Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Archaeologists and Anthropologists** Mrs. Valdes

1. How do we learn about earlier people when they did not write books, newspapers, or letters?

We read the findings of archaeologists and anthropologists. Archaeologists are scientists who find and study artifacts or objects that people left behind. Artifacts include tools, weapons, pottery, and jewelry. In addition to the work of archaeologists, anthropologists provide insights into earlier people. Anthropologists are scientists who study the origins of humanity (where humans first developed) and the world’s different cultures.

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| **Archaeologist** | An archaeologist is a scientist who  find and study artifacts | An archaeologist studies **artifacts** or  objects that people left behind (objects which are man-made)  Some examples are :  tools, weapons, pottery, and jewelry |
| **Anthropologist** | An anthropologist is a scientist who:  study the origins of humanity (where humans first developed) and the world’s different cultures. | An anthropologist might study  The origin, the behavior, and the physical, social and cultural developments of humans    because it  tells us how humans have developed throughout history |

2. Dates help us mark time. Calendars help us keep track of time. However, there are many different calendars in the world

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| The Calendar Most Used in the World is based on the birth of: | This calendar lists some events as: |
| Jesus | B.C. –  events that occurred before the birth of Jesus  A.D. –  Events that occurred after the birth of Jesus    \*\*\*Since not all people of the world follow the Christian religion, historians have come up with different names to avoid being “ethnocentric”.  BCE – Before Common Era  CE – Common Era |

3. When archaeologists find an artifact, they want to determine the age of the artifact. Scientists use radiocarbon dating to determine the age of an artifact. Since all living things contain carbon and a small number of carbon atoms are radioactive, radiocarbon dating measures the amount of radioactivity left in an artifact. By doing this, the artifact can be dated.

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| Radiocarbon dating: |
| Definition:   * Technique where Archaeologists or scientists can determine the age of an artifact   How it works:   * Radiocarbon dating measures the amount of radioactivity left in an artifact. |

4. Louis and Mary Leakey were important anthropologists. They made exciting discoveries about early humans in the Great Rift Valley of East Africa. The Great Rift Valley is a series of canyons. The Leakey’s collected stone tools and pieces of bone, skulls, and teeth in the Valley. Mary Leakey found a large skull in Olduvai Gorge. Tests showed that the skull was 1.75 million years old. Later she found footprints more than 3 million years old. All of these discoveries led the Leakey’s to believe that human life evolved or began in East Africa.

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| Louis and Mary Leakey: |
| Who were they?     * Louis and Mary Leakey were important anthropologists |
| Where did they work?   * Great Rift Valley of East Africa |
| What did they find?   * Leakey’s collected stone tools and pieces of bone, skulls, and teeth in the Valley. Mary Leakey found a large skull in Olduvai Gorge |
| Why is it important?   * All of these discoveries led the Leakey’s to believe that human life evolved or began in East Africa. |

**A Reading on Mary Leakey**

**Mary Douglas Nicol Leakey was born February 6, 1913 in London, England. Because of her father’s profession as a painter, she and her family rarely lived in one town for very long. She grew up in many countries including England, France and Italy. Though it was a difficult childhood, she was thankful they moved to the Dordogne, France. It was there at age eleven that her interest was sparked in prehistory after meeting an archaeologist.**

**Though Mary’s childhood, education was not at all impressive, she had resolved to earn a degree in prehistory after seeing the caves of the Dordogne.  She began attending lectures at the University of London concerning archaeology and geology.**

**However, Mary’s first opportunity to actually enter the field occurred after she wrote countless letters to archaeologists begging them to allow her to dig with them. Mary realized that this was the only way she would get experience in the field.  After many letters, Dorothy Liddell, who was in charge of excavations at Windmill Hill, accepted her offer and Mary became Liddell's personal assistant.  Mary's sketches as Liddell's personal assistant caught Dr. Canton-Thompson's eyes.  Dr. Canton-Thompson then asked Mary Leaky to do the illustrations for her new book.  Dr. Canton-Thompson also played matchmaker for Mary by arranging for her to meet Louis Leakey, her future husband, while he was giving a talk at the Royal Anthropologist Institute. Mary impressed Louis Leakey by showing him her illustrations. Their relationship grew from there.**

**In May of 1934, Mary began her first important excavation at Hembury Fort in Devon. Her leader, Dorothy Liddell, was an expert in excavation techniques and taught Mary many things which proved very useful in her later work in Africa. In September of 1934, Mary performed her own excavation at Jaywick Sands near Clacton in Essex and published her first scientific paper.**

**Mary and Louis spent from 1935 to 1959 at Olduvai Gorge in the Serengeti Plains of northern Tanzania where they worked to reconstruct many Stone Age cultures dating as far back as 100,000 to two million years ago. They documented stone tools from primitive stone-chopping instruments to multi-purpose hand axes. In October of 1947, while on Rusinga Island, Mary unearthed a Proconsul Africanus skull which was the first skull of a fossil ape ever to be found. It was dated to be twenty million years old. Today only three others are known. In 1955, Mary and Louis were jointly awarded the Stopes Medal from the Geological Association for their hard work and discoveries.**

“Archaeology is the study of humanity itself, and unless that attitude towards the subject is kept in mind archaeology will be overwhelmed by impossible theories or a welter of flint chips.”

**Margaret Murray**

**1. The main purpose of a time line is to show the**

**(1) causes and effects of wars  
(2) location of important places  
(3) benefits of modern civilizations  
(4) chronological relationship between events**

**2. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?**

**I..............................  
A. Personal letter  
B. Autobiography  
C. Diary  
D. Driver’s license**

**(1) Primary Sources  
(2) Secondary Sources  
(3) Official Records  
(4) Published Records**

**3. Recent archeological studies suggest the theory that**

1. **the earliest humans evolved in the Rift Valley in Africa**
2. **farming societies developed before hunting and gathering societies**
3. **all the continents were settled at about the same time**
4. **the wheel was used by all ancient societies**

**4. Which statement cites an example of cultural diffusion?**

1. **Venezuela has large reserves of oil**
2. **young people dance to rock music in Russia**
3. **students in China learn calligraphy in school**
4. **the Caste system is an important part of life in India**

**5. The study of culture primarily involves**

1. **observing the physical environment of people**
2. **learning why various peoples live as they do**
3. **understanding the technology of modern machinery**
4. **analyzing the personalities of children in the same family**