jeff’s kleronomiá. His life’s work has included both teaching students at The University of North Carolina Greensboro and co-directing with Costis Davaras the excavation of the Minoan town on the islet of Mochlos. The 27 papers presented in this volume in Jeff’s honor are a testament to his legacy of scholarship in Aegean Bronze

Age archaeology. The papers, which are organized chronologically, harken to the wide range of themes that Jeff has addressed and influenced during his illustrious career: ancestry, burial customs, religion, trade, jewelry, the development of Mochlos, and the rise and fall of Minoan Crete.

Leadless decorative tiles, faience, and mosaic W.J. Furnival

Technology and Urbanism in Late Bronze Age Egypt Anna K. Hodgkinson 2018-02-07 This book provides the first systematic and comprehensive discussion of the intra-urban distribution of high-status goods, and their production or role as a marker of the nature of the settlements known as royal cities of New Kingdom Egypt (c.1550-1069 BC). Using spatial analysis to detect patterns of artefact distribution, the study focuses on Amarna, Gurob, and Malqata, incorporating Qantir/Pi-Ramesse for comparison. Being royal cities, these three

settlements had a great need for luxury goods. Such items were made of either highly valuable materials, or materials that were not easily produced and therefore required a certain set of skills. Specifically, the industries discussed are those of glass, faience, metal, sculpture, and textiles. Analysis of the evidence of high-status industrial processes throughout the urban settlements, has demonstrated that industrial activities took place in institutionalized buildings, in houses of the elite, and also in small domestic complexes. This leads to the conclusion that materials were processed at different levels throughout the settlements and were subject to a strict pattern of control. The methodological approach to each settlement necessarily varies, depending on the nature and quality of the available data. By examining the distribution of high-status or luxury materials, in addition to

archaeological and artefactual evidence of their production, a deeper understanding has been achieved of how industries were organized and how they influenced urban life in New Kingdom Egypt.

The Glassmakers Samuel Kurinsky 1990-12-31 "The religious and ethical contribution of the Judaism to civilization has been rightly acknowledged. The seminal role the Jews have played in the technological evolution of civilization has been largely overlooked." "This remarkable book uses the history of glassmaking as a foil with which new light is shed on the hidden history of that phenomenally creative people. During his association with the glassmakers of Venice, the author uncovered an intriguing historical symbiosis between the Jews and the art of glassmaking. The revelation impelled him to launch an intensive, eight-year campaign of research which led

him across three continents and through 4000 years of human history. He discovered that the vitric arts, conceived in Akkadia among the progenitors of the Jews, was subsequently borne by the Jews into the Diaspora, an enthralling historical odyssey which has never been told in its entirety." "Many myths are shattered in the course of following the adventurous path of the art from its Akkadian roots through Canaan, Egypt, Rome, Persia, China and the West. Drawing upon a wealth of archeological, Biblical, archival and historical material, an intense beam of light is cast into the darker recesses of history in which conquered peoples suffer the indignity of having the record of their accomplishments obliterated by their conquerors, a process the author terms "Institutionalized Obfuscation." "The peculiar parallelism between the movement of the Jews and the vitric arts bears

historical connotations which stretch far beyond glassmaking; the very foundation upon which classic versions of history is based is demolished by the revelations which erupt from the pages of the book."--BOOK JACKET.

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Studies in Aramaic Inscriptions and Onomastics Edward Lipiński
1975 A large number of Aramaic inscriptions from the 9th century B.C. to the 3rd century A.D. are revisited in this fourth volume of Studies. After the stele of Tel Dan, the epitaph of Kuttamuwa from Zincirli, and the inscription found at Tepe Qalaichi, Aramaic dockets from Dur-Katlimmu are re-examined, distinguishing a court ruling concerning theft, agreements regarding mortgage, guarantee, indemnity, barley and silver loans, and the particular nsk-loan. Next are examined "cadastral" reports from Idumaea, some inscriptions from

Hellenistic times, a divorce bill from the Roman period, several Palmyrene dedications, epitaphs, and honorific inscriptions, as well as some Hatraean texts, mainly related to Adiabene. Finally, Mercionism is considered as background of a saying on "two gods," ascribed to Rabbi Hiyya bar Abba. Like in the preceding volumes of Studies, detailed indexes list the inscriptions, the personal names and the place-names examined, as well as other subjects.

All Things Ancient Egypt: An Encyclopedia of the Ancient Egyptian World [2 volumes] Lisa K. Sabbahy 2019-04-24
Written by specialists in the field of Egyptology, this book is a readable introduction to ancient Egypt, covering all anticipated subjects and stressing the monuments and material culture of this remarkable ancient civilization. • Presents a timeline to succinctly identify key events in the history of ancient Egypt •

Provides an introduction of the physical geography of ancient Egypt and an overview of the history of that civilization • Offers alphabetically arranged reference entries written by expert contributors for fundamental information about the material culture and social institutions of ancient Egypt • Features excerpts from primary source documents to give readers first-hand accounts of ancient Egyptian civilization • Cites works for further reading to complement a bibliography at the close of the work

Clearly Inspired Karen S. Chambers 1999 For five thousand years, artisans have worked in glass to create forms that serve and delight. But only recently have artists turned their hands and minds to this traditionally utilitarian and decorative material. *Clearly Inspired: Contemporary Glass and Its Origins* contrasts the work of contemporary glass artists with

examples of earlier glass that have inspired them to rediscover or reinvent forgotten techniques.

Transforming an ancient craft into a contemporary art, they honor the past while making visual statements that are very much of our time.

Ear studs, ear plugs or beads?

Anna K. Hodgkinson 2021-07-31

This short volume discusses a group of glass objects kept in the British Museum that date to the Egyptian New Kingdom (1550–1069 BC) and are commonly referred to as 'ear plugs' or 'ear studs'. Ancient Egyptian ear studs from variety of materials appear in the archaeological record and are usually depicted as worn with a convex dome to the front.

However, there is evidence to suggest that the glass objects discussed in this volume, and which are similar, but not equal, in shape to ear studs, were not designed as ear jewellery, but that they actually functioned as beads.

The objects are flat-fronted and pierced latitudinally. The piercing, which is related to the manufacture of the objects on a metal rod, would have enabled the objects to be threaded and to be suspended vertically, either as parts of garments or as parts of bead chains.

The Ancient Near East Mario Liverani 2013-12-04 The Ancient Near East reveals three millennia of history (c. 3500–500 bc) in a single work. Liverani draws upon over 25 years' worth of experience and this personal odyssey has enabled him to retrace the history of the peoples of the Ancient Near East. The history of the Sumerians, Hittites, Assyrians, Babylonians and more is meticulously detailed by one of the leading scholars of Assyriology. Utilizing research derived from the most recent archaeological finds, the text has been fully revised for this English edition and explores Liverani's current thinking on

the history of the Ancient Near East. The rich and varied illustrations for each historical period, augmented by new images for this edition, provide insights into the material and textual sources for the Ancient Near East. Many highlight the ingenuity and technological prowess of the peoples in the Ancient East. Never before available in English, The Ancient Near East represents one of the greatest books ever written on the subject and is a must read for students who will not have had the chance to explore the depth of Liverani's scholarship.

Diplomacy by Design Marian H. Feldman 2006-05-15 Art and international relations during the Late Bronze Age formed a symbiosis as expanded travel and written communications fostered unprecedented cultural exchange across the Mediterranean. Diplomacy in these new political and imperial relationships was often maintained through the

exchange of lavish art objects and luxury goods. The items bestowed during this time shared a repertoire of imagery that modern scholars call the first International Style in the history of art. Marian Feldman's *Diplomacy by Design* examines the profound connection between art produced during this period and its social context, revealing inanimate objects as catalysts—or even participants—in human dynamics. Feldman's fascinating study shows the ways in which the exchange of these works of art actively mediated and strengthened political relations, intercultural interactions, and economic negotiations. Previous studies of this international style have focused almost exclusively on stylistic attribution at the expense of social contextualization. Written by a specialist in ancient Near Eastern art and archaeology who has excavated and traveled extensively in this area of the

world, *Diplomacy by Design* provides a much broader consideration of the symbolic power of material culture and its centrality in the construction of human relations.

Archaeological Science Michael P. Richards 2020-01-16 An accessible and wide-ranging introduction to the exciting and expanding field of archaeological science, for students, professionals and academics.

Metropolitan Museum Studies in Art, Science, and Technology; Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, N.Y.) 2010

Ancient Glass of South Asia Alok Kumar Kanungo 2021 This book provides a comprehensive research on Ancient Indian glass. The contributors include experienced archaeologists of South Asian glass and archaeological chemists with expertise in the chemical analysis of glass, besides, established ethnohistorians and ethnoarchaeologists. It is

comprised of five sections, and each section discusses different aspects of glass study: the origin of glass and its evolution, its scientific study and its care, ancient glass in literature and glass ethnography, glass in South Asia and the diffusion of glass in different parts of the world. The topic covered by the different chapters ranges from the development of faience, to the techniques developed for the manufacture of glass beads, glass bangles or glass mirrors at different times in south Asia, a major glass producing region and the regional distribution of key artefacts both within India and outside the region, in Africa, Europe or Southeast Asia. Some chapters also include extended examples of the archaeometry of ancient glasses. It makes an important contribution to archaeological, anthropological and analytical aspects of glass in South Asia. As such, it represents an invaluable resource for

students through academic and industry researchers working in archaeological sciences, ancient knowledge system, pyrotechnology, historical archaeology, social archaeology and student of anthropology and history with an interest in glass and the archaeology of South Asia.

Lapis Lazuli from the Kiln

Andrew J. Shortland 2012-01

"This book examines the history of the first glass, from its early sporadic occurrence, through the height of its production in the late second millennium BC, to its disappearance at the end of that millennium. It draws on an exceptionally wide range of sources including ancient texts detailing recipes and trade in glass, iconographic depictions in tombs and temples, archaeological excavation of the most important sites [including Amarna and Qantir], and the description of the glass objects themselves. The area covered includes the heart of

glassmaking and use in Egypt and the Near East, and to a lesser extent those areas were [sic] glass might have been traded, for example the Levant and the Mycenaean Aegean. It also considers the life of the glassmaker, his or her place in society and relationship to other industries"--P. [4] of cover.

Science in the Study of Ancient Egypt Sonia Zakrzewski

2015-12-22 *Science in the Study of Ancient Egypt* takes an innovative and integrated approach to the use of scientific techniques and methodologies within the study of ancient Egypt. Accessibly demonstrating how to integrate scientific methodologies into Egyptology broadly, and in Egyptian archaeology in particular, this volume will help to maximise the amount of information that can be obtained within a study of ancient Egypt, be it in the field, museum, or laboratory. Using a range of case studies which

exemplify best practice within Egyptian archaeological science, *Science in the Study of Ancient Egypt* presents both the scientific methods of analysis available and their potential applications to Egyptologists. Although Egyptology has mainly shown a marked lack of engagement with recent archaeological science, the authors illustrate the inclusive but varied nature of the scientific archaeology which is now being undertaken, demonstrating how new analytical techniques can develop greater understanding of Egyptian data.

The Edinburgh Review 1866
Bodies of Maize, Eaters of Grain: Comparing material worlds, metaphor and the agency of art in the Preclassic Maya and Mycenaean early civilisations

Marcus Jan Bajema 2017-09-30
This book offers a comparative study of the civilisations of the Late Preclassic lowland Maya and Mycenaean Greece. The approach used here seeks to

combine traditional iconographic approaches with more recent models on metaphor and the social agency of things.

Mobile Technologies in the Ancient Sahara and Beyond C. N. Duckworth 2020-09-03 Examines key technological innovations, knowledge transfer, connectivity and social meaning in the ancient and Medieval Sahara.

The Eighth Day Samuel Kurinsky 1994 Documentation of the claim that the Jewish people developed the art of glassmaking and other technological advances.

Art of Glass Geoffrey Edwards 1998 Jointly published by the National Gallery of Victoria and Macmillan Publishers Australia this book is the first publication to document in depth the nature, extent and history of the National Gallery of Victorias celebrated glass collection. Its author, and expert on the art of glass, Geoffrey Edwards, has selected the most magnificent works from the collection, each reproduced in

colour, as the basis for a broader discussion of the history of glassmaking in the worlds leading production centres, from the ancient Mediterranean to the present day. With fine photographs by Garry Sommerfeld, this book provides a most spectacular visual array.

Tomb Robberies at the End of the New Kingdom Valentina Gasperini 2018-06-28 00

Overview0 Description0 Table of Contents0 Author

Information00Cover0Tomb Robberies at the End of the New Kingdom0The Gurob Burnt Groups Reinterpreted0Valentina Gasperini0Oxford Studies In Egyptian

Archaeology0Description00At the end of the 19th century W.M.F.

Petrie excavated a series of assemblages at the New Kingdom Fayum site of Gurob. These deposits, known in the Egyptological literature as 'Burnt Groups', were composed by several and varied materials

(mainly Egyptian and imported pottery, faience, stone and wood vessels, jewellery), all deliberately burnt and buried in the harem palace area of the settlement. Since their discovery these deposits have been considered peculiar and unparalleled. Many scholars were challenged by them and different theories were formulated to explain these enigmatic 'Burnt Groups'.⁰⁰The materials excavated from these assemblages are now curated at several Museum collections across England: Ashmolean Museum, British Museum, Manchester Museum, and Petrie Museum. For the first time since their discovery, this book presents these materials all together. Gasperini has studied and visually analysed all the items. This research sheds new light on the chronology of deposition of these assemblages, additionally a new interpretation of their nature, primary deposition, and

function is presented in the conclusive chapter.

Serçe Limani, Vol 2 George F. Bass 2009-07-20 For almost a millennium, a modest wooden ship lay underwater off the coast of Serçe Limani, Turkey, filled with evidence of trade and objects of daily life. The ship, now excavated by the Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A&M University, trafficked in both the Byzantine and Islamic worlds of its time. Known as "the Glass Wreck," it bore cargo that included three metric tons of glass cullet, including broken Islamic vessels and eighty pieces of intact glassware, along with various artifacts of ship life. This second volume of the discovery's investigation focuses on the excavation, conservation, and study of the glass found in the wreckage. The extensive catalog will be a valuable tool for archaeologists and scholars of Islamic glass and Islamic trade. Further, the systematic

methodology and presentation of such a large undertaking will serve as a model for future study across many disciplines.

Glass and Glassmaking in Ancient

Mesopotamia A. Leo Oppenheim 1970 In addition to a study of cuneiform texts, this volume includes a chemical interpretation of these texts and two accounts of Mesopotamian glass vessels of the period 1500-500 B.C. with corresponding cataloguing of objects. Illustrated.

Reflections on Ancient Glass from the Borowski Collection

Birgit Schlick-Nolte 2002

Handheld XRF for Art and Archaeology Aaron N. Shugar

2012 This volume focuses specifically on the applications, possibilities, and limitations of handheld X-ray fluorescence devices in art conservation and archaeology.

Ancient Mesopotamian Materials and Industries Peter Roger Stuart

Moorey 1999 This is the first systematic attempt to survey in

detail the archaeological evidence for the crafts and craftsmanship of the Sumerians, Babylonians, and Assyrians in ancient

Mesopotamia, covering the period ca. 8000-300 B.C.E. As creators of some of the earliest farming and urban communities known to us, these people were among the first pioneers of many crafts and skills that remain fundamental to modern ways of life. Many of the raw materials for crafts had to be imported from outside the river valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, providing an unusually sensitive indicator of the commercial and cultural contacts of Mesopotamia. In this book, Dr. Moorey reviews briefly the textual evidence, and then goes on to examine in detail the material evidence for a wide range of crafts using stones, both common and ornamental, animal products--from hippopotamus ivory to ostrich egg-shells--ceramics, glazed materials and glass, metals, and building

materials. With a comprehensive bibliography, this will be a key work of reference for archaeologists and those interested in the early history of crafts and technology, as well as for specialist historians of the ancient Near East.

[Ancient Glass at the Newark Museum from the Eugene Schaefer Collection of Antiquities](#)
Newark Museum Association
1976

Archaeology, History and Science

Marcos Martinon-Torres

2016-09-16 Using a combination of historical, archaeological, and scientific data is not an uncommon research practice. Rarely found, however, is a more overt critical consideration of how these sources of information relate to each other, or explicit attempts at developing successful strategies for interdisciplinary work. The authors in this volume provide such critical perspectives, examining materials from a wide

range of cultures and time periods to demonstrate the added value of combining in their research seemingly incompatible or even contradictory sources. Case studies include explorations of the symbolism of flint knives in ancient Egypt, the meaning of cuneiform glass texts, medieval metallurgical traditions, and urban archaeology at industrial sites. This volume is noteworthy, as it offers novel contributions to specific topics, as well as fundamental reflections on the problems and potentials of the interdisciplinary study of the human past.

[Painting in Stone](#) Fabio Barry
2020-10-27 A sweeping history of premodern architecture told through the material of stone. Spanning almost five millennia, *Painting in Stone* tells a new history of premodern architecture through the material of precious stone. Lavishly illustrated examples include the synthetic gems used to simulate

Sumerian and Egyptian heavens; the marble temples and mansions of Greece and Rome; the painted palaces and polychrome marble chapels of early modern Italy; and the multimedia revival in 19th-century England. Poetry, the lens for understanding costly marbles as an artistic medium, summoned a spectrum of imaginative associations and responses, from princes and patriarchs to the populace. Three salient themes sustained this “lithic imagination”: marbles as images of their own elemental substance according to premodern concepts of matter and geology; the perceived indwelling of astral light in earthly stones; and the enduring belief that colored marbles exhibited a form of natural—or divine—painting, thanks to their vivacious veining, rainbow palette, and chance images.

The Social Context of Technological Change Andrew J. Shortland 2001 The technological

capabilities of the ancient world have long fascinated scholars and the general public alike, though scholarly debate has often seen material culture not as the development of technology, but as a tool for defining chronology and delineating the level of interactions of neighbouring societies. These fourteen papers, arising from a conference held in Oxford in September 2000, take the approach that technology plays a vital role in past socio-economic systems. They cover the Near East and associated areas, including Greece, Crete, Cyprus, Anatolia, the Levant, Mesopotamia and Egypt from the end of the Middle Bronze Age to the Late Bronze Age (1650-1150 BC), a period when many technological innovations appear for the first time.

Technē Robert Laffineur 1997
The Meaning of Color in Ancient Mesopotamia Shiyanthi Thavapalan 2019-10-21 "In The Meaning of Color in Ancient

Mesopotamia, Shiyanthi Thavapalan offers the first in-depth study of the words and expressions for colors in the Akkadian language (c. 2500-500 BCE). By combining philological analysis with the technical investigation of materials, she debunks the misconception that people in Mesopotamia had a limited sense of color and convincingly positions the development of Akkadian color language as a corollary of the history of materials and techniques in the ancient Near East"--

From Mine to Microscope Ian Freestone 2009-04-09 These twenty papers dedicated to Mike Tite focus upon the interpretation of ancient artefacts and technologies, particularly through the application of materials analysis. Instruments from the human eye to mass spectrometry provide insights into a range of technologies ranging from classical alum

extraction to Bronze Age wall painting, and cover materials as diverse as niello, flint, bronze, glass and ceramic. Ranging chronologically from the Neolithic through to the medieval period, and geographically from Britain to China, these case studies provide a rare overview which will be of value to students, teachers and researchers with an interest in early material culture.

The Oxford Companion to Archaeology Neil Asher Silberman 2012 Since its publication in 1996, The Oxford Companion to Archaeology has firmly established itself as the standard reference work in the field of archaeology, selling nearly 15,000 copies to date and remaining a favorite among students, scholars, and anyone interested in archaeology. In 700 entries, the second edition provides thorough coverage to historical archaeology, the development of archaeology as a

field of study, and the ways the discipline works to explain the past. In addition to these theoretical entries, other entries describe the major excavations, discoveries, and innovations, from the discovery of the cave paintings at Lascaux to the deciphering of Egyptian hieroglyphics and the use of luminescence dating. Much has changed in the field since 1996. Recent developments in methods and analytical techniques (e.g., laser-based mapping and survey systems, new applications of the scanning electron microscope) have revolutionized the ways excavations are performed. Cultural tourism, cultural resource management, heritage, and conservation have been redefined as areas within archaeology, and have had new emphasis given them by scholars and administrators. Major new sites have expanded our understanding of prehistory and human developments through

time. The second edition explores each of these advances in the field, adding approximately 200 entries and expanding the total work to three volumes. Neil Asher Silberman, a renowned practicing archaeologist, author, and scholar, and a board member for the first edition, is the editor in chief. In addition to significant expansion, first-edition entries have been thoroughly revised and updated to reflect the progress that has been made in the last decade and a half

The Social Context of Technological Change Andrew Shortland 2016-12-16

The technological capabilities of the ancient world have long fascinated scholars and the general public alike, though scholarly debate has often seen material culture not as the development of technology, but as a tool for defining chronology and delineating the level of interactions of neighbouring societies. These fourteen papers,

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