

Material Evidence Learning From Archaeological Practice

During excavation, archaeologists often use stratigraphic excavation to remove phases of the site one layer at a time. This keeps the timeline of the material remains consistent... 2a588cc569 Excavation involves the recovery of several types of data from a site. This data includes artifacts (portable objects made or modified by humans), features (non-portable modifications to the site itself such as post molds, burials, and hearths), ecofacts (evidence of human activity through organic remains such as animal bones, pollen, or charcoal), and archaeological context (relationships among the other types of data). 2a588cc569 Its acceptance has been a relatively late development due to the difficulties of accessing and working underwater sites, and because the application of archaeology to underwater sites initially emerged from the skills and tools developed by shipwreck salvagers. As a result, underwater archaeology initially struggled to establish itself as actual archaeological research. This changed when universities began teaching the subject and a theoretical and practical base for the sub-discipline was firmly established in the late 1980s. 2a588cc569

Material culture Additionally, archaeological sub-disciplines Material culture is culture manifested by the physical objects and architecture of a society. of archaeological theory, such as trans-cultural diffusion, processual archaeology, and post-processual archaeology. The term is primarily used in archaeology and anthropology, but is also of interest to sociology, geography and history. The field considers artifacts in relation to their specific cultural and historic contexts, communities and belief systems. It includes the usage, consumption, creation and trade of objects as well as the behaviors, norms and rituals that the objects create or take part in 2a588cc569

Archaeology of Wales Analysis of the sites, artefacts and other archaeological data within Wales details its complex social landscape and evolution from Prehistoric times to the Industrial period. This study is undertaken by academic institutions, consultancies, charities as well as government organisations. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust. link] "The Welsh Archaeological Trusts Code of Practice for provision of Archaeological Advice 2017" (PDF). Retrieved The archaeology of Wales (Welsh: Archaeoleg Cymru) is the study of human occupation within the country of Wales which has been occupied by modern humans since 225,000 BC, with continuous occupation from 9,000 BC 2a588cc569

Different cultural groups have material culture items that differ both functionally and aesthetically due to varying cultural and social practices. This notion is observably true on the broadest scales. For example, the equipment associated with the brewing of tea varies greatly across the world. Social relations to material culture often include notions of identity and status. 2a588cc569 == Site lifecycle == 2a588cc569 Before excavating, the presence or absence of archaeological remains can often be suggested by, non-intrusive remote sensing, such as ground-penetrating radar. Basic information about the development of the site may be drawn from this work, but to understand finer details of a site, excavation via augering can be used. 2a588cc569

Underwater archaeology However, research on underwater sites can also be published in mainstream archaeological journals, or thematic archaeological journals Underwater archaeology is archaeology practiced underwater. As with all other branches of archaeology, it evolved from its roots in pre-history and in the classical era to include sites from the historical and industrial eras. underwater archaeology 2a588cc569

== Concept == 2a588cc569

Archaeological excavation These locations range from one to several areas at a time during a project and can be conducted over a few weeks to several years. "What is Archaeological In archaeology, excavation is the exposure, processing, and recording of archaeological remains. Archaeological Practice". 0000000004. An excavation site or "dig" is the area being studied. 1179/2042458215Y. 40 (3): 325–346. S2CID 109818432. Journal of Field Archaeology. doi:10 2a588cc569

The scholarly analysis of material culture, which can include both human made and natural or altered objects, is called material culture studies. It is an interdisciplinary field and methodology that... 2a588cc569

Landscape archaeology The key feature that distinguishes landscape archaeology from other archaeological approaches to sites is that there is an explicit emphasis on the sites' relationships between material culture, human alteration of land/cultural modifications to landscape, and the natural environment. The study of landscape archaeology (also sometimes referred to as the archaeology of the cultural landscape) has evolved to include how landscapes were used to create and reinforce social inequality and to announce one's social status to the community at large. Landscape archaeology is inherently multidisciplinary in its approach to the study of culture, and is used by pre-historical, classic, and historic archaeologists. It studies the ways in which people in the past constructed and used the environment around them. landscape archaeology from other archaeological approaches to sites is that there is an explicit emphasis on the sites' relationships between material culture Landscape archaeology, previously known as total archaeology, is a sub-discipline of archaeology and archaeological theory. The field includes with the dynamics of geohistorical objects, such as roads, walls, boundaries, trees, and land divisions. It is also known as archaeogeography (from the Greek ἀρχαίος "ancient", and γεωγραφία "earth study") 2a588cc569

Material culture is contrasted with symbolic culture or non-material culture, which include non-material symbols, beliefs and social constructs. However, some scholars include in material culture other intangible phenomena like sound, smell and events, while some even consider it to include language and media. Material culture can be described as any object that humans use to survive, define social relationships, represent facets of identity, or benefit peoples' state of mind, social, or economic standing. 2a588cc569 == Early life and education == 2a588cc569

African archaeology harsh climates limit the preservation of materials, making it difficult to recover long-term archaeological evidence. The first hominins emerged 6–7 million years ago, and among the earliest anatomically modern human skulls found so far were discovered at Omo Kibish, Jebel

Irhoud, and Florisbad. Vast deserts such as the Sahara, which Africa has the longest record of human habitation in the world 2a588cc569

Africa's prehistory has been largely ignored, with the exception of research into early human evolution. However, it is overseen by the PanAfrican Archaeological Association, whose members consist of professional archaeologists from all over Africa. 2a588cc569 Wylie was born in 1954 in Swindon, England. She grew up in Canada and obtained her undergraduate degree in Philosophy and Sociology from Mount Allison University in 1976. She then studied at Binghamton University, where she obtained an MA degree in anthropology (1979), and a PhD in philosophy through the short-lived Program for History and Philosophy of the Social and Behavioral Sciences (1982). Her doctoral dissertation was titled *Positivism and the New Archeology*, supervised by Rom Harré. 2a588cc569 African archaeology faces a range of environmental, demographic, and institutional challenges that contribute to uneven... 2a588cc569 Landscape generally refers... 2a588cc569 European archaeology, as well as that of North Africa, is generally divided into the Stone Age (comprising the Lower Paleolithic, the Middle Paleolithic, the Upper Paleolithic, the Mesolithic, and the Neolithic), the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age. For Africa south of the Sahara, African archaeology is classified in a slightly different way, with the Paleolithic generally divided into the Early Stone Age, the Middle Stone Age, and the Later Stone Age. After these three stages come the Pastoral Neolithic, the Iron Age and then later historical periods. 2a588cc569 == Challenges and limitations == 2a588cc569

Conservation and restoration of archaeological sites Considerations about aesthetic, historic, scientific, religious, symbolic, educational, economic, and ecological values all need to be assessed prior to deciding the methods of conservation or needs for restoration. The process of archaeology is essentially destructive, as excavation permanently changes the nature and context of the site and the associated information. Therefore, archaeologists and conservators have an ethical responsibility to care for and conserve the sites they put at risk. restoration of archaeological sites is the collaborative effort between archaeologists, conservators, and visitors to preserve an archaeological site, and The conservation and restoration of archaeological sites is the collaborative effort between archaeologists, conservators, and visitors to preserve an archaeological site, and if deemed appropriate, to restore it to its previous state 2a588cc569

Archaeologists study human prehistory and history, from the development of the first stone tools at Lomekwi in East Africa 3.3 million years ago up until recent decades. Archaeology is distinct from palaeontology, which is the study of fossil remains. Archaeology is particularly important for learning about prehistoric societies, for which, by definition, there are no written records. Prehistory includes over 99% of the human past, from the Paleolithic until the advent of literacy in societies around the world. Archaeology... 2a588cc569 Underwater archaeology now has a number of branches including, maritime archaeology: the scientifically based study of past human life, behaviors and cultures and their activities in, on, around and (lately) under the sea, estuaries and rivers. This is most often effected using the physical remains found in, around or under salt or fresh water or buried beneath water-logged sediment. In recent years, the study of submerged WWII sites and... 2a588cc569

Alison Wylie Her chair was renewed in 2025. (2015). She was elected as a Fellow of the British Academy in 2023 and awarded an honorary doctorate from Erasmus University in 2024. Academic Publishing, London: Bloomsbury. She is a professor of philosophy at the University of British Columbia and

holds a Canada Research Chair in Philosophy of the Social and Historical Sciences. Material Evidence, Learning from Archaeological Practice, co-edited with Robert Chapman, London: Routledge Alison Wylie (born 1954) is a Canadian philosopher of archaeology 2a588cc569

Advocates of culture-historical archaeology use the notion to argue that sets of material culture can be used to trace ancient groups of people that were either self-identifying societies or ethnic groups. Archaeological culture is a classifying device to order archaeological... 2a588cc569

Archaeology The archaeological record consists of artifacts, architecture, biofacts or ecofacts, sites, and cultural landscapes. The discipline involves surveying, excavation, and eventually analysis of data collected, to learn more about the past. Archaeology can be considered both a social science and a branch of the humanities. It is usually considered an independent academic discipline, but may also be classified as part of anthropology (in North America - the four-field approach), history or geography. Archaeology or archeology is the study of human activity through the recovery and analysis of material culture. In broad scope, archaeology relies on cross-disciplinary research. The archaeological record consists of artifacts Archaeology or archeology is the study of human activity through the recovery and analysis of material culture 2a588cc569

== Introduction == 2a588cc569 Archaeological sites go through many phases. 2a588cc569

Archaeological culture The concept of the archaeological culture is fundamental to culture-historical archaeology. The concept of the archaeological culture is fundamental to culture-historical archaeology. However, this is often subject to long-unresolved debates. Different cultural groups have material culture items that An archaeological culture is a recurring assemblage of types of artifacts, buildings, and monuments from a specific period and region that may constitute the material culture remains of a particular past human society. The connection between these types is an empirical observation. Their interpretation in terms of ethnic or political groups is based on archaeologists' understanding 2a588cc569

== Timeline == 2a588cc569 Wylie specializes in philosophy of science, research ethics, and feminism in the social sciences, particularly archaeology and anthropology. 2a588cc569

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