

SUBJECT/MODULE SYLLABUS*

1.	Subject/module name Archaeotourism
2.	Discipline archaeology
3.	Lecture language Polish
4.	The entity conducting subject Institute of Archaeology
5.	Subject/module code
6.	Type of subject/module (<i>obligatory or optional</i>) optional
7.	Field of study (specialization)* Archaeology (Archaeology in public space)
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>)
10.	Semester (<i>winter or summer</i>)
11.	Form of classes and number of hours (including number of hours of online classes*) seminar 30 hours
12.	Initial requirements in terms of knowledge, skills and social competences for the subject/module Ability to work in a team
13.	Learning objectives for the subject The aim of the classes is to learn about the importance of archeology in cultural tourism and sightseeing. Presentations of selected archaeological objects are aimed at presenting their potential in tourism and the possibility of using them for commercial purposes. Students will learn about the possibilities of promoting archaeological objects with a view to their protection and sustainable development of their surroundings. The subject aims to develop organizational skills in creating the foundations of archaeological tourism through teamwork and learning the principles of functioning and creating tourist attractions.

14.	<p>Program content:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traveling in the ancient world; fascination with the past as an inspiration to travel - from the earliest times through the Middle Ages and the Renaissance to the Enlightenment; the place of archeology in tourism and tourism in early capitalist and contemporary times, the development of proper tourism and archaeotourism today. 2. Archaeotourism, introduction to the issues, basic concepts and definitions, main assumptions of the promotion of cultural heritage on the example of selected sites, infrastructure potential for the development of archaeotourism. Presentation of various models of making archaeological content available to tourists and sightseers in selected European countries. 3. Methods of developing and promoting archaeological attractions on selected examples from Poland and around the world, problems of organizing tourist traffic, threats posed by tourist traffic to archaeological sites and possibilities of reducing them through appropriate methods of securing the sites. 4. Archaeotourism potential of Poland and neighboring countries, possibilities of its development. Perception of the archaeological heritage of Poland as an important and complementary element of the cultural heritage of Europe - examples from the field of archaeotourism. 5. New directions in the development of archaeotourism, proposals for unconventional solutions and ways of promoting them. "Exit" of traditional archaeological museums towards tourists - archaeological open-air museums, profiled archaeo-tourism trails, historical reconstructions, changes in the publishing policy of museums and scientific institutions.

	<p>Is able to appropriately determine priorities for the implementation of tasks specified by himself or others</p> <p>Is aware of the responsibility for preserving cultural heritage</p> <p>Demonstrates basic responsibility and civil courage in presenting a picture of history consistent with the current state of archaeological knowledge</p>	<p>K_K03</p> <p>K_K05</p> <p>K_K09</p>
15.	<p>Required and recommended literature (sources, studies, textbooks, etc.)</p> <p>Required literature:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kaczmarek. K. 2010. Turystyka archeologiczna, Turystyka Kulturowa, nr 1. 2. Malinowska-Sypek A. et al. 2010. Przewodnik archeologiczny po Polsce, Warszawa: Arkady. 3. Problematyka ochrony dziedzictwa kulturowego i zabytków w studiach uwarunkowań i kierunków zagospodarowania przestrzennego gmin, Warszawa 2011 (www.nid.pl) <p>Recommended literature:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Casson L. 1981. Podróże w starożytnym świecie, Wrocław: Ossolineum. 2. Kobyliński Z. (red.) 1999. Krajobraz archeologiczny. Ochrona zabytków archeologicznych jako form krajobrazu kulturowego, Warszawa: Res Publica Multiethnica. 3. Kowalczyk A. 2000. Geografia turystyki, Warszawa: PWN. 4. Rockman M., Flatman J. 2012. Archaeology in society. Its relevance in the modern world, Springer. 5. Widawski K. (red.) 2011. Turystyka kulturowa na Dolnym Śląsku – wybrane aspekty, Wrocław: Instytut Geografii i Rozwoju Regionalnego UWr. 	
16.	<p>Methods of verifying the assumed learning outcomes:</p> <p>activity during classes (1/4 mark), preparation and presentation of a report on the tourist development plan of the selected archaeological attraction(s), work in teams of 2-4 people (3/4 mark)</p>	
17.	<p>Conditions and form of passing individual components of the subject/module:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuous monitoring of attendance and progress in the scope of classes - oral presentation (individual or group, to choose from) 	
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:	
	seminar:	30
	student/doctoral student's own work (including participation in group work), e.g.:	
	- preparation for classes:	10
	- reading the indicated literature:	5
	- preparation of works/speeches/projects:	20
	Total number of hours	65
	Number of ECTS points (<i>if required</i>)	3

(T) – implemented in a traditional way

(O) – implemented online

* remove unnecessary