

A Capitalized Title: Something about a great Discovery

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0.0.1 Introduction

In this paper, I will focus on a debate about whether the separate cultural layers in Kiwulan (KWL) site belong to the same prehistoric ethnic group. The KWL site is located at Ilan city and near a riverside at the northern margin of the Ilan plain. The site was excavated during 2001 to 2003 by the Department of Anthropology of National Taiwan University (Chen 2007). According to the archaeological remains, the site can be divided into a lower cultural layer and an upper cultural layer, dating from 1300B.P. to 800B.P. and 600B.P. to 100B.P., respectively, based on radiocarbon dates. However, there is a debate about whether the archaeological remains from both layers belong to the same culture or not. Chen (2004) argues that these two layers belong to the same culture based on similar pattern of artifacts. However, Chiu states that they belong to different culture or ethnic group due to the distinct style of mortuary practice. The following will further examine these two explanations.

0.0.2 Archaeological evidence

Chen focuses on the similar archaeological remains in both layers. In both layer, we can find similar burial goods, such as glass beads, agate beads, and metal bell. In addition, the pattern of pottery in both layers shows the similar surface treatment, stamped decoration. Chiu stresses the difference between these two layers based on mortuary practice. The common burial in lower cultural layer is secondary; however, most burials in upper cultural layer are primary and the bodies are in flexed position.

0.0.3 Links between evidence and behavior

The same culture hypothesis is based on the similar human practice on daily life, such as making pottery. Different culture hypothesis thinks that mortuary practice reflects the worldview of a ethnic group, which is the core element in a culture and seldom change with time. ###Behavior at different scales

0.0.4 Discussion

1. Context of the monograph's explanatory model
2. Relevant philosophy of science
3. Critique

0.0.5 Conclusion

0.0.6 Reference

Chiu, Hung-Lin 2004 Investigations of Mortuary Behaviors and Cultural Change of the Kivulan Site in I-Lan County, Taiwan. —, Department of Anthropology, National Taiwan University.

Chen, Yu-Pei 2007 The Excavation Report of the Ki-Wu-Lan Site 6. I-lan, Taiwan: Lanyang museum.
2004 The significance of the Kiwulan site for understahnding the prehistoric period in Ilan Plain. . Ilan Study. , : 6.

Lin, Shu-fen 2004 Environmental and Climatic Changes in Ilan Plain over the Recent 4200 Years as Revealed by Pollen Data and their Relationship to Prehistory Colonization4200, Department of Geosciences, National Taiwan University.

0.0.7 Comment

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