



*Abou Bakr Belkaid University  
Faculty of Human and social Sciences  
First Year Common Trunk  
English module*

## **What is Archaeology?**

The actual word comes from the Greek and means «the study of what is Ancient".

Archaeology is the study of the ancient and recent human past through material remains.

Material remains means artifacts, objects, specimens and other physical evidence that are excavated or removed in connection with efforts to locate, evaluate, document, study, preserve or recover a prehistoric or historic resource.

## **Who are the Archaeologists?**

Archaeologists are researchers who study objects of the past. They study the remains of buildings made of stones and bricks, paintings and sculptures. They also explore and dig the earth in order to find out tools, weapons, pots, pans, ornaments and coins left behind from past civilizations.

## **Why is Archaeology important?**

Archaeology gives us the tools to examine and explain human behaviour, understand how society functions, learn from the past and apply those lessons to the present, and analyse the drivers and implications of a changing world and how different countries, places and cultures interact.

## **What is the goal of Archaeology?**

The goal of archaeology is to understand how and why human behaviour has changed over time.

Archaeologists search for patterns in the evolution of significant cultural events such as the development of farming, the emergence of cities, or the collapse of major civilizations for clues of why these events occurred.

## **Who is the father of archaeology?**

There are numerous claims to the title of father of archaeology. Some of those who could be considered father(s) of archaeology include Flavio Biondo, Marcello Venuti, Thomas Jefferson, Mortimer Wheeler, William Flinders Petrie, as well as, Christian Thomsen, and Jens Worsaae.