Attatchment no. 4

SUBJECT/MODULE SYLLABUS*

1.	Subject/module name Experimental archaeology and replicating in a contemporary social space
2.	Discipline archaeology
3.	Lecture language Polish
4.	The entity conducting subject Institute of Archaeology
5.	Subject/module code 22-AR-S2-WSBKD
6.	Type of subject/module *(obligatory or optional)* obligatory
7.	Field of study (specialization)* archaeology (Archaeology in public space)
8.	Level of studies *(1st degree*, 2nd degree*, long-cycle master's studies*, name of the Doctoral College*)* 2nd degree
9.	Year of studies *(if applicable*) 1st year
10.	Semester *(winter or summer)* winter
11.	Form of classes and number of hours (including number of hours of online classes*) lecture 30 hours
12.	Prerequisites in terms of knowledge, skills and social competences forthe subject/module Basic knowledge of archaeological data, knowledge of terminology used in archaeology, knowledge of basic methods of data analysis and interpretation, basic knowledge of museology
13.	Learning objectives for the subject The aim of the classes is to familiarize course participants with theoretical knowledge about experimental methods and replication in archaeology, the forms of their social transmission and methods of reception.
14.	Program content: 1. Introduction to the subject of the classes, discussion on of the conditions of participation and passing, discussion on of the schedule and applicable literature. Introduction to basic concepts.

	2. Development of experimental archaeology - definitions, history of experiments. Past and present approaches to experimentation - a critical assessment. 3. The potential of experimental archaeology as a research method. Theoretical aspects of research. Procedures. Hypothesis testing. 4. Gender, ethical aspect and limitations of experimental research. 5. Experimental archaeology in the reconstruction of technology and biography of artefacts. 6. Experimental archaeology in the reconstruction of the biography of buildings and farm facilities. 7. Reconstruction, digital imaging and media as analytical tools and important forms of dissemination. 8. Universities and centers of living archaeology in Europe and the USA - the scientific and educational dimension of their activities (Lejre, Butser Farm, YEAR Center York). 9. Museums. Experimental archaeology as a tool in education and a medium in public space (example of the Museum in Biskupin). 10. Reconstruction - if and when. Objects to visit - "archaeoparks", open-air museums and para-museums (e.g. Carpathian Troy). 11. Experimental archaeology and historical reconstruction - key differences. 12. Archaeological festivals - education or promotional activities? 13. History enthusiasts and their social message. 14. Fashion for hobbies - old technologies in the social interests of the 21st century. Courses, survival schools, disappearing professions - the role of scientific and educational communities and representatives of other professions in promoting interests and shaping public awareness (e.g. artists, R. Mears).

	15. Experiment, reconstruction, playback - course summary.	
	Assumed learning outcomes	Appropriate directional symbols learning outcomes
	Has in-depth knowledge of the place and importance of archaeology in the system of sciences and its specific subject and methodology.	K_W01
	He has extensive knowledge of the protection of cultural heritage and the accompanying legal regulations.	K_W09
	Has in-depth knowledge of the principles of operation and development, as well as the popularization activities of science and cultural institutions.	K_W10
	Has in-depth knowledge of regional archaeology with particular emphasis on methods of promoting its achievements.	K_W12
	He has in-depth knowledge of archaeological heritage management methods in Poland, Europe and other parts of the world, as well as the possibilities of obtaining financial resources for archaeological research, scientific studies and the promotion of cultural heritage.	K_W17
	Has knowledge of the role of experimental archaeology in the cognitive process, archaeological teaching and popularization.	K_W18

	Is able to correctly characterize the methods of presenting and the quality of knowledge about the past.	K_U02
	Is able to popularize knowledge about the human past based on archaeological data.	K_U13
	Understands the need for lifelong learning.	K_K01
	Correctly identifies and resolves dilemmas related to performing a profession, conducting scientific research and presenting knowledge about the past.	K_K04
	Is aware of the responsibility for preserving cultural heritage and promotes it in society, and is ready to initiate actions to protect cultural heritage.	K_K05
	Understands the role of local cultural heritage in the awareness of the region's inhabitants, is able to determine the needs of local communities in the development of historic buildings and their promotion for the benefit of local communities.	K_K07
15.	Required and recommended literature (sources, studies, textbooks, etc.)	
	1. Outram A.K. 2008. Introduction to Experimental Archaeology. World Archaeology, Vol. 40, 1–6. 2. Planel P., Stone P.G. 2003. The Constructed Past: Experimental Archaeology, Education and the Public. London: Routledge. 3. Chapman R., Wylie A. 2014. Material Evidence. Learning from Archaeological Practice, London: Routledge. 4. Pomstra A., Gijn A.L. van. 2013. The reconstruction of a Late-Neolithic house combining primitive technology and science, Bulletin of Primitive Technology, Vol. 45, 45-54. 5. Mathieu J.R. 2002. Experimental Archaeology. Replicating past objects, behaviours and processes, BAR International Series 1035, Oxford: Archaeopress. 6. Hurcombe L. 2008. Organics from inorganics: using experimental archaeology as a research tool for studying perisheable material culture, World Archaeology, Vol. 40, 83-115. 7. Experimental Archaeology i NCU. Newsletter (red. G. Osipowicz).	

16.	Methods of verifying the assumed learning outcomes: oral exam	
17.	Conditions and form of passing individual components of the subject/module: - continuous monitoring of attendance and progress in the scope of classes - oral exam	
18.	Student/PhD student workload	
	the form of carrying out classes by the student*/doctoral student*	the number of hours allocated to carry out a given type of classes
	classes (according to the study plan) with the instructor: - lecture:	30
	student/doctoral student's own work (including participation in group work), e.g.: - reading the indicated literature: - preparation for the final exam:	 50 40
	Total number of hours	120
	Number of ECTS points (*if required*)	4

(T) – implemented in a traditional way
(O) – implemented online

* remove unnecessary