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Chapter 1 : 10 Fun LEGO Science Activities - Learning Liftoff

10 WORLD PREHISTORY Encouraging young archaeologists to work overseas-the writing of World Prehistory-travels to Australia and New Zealand- analysis of the book and its impact II TRAVELS OF A PREHISTORIAN The Early Agriculture Project-aspects of Prehistory-retirement from the Disney-master of Peterhouse-The Earlier Stone Age Settlement of.

For general enquiries call: Our aim is to create opportunities for archaeology for all and open up this fascinating field to everyone. Join our First World War community recording project Are you researching local places, buildings and sites associated with the First World War and its Home Front, or have you discovered associations through your family history research? The CBA is developing a site recording toolkit, including an online form, for centenary projects across the UK. The form will capture local knowledge and submit it to the relevant Historic Environment Record or Sites and Monuments Record. Enhancing our understanding of the physical legacy of the Great War will enrich our history and influence future protection. Many excavations and projects welcome volunteer help, though some may make a charge for this. Check out our regular CBA Briefing for fieldwork opportunities. You may be able to volunteer with your local archaeology group or society. Visit our Archaeology Online section for a list of archaeological companies and contractors which you could contact. Help to protect historic buildings The Council for British Archaeology receives more than listed building consent applications a year for England and Wales. Our role in the planning system is to flag up any issues of concern in order to protect the historic environment. Much of our listed building casework is carried out by local agents: We are looking for new volunteers to cover parts of the country where we have no agent group to advise on listed building cases. We are always looking for new adults to get involved as Branch Leaders, Assistants and Helpers. YAC Branches offer their members a huge range of different activities. You might find yourself organising and running activities to help young people: Find out how archaeologists excavate Try their hand at historic crafts such as spinning and weaving or flint knapping Visit archaeological or heritage sites Try out food from different periods of time take part in a real live dig! Help is also needed to run the Branch and look after membership administration. Look up your nearest YAC Branch and locate them on our interactive map Find out more about volunteering on the YAC website or get in touch Get involved with your local CBA Group The network of voluntary CBA Groups around the UK provide information and resources, carry out and publish their own research and organise events and activities to raise the profile of archaeology and encourage more people to get involved. Get in touch with your local Group to find out more volunteering opportunities. We are also looking for CBA champions to help raise our profile at a local level and promote our membership programme. Get in touch with our Office Administrator to discuss current opportunities Volunteering FAQs If you have a passion for archaeology and would like to get more involved, read our FAQs to point you in the right direction.

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Chapter 2 : Quotes For Writers: Rejection, Reading, Motivation, Inspiration, Books

Encouraging young archaeologists to work overseas ; the writing of World prehistory ; travels to Australia and New Zealand ; analysis of the book and its impact --Travels of a prehistorian.

Share via Email An open letter: Graham Turner for the Guardian When year-old Hannah Brencher moved to New York after college, she was hit by depression and overwhelming loneliness. One day she felt so alone, she wanted to reach out to someone. And so she put pen to paper and started writing letters. Letters to complete strangers. They were happy letters, all about the other person, not her. She would write messages for people to have a "bright day" and tell strangers how brilliant they were, even if they thought no one else had noticed. Brencher began dropping the notes all over New York, in cafes, in library books, in parks and on the subway. It gave her something to focus on. The World Needs More Love Letters is all about writing letters – not emails, but proper, handwritten letters. Not conventional love letters, written to a real beloved, but surprise letters for strangers. She has personally written hundreds, if not thousands of letters. Last year, she did a Ted talk. In it, she talks about a woman whose husband, a soldier, comes back from Afghanistan and they struggle to reconnect – "So she tucks love letters throughout the house as a way to say: Now there are more than 10, people who join in all over the world. Sometimes, they write letters to order, to people who are lonely and down and just want someone to tell them that everything will be OK. Mostly, though, they scribble notes and leave them somewhere unlikely, for somebody to find. It also sounds, well, a bit American touchy-feely. Even if his notes were printouts and not charmingly done by hand. But I know that if I was on the receiving end of a letter like that, it almost certainly might put a smile on my face. So I decide to give it a try and see if I might do the same for someone else. On the morning I decide to write my love letters to strangers, I realise I have committed that journalist schoolgirl-error of forgetting my notepad and pen. So I trundle off to the nearest Paperchase and select some tiny squares of pale-grey card with matching little envelopes. Even if my unknown recipients think I am bonkers, at least I bothered with the details. But everything I start to say sounds, well – cheesy. I try again, and this time bumble my way through a few platitudes, before I cross them out and start afresh. My next letter is basically the same, except I address it to "the stranger sitting on the tube". By letter number three, I figure less is more so simply say: I mark the envelope: I think I nailed it. The next part is the letter-drop: On my way home I notice a nice-looking bike with a basket, so I drop the last note in there. When I get home, I realise I have got one card and one envelope left. Way better than sending a text. Did you find mine? Let us know in the comments below.

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Chapter 3 : 10 Horrifying Archaeological Discoveries Of Human Sacrifice - Listverse

Get this from a library! Grahame Clark: an intellectual life of an archaeologist. [Brian M Fagan] -- "To chronicle the intellectual life of Grahame Clark () is to participate in the history of the discipline of archaeology, which Clark - almost single-handedly at first - transformed from an.

Archaeologists have known for about a century that gold plates with carved writing have been found in Mesoamerica, yet it is still not common knowledge outside their discipline. It all began with Edward Herbert Thompson. McElderry Books, , pp. His tireless efforts eventually brought great discoveries to light. What he did not tell Mexican authorities was that for two decades he had been emptying the cenote of its priceless treasures and sending them back to the Peabody Museum at Harvard. When this became known in , the Mexican government confiscated his estate and he returned home. Because of Thompson, the Peabody has perhaps the best collection of Mesoamerican artifacts outside of the region. Thompson found carved jade, tools, gold ornaments, copper axes, other obscure metal items and human remains. Many people know about some of these artifacts, but few know about the gold plates he found. Some have Mayan hieroglyphics. The gold came from as far away as Panama, and it is possible that it was brought to Chichen as blank plates to be engraved there Lynn V. Oxford University Press, , p. They date to the ninth century A. These gold plates are quite remarkable. The detail is astounding, with intricate designs. Upon close inspection, it appears that very precise metal tools would be necessary to do such work. The gold itself is very thin, but quite strong and stiff. Scholars refer to them as disks and believe they are pictured carried by the Toltecs on the murals of the Temple of the Jaguar. They were important symbols of authority and represented portals into the next world, revelation and prophecy Ibid. Other gold objects include small, rectangular sheets, some flat and some curved. Most of these are plain, but some have designs carved into them. There are at least 29 of the aforementioned round plates or disks, either entire or in fragments. Some are labeled as gold, but others are described as gold-plated copper or just metal. The curator who showed these items said that they date to , so they must be what Thompson found. LDS author Diane Wirth has suggested that one of the disk fragments contains a celestial band, with glyphs for the moon and the center of the sky personal email, Sept. Anthropologist Samuel Lothrop made drawings of them in the early 20th century, but it appears that no archaeological work is currently being done on these pieces. John Lund is one of the few LDS authors to mention these plates recently. The Communications Company, , pp. This religious history of the Quiche Maya in the Guatemalan highlands was written in the 16th century and later translated by a Spanish priest. There is virtually no connection between this record and gold disks from a distant region like the Yucatan that were crafted over years earlier. This is an interesting idea, but it has no support; only two of the disks at the Peabody have any glyphs. For the most part, these were symbolic items, not written records. The only known writings from Mesoamerica were carved in stone or written on perishable media like paper codices, skins or painted plaster. At times, intriguing but often spurious evidence is used by well-intentioned apologists in support of the Book of Mormon. These claims are easily refuted by critics and do not improve our standing in mainstream archaeology. Solid and sound scholarship is essential here. The current scholarly consensus is that no known Mesoamerican culture used gold as a medium for writing. It is certainly not out of the question that metal plates may have been used for sacred or special records by some indigenous peoples. From time to time, such stories are circulated within the LDS community, but none are accepted as authentic by mainstream archaeologists. Given the Spanish lust for gold during the Conquest, it is unlikely that such records would have survived to the present day. They would either have been taken and melted down or so well hidden that they were never found. Just imagine what Spanish conquerors would have done had they discovered golden plates! The only accepted examples of ancient writing on metal plates come mainly from the Middle East. Any Mesoamerican examples are few and far between and date to a much later time period. The fact that Nephites kept their most important writings on metal plates indicates a Semitic or Old World scribal tradition. Keeping

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records on metal plates is apparently not originally an ancient American practice. While Jaredites, Nephites and initially the Lamanites valued precious metals, there is no indication that native peoples held them in the same regard. Among the Maya, jade was considered the most valuable substance during Book of Mormon times, primarily because of its color. Green represented vital living forces, like pools of water and young maize plants Michael J. Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, , p. Consequently, anything green like jade, quetzal feathers or rare green obsidian was of great worth to the Maya and Olmecs. Precious metals did not make much impact until later. But sometime between A. The feminine color of green was supplanted with the masculine gold, which represented the sun and celestial imagery, but this new interest was not the same as European or Eastern traditions that connected gold with wealth Ibid. For Native American peoples, the value of gold was still primarily mystical, not financial. Why did it take so long for metalworking to be adopted in Central America? This time period is after the destruction of the Nephites, so that cultural void may have had an impact. These factors could have been the driving force that opened up trade routes from south to north Ibid. Later Mesoamerican metallurgy probably owes more to South American influences than to any Book of Mormon group. The archaeological record supports this connection. While internal clues in the Book of Mormon support a geographical area like Mesoamerica, the Andean region of South America has a history of metalworking that more closely parallels its time period. Farther away geographically but closer chronologically are the Moche, a people known for advanced art and metallurgy that flourished in northern Peru 1, years before the Inca. In , a mummy was found in a Moche tomb, dating to A. This female was buried with two large metal war clubs and was covered with many thin sheets of a copper-gold alloy, wrapped up in the burial cloth See A. The fact that it has such an early date is also encouraging. It is assumed that Nephites worked decorative metals like gold and silver, as well as utilitarian metals like copper and iron, without sharing that technology. This knowledge, as well as the practice of keeping records on metal plates, originated in the Middle East. A Nephite heading out to the market probably did not engrave a shopping list on a gold plate. In other areas, metallurgy extends back into the Jaredite era. Needless to say, the existence of such artifacts was not even imagined in

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little work that even goes as far as to compare the findings of research at the sites of Chinese households or districts with the findings of research on their non-Chinese neighbors (but see Greenwood ; McGuire).

Articles Archaeologist Archaeologists deal specifically with the pursuit of uncovering and recording human history through the excavation of sites, commonly known as "digs". They study the history and culture of earlier societies with the aid of recovered artefacts, tools, art, dwellings, and other remains from the past. They reconstruct records of extinct cultures and study them. They then classify and interpret these in order to obtain a better insight into the history, culture, social, spiritual and technological activities of earlier societies. Although archaeological fieldwork usually takes place in teams, it is possible to work on a self-employed basis. Opportunities for national and international travel may arise through different dig locations, consultancy work with international development organisations, or through attendance of professional conferences. An integral part of archaeological knowledge is obtained from the ground through scientific excavations. A variety of tools, such as shovels, picks, trowels, brushes and paintbrushes are used in excavations. The ground or deposits that are excavated are sifted so that all the objects found in it can be sorted, packed and sent to a laboratory for further analysis. Findings at archaeological sites are recorded and assessments made, after which possible events are reconstructed and theories noted. Fossils are studied and photographed on site, then packaged for laboratory analysis. Detailed descriptions are vital, and meticulous care of findings stones, bones, pottery, utensils, fossils, tools, etc.. Detailed documented recordings of findings contain the type of items found and their exact location, as well as their historical significance. In the laboratory the archaeological materials are cleaned and classified according to type, for example stone implements, iron implements, bone implements and different kinds of pots. Some of the items, such as potsherds, are preserved. Laboratory work, such as radiocarbon dating of charcoal and bone to determine the age of the site and finds, is sometimes done by specialist organisations. Excavations sometimes require the archaeologist to visit isolated places and camp out. Processing all the data and material found takes two to three times longer than the excavation itself and therefore archaeologists, during a year, usually spend only three to four months in the field. They spend much of their time deciphering, dating and drawing conclusions on the findings. How to Enter National Senior Certificate meeting degree requirements for a degree course Each institution has its own entry requirements. What to Study Degree: BA or BSc, with Archaeology as a major, e. Other recommended degree subjects are: As job opportunities are limited, students are advised to further their studies to masters and doctorate level. Employment Employment opportunities for archaeologists are extremely rare and positions for them really only exist in museums and at universities. Self-employment opportunities for archaeologists are limited. Archaeologists, who want to work for themselves, must be able to think creatively and comprehensively and generate their own opportunities and market their services. They can, for example, work as specialist tour guides on a freelance basis and thus combine archaeology with tourism.

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Chapter 5 : The Greeks Overseas: Their Early Colonies and Trade by John Boardman

Archaeology is both a scientific discipline and physical field work - so you do have to be willing to get your fingernails dirty and learn excavation techniques. But that is useless if you don't understand the scientific basis for what you are doing in the field.

ServiceScape Short Story Award You are invited to submit your work of fiction or non-fiction which should be original and not published anywhere else. There is only one slot to be won in this contest. The potential winner must also sign and return an affidavit of eligibility, a liability release, and a publicity release where legal within 10 days of the prize notification. November 30, For more information including how to submit your work, click here. K residents or anyone living in the country. Atmosphere is important, both physical and psychological. It can be in any city in the UK but it must be a real city. November 30, For more information, check them here. November 1, Prize: One winner will be selected from each region. Translated entries in the following languages are eligible: F Powers Prize for Short Fiction They are looking for stories which contain real or believable characters who "encounter grace in everyday settings. It is inviting students who are studying medicine, psychology, nursing, psychotherapy and social work. The theme of the contest is: Focusing on Addiction They have included three essay questions to base your essay on: Is addiction to a drug a brain disease? What is the role of psychotherapy in realizing and sustaining recovery for addiction? Additional notable submissions will receive a written commendation. Poetry Nation Contest Theme: Any You can write on any subject you want and you can employ a variety of poetic styles. Any submission that exceeds these limits will be automatically disqualified. The poem title does not count as a line. In terms of prizes: Sixty to seventy percent of all entries become semi-finalists and receive a certificate of participation or framing. June 30 and December 31 3. The writing competition is aimed to "engage the Arab speaking scholars on relevant IHL discussions and to provide an academic platform for legal debates. Families of the missing suffer anguish and make desperate attempts in the hopes of finding their loved ones. International humanitarian law IHL and international human rights law IARHL uphold the rights of families to know the fate and whereabouts of their missing relatives. States have to make every effort to prevent pupils from disappearing, to search for missing persons and to deal with the consequences related to such events. December 1, Details: Blue Mountain Arts Theme: You may enter as often as you like. December 31, The winning poems will be displayed on their website. Be an active duty member of the U. Military service or a veteran. Be a high school senior or a high school graduate. Be a legal resident or citizen of the U. If these criteria are met Personal Money Service will accept any application for the scholarship. All applicants have to take several steps to participate: Write a post that explains why you should be awarded this scholarship. December 31, winner announced January 14, For more information, click here. Owl Canyon Press Short Story Hackathon 2 In this contest, you are required to submit a short story which consists of 50 paragraphs. The organizer of the contest will provide the 1st and 25th paragraph. The twenty-four finalists will also have their short stories included in this anthology. No restriction as long as each paragraph consists of at least 40 words. December 1, 7. Headway Quarterly Writing Contest Theme: Mutants and Mutation Your entry should not have been published anywhere else. December 1, Click here to learn more. Your sonnet can be shakespearean, petrarchan, spenserian, rhymed, or slant-rhymed. Blank verse is fine, as long as the sonnet form is clearly identifiable.

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Chapter 6 : Archaeology Opportunities Abroad | Projects Abroad

AIA member Craig Lesh polled archaeologists about their goals in introducing young students to our discipline, and this lesson attempts to address some of excavators' most pressing concerns about teaching the importance of context. Overview Students will become archaeologists and uncover part of a single-layer (one-period) site.

Check out our list of quotations from famous authors, poets, novelists, and others. Our quotes are for writers and by writers about writing, rejection, inspiration, motivation, and reading. We adore books, and we adore these quotes about books. Feel free to share these quotes for writers with your friends! Such is the basic goodwill contract made the moment we pick up a work of fiction. But above all it appeals to us by the presence in it of art. The best readers come to fiction to be free of all that noise. Quotes for Writers on Writing Who better to ask about writing than professional writers? Many novelists and poets enjoy writing about their craft, and we love reading about it. Enjoy these quotes for writers, by writers, on writing! First and foremost, it reminds us that we are alive and that it is a gift and a privilege, not a right. It cannot be done. You can see only as far as your headlights, but you can make the whole trip that way. I would actually fall asleep on the floor of my studio for twenty minutes to half an hour. I would sleep and I would have a dream, and in the dream I would figure out where to go in the writing. Then I would wake up and start writing from that point. It was really this sort of accessing of the unconscious in some way. I would write for another hour and then I would fall asleep again, it would just keep happening. That part was an excavation. And writers tend to be otters. Most of us get pretty bored doing the same trick. Read, read, read, and write, write, write. To write with style, we need at times to break the rules. To become the best writer you can possibly be. Over time they discover that routine is a better friend than inspiration. You need to start somewhere. I love the flowers of afterthought. One would never undertake such a thing if one were not driven on by some demon whom one can neither resist nor understand. Writing is 90 percent procrastination: Having anybody watching that or attempting to share it with me would be grisly. Then try to answer it. Life was more than an event. It was all one thing, and that thing was:

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Chapter 7 : Career Guidance Resources, Occupation & Study Information, Financial Aid

Archaeologists deal specifically with the pursuit of uncovering and recording human history through the excavation of sites, commonly known as "digs". They study the history and culture of earlier societies with the aid of recovered artefacts, tools, art, dwellings, and other remains from the past.

Share Shares Human sacrifices are a terrifying facet of our shared history. While most archaeologists would agree that human sacrificial practices were probably not as widespread as reported, they did and do still occur. Many sacrificial stories were propaganda made up by opposing states, but others were documented by the very people who carried out the rituals. This prehistoric era was distinguished by a move towards animal domestication primarily pigs and agriculture. Communities that were once nomadic hunter-gathers settled in one place and became farmers. The burial pottery was markedly different from that for every day use although with multiple groups living near the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers, there certainly was not a homogenous cultural revolution occurring. The end of the Neolithic saw the development of larger stone cities and the domestication of more animals. The largest of these cities was Shimao. Founded about 4, years ago, Shimao was only inhabited for years. In the ruins of this ancient stone town, archaeologists made a grisly discovery of over 80 human skulls with no bodies in sight. The skulls were all of young women who died around 4, years ago. Further examination of the skulls showed evidence of violent deaths involving blunt objects and fire. As to why so many young women were beheaded and buried in a mass grave, researchers believe that the girls were probably from enemy groups and sacrificed as part of ceremonies to mark the founding of the city. In some ways the Vikings were extremely brutal as they raided across Europe, Vikings would kidnap people from plundered villages and bring them as slaves to Scandinavia. Women were subjected to horrific abuse as sex slaves. If a female slave had children with her master, he could either claim them as his own or cast them out as another generation of slaves. An archaeological excavation in Flakstad, Norway uncovered multiple graves and 10 bodies, some of which had been decapitated. After further examination, the archaeologists discovered that the people buried there had been slaves. The diets of the beheaded were also markedly different from those of the complete bodies. This evidence prompted researchers to hypothesize that the victims were slaves, beheaded as gifts for their dead masters. Nestled on fertile lands next to the Nile River , the Neolithic period saw a wide variety of domesticated animals, used more for their milk and hair than for meat. Many communities in the area developed similar customs for burying their dead , such as including polished axes and stone rings as grave goods. Less common were human sacrifices, but they still occurred. El Kadada village in the Nile Valley may contain the earliest evidence of human sacrifice in Africa. Uncovered by a team of French researchers, the tomb contained the corpses of two people, two goats, and a dog. The people, a man and a woman, were buried turned towards each other. The site is dated between 3, and 3, BC, nearly 2, years older than one of the next known sites of human sacrifice. That was near Mirgissa, an Egyptian city in modern Sudan, the burial location of decapitated sacrifices from around 1, BC. Elmer Castillo Contreras Prior to the Incas, the land of Peru was home to many other civilizations, including the sophisticated northern people known as the Moche. The Moche thrived between and AD. Priests and warriors stood atop the social hierarchy, with sweeping powers over the lower classes. A warlike society, the Moche considered religion and war intertwined. Warriors brought captives to adobe and brick temples, where priests oversaw their deaths. These sacrificial practices were widespread, with many murals portraying scenes of naked and tied up men being put to death. One of the biggest ruins found to date is called Huacas de Moche, a large adobe-brick complex comprised of multiple platforms and temples. More and more sacrificed remains continue to be discovered there currently around 70 victims have been found. Archaeologists believe that the victims were from distant lands, partly because of the lack of respect accorded to their corpses. Skulls were turned into cups and the bodies were put on display, with the blood being offered to the gods. Afterwards, the remaining body parts were swept into a ditch, where the vultures finished off what was left. In their huge

empire, stretching from central Chile to southern Colombia, children were the sacrificial preference. The Incas had a much shorter reign than their Moche predecessors, but their folklore has lasted through the ages. So why did the Incas feel that they had to kill their children in order to appease the gods? The practice likely came about for a number of reasons. Combined with a multitude of nature disasters, it seemed to the Incas that only elaborate ceremonies called *capacocha* involving ritual sacrifice could keep their gods from destroying the entire civilization. The oldest of the three is estimated to have been only 13 when she died, archaeologists have named her the Lullaillaco Maiden. After being chosen for sacrifice, the Maiden lived the last year of her life embroiled in the ceremonies that would lead up to her eventual death. She was fed the kind of food that elite members of society ate, but she was also taking coca and drinking large amounts of alcohol. The most coca consumption occurred a year before she died, then again six months later, and then right before she died. Researchers believe the children were drugged to sedate them – unlike other rituals, which were often violent in nature, the Maiden and her companions seem to have been sacrificed without physical brutality. Uruk Meniashvili Buried jars containing the remains of infants have been found all over the world and date from multiple time periods. A lasting metaphor is the jar as womb, evidenced both in modern ethnographies and early pottery shapes. But in the case of some Neolithic cultures, archaeologists believe that these type of burials were sacrifices. There were strict rules guarding the rituals of infant jar burial, and such highly regulated death rites suggest that the tradition probably derived from sacrificial practices in prehistory. Burials from the Iron Age show sacrifices as an attempt to prevent and control natural disasters and African ethnography consistently shows a fear of drought. Not all these burials were sacrificial, but those infants that were purposely killed were part of intricate customs meant to control natural disasters. Though the culture went into a steep decline after a civilization-shattering volcanic eruption destroyed much of Crete, archaeologists believe that the Minoans were an intelligent and powerful people with advanced technologies and a high level of gender equality. But even the most peaceful culture can have brutal practices. At the significant Minoan settlement of Knossos, there is evidence of child sacrifice and cannibalism. When one Minoan home was excavated, archaeologists found a mass sacrificial burial of children. Their flesh had been stripped away, perhaps due to cannibalism. Other evidence points to the existence of crisis cults that sprung up when the society began to crumble. These cults may have intensified the normal ritual behavior which probably involved infrequent sacrifices and performed more and more human sacrifices as an anxiety-ridden response to major disasters. The British Celts, it is important to emphasize, were not one culture. The Romans, a culture not well known for their squeamishness, were supposedly shocked by these ritual killings. Many bodies preserved in European bogs were murder victims. Listverse has previously covered some awful bog body deaths. One of the most famous bodies ever found was a man dubbed Fissured Fred. Excavated in , Fred was discovered alongside tools and weaponry. He had suffered a severe blow from a sword to the back of the head head some 2, years ago. Exactly what happened to him next remains a mystery, since most of his body has yet to be found. However, due to the context of his burial and the items discarded next to him, he was likely brutally sacrificed. What you may not know is that human sacrifice was not an uncommon practice in Egypt, with retainer sacrifice being particularly popular. Retainer sacrifice is ritualized killing following the death of a ruler, in order to facilitate other people accompanying him or her to the afterlife. The earliest evidence of this practice in Egypt comes from between to BC. One of the most interesting theories distinguishing between retainer sacrifices and ritual sacrifices asks whether retainer sacrifices were equated with grave goods all the stuff that gets purposefully buried alongside a deceased individual. Perhaps the two kinds of sacrifice intertwined. For Egypt, the practice ebbed and flowed, but during the First Dynasty, sacrifices were all the rage. Prisoners of war also seem to have been sacrificed. The tomb of King Aha, who ruled during the First Dynasty, contained 36 additional burials. All of those entombed were young men the oldest was in his early 20s and they all died at the same time of strangulation. Besides the occasional twisted individual, you must be thinking or hoping that ritual human murder is relegated to the history books. Between and , the news caught whiff of stories coming from Uganda of ritual murders and child sacrifice.

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Witch-doctors have been called out for their role in the bloody practice that has apparently been on the rise. As to why there has been a recent spate of child sacrifice? Some believe that a collection of films out of Nigeria were encouraging people to sacrifice children. The films depict families getting rich after performing a human sacrifice. Another factor may be a response to a sense of impending disaster. In this case, the looming crisis is famine. Many of the children who are killed have been kidnapped and are strangers to the killers. Survivors of these attempts are few and far between, but a little three-year-old named Mukisa made it and was able to identify the men who took him. When he first escaped the attempted kidnap, his penis was cut off by wannabe abductors. Anti-sacrifice activists have been working to turn witch-doctors away from supporting child sacrifice, setting alight sacrificial shrines as they work for change in Uganda. Witch-doctors are coming out of the woodwork and some claim to be changing their ways. One former witch-doctor who participated in many sacrificial rituals is campaigning to end the practice, although in the past he sacrificed at least 70 people, including his own year-old son. Kristance is a freelance travel writer, editor and researcher. Connect with her on Twitter, read about her adventures at [diggingtoroam](#).

Chapter 8 : Free International Writing & Non-Writing Entry Contests | Owlcation

Volunteering in Romania will comprise of digging and cataloguing important historical sites, producing detailed drawings of artifacts as well as writing studies on what has been found. Both projects offer a fantastic opportunity to contribute to the on-going work at each archaeological site in addition to helping with new discoveries.

Chapter 9 : Ancient gold plates in Mesoamerica | Deseret News

TEACHING WITH THE POWER OF OBJECTS The Work of Archaeologists. CONTENTS that follow encourage your students to think about how.