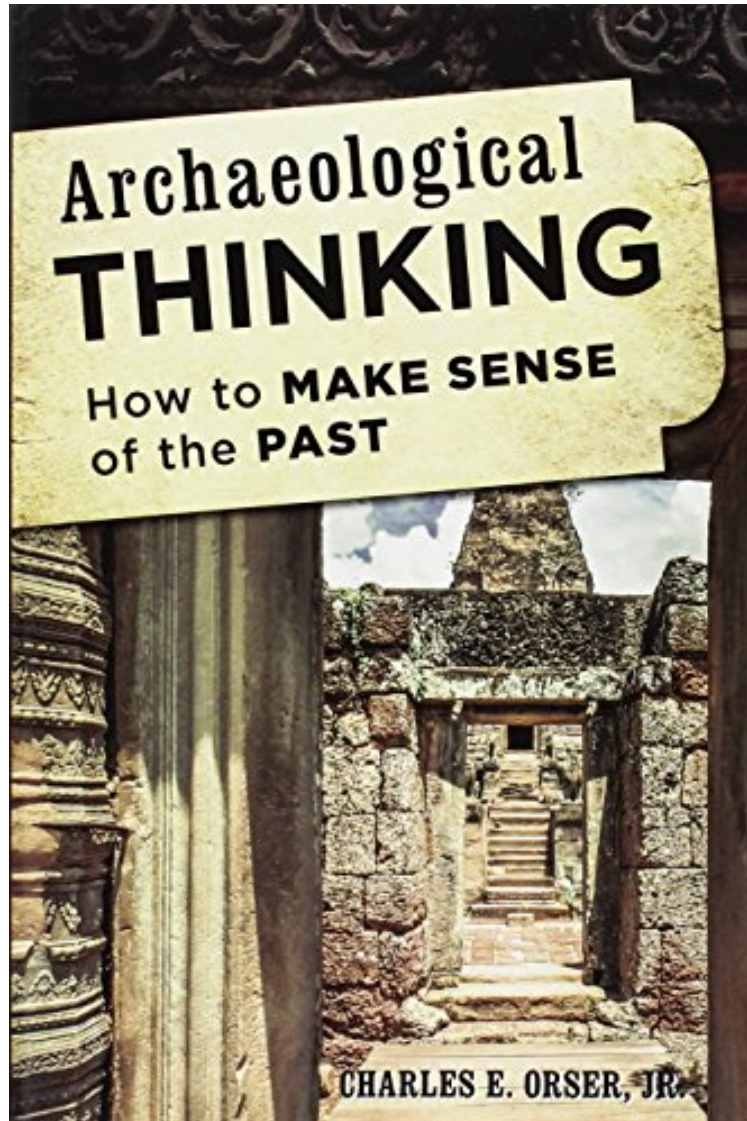


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## Archaeological Thinking: How to Make Sense of the Past

*Charles E. Orser Jr.*

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**Charles E. Orser Jr. : Archaeological Thinking: How to Make Sense of the Past** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Archaeological Thinking: How to Make Sense of the Past:

How do archaeologists think? How do they use the scattered and often-fragmentary remains from the pastboth

historical and excavated to create meaningful, sensible interpretations of human history? In *Archaeological Thinking*, Charles E. Orser Jr., provides a commonsense guide to applying critical thinking skills to archaeological questions and evidence. Rather than critiquing and debunking specific cases of pseudo-archaeology or concentrating on archaeological theory, Orser considers the basics of scientific thinking, the use of logic and analogy, the meaning and context of facts, and the evaluation of source materials. He explains, concisely and accessibly, how archaeologists use these principles to create pictures of the past and teaches students to develop the skills needed to make equally reasoned interpretations.

Anthropologist Orser wrote his book for students and educated readers. He describes how to think about the past like an archaeologist and is eminently successful in that effort. In the first chapter, he discusses critical thinking versus belief, the relation between science and history, and a brief history of archaeological thinking. Following chapters cover such topics as systematic approaches to critical thinking, the nature of facts and their selection, the use of logic both deductive and inductive, the various uses of analogy, the use of sources as evidence, and the use of artifacts as evidence. Throughout, Orser provides helpful examples, mostly drawn from the realm of pseudo history—the Great Pyramid as a power plant, the myth of the Mound Builders, and St. Brendans discovery of America, among others. The final chapter discusses the dangers of faulty archaeological thinking through the examples of the racist interpretations placed on the ruins of Great Zimbabwe and the work of Nazi archaeologists supporting Aryans as innately superior. At times, Orser seems to privilege scientific thinking over historical thinking, but overall, this book should be a model for similar titles in other disciplines and of interest to anyone teaching critical thinking. **Summing Up:** Highly recommended. All public and undergraduate collections. (CHOICE) The methods discussed in the book. . . .in addition to the use of critical thinking and logic, can aid anyone in determining whether a theory/hypothesis is plausible. By discussing these ideas in one source, Orser has provided a valuable resource to anyone who finds themselves questioning. The easy to read format, vivid examples, and humor, make *Archaeological Thinking: How to Make Sense of the Past* well worth the read. (Historical Archaeology) Interpretations of the past often function as social charter myths condoning terrible injustices. These are serious matters that should be addressed in a textbook that teaches the methodology of archaeological thinking. Orsers expositions of logic and its use in archaeology are well done and start the student in this direction. (Journal of Eastern Mediterranean Archaeology and Heritage Studies) A clearly written and genuinely fun little book that will be required reading in my class on pseudoscience and the past! In a terrific counterpoint to speculative conjectures of pseudo-archaeology, Orser situates archaeology between the sciences and history and carefully explains why the demand for solid evidence makes archaeology a very conservative field when it comes to claims about the past. Rather than debunking specific outrageous claims, he focuses on the critical thinking skills archaeologists use. Readers will learn how to apply those skills, and in turn, to recognize evidentiary gaps and logical flaws of any claim about the past. (Larry J. Zimmerman, Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis) Critical thinking is at the core of archaeology, but it can be quite a task to convey these skills to students. Orsers *Archaeological Thinking* covers the basics with well-supported arguments and by using a tone that is perfect for introductory students and lay readers alike. (Travis W. Stanton, University of California, Riverside) An essential primer for introductory and veteran students alike. In this lucid little book, Orser provides a clear and concise discussion of how archaeologists create knowledge about the human past. He contrasts archaeo-thinking with pseudo-archaeology to explore issues of fact selection, logic, analogy, material culture, historical documents, and critical thinking. (LouAnn Wurst, Michigan Technological University) *Archaeological Thinking* tackles the often-ignored dimension of how archaeologists know what they know and what it means to think about archaeology and the past. In the midst of popular archaeologies that range from the ridiculous to the dangerous, Orser offers wise counsel on how to think critically, reflectively, and creatively about archaeology, material things, and heritage. (Paul R. Mullins, Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis) **About the Author** Charles E. Orser Jr. is research professor of anthropology at Vanderbilt University and Distinguished Professor Emeritus at Illinois State University. His publications include *Historical Archaeology*, 2e (2004) and *The Archaeology of Race and Racialization in Historic America* (2007). He is founder and editor of the *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*.