

## Introduction to Archaeology, Fall 2009

### Study guide for the final exam

Bring one or two 8 ½ x 11 (large size) blue books. The final exam is worth 25% of the course grade, or 250 points. The final exam is worth slightly more than originally planned in the syllabus, because we dropped the in-class exercises. It emphasizes all of the readings and lecture material from the midterm on, although it will necessarily use ideas from the first part of the course as well. The test calls for written answers that range from a phrase or sentence to a few paragraphs.

You should be able to explain and use the terms and concepts listed below, as well as any others in the readings or lectures. That means that you can answer questions about them, and that you can use them when answering other questions. For example, a question that presents a hypothetical archaeological project and asks you to answer a question about it might call for you to use multiple concepts from different chapters or lectures.

I look for clear, logical explanations, supported by examples and evidence where appropriate. Don't just mention concepts; explain them. When an exam question has several parts, address them all. Your job is to show that you understand the issues and the answer.

Suggestions: Review the readings, lecture notes, and slides. Identify the important points and arguments of each. Figure out why the authors are discussing a given example. What do they want you to learn from it? You might remember some examples to illustrate answers.

Space-time systematics	element, taxon (taxa)
type, typology; why they must be objective and explicit	pathology
attribute	butchery patterns
morphological (or descriptive) type	pot polish
temporal type	seasonality
functional type	domestication
Frison effect on stone tool types	what faunal data can tell us
archaeological cultures	NISP, MNI, bone weight, meat weight
period, phase, component	lipid analysis
assemblage	botanical analysis, archaeobotany, paleoethnobotany
taphonomy and its purposes or uses	macrobotanical remains
problems with "common sense"	carbonization
ethnographic analogy	coprolite
formal analogy	what different kinds of botanical data can tell us
relational analogy	phytolith
middle-level research, middle-level theory	sickle gloss
difference between middle-level theory and analogy	pollen, palynology, pollen wash
experimental archaeology	osteology
use wear, microwear	bioarchaeology
ethnoarchaeology	paleopathology
flake, core, flintknapping	paleodemography
Ishi	burial population
faunal analysis, zooarchaeology	determining sex of human remains: pelvis, cranium
comparative collection	sciatic notch

age at death: teeth, epiphyses, pubic symphysis  
spinal osteoarthritis, cribra orbitalia, etc.  
enamel hypoplasia  
perimortem vs. postmortem  
caries, abscesses, alveolar resorption  
cranial deformation  
stature  
survivorship curves and interpretation  
stable isotope studies for diet  
genetic distance or relatedness studies  
mtDNA (mitochondrial DNA)  
Strontium isotope studies of population movement  
sex, gender, gender role, “third” genders  
gender ideology  
gender in archaeological research  
methods and pitfalls of gender archaeology  
kinship, descent system, residence system  
matrilineal, patrilineal, bilateral, ambilateral  
matrilineage, patrilineage  
matrilocal, patrilocal, neolocal  
clan, moiety  
methods and pitfalls of kinship archaeology  
status, social status, social persona  
ascribed vs. achieved status; how to tell apart  
distribution of statuses: egalitarian, ranked, hierarchical  
ways to recognize status archaeologically  
uses and pitfalls of interpreting burials  
clusters or covariance in burial and other analyses  
identifying trade archaeologically  
direct acquisition vs. down-the-line exchange  
exotics  
recognizing trade by style or by sourcing  
X-ray fluorescence (XRF)  
Neutron activation analysis  
petrographic thin section analysis  
cognitive archaeology and its two main foci  
sign, referent, icon, index, symbol  
why understanding symbols is hard in archaeology  
some ways we may be able to do so anyway  
religion, ritual, cosmology, ideology, iconography

examples of cognitive archaeology  
unilineal cultural evolution  
ethnocentrism  
historical particularism  
cultural evolutionary approach  
subsistence strategies  
foraging, hunting and gathering, agriculture  
fallow, intensification  
pastoralism, agropastoralism  
questions and answers about origins of agriculture  
population pressure, carrying capacity  
return per hour vs. return per acre in foraging vs. farming  
Natufians / Tell Abu Hureyra story  
Younger Dryas  
Elman Service’s typology: band, tribe, chiefdom, state  
social evolution theories such as hydraulic hypothesis (irrigation hypothesis)  
circumscription theory  
combination (“multicausal”) theory of Johnson and Earle  
purposes and foci of historical archaeology  
Cultural Resource Management (CRM)  
National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 mitigation  
National Register of Historic Places  
area of potential effect (APE)  
differences between compliance archaeology and “pure” research  
current US law about antiquities and sites on federal and private land  
current US laws about import and export of antiquities  
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)  
cultural affiliation  
Kennewick man  
pure (basic) science vs. applied science  
applied archaeology  
the Garbage Project  
forensic archaeology  
issues of ownership and control of sites, artifacts, bones  
use of archaeology for political ends