Attatchment no. 4

SUBJECT/MODULE SYLLABUS*

1.	Subject/module name Prehistoric societies in the perspective of interdisciplinary research
2.	Discipline archaeology
3.	Lecture language Polish
4.	The entity conducting subject Institute of Archaeology
5.	Subject/module code 22-AR-S2-KSMFSP
6.	Type of subject/module *(obligatory or optional)* obligatory
7.	Field of study (specialization)* archaeology
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)* summer
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 Knowledge of the theoretical foundations of archaeology, general knowledge of issues related to prehistoric societies
13.	Learning objectives for the subject Modern archaeology is a discipline operating in the context of dynamically developing methods and technologies. When tackling any issues within it, it is necessary to undertake interdisciplinary cooperation. The aim of the course is to introduce theoretical, methodological and practical issues together with an assessment of the possibilities and limitations of cooperation between archaeologists and other scientific disciplines, natural, social and humanistic.
14.	Program content: 1. From Indiana Jones to the genome. Multidisciplinarity, interdisciplinarity and

	transdisciplinarity in archaeology 2. Hidden landscapes. Remote sensing in archaeology 3. Hidden landscapes. Geophysics and geochemistry in archaeology 4. Not just a point on the map. Landscape archaeology 5. Time in archaeology. Possibilities and limitations of absolute dating 6. Geoarchaeology. From layer interpretation to climate reconstruction 7. About methods of identifying raw materials, their origin and importance 8. Economy and more. Plant and animal remains in archaeology 9. The biological condition of people from the perspective of anthropology 10. About diet and origin. The use of stable isotope analyzes in archaeology 11. What do the vessels and tools say? From traseology to the analysis of organic residues 12. Genes, pathogens and migrations. From classical genetics to whole-genome analyses 13. Quo vadis? Where is contemporary archaeology heading?	
	Assumed learning outcomes	Appropriate directional symbols learning outcomes
	Has in-depth knowledge of the connections between archaeology and scientific disciplines, which are the basis for various research directions developed within them, such as environmental archaeology (bioarchaeology), architectural archaeology, conservation of archaeological artefacts.	K_W05
	Knows advanced research methods and tools of the	K_W11

	archaeologist's workshop. Is able to search, analyze, evaluate, select and use information using a variety of methods, sources and methods, and formulate critical judgments based on them. Has the ability to integrate knowledge from various disciplines. Is able to critically analyze various types of data, taking into account modern research methods. Understands the need for lifelong learning. Is ready to undertake - independently and in a team - activities in the field of field and office work.	K_U01 K_U04 K_U05 K_K01 K_K02
15.	Required and recommended literature (sources, studies, textbooks, etc.)	

Required literature

1. Ashmore W., Sharer R.J. 2008. Odkrywanie przeszłości. Wprowadzenie do archeologii, Kraków: Avalon.
2. Johnson M. 2013. Teoria archeologii. Wprowadzenie, Kraków: Wydawnictwo UJ.
3. Renfrew C., Bahn P. 2002. Archeologia. Teoria-metody-praktyka, Warszawa: Prószyński i S-ka.
4. Renfrew C. 2001. Archeologia i język, Warszawa: PWN.

Recommended literature

1. Abłamowicz D., Śnieszko S. (red.). 2004. Zmiany środowiska geograficznego w dobie gospodarki rolno-hodowlanej: studia z obszaru Polski, Katowice: Muzeum Śląskie.
2. Banaszek Ł. 2015. Przeszłe krajobrazy w chmurze punktów, Poznań: Wydawnictwo UAM.
3. Fagan B. 2018. Krótka historia archeologii, Warszawa: Wydawnictwo RM.
4. Seria Funeralia Archeologiczne
5. Furmanek M. (red.). 2019. Pierwsi rolnicy i hodowcy na Śląsku. Dialog interdyscyplinarny, Wrocław: Uniwersytet Wrocławski. Instytut Archeologii.
6. Kuna M. 2004. Nedestruktivní archeologie, Praha: Academia.
7. Lasota-Moskalewska A. 2005. Zwierzęta udomowione w dziejach ludzkości, Warszawa: Wydawnictwo UW.
8. Lasota-Moskalewska A. 2008. Archeozoologia. Ssaki, Warszawa: Wydawnictwo UW.
9. Lityńska-Zając M., Wasylikowa K. 2005. Przewodnik do badań archeobotanicznych, Kraków: Sorus.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">10. Marciniak A. 1996. Archeologia i jej źródła. Materiały faunistyczne w procesie badawczym archeologii, Warszawa: PWN.
11. Makohonienko M., Makowiecki D., Kurnatowska Z. 2007. Studia interdyscyplinarne nad środowiskiem i kulturą w Polsce, Poznań: Bogucki Wydawnictwo Naukowe.
12. Tabaczyński S., Marciniak A., Cyngot D., Zalewska A. (red.). 2012. Przeszłość społeczna. Próba konceptualizacji, Poznań: Wydawnictwo Poznańskie.</td></tr>
<tr><td>16.</td><td colspan="2">Methods of verifying the assumed learning outcomes:

oral exam</td></tr>
<tr><td>17.</td><td colspan="2">Conditions and form of passing individual components of the subject/module:

oral exam</td></tr>
<tr><td>18.</td><td colspan="2">Student/PhD student workload</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>the form of carrying out classes by the

student*/doctoral student*</td><td>the number of hours allocated to

carry out a given type of classes</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>classes (according to the study plan) with the

instructor:
- lecture:</td><td>

30</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>student/doctoral student's own work (including

participation in group work), e.g.:

- reading the indicated literature:

- preparation for the final exam:</td><td>

50

40</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Total number of hours</td><td>120</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Number of ECTS points (if required)</td><td>4</td></tr>
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(T) – implemented in a traditional way
(O) – implemented online

* remove unnecessary