

People- Know **who** did **what** & **when**

Charles Lyell

Davey Crockett

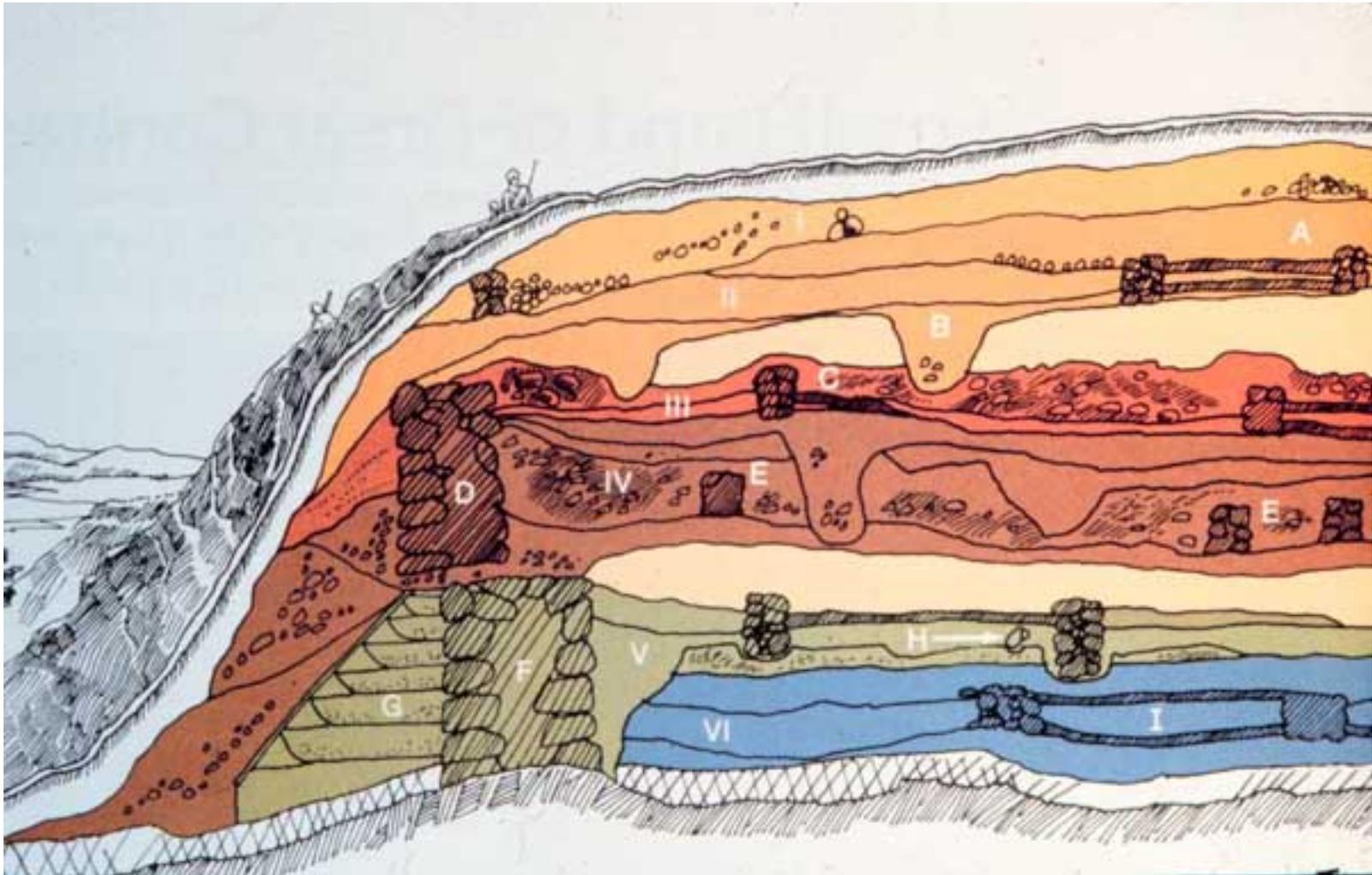
Heinrich Schliemann

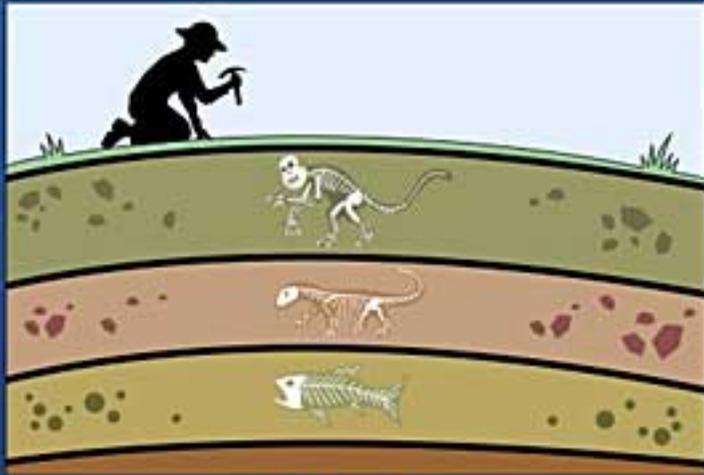
Thomas Jefferson

Lewis Binford

- Credited with first scientific excavation in history
- "Always be sure you're right, THEN go ahead"
- Published papers that argued for the use of the scientific method
- Found Troy, but dug right through it.
- Uniformitarianism

Stratigraphy - How does this apply to the *law of superposition*, *cross-dating*, *stratigraphic dating*?





**...so the deeper we dig,
the farther back in time we see**

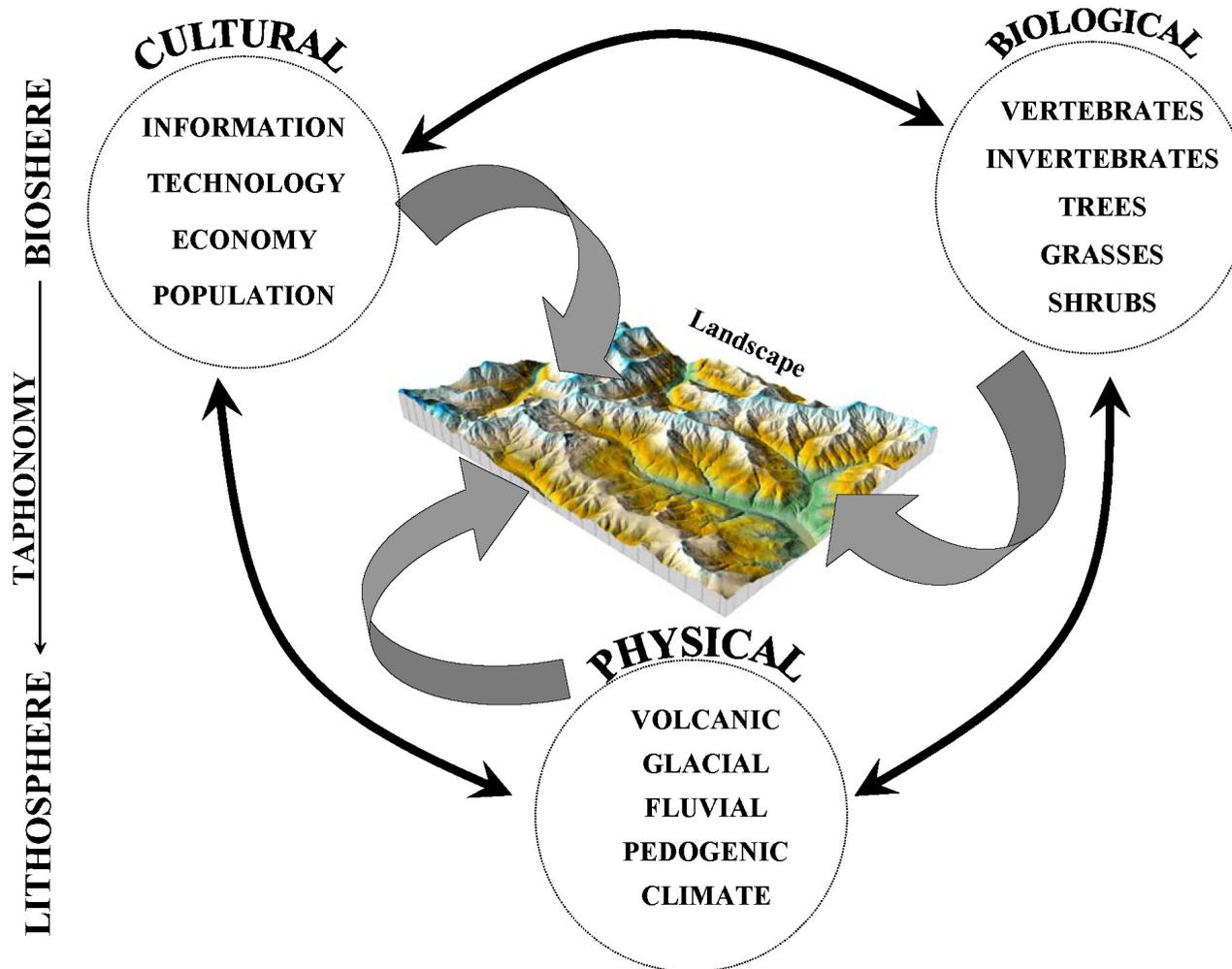


LANDSCAPE TAPHONOMY

Landscape is the result of a complex, evolving, integrated set of cultural, biological, climatological and geological processes.

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Taphonomy investigates the transition of biosphere processes into records preserved within the lithosphere.



What is *anthropogenic* change and how does it fit in here?

Pompeii - Synchronic / Diachronic?



Pompeii represents a *synchronic* moment in time....

It can be dated to August 24, 79 CE

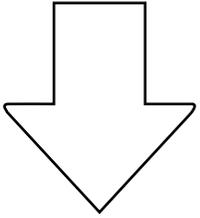
How can this date be so exact?

Was Pompeii ever reinhabited?

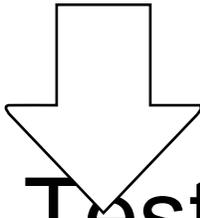
Including Pompeii, 3 cities (also, Herculaneum and Stabiae) were destroyed by the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. Why is Pompeii the most famous?

What is the value of site like Pompeii for archaeologists?

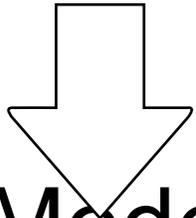
Data



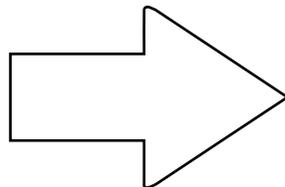
Hypothesis



Test/retest



Model Building



Theory

The Scientific Method

How is a theory different from a paradigm?

Is the scientific method inductive or deductive?

Quizlet:

T/F:

A good archaeologist has reconnaissance, survey *and* excavation going on all at once.

Why is *context* so important? What does it mean? How do archaeologists find and then maintain context in the archaeological process?

Context on different scales? Examples.

Quizlet

- Geophysical survey
- Ground Penetrating Radar
- Remote sensing

What are these things and what do they have in common?

In light of your reading of SAA 2000A and Watkins 1999 - what are the benefits of using these types of noninvasive methods?

Hint: Think about Stonehenge (created ca. 3100-1100 BCE)

Quizlet

How are Charles Lyell (1797-1875), Charles Darwin (1809-1882) and Jacques Boucher de Perthes (1788-1868) related?

Hint: Archbishop James Ussher's 1640 calculation that creation was October 23, 4004 BCE

Bonus: What archaeologically relevant developments were also happening around the same time as these three men were doing work (ca. 1848-1870s)?

Quizlet

In light of the tenets of the scientific method:

What makes the theories of Lyell, Darwin and de Perthes different from "diffusion" and "unilinear cultural development"?

How can we apply this understanding to the Shipman 2005 and Wise 1998 readings on Intelligent Design?

Examples of "Bad" Archaeology:

THE MOUNDBUILDERS

- Why didn't 18th century colonists think the mounds could be attributed to Native Americans?
- What was Thomas Jefferson's role (1787)?
- What was the role of the early Smithsonian (1879)?

THE PILTDOWN HOAX (1908 - 1949)

- Why did it take so long to discover the hoax?
- Why would have Piltdown been important if it was not a hoax?

Quizlet

What are the similarities and differences between historical and prehistoric archaeology?

If historic text is available for historical archaeologists, why is their work still valid?

Hint: slave cemetery in New York City; Rathje's modern garbage study

If "prehistoric" cultures have writing and written records, why is the archaeological study of those cultures not considered "historic"?

Think about, the Maya, the Greeks, Ancient Egyptians