

Curriculum Vitae

Personal Data:

Name: Taleb Abdullah Smadi

Birth Date: 1955

Birth Place: al-Nu`aymah (Irbid Governate), Jordan

Gender: Male

Marital Status: Married

Nationality: Jordanian

Current Address:

Mu'tah, al-Karak, Jordan, P.O. Box 7

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Field of Specialization: Islamic Arts and Architecture.

Ph.D. Dissertation Title: The Umayyad Presence in the Bilad al-Sham: A Toponymic Study.

Language Skills:

<u>Language</u>	<u>Reading</u>	<u>Writing</u>	<u>Conversation</u>
Arabic	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
English	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Biblical Hebrew	Good	Good	Fair

Education:

- 1991: Ph.D. in Islamic Art and Architecture from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA.
- 1988: M.A. in Islamic Archaeology from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA..
- 1980: Diploma in Archaeology from the University of Jordan, Amman.
- 1978: B.A. in Archaeology from the University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan.

Scholarships:

- 1975-1978: Grant from the Ministry of Education, Jordan.
- 1984-1991: Scholarship from Mu'tah University for obtaining an M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in the United States of America.

Archaeological Fieldworks

- Archaeological Excavations at the Site of Tall al-Mazar, 1st Season, (Square Supervisor), 1978.
- Archaeological Excavations at the Site of Tell al-`Umayri, Supported by Andrews University, USA, (Square Supervisor), 1987.
- Archaeological Surveys to the Site of Khirbat al-Harith bin `Umayr al-Azdi, al-Tafilah, Supported by Mu'tah University, 1994.
- Archaeological Surveys to the Site of al-Murayghah, al-Karak, Supported by Mu'tah University, 1996.

- Archaeological Excavations at the Site of Mu'tah, al-Karak,1997.

Computer Program Experiences:

<u>Name of Program</u>	<u>Ability</u>
- Word Processing	Excellent
- Windows 98, 3000 XP	Very Good
- Excel and Access	Very Good
- Power Point	Very Good
- Internet and E-Mails	Very Good
- Intel	Very Good

Rank Appointments:

- 2001- Back to Mu'tah University, Department of Archaeology and Tourism, al-Karak – Jordan
- 2000-2001: Sabbatical Year at Yarmuk University, Irbid- Jordan.
- 1998-2000: Associate Professor, Department of Archaeology and Tourism, University of Mu'tah, al-Karak – Jordan.
- 1992-1998: Assistant Professor, Department of Archaeology and Tourism, University of Mu'tah, al-Karak – Jordan.
- 1991-1992: Assistant Professor, Department of History and Archaeology, University of Mu'tah, al-Karak – Jordan.

Administrative Experiences:

- 1996 / 1997: Chairman of the Department of Archaeology and Tourism.
- 1999 / 2000: Chairman of the Department of Archaeology and Tourism.
- 2003 /2004: Chairman of the Department of Archaeology and Tourism.
- 2006-2008: Chairman of the Department of Archaeology and Tourism.
- 2009-2010: Chairman of the Department of Archaeology and Tourism.

Work Experiences:

- Curator of the Martyrs' Monument in Amman, Jordan, 1978-1981.
- Registrar at the King Saud University, al-Riyadh 1981-1983.

Membership of Academic Associations:

- Member of the Association of the Arab Archaeologists, Egypt.
- Member of the Committee for the Acknowledgement of the Ammon Applied University.

Academic Experience (Courses Taught):

A. Under Graduate Program:

- Introduction to the National Tourism

- Islamic Arts
- Special Topic in the Islamic Civilization
- Byzantine Archaeology
- Islamic Architecture
- Islamic Decorative Arts
- Communication Skills in English
- Vocabulary Development in English
- Archaeology and Tourism Terminologies in English
- Civilization of the Ancient Near East
- Ancient Egyptian Archaeology
- Nabataean Archaeology
- Ancient Arab History
- Graeco-Roman History
- Semitic Inscriptions 1
- Introduction to Archaeology
- Hebrew Language
- Archaeology of the Bilad al-Sham during the Arab Islamic Eras.
- Archaeology of Syro-Palestine in Ancient Ages
- Tourism Management 1 in English
- Tourism Management 2 in English
- Archaeology of Mesopotamia
- Bilad al-Sham in the Iron Ages
- Islamic Urbanization
- Jerusalem (5000) Years
- Study of Archaeological Texts in English

B. Graduate Studies:

- Introduction to Tourism
- Centers of Islamic Urbanism
- Islamic Arts and Decorations
- Archaeology of Mesopotamia
- Special Topic of Islamic Arts and Archaeology
- Special Topic of Nabataean Archaeology

Publications:

A. Published Articles (in Arabic):

- Economic Factors Behind the Assyrian Control of Syro-Palestine Based on the Assyrian and Biblical Sources, Historical Studies, University of Damascus, 1997.
- Salvage Archaeological Excavation in a Byzantine Cemetery at Mu'tah: Historical and Archaeological Approach, Journal of Mu'tah for Humanities and Social Sciences, al-Karak, Jordan, 1999.
- Nabataean Trade and the Roman's Harassments during the First Century B.C. until the Second Century A.D., Journal of Human and Social Sciences, United Arab Emirates University, 1999.
- The Element of the Pulpit in the Islamic Architecture until the End of the

Mamluk Period between Functionalism and Sympolism, Journal of the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Qatar, Qatar, 2002.

- **Architectural Renaissance in Egypt during the Fatimid Caliphate of al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah (386-411 A.H./ 996-1020 A.D.), Journal of Human Sciences, University of Bahrain, Bahrain, 2003.**
- **Who is Responsible for the Destruction of Middle Bronze Age Sites in Syro-Palestine? Damascus University Journal, Damascus, 2005.**
- **The Role of the Tourism Sector in the Economic Development in Jordan, Journal of the Arts of Ain Shams, Cairo, Egypt, 2007.**
- **The Egyptian Administration in the Bilad al-Sham during the New Pharaonic State (1550-1200 B.C.). Mu'tah Journal for Scientific Researchs and Studies., Mutah University, 2008.**

B. Published Articles (in English):

- **The Stela of Rameses II at Beisan: Reassessment, Journal of the College of Education, the University of al- Mustansiriyah, Iraq, 1997.**
- **Animal and Plant Domestication in South-Western Asia Historical and Archaeological Approach, Journal of the College of Education, University of al- Mustansiriyah, Iraq, 1997.**
- **The Cypriot Pottery Imports into the Levant During the Middle Bronze Age, Journal of the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, the United Arab Emirate University, 1997.**
- **The Aramaic Inscription of Zakir, King of Hamah: A Historical and Phonological Study, Journal of the Arab Historian, 2000.**
- **Bait al-Maqdis withitn A Historical and Archaeological Context Until the End of the Umayyad Period, Journal of the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Qatar, Qatar, 2001.**
- **The Beginning of Settlement in Adom, Southern Jordan during the Iron Age, Journal of Human Sciences, University of Bahrain, Bahrain, 2002.**

Research Interests:

- **Writing papers in the Fields of Islamic Arts and Architecture; Umayyad, Abbasid and Fatimid Periods.**
- **Writing papers in the Fields of Stone Age, Bronze Age, and Iron Age.**
- **Writing papers in the Fields of Nabataean, Egyptian, and Assyrian Archaeology**
- **Writing papers in the Fields of Tourism Management.**

Master Thesis Supervision:

- **Fatimah Mrezeq, Heritage Buildings and the Folklore Life in the City of Aqabah: Descriptive and Comparative Study (Selective sites), Department of Archaeology and Tourism Mutah University al-Karak, Jordan.**
- **Zuhair Raqwan Jaradat, the Heritage Buildings of Bushra: Descriptive and Comparative Study, Mutah University, al-Karak, Jordan (forthcoming).**
- **Heba Turkey al-Hajjaj, The Enclosure in the Islamic Architecture in the Bilad**

al-Sham during the Umayyad Period. Mutah University, al-Karak, Jordan, 2006.

- Abdallah Fahad al-Lababdeh, The Crenelation Element in the Islamic Architecture in Egypt during the Mamluk Period. Mutah University, al-Karak-Jordan, 2006.

Thesis Defense Committee's Membership:

- Wa'il M. Hamamreh, Architectural Planning to Hellenistic Sites in Palestine 332-64 B.C., Yarmuk University, Jordan, 24 / 7/ 2000.
- Bassam I. Ali, The Open Courtyard in the Iraqi Architecture during the Abbasid Era, Selected Samples, Yarmuk University, Jordan, 10/12/ 2000.
- Adil M. al-Far, the Mosque in the Ancient West Tripoli during the Ottoman's Rule between 985-1123 A.H./ 1551-1711 A.D., Yarmuk University, Jordan, 2/5/ 2001.
- Akram A. Rawashdeh, The Development of Tourism in Amman, Jordan University, Jordan, 20/5/ 2001.
- Awwad D. Quqazah, Types and Destination of the Arab Tourism in Jordan, Jordan University, Jordan, 30/5/ 2001.
- Thabit M. Khasawneh, the Mi'dhanah in the Early Islamic Architecture: Comparative Study, Yarmuk University, Jordan, 30/12/ 2001.
- Hatim A. Dmur, the Railway Stations in the Mid-Southern District of Jordan: Architectural Study, Yarmuk University, Jordan, 30/4/ 2003.
- Abd al-Qadir Fadl Muhsin al-Hijazi, The Artistic Origins of the Islamic Decoration, Yarmuk University, Jordan, 18/ 7/ 2004.
- Zeidan Rasheed Khan al-Bradosty, The Atabkian Minarets of Iraq, Mutah University, Jordan, 26/7/ 2007.

Conferences and Symposium Participations:

- Symposium on the Project of Sustainable Tourism in Jordan, Yarmuk University, Jordan, 1996.
- Symposium on the Anthropology and Tourism Development, Yarmuk University, Jordan, 1997.
- The Archaeological Conference on the Passed Hundred Years on the Discovery of The Madaba Mosaic Map, Amman, Jordan, 1997.
- Workshop on Archaeology of Jordan, Yarmuk University, Jordan, 5 /5 /2002.
- Conference on Archaeology in the Arab World, Cairo, Egypt, 19-20/ 10/ 2002.
- The Second Conference on the "Science and Technology in Archaeology and Conservation", the Hashemite University, Jordan, 2003.

Membership of Conferences Preparation Committees:

- The First Conference on "the Researches and Nabataean Studies", Mu'tah University, 1998.
- The Ninth Conference of the "Studies in the History and Archaeology of Jordan, the Department of Antiquities, Amman, Jordan, 2004.

Mu'tah University Selected Committees:

- Referee Member of al-Bahrain University, al-Bahrain, 2007.
- Referee Member of al-Najah University, Nablus, 2006.
- Referee Member at Irbid National University, 2005.
- Referee Member of Mutah Scientific Research Journal (Humanities and Social Sciences), 2004.
- Member of the Higher Study Committee in the Department of Archaeology and Tourism, 2003/2004.
- Member of the Higher Study Committee in the Department of Archaeology and Tourism, 2002/2003.
- Member of the Committee to Interview the Appointed Colleagues in the Department of Archaeology and Tourism, 2002.
- Member of the Committee of the Scientific Research, 2001.
- Member of the Committee for publishing a Specialized Tourism Guide of the Karak Municipality, 2000.
- Member of the Committee for the Researchers who pass the instructions of the Scientific Support, 1999.
- Member of the Council of the Faculty of Arts, 1999.
- Member of the Work Team for the Study of the Tourism Project in al-Karak, 1999.
- Member of the Committee of the Scientific Research, 1998.
- Member of the Mu'tah Students' Election, 1998.
- Member of the Council of the Faculty of Arts, 1997.
- Member of the Social and Cultural Faculty Committee, 1995.
- Member of the Committee of the Study Plan (Syllabus), 1994.
- Member of the Committee of the Scientific Research, 1993.
- Member of the Council of the Faculty of Arts, 1992.

Chairperson of University Committees:

- Chairman of the Committee for Evaluating of some Ancient coins to be bought and classified in the Department Museum.
- Chairman of the Committee for the Interviews of the Students Accepted at the University in the Subjects of Ceramic Techniques and Skillful, 1999/2000.

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The Role of the Tourism Sector in the Economic Manifestation in Jordan

Abstract

The aim of this study is to evaluate the Jordanian tourism sector and to see how much its participation affects the national economy specially the Gross Domestic Product and the balance of payment. For that purpose, two methods have been used; theoretical and applied systems. Furthermore, this study concentrates on the importance of the Jordanian tourism sector, because it has to be considered one of the most important sectors in terms of its participation in the national income if the circumstance for foreign investments are suitable, which would be reflected positively on the level of national income as well as on the level of people's life. Moreover, this sector will solve the unemployment problem that Jordan is suffering since then.

التجارة النبطية والمضايقات الرومانية خلال القرن الأول

قبل الميلاد وحتى القرن الثاني الميلادي

الدكتور طالب عبدالله الصمادي
جامعة مؤتة- كلية الآداب
قسم الآثار والسياحة
الكرك - الأردن

ملخص

تركز هذه الدراسة على طرق التجارة النبطية خلال القرن الأول قبل الميلاد وحتى القرن الثاني الميلادي، إذ تحولت هذه الطرق من ساحل البحر الأحمر الشرقي إلى المنطقة الشرقية من بادية الشام وشمال سوريا، وذلك بسبب المضايقات الرومانية لهذه التجارة في محاولة للسيطرة على خيرات هذه المنطقة. هذا الوضع أدى إلى تقلص واضمحلال هذه الطرق التجارية، البرية والبحرية، القادمة من جنوب الجزيرة العربية (اليمن) إلى البتراء. ولذلك بدأ الأنباط يبحثون عن طرق تجارية بديلة خلال فترة حكم الحارث الرابع (حكم ٩ ق.م- ٤٠ م)، وبذلك أصبحت تجارة الخليج العربي والشرق الأقصى تأتي مباشرة إما عن طريق ميناء جرها على الخليج العربي عبر دومة الجندل (الجوف حالياً)، ومن هناك فإن السلع تنقل عبر طريقين: الأول يذهب إلى أم الجمال، التي أوجدت لأول مرة في هذه الفترة، ومنها إلى بصرى ومن ثم دمشق وشمال سوريا؛ والثاني يذهب إلى البتراء عبر البادية الأردنية. الطريق الآخر يأتي من الخليج العربي عبر ميناء البصرة إلى تدمر ومن ثم إلى دمشق وشمال سوريا. هذا الوضع الصعب لعب دوراً هاماً في أفول نجم عاصمة الأنباط، البتراء، ومن ثم سقوط المملكة النبطية بيد الإمبراطور الروماني تراجان (حكم ٩٨-١١٧ م) وذلك سنة ١٠٦ م.

**The Nabataean Trade and the Roman
Harassment During the First Century B.C.
until the Second Century A.D.**

**Dr. Taleb A. Smadi
Mu'tah University - Faculty of Arts
Department of Archaeology and Tourism**

Abstract

This study concentrates on the Nabataean trade and trade routes during the first century B.C until the second century A.D. These routes were shifted from the east coast of the Red Sea to the eastern Badiat al-Sham and then to the north of Syria. This shifting had happened because of the Roman harassment to the Nabataean trade in order to control the very rich Arabian trade and then to control the whole area. Therefore, this situation lead to the decline of using these routes because of the danger brought by the Roman ships in the Red Sea. Hence, during the reign of the Nabataean King Aretas IV (r. 9 B.C.- 40 A.D.), new trade routes where founded: the first one goes from the seaport of Gerrha on the Arabian Gulf to Dawmat al-Jandal (Modern al-Jawf) and from there goods are transported in two directions: one goes to Umm al-Jimal, which was founded for the first time during this period, and then to Busra, Damascus and to the North of Syria. The other goes to Petra through the Jordanian Badiyah. The other route comes from the Arabian Gulf by the seaport of al-Basra through Tadmur (Palmyra) to Damascus and the north of Syria. Therefore, this difficult situation played a very significant role in the downfall of the Nabataean Capital, Petra, under the Roman Emperor Trajan (r. 98 -117 A.D.) and brought the end of the Nabataean Kingdom at the beginning of the second century A.D. (106 A.D.).

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**The Egyptian Administration in the Bilad al-Sham during the New
Pharaonic State (1550-1200 B.C.)**

Dr. Ṭālib `Abdullah Ṣmādī

Abstract

This study aims at investigating the Egyptian Administrative Systems in the Bilad al-Sham (Syria, Palestine, Jordan and Lebanon) from the point-view of the Egyptian administrative influence in areas. It has already been published that the Syro-Palestine area was divided into three administrative provinces and each of which had its capital-city as well as its governor, who was either an Egyptian commissioners or from the allied local people. Furthermore, this research points out to the minor Egyptian influence in the administrative system of Syro-Palestine, because this region was very well urbanized, and thus the concept of an Egyptian "Empire" in this area, which was applied by some Egyptologists, would be unacceptable. Therefore, the comparison between the administrative systems in the two regions is very much unlikely. Thus this study reaches the conclusion that some of the earlier studies fell in mistakes of generality, therefore the present study emphasized that the administrative influence in Syro-Palestine was not strong, Egyptian and actually the Egyptians adapted the political and administrative system of Syro-Palestine.

Keywords:

- Egyptian Administration Systems -Comparative Study
- New Pharaonic Era - Syro-Palestine (Bilad al-Sham)
- Egyptian Influence - Egyptian Empire

The Aramaic Inscription of Zakir, King of Hamah: Historical and Phonological study

Dr. Taleb A. Smadi

ملخص

يركز هذا البحث على أمرين هامين:

أولاً. يحاول إعطاء خلفية تاريخية عن الشعوب الآرامية التي سكنت منطقة شمال سوريا وبلاد ما بين النهرين وذلك حوالي النصف الأول من الألف الثاني قبل الميلاد، حيث يتبين من الوثائق والنصوص الآشورية أن هناك ما لا يقل عن خمسين قبيلة من هذه الشعوب كانت تسمى بأسماء عدة منها على سبيل المثال: "الأخلامو – الآراميين – سوتي".

ثانياً. يؤكد هذا البحث على أن اللغة الآرامية كانت اللغة الرسمية السائدة في منطقة الشرق الأدنى القديم، إذ كانت اللغة الدبلوماسية في الإمبراطوريات الآشورية والبابلية والفارسية بالإضافة إلى بلاد الشام. كذلك يبين هذا البحث أن للخط واللغة الآرامية جذوراً بعيدة تعاصر الخط واللغة العبرية واللتين تعودان أصولهما إلى الخط واللغة الفينيقية. ويتضح ذلك من خلال الخط واللغة العبرية حيث أن كثيراً من المفردات الآرامية والعبرية ذات الأصول الكنعانية القديمة ما زالت مستعملة في اللغة العبرية، ويتجلى ذلك بوضوح من خلال دراسة النقش التذكاري للملك زاكير ملك حماة والمؤرخ إلى نهاية القرن التاسع قبل الميلاد أو بداية القرن الثامن قبل الميلاد.

Abstract

This paper concentrates on two important purposes:

First, historically, it talks about the Aramaean people who lived on the area which extended from the North of Syria to Mesopotamia, around the first half of the second millennium B.C. For the Assyrian documents and annals mention more than fifty names of the Aramaean tribes lived in that area such as "Akhlamu – Aramaeans" and "Suti".

Secondly, this study shows that the Aramaean language was used as a diplomatic language in the Ancient Near East, especially in the Assyrian, Babylonian and persian Empires.

Accordingly, the Aramaic writing and language, side by side with the Hebrew language, have their source of derivation from the phoenician writing. This seems obvious from a comparative study of the Aramaic

inscription of Zakir, King of Hamah, that goes back to the ninth century B.C. and some of the Biblical writings. Furthermore, many of the Aramaic and Hebrew vocabularies are still being used in Arabic language today.

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**The Minbar in the Islamic Architecture until the End of the Mamluk
the Functionalism and Symbolism Period between**

Dr. Taleb Abdallah Smadi
Associate Professor in the Islamic Archaeology
tah University' Mu
Faculty of Arts
Department of Archaeology and Tourism
Jordan–Al-Karak

Abstract

This paper concentrates on three main issues:

Firstly, it discusses the origin and derivation of the Minbar in the early Islamic Architecture, because there is a number of western scholars such as, Becker, Lammens, Creswell, Schacht and recently, Hillenbrand, Pedersen, others have written about this subject. They concluded that this architectural element is like other architectural dhanah 'components in the Islamic architecture, such as al-Ma Minaret), and al-Mihrab (Pulpit), have a Christian-Coptic origin) and these components may go back to the Pre-Islamic Period. Secondly, this paper looks through the historical and archaeological sources, like Ibn Duqmaq, al-Maqrizi, al-Samhudi and others, as well as the results of the archaeo-logical excavations conducted by Quibell Thirdly, my research at Saqqara in Egypt, which are misinterpreted. deals with some of the literary sources, especially the Poets of al-Ruqayyat, which threw some light on the Farazdaq, Jarir and al-political as well as religious role played by the Minbar in Early Islamic Period. Contrasting to the conclusions reached by those

Orientalists, we imply that the Minbar, since its existence in the mosque, symbolizes both political and religious authorities; therefore, it is difficult to separate between them, where the caliph himself symbolizes both authorities.



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The Beginning of Settlement in Adom, Southern Jordan, During the Iron Age

By

**Dr. Ṭāleb `Abdullah Ṣmādi
Associate Professor
Department of Archaeology and Tourism
Faculty of Social Sciences – Mu'tah University
Al-Karak – Jordan**

Abstract

This paper concentrates on three main issues:

First, it shows that there is a great contrasting between the Biblical traditions and the archaeological evidence in terms of the beginning of settlement in Adom, Southern Jordan. The Biblical sources mention that there were settlements in Adom as early the Late Bronze Age, at the time when the Israelites made their Exodus from Egypt around 1220 B.C. Furthermore, there are conflicting statements in the Old Testament itself on the matter of the route the

Israelites used within the Kingdom of Adom, for example between the tradition of Number, Judges and Deuteronomy. This confusion causes a great doubt to the Biblical traditions as being untrustworthy historical sources.

Secondly, the archaeological excavations and surface surveys in different sites in Adom, such as Buşayrah, Ṭaweylān, Umm al-Biyārah and Tall al-Halifah indicate that the beginning of settlement in Adom does not go back earlier than the end of the 9th Century B.C. at the very earliest. These settlements point to flourishing and prosperous kingdom during the 8th and especially the 7th Centuries B.C. Thus all the excavation sites and surveys would support the results reached by C.M. Bennett that settlement in Adom is to be dated to the 9th Century B.C. Furthermore, the copper smelting in the Wādiy `Arabah had occurred simultaneously with advent of Assyrians in the 8th Century B.C.

Thirdly, Archaeological finding such as pottery, seals, architectural elements and stratigraphies from these extensively excavated sites, indicate some kind cultural continuity from the Adomyte period down to the Nabataean period. Such evidence would invalidate the cultural gap proposed by N. Glueck and those who followed him, from the 8th century down to the 4th Century B.C. Therefore, we can say with confidence that the Nabataeans were the inheritors of the Adomyte civilization when they established their kingdom at the same time of the downfall of the Adomyte Kingdom in the 6th Century B.C.