

Prehistoric archaeology

- **Archaeology:** Archaeology is the study of past human societies through the analysis of material culture, such as artifacts and structures.
- **Artifact:** An artifact in Prehistoric archaeology is an object made or modified by humans, providing insights into past cultures and societies.
- **Excavation:** Excavation in prehistoric archaeology involves carefully digging and removing layers of soil to uncover and study ancient artifacts and structures.
- **Radiocarbon Dating:** Radiocarbon dating is a method used to determine the age of organic materials by analyzing the radioactive decay of carbon-14.
- **Hunter-gatherer:** Hunter-gatherers were prehistoric societies that relied on hunting wild animals and gathering plants for their subsistence and survival.
- **Megalithic:** Megalithic refers to the construction of large stone structures, such as dolmens or stone circles, often associated with prehistoric societies.
- **Settlement:** A settlement in prehistoric archaeology refers to a location where a community lived, including structures, artifacts, and evidence of daily life.
- **Prehistoric:** Prehistoric in the context of Prehistoric archaeology refers to the time period before written records, typically dating back to ancient civilizations.

Classical archaeology

- **Mosaic:** Mosaic is a decorative art form created by arranging small colored pieces of glass, stone, or other materials into patterns or images.
- **Ruins:** Ruins refer to the remains of ancient structures or settlements that have been partially or completely destroyed over time.
- **Temple:** A temple in Classical archaeology refers to a sacred building dedicated to religious practices and worship in ancient civilizations.
- **Pottery:** Pottery refers to ceramic objects such as vessels, plates, and figurines used by ancient civilizations for various purposes.
- **Archaeological Site:** An archaeological site is a location where physical remains of past human activity, such as structures or artifacts, are found.
- **Classical Period:** The Classical period in Classical archaeology refers to the time between the 5th and 4th centuries BCE in ancient Greece and Rome.
- **Artifact:** An artifact in Classical archaeology refers to any object made or modified by humans, such as pottery, tools, or coins.

- **Excavation:** Excavation in Classical archaeology involves the systematic digging and removal of layers of soil to uncover artifacts and structures.

Historical archaeology

- **Excavation:** Excavation in historical archaeology refers to the systematic digging and recording of artifacts and features at a historical site.
- **Artifact:** An artifact in historical archaeology refers to any object made or modified by humans, providing insight into past societies.
- **Stratigraphy:** Stratigraphy in historical archaeology refers to the study of the layers of soil and materials to understand chronological sequences.
- **Context:** Context in historical archaeology refers to the surrounding circumstances, conditions, and environment in which artifacts and features are found.
- **Colonialism:** Colonialism in historical archaeology refers to the establishment and maintenance of colonies by a dominant power over indigenous populations.
- **Industrialization:** Industrialization refers to the transition from traditional hand production methods to complex machinery in manufacturing processes during the 18th-19th centuries.
- **Material Culture:** Material culture in historical archaeology refers to physical objects, structures, and artifacts that provide insights into past societies and cultures.
- **Archaeologist:** An archaeologist in historical archaeology studies past human societies through the excavation and analysis of material culture remains.

Underwater archaeology

- **Shipwreck:** A shipwreck in underwater archaeology refers to the remains of a ship that has sunk or been abandoned underwater.
- **Survey:** A survey in underwater archaeology is a methodical examination of a submerged site to record and assess its features.
- **Underwater:** Underwater archaeology is the study of human cultures and artifacts submerged beneath bodies of water, such as lakes, rivers, and oceans.
- **Diver:** A diver in underwater archaeology refers to a trained individual who explores, photographs, documents, and excavates submerged archaeological sites.
- **Excavation:** Excavation in underwater archaeology involves the systematic removal of sediment and artifacts from a submerged archaeological site.
- **Maritime:** Maritime archaeology focuses on studying submerged remains such as shipwrecks, ports, and other underwater cultural heritage sites.

- **Submerged:** Submerged in underwater archaeology refers to artifacts, structures, or sites that are underwater, often preserved due to lack of oxygen.
- **Artifact:** Artifacts in underwater archaeology are objects made or used by humans that have historical, cultural, or archaeological significance.

Industrial archaeology

- **Industrial Site:** An industrial site in industrial archaeology is a location where industrial activity such as manufacturing or mining took place.
- **Industrial Technology:** Industrial technology in industrial archaeology refers to the study of machinery, tools, and techniques used in past industrial activities.
- **Industrialization:** Industrialization refers to the process of developing industries and manufacturing goods on a large scale within a society or region.
- **Industrial Archaeologist:** Industrial archaeologists study and interpret the remains of past industrial sites and structures to understand their historical and cultural significance.
- **Industrial Heritage:** Industrial heritage refers to physical remains of past industrial activities that are preserved and studied in the field of archaeology.
- **Machinery:** Machinery refers to the mechanical equipment and devices used in industrial processes, typically studied in industrial archaeology for historical insights.
- **Factory:** A factory in the context of Industrial archaeology is a historical site or building where goods were manufactured on a large scale.
- **Industrial Revolution:** Industrial revolution in industrial archaeology refers to the period of rapid industrialization in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Ethnoarchaeology

- **Ethnography:** Ethnography in ethnoarchaeology refers to the study of living cultures to understand past human behaviors and material culture.
- **Culture:** Culture in ethnoarchaeology refers to the shared beliefs, behaviors, and practices of a specific group of people in the past.
- **Archaeology:** Archaeology in the context of Ethnoarchaeology is the study of modern societies to understand past human behavior and activities.
- **Material Culture:** Material culture in ethnoarchaeology refers to physical objects, artifacts, and structures created and used by past and present societies.
- **Tradition:** Tradition in ethnoarchaeology refers to the transmission of beliefs, practices, and customs from one generation to the next within a society.

- **Ethnographic Research:** Ethnographic research in ethnoarchaeology involves studying contemporary societies to understand past human behaviors and material culture.
- **Ethnographic Fieldwork:** Ethnographic fieldwork in ethnoarchaeology involves studying living societies to understand past human behavior through material culture analysis.
- **Cultural Anthropology:** Cultural anthropology in ethnoarchaeology studies contemporary cultures to understand past societies through material remains and cultural practices.

Generated by VocabLists.com