

Encyclopedia Of Dubious Archaeology From Atlantis To The Walam Olum

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This book provides a fascinating, encyclopedic antidote for the mysticism and pseudoscience surrounding well-known or highly publicized archaeological and anthropological "discoveries." * 134 alphabetical entries of terms related to extraordinary archaeological claims, many related to popular frauds, misinterpretations, and misrepresentations of the human past * Contains 50 illustrations, including depictions of the Maya calendar day and month glyphs, ancient astronomical alignments, the sarcophagus lid of the Maya ruler Pacal, and the Ica Stones * Photographs of such monuments and artifacts as the pyramids at Giza, Serpent Mound, Nazca ground drawings, Tucson artifacts, Michigan Relics, and Easter Island Moai bring the topics to life * A comprehensive bibliography and further reading suggestions at the end of each entry feed further investigation

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The anthology "Lessons from the Past" challenges the assumption that archaeology is little more than telling interesting stories about the past. Instead, the book details a variety of ways in which archaeological data and analysis can provide important insights concerning issues facing the world today. "Lessons from the Past" presents articles and case studies showing how archaeological methodology can serve communities of the descendants of excavated sites, and how the study of ancient ways of life can help reveal the origins of modern problems including climate change, hunger, and oppression and may even suggest some solutions. The book demonstrates how archaeology can contribute to solving historical mysteries, and the ways in which forensic archaeology can be used to help solve present-day crimes. "Lessons from the Past" is perhaps the first reader in the field to demonstrate the practical value of archaeology. By introducing readers to the diverse ways archaeology can be interesting, relevant, and even entertaining, the book serves as a valuable pedagogical tool for those teaching introductory courses in the discipline. Kenneth Feder holds a Ph.D. in anthropology, and is a professor of anthropology at Central Connecticut State University. He writes extensively in the field, and is noted for his criticism of pseudo-archaeology in the books "Frauds, Myths, and Mysteries: Science and Pseudoscience in Archeology" and "Encyclopedia of Dubious Archeology: From Atlantis to the Walam Olum." He has appeared on the National Geographic Channel and the BBC, and is a fellow of the Committee for Skeptical Inquiry. Dr. Feder is also the founder and director of the Farmington River Archaeological Project.

Explore the stunning architectural, artistic, and technological achievements of America's first peoples (and the archaeological stories behind them) in this accessible guide to fifty historically- and culturally-significant sites, all open to the public and located across the United States.

This book is an offbeat field guide for sites in North America that reflect the rejection of the facts of

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prehistory and history. They are the physical equivalents of "fake news" about America's ancient past. Feder provides an entertaining summary forty sites along with the practical information you'll need to visit these fun and fascinating sites.

Communicating archaeological heritage at the institutional level reflects on the current status of archeology, and a lack of communication between archaeologists and the general public only serves to widen the gap of understanding. As holders of this specific scientific expertise, effective openness and communication is essential to understanding how a durable future can be built through comprehension of the past and the importance of heritage sites and collections. *Developing Effective Communication Skills in Archaeology* is an essential research publication that examines archeology as a method for present researchers to interact and communicate with the past, and as a methods for identifying the overall trends in the needs of humanity as a whole. Presenting a vast range of topics such as digital transformation, artificial intelligence, and heritage awareness, this book is essential for archaeologists, journalists, heritage managers, sociologists, educators, anthropologists, museum curators, historians, communication specialists, industry professionals, researchers, academicians, and students.

Pre-Columbian Trans-Oceanic Contact examines the discovery and settlement of The New World hundreds and even thousands of years before Christopher Columbus was born.

Where did we come from? To answer this question, anthropologists reconstruct the human past and study the human present from both biological and cultural perspectives. *Human Antiquity* offers an absorbing, straightforward explanation of human origins and evolution by thoroughly integrating physical anthropology and archaeology. Co-authors Kenneth Feder and Michael Park combine the ideas, methods, and knowledge from both biological anthropology and archaeology into a unified effort: Feder is an archeologist who conducts surveys, excavations, and analyses to understand the native inhabitants of New England; Park is a biological anthropologist interested in the application of evolutionary theory to the biological history of our species.

Writing the history of American archaeology, especially concerning eighteenth- and nineteenth-century arguments, is not always as straightforward as it might seem. Archaeology's trajectory from an avocation to a semi-profession to a specialized profession, rather than being a linear progression, was an untidy organic process that emerged from the intellectual tradition of antiquarianism. It then closely allied itself with the natural sciences throughout the nineteenth century, especially with geology and the debate about the origins and identity of the indigenous mound-building cultures of the eastern United States. In his reexamination of the eclectic interests and equally varied settings of nascent American archaeology, Terry A. Barnhart exposes several fundamental, deeply embedded historiographical problems within the secondary literature relating to the nineteenth-century debate about "Mound Builders" and "American Indians." Some issues are perceptual, others contextual, and still others are basic errors of fact. Adding to the problem are semantic and contextual considerations arising from the problematic use of the term "race" as a synonym for tribe, nation, and race proper—a concept and construct that does not in all instances translate into current understanding and usage. *American Antiquities* uses this early discourse on the mounds to reframe perennial anthropological problems relating to human origins and antiquity in North America.

The *Tucson Artifacts* document the annals of a forgotten Roman-styled military governorship in Chichimec Toltec Northwest Mexico. Perfectly preserved, complete and unaltered, they are straightforwardly composed in Latin, the official language of records during the Middle Ages. They do not have to be reconstructed, pieced together, deciphered or dated. This illuminating collection of readings translated from Latin, Greek, Arabic, Chinese, Nahuatl, Hebrew and other languages by medievalist Donald N. Yates provides the cultural contexts for understanding these unique witnesses to

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world history. The finds come from the 1920s and consist of lost-wax, cast-lead ceremonial objects inscribed with medieval Latin historical texts and memorials of leaders with names such as Jacob, Israel, Benjamin, Joseph, Saul, Isaac and Theodore. Some also contain Hebrew phrases like “eight divisions” and “a great nation,” while others display commemorated leaders’ portraits, ships, trademarks in Tang-era seal script, temples, a Mesoamerican glyph, sacrificial fire, an anchor, Romanesque-style angels in glory and other drawings. Their iconography includes the Ten Commandments and cult objects like spice spoons, carpenter’s square, Frankish axes, snakes and trumpets. There are also military anthems and mottos. A series of thick one-sided double crosses, joined like sealed albums present what are clearly records signed by OL (Oliver), with dates ranging from 560 to 900 A.D. The overarching provenance is declared by the makers of the artifacts themselves to be Roman (Romani, monogram R), a term tantamount at this time to European. This claim to nationality is further divided into Levites (L) and Israelites (I). One of the stand-out emblems depicted is a triple tiara, a symbol of Jewish priesthood associated with the Mesoamerican figure of Quetzalcoatl.

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