

TO THE TEACHER

The ancient world has a great deal to teach us. Its achievements in literature, art, philosophy and religion were remarkable. The objective of this book is to introduce students to the various civilisations and to acquaint them with these fantastic achievements. It is also intended that students gain an appreciation for and an understanding of these and other cultures which are different from their own and that they come to understand the need to respect these differences. It is hoped that students will recognise the fact that in spite of vast differences among cultures that all peoples have certain needs that remain the same.

I hope you and your students enjoy your trip back in time to these ancient worlds!

BLOOM'S REVISED TAXONOMY

REMEMBERING:	Retrieving, recognising and recalling relevant knowledge from long-term memory.
UNDERSTANDING:	Constructing meaning from oral, written and graphic messages through interpreting, exemplifying, classifying, summarising, inferring, comparing and explaining.
APPLYING:	Carrying out or using a procedure through executing or implementing.
ANALYSING:	Breaking material or concepts into constituent parts, determining how the parts relate or interrelate to one another or to an overall structure through differentiating, organising and attributing.
EVALUATING:	Making judgments based on criteria and standards through checking and critiquing.
CREATING:	Putting elements together to form a coherent or functional whole; reorganising elements into a new pattern or structure through generating, planning or producing.

WHAT IS ARCHAEOLOGY?

Archaeology is the systematic retrieval and study of the material remains of past human life and culture. The word itself comes from two Greek words: *arkhaios*, meaning "old", and *logos*, meaning "theory" or "science". The remains that archaeologists study include a wide variety of things, from the simplest tools to the most beautiful palaces and cathedrals. In fact, they include everything made by human beings. These objects produced or shaped by human workmanship are called **artefacts**. Archaeologists are descriptive workers. It is their job to describe, classify and analyse the artefacts they find.

Throughout the years diligent archaeologists have collected and studied millions of artefacts from virtually every part of the world. It is to these men and women that we owe much of our knowledge about the lifestyles of the people who made those artefacts. We especially must thank them for our knowledge of prehistoric times, for without their findings, we would know little of those cultures.

WHAT IS CULTURE?

The knowledge, beliefs, art and institutions along with any other products of human workmanship and thought are commonly known as a society's culture. People in different societies have different ways of doing things and different ways of interpreting the world around them. We say, therefore, that they have different cultures. These cultures are named either from a characteristic feature or from the place where they existed.

At one time archaeologists thought that inventions were made in one place and then brought from place to place through trade or other contacts with new places. This is known as **diffusion**. While some diffusion undoubtedly took place, it was probably the exception rather than the rule. Most likely, the same inventions were made over and over again in different parts of the world as a result of similar problems and situations.

PRE-TEST

Before Beginning Unit

Circle the correct answer for each.

- The systematic recovery and study of material evidence of past cultures is _____.
A. Sociology B. Archaeology C. Anthropology D. Geology
- Objects shaped by human workmanship are _____.
A. Artefacts B. Fossils C. Antiques D. Cultures
- Another word for chronology is _____.
A. Dating B. Illness C. Culture D. Archaeology
- The wedge-shaped writing of the Sumerians is called _____.
A. Hieroglyphics B. Ziggurat C. Cuneiform D. Cartouche
- The pictorial-symbol writing of the ancient Egyptians is called _____.
A. Hieroglyphics B. Ziggurat C. Cuneiform D. Cartouche
- The behaviour, art, beliefs and institutions characteristic of a community is its _____.
A. Chronology B. Culture C. Tell D. Antiquities
- The word used to describe the era before recorded history is _____.
A. Prehistoric B. Ancient C. Hieroglyphic D. Archaeology
- The pyramids were actually _____.
A. Storehouses B. Government buildings C. Theatres D. Tombs
- We call the earliest period of human culture the Stone Age because of the _____.
A. Tools B. Homes C. Beliefs D. Religion
- Howard Carter discovered the tomb of this pharaoh.
A. Ramseses B. Tutankhamen C. Thutmose D. Ptolemy

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- 2.** Where a sound appeared in one name only, Champollion assigned the Greek sound and assumed it was correct. For the sounds that appeared in both Greek names, Champollion compared the sets to see if the same Greek sound in each name also had the same hieroglyph. Each of the corresponding sounds in the two names matched in their hieroglyphic symbols except one set. The second symbol in the cartouche for Ptolemy and the seventh symbol in the cartouche for Cleopatra were different although they had the same sound in Greek. Champollion made a suggestion to explain this occurrence and turned out to be correct. Can you suggest why the two might have different symbols?

- 3.** Give an example in our alphabet where a similar thing occurs.
- 4.** In addition to studying the Rosetta Stone, Young and Champollion studied other artefacts. One artefact that was very helpful was an obelisk found at Philae, Egypt. Draw a picture of an obelisk.



UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

Underwater archaeology is relatively new. Although it involves the same basic techniques as land archaeology—observation, discovery and recording—there are, of course, major differences. For one thing, an underwater archaeologist would be at quite a disadvantage if he or she were not a trained diver.

1. French scientist Jacques-Yves Cousteau developed the breathing apparatus known as the scuba. The most commonly used form is the aqualung. Evaluate the importance of this invention to underwater archaeology.

2. The word *scuba* is actually an acronym. Try to guess the words that make up the acronym. Then check in a dictionary to see if you were correct.

S
C
U
B
A

