Attatchment no. 4

SUBJECT/MODULE SYLLABUS*

1.	Subject/module name Traseology
2.	Discipline archaeology
3.	Lecture language Polish
4.	The entity conducting subject Institute of Archaeology
5.	Subject/module code 22-AR-S1-02-T
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*)* 1st 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*) Seminar 20 hours
12.	Prerequisites in terms of knowledge, skills and social competences for the subject/module in terms of knowledge: Knowledge of basic concepts and terminology used in archaeology and other humanities, especially history, cultural anthropology, selected natural sciences and earth sciences with which archaeology cooperates. Knowledge of basic research methods and tools of the archaeologist's workshop in terms of skills: Ability to recognize various types of cultural products relevant to the studied discipline and to conduct their critical analysis and interpretation using typical research methods in order to determine their content and meanings, including chronological and cultural affiliation
13.	Learning objectives for the subject Acquiring knowledge about analytical methods of examining monuments and interpreting archaeological relics

14.	Program content: 1. Terminology and definitions. - What is traceology? - Biographical concept of archaeological monuments, i.e. about the creation and destruction of objects. - Classes, types (names) of archaeological monuments and the function of objects - criteria. 2. History and development of the method. - Beginnings of traceology: S.A. Semenov and his center in St. Petersburg, the method of small microscopic magnifications and the concept of a static archaeological experiment. - Development of the method: research centers in Western Europe, the USA and Australia, the method of high microscopic magnification. - The current state of advancement of traseology: phytotraseology, analyzing the remains of organic materials. 3. Equipment of the tracing specialist's laboratory. - Types of microscopes, methods of observing samples in reflected light. - Methods of preparing samples for observation. - Ways to record and analyze test results. - Presentation of microscopes. 4. How are traces created? - Tribology. The concept of deposition and the concept of abrasion. - Intentional and unintentional, destructive human activity. - Types of macro- and micro-traces, traces on objects, residues. 5. Comparisons, ethnographic analogies and experiment. - Comparativism, ethnoarchaeology, experimental archaeology.

	- Principles of selecting ethnographic data - Limitations in drawing from ethnographic sources and experimental data. - Analogies at the level of objects and phenomena. 6. Traseology in the study of stone and bone artifacts. - Technological traces: how the item was made. - Traces of use: use, repair, reasons for abandoning the item. - Traces of frames, handles and handles. - Traces of other activities, e.g. carrying things. - Practical part of the class - "reading monuments" 7. Traseology in the study of metal artefacts. - Research possibilities and raw material limitations. - Technological traces: how the item was made. - Traces of use: use, repair, reasons for abandoning the item. - Presentation of monuments.	
	Assumed learning outcomes Knows and understands the basic methods of analyzing various cultural products and their interpretations carried out on the basis of selected traditions, theories and research schools in archaeology. Is able to recognize various types of cultural products relevant to the studied discipline and conduct their critical analysis and interpretation using typical research methods in order to determine their content	Appropriate directional symbols learning outcomes K_W07 K_U05

	and meanings, including chronological and cultural affiliation and function. Demonstrates independence and independence in thinking, while understanding and respecting the right of other people to do the same.	K_K07
15.	Required and recommended literature (sources, studies, textbooks, etc.) 1. Korobkova G.F. 1999. Narzędzia w pradziejach. Podstawy badania funkcji metodą traseologiczną, Toruń: Wydawnictwo UMK w Toruniu. 2. Małecka-Kukawka J. 2001. Między formą a funkcją. Traseologia neolitycznych zabytków krzemiennych z ziemi chełmińskiej, Toruń: Wydawnictwo UMK Toruniu. 3. Luik H., Choyke A.M., Batey C.E., Lougas L. (eds.). 2005. From Hooves to Horns, from Molluscs to Mammoth. Manufacture and Use of Bone Artefacts from Prehistoric Times to the Present. Proceedings of the 4th Meeting of the ICAZ Worked Bone Research Group at Tallin, 26-31 August 2003, Muinasaja Teadus 15, Tallinn: University of Tartu. 4. Dolfini A. 2011. The function of Chalcolithic metalwork in Italy: an assessment based on use-wear analysis, Journal of Archaeological Science, Vol. 38, 1038-1049. 5. Luik H. 2008. 'Could broken combs have had new lives?', Eesti Arheoloogia Ajakiri (Estonian Journal of Archaeology), Vol. 12 (2), 152-162. 6. O'Flaherty R. 2007. A weapon of choice – experiments with a replica Irish Early Bronze Age halberd, Antiquity, Vol. 81, 423–434. 7. Van Gijn, A.L. Verbaas A. 2009. Reconstructing the life history of querns: the case of the LBK site of Geleen-Janskamperveld (NL). 8. Nadal M.E., Roure E.C. 2004. Saw-toothed sickles and bone anvils: a medieval technique from Spain, Antiquity, Vol. 78, No. 301, 637–646.	
16.	Methods of verifying the assumed learning outcomes: Preparation and implementation of the project, written semester work	
17.	Conditions and form of passing individual components of the subject/module: active participation in classes, attendance, positive passing of the final test	
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: seminar:	20

	student/doctoral student's own work (including participation in group work), e.g.: - reading the indicated literature: - preparation for tests and the exam	 20 20
	Total number of hours	60
	Number of ECTS points (*if required*)	2

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

* remove unnecessary