

# Questions for Exam

## Introduction

What is archaeology?

The study of the past through analysis of material remains.

What is cultural anthropology and physical anthropology? In what ways do these disciplines overlap with archaeology?

Cultural anthropology

Study of human culture and society. Done through studying, interviewing or even living amongst the people you're studying.

Overlap - cultural anthropology study people of the present, archeology study humans of the past through material remains.

Physical anthropology

Study of the biological and physical characteristics of people and the change of physical characteristics over time.

Overlap - when bones are found, we refer to physical anthropology for relations to characteristics of people, very similar, same methods are used in both archeology and physical anthropology.

What is the difference between ancient history and archaeology? In what way do these disciplines overlap?

History

Covers a very small part of humanity.

Dependant on sources of written text.

Archeology

All encompassing of humanity.

Dependant on physical material, objects etc.

Overlap - Study of history and humanity

Historical texts can be used to understand and decipher archeological findings, or find excavation sites through these texts.

In what ways do archaeologists and ancient historians cooperate?

Archeologists find these scriptures and texts that historians use to study.

ex. Papyrus

In what way does archaeology overlap with the natural sciences?

They both use the scientific method.

ex. Logical deduction, carbon dating

Why does archaeology always have an anomalous position within academia?

It's really interdisciplinary and uses different methods and techniques from different fields.

In order to study humanity you need to be well versed in several different fields and have a vast amount of knowledge.

Midterm:

Give whole description and definition

comparison q's - always explain and give example

## Chapter 1

Divide the history of archaeology into 4 phases (mention the name of the phase and indicate the time frame)

Speculative phase (until c.1850)

Beginnings of Modern Archaeology Period (c.1850 - 1900) (second half of the nineteenth century)

Classificatory-historical period (c.1900 - 1960)

New Archeology (c.1960 - )

As Man is thinking about his past for as long as he exists, why did archaeology only emerge in the 19th century?

Began to systematically study material remains, as earth was proven to be much older than what the bible claimed

What three major developments in the research into the past triggered the birth of modern archaeology around 1850?

Discovery of the antiquity of mankind - Earth is older than the claims of the bible

Three age system - stone, bronze, iron - CJ Thompson

Darwinism - survival of the fittest, the most favourable traits are kept and passed down through evolution

In what sense was the decipherment of hieroglyphics by Champollion important for the understanding of Ancient Egypt?

Allows us to read and understand hieroglyphics written on temples, monuments etc.

Many thought that ancient secrets were hidden in the hieroglyphics, when instead it was just explanations of temple rituals, mythology or lists of cities.

Connected to the birth of Egyptology

Why is Heinrich Schliemann less important for archaeology than, say, General Pitt Rivers, despite his great discoveries?

Rivers brought a systematic approach to archaeology - total recording.

Schliemann was more focused on finding treasures and objects connected to Homer and improperly excavated the hill.

What three achievements were made by Sir Arthur Evans in his excavations at Knossos, Crete, from c. 1900 onwards?

Linear A and B (deciphered B)

Found evidence of an early Bronze Age civilization which predates the recently discovered Mycenaean settlements, (discovered the Minoan civilization), discovered the palace of Minos.

Restoration of the palace.

In which way did he still look like Heinrich Schliemann when interpreting material remains?

Interpreted the material remains with his own assumptions, rather than critically seeing and studying what the materials were telling him.

When and by whom was the tomb of Tutankhamun discovered?

Howard Carter on November 4, 1922.

Why was the tomb discovered this late, although all the other tombs in the Valley of the Kings were long known, and why was it still intact?

Many didn't think to look under the ramp to another tomb, and Tutankhamun also had a small reign as he died in his teens, so they didn't have time to make him a proper tomb, so they made a makeshift tomb for him.

Despite these great discoveries in the Mediterranean of the first half of the 20th century, it were the prehistorians who transformed archaeology. Who is the great name in this period and what did he contribute to archaeology?

Gordan Childe

Studied animal husbandry

Contribution: animal husbandry was more based on communities and local factors that determined which animals were taken in

What three achievements were made in archaeology after World War II?

Ecological approach, radio carbon dating invented by Libby in 1949, use of different scientific methods

In which 2 ways were some archaeologists dissatisfied with the discipline in the 1950s and 1960s?

Explanations by previous archeologists were too vague.

Look at cultural processes behind material remains and how humans interacted with certain sites and material remains.

More critical and complex questions could be asked, that were not being asked before that time. as the date of what they found was easier to locate.

The answer to this dissatisfaction was New Archaeology. Write down the 7 points in which New Archaeology disagreed with traditional archaeological theory and practice (= p. 38 of Renfrew and Bahn!).

Explanation vs. Description

Wanted to explain the processes behind the object rather than describing them

Cultural process vs. Cultural history (not based on historical explanation (ex. Schliemann using Homer's works to interpret archeological remains))

Deductive vs. Inductive (started from model/hypothesis)

you have a thesis that you need to prove or disprove based on data

Testing vs. authority

Project design vs. Data accumulation (ex. What is the dating of layer 5 of this dig)

Question before the dig and then we do the dig.

Start from scientific question, or objective

Quantitative vs. Qualitative

Data sampling, significance tests

Optimism vs. Pessimism

any question about the human past lays in the ground for archeologists to discover

Who was the big name in New Archaeology

Lewis Binford

In which 3 ways did New Archaeology transform the conduction of fieldwork?

Projects start from specific questions (project design)

Sites explored within their environment (ecological approach)

New techniques - surveys/selective excavations; advanced system of sampling and find recording; GIS-systems etc.

What is post-processional archaeology?

Has no objective truth and non one way to explain or interpret archeological data, there's also more emphasis on the human side of the story, is more pessimistic and has a context-specific approach. (IN YOUR OWN WORDS)

## Chapter 2

Write down the three basic categories of archaeological finds, their definitions and one or two examples for each category.

Artefacts - portable objects, used, modified or made by people, ex. Potshards and tools

Features - non portable objects, humanly modified parts of a site that are non-portable, ex. Hearths, and storage pits

Organic and environmental remains or 'ecofacts' that are not objects, ex. textiles and animal bones

What is – in archaeological terms – a site, what a region?

Archeological site: place where all characteristics are found or where significant traces of human activity can be found.

Region: a group of sites.

To which three elements do we look to establish the archaeological context of a find? Explain each term.

Matrix - defines the surrounding material (ex. soil or sediments) of the find

Provenience - horizontal and vertical position of a find within a matrix (vertical: measurement with sea level, horizontal position: where it is within the trench)

Other finds - interaction of the specific find with other finds

What is the difference between a primary and a secondary archaeological context?  
Give an example of the latter.

Primary:

original context, finds and layers, exactly how they were left in the past,  
no change to how they were left

Secondary:

context disturbed by nature or humans (ex. rising ground water levels,  
treasure diggers)

What are cultural formation processes? In which 3 categories can these processes be divided?

cultural formation processes (C-transforms): 'deliberate or accidental activities of human beings'

original human behaviour - tools, buildings

deliberate burial - hoard/burial of the dead

during war, no banks, buried their money and what they own under the ground

human destruction or archeological record

What are natural formation processes? Mention 2 examples.

N-transforms): 'natural events that govern burial and survival of archeological record'

inorganic materials

organic materials - only survival in exceptional circumstances (natural disasters, extremely dry, cold or wet conditions [waterlogged environments], caves)

oxygen is bad for preservation of these materials

tell us a lot about human activity, most fragile, can be carbon dated

In which 4 exceptional natural circumstances can organic finds be preserve?

natural disasters, extremely dry, cold or wet conditions [waterlogged environments]

### Chapter 3

Mention the 4 steps in an archaeological project design.

formulation of strategy

collecting and recording of evidence

processing and analysis

publication

Mention 5 ways of discovering a site (divide these 5 points into 2 groups). Explain each method.

- ground reconnaissance

  - Historical sources

  - Salvage/rescue archeology

  - Reconnaissance survey

- aerial reconnaissance

  - aerial photography - oblique and vertical photos

  - high altitude remote sensing

    - satellite pictures

Mention 4 of the 5 elements of modern archaeological survey.

- Record all sites (off and on site)

- natural remains (ex. Minerals and rocks)

- look at the site within its environment

- Study settlement patterns

- surveys often have become their own separate project

Mention 4 of the 5 advantages of surveys over excavations.

- Cheaper, quicker, relatively non-destructive, requires less tools and gives

- broad overview of a certain region

Explain in your own words what the following sentence means: 'Excavations tell us a lot about a little of a site, and can only be done once, whereas survey tells us a little about a lot of sites, and can be repeated'.

- If we excavate, we can get a lot of detailed information, but it destroys the site and cannot be done again, whereas in surveys you walk the landscape and can be done a thousand times over, and you cover much more ground and is more cost efficient

What is a systematic survey, what an intensive/extensive survey?

- Systematic - detailed examination of an area for the purpose of recording the location and significance of archeological resources and it can also provide a regional perspective by gathering information on settlement patterns over a large area

- intensive - concentrate on a certain position, and pick up everything but it gives you less of a bigger picture

- extensive - technique by a group over a large area, may miss some stuff but you get a greater idea of the stuff that's in the area

When we have discovered a site, we first have to record and map it, and then assess the lay-out of a site; give 3 examples of methods for recording/mapping; and 3 for assessing the lay-out.

- Recording - recording, mapping and gis

- Asses - site surface survey, probing and ground based remote sensing

What is the difference between a reconnaissance survey and a site surface survey?

Reconnaissance - search for a site

Site surface survey - searches for archeologic finds within a site already found, already discovered the site and you look at the parameters

What is the difference between planimetric and topographic maps?

Planimetric - show archeological buildings, features of archeological finds

topographic - geographic map, shows contour lines

Tell something about how the Groningen University surveys in the surroundings of NewHalos worked: was it a systematic/unsystematic survey; was it an intensive/extensive survey; how was the field work organized?

Systematic, extensive (they were all very far apart), distance between people walking in a line was 10 to 15 meters walking in a line, guy with a stick in the centre, when someone found something they would shout and everyone would come there, record it, sketch it, take photos, map it and record its exact location on a gps

What were the 2 aims of the Wroxeter Hinterland Project?

Development of different aspects of regional archeology, especially by using remote sensing techniques

a study of the urban and rural relations, especially process of romanization from Iron Age, 150BCE until the 5th century CE

In the project, the following techniques were used: magnetometry, resistivity, electrical imaging, seismic scanning, ground probing radar, airborne hyper- and multi-spectral scanning, and satellite imaging. Indicate in all these cases if:

a. they are cases of high altitude remote sensing

Satellite

Airborne hyper and multispectral scanning

b. they are cases of ground-based remote sensing

If the answer is b., indicate whether the geophysical sensing technique is active or passive.

Magnetometry - passive

Resistivity - active (waiting for something to come back)

Electrical imaging - active

Seismic scanning - active (measure something that comes back)

Ground probing radar - active

What is a GIS or Geographical Information System? How was it of use in the Wroxeter Hinterland Project?

GIS - a map based interface to a database intended for the collection, storage, retrieval, analysis and display of spatial data

Used for

an overview of seeing data from different sources as one set of maps  
analysis and interpret non-destructive techniques  
to make models of the landscape  
spatial analysis

What is stratigraphy?

the study and validation of stratification, or the analysis of the vertical time dimension in a series of layers in the horizontal space dimension  
layers of human or natural debris in the soil, based on the law of superposition - when one layer overlies another, the lower one was deposited first

Which three excavation techniques do you know?

wheelers box grid

digging a series of square trenches which are separated by preserved vertical sections called baulks  
these baulks of earth mean that the vertical layers can be seen, traced, and correlated over the site

open area

open up large horizontal layers, and only cut vertical sections at various angles where they are needed to clarify certain stratigraphic relationships. Everything is meticulously documented and reconstructed on paper.

Step

In deep excavations the side of the trenches may be stepped at intervals in order to maintain the stability of the trench walls and reduce the risk of collapse.

What technique was used to assess the site of Uffington Castle, UK?

magnetometer survey, to measure the magnetic fields, so you can assess, before you start digging, where the walls are

What is the Harris Matrix?

Its a method of recording layers in a continuous unique number system

#### Chapter 4

Mention 3 ways in which we (in Canada) usually pinpoint time (abbreviations and tell something about their usage).

BC (before christ), AD (Anno Domini)

BCE (before common era), CE (common era)

BP (before present, before 1950)

Mention 4 methods for relative dating we discussed in class; also explain how each method works.

stratigraphy

seriation (groups of finds, called assemblages, and how they relate to each other)

in order to get a sequence in time

contextual - arrange artefacts according to the shortest duration, greatest number of artefacts with the shortest duration, based on the presence or absence of a design style

frequency - measured a proportional abundance or frequency of certain styles

typology (individual finds and how they evolve over time, like goes with like)

pollen dating

scientific method, derived from the new archeology, after the 1960s

Relative dating system needs to be paired with absolute dating method, relate objects to a fixed dating system

Say of these four methods in which periods in the history of archaeology (see Ch. 2) they were developed?

What is the difference between relative and absolute dating? Why does relative dating always need absolute dating?

Absolute - dating in our time, precisely pinpoint in time

Relative - older or younger to another artefact, for it to be relevant it must be linked to a fixed dating system

The traditional way of absolute dating is by using historical texts. Mention 2 of the 3 disadvantages of this dating method.

Inaccurate

must be linked to our chronological system

Their chronological system might be inaccurate

What is a terminus ante quem, what a terminus post quem? Illustrate each case with an example from archaeology.

terminus ante quem (older)

ex. In an Egyptian tomb, if you have greek imports, the context gives it TAQ for the imports

terminus post quem (newer)

ex. Coin, artefact dates to context, coin of 10CE, dates the context to 10CE or later, context is newer, the coin may be in circulation for hundreds of years

Describe which 3 principles result in the fact that radiocarbon or C-14 can excellently be used for absolute dating.

Portion of C-14 is stable in the atmosphere

Goes into all living organisms

when the organism dies, the radio carbon decreases at a proportional rate

when we measure C-14 in a lab we know the exact date of the object  
Mention at least 2 advantages, at least 3 disadvantages of radiocarbon dating.

Advantages:

- Date any organic material, no further than 50 000 years
- very small samples
- world wide dating system

Disadvantages:

- human error
- after 1000 BCE dates are increasingly younger, cosmic radiation fluctuates
- sample contamination

Describe the factors that contribute to tree rings being an excellent way of coming to an absolute date.

- Each tree gets new tree ring every year
- as trees get older, the rings get narrow
- Similar trees in the same area produce the same tree ring pattern
- tree rings, or growth of the trees depend on climate change
- if you include the tree rings in a graph and you overlap it with another graph from the same tree, a year ago, you can get an accurate date

Mention 2 advantages, 3 disadvantages of dendrochronology.

- Very detailed, covers 8000 years, can calibrate or correct C-14 dates
- Can't be used in the tropics, only gives the felling, only wood used in the past, only woods that we have a sequence

What is Thermoluminescence dating/how does it work?

- TL clock in materials that have been heated up, if we heat it up again and measure the amount of electrons and get a date

What are the 2 advantages, but what is also the big disadvantage of TL?

- Date inorganic materials, goes beyond 50 000 years, very inaccurate

Describe at least 4 dating methods which were used to come to the date of the eruption of the island of Thera.

- Typology of the pot shards, last year to 1520BCE

- Tree ring dating, 1628 to 1626

- Ice core sampling, tephra in ice cores, show climatic events across the world, 1645 and 1390

- Radio carbon dating, 94.5% accuracy, 1627 and 1600

- most of these dates are older than the original eruption, meaning that the minoan civilization didn't come to an end as a direct result of the eruption

Which 4 implications do the usage of new scientific methods have for the chronology of IronAge Italy?

dark ages is more of a transitional period, Iron Age started earlier, redating of greek pottery (chronology of Italy and Greece is based on relative dating), Greek colonization started much earlier than previously thought and the process longer, started first half of the 9th century and ended in the second half of the 7th century

What is Magna Graecia?  
Greater Greece

### Chapter 5

What has changed in the analysis of grave fields since the 1960s? Why since the 1960s?

What 6 indicators are there (two general ones, four for individual graves) for analyzing a grave field?

What culture does the grave field of Quattro Fontanilli, Italy, belong to? What is the dating of the grave field (centuries)?

What does the analysis of 100 graves from Quattro Fontanilli say, in general, about the society the buried people belonged to?

It was a patriarchal society...

About which three social factors do the four individual indicators of grave fields say something?

Which change in ritual practices can be observed in t

### Case study 1: Excavations at Aswan

Where (approximately) is Aswan situated? Also describe the landscape of the region.

Southern Egypt, on the Nile

First cataract of the Nile counting from North to South, currents in the Nile caused by hard stone granite that is found in this region, because of hard surface, water speeds up causing rapids, small islands

What is mud brick? Why is it important for dating purposes to carefully draw and describe the walls of mud brick houses? Where do we get the absolute dates from for these houses?

Mud bricks are made by making use of the hot sun of Egypt, causing it to dry and become really hard, for cohesion you add straw and other small stuff  
Relative dating so you know which wall overlays the other one (Typology)

The assemblage of finds (ceramics) from the sixth and seventh century helped with the absolute dating

Archaeologists also have to make study of the buildings they discover. In 1871 the temple of Isis was discovered in Aswan. Which aspects of the temple were researched to reconstruct their use of the temple after it was no longer in use as a temple? (mention at least 3)

Architectural Features

Niches

Graffiti

Pavement

What is the disadvantage of an emergency excavation, like the one I mentioned in Aswan?

Limited amount of time

Why are excavations much harder to perform in the city of Aswan than on Elephantine island?

All other excavations in Aswan are rescue or emergency excavations, Elephantine island was abandoned in the 14th century, so there's no city on top so you can excavate anywhere.

Is the ruin hill of Elephantine island mainly a result of natural or human formation processes? How did the hill come into existence?

Cultural formation processes - over thousands of years, if you renovate mud brick houses, you break down the houses and there is debris leftover

The site was abandoned in the 14th century CE. Why have the Late Antique layers been poorly preserved in comparison with, for example, the pharaonic layers?

Natural formation processes - outside layers are more exposed

Not a lot of rain, but plenty of Sandstorms causes erosion to what's exposed

Pharaonic - Covered

Human Formation Process - used organic remains as fertilizer, because so many organic materials have been preserved (wood, human bones, animal bones), it makes excellent fertilizer for agriculture

Egyptians have used remains of Egyptian monuments as fertilizer

Outside layers - youngest layers

In the 'excavations' on the island of Philae by Ludwig Borchardt and Captain Lyons in 1895/1896 an important map was made of the island and its temples were carefully described. In what way did this excavation fail to meet the modern standards of archaeology?

Ludwig had the task to record and protect the temples, and to record the houses, made notes and sketches

After the map was made, those houses were still shoved into the Nile without further archaeological excavation

Got rid of all the huts and surroundings, made of mud brick  
In modern archeology we would do total recording  
meticulously recording every detail of those houses, get a lot of info  
about dates of the walls and objects  
none of the objects found in the house were ever recorded  
How were the temples of Philae rescued during the building of the Aswan High  
Dam in the 1960's and 1970's?  
Coffer damn - built this around the temples, water continued to rise causing  
the temples to sink, rescued Philae by building a coffer damn around the  
original island  
Dismantlement - dismantled all the blocks, put them on the shore  
Building up on a different island - built the temple again on Agilkia

### Case Study 2: Francavilla Marittima

What was the original, colonial perspective on the spread of Greek culture from  
Sybaris into the countryside, after it had been founded by the Greeks in 720 BCE?

What role was assigned to Francavilla in this colonization process?

Original view was a rapid Greek takeover, often associated with violence, in  
which Francavilla was a regional centre, that helped spread that culture  
Why is this approach wrong and how has the perspective on this process changed  
in recent scholarship?

Gradual interaction between the Greeks, the colonizers, and the colonized  
Italian indigenous people of Italy, so hence, often a local perspective is taken  
to the colonization process these days

Italy was full of different people, called Oenotrians  
Which two sites have been investigated in Francavilla?

Timpone della Motta - foothill or a settlement  
Macchiabate - cemetery

Tell something about the excavation history of these two sites. Mention the people  
who dug there and when.

1963-1969  
Timpone della Motta -  
200 tombs,  
Macchiabate - Italian archeologist  
1991  
University of Grenoegin led by... after she became a professor, different  
levels of the hills

In the necropolis the Italian excavator distinguished four phases. What was her  
conclusion based on this chronology?

The drop in the number of tombs at the end of 7th century, through colonial perspective it was believed that this proved there was a violent and rapid takeover by the greeks, majority of greek pottery in the 7th century, suggesting that the whole population has turned greek  
one of the key rules in archeology - pottery is not people

therefore if there are greek imports, doesn't necessarily mean that the people buried are greek themselves, probably indigenous elites who bought stuff from Greece bc it gave them prestige

In which two ways has this interpretation been proven wrong by the Dutch excavator who reviewed the archaeological remains in the 1990's?

In the older tomb, they added grave goods as a sign of respect, no sign of destruction that fits the colonial perspective

no sign of destruction, no changes in pottery, artefacts that continue being used

Name 3 of the 4 conclusions of this excavator's study.

Many continuities between 770 and 540 BCE

Burial hill was used in eighth century mainly for aristocratic families who showed their status, esp. in women's graves (why?): bronze fibulae, weapons, pottery etc.

In seventh century gifts begin to decrease, perhaps under influence of greek settlers? This is however, something else than a violent take over!

Also contrast the grave field with the earlier mentioned hut with the deer comb: here there was no Greek influence until the second half of the seventh century; in the grave field it is different, because there the elite was buried:

Pethals, they were the fast to accommodate to the 'fashion' by adopting greek culture

local population less influenced by greek culture compared to the elites, as the elites were the ones who were able to afford the imports

What happened to the votive deposit that was discovered in the 1960's on the foot hill and had to be left when the project was suddenly ended?

Most robbed sites in Italy, illegal diggers dug out the votive deposit, even the imports from Egypt, ended up on the black market and then stayed in museums

What have the Dutch excavations of the 1990's revealed about the so-called temple of Athena or Athenaion?

Indigenous predecessor building which is interpreted as a temple

What were the finds in the newly excavated building V on the acropolis? And what do these finds say about the cult that was practised there?

Female statues that combined to give the impression of a women's cult

underneath the building, a hut with an altar dating back to the 8th century was found (indigenous layers)

loom weights were found, used for weaving devices, 100s of votive deposits representing women

conclusion - women centered weaving cult, middle of 7th century (begin to see greek influence)

building was destroyed in 650

What are the conclusions of the Dutch excavations on the foothill in the 1990's?

Name 3 of the 4.

Continuity of a women centered weaving cult between the 8th and the 6th century BCE

the cult attained a greek appearance in the 7th and 6th centuries

The cult of an indigenous goddess was equated to Athena

in the 6th century the hill was thoroughly hellinised

Also mention 3 of the 4 general results the excavations at Francavilla Marittima have given for the Greek colonization of Italy.

Continuity

cemetery - in the artefacts, brooches and clothes

foothills - weaving goddess

Change - emphasis in greek cultures (import and greek vases)

Cemetery - greek grave goods, elite members go with the fashion

foothills - in the temples, the inscription, temples are built with the money of the elite

hut with the deer comb - no influence from Greece, contrast in the hut

Idea of a violent takeover at end of 7th century is incorrect, more of a gradual process of interaction

this process can be better followed in the elite tombs of the mchiabbata and the temples in the tempo della moth

continuity in the grave goods and also the indigenous goddess equated with Athena

local people, in second half of 7th century BCE, supposedly the very end of the process, still no sign of the imports,

### Archaeology and the Public (Ch. 9 Renfrew & Bahn)

Archaeology is not always peaceful digging but there may be a certain identity question involved in the site. Illustrate this on the basis of the cases of Masada (nationalism) and Palmyra(ideology)?

Masada is the site of Jewish war 66 to 73, rebellion of the Jews against Rome

Committed suicide when the romans were going over the walls, this was taken up with the state of Israel as a nationalistic event in jewish history, important site to Israel, where soldiers in the Israeli army

Palmyra, ISIS dynamited the temples of PALMYRA BC THE TEMPLES went against their view of Islam

Why is the use and reuse of the Aya Sofia in modern Istanbul a good example of the combination of nationalistic and ideological issues related to a site?

Started as a religious building (church), replaced with ....., in the 6th century, then in 1453 when the Turks came into Istanbul, turned into a Mosque, in modern Turkish days it was the Aya Sofia was turned into a museum, now recently it was turned back into a mosque

War is mostly not good for the preservation of archaeological heritage. Illustrate this with an example.

Treasure Priam the Schliemann took the artefacts with him to Greece, he went to Germany, the society took the artefacts and now they're in moscow

destruction by isis of Palmyra

Iraq war

national museum in Baghdad was looted and tens of thousands of artefacts were looted and entered the black market, authorities are still trying to recover the objects

Who smuggled the 'Treasure of Priam' out of Turkey into Germany?

Schliemann illegally shipped the Treasure of Priam to Berlin

Where was the treasure taken during the Second World War and what is the claim of that country to this treasure?

Moscow, society union, compensation for the debts to the red army in the 2nd WW

NOV

Give one example of a case which was indeed good for the archaeological heritage. Say why this is so.

However, Napoleon sent French archaeologists to Egypt and wrote the Descriptions d'egypte

Give at least 3 arguments for the Elgin Marbles having to stay in London or 3 arguments for them having to return to Athens.

Elgin had legal permission of Sultan

Elgin saved the sculpture from worse

The marbles have become associated with London and benefit it from being displayed in one of the largest museums in the world

The british museum cannot legally give away the marbles to Greece

What issue is involved in the display of human remains?

Ethical question

should we respect the dead and keep the body out of public eye

is it allowable to instruct people on how mummification works

is it still possible to put a body on display but by respecting the way it is presented

### Canadian Archaeology – Ottawa Valley DEC 3

Mention three ways in which Canadian archaeology differs from the sites we discussed in the rest of the class, mostly from the Mediterranean.

Mention at least one archaeological site in the Ottawa Valley.

Dr. Pilon mentioned in his lecture that archaeology is always destruction. Why do you think I

did not include a field trip to one of the sites in the Ottawa Valley in this course?

What is the official point of view of the Canadian Museum of History with regard to the

return of the native material remains they possess?

### Case Study 3: Satricum

What do we know about the Volscans from the literary sources (Livy)?

Some mention of them shortly after when Rome came a kingdom

Mentioned in the 5th and 4th centuries in connection with the expansion of

Rome in the Italian peninsula, lose track completely after the 4th century

End of Etruscan rule at Rome; power vacuum; mysterious Volsci fill gap

(coming from the Levni mountains)

346 BCE: town destroyed by romans

329 BCE: last volscan town conquered by Romans

Why is it important to know about the geology of a site?

informs archaeologists about the geomorphology of the soil, sediment, and rocks on the buried sites and artifacts they are researching.

Can provide context to certain layers, site, building materials

Treat the case of Satricum as a site description and describe as detailed as possible:

a. its topography

Volcanic sediments of volcano laziale (700,000 - 300,000 years old): visible on both sides of the Astura

Old Dunes (sand of 125,000 years old)

Stone types: reddish tufa (volcanic) stone, yellow-greyish tufa and limestone from Monti Lepini

b. its excavation history (until 1996)

Discovered in 1896, excavated by Italians in 1896-8, and 1907 - 1910

From 1977: Dutch excavations, first by University of Groningen and the Dutch institute at Rome from 1991 onwards by university of Amsterdam

1997 excavations" santarelli estate (4 ha)

1983: olive garden cleared in order to build a vineyard

Topsoil of 1 m scraped off

Remains of walls found: activities stopped

1984: first excavation, roman villa found (late republic/early empire) plus 2 parallel walls

1996 excavations:

Establishing purpose of the walls

Via sacra towards the acropolis

Date to late 6th century BCE, can be followed until at least 4th century BCE

Directly north of walls 3 tombs were discovered, of same type as 5th century graves of South-West necropolis

c. the methods and techniques being used for the 1997 season

These excavations were continued, refining of dating and different phases of wall

Excavation of tombs

New trenches opened with bulldozer

Method of excavation was the wheeler method

Layers were not followed and recorded in matrix, but a fixed layer was dug out every time (20 cm after which it was recorded)

Field was divided into grids of 5 by 5 m (so open area excavation, but inspired by wheeler's grid system)

Finds: pottery, etc.

Special finds: any metals, charcoal (burning), bone material

Clear hierarchy: supervisor, assistant, pit leaders, students, workers

Different specialists on the field, ceramic specialist and archaeozoologist; photographer

Every day after field work, pottery had to be washed and cleaned

d. the results of the dig

more refined chronology of the 5th-4th centuries

More information on construction of road and different building phases

special find was bomb from WWII

Traces of carts

Tombs well preserved, two pots and fibula

What have the 1997 excavations taught us about the people of the Volscans, who supposedly occupied Satricum in the fifth and fourth centuries BCE?

almost nothing, we know barely anything about their culture

can sometimes also have negative results, especially when you excavate an area when large groups of people from different descent live together

know about burial practices and customs

dialect and language could prolly distinguish them

There are no abnormal features of this site, pottery does not mean actual presence of the people

Tombs plus road date to 5th/4th centuries, but we do not know anything more about the Volscans

Shows how difficult it is to reconstruct people from pottery!