Tulane University Chris Rodning ANTH 334 F2008

INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY

STUDY GUIDE

TK, Chapter 1

Learn the difference between antiquarianism and anthropological archaeology.

TK, Chapter 2

Learn the similarities and differences between scientific and humanistic approaches to archaeology.

TK, Chapter 3

Learn the different levels of archaeological theory and the major paradigms in archaeology.

TK, Chapter 4

Learn the sampling and regional surveying techniques archaeologists use to find archaeological sites.

TK, Chapter 5

Learn the major remote sensing techniques in archaeology, the data they generate, and the kinds of sites that can be found by those techniques.

TK, Chapter 6

Learn the principles and terminology of archaeological excavation and the effects of different preservation conditions on material remnants of life in the past.

TK, Chapter 7

Learn the difference between systemic contexts and archaeological contexts, and the types of site formation processes.

TK, Chapter 8

Learn the major dating techniques in archaeology, and the situations in which different dating methods are applicable.

TK, Chapter 9

Learn the reasons why archaeologists construct artifact typologies and the ways they do so.

TK, Chapter 10

Learn how ethnoarchaeology and experimental studies enable archaeologists to develop analogies.

TK, Chapter 11

Learn the ways that zooarchaeologists and archaeobotanists reconstruct the use of plants and animals by past societies.

TK, Chapter 12

Learn the ways that bioarchaeologists can reconstruct health and life activity patterns by studying human remains.

TK, Chapter 13

Learn the ways that archaeologists reconstruct systems of egalitarian and ranked status in past societies.

TK, Chapter 14

Learn the ways that archaeologists attempt to interpret symbolic imagery created by people in the past.

TK, Chapter 15

How have archaeologists explained the transition from foraging to farming and the emergence of states and civilizations?

TK, Chapter 16

How does archaeology complement documentary evidence about peoples and places of the relatively recent past?

TK, Chapter 17

What is cultural resource management? Who owns the past? Who is responsible for preserving archaeological sites, historic sites, and other material remnants of the past?

TK, Chapter 18

How can (or should) archaeologists interact with the descendants of the people whose sites and artifacts they study? Who owns the past? Who has the authority to study the past?

magazine and journal articles—Learn how particular archaeological techniques and concepts contribute to general archaeological knowledge. Evaluate the arguments made in those articles.

material discussed during class—Class lectures and discussions will focus on particular examples, or case studies, that illustrate specific techniques and concepts in anthropological archaeology. Think of other examples from course readings that illustrate those same techniques and concepts.

Familiarize yourself with the terms, names, and concepts listed on the following pages.

The best way to learn these terms, techniques, and concepts is to consult the definitions given in the glossary and respective chapters of the textbook, and to remember an example(s) from course readings or lectures that demonstrate(s) the significance of each term to the practice of archaeology.

TK, Chapter 1

Americanist archaeology classical archaeology New archaeology culture history conjunctive approach

antiquarianism artifact

ecofact midden stratigraphy potsherd

Nabonidus of Babylon Boucher de Perthes

C.B. Moore Nels Nelson A.V. Kidder James Ford Walter Taylor Lewis Binford Kathleen Deagan

TK, Chapter 2

archaeology ethnography culture enculturation ideational perspective adaptive perspective hypothesis inductive reasoning deductive reasoning bridging arguments Thomas Jefferson Squier and Davis

TK, Chapter 3

data

theory

Cyrus Thomas

low-level theory middle-level theory middle-range theory high-level theory paradigm

processual archaeology cultural materialism systems theory

postprocessual archaeology

domestic economy political economy

stelae

Adolph Bandelier Ian Hodder

TK, Chapter 4

archaeological site projectile points regional survey seasonal round settlement pattern settlement system statistical sampling statistical population sample universe sample fraction sample units stratified random sample deflation

non-site archaeology

shovel testing plow zone

full-coverage survey

TK, Chapter 5

remote sensing proton magnetometer soil resistivity ground penetrating radar (GPR) geographic information systems (GIS) landscape archaeology

TK, Chapter 6

provenience datum test excavation natural level arbitrary level living floor strata

water-screening matrix-sorting flotation

TK, Chapter 7

geoarchaeology geomorphology

site formation processes law of superposition

stratigraphy hominids

alluvial sediments eolian sediments colluvial sediments

marker bed

soil

reverse stratigraphy systemic context archaeological context

reclamation sipapu cultural disturbance heat treatment reuse flake core floraturbation faunalturbation flute channel flake krotovina cryoturbation hafting argilliturbation graviturbation TK, Chapter 11 imbrication zooarchaeology archaeobotany TK, Chapter 8 seasonality absolute dates taxon relative dates size classes index fossils number of identified specimens time markers minimum number of individuals seriation coprolite dendrochronology palynology radiocarbon dating pollen diagram half-life phytoliths accelerator mass spectrometry lipids trapped charge dating Pleistocene thermoluminescence Holocene optically stimulated luminescence Chavin electron spin resonance TK, Chapter 12 potassium-argon dating argon-argon dating bioarchaeology old wood problem osteology pipe stem dating burial population mean ceramic date charnel house terminus post quem bundle burial terminus ante quem sciatic notch Neanderthal epiphyses pubic symphysis TK, Chapter 9 paleopathology porotic hyperostosis typology cribra orbitalia type harris lines space-time systematics lineal enamel hypoplasias morphological type temporal type osteoarthritis functional type osteophyte attribute eburnation period caries phase long bone cross sections assemblage mortality profiles component bone collagen Mousterian molecular archaeology nuclear DNA TK, Chapter 10 mitochondrial DNA analogy molecular clock formal analogy TK, Chapter 13 relational analogy ethnoarchaeology social organization taphonomy political organization bonebed

kiva

gender ideology

chiefdom codices shell midden ascribed status achieved status egalitarian societies ranked societies Mississippian Hopewell down-the-line trade direct acquisition Yap

TK, Chapter 14

cognitive archaeology

symbol religion ritual cosmology iconography interaction sphere Magdalenian Paleolithic structuralism totem shaman vision quest sympathetic magic

TK, Chapter 15

comparative method cultural evolution natural selection historical particularism band tribal societies civilization archaic state oasis theory density equilibrium model hilly flanks theory population pressure carrying capacity optimal foraging theory coevolution

Fertile Crescent Younger Dryas Natufian

Neolithic

irrigation hypothesis

circumscription hypothesis

ideology

ancestor worship

TK, Chapter 16 historical archaeology power garden

TK, Chapter 17

cultural resources

cultural resource management

Antiquities Act (1906)

National Historic Preservation Act

(1966)

Archaeological Resources Protection

Act (1979)

Native American Graves Protection And

Repatriation Act (1990)

funerary objects sacred objects objects of cultural patrimony repatriation

TK, Chapter 18

forensic archaeology disaster archaeology cairn repatriation