

Environmental Archaeology Approaches Techniques And Applications

Environmental archaeology often involves studying plant and animal remains in order to investigate which plant and animal species were present at the time of past habitations, and how past societies managed and interacted with them. It may also involve studying the physical environment and how similar or different it was in the past compared to the present day. An important component of such analyses represents the study of site formation processes.

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...

Aerial archaeology involves interpretation and image analysis of photographic and other kinds of images in field research to understand archaeological features, sites, and landscapes. It enables exploration and examination of context and large land areas, on a scale unparalleled by other archaeological methods. The AARG (Aerial Archaeology Research Group) boasts that "more archaeological features have been found worldwide through aerial photography than by any other means of survey".

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Aerial archaeology It is a method of archaeological investigation that uses aerial photography, remote sensing, and other techniques to identify, record, and interpret archaeological features and sites. sensing, and other techniques to identify, record, and interpret archaeological features and sites. Aerial archaeology has been used to discover and map a wide range of archaeological sites, from prehistoric settlements and ancient roads to medieval castles and World War II battlefields. Aerial

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archaeology has been used to discover and map a Aerial
archaeology is the study of archaeological sites from the air
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Ethnoarchaeology One good example of ethnoarchaeology
Ethnoarchaeology is the ethnographic study of peoples for
archaeological reasons, usually through the study of the material
remains of a society (see David & Kramer 2001). that ancient
societies used the same techniques as their modern counterparts
given a similar set of environmental circumstances.
Ethnoarchaeology also aids in the understanding of the way an
object was made and the purpose of what it is being used for.
Ethnoarchaeology aids archaeologists in reconstructing ancient
lifeways by studying the material and non-material traditions of
modern societies. Archaeologists can then infer that ancient
societies used the same techniques as their modern counterparts
given a similar set of environmental circumstances 0534dcf2da

Archaeological science can be divided into the following areas:
0534dcf2da Geoarchaeologists' work frequently involves studying
the soils and sediments of archaeological sites and the
surrounding region to inform archaeological research.
Geoarchaeologists also frequently use tools such as computer
cartography, geographic information systems (GIS), and digital
elevation models (DEM) in combination with disciplines from
human and social sciences and earth sciences to inform their
investigations and interpretations of sites. 0534dcf2da

Phenomenology (archaeology) Phenomenology became a part of
the Post-processual archaeology movement in the early 1990s
and was a reaction to Processual archaeology's proposed
'scientific' treatment of space as an abstract and empty locus for
action. In archaeology, phenomenology is the application of
sensory experiences to view and interpret an archaeological site
or cultural landscape in the past In archaeology, phenomenology
is the application of sensory experiences to view and interpret an
archaeological site or cultural landscape in the past.
Phenomenology therefore treats the landscape as a network of
places, each of which bears meaning and is connected through
movements and narratives. It views space as socially produced
and is concerned with the ways people experience and

understand spaces, places, and landscapes. In contrast, phenomenology proposes a 'humanized' space which is embedded with meaning and is created through praxis (actions, rituals, social events, and relationships between people and places) 0534dcf2da

Environmental archaeology Environmental Archaeology: Environmental archaeology is a sub-discipline of archaeology which emerged in the 1970s and seeks to use archaeological data to reconstruct the relationships between past societies and the environments they lived in. This includes subjects such as prehistoric lifestyle adaptations to change and how economic practices have affected the environment. It utilizes approaches from paleoecology to study past environments through the methods of human paleoecology and other geosciences. Branch, Nick (2014). Environmental Archaeology: Approaches, Techniques & Applications. Reconstructing past environments and past peoples' relationships and interactions with the landscapes they inhabited provides archaeologists with insights into the origins and evolution of anthropogenic environments and human systems. Stroud: Tempus. ISBN 0-7524-1931-5 0534dcf2da

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... 0534dcf2da In the United Kingdom, the Natural and Environmental Research Council provides funding for archaeometry separate from the funding provided for archaeology. 0534dcf2da Geoarchaeology is important because it informs archaeologists about the geology of the site, including the geomorphology of the soil and sediment. It also places artifacts... 0534dcf2da This field is particularly relevant... 0534dcf2da Although ethnography... 0534dcf2da Aerial archaeological survey combines data collection and data analysis. The umbrella term "aerial images" includes traditional

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aerial photographs, satellite images, multispectral data (which captures image data within specific wavelength ranges across the electromagnetic... 0534dcf2da

Archaeology ancient DNA Archaeological science – Application of scientific techniques to archaeology Archaeology and racism Archaeology of religion and ritual Archival 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. 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. 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 0534dcf2da

Geoarchaeology study that applies the theories and techniques of the geosciences to archaeology. Geoarchaeologists study the natural physical processes that affect archaeological sites such as geomorphology, for example, and their effects on buried sites and artifacts post-deposition. It draws on techniques and approaches from geomorphology, sedimentology Geoarchaeology is a multidisciplinary field of study that applies the theories and techniques of the geosciences to archaeology. It draws on techniques and approaches from geomorphology, sedimentology, pedology, stratigraphy, and geochronology to interpret sediments, soils, and landforms in archaeological investigations to inform archaeological and chronological knowledge and thought 0534dcf2da

Glossary of archaeology associated artefacts and monuments. geofact Rocks or other This page is a glossary of archaeology, the study of the human past from material remains. geoarchaeology The application of geology and other earth science techniques to archaeology 0534dcf2da

One good example of ethnoarchaeology is that of Brian Hayden (1987), whose team examined the manufacture of Mesoamerican ~~quern stones, providing valuable insights into the manufacture of~~

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prehistoric quern-stones. Many other studies have focused on the manufacture and use of ceramics, architecture, food, fiber, and other types of material culture. In the best cases, these studies have involved long-term ethnographic fieldwork (for example, Herbich 1987, Kramer 1997, Deal 1998, Dietler & Herbich 1998, Hinshaw 2000, Longacre & Skibo 2000, Kohn 2010).

Subfields of archaeology Among academic disciplines, archaeology, in particular, often can be found in cross-disciplinary research due to the inherent multidisciplinary and geographical nature of the field in general. specialise in debunking and challenging the claims of pseudoarchaeology. The lived human experience is vast and varied and reconstructing those lifeways and their consequences requires problem solving from numerous angles. Many subdisciplines, notably from the Environmental and archaeological sciences, are often Archaeological subfields are typically characterised by a focus on a specific method, type of material, geographical, chronological, or other thematic categories. In general, archaeologists work backwards with their research, starting with what is already known

Underwater archaeology Underwater archaeology is archaeology practiced underwater. As with all other branches of archaeology, it evolved from its roots in pre-history and in the 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

== Types of archaeological science == Origins and development == By time == 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. Phenomenological approaches have been the subject of much debate within

archaeology, with critics saying the methods are unscientific, subjective, and require an assumption that modern human experiences of a landscape approximate the experiences those of people in the past. Others, however, have found the framework useful in analyses using Geographical... 0534dcf2da

Archaeological science Marwick demonstrated that archaeologists' publication habits are more like social scientists than hard sciences such as physics. It is related to methodologies of archaeology. Martínón-Torres and Killick claim that 'archaeological science' has promoted the development of high-level theory in archaeology. Archaeological science consists of the application of scientific techniques to the analysis of archaeological materials and sites. Martínón-Torres and Killick distinguish 'scientific archaeology' (as an epistemology) from 'archaeological science' (the application of specific techniques to archaeological materials). It is related to methodologies Archaeological science consists of the application of scientific techniques to the analysis of archaeological materials and sites. However, Smith rejects both concepts of archaeological science because neither emphasizes falsification or a search for causality 0534dcf2da

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