Student Handbook V3

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THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND
AUSTRALIA
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Compiled by Andrew Fairbairn with input from colleagues
What is archaeology & why should I study it?
Archaeology is the investigation of the human past through study of the physical remains of past people and the places they lived, including the study of buildings, human skeletal remains, artefacts, monuments and environments. Australian archaeologists work both at home and around the world to discover the human past and conserve its unique, irreplaceable traces in the face of threats including development, illegal trade, warfare and environmental change. Archaeologists are commonly employed in cultural heritage management companies and public bodies. Archaeology is an exciting and demanding career, requiring a mix of technical skills, such as excavation, artefact analysis or computer skills (e.g. geographic information system), knowledge of key principles of the discipline, familiarity with the legal and ethical framework of archaeology, cross-cultural awareness, plus a critical understanding of the archaeology of one or more geographical regions or time periods. Students learn to apply and develop these skills through working on excavations around the world and in laboratory research projects, analysing the material they discover. Archaeology is thus a challenging focus for study, opening the door to travel, cross-cultural experience and a potentially lucrative career in the professional commercial, government or university sectors of the discipline.

A career in archaeology? Are we kidding?
Fortunately not! Australia has a large professional community. For a recent overview of the structure, wages and professional status of Australian archaeology you should read:


Most Australian archaeologists work in the private sector, usually for mining and construction companies, acting as cultural heritage managers at the interface between development, law, tradition and the material past. A significant number of archaeologists also work for government, museum and university sectors, developing and implementing policy, educating Australians about our past and training the next generation of professionals. While jobs are very competitive, it really is possible for you to join the many other UQ graduates in the workplace through dedication, hard work and commitment. Our Honours graduates have a >90% placement rate in Australia’s archaeology and cultural heritage profession, which is among the best paid in the world (median 2010 income c. $90,000 per year). For some useful advice on planning for this career why not read: Smith, C., Garvey, J., Burke, H., & Sanz, I. D. (2015). Success Strategies for a Career in Archaeology. Archaeologies, 11(2), 300-336.

UQ Archaeology?
- UQ is a major centre for archaeology in Australia, having one of the nation’s most respected teaching programs and internationally recognised scholars working in Australia, Asia-Pacific, Southwest Asia and Africa.
- UQ is one of the best research centres for Archaeology in Australia with numerous opportunities for students;
- UQ's archaeology teaching is centred on the Archaeology Program of the School of Social Science, which is also the key focus for archaeological research at UQ and has strength in the closely aligned discipline of Museum Studies. Find out more at: http://www.social-science.uq.edu.au/
- The archaeology community at UQ also includes members of The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Unit, School of Earth and Environmental Science and School Historical and Philosophical Inquiry (includes Classics and Ancient History), who teach courses and engage in a range of research relevant to archaeologists.
- UQ archaeologists are represented on national and international scholarly and professional bodies, such as UNESCO, the Australian Archaeological Association, World Archaeology Congress and Society of Antiquaries and Australian Academy of the Humanities.
- To stay in touch with us why not sign up to QUArcheology (https://www.facebook.com/QUArcheology/) and/or the School of Social Science Facebook feeds (https://www.facebook.com/uqschoolofsocialscience/)?

UQ Archaeology is well equipped with field and laboratory equipment essential for contemporary archaeological research and teaching, with its own extensive laboratory and teaching spaces plus access to cross-campus facilities including museums and laboratory facilities in the physical, chemical and geological sciences.

UQ Archaeology’s mission statement
UQ Archaeology aims to foster and promote the discipline of archaeology by providing a world-class, integrated research and learning environment that graduates students schooled to the highest ethical and professional standards, contributes to the world’s knowledge of the human past and engages with the broader community to improve our collective understanding of that past and conserve it for future generations.
UQ Archaeology's staff
UQ Archaeology is staffed by a group of well-respected, research active experts in the field, all of whom bring with them years of experience across the archaeology sector. Current staff includes several holders of prestigious Australian Research Council grants and fellowships, fellows and members of professional societies and teaching award holders. In 2017 the School of Social Science has 12 permanent and contract academic, professional and support staff in archaeology, including 5 lecturers, 4 postdoctoral fellows, 2 professional consultants and a laboratory technician. Our interests span the globe and all aspects of archaeological practice. In addition, we have several adjunct and honorary scholars in residence who bring a wide range of skills to our community. For a full list of staff interests please go to the archaeology staff page of the School of Social Science website (www.social-science.uq.edu.au) and also look into the UQ Researchers for the relevant staff members http://researchers.uq.edu.au/.

Formal study options and pathways in archaeology at UQ (for a full list of courses and program requirements go to: https://www.uq.edu.au/study/)
Archaeology can be studied at several levels at UQ from undergraduate (BA and BSc) to Honours, Master and PhD/MPhil level and several pathways through the discipline are available at UQ (see diagram below). The following notes and diagram below provide information helpful in planning your course of study and prospective students should contact archaeology staff should they require further advice about career and study pathways.

Pathways for archaeology/cultural heritage career outcomes (AQF indicates the level of qualification in the Australian Qualifications Framework [http://www.aqf.edu.au/])

The following can be studied at UQ:

* Electives in most degrees – UQ degrees follow the liberal arts tradition and encourage cross disciplinary study. You can take one or two courses to try out archaeology, perhaps starting with one of our introductory courses (ARCA1000, ARCS1001) or an advanced course in an area of interest
BA Degree Archaeology – Archaeology can be studied as a Single Major (16 units) and Extended Major (24 Units) in the Bachelor of Arts Degree, which can be studied singly or as part of a dual degree program (for Archaeology Program course lists see https://www.uq.edu.au/study/). Archaeology Majors include tailored archaeology (course code: ARCA) and archaeological science (course code: ARCS) courses which provide a comprehensive education in the discipline and together comply with the National Benchmark in Archaeology. The BA Extended Major is the pre-requisite for Honours entry and provides the foundation for PhD research. Archaeology may also form a Minor in the BA.

BSc Degree Archaeological Science – Archaeology is increasingly empowered by scientific approaches and ways of thinking, which have revolutionised research into globally significant issues such as human evolution and dispersal, the development of civilisation and human-environment relationships. Students study geography, earth science, biology, psychology in combination with core archaeology courses to develop skills in scientific reasoning and to provide strong multidisciplinary knowledge as the foundation for a career in this exciting field. The BSc in Archaeological Science can be studied as a Single Major and Extended Major, the Extended Major allowing entry to BSc Honours.

Undergraduate Diploma in Archaeology – Archaeology can also be studied as a Diploma through the Faculty of Arts. This is a 16 Unit program derived from the Major list which allows students to take a course of study in Archaeology.

BA/BSc Minor in Archaeology and Archaeological Science – Minor programs consist of 4-5 courses in a set list and can be undertaken for the BA and BSc degrees.

BA and BSc Honours in Archaeology – Honours in Archaeology is a full year program consisting of coursework and a thesis based on a period of independent research supervised by a staff member. Honours is a key step towards PhD or MPhil research for those interested in academic careers and one of the entry level qualifications for professional consultancy in archaeology. Entry requires an Extended Major in Archaeology (BA or BSc) with a GPA of 5 or above. Honours is offered annually and students must develop a research proposal with a UQ staff member for their application. Note that undergraduate students can prepare for their Honours project in the capstone course ARCA3001 Advanced Research in Archaeology. Note that students who do not achieve a GPA of 5 should consider the Certificate/Master of Heritage Management for professional entry.

Graduate Certificate/Master of Heritage Management – UQ’s new Certificate/Master program provides high level professional training in Heritage Management and provides students with the opportunity to enter the field and extend their training within it. Note that the Master qualification ranks more highly than Honours in the Australian Quality Framework (AQF) and is becoming the standard expected qualification for professional practice in consulting. UQ’s program offers a number of pathways into the cultural heritage professions and/or archaeological research careers for: a) those who studied in other disciplines; b) those who have significant professional experience in the field and want to upgrade their qualifications; and, c) those who have an archaeology BA/BSc degree (24 unit program) or Honours (16 unit program) and wish to develop further their professional skills (management practices etc); d) those with a GPA below 5 in BA/BSc degrees (Graduate Certificate – note that passing this qualified students for entry to the Master of HM). Combining courses in management practice, world heritage, field archaeology and thesis research, this program focuses on the theory and practice of place management. Thesis completion in the Master of HM allows students to apply for PhD//MPhil programs.

Research Higher Degrees (MPhil and PhD (Doctoral)) – Higher research degrees allow students to develop independent research skills and are the minimum entry requirement for an academic research careers. Honours is required for entry to higher research degree programs and Australian students may apply for a scholarship to support their study through the Federal Government Australian Postgraduate Awards program. UQ also offers its own scholarships, including scholarships for international students. Competition is high for scholarships and a First Class Honours Degree is usually required for a successful application and authorship of scholarly publications also significantly boosts an applicant’s chances. See the section “Research in Archaeology at UQ” for further details about current research projects and facilities.

How to study archaeology at UQ
Undergraduate study provides the entry point to archaeology at UQ and we offer both the BA and BSc degrees. As with all academic disciplines at UQ, archaeology is taught through a series of courses that you study over time to build up your expertise. It is important that you understand how and why we teach archaeology in the various courses you will have offered during your time at UQ and also how you can enhance your education and career prospects through careful course selection and extra-curricular study/activities.
Understanding how we teach archaeology and why we teach it in the way we do

- The courses that form the Archaeology Program (pages 9-10) at UQ have been developed over 40 years to provide a broad-based archaeology curriculum allowing students to develop their career ambitions in the discipline, whether they move into private, government or university sector of the profession.
- The Major and Extended Major Programs (see https://www.uq.edu.au/study/) are structured around a spine of compulsory introductory (Level 1) and advanced capstone (Level 3) courses which provide the core knowledge and skills for your degree. Introductory courses have been carefully designed to underpin later learning. Compulsory courses are complemented by a series of 2nd and 3rd Level electives – chosen by you – which give you flexibility and choice in your subject focus.
- All compulsory courses are taught annually, as are some of the more popular and important electives. Other electives are taught every two years only. This allows us to provide more courses for you but means that you must plan your courses in advance wherever possible.

Awareness and use of the National Benchmark framework

In 2008, all Australian universities engaged in teaching and research in archaeology developed a series benchmarks stating what types of knowledge and skills university degrees in Australia should be providing to facilitate a professional level of education and training in archaeology – this is detailed in the By Degrees document (http://www.australianarchaeologicalassociation.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/By-Degrees-Benchmarking-Archaeology-Degrees-in-Australian-Universities.pdf) and is summarized on page 8 of this handbook. The benchmarks include:

- Subject-specific knowledge – the things you need to know to be an archaeologist
- Archaeology-specific skills – the skills you need to develop to be an archaeologist
- Generic skills – the life skills you will develop as you learn to be an archaeologist
- All serious students of archaeology must read that document as it provides the basis for planning your study at UQ and making sure that your degree meets the expected standard for career development.
- Together the UQ Archaeology Extended Major/Honours Progression and Extended Major/Masters progression allows students to fulfill the national benchmark standard. A chart showing how courses in the Archaeology Programs fit together is available on page 9, with a table on Page 10 providing the detail of how each course meets the benchmark statements. As you will see from the chart you must choose a range of courses to fulfill all of the benchmark statements.

Selecting your courses and programs wisely

- The BA/BSc Majors and Extended Major course progressions are designed to build your skills and knowledge in key areas identified in the national benchmark.
- The compulsory courses provide the scaffolding for your degree. Gateway (ARCA1000, ARCS1001, ANTH1008) introduce you to our discipline’s theory and practice; cornerstone courses (ARCS2000, ARCA2118, ARCA2020) structure your advanced learning around key benchmark skills and knowledge – practical skills, cultural heritage concepts and geographical understanding – while allowing study of electives across a range of fields; advanced capstone courses (ARCA3000, ARCS3010, ARCA3100) complete your core learning with advanced theory, method and practice drawing together all you have learned. Around this framework you can build a range of elective courses to pursue your specific interests and career goals.
- Many courses cover the teaching of archaeology specific practical skills, starting with ARCA/ARCS1001 Doing Archaeology, building through advanced courses such as ARCS2000 Science in Archaeology, ARCS2003 Forensics, ARCS2010 Ancient Technology, ARCS2011 Lithic Analysis, ARCS2060 Archaeology Fieldschool, ARCS3020 Animals in Archaeology, to the capstones such as ARCS3010 Field Archaeology. These courses fit together in a progression and are best studied in sequence.
- Many other courses build up key areas of subject knowledge, starting from ARCA1000 Discovering Archaeology which introduces the key principles of the subject and key themes in world archaeology. Subsequent courses can be divided into those covering aspects of professional practice, such as ARCA2118 Cultural Heritage Management, and those focusing on geographical regions or particular periods, such as ARCA2020 Archaeology of Australasia, ARCA2025 Archaeology of Pacific Islands, ARCA2050 Historical Archaeology, ARCA2130 Archaeology of Turkey and ARCS2168 Human Evolution. Our degree is rounded off by ARCA3000 Predicting the Past and ARCA3100 Critical Studies in World Prehistory, which develop advanced theoretical and critical knowledge of archaeology’s key debates and approaches.
- To fulfill the national benchmark we recommend that you take a range of courses from these two groups to balance your understanding of and skills in the subject. Furthermore, if you are planning a career in archaeology
we also suggest you consider taking more than the bare minimum of qualifying archaeology courses for the Extended Major to provide the best base for future archaeological work.

- As well as courses on the archaeology Major and Extended Major lists, we recommend that you complete your degree course complement by carefully selecting relevant courses from both the archaeology lists and other disciplines, including Ancient History, Anthropology, Geography, Aboriginal Studies, Earth Science, Biology, and Psychology. You should also consider taking courses in writing, statistics and computing methods, as well as languages, should you be planning to work overseas or in periods where the archaeological literature is predominantly in an unfamiliar language. It is easy to choose courses on the basis of convenience or ease and waste the opportunity to enhance necessary skills.

- Students have a wide choice of 2nd (advanced) Level electives, but should choose courses to make sure that they achieve the correct range of technical/practical skills, knowledge of geographical regions, knowledge of legislation and consultation practice. The program itself is allowed no control over the elective courses students take and students must take responsibility to make sure that they balance their degrees correctly. Seek advice from staff.

- We also strongly advise that you take courses IN ORDER – for example, Level 1 courses (e.g. ARCA1000) in the first year and Level 3 (e.g. ARCA3000, ARCS3010) courses in your final year before graduation. Level 2 courses vary in content, with some suitable to first-year enrolment (ARCA2025, ARCA2050, ARCA2118, ARCS2003, ARCS2168), but most are best taken after the first year of study. Most Level 2 courses (e.g. ARCA2130) are offered every two years and we recommend that you take these courses when they are available in your second or third year. IF you are uncertain about the time to study your course discuss it with the course coordinator.

- Honours is the minimum qualification required for professional practice in Australia, as recognized by all professional bodies and in the National Benchmark document By Degrees. It is a full year of study following BA/BSc graduation with an Extended Major in Archaeology (minimum GPA of 5.0). Honours develops independent research and critical thinking skills, culminating in the preparation of a thesis based on your own project. We strongly advise that prospective Honours students develop a project in their final year of study in the BA by completing the course ARCA3001 Advanced Research in Archaeology. This prepares students for independent research and makes Honours application and study both easier and more effective.

- Master Degrees are increasingly seen as the key qualification for professional practice, allowing a greater quantity of coursework study than Honours and demanding a higher level of engagement (Master degrees are AQF Level 9 rather than AQF Level 8 in the case of Honours; note AQF is the Australian Qualifications Framework, a national set of standards for what to expect in different levels of qualification and study (http://www.aqf.edu.au/). It is strongly recommended that all students wanting to enter the consulting profession take a Masters degree to remain competitive. At UQ students with a GPA of 5 or over with an archaeology Major or above (Extended Major) and/or significant professional experience can enter the Masters of Heritage Management (24 Units); students from non-archaeology backgrounds or those with low GPA scores can enter via the Graduate Certificate, passing of which allows progression to the full Master program.

- MPhil and PhD degrees (collectively known as Research Higher Degrees (RHD)) are research degrees that are aimed for those who wish to pursue academic research careers or who wish to engage in a period of focused original discovery. They require Honours in Archaeology or cognate discipline and may also be entered from the Master in Heritage Management. These degrees also require an agreed research topic with a supervisor. For more information see https://social-science.uq.edu.au/research-higher-degrees and contact student.socsci@uq.edu.au.

Types of learning activities you should expect in UQ Archaeology courses

Archaeology is a diverse subject and we use a range of formal teaching activities to develop student’s knowledge and skill base, some of which are directly assessed (e.g. presentations). Active learning, in which students participate in archaeological activities and group work is a key element of our teaching strategy, especially in the development of field and laboratory skills.

Lectures

These are formal classes in which students receive tuition from a staff member on a specified topic. This is the traditional way of teaching large bodies of knowledge, especially in areas of theory and in geographically focused studies. Students are expected to take notes during lectures as a basis for revision and examination. Most ARCA and ARCS courses have some form of lecture content and most will be accompanied by outline notes to help students pick up key points. Effective use of lectures should not be taken for granted as listening, comprehension and note taking require discipline and practice. In some courses different lecturing styles may be adopted including use of the ‘flipped classroom’ where students are expected to prepare for class through viewing an online lecture, or other activity, allowing ideas to be explored in detail in more freeform classes.
Tutorials and other forms of group work
Tutorials are small-group classes in which students discuss aspects of a topic with a tutor. They provide a less formal complement to lectures and allow students to explore key issues covered in lectures or other forms of teaching. As well as tutorials you will find various other forms of group work distributed throughout the Archaeology Program, including problem solving exercises and discussions focused on theoretical and practical problem solving in classroom, excavation and laboratory.

National Benchmarks in Archaeology Teaching 2008 (From By Degrees)

1. Subject knowledge and understanding
An Honours graduate in archaeology can be expected to possess knowledge and understanding in a range of areas, which include:

A. Knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of archaeology as a discipline
B. Understanding that archaeological histories are constructed and change from time to time in light of new concepts, theories, methods and discoveries
C. Appreciation of the historical, social, cultural, political and economic contexts of archaeology and archaeological practice
D. Familiarity with the diverse sources of evidence used by archaeologists (including excavated, documentary and oral history, representational, observational, artefactual, environmental and other scientific evidence)
E. Familiarity with the basic concepts which underpin the subject (such as stratigraphy and stratigraphic context, temporality and landscape and concepts of social change)
F. Familiarity with approaches to the analysis of archaeological materials (such as archaeological uses of assemblage, culture and style; approaches to classification, taxonomy and ancient technology)
G. Understanding the causes of variation in the reliability of different classes of evidence from archaeological contexts (such as taphonomy, depositional processes and recovery processes)
H. Knowledge of the ethical and legal frameworks for research and professional practice in archaeology
I. Knowledge of the cultural values and sensitivities of archaeological materials for different cultural groups
J. Appreciation of the importance of the recovery of primary data through practical experience
K. Understanding the concepts and application of methods used in collecting, analysing and interpreting archaeological data
L. Understanding the use of analogy and experiment in archaeological analysis
M. Broad and comparative knowledge of the archaeology of a number of geographical regions
N. Broad and comparative knowledge of the archaeology of a number of chronological periods
O. From specialised investigation, deep understanding of one or more distinct classes of archaeological material (such as stone, ceramic, or glass artefacts or bones)
P. Appreciation of the fragile and non-renewable nature of archaeological heritage, and its conservation.

2. Archaeology-specific skills
An Honours graduate in archaeology should be equipped to:

A. Understand and apply appropriate scholarly, theoretical and scientific principles and concepts to archaeological problems
B. Understand and apply archaeological fieldwork techniques including identification, surveying, mapping, recording and documentation, excavation and sampling
C. Understand and apply laboratory techniques including recording and documentation, measurement, analysis and interpretation of archaeological material
D. Discover and recognise the significance of material remains and landscapes in accordance with the principles embodied in the International Council on Monuments and Sites Charters, relevant legislation, and the ethical codes of Australian and international archaeological associations
E. Interpret human behaviour across space at a variety of scales, including within sites (through excavation or survey data) and across landscapes (between sites)
F. Observe and describe different classes of primary archaeological data and record their characteristics
G. Select and apply appropriate statistical and numerical techniques to process archaeological data, recognising the potential and limitations of such techniques
H. Understand the principles and practice of consultation processes relevant to undertaking archaeological research or consulting projects.

3. Generic skills
An Honours graduate in archaeology will also be equipped with general and widely applicable skills, including the ability to:

A. Work independently to plan, design and execute a program of research, including taking into account regulatory, funding and administrative constraints
B. Critically appraise one's own and others' arguments and opinions in all aspects of professional practice
C. Demonstrate professional responsiveness to changing theoretical, methodological, ethical and social contexts
D. Produce logical and structured arguments supported by relevant evidence
# Archaeology Course Progression

**Bachelor of Arts Extended Major/Major in Archaeology**

### Introductory level
- **ARCA1000** Discovering Archaeology
- **ANTH1008** Introduction to anthropology
- **ARC51001** Doing Archaeology
- **ARCS2000** Science in Archaeology

### Subject knowledge and understanding
- **ARCA2020** The archaeology of Australasia
- **ARCA2025** Pacific Island Archaeology
- **ARCA2130** The archaeology of Turkey
- **ARCS2050** Historical archaeology
- **ARCS2060** Archaeology Fieldschool
- **ARCS2070** Bioarchaeology: Human remains & ancient disease
- **ARCS2080** Plants & archaeology: Food, fuel, foraging and farming in the human past
- **ARCS2090** Forensics: The archaeology of death and crime scenes
- **ARCS2093** Ancient technology

### Archaeology specific skills
- **ARCS2118** Cultural Heritage Management
- **ARCS2119** Aboriginal place management
- **ARCS2120** Ancient technology
- **ARCS2125** Human Evolution
- **ARCS2170** Bioarchaeology: Human remains & ancient disease
- **ARCS2180** Forensics: The archaeology of death and crime scenes
- **ARCS2190** Ancient technology
- **ARCS2200** Archaeology Fieldschool
- **ARCS2250** The archaeology of Turkey
- **ARCS2300** Predicting the past
- **ARCS3001** Advanced research in archaeology
- **ARCS3010** Field archaeology
- **ARCS3020** Animals & archaeology
- **ARCS3107** Plants, people & environments

### Notes
- Course codes in bold signify courses compulsory in the Major and Extended Major in Archaeology
- Course codes in bold/italic are compulsory in the Extended Major
- Check UQ Courses and Programs website for pre-requisites for Advanced and Advanced Capstone courses

### Colour Key
- **One of these courses only may contribute to the Archaeology Major (see study plans for details)**
- Courses aligned closely to Australian Benchmark developing archaeological knowledge
- Courses aligned closely to Australian Benchmark developing archaeological skills
- Courses in the archaeology & cultural heritage management of Australia

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E. Communicate effectively with different audiences and stakeholders using written, oral and visual presentations, including the ability to prepare plain English reports for non-specialists

F. Make effective and appropriate use of relevant information technology (such as geographic information systems)

G. Make critical and effective use of information retrieval skills using paper-based and electronic resources, in relevant languages

H. Collaborate effectively in a team

I. Appreciate the importance of health and safety procedures and responsibilities in the field and the laboratory

J. Appreciate and be sensitive to cross-cultural protocols and language and be able to deal with unfamiliar situations.
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<tr>
<th>Course code &amp; name</th>
<th>1. Subject knowledge and understanding</th>
<th>2. Archaeology specific</th>
<th>3. Generic Skills</th>
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<td>BC &amp; BSc core/compulsory courses</td>
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<td>GEOG3107 Plants, People &amp; Environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>BSc courses in other disciplines</td>
<td>Meet various benchmark statements</td>
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**Honours**

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<th>Course code &amp; name</th>
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<th>2. Archaeology specific</th>
<th>3. Generic Skills</th>
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<td>ANTH6010 Advanced method and theory</td>
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**Grad Cert/Master of Heritage Management**

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<td>ARCA7000 World Heritage</td>
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<td>ARCA7002 Managing Cultural Heritage Places</td>
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<td>ARCS7010 Advanced Heritage Field School</td>
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<td>MUSM7010 Museum Studies Field School A</td>
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<td>ARCA7007 Applied Research in Heritage Mgt.</td>
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<td>ARCA7008 Dissertation Heritage Mgt.</td>
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Each will target a range of benchmark statements

Depends on thesis topic
All forms of group work rely on students being willing to discuss issues and are important in improving comprehension of key topics and developing group work skills. Like all academic skills, effective group work requires thought, discipline and commitment. You can only learn by experience how to marshal and articulate your thoughts and also when to both raise points and ask questions, as well as how to respond to queries.

Most students initially dislike group work and we are often asked, “Why do we bother?” Well, group work is an essential part of archaeology as we rarely, if ever, work on projects alone. Rather, we normally work in multidisciplinary groups, frequently with non-archaeologist specialists and stakeholders. Developing the discipline and interpersonal skills to communicate your thoughts appropriately to others and work cooperatively is thus essential and is indeed an important benchmark skill. To help you do this, and encourage positive practice in our classes we have developed Rules of Group Work, which you must adhere to:

a) Take responsibility for your own thoughts and actions
b) Involve everyone in the group
c) Listen to everyone’s point of view and try to understand them
d) Show respect for other’s opinions and actions
e) Speak for yourself
f) Be honest
g) Keep an open mind
h) Be constructive and supportive with other people’s ideas
i) Maintain confidentiality within the group

Presentations
Several courses require students to present a summary of a piece of academic work or the results of some research to their class. Presentations involve speaking on a topic and illustrating your findings with appropriate audio-visual media, typically Powerpoint presentations, but also may include the use of props, examples, video clips, posters and activities for the class – creativity is important. Most students hate presentations and again we are often asked why do we inflict presentations on students? Presentations are a key means of communication for archaeologists and are indeed routine in most areas of professional practice within or outside the university – including business. Effective use of visual media and developing an engaging, individual style of speaking are especially important and there is no better way of improving than by practice.

Debates
Debates are a specialized form of presentation in which a contentious issue is explored, usually taking the format of two opposing teams arguing for and against a proposition. Debates routinely involve explicit rules of conduct and roles for the team members. Successful debate participation requires clear comprehension of the topic, only gained via thorough research, including understanding the opponent’s position, concise presentation style, persuasive and relevant argument plus an ability to respond to your opponent’s questions. When done in the right spirit they provide the most stimulating form of learning and are highly effective in developing critical skills.

Laboratory practical classes
Archaeological practice requires the development of laboratory analytical skills to investigate the many types of material evidence found in archaeological sites and preserved ancient landscapes, including artefacts, biological remains (seeds, bones), sediments and biological remains. Through your degree you will be expected to build up an understanding of the range of materials archaeologists routinely encounter and how to approach their analysis. Analysis of most types of archaeological remains depends on the nature of the material and, in most cases, follow a specific set of protocols. These may include use of balances, microscopes, chemical analyses, ovens, calipers and even 3D object scanners. Whatever the laboratory protocols, all practical classes require adherence to the same principles of objective recording, based on the development of a disciplined and careful approach to observation, skills also required in fieldwork (see below). Laboratory work also allows students to explore the crucial link between data collection and the interpretation of past phenomena. Laboratory classes require students to adhere to national Operational Health and Safety (OH&S) laws, including wearing closed shoes – no thongs/sandals – and appropriate clothing, as well as being suitably prepared with notebook, pens, pencils, etc. No prior experience of laboratory practice is expected in students entering the Archaeology Program.

Fieldwork
Several courses require students to leave the classroom and laboratory to work on archaeological fieldwork projects which are usually the first steps in the collection of archaeological data. These course components require students to learn and apply skills used to find and characterise sites (survey) and then record or further investigate them in
various ways, including through excavation. Fieldwork classes develop key observation and investigation skills and require both practical ability and a certain amount of physical activity. The field school requires you to live in basic conditions for several weeks, in most cases in unfamiliar environments. Come suitably prepared and dressed for a range of outdoor conditions, including very sunny days.

**Web-based learning**

UQ is increasingly using web-based tools and exercises to broaden the range of learning experiences for students. We use several web-tools to enhance courses and will increase our use of these tools in the future. You must get to know the UQ web environment and routinely use the following:

1. myUQ: Your own e-account at UQ that acts as the gateway to online resources and support including email, mySInet and Blackboard.
2. Email: Every student has a UQ email account for life and we use it routinely to communicate with you about course news and other events. Please note that it is your responsibility to check your UQ email account – it is impossible for us to email you using another address – and if you use another account to check email please make sure that your UQ email is diverted to it.
3. mySInet: The tool that allows you to manage your course enrolments – including tutorials – and timetables.
4. Blackboard: Blackboard is a web-interface that allows staff to provide important course materials and tools for class. We use it to distribute readings, facilitate discussions, administer exams (ARCA1000) and deliver web-based lectures.
5. Electronic Course Profiles: These are available through Blackboard for current courses and through the Programs and Courses webpage for other courses ([http://www.uq.edu.au/study/](http://www.uq.edu.au/study/)). They provide the details of assessment, course aims, etc. and may be supplemented by handouts in class.

**Learning resources**

We have a range of resources to support your learning and career development:

1. **UQ Library**: The essential UQ resource for your learning: [http://www.library.uq.edu.au](http://www.library.uq.edu.au)
2. **UQ Archaeology Laboratory and ATARC**: Our dedicated research and teaching spaces on Level 3 of the Michie Building are well stocked with equipment required for archaeology field and lab projects. We also have the nation leading Archaeology Teaching and Research Centre (ATARC) near UQ Lakes Bus Station which houses our outdoor teaching space with replica excavation, forensics pits and experimental archaeology facility.
3. **Anthropology Museum**: Located on Levels 1 of the Michie Building, UQ’s Anthropology Museum houses >25,000 artefacts from Australia and the Pacific and has rolling exhibitions. Visit for free and find out more at: [http://anthropologymuseum.uq.edu.au](http://anthropologymuseum.uq.edu.au)

**Developing your academic skills**

You should be under no illusions when entering UQ that university study is the same as school! We demand a very different set of skills and the biggest difference is that you have to take a great deal of responsibility for your learning. We expect that you will use classes and other activities and resources, such as the library, to develop your own understanding of the disciplines you study. You should also be aware that many of the activities and assessments require the conscious development and improvement of your academic skills, from taking notes to writing essays, compiling technical reports and giving presentations. There is no guarantee that just because you did well at school in these skills you will also do well in university.

Fortunately UQ provides a great support network to make sure that you have every opportunity to develop your learning skills while a student and make full use of your time with us. Some archaeology courses contain specific workshops on skills, such as the essay and library workshops in ARCA1000, however, there are a number of services provided by other areas of UQ which you should take advantage of. Free academic skills workshops have helped many students, as our feedback from former students indicates, and are effective in improving your marks in assessment and also giving students confidence in their work. Find out more:

1. **Learning pages at Student Services** ([http://www.uq.edu.au/student-services/Learning](http://www.uq.edu.au/student-services/Learning)) has a range of direct advice on all manner of academic skills and weekly workshops which we strongly recommend you take: [http://www.uq.edu.au/student-services/Learning+workshops](http://www.uq.edu.au/student-services/Learning+workshops)
2. **Using the library**. Effective use of the library and the many web-resources it hold, is probably the single most important skill you should develop in your first semester at UQ as research underpins all learning and discovery. To
find out more you can visit the library, ask questions here: https://web.library.uq.edu.au/contact-us# and check out services for students here: https://web.library.uq.edu.au/library-services/services-students


4. Your lecturers! Yes, the people who teach you are often good people to ask questions if you do not understand a course’s aims, rationale and content and all will have strong views on how best to make the most of your time at UQ.

5. Knowledge-Making in the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences is a website operated by HASS Faculty FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS to help new students learn more about successful study (you have to enroll): https://hass.uq.edu.au/student-support/resources-students

As a final word, a key generic skill that you should concentrate on during study in time management. We expect students to undertake 8-10 hours per course, per week in addition to class time and get their assessments in on time. This requires careful planning and we suggest that you consult this webpage as soon as possible: http://www.uq.edu.au/student-services/Time+and+study+management

Beyond the UQ classroom
We strongly recommend that students see their courses in the Archaeology/Archaeological Science Major and BA/BSc Degree as the start of their archaeological education, and build on that by getting as much experience in lab and field as possible.

1. Study Abroad/exchange: You can spend time at another university in UQ’s Study Abroad program and gain credit towards your degree. Visit the following link for details: http://www.uq.edu.au/studyabroad/. To undertake Study Abroad archaeology students must get the support of the convenor of the Archaeology Major who can be contacted via student.socsci@uq.edu.au. Also feel free to discuss your plans with staff who can advise you on an appropriate course of study.

2. Cross-institutional enrolment in courses: You can also get credits from Australian universities for a course or semester’s study to count towards your degree. If you find courses elsewhere that you’d like to study contact the Student Administrator of the School of Social Science for advice (student.socsci@uq.edu.au).

3. Working Papers in Archaeology seminar series: Every week through semester from week 2 archaeologists, including UQ staff, students and visitors, present seminars on their work. Seminars take place at 3pm on Fridays and are followed by informal discussion at UQ Pizza Café. For the latest venue and details of topics visit: https://social-science.uq.edu.au/archaeology-working-papers

4. Volunteer work: There is strong evidence from professional surveys (see paper discussed above by Ulm et al. 2013) that most professional archaeologists developed their skills – and all important professional networks – by volunteering in archaeological projects during their study. You can do this is several ways:

a) Taking part in projects in Australia and overseas. The easiest way to take part in fieldwork is by enrolling in the UQ Archaeology Fieldschool (ARCS2060) which takes place in Australia or overseas in summer and July. Many UQ staff also run their own research excavations (see the section on “Research in archaeology at UQ” (below), for details). There are also many hundreds of excavations around the world which you can discover by surfing the web, asking archaeology staff and by subscribing to services such as the Archaeological Institute of America (http://www.archaeological.org/) and numerous others easily found with a web search. Most UQ archaeology staff have extensive professional networks and can advise you on gaining fieldwork experience. CONTACT STAFF DIRECTLY FOR ADVICE. UQ undergraduates can apply for short term travel grants (https://employability.uq.edu.au/financial-support/short-term-funding) and other funds from here: https://employability.uq.edu.au/.

b) Taking part in laboratory sessions at UQ. UQ staff have many ongoing post-excavation projects which are undertaken in the Archaeology Laboratories of the Michie Building (Level 2). Email staff and look out for notices. Currently, staff have projects in experimental archaeology and lithics analysis (Chris Clarkson – c.clarkson@uq.edu.au), environmental archaeology, archaeobotany and residue analysis (Andy Fairbairn and Alison Crowther – a.fairbairn@uq.edu.au, a.crowther@uq.edu.au), Australian prehistory, Zooarchaeology (Tiina Manne and Tyler Faith – t.manne@uq.edu.au, j.faith@uq.edu.au), historical archaeology (Jon Prangnell – j.prangnell@uq.edu.au) and Pacific prehistory (Marshall Weisler – m.weisler@uq.edu.au). High achieving scholars should also look out for the UQ Summer Scholarships which provides paid research internships to work with UQ staff.
c) Volunteering in UQ Anthropology Museum and Antiquities Museum: Build up those Museum skills in our on campus facilities by emailing the helpful staff at: Anthropology Museum at anthmuseum@uq.edu.au or Antiquities Museum at antiquitiesmuseum@uq.edu.au. UQ RD Milns Antiquities Museum has annual internship schemes that give professional experience in museum skills (deadline for applications in June). Email for details.

Funding your fieldwork: Many excavations ask for fees and all require students to pay their own travel fees to reach the excavations. In 2010, UQ initiated the UQ Advantage Awards which support study related travel by UQ undergraduates. Substantial support ($1000-$1500) has been received by UQ Archaeology students and we strongly encourage you to apply.

5. Participate and volunteer at disciplinary conferences: it is important for students interested in academic careers to take part in archaeological and aligned conferences, where scholars present their work. As well as attending, students are encouraged to give papers on their research projects and also may be able to volunteer in organizing and running conferences (this can help to offset registration costs). The Australian Archaeological Association (https://www.australianarchaeologicalassociation.com.au/) is Australia’s largest body of professional archaeologists and the association organises an annual conference which is held in early December, in a different location each year. In 2017, it will take place in Melbourne.

Getting help and advice
It is quite likely that during your degree at UQ you may require advice on course selection, assessment preparation and other aspects of academic life, as well as career planning. It is also possible that you may have a disability or develop health problems that affect your ability to study. UQ has a committed and highly effective support network to help you successfully complete your studies:

1. Student Services (http://www.uq.edu.au/student-services/): the first place to visit if you require advice or counseling on any issue. Students with a disability should contact disability services and discuss with their advisor developing a student action plan to take account of their specific needs.
2. School of Social Science Student Administration can be contacted via student.socsci@uq.edu.au if you require assistance concerning any aspect of enrolment, assessment submission, study abroad and exchanges.
3. For specific advice about archaeology, please ask your lecturer or email the head of discipline!
4. We also run advice sessions in semester time for students wishing to develop their archaeological education, experience and/or careers.

Courses in the Archaeology/Archaeological Science Majors in our own words
Archaeology can be formally studied at UQ through the following course codes:

**ARCA (Archaeology) Courses:** cover the key concepts of archaeology and often focus on a theme (Cultural Heritage Management, Historical Archaeology in Practice) or geographical region (Pacific Islands, Australasia, Turkey). These courses focus more on conceptual skills and development of key areas of knowledge.

**ARCS (Archaeological Science) Courses:** include significant technical training in key areas of archaeological practice required in the profession of archaeology, such as field and laboratory skills. Higher course fees reflect the significant cost of providing equipment and laboratory space for these courses.

I. Introductory courses
These courses provide the foundation for developing your archaeology degree, introducing key concepts and skills. These courses act as stand-alone introductory courses for those with a casual interest in archaeology, but are essential pre-requisites for advanced courses.

**ARCA1000 Discovering Archaeology (taught Semesters 1 & 2 annually)**
The foundation course in the archaeology Major, providing an overview of the key concepts, principles and history of archaeology, with an introduction to key global research themes, such as human evolution and the development of civilizations. The course includes sessions developing key academic skills such as essay writing and using the library effectively and the tutorials focus on developing key areas of knowledge through effective group-work, a skill that is essential for practicing archaeologists.
ARC1001 Doing Archaeology (taught in Semester 2 annually)
This course complements ARCA1000 by introducing students to contemporary archaeological methods and techniques through practical application, including Australian and international case studies. It emphasises the diversity of archaeological investigation and elements of analyses and interpretation through group and individually based problem solving exercises in the laboratory. Students learn the fundamental skills of the discipline, providing a foundation for subsequent courses, especially those in the ARCS stream.

ANTH1008 Introduction to Anthropology (taught Semesters 1 & 2 annually)
Anthropology is the discipline that studies human cultural diversity. ANTH1008 introduces the subject and is essential for archaeologists who aim to investigate ancient cultures and who have drawn significant theoretical constructs from anthropological research. Note that in the US system and textbooks, archaeology is considered one of the 4-fields of anthropological enquiry. While we do not follow that definition, we recognize the relevance of anthropology for archaeological studies.

II. Advanced courses
a) Courses building key areas of knowledge, including understanding of geographical regions (*Cornerstone course)

*ARCA2020 Australasian Archaeology (taught every 2 years in Semester 1)
This course provides students with an introduction to the prehistory and archaeology of the greater Australasian region. These issues include the timing and nature of colonisation; patterns of Pleistocene occupation; Holocene settlement, subsistence and technology; and cultural change in the more recent past. This includes the archaeological evidence coming from the contact and historical periods. In covering these issues, this course highlights the complexity and diversity of human behaviour in the region throughout prehistory.

ARCA2025 The Archaeology of Pacific Islands (taught every year in Semester 2)
This course introduces the archaeology of the Pacific from Melanesia to the remote islands of Polynesia, one of the great, if not the greatest, stories of ancient migration and colonization in human history. The course investigates the chronology, direction and impacts of human colonization on the region’s islands and investigates many of the controversies surrounding this story.

ARCA2100 Historical Archaeology in Practice (taught every 2 years in Semester 2)
This 2nd year elective is a historical archaeology course designed to allow students the opportunity to experience firsthand the world of cultural heritage management. Numerous guests from industry and regulatory authorities talk about their experiences of working with, and their expectations of, archaeologists. By the end of the course students will have developed their own cultural heritage management plan of a real historical archaeology site and will have ‘job-ready’ skills. They will be able to undertake significance assessments and be able to develop management policies and management strategies.

*ARCA2118 Cultural Heritage Management (taught annually in Semester 1)
Cultural Heritage Management is a key area of practice for 21st Century archaeologists and this course looks into the theory and practice of CHM in Australia through a series of engaging and challenging class activities, including lectures, discussions and a survey, often using scenarios to explore heritage issues, problems and dilemmas. Students explore what heritage is, archaeology’s place in it, the legal structure of CHM and the ethical response within the professional community to changing concepts of heritage.

ARCA2130 Archaeology of Turkey (taught every 2 years)
Turkey is a key region for understanding the development of Old World cultures, having one of the densest collections of archaeological sites in the world – greater that Greece and Egypt combined – and with numerous excavations and a long history of archaeological excavation. Focusing on the years 10,000-300 BC, this course looks at Turkey’s cultural sequence as understood through archaeological study, including the development of villages, trade, cities and the great empires which, like the Hittites, were based in Turkey or, like Assyria, Persia and Egypt, influenced political developments in Turkey and even came to rule over it. Students may be interested in participating in one of Dr Fairbairn’s field projects to follow up interest in the topic.
Courses building technical and practical skills

*ARCS2000 Science in Archaeology (taught annually in Semester 1)*
In recent decades the capacity of archaeology to understand the minutiae of ancient life has been transformed by the application of scientific techniques and the application of scientific method. This course looks at a range of techniques from DNA research to computer modeling, GIS and microscopic investigation of ancient faeces through an entertaining series of lectures, including appearances by numerous experts in the field. Combined with practical sessions, allowing hands-on experience, ARCS2000 allows students to develop an overview of science’s role in archaeology for interest or to apply in their own work.

And

*ARCS2003 Forensics: The archaeology of death and crime scenes (taught annually in Semester 1 & Summer)*
This course explores the place of archaeological techniques of search, recovery and analysis within a forensic (or legal) context. It provides an introduction to human skeletal analysis, search and excavation, forensic testing, the criminal justice system, and the archaeology of death. Students gain hands-on experience in the excavation, recovery and analysis of human skeletal material and associated evidence at an introductory level, as well as an introduction to analysis, interpretation and reporting procedures.

*ARCS2010 Ancient Technologies (taught every two years in Semester 2)*
The ability to command technology has been one of humanities greatest skills and this, one of our most popular courses, looks at what archaeology knows about the development of technology through the ages, including the manufacture of stone tools, metals and use of food processing technologies, amongst others. The course goes beyond simple description of archaeological finds to discuss how we understand technological change and how changes have transformed human communities’ abilities to survive and thrive. The course also draws heavily on experimental techniques, with hands-on practical classes showing students how to ancient tools were made and you even complete your own experiment!

*ARCS2011 Lithic Analysis: Current and Future Directions for Research and Management (every 2 years in semester 2)*
This course provides advanced training in one of the most important technical specialisations in world archaeology and Australian heritage management: stone tool analysis. Covering the theoretical, archaeological and experimental basis of stone artefact in global context, the course includes lectures and a strong focus on practical handling and making of stone tools to improve recognition and interpretative skills.

*ARCS2050 Historical Archaeology (taught every 2 years in Semester 2)*
This 2nd year elective course is about the insights gained from historical archaeology concerning the development of the modern world. It concentrates on both the role of historical archaeology in studying the global phenomena of colonialism and capitalism and on the methods of the discipline including the integrated use of written documents, photographs and modern material culture. Students will be able to identify, date and interpret ceramic, glass and plastic artefacts. All this brought together in a workshop in which students create a story of the past uses of a place through interpretation of archaeological features, artefacts and stratigraphy.

*ARCS2060 Archaeology Fieldschool (taught annually in the mid-year break and Semester 2)*
The archaeology fieldschool allows students to develop their field archaeology skills in a real-life research excavation. The course teaches archaeological survey and excavation, including the field application of specialist skills, such as geoarchaeology, and cross-cultural protocols and the importance of stakeholder consultation. A range of fieldschool options is open through the year, recent courses have included trips to Africa, Cyprus and Myanmar. The fieldschool gives students an unforgettable and essential experience undertaking the quintessential activities of the archaeologist and is a pre-requisite for attendance on some other research excavations.

*ARCS2070 Bioarchaeology (Taught every 2 years in semester 1)*
Find out how to identify and analyse human skeletal remains in this hands on course in which students become familiar with the human skeleton and how learn how to identify trauma and disease from its analysis. Analytical and lab skills are taught in the context of understanding major developments in human evolution, cultural change and technological developments, including medical science. The course includes extensive handling of human skeletons (mainly replicas).

*ARCS2080 Plants and archaeology (Taught every 2 years in semester 1)*
Plants are a key resource for all past and current human communities and archaeological techniques now allow us to understand that long history of innovation and change. This course introduces the story of past plant use, including plants and human evolution, ancient farming, drugs and drink, trade and crafts, in a lecture series which is
complemented by practical classes in which students will learn the key techniques of archaeobotanical research, applying them to solve problems. The content complements other courses in the ARCA/ARCS curriculum and opens opportunities to participate in research projects at UQ and overseas.

**ARCS2168 Human Evolution**
This course provides a broad overview of human biological and behavioural evolution over the last ~6 million years, ranging from the earliest hominins to the emergence of modern humans and their expansion across the globe. ARCS2168 draws upon the many fields that contribute to our understanding of human evolution, including archaeology, palaeontology, geology, geochronology, biology, systematics, and genetics. The course includes lectures as well as hands-on laboratory exercises that will provide training in human osteology and hominin anatomy. The UQ Archaeology hominid fossil cast collection is now one of the best in Australia with over 100 specimens from >70 hominid finds, including casts of 7 complete skeletons (or what remains of them) from specimens including Lucy, Neander 1, Turkana Boy and *Australopithecus sediba* specimens MH1 and MH2.

III. Advanced capstone courses
These courses help to round off your BA in archaeology by providing high-level tuition in key areas of archaeological knowledge and allowing students to apply their practical and intellectual knowledge to solve archaeological problems. All of the courses provide essential skills and knowledge used in the archaeological workplace. Several courses are compulsory in Major and Extended Major Programs but we recommend serious students take them all as the content is complementary and important for professional development.

*ARCA3000 Predicting the Past (taught annually in Semester 1)*
This is the 3rd year theory capstone course and presents a number of the most important theoretical approaches that have been, or that are currently, used in archaeology. The course does not deal with specific theories of past behaviour but rather concentrates on the suite of broader theoretical approaches to understanding the past. Students will also learn about the philosophical underpinnings of archaeological theory and its relationship to the broader social and natural sciences.

ARCA3001 Advanced Research in Archaeology (taught annually in Semester 1)
In ARCA3001 students develop and in many cases implement a research project in conjunction with a staff member, while attending a series of tutorials about research methods. Students present their research design in class and also as a poster at the end-of-semester mini-conference. As well as helping students to develop skills required for independent research – used by professionals in all professional archaeology sectors – the course primes students for Honours applications in Semester 2 and makes the transition to honours much easier.

*ARCA3100 Critical Studies in World Prehistory (taught annually in Semester 1)*
World Prehistory is the comparative study of past human societies who did not write down their thoughts and aims to use archaeological techniques to understand the story of the human past. This course looks at current debates in world prehistory and the reasoning, theory and evidence used to support them.

*ARCS3010 Field Archaeology (taught annually in Semester 2)*
ARCS3010 provides introductory training in the elements of archaeological field-based research including field research design, stratigraphy, excavation, data recording, artefact analysis and site report writing. Taught at the ATARC, the course provides an essential grounding in excavation method used in archaeological projects around the world.

ARCS3020 Archaeology and animals: Analytical approaches to understanding past human-animal behaviour
This new course will investigate how archaeologists understand the long-term relationship between animals and humans examining topics such as hunting, domestication, social and ritual roles, and ecological change. Integrating practical teaching with theoretical discussion, the course allows deeper understanding of a key aspect of the human past.

**Research in archaeology at UQ**
Research projects UQ is home to an active community of archaeological scholars who are engaged in research across the discipline and around the world. Students are sought on several projects to help with fieldwork and develop post-excavation research projects, including the analysis of archaeological materials for Honours, MPhil and PhD projects. Some current areas of research include:
- Human origins and dispersals around the world
- Pacific archaeology
- Australia’s Indigenous archaeology and cultural heritage
- Cultural Heritage Management
- Historical Archaeology, especially in Queensland
- Archaeobotany and ancient plant economies
- Residue and usewear analysis
- The archaeology of Africa
- The archaeology of the Eastern Mediterranean (Turkey, Syria, Cyprus)
- Zooarchaeology and taphonomy

For details about current research projects please check the School of Social Science website and email staff directly https://social-science.uq.edu.au/research-area/archaeology.

International archaeological excavations and other fieldwork at UQ seeking student participants
UQ archaeologists engage in research and consulting fieldwork around the world including in Hawaii (Marshall Weisler), Turkey (Andrew Fairbairn), Arnhemland (Chris Clarkson), various sites in Australia (Tiina Manne, Jon Prangnell), Caribbean (Christina Giovas), Cyprus (Andrew Sneddon), Myanmar (Andrew Sneddon and Jon Prangnell) and Africa (Tyler Faith and Alison Crowther). Opportunities come up every year and we suggest you discuss your interests with staff and see what is available for you. Also, look out for updates and ads on QUArchaeology (https://www.facebook.com/QUArchaeology/) and the School of Social Science feeds (https://www.facebook.com/uqschoolofsocialscience/).

Research facilities
Completely rebuilt in 2011-2012, UQ’s Archaeology Laboratory is one of the best in Australasia, with well-equipped, purpose built spaces (https://social-science.uq.edu.au/archaeological-science-laboratories) allowing integrated research and teaching in contemporary archaeological techniques. Based in the Michie Building (Level 3) the lab also includes the ATARC (Archaeology Teaching and Research Centre) complex, which includes a controlled excavation area, crime scene and experimental archaeology facility. This is also supplemented by an extensive holding of field equipment to facilitate field projects around the world. Facilities include:
- Artefact laboratory, housing lithics and historical archaeology collections and equipment, including 3D scanners;
- Faunal laboratory, housing extensive shell and bone reference collections, including mammals, avifauna, reptiles and fish;
- Microscope laboratory, housing research-grade incident and transmitted light microscopes and SEM (all enabled with digital cameras) and seed, wood, starch and residue reference collections;
- Pacific laboratory, housing extensive Pacific archaeology collections;
- Sample processing laboratory, allowing geoarchaeological analysis and processing of soil samples;
- Chemical laboratory, allowing chemical treatment and analysis of specimens;
- General purpose and teaching laboratories, allowing personal and group research and group practical teaching.

Professional Consulting in Archaeology at UQ
The School of Social Science is home to UQ’s own professional consulting unit UQCHU (The University of Queensland Cultures and Heritage Unit), which undertakes archaeological, anthropological and heritage contracts for clients across Australia. From survey and desktop assessment, to excavation and post-excavation specialist analysis UQCHU provides lucrative professional opportunities for staff and students alike. For details of UQCHU’s work and to enquire about positions or how to build relevant experience, please email UQCHU Director Dr Andrew Sneddon (a.sneddon@uq.edu.au).

The Australian Archaeological Community
Australia has dynamic archaeological community with community projects and professional associations providing the opportunity for students to extend their disciplinary knowledge and establish networks. We strongly recommend that students join the relevant association for their area of interest as this is the quickest way to find out what is happening where, when and with whom:

Australia’s key association, which publishes Australian research, lobbies for archaeology and cultural heritage at state and federal level and runs the legendary annual conference, which now has a graduate recruitment event. The
association has great student rates, supports teaching initiatives like the National Benchmark and has a register of volunteer opportunities.

**Australian Society for Historical Archaeology** [http://www.asha.org.au]
ASHA is a professional organization focusing on the study and management of archaeology from Australia’s historical period (i.e. since 1788). Again, ASHA has an annual conference and has a strong student cohort at UQ.

**Australian Institute of Maritime Archaeology** [http://www.aima.iinet.net.au]
The AIMA is the key professional body supporting the technically demanding and highly specialized study of Australia’s coastal and underwater archaeology, including shipwrecks.

AACAI is the professional body representing Australia’s consulting archaeologists and all students with a serious interest in developing an Australian career should become affiliated.

**National Archaeology Week including the Hall Annual Lecture** [http://www.archaeologyweek.com]
Every year in the 3rd week of May archaeologists across Australia host events to celebrate Australia’s past and our discipline. UQ is the home to Queensland’s committee so contact them and get involved. UQ Archaeology kicks off QLDNAW by hosting the Hall Annual Lecture https://social-science.uq.edu.au/hall-annual-lecture. Given by a distinguished speaker, it celebrates UQ’s founder of archaeology, Associate Prof. Jay Hall, and is followed by a catered function.

One of the world’s great archaeological associations bringing together archaeologists from India to China and Polynesia. Regular conferences, the journal and generous student membership rates make IPPA a must for anyone with an interest in Australia’s immediate region.

**World Archaeology Congress** [http://www.worldarchaeologicalcongress.org]
WAC is an international organization that fosters global archaeology in all countries, fostering archaeology in developing nations & promoting community involvement with the discipline.

**Australia ICOMOS** [http://www.aicomos.com]
The Australian chapter of the International Council on Monuments & Sites, which lobbies for the adequate protection of the world’s archaeological sites and ethical practice in their investigation. Australian ICOMOS developed the Burra Charter which underpins ethical practice when dealing with Indigenous Heritage.