

**SUBJECT/MODULE SYLLABUS\***

1.	Subject/module name Animals and their humans. The history of domestication
2.	Discipline archaeology
3.	Lecture language Polish
4.	The entity conducting subject Institute of Archaeology
5.	Subject/module code 22-AR-S2-WO-ZLHU
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> ) 2nd 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
12.	Prerequisites in terms of knowledge, skills and social competences for the subject/module <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in terms of knowledge: basic knowledge about the place and importance of archaeology in the system of sciences and about its subject and methodological specificity</li> <li>• in terms of skills: ability to search, evaluate and use information using various methods</li> <li>• in terms of competences: understanding the need for lifelong learning, ability to cooperate and work in a research team</li> </ul>
13.	Learning objectives for the subject  Getting to know the history of domestication of selected animal species.
14.	Program content:  1. Introduction to the subject of the classes, discussion of the conditions of

participation and passing, discussion of the schedule and applicable literature.

Introduction to basic concepts.

2. An outline of the history of human-animal relations: from ancient gods, through Cartesian animal-machines, to the twilight of anthropocentrism and the birth of Animal Studies and animal rights.

3. Zooarchaeology and archaeozoology today - issues, directions of research, importance in science and social life. Polish archaeozoological school.

4. How animals became part of the community - definitions and basic issues regarding animal domestication: conditions, time and place.

5. The impact of domestication on animals: evolution of morphological, physiological and behavioral characteristics. Man as the creator of "new animals"

6. Aurochs - the wild ancestor of the "cash cow". Life behaviour of aurochs and chronological scope, remains of aurochs in Poland and Africa, description of the appearance and way of life, basic written sources, iconography, aurochs in human life, attempts to reconstruct the aurochs, the participation of Polish science in research on the ancestor of cattle.

7. "I hope your cows are well" – domestic cattle. Features of cattle domestication, morphological types, cattle breeding and breeding in history,

8. Cattle and others. The use and role of cattle in the spiritual and social life of people throughout history. Other domesticated forms: Bali cattle, gajal, yak, buffalo - from the wild to the domesticated form. Range, occurrence, economic importance.

9. Domestic sheep. The ancestor of the sheep - the Asian mouflon, wild sheep, the history of sheep domestication, the history of sheep in prehistory and historical times, the use of sheep and the importance in the culture and economy of prehistoric and medieval communities.

	<p>10. Domestic goat. Wild form, domestication of the goat - time and place, history of the goat in prehistory and historical times. The impact of breeding small ruminants on environmental degradation.</p> <p>11. Wild boar and domestic pig. History, scope and time of domestication, domestic pig in prehistory and historical times, forms of pig use, pork as a taboo in cultures.</p> <p>12. Horse and donkey. Wild horses, problems in research on horse domestication, domestication - time and place, history of horse use, morphological types of horses in archaeozoological materials. Wild donkey, time and place of domestication, importance in the history of civilizations and cultures in Europe and Africa.</p> <p>13. Dromedary, Bactrian, alpaca and llama. Wild ancestors, history of domestication of individual species, importance in the history of civilization in America, Asia and Africa.</p> <p>14. Dog. Wolf – behaviour, features predisposing to domestication. The issue of the origin of the domestic dog - genetics, archaeozoology, archaeology, cynology. The dog in religion, culture, economy and funeral practices. The use of dogs throughout history.</p> <p>15. Cat. Discussion on the origin of the domestic cat - the importance of the latest genetic research. Ancestors of the cat. Gods-demons-pets: the story of the cat in the history of civilization.</p>		
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="248 1554 979 2011"> <p>Assumed learning outcomes</p> <p>Knows the terminology used in archaeology and other humanities, especially history, cultural anthropology, selected natural sciences and earth sciences with which archaeology cooperates.</p> </td><td data-bbox="979 1554 1431 2011"> <p>Appropriate directional symbols</p> <p>learning outcomes</p> <p>K_W02</p> </td></tr> </table>	<p>Assumed learning outcomes</p> <p>Knows the terminology used in archaeology and other humanities, especially history, cultural anthropology, selected natural sciences and earth sciences with which archaeology cooperates.</p>	<p>Appropriate directional symbols</p> <p>learning outcomes</p> <p>K_W02</p>
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	<p>Has in-depth knowledge of the connections between archaeology and scientific fields and disciplines, which are the basis for specialties developed within them, such as environmental archaeology (bioarchaeology), underwater archaeology, architectural archaeology, conservation of archaeological artefacts.</p> <p>Has knowledge of the forms of scientific discourse while maintaining ethical standards.</p> <p>Is able to independently acquire knowledge, develop and expand research skills, as well as take independent actions to develop skills and manage their own professional career.</p> <p>Has the ability to integrate knowledge from various disciplines in the humanities and other sciences (especially natural sciences), the disciplines of which are an integral part of archaeology or cooperate with it.</p> <p>Is able to communicate in Polish and a foreign language with specialists in the field of archaeology and related fields and disciplines, as well as with non-specialists, using various tools and communication techniques, as well as popularize knowledge about cultural products, archaeology and institutions dealing with them.</p>	<p>K_W05</p> <p>K_W14</p> <p>K_U03</p> <p>K_U04</p> <p>K_U08</p>
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	<p>Understands the need for lifelong learning, is able to inspire and organize the teaching and learning process of other people.</p> <p>Demonstrates competent responsibility and civil courage in presenting a picture of history consistent with the current state of archaeological knowledge</p>	<p>K_K01</p> <p>K_K09</p>
15.	<p>Required and recommended literature (sources, studies, textbooks, etc.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Benecke N. 1994. Der Mensch und seine Haustiere, Stuttgart: Theiss Verlag.</li> <li>2. Schäffer J. 1998. Domestication of animals, interactions between veterinary and medical sciences, Frankfurt.</li> <li>3. Boessneck J. 1987. La domestication et ses conséquences, Revue de Médecine Vétérinaire, no 138, 163-176.</li> <li>4. Bogolubski S. 1968. Pochodzenie i ewolucja zwierząt domowych, Warszawa: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze i Leśne.</li> <li>5. Bökönyi S. 1974. History of domestic mammals in Central and Eastern Europe, Budapest: Akademiai Kiado.</li> <li>6. Clutton-Brock J. 1999. A natural history of domesticated mammals, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</li> <li>7. Gautier A. 1997. Once more: the names of domestic animals, Anthropozoologica, Vol. 25-26, 113-118.</li> <li>8. Lasota-Moskalewska A. 2005. Zwierzęta udomowione w dziejach ludzkości, Warszawa: Wydawnictwa UW.</li> <li>9. Malinowski G. 2003. Zwierzęta świata antycznego. Studia nad „geografią” Strabona, Wrocław: Wydawnictwo UWr.</li> <li>10. Osypińska M. 2018. Krowie królestwa. Zwierzęta w historii Doliny Nilu Środkowego. Studium archeozoologiczne, Warszawa: Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii PAN.</li> <li>11. Pennisi E. 2002. A straggy dog history, Science, Vol. 298, 1540-1542.</li> <li>12. Zeuner F.E. 1963. A history of domesticated animals, London: Harper &amp; Row.</li> </ol>	
16.	<p>Methods of verifying the assumed learning outcomes:</p> <p>Oral exam</p>	
17.	<p>Conditions and form of passing individual components of the subject/module:</p> <p>Final exam</p>	
18.	<p>Student/PhD student workload</p>	

	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	30
	- preparation for tests and final exam	30
	Total number of hours	90
	Number of ECTS points ( <i>if required</i> )	3

(T) – implemented in a traditional way

(O) – implemented online

\* remove unnecessary