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
Cyrus Thomas

TK, Chapter 3
theory
low-level theory
middle-level theory
middle-range theory
high-level theory
paradigm
data
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
cultural disturbance
reuse
floraturbation
faunalturbation
krotovina
cryoturbation
argilliturbation
graviturbation
imbrication

TK, Chapter 8
absolute dates
relative dates
index fossils
time markers
seriation
dendrochronology
radiocarbon dating
half-life
accelerator mass spectrometry
trapped charge dating
thermoluminescence
optically stimulated luminescence
electron spin resonance
potassium-argon dating
argon-argon dating
old wood problem
pipe stem dating
mean ceramic date
terminus post quem
terminus ante quem
Neanderthal

TK, Chapter 9
typology
type
space-time systematics
morphological type
temporal type
functional type
attribute
period
phase
assemblage
component
Mousterian

TK, Chapter 10
analogy
formal analogy
relational analogy
ethnoarchaeology
taphonomy
bonebed
kiva

TK, Chapter 11
sipapu
heat treatment
flake
core
flute
channel flake
hafting

TK, Chapter 12
zooarchaeology
archaeobotany
seasonality
taxon
size classes
number of identified specimens
minimum number of individuals
coprolite
palynology
pollen diagram
phytoliths
lips
Pleistocene
Holocene
Chavin

TK, Chapter 13
bioarchaeology
osteology
burial population
charnel house
bundle burial
sciatic notch
epiphyses
pubic symphysis
paleopathology
porotic hyperostosis
cribra orbitalia
harris lines
lineal enamel hypoplasias
osteoarthritis
osteophyte
eburnation
caries
long bone cross sections
mortality profiles
bone collagen
molecular archaeology
nuclear DNA
mitochondrial DNA
molecular clock

TK, Chapter 13
social organization
political organization
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