

### SUBJECT/MODULE SYLLABUS\*

1.	Subject/module name Methodology and history of archaeology
2.	Discipline archaeology
3.	Lecture language Polish
4.	The entity conducting subject Institute of Archaeology
5.	Subject/module code 22-AR-S2-02-MiHA
6.	Type of subject/module ( <i>obligatory or optional</i> ) obligatory
7.	Field of study (specialization)* archaeology
8.	Level of studies ( <i>1st degree*, 2nd degree*, long-cycle master's studies*, name of the Doctoral College*</i> ) 2nd degree
9.	Year of studies ( <i>if applicable</i> ) 1st year
10.	Semester ( <i>winter or summer</i> ) Winter
11.	Form of classes and number of hours (including number of hours of online classes*)  Lecture 30 hours, seminar 30 hours
12.	Prerequisites in terms of knowledge, skills and social competences for the subject/module  - in terms of knowledge: knowledge of the main concepts and subject of archaeological research;  - in terms of skills: ability to search, analyze and use information using various methods; ability to independently acquire knowledge under the supervision of a research supervisor
13.	Learning objectives for the subject  To familiarize the student with the process of developing archeology as an independent scientific discipline and with the changes and diversification of theoretical foundations, concepts and research procedures occurring along with its development.
14.	Program content:

Lecture:

1. History and methodology of science. Philosophy of science and general methodology. Classifications of fields of knowledge and art - the place of archaeology.
2. The beginnings of archaeology - myths, philosophy and archaeological finds.
3. Concepts of archaeology, prehistory. Relationships between data and theories in archaeology - concepts of philosophy and methodology of archaeology.
4. The first chronological and cultural systems in archaeology - typological school.  
The beginnings of archaeology in Silesia.
5. Evolutionism and diffusionism in archaeology.
6. Problems of stratigraphy in archaeology.
7. Archaeology of the first half of the 20th century.
8. Archaeology in the mid-20th century.
9. Attempts at methodological renewal of archaeology in the 1960s.
10. Concepts of biocultural evolution.
11. Social and economic issues in archaeology.
12. European and Anglo-Saxon archaeology. Between history and anthropology – sources or archaeological data.
13. The problem of the division into "processual" and "post-processual" archaeology.
14. Archeometry and scientific archaeology.
15. The latest research trends in archaeology.

Seminar:

1. General comments and introductory information to the subject: topics, goals, literature, requirements and assessment rules, organization of classes.

	<p>2. Introduction to scientific issues; basic terminology and concepts in the field of theory and methodology of science; the place of archaeology in the main classification systems of knowledge and art.</p> <p>3. The origins of archaeology: the formation of concepts and cognitive categories.</p> <p>4. The origins of archaeology: the first chronological and cultural systems.</p> <p>5. Cultural-historical understanding and explanation of the past: evolutionism and diffusionism.</p> <p>6. Systemic and adaptive understanding and explanation of the past: processual archaeology.</p> <p>7. Research orientations of Anglo-Saxon cultural anthropology in the field of archaeology: functionalism, structuralism, systems theory.</p> <p>8. Main trends and trends in post-processual archaeology: neo-Marxist, post-structural, contextual, neo-processual and cognitive concepts and attitudes.</p> <p>9-14. Theory and methodology in archaeological practice (student presentations and discussions; 5 meetings).</p> <p>15. Summary: the impact of theoretical and methodological reflection as well as socio-cultural conditions on the development of research concepts and the way of practicing archaeology.</p>		
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	Has detailed knowledge of the directions of development and the most important new achievements, as well as the main research centers and their achievements.	K_W06
	Has knowledge of methods of analyzing various data and their interpretation, carried out on the basis of selected traditions, theories and research schools.	K_W07
	Is able to critically analyze various types of data, taking into account modern research methods.	K_U05
	Is able to analyze archaeological studies in terms of content and research procedures used.	K_U07
	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
15.	<p>Required and recommended literature (sources, studies, textbooks, etc.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Buko A., Urbańczyk P. 2000. Archeologia w teorii i praktyce, Warszawa: Instytut archeologii i Etnologii PAN (selected articles).</li> <li>2. Hensel W., Donato G., Tabaczyński S. (red.). 1986. Teoria i praktyka badań archeologicznych, ch. I. Przesłanki metodologiczne, Wrocław: Ossolineum.</li> <li>3. Hodder I. 1995. Czytanie przeszłości. Współczesne podejścia do interpretacji w archeologii, Poznań: Obserwator.</li> <li>4. Kowalski K.M. 1996. Artefakty jako źródło poznania, Gdańsk: Wydawnictwo UG.</li> <li>5. Mamzer H. 2004. Archeologia i dyskurs. Rozważania metaarcheologiczne, Poznań: Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii PAN.</li> <li>6. Marciniak A. 1996. Archeologia i jej źródła. Materiały faunistyczne w praktyce badawczej archeologii, Warszawa: PWN.</li> <li>7. Minta-Tworzowska D. 1994. Klasyfikacja w archeologii jako sposób wyrażania wyników badań, hipotez oraz teorii archeologicznych, Poznań: Wydawnictwo UAM.</li> <li>8. Renfrew C., Bahn P. 2002. Archeologia. Teorie, metody, praktyka, Warszawa: Prószyński i S-ka.</li> </ol>	

	9. Tabaczyński S. (red.). 2000. Kultury archeologiczne a rzeczywistość dziejowa, Warszawa: PWN. 10. Topolski J. 2006. Wprowadzenie do historii, Poznań: Wydawnictwo Poznańskie. 11. Zalewska A. 2005. Teoria źródła archeologicznego i historycznego we współczesnej archeologii, Lublin: Wydawnictwo UMCS.	
16.	Methods of verifying the assumed learning outcomes:  - oral presentation  - oral or written examination (T)* and (O)*	
17.	Conditions and form of passing individual components of the subject/module:  - examination (written or oral) (T)* and (O)*.  - controlling attendance and activity during classes; preparing and delivering a 25-minute speech during classes (individually or in pairs) devoted to changes in attitudes and research procedures and their theoretical premises on the example of selected issues of studies in the field of European archaeology; written test on the level of mastery of basic terminology and scientific concepts as well as knowledge of the main theoretical and methodological trends in archaeology.	
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 - seminar:	30 30
	student/doctoral student's own work (including participation in group work), e.g.: - preparation for classes: - reading the indicated literature: - preparation of works/speeches/projects:	30  40  40

	- preparation of master's thesis:	40
	Total number of hours	120
	Number of ECTS points ( <i>if required</i> )	7

(T) – implemented in a traditional way

(O) – implemented online

\* remove unnecessary