

Is There A Site Here?

CD Rom Presentation - Lesson 1

Slide 1

no questions

Slide 2

1. People
2. No, palaeontologists study dinosaurs and fossils.
3. About how people lived in the past - their culture.

Slide 3

1. The bottom right picture shows rows of trees indicating they were planted deliberately. This is called an oak allee or alley.
2. They look for artifacts on the surface of the ground, they look for features such as chimneys and ruins, and they excavate.
3. Artifacts are the general indication of a site but chimneys and ruins of historic structures are often indicators of historic sites.

Slide 4

1. 19.7 inches
2. A network of horizontal and perpendicular lines on a map.

Slide 5

1. Prehistory - existing before written history began. In North America, the native population did not have a written language.
Pre-contact - before the arrival of European explorers in North America
2. Native American or Indian tribes.
3. Before the arrival of Columbus

Slide 6

1. The usual information includes the site number, site name, date of excavation, unit designation, excavator's name, bag number, and provenience number. Sometimes the archaeologists list the artifacts recovered.
2. Usually many archaeologists work at a site. All of the information they record is collected and used to create the site report; therefore, each archaeologist must take accurate notes about his or her work.

Slide 7

1. Maps are required for obtaining an official site number. They are used to locate and document sites, and they are needed when additional work must be done at a site.
2. Archaeologists need to pinpoint a site's location so that it can be accurately recorded, studied, and protected.

Slide 8

no questions

Slide 9

no questions

Slide 10

no questions

Slide 11

no questions

Slide 12

1. Archaeologists might want to learn the size of the mill, what types of machinery were used, how this machinery worked, how long the mill operated, and why it stopped operating.
2. Archeologists might want to find the location of outbuildings that no longer exist or to locate any other types of sites on this land. For example, they might find an Indian settlement or Civil War battlefield.
3. Little has been written about War of 1812 sites and most of the records in Washington, D.C., were burned during the war; therefore, archaeologists can learn about how the soldiers lived from studying their camps. At other military sites they can learn about how entrenchments were dug, how battles played out, or where soldiers died.

Slide 13

no questions

Is There A Site Here?

Vocabulary List - Lesson 1

analysis - the examination of something in detail in order to understand it better or draw conclusions from it or an assessment, description, or explanation of something, usually based on careful consideration or investigation (as it relates to archaeology) scientific studies done on artifacts that help archaeologists answer questions about how people lived in the past

anthropology - the study of cultures

archaeology - the study of past human cultures by observing and analyzing the materials they left behind

artifact - physical object used and then left by past cultures

biface - a stone tool that has been sharpened by taking flakes off both sides

ceramics - fired clay artifacts or the study of pottery

chert - a type of sedimentary stone, also known as flint

clay - natural earthy material used to make ceramics

cobble - a water-worn piece of stone

coil - rope of clay used to make prehistoric pottery

core - a stone off which smaller pieces are broken during tool manufacturing

cultural resource - archaeological site, building, ruin, or other historic place that adds to our understanding of the past

data recovery - archaeological excavations to recover significant amounts of information

decoration - stamping, punctating, or incising on a ceramic vessel

excavation - systematic and scientific process of digging in the ground to uncover artifacts

feature - a stain, depression, foundation, or other marker in the soil showing evidence of past human activity

flake - thin piece of broken stone produced during tool manufacturing

firing - final stage of pottery production, uses heat to harden clay

gorget - a stone or ceramic ornament, usually worn around the neck

haft - n. the handle of a tool or weapon; v. to attach to a handle

hammer - a stone or piece of antler used to break smaller pieces off a stone core

knap - to make stone tools

lithic debris - also known as debitage, bits of stone left over from stone tool manufacturing

lithics - stone tools or the broken pieces of stone created during tool manufacture

metate - a large flat stone used for grinding plants into meal, such as corn

midden - horizontal area of a site used for refuse disposal

nutting stone - stone used for cracking nuts

paddle - wood carving used to stamp designs on pottery

paleo - ancient, prehistoric, primitive

paleobotanist - a person who studies archaeological plant remains

plowzone - the layer of soil disturbed by plowing

postmold - a stain left behind by a post previously placed in the ground

pottery - another name for ceramics

prehistory - history of an area before written records

projectile point - arrow or spear point, sometimes called an arrowhead

quartz - a common mineral used to make stone tools

quartzite - a metamorphic stone made of crystalline grains

scraper - a stone tool with a rounded edge used to clean animal hides

shatter - blocky pieces of broken stone that result during tool manufacturing

sherd - pieces of broken pottery

shovel - a digging tool used by archaeologists

site - location where archaeologists have determined that people lived or worked in the past

steatite - a soft stone used for making bowls, also called soapstone

stratigraphy - the study of different layers of soil, used by archaeologists to determine the age of artifacts

survey - when archaeologists systematically walk across or dig in an area of land looking for clues that people lived there in the past

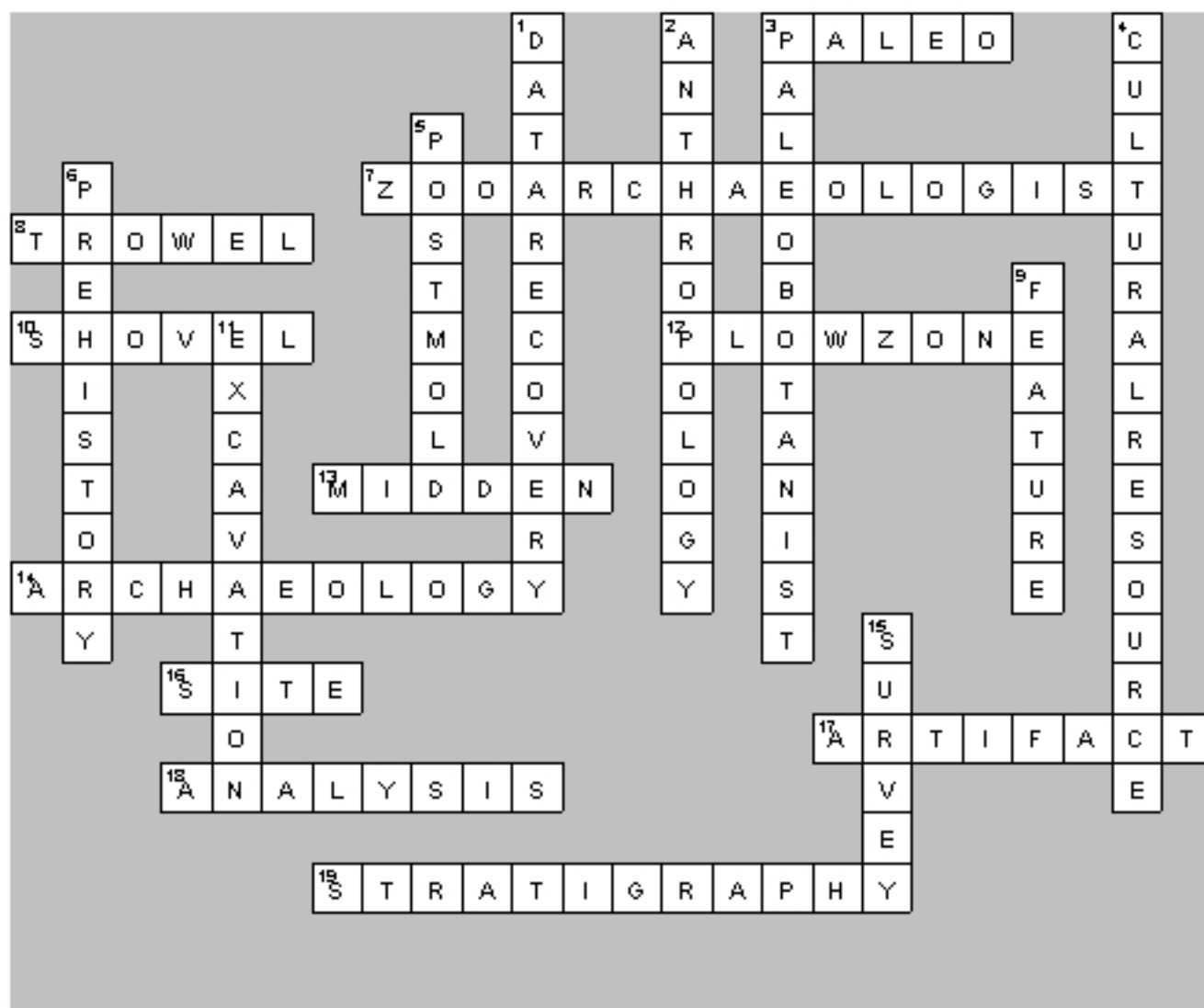
temper - material added to clay, such as sand or shell, to add strength and consistency

trowel - the most common hand tool used by archaeologists when they do excavations

vessel - form such as a bowl, jar, bottle

zooarchaeologist - a person who studies animals, in archaeology they study the bones of animals used for food

The Science of Archaeology



Across

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3. ancient, prehistoric, primitive | 17. a physical object used and then left by past cultures |
| 7. person who identifies the bones of food animals | 18. scientific studies done on artifacts |
| 8. the most common hand tool used by archaeologists | 19. the study of different levels of soils used to determine age of artifacts |
| 10. a digging tool used by archaeologists | |
| 12. the layer of soil disturbed by plowing | |
| 13. a horizontal area of a site created by refuse disposal | |
| 14. the study of past human cultures | |
| 16. a location where archaeologists have determined that people lived or worked | |

Down

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. archaeological excavations to recover significant amounts of information | 9. a stain, depression, foundation, or other marker in the soil showing evidence of past human activity |
| 2. the study of living cultures | 11. a systematic and scientific process of digging in the ground to uncover artifacts |
| 3. person who studies archaeological plant remains | 15. when archaeologists systematically walk across or dig in an area of land looking for clues that people lived there in the past |
| 4. archaeological site or structure that adds to our knowledge of how past cultures lived | |
| 5. a stain left by a post previously placed in the ground | |
| 6. history of an area before written records | |

Clay and Stone



- (flint) a stone tool that has been shaped by taking flakes off both sides
- (ceramics) fired clay artifacts or the study of pottery
- (clert) a type of sedimentary stone, also known as flint
- (clay) natural earthy material used to make ceramics
- (cobble) a water worn piece of stone
- (coil) rope of clay used to make prehistoric pottery
- (core) a stone off which smaller pieces are broken during tool manufacturing
- (decoration) stamping, pricking, or locking on a ceramic vessel
- (flint) final stage of pottery production, uses least to hardest clay
- (flake) thin piece of broken stone produced during tool manufacturing
- (gorget) a stone or ceramic ornament, usually worn as a necklace
- (lark) u. to attach to a handle
- (hammer) a stone or piece of antler used to break smaller flakes from a core
- (knapping) to make stone tools
- (lithic debris) bits of stone leftover from stone tool manufacturing
- (lithic) stone tools or the broken pieces of stone created during manufacture
- (metate) a large flat stone used for grinding plants
- (narrow stone) stone used for cracking nuts
- (paddle) wood carving used to stamp designs on pottery
- (pottery) another name for ceramics
- (projectile point) arrow or spear point, also known as arrowhead
- (quartz) a common mineral used to make stone tools
- (quartzite) a metamorphic stone made of crystalline grains
- (scrape) a stone tool with a rounded edge used to clean animal hides
- (shatter) blocky pieces of broken stone that result from tool manufacturing
- (sherd) piece of broken pottery
- (spherule) a pebble
- (temper) material added to clay, such as sand, to add strength and consistency
- (vessel) form such as a bowl, jar, or bottle