

ARCHAEOLOGY

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Courses offered by the Archaeology Program have the subject code ARCHLGY, and are listed in the "Archaeology (ARCHLGY) Courses" section of this bulletin.

Human beings and their ancestors have roamed the earth for at least five million years, but only invented writing five thousand years ago. And for most of the period since its invention, writing only tells us about small elite groups. Archaeology is the only discipline that gives direct access to the experiences of all members of all cultures, everywhere in the world. Stanford's Archaeology Program is unique in providing students with an interdisciplinary approach to the material remains of past societies, drawing in equal parts on the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences.

The program has three goals:

To provide a broad and rigorous introduction to the analysis of the material culture of past societies, drawing on the questions and methods of the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences.

1. To relate this analysis to the practice of archaeology in the contemporary world.
2. To help each student achieve a high level of understanding through concentrated study of a particular research area.

The Archaeology curriculum draws on faculty from a wide range of University departments and schools. To complete the requirements for the major, students must take courses from the offerings of the program and from the listings of other University departments. The program culminates in a B.A. in Archaeology.

Archaeology majors are well prepared for advanced training in professional schools such as education, law, and journalism, and, depending on their choice of upper-division courses, graduate programs in the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences.

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

BACHELOR OF ARTS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

The B.A. in Archaeology requires a minimum of 65 units in the major, divided among five components:

Core Program (20 units), consisting of:

- a. Gateway: ARCHLGY 1, Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology (5 units)
- b. Intermediate: ARCHLGY 102, Archaeological Methods and Research Design (5 units)
- c. Intermediate: ARCHLGY 103, History of Archaeological Thought (5 units; Writing in the Major)
- d. Capstone: ARCHLGY 107A, Archaeology as a Profession (5 units)

ARCHLGY 1 is recommended as a first course, and many upper-level courses in Archaeology require this course as a prerequisite. Students should normally take the capstone course in their final year of course work in the major.

3. *Analytical Methods and Computing* (at least 3-5 units): quantitative skills and computing ability are indispensable to archaeologists. It is recommended that students take either ANTHRO 304, Data Analysis in Anthropological Science, or ANTHRO 98B, General Methods in Archaeology. Other courses that may satisfy this requirement are PSYCH 10/STATS 60, ECON 102A, and GES 160.
4. *Archaeological Skills* (at least 10 units): archaeological skills include archaeological formation processes, botanical analysis, cartography, ceramic analysis, dating methods, faunal analysis, geographic information systems, geology, geophysics, genetics, osteology, remote sensing, soil chemistry, and statistics. Students are required to take at least 5 units from section A, Formation Processes, and at least 5 units from section B, Archaeological Methods. Students are encouraged, whenever possible, to take GES 186, Geoarchaeology, to fulfill the formation processes requirement. With the approval of the instructor and Archaeology director, undergraduates may fulfill part of this requirement from graduate-level courses (i.e., courses with numbers of 200 or higher). *Note:* this list combines historical and current offerings subject to change; contact the Archaeology program administrator for course planning beyond this year and check the web site.

Section A: Formation Processes

GES 1. Fundamentals of Geology	5
GES 49N. Field Trip to Death Valley and Owens Valley	5
GES 102. Earth Materials	5
GES 144. Fundamentals of Geographic Information Science	4
GES 160. Statistical Methods for Earth and Environmental Sciences:General Introduction	5
GES 186/286. Geoarchaeology	5
GEOPHYS 140. Introduction to Remote Sensing	3

Section B: Archaeological Methods

ANTHRO 175. Human Osteology	5
ANTHRO 175B. Advanced Human Osteology	5
ANTHRO 97. Laboratory Methods in Historical Archaeology	5
ANTHRO 91A. Archaeological Methods and Research Design	5
ARCHLGY 109. Archaeogenetics	5
CLASSART 150. Archaeological Fieldwork in the Mediterranean	5
HUMBIO 115. Long-Term Human Interaction with Environment	5

4. *Theory* (at least 10 units): topics include archaeological, art-historical, sociocultural, historical, and material culture theory. With the approval of the instructor, undergraduates may fulfill part of this requirement from graduate-level courses (i.e., courses with numbers of 200 or higher). *Note:* the following list is a combination of historical and current offerings; contact the Archaeology administrator for course planning beyond this year and check the web site.

ANTHRO 112. Ethnoarchaeology	5
ANTHRO 90D. Social Theory in the Anthropological Sciences	5
ANTHRO 90A. History of Archaeological Thought	5
ANTHRO 103. Archaeology of Modern Urbanism	5
ANTHRO 134. Object Lessons	5
ARCHLGY 109. Archaeogenetics	5
ARCHLGY 110. Magic, Science and Religion: Archaeological Perspectives	5
HUMBIO 115. Long-Term Human Interaction with Environment	5

5. *Area of Concentration* (at least 20 units): in consultation with their faculty advisers, students choose an area of concentration in archaeological research. Concentrations can be defined in terms of time and space such as small-scale societies or the archaeology of complex societies, or in terms of research problems such as new world archaeology or Mediterranean archaeology. An area of concentration should provide both breadth and depth in a specific research area. Courses should be chosen from the list below. Courses other than those on this list can be used to

fulfill this requirement with the prior approval of the student's faculty adviser and the program director. With the approval of the instructor, undergraduates may fulfill part of this requirement from graduate-level courses, typically courses numbered 200 or higher. Some courses, such as ANTHRO 114, Stone Tools in Prehistory, can be taken either to fulfill the skills requirement or as part of an area of concentration. However, each course may only count toward one component of the program. Students are encouraged to design their own area of concentration, with the prior approval of the student's faculty adviser and the program director.

Concentrations—In addition to the following components, majors must participate in an archaeological field project, and complete a collateral language requirement. *Note:* this list combines historical and current offerings subject to change. Contact the Archaeology program administrator for course planning beyond this year.

Small Scale Societies:

- ANTHRO 102 . Archaeology of the American Southwest 5
- ANTHRO 112. Ethnoarchaeology 5

Archaeology of Complex Societies:

- ARCHLGY 110. Magic, Science and Religion: Archaeological Perspectives 5
- ARCHLGY 111. Cultural Heritage in Post-Socialist Europe 5
- CLASSART 101. Archaic Greek Art 5
- CLASSART 102. Classical and 4th-Century Greek Art 4-5
- HUMBIO 115. Long-Term Human Interaction with Environment 5

Mediterranean Archaeology:

- ANTHRO 142. Sex, Death and Body in Ancient Egypt 5
- ARCHLGY 112. The Archaeology of Early Islam 5
- CLASSART 61. The Archaeology of the Greek World 5
- CLASSART 81. Introduction to Roman Archaeology 5
- CLASSART 101. Archaic Greek Art 5
- CLASSART 102. Classical and 4th-Century Greek Art 4-5
- CLASSART 105. The Body in Roman Art 3-5

New World Archaeology:

- ANTHRO 22. Archaeology of North America 5
- ANTHRO 105. Incas and their Ancestors: Peruvian Archaeology 5
- ANTHRO 106. Ancient Cities in the New World 5
- ANTHRO 101. Aztecs and Their Ancestors: Introduction to Mesoamerican Archaeology 5
- ANTHRO 102. Archaeology of the American Southwest 5

6. *Archaeological Fieldwork*—Students may meet this requirement in three ways:

- e. ARCHLGY 108A. Archaeological Field Methods
- f. taking part in a month-long field project directed by a Stanford faculty member, and taking a directed reading during the returning academic year for credit. In 2007-08, field projects were underway in Peru, Rome, Sicily, Switzerland, and Turkey.
- g. completing a field school offered by another institution. Such field schools must be approved in advance by the student's undergraduate adviser and by the director of the Archaeology Program.

Collateral Language Requirement—All Archaeology majors must demonstrate competence in a foreign language beyond the first-year level. Students can meet this requirement by completing a course beyond the first-year level with a grade of 'B' or better, and are encouraged to choose a language that has relevance to their archaeological region or topic of interest. Students may petition to take an introductory-level course in a second language to fulfill this requirement by demonstrating the connection between the language(s) and their research interest(s).

To declare a major in Archaeology, students should contact the program administrator, who provides an application form, answers initial questions, and helps the student select a faculty adviser and area of concentration. All majors must complete 65 units, which must form a coherent program of study and be approved by the student's faculty adviser and the program director.

Students who plan to pursue graduate work in Archaeology should be aware of the admission requirements of the particular

departments to which they intend to apply. These vary greatly. Early planning is advisable to guarantee completion of major and graduate school requirements.

HONORS PROGRAM

The honors program in Archaeology gives qualified Archaeology majors the chance to work closely with faculty on an individual research project culminating in an honors thesis. Students may begin honors research from a number of starting points including topics introduced in the core or upper-division courses, independent interests, research on artifacts in Stanford's collections, or fieldwork experiences.

Candidates of sophomore and junior standing with an overall Stanford grade point average (GPA) of 3.0 or better should submit an application to the program administrator no later than the end of the fourth week of Spring Quarter. It must include a brief statement of the project, a transcript, a short paper, and a letter of recommendation from the faculty member who supervises the honors thesis. Students are notified of their acceptance by the undergraduate committee.

Approved candidates must complete all of the requirements for their major and submit an honors thesis no later than four weeks prior to the end of the quarter in which graduation is anticipated. The thesis is read by the candidate's adviser and a second reader appointed by the undergraduate committee. Honors candidates may enroll in one of the honors or thesis courses in Anthropology, Classics, Geological and Environmental Sciences, or Geophysics, for up to three quarters during their senior year (15 units maximum). No more than 5 of those units may count toward the 65-unit degree requirement.

COGNATE COURSES

The following is a partial list of cognate courses for Archaeology. Please refer to our program web site for updated lists throughout the year. You can also check with respective department listings for course descriptions and General Education Requirements (GER) information. You can also meet with our Student Advisor about degree requirements and the applicability of these courses to a major or minor program.

- ANTHRO 3. Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology
- ANTHRO 6. Human Origins (Same as BIO 106, HUMBIO 6.)
- ANTHRO 7. Introduction to Forensic Anthropology
- ANTHRO 13. Bioarchaeology
- ANTHRO 14. Introduction to Anthropological Genetics (Same as HUMBIO 14.)
- ANTHRO 16. Native Americans in the 21st Century: Encounters, Identity, and Sovereignty in Contemporary America
- ANTHRO 16N. Ethnographies of North America: An Introduction to Cultural and Social Anthropology
- ANTHRO 22. Archaeology of North America
- ANTHRO 22N. Maya Hieroglyphic Writing
- ANTHRO 28. Indigenous Australia
- ANTHRO 90A. History of Archaeological Thought
- ANTHRO 90D. Social Theory in the Anthropological Sciences
- ANTHRO 91A. Archaeological Methods
- ANTHRO 94. Postfield Research Seminar
- ANTHRO 98B. Digital Methods in Archaeology
- ANTHRO 100A. India's Forgotten Empire: The Rise and Fall of Indus Civilization
- ANTHRO 101. The Aztecs and Their Ancestors: Introduction to Mesoamerican Archaeology
- ANTHRO 103. The Archaeology of Modern Urbanism
- ANTHRO 105. Ancient Cities in the New World
- ANTHRO 109. Archaeology: World Cultural Heritage
- ANTHRO 113. Faunal Analysis: Animal Remains for the Archaeologist (Same as BIO 166.)
- ANTHRO 114. Prehistoric Stone Tools: Technology and Analysis
- ANTHRO 115A. Long-Term Human Interaction with Environment
- ANTHRO 130A. Interpreting Space and Place: An Introduction to Mapmaking
- ANTHRO 130B. Introduction to GIS in Anthropology
- ANTHRO 134. Object Lessons
- ANTHRO 162C. Current Issues in Paleoanthropology (Same as BIO 130.)
- ANTHRO 169. Communicating Science: Proposals, Talks, Articles

ANTHRO 171. The Biology and Evolution of Language
 ANTHRO 175. Human Osteology
 ANTHRO 175B. Advanced Human Osteology
 ANTHRO 245. The Ancient Maya
 ANTHRO 245A. Evolutionary Theory in Archaeology
 ANTHRO 290B. Advanced Evolutionary Theory in Anthropological Sciences
 ANTHRO 304. Data Analysis in the Anthropological Sciences
 ANTHRO 346A. Sexuality Studies in Anthropology
 ANTHRO 362. Conservation and Evolutionary Ecology
 ANTHRO 374. Beginnings of Social Complexity
 ANTHRO 375. Archaeology and Globalism
 ANTHRO 380. Practice and Performance: Bourdieu, Butler, Giddens, de Certeau
 ANTHRO 307. Archaeological Methods and Research Design
 ARCHLGY 1. Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology
 ARCHLGY 102. Archaeological Methods
 ARCHLGY 103. History of Archaeological Thought
 ARTHIST 101. Archaic Greek Art (Same as CLASSART 101.)
 ARTHIST 102. Classical and 4th-Century Greek Art (Same as CLASSART 102.)
 ARTHIST 203. Greek Art in and out of Context (Same as CLASSART 109.)
 ARTHIST 204A. Appropriations of Greek Art (Same as CLASSART 110.)
 CASA 373. Introduction to Archaeological Theory
 CLASSART 20. Introduction to Classical Archaeology
 CLASSART 21Q. Eight Great Archaeological Sites in Europe
 CLASSART 61. Introduction to Greek Archaeology
 CLASSART 81. Introduction to Roman Archaeology
 CLASSART 113. Ten Things: Science, Technology, and Design (Same as STS 112.)
 CLASSART 114. Ceramics: Art and Science
 CLASSART 126. Alpine Archaeology
 CLASSART 149. Roman Portraits and Persons
 CLASSART 250. Cultural Heritage and Classical Antiquities
 CLASSART 315. Mapping Rome
 CLASSART 323. Archaeology of the Roman Economy
 CLASSGEN 119. Gender and Power in Ancient Rome
 CLASSGEN 123. Urban Sustainability: Long-Term Archaeological Perspectives
 CLASSGEN 332. Pragmatology: Archaeological Perspectives on the Origins of Things
 CLASSHIS 101. The Greeks
 CLASSHIS 312. Big Ancient History (Same as HISTORY 311G.)
 ECON 102A. Introduction to Statistical Methods (Postcalculus) for Social Scientists
 EESS 160. Statistical Methods for Earth and Environmental Sciences: General Introduction
 EESS 164. Fundamentals of Geographic Information Science (GIS) (Same as EARTHSYS 144.)
 EE 140. The Earth From Space: Introduction to Remote Sensing (Same as GEOPHYS 140.)
 GEOPHYS 190. Introduction to Geophysical Field Methods
 GES 1. Dynamic Earth: Fundamentals of Earth Science
 GES 7A. An Introduction to Wilderness Skills
 GES 49N. Field Trip to Death Valley and Owens Valley
 GES 102. Earth Materials
 GES 185. Volcanology
 GES 186. Geoarchaeology
 HUMBIO 115. Long-Term Human Interaction with Environment
 HUMBIO 180. Human Osteology
 STATS 60. Introduction to Statistical Methods: Precalculus (Same as PSYCH 10.)
 URBANST 115. Urban Sustainability: Long-Term Archaeological Perspectives

MINOR IN ARCHAEOLOGY

A minor in Archaeology provides an introduction to the study of the material cultures of past societies. It can complement many majors, including but not limited to Anthropology, Applied Physics, Art and Art History, Classics, Earth Systems, Geological and Environmental Sciences, History, and Religious Studies.

To minor in Archaeology, the student must complete at least 27

units of relevant course work, including:

Core Program (10 units), consisting of:

- h. *Gateway*: ARCHLGY 1. Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology (5 units)
 - i. *Capstone*: ARCHLGY 103. History of Archaeological Thought (5 units; Writing in the Major)
- ARCHLGY 1 is recommended as a first course, and many of the upper-level courses in archaeology require this course as a prerequisite. Students should normally take the capstone course in their final year of course work in the minor.
5. *Archaeological Skills* (2-5 units): archaeological skills include dating methods, faunal analysis, botanical analysis, ceramic analysis, geology, geophysics, soil chemistry, remote sensing, osteology, genetics, statistics, cartography, and geographic information systems. The course(s) must be selected from either section in the list above.
 6. *Theory* (5 units): topics include archaeological, art-historical, sociocultural, historical, and material-culture theory. The course(s) must be selected from the list given above.
 7. *Area of Concentration* (10 units): in consultation with their faculty advisers, students choose an area of concentration in archaeological research. Concentrations can be defined in terms of time and space such as small-scale societies or the archaeology of complex societies, or in terms of research problems such as new world archaeology or Mediterranean archaeology. An area of concentration should provide both breadth and depth in a specific research area. Courses must be selected from the list above. Students are encouraged to design their own area of concentration, with the prior approval of both the student's faculty adviser and the program director.

Students must complete the declaration process (both the planning form submission and Axxess registration) by the last day of the quarter, two quarters prior to degree conferral (for example, by the last day of Autumn Quarter if Spring graduation is intended).

ARCHAEOLOGY (ARCHLGY) COURSES

For information on undergraduate in the Archaeology Program, see the "Archaeology" section of this bulletin.

UNDERGRADUATE COURSES IN ARCHAEOLOGY

ARCHLGY 1. Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology

(Same as ANTHRO 3.) Aims, methods, and data in the study of human society's development from early hunters through late prehistoric civilizations. Archaeological sites and remains characteristic of the stages of cultural development for selected geographic areas, emphasizing methods of data collection and analysis appropriate to each. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom
3-5 units, Aut (Rick, J)

ARCHLGY 99A. Historical Archaeology in the Archive, Lab, and Underground: Methods

The practice of historical archaeology through methodologies including archival research, oral history, material culture analysis, and archaeological excavation. Students use these methods to analyze the history and archaeology of a local park, the Thornewood Open Space Preserve.

5 units, not given this year

ARCHLGY 101B. Past Human Environments

(Same as ANTHRO 103A, ANTHRO 203A, ARCHLGY 301B.) Perspectives, methods, and data that archaeology brings to human/environment interaction issues such as environmental variability and change, sustainability, and human impacts. How to use paleoenvironmental data in archaeological research; how to recover and analyze such data to reconstruct human/environment interactions in prehistory.

3-5 units, Spr (Contreras, D)

ARCHLGY 102. Archaeological Methods

(Same as ANTHRO 91A.) Methodological issues related to the investigation of archaeological sites and objects. Aims and techniques of archaeologists including: location and excavation of sites; dating of places and objects; analysis of artifacts and technology and the study of ancient people, plants, and animals. How these methods are employed to answer the discipline's larger research questions.

5 units, Spr (Hodder, I)

ARCHLGY 103. History of Archaeological Thought

(Same as ANTHRO 90A.) Introduction to the history of archaeology and the forms that the discipline takes today, emphasizing developments and debates over the past five decades. Historical overview of culture, historical, processual and post-processual archaeology, and topics that illustrate the differences and similarities in these theoretical approaches.

5 units, Win (Aldrich, C)

ARCHLGY 103C. Visualizing Archaeological Knowledge In the Information Age

(Same as ARCHLGY 303C. Graduate students register for 303C.) Why should archaeologists be concerned with new media? The emergence of new media in the popular and technical realms; why archaeology has begun to use new media and how it can benefit; how representing and distributing archaeological information is being changed, and epistemological and ethical implications. Hands-on application of new media to an archaeological project using blogs, wikis, and 3-D immersive environments.

3-5 units, not given this year

ARCHLGY 104C. The Archaeology of Ancient China

(Same as ARCHLGY 304C.) Early China from the perspective of material remains unearthed from archaeological sites; the development of Chinese culture from early hominid occupation nearly 2 million years ago through the development of agriculture in the Neolithic period and complex society in the Bronze Age to the political unification of China under the Qin Dynasty. Continuity of Chinese culture from past to present, history of Chinese archaeology, relationships between archaeology and politics, and food in early China.

5 units, not given this year

ARCHLGY 105A. Cultural Property and Global Heritage

(Same as ARCHLGY 305A.) The historical, commercial, and intellectual contexts of the collection and misappropriation of cultural artifacts from the 18th century to the present; implications and what they reveal about human engagement with the material past. Emphasis is on contemporary legal and ethical issues of trade and repatriation.

3-5 units, Spr (Brodie, N)

ARCHLGY 106A. Museums and Collections

(Same as ARCHLGY 306A.) Global organization of museums; their history and roles in society. Social issues involved in the management of collections, and their public role. The role of the curator in contemporary society.

3-5 units, Spr (Newble, L)

ARCHLGY 107A. Archaeology as a Profession

(Same as ANTHRO 101A.) Academic, contract, government, field, laboratory, museum, and heritage aspects of the profession.

5 units, Aut (Contreras, D)

ARCHLGY 108A. Archaeological Field Methods

Student participation in on-campus excavation at the site of the old gymnasium. Excavation skills, laboratory processing, and primary recording.

5 units, Spr (Staff)

ARCHLGY 109. Archaeogenetics

(Same as ARCHLGY 309.) The application of human genetic studies to the interpretation of archaeological data. Focus is on the transition to the Neolithic; attention to more recent case studies pertinent to historic anthropology. Topics include: the social construction of race and ethnicity; colonialist abuses of genetic theories and data; the Neolithic transition to agropastoralism in the Near East, Europe, and N.E. Africa; Greek and Phoenician colonies in the Mediterranean; the Bantu expansion; the Atlantic slave trade and the African diaspora; expansion of agriculture in E. Asia, and the peopling of Oceania and the Americas.

4-5 units, Aut (King, R)

ARCHLGY 110. Magic, Science, and Religion: Archaeological Perspectives

(Same as ANTHRO 116A, ANTHRO 216A, ARCHLGY 310.) How human beings make sense of their worlds. The naturalness of ideas, human relations to the natural and supernatural, and dichotomies of West and other, sacred and secular, and faith and skepticism. The material-historical constitution of different modes of thought. Sources include classic and contemporary theoretical readings in archaeology, anthropology and science studies. Archaeological and ethnographic case studies from different world regions and historical periods.

4-5 units, Aut (Aldrich, C)

ARCHLGY 111. Cultural Heritage in Post-Socialist Europe

(Same as ANTHRO 111A.) How the fall of the Berlin wall transformed everyday life culturally, politically, and economically through transitions to capitalism and democracy. Interdisciplinary writing in anthropology, archaeology, urban studies, cultural studies, and media commentary on cultural heritage, memory and identity in the post-socialist Europe. How intervention into these spaces by contemporary artists and architects offers alternatives to think about the past?

3 units, Spr (Bezic, A)

ARCHLGY 112. The Archaeology of Early Islam

(Same as ARCHLGY 312.) The material culture of the beginnings of Islam, including the Umayyads in the Levant, the Abbasids in Iraq, and the further provinces of the Caliphate. The transition from Byzantium to Islam and the mechanisms of cultural adaptation. The economic and cultural globalization of the 8th and 9th centuries.

3-5 units, Spr (Staff)

GRADUATE COURSES IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Primarily for graduate students; undergraduates may enroll with consent of instructor.

ARCHLGY 301B. Past Human Environments

(Same as ANTHRO 103A, ANTHRO 203A, ARCHLGY 101B.) Perspectives, methods, and data that archaeology brings to human/environment interaction issues such as environmental variability and change, sustainability, and human impacts. How to use paleoenvironmental data in archaeological research; how to recover and analyze such data to reconstruct human/environment interactions in prehistory.

3-5 units, Spr (Contreras, D)

ARCHLGY 303C. Visualizing Archaeological Knowledge In the Information Age

(Same as ARCHLGY 103C. Graduate students register for 303C.) Why should archaeologists be concerned with new media? The emergence of new media in the popular and technical realms; why archaeology has begun to use new media and how it can benefit; how representing and distributing archaeological information is being changed, and epistemological and ethical implications. Hands-on application of new media to an archaeological project using blogs, wikis, and 3-D immersive environments.

3-5 units, not given this year

ARCHLGY 304C. The Archaeology of Ancient China

(Same as ARCHLGY 104C.) Early China from the perspective of material remains unearthed from archaeological sites; the development of Chinese culture from early hominid occupation through the development of agriculture in the Neolithic period and complex society in the Bronze Age to the political unification of China under the Qin Dynasty. Continuity of Chinese culture from past to present, history of Chinese archaeology, relationships between archaeology and politics, and food in early China.

5 units, not given this year

ARCHLGY 305A. Cultural Property and Global Heritage

(Same as ARCHLGY 105A.) The historical, commercial, and intellectual contexts of the collection and misappropriation of cultural artifacts from the 18th century to the present; implications and what they reveal about human engagement with the material past. Emphasis is on contemporary legal and ethical issues of trade and repatriation.

3-5 units, Spr (Brodie, N)

ARCHLGY 306A. Museums and Collections

(Same as ARCHLGY 106A.) Global organization of museums; their history and roles in society. Social issues involved in the management of collections, and their public role. The role of the curator in contemporary society.

3-5 units, Spr (Newble, L)

ARCHLGY 309. Archaeogenetics

(Same as ARCHLGY 109.) The application of human genetic studies to the interpretation of archaeological data. Focus is on the transition to the Neolithic; attention to more recent case studies pertinent to historic anthropology. Topics include: the social construction of race and ethnicity; colonialist abuses of genetic theories and data; the Neolithic transition to agropastoralism in the Near East, Europe, and N.E. Africa; Greek and Phoenician colonies in the Mediterranean; the Bantu expansion; the Atlantic slave trade and the African diaspora; expansion of agriculture in E. Asia, and the peopling of Oceania and the Americas.

4-5 units, Aut (King, R)

ARCHLGY 310. Magic, Science, and Religion: Archaeological Perspectives

(Same as ANTHRO 116A, ANTHRO 216A, ARCHLGY 110.) How human beings make sense of their worlds. The naturalness of ideas, human relations to the natural and supernatural, and dichotomies of West and other, sacred and secular, and faith and skepticism. The material-historical constitution of different modes of thought. Sources include classic and contemporary theoretical readings in archaeology, anthropology and science studies. Archaeological and ethnographic case studies from different world regions and historical periods.

4-5 units, Aut (Aldrich, C)

ARCHLGY 312. The Archaeology of Early Islam

(Same as ARCHLGY 112.) The material culture of the beginnings of Islam, including the Umayyads in the Levant, the Abbasids in Iraq, and the further provinces of the Caliphate. The transition from Byzantium to Islam and the mechanisms of cultural adaptation. The economic and cultural globalization of the 8th and 9th centuries.

3-5 units, Spr (Staff)