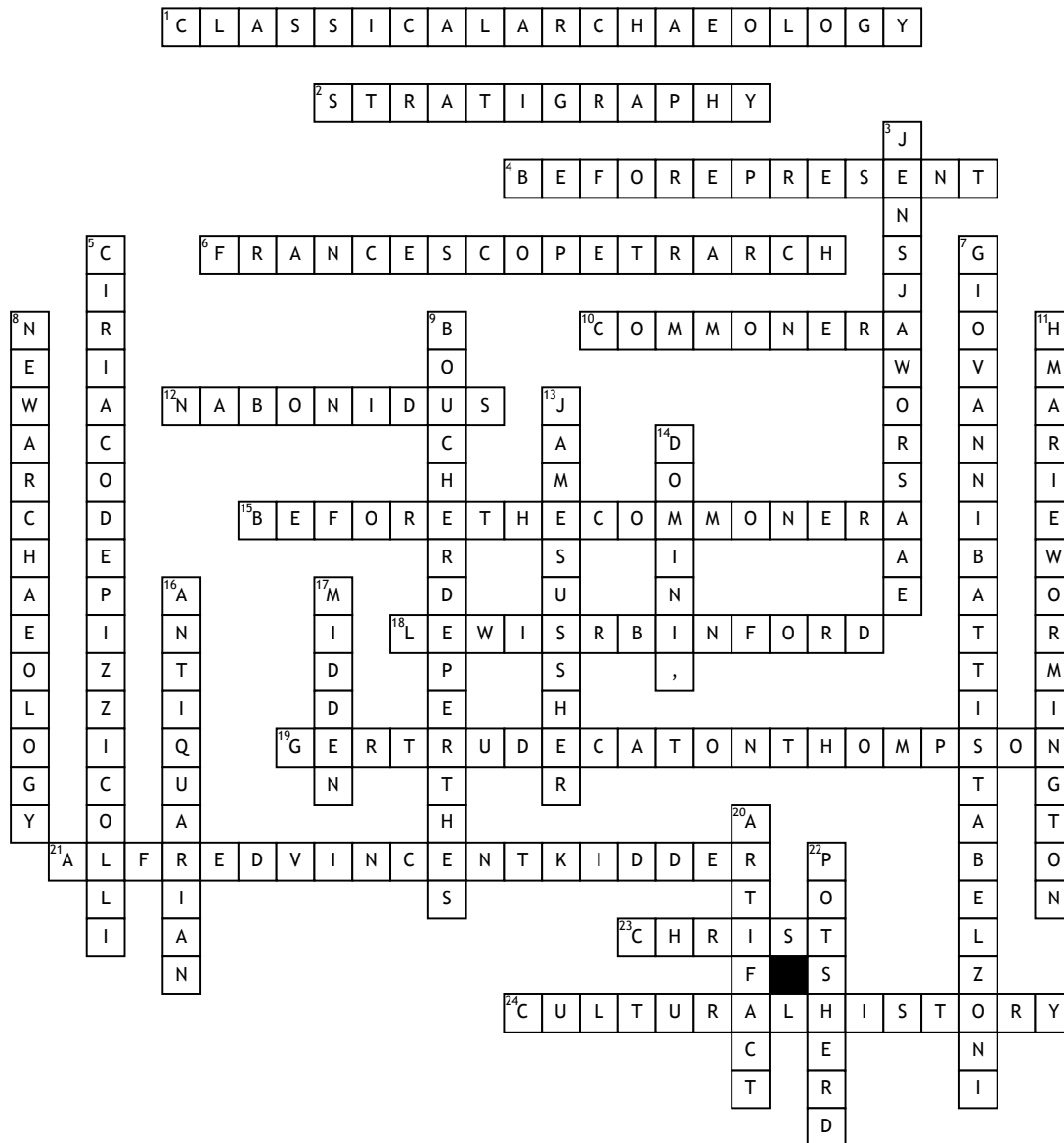


Chapter 1



Across

1. The branch of archeology that studies the "classical" civilizations of the Mediterranean, such as Greece and Rome, and the Near East.

2. A sites physical structure produced by the deposition of geological and/or cultural sediments into layers, or strata

4. BP, AD 1950 is the zero point

6. (1304-1374) scholar during the Renaissance who saw a difference between the present and the past. "Father of humanism"

10. CE

12. (died in 538 BC) Last King of the Babylonian Empire, often named the "first archaeologist"

15. BCE Before the Common

18. (1931-2011) Archaeology's angry young man, helped introduce new archaeology, emphasized the importance of precise, unambiguous scientific methods.

19. (1888-1985) One of the pioneers of modern excavation in Egypt. General badass and feminist icon. Advanced Archaeology intellectually. First archaeologist to excavate a village site in Egypt (1920s). Work in Zimbabwe was very important because she paid attention to the actual findings rather than using the past to justify the present.

21. (1885-1963) early figure of professional archaeology. Founder of anthropological archaeology. Moved objective of archaeology to move from things to people.

23. BC, For instance, 3200 BC; the letters follow the date BEFORE

24. The kind of archaeology practiced mainly in the early to mid-twentieth century; it "explains" differences or changes over time in artifact frequencies by positing the diffusion of ideas between neighboring cultures or the migration of a people who had different mental templates for artifact styles.

Down

3. (1821-1885) the first professional archaeologist. wrote the book "Primeval Antiquities of Denmark," excavated to answer questions. Thinking from things. Jens J. A.

5. (1391-1455), an Italian scholar who established the modern discipline of archaeology.

7. (1778-1823) One of the earliest antiquarians. A leader and major part of "the rape of the Nile." Took notes, made illustrations, and observations of the places visited.

8. An approach to archaeology that arose in the 1960s, emphasizing the understanding of underlying cultural processes and the use of the scientific method; modernly called processual archeology.

9. (1788-1868), found ancient ax heads in the Somme River and said they proved the existence of very ancient man.

11. (1914-1994) female pioneer in American archaeology. Badass extraordinaire.

13. (1581-1656) Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of All Ireland, and Vice Chancellor of Trinity College in Dublin. Theorized from studies of biblical genealogies and Mediterranean and Middle Eastern histories that Creation began at sunset on Saturday, October 22, 4004 BC.

14. AD, Meaning "in the year of our Lord," "anno

16. Originally someone who studied antiques largely for the sake of the objects themselves, not to understand the people or culture that produced them

17. Refuse deposit resulting from human activities, generally consisting of sediment; food remains such as charred seeds, animal bone, and shell; and discarded artifacts. Pretty much old trash.

20. Any movable object that has been used, modified, or manufactured by humans; examples include stone, bone, metal tools; beads and other ornaments; pottery; artwork; religious and sacred items.

22. Fragment of pottery