

Subject card

Subject name and code	General Archaeology: Neolithic - lecture, PG_00140039						
Field of study	Archaeology						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2024	Academic year of realisation of subject			2024/2025		
Education level	Bachelor's studies	Subject group			Obligatory subject group in the field of study		
Mode of study	full-time studies	Mode of delivery			at the university		
Year of study	1	Language of instruction			Polish		
Semester of study	2	ECTS credits			3.0		
Learning profile	academic	Assessment form			exam		
Conducting unit	Institute of Archaeology -> Faculty of History -> Rector						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr hab. Seweryn Rzepecki				
	Teachers		dr hab. Seweryn Rzepecki				
Lesson types	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	30		2.0		45.0	77
Subject objectives	To familiarize students with the issues of the Neolithization process and the development of early agrarian societies in the Middle East and Europe.						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[ARCHL3_K01] Is ready to critically evaluate his/her knowledge and received content	The student is ready to critically evaluate the knowledge he possesses and the content he receives.	[SK4] test/exam - oral or written
	[ARCHL3_K02] Is ready to recognize the importance of knowledge in solving cognitive and practical problems and to consult experts in case of difficulties in solving the problem on his own in aspect of office analyses and field work	The student is ready to recognize the importance of knowledge in solving cognitive and practical problems and to seek expert opinions in the event of difficulties in independently solving a problem in the aspect of office analyses and field work.	[SK4] test/exam - oral or written
	[ARCHL3_W03] Has advanced, structured detailed knowledge in selected areas of Polish and general archaeology	The student has advanced, structured, detailed knowledge of the Neolithization of the Near East and Europe and the main changes during the Early and Middle Neolithic in Europe.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
	[ARCHL3_U01] Is able to use the knowledge he possesses: formulate and, through the appropriate selection of sources of information, critical analysis and synthesis thereof, solve complex and unusual problems in the field of archaeology	The student is able to use the acquired knowledge: formulate and, through the appropriate selection of information sources, critically analyze and synthesize them, solve complex and unusual problems in the field of archaeology.	[SU4] test/exam - oral or written
	[ARCHL3_W02] Has advanced, chronologically and thematically organized general knowledge of archaeology	student has advanced, chronologically and thematically arranged general knowledge of Neolithic archaeology.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
	[ARCHL3_U04] Can take part in a debate – present and evaluate various opinions and positions and discuss them using correctly professional terminology in the field of archeology	The student is able to take part in a debate – present and evaluate various opinions and positions and discuss them correctly using professional terminology in the field of archaeology.	[SU4] test/exam - oral or written
	[ARCHL3_W05] Has an advanced knowledge of the comparative prehistory of Europe	The student has an advanced knowledge of the comparative prehistory of Europe in relation to the Early and Middle Neolithic periods.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
[ARCHL3_U06] Can plan and organize individual and team work	The student is able to plan and organize individual and team work.	[SU4] test/exam - oral or written	
Subject contents	Neolithic: definition, outline of the history of research, basics of periodization. Centers of Neolithic processes: why the Near East? Fertile Crescent: economic, social, and religious patterns of the Neolithic Old World. Neolithic demography. The Indo-European problem. Neolithization of Cyprus, Greece, the Balkans. The first farmers in Central and Western Europe. Neolithic of the North Pontic zone. Early metallurgy of the Near East and the Balkans. Younger Danubian communities in Central and Western Europe. Neolithization of the western shores of the Mediterranean Sea. Megalithism. Neolithization of the Central European Lowland and Northern Europe. Neolithic of the East European Lowland. Late Neolithic farming and pastoral communities.		
Prerequisites and co-requisites	Basic knowledge of the prehistory of Europe		
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	test/exam	51.0%	100.0%
Recommended reading	Basic literature	<p>Bellwood P., First Farmers, The Origins of Agricultural Societies, Blackwell Publishing, 2005</p> <p>Fowler Ch., Harding J., Hofmann D., The Oxford Handbook of Neolithic Europe, Oxford University Press, 2015</p> <p>Simmons H. A., The Neolithic Revolution in the Near East. Transforming the Human Landscape, Tuscon, 2007</p> <p>Kruk J., Milisauskas S. , Rozkwit i upadek społeczeństw rolniczych neolitu, Kraków, 1999</p> <p>Fowler Ch., Harding J., Hofmann D. , The Oxford Handbook of Neolithic Europe, Oxford University Press, 2015</p>	

	Supplementary literature	<p>Czarniak K., Młodsze kultury cyklu naddunajskiego w Polsce południowo-zachodniej, Szczecin-Wrocław, 2012</p> <p>Kaczanowska M. (red.), Dziedzictwo cywilizacji naddunajskich: Małopolska na przełomie epoki kamienia i miedzi, Kraków, 2006</p> <p>Nowak M., Drugi etap neolityzacji ziem polskich, Kraków, 2009</p>
	eResources addresses	
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	<p>1. Definitions: Pre-Pottery Neolithic, Neolithic, Sub-Neolithic, Eneolithic 2. Fertile Crescent - the course of the process of domestication of plants and animals. 3. Economy, language, society - a look at the formation of the oldest agricultural communities 4. Neolithic in Anatolia 5. Sesklo Culture and the beginning of the expansion of agricultural communities in Europe</p>	
Work placement	Not applicable	

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