

Late assignments (under the door of Athabasca Hall 301 within 24 hours of the due date) will be docked 10%. Later assignments will not be marked: their weight will be transferred to the final exam. Each group should hand in one (1) only assignment.

1. **If you leave any part of this question blank, your assignment will not be marked and its weight will be transferred to the final exam.** In alphabetic order by first name, print first name, last name, and ID number of each group member (at most 5) for this assignment:

Acknowledge **all** sources, including all references and all people not in your group with whom you discussed any part of any question (for each discussion, list the relevant questions) (continue on the back of this page if there is insufficient space):

Each group member must read, agree to, and sign this statement:

I am familiar with the Code of Student Behaviour. I understand that there are significant penalties for any infraction of this Code. Regarding the questions on this assignment, I have not shared or received any detailed information regarding any of these questions with anyone outside my group, and any non-detailed communications have been cited above by both parties.

2. i) [2] The Americans introduced a military lexicon for Navajo code-talkers: why? (20 words)

ii) [2] Give the code-talker translation of *battleship QZCT*, and the American translation of *besh-lo besh-do-gliz*.

iii) [4] What were the two flaws with the initial version of the Navajo system? How was each flaw addressed in the next version? (100 words)

iv) [2] If the first letter of your first name is in $\{a \dots m\}$ (respectively $\{n \dots z\}$), give the complete 2nd-version Navajo alphabet table for letters $\{a \dots m\}$ ($\{n \dots z\}$). Hint: Singh's text has only part of the letter code. The rest is here

<http://nativeamerican.lostsoulsgenealogy.com/codetalkers.htm>

3. These cartouches (one with 7 symbols, one with 8) represent the same person.

<http://webdocs.cs.ualberta.ca/~hayward/crypto/other/cartouchey.png>

<http://webdocs.cs.ualberta.ca/~hayward/crypto/other/cartouchez.png>

i) [4] For each cartouche, draw each symbol and give the letter that you think it represents. Note: the spelling is different in the two cartouches. See the hieroglyph typewriter from the webnotes, <http://www.virtual-egypt.com/newhtml/hieroglyphics/sample/alphabet.htm>, and Table 14 from Singh's text.

ii) [2] Identify the person. Justify briefly (20 words).

4. Old Egyptian was spoken from around 5000 years ago. *Y* is its most recent descendant language. i) [2] What language is *Y*? Around what year did it cease to be the common language of Egypt? Who discovered Old Egyptian is an ancestor of *Y*? In what year?

ii) [2] What hieroglyphic symbol led to this discovery? Explain (20 words).

5. i) [2] Explain why Pylos might have been written pi-lo instead of pi-lo-se in the language of Linear B (20 words).

ii) [4] In Linear B, using the table of Lawrence Lo <http://www.ancientscripts.com/linearb.html>, write out Mycenae (mi-se-ne) and Pylos (using your answer from i) and Knossos and Amnissos.

6. Here is more data from Kober's paper, in the same form as Singh's Table 19.

word c	word d
53-36-30-57	16-73-57
53-36-30-36	16-73-36
53-36-52	16-15

i) [2] Write these 6 word forms in a table, similar to Singh's Table 17.

ii) [2] Kober assumed syllables 30 and 73 had what in common? why? (20 words)

iii) [2] Similarly, she assumed 30 and 52 had what in common? why? (20 words)

iv) [2] Similarly, she assumed 73 and 15 had what in common? why? (20 words)

v) [2] How did Kober contribute to cracking Linear B? (20 words)

vi) [2] How did Ventris contribute to cracking Linear B? (20 words)

vii) [2] How did Evans delay the cracking of Linear B? (20 words)