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# Anthropology (Quickstudy: Academic)

**QuickStudy Academic**

**WORLD'S EASIEST ACADEMIC OUTLINE**

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**ANTHROPOLOGY**

**Archaeology**

A branch of anthropology focusing on the analysis of human material remains in an attempt to reconstruct past cultures

**SOME COMMON METHODS**

Excavating: Unearthing human remains from the past so that they may be recorded and analyzed.

Survey: Locating artifacts and potential sites through methods such as ground-walking, soil analysis and various remote sensing techniques.

Grid system: A technique used to excavate allowing better tracking of the location of artifacts, a grid is drawn out and the artifacts are recorded and mapped in their exact location at a time and mapped according to the grid system.

**DATING TYPES**

**Relative dating:** The approximate location of artifacts is described in reference to other artifacts to determine its relative age.

**Abundant dating:** Also known as thermometric dating, measures the age of an artifact in terms of years, centuries, or other units of time.

**Radiocarbon (C-14) dating:** Absolute dating method measuring the half-life and decay rate of C-14 in organic materials.

**Alpha and beta dating:** A chronometric dating technique used on organic material, utilizes changes in pressure when an isotope like  $^{14}C$  is added.

**Potassium-argon (K-Ar) dating:** Chronometric dating method measuring the decay of potassium (K-40) to argon (Ar-40) in volcanic deposits.

**Argon-argon (Ar-Ar) dating:** Absolute dating technique used in conjunction with potassium-argon dating, measures the ratio of potassium-40 to argon-40 gases in volcanic deposits.

**Obsidian hydration dating:** Chronometric dating of obsidian artifacts by measuring the water absorbed in worked surfaces of the artifact.

**Thermoluminescence dating:** Absolute dating technique used to determine the age of ceramics, glass, bricks and other fired artifacts.

**Archaeomagnetic dating:** The basis of archaeomagnetic dating, this absolute dating technique compares a line sample that is relevant archaeologically to an established reading chronology. For the area to determine the year the wood was first utilized by humans.

**Electron spin resonance:** Chronometric dating method that measures trapped electrons in shell and bone.

**POTTERY**

All fired clay artifacts made by humans.

Hand models of pottery. Fired storage vessels, cooking pots, bowls, funeral ceramics, and plates, etc.

• Pottery discovered in use is one of the most compelling pieces of evidence of human occupation at a site.

• Pottery was used in clay-walking and tracking, change in pottery styles



**TRANITIONAL PERIODS**

**Pottery**

Indians in the New World

- **Clovis:** "Old Indian"; first group of humans to enter the New World.
- **Montezuma:** Approx. 10,000 Indians came to the New World approximately 12,000 years ago, during the Pleistocene ("Old Stone Age").
- **Chumash:** Large game animals, known for distinctive, hand-shaped prints.

**Montezuma:**

- **Montezuma:** "Old Indian"; an archaeological period of time beginning around 12,000 B.C.
- Humans became more sedentary and began to utilize an more stationary food resources.
- **Montezuma:** A cultural tradition beginning in Southwest America, about 10,000 years ago.
- **Montezuma:** "Cave people" who occupied permanent settlements and began domestication in this area.
- **Montezuma:** Term applied to Montezuma culture in the New World.
- **Montezuma:** Caused by enormous cultural diversity, as populations adapted to different environments.
- **Montezuma:** Caused an array of cultures with unique lifeways and technology.

**Montezuma:**

- **Montezuma:** "New World Age"; established plant and animal domestication beginning about 11,000 years ago to the Middle East.
- **Montezuma:** The process of domestication of plants and animals. Evolutionary process where humans intentionally or unintentionally modified plant and animal genetics to better control their environment.
- **Montezuma:** "New World Age";
- **Montezuma:** The transition began the domestication of wheat, barley and oats about 10,000 B.C.
- **Montezuma:** "Cave people" who occupied permanent settlements and began domestication in this area.

**Montezuma:**

- **Montezuma:** "New World Age"; between Iran and India, along the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, where first civilization developed from 5000 B.C.
- The early Mesopotamian civilization of Sumer invented growth of cities into a settled one.
- **Montezuma:** Early form of writing used in early social economic transactions, later developed into record-keeping.

**CIVILIZATIONS**

Once used to refer to the pinnacle of the evolution of social development, today is used to describe state-supported, material civilization.

**Early cities:**

**Montezuma:**

- **Montezuma:** "New World Age"; between Iran and India, along the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, where first civilization developed from 5000 B.C.
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## Synopsis

Defines the most important aspects of various forms of anthropology, including archeology, cultural and biological anthropology. For students studying anthropology; most helpful for those in introductory anthropology.

## Book Information

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Product is in great condition. I will definitely be finding this useful.

excellent

It's gives a great summary of anthropology and its subfields it's missing linguistic

handy for studying. well made.

Thanks

Perfect! Can be used as a study aid/guide. I highly recommend this product.

Great study!

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