

ARCHAEOLOGY

For Kids!



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Ask An Archaeologist



Do archaeologists dig up dinosaurs?

Archaeologists study the material remains left behind by people in the past. They actually do not study **dinosaurs** and **fossils**, even though they may come across them by accident while they are digging. That's when they call a **palaeontologist**, who study earth's earliest inhabitants, like dinosaurs and early plants that are now extinct and preserved in layers of the earth as fossils.

In the field, **archaeologists** and **palaeontologists** may look a lot alike because they use similar methods and sometimes similar tools to uncover the past. Palaeontology, however, teaches us about the history of the earth and its earliest inhabitants, while archaeology teaches us about ancient (and sometimes not-so-ancient) people.



Do you have questions for one of our archaeologists?

E-mail them to **carf@carf.info** with the subject line "Ask an Archaeologist" along with your name and age and we'll be sure to answer all your questions. Your question might even be featured in our next issue of **ARCHAEOLOGY: For Kids!**

Archaeology Word Search

T D Z K L Y E H C E L C G O R M C S Y N
H I Z I O A L I F I O N X H M C T X R O
Y V B V N R C S F V R P L O C O J O E B
A D G I J S C T O F A O U J C L Q S T R
P Z N U H M I O R R E N T K C K G E T A
Y M M U M X V R T X D X A S Z G K M O C
C U K U N Q E I S N P D C Y I G N L P O
E A R T I F A C T F E P N A L H M A T I
F R Z P A C U N N U B B E E V B E V R D
E L F U A D H G P Y Q I B W E A X R E A
Q T E D L I W E H T R O W E L R T S P R
Q A I S W A E O R S L G L V D J U E T I
T K J S U R A S J T N C V C C O C Y T K
V D L Y N E Z J D Y G G S R H G S E J U
K B B W B U A R N Y I W H G N Z J L O M
G W F U U H I U C U S Z N I L K I Y X Z
Y G O L O E A H C R A O T P I I Q N D K
O O Y P O G B Z I K L A P P O V T X T J
M A Q J Z J F W V U D L F C S O P O W B
T N E I C N A X G Y J N B Z G N S O G K

**ANCIENT
ARCHAEOLOGY
ARTIFACT
CHERT
DATING
EXCAVATE
EXHIBIT**

**FORTS
HISTORIC
LONGHOUSE
MOUND
MUMMY
POTTERY
PREHISTORIC**

**PYRAMIDS
RADIOCARBON
SITE
SOIL
STOCKADE
TROWEL**

Talk Like an Archaeologist

ARTIFACT:



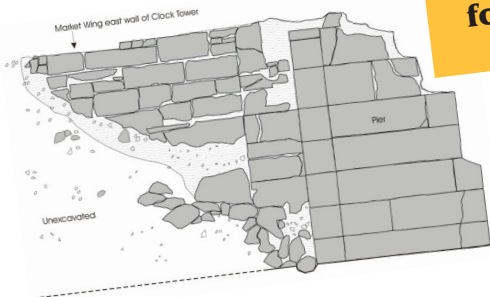
An object made or modified by humans. Some artifacts are stone tools, pottery, jewelry, and clothing. Archaeologists often find artifacts of pottery, glass, or stone, which last longer in the ground than fabric or leather. Archaeologists look at how often and where they found different types of artifacts to understand what people did in the past.

ECOFACT:



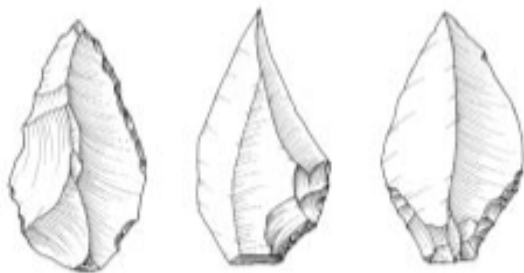
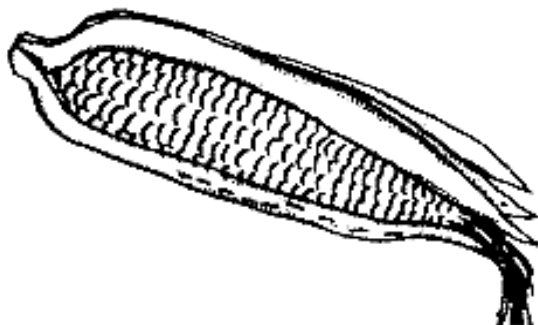
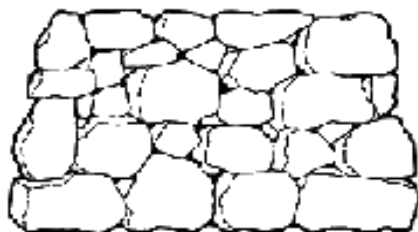
An object that was not modified by humans, but still tells us about the past. A common type of ecofact is a plant seed. A seed can tell us what plant species it is from. If we find lots of seeds of a cultivated species at a site, it might mean that the species was grown for food or other products that are useful to humans, such as clothing.

FEATURE:

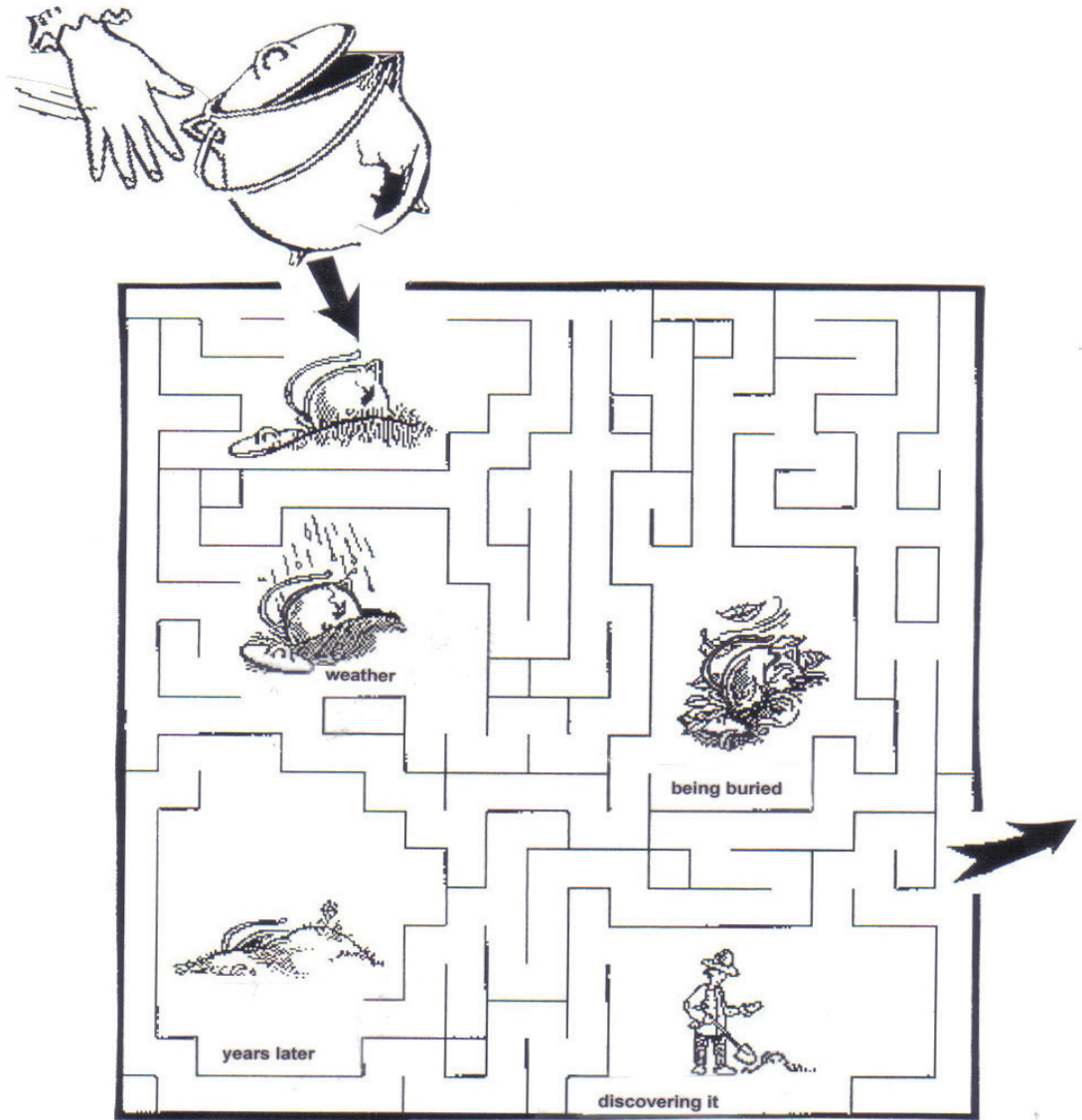


Non-portable remains of human activity that are found in the soil, such as hearths, pits, roads, middens (garbage heaps), and building foundations.

Now test your knowledge!
Identify the artifacts, ecofacts,
and features on the next page by
colouring each group in the same
colour.



The Making of an Artifact



Discovering the past is one big detective story. Archaeologists search for buried clues. Find the path through the maze to learn how the pot became an artifact for an archaeologist to find. Don't forget to colour in the artifact.

Archaeology Scramble

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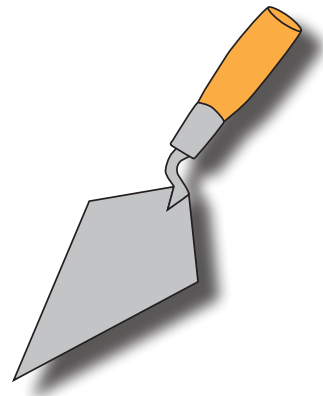
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is the study of soil layers.

Archaeologists use it to better understand the processes that created the site. Each new layer of soil, or stratum, signals a different cultural time period. Soil layers usually get older the deeper they go.

Guess the Artifact

Examine the features of this artifact to find clues to what it is and what it was used for.



Answers to all the activities in this issue of *ARCHAEOLOGY: For Kids!* will be posted on our website March 5, 2012.

