Lecture 3

* After 1800s, we moved to more dynamic worldview, no longer young earth model and accepted that all questions are not already answered (e.g., through biblical means)
* By 1900, archeology grew as a discipline (differently in different parts of the world)
  + Debates on how archeology should be done
  + Debates on what the important artifices are
  + Stage like development – innovation
  + Explanatory period after 1960s (asking about how and why)
    - But at the root, you need to know when and where
* In popular culture in 1800s, we needed explanations for Indians that was consistent with young earth model
  + Andrew Jackson argument: They weren’t here for long, so they pushed out another population, so we can push them out
  + Human-made mountains and piling behavior observed
  + Archeology intrudes on politics
  + No dating methods – how to explain the mound builder myth
    - A lost civilization
* Anthropologists created cultural areas based on similar human cultural behavior
  + Archeologists try to do the same thing – figure out the time and space
* Marxists – economy defines culture
* “New archeology”: Archeology becomes more scientific and theoretical
* We should know what we are interested in (start with a question) before excavating archeological sites
* What people think matters what people do
  + E.g., Marxist way of thinking, culture, etc.
  + Not just text, look at behavior -> archeology
* People change based on uncontrolled changes to the environment