

P.R. GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (A), KAKINADA
NAAC Accredited “A” Grade Institution (CGPA –
3.17)

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Study Material for students



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TOPIC: Archaeological exploration

Archaeological exploration, also known as a site survey, is the initial phase of archaeological research focused on identifying, locating, and documenting potential archaeological sites.

Locating sites

Assessing potential

Understanding context:

Mapping and documentation.

Prioritizing excavation.

In the context of big data, **extensive exploration** could involve analyzing large datasets from various sources to identify trends and patterns. In archaeology, it might refer to surveys covering a large geographical area to locate and map archaeological sites. In scientific research, it could involve investigating a wide range of variables and potential solutions.

Key characteristics of intensive exploration:

Detailed Analysis: Focus on gathering extensive data and analyzing it thoroughly.

Advanced Techniques: Utilizing sophisticated tools and methods for investigation.

In-depth Understanding: Striving for a comprehensive grasp of the subject matter.

Resource Evaluation: Quantifying the potential of a resource, like minerals, through detailed exploration.

Targeted Approach: Focusing on specific areas or aspects of a subject.

What are the sources that help the archaeologist during exploration?

For studying the past cultures are clearly have many sources that include monuments epigraphy and miss matrix these are mention below.

Monuments

Epigraphy

Numismatics

Pottery

Mounds

What are the techniques used in archaeological exploration?

Various systematic exploration methods exist including

Field walking

Aerial photography

Magnetometer survey

Electrical resistivity survey

Probing

Remote sensing

All of which can be enhanced through the use of geographical information systems. These techniques place a crucial role in gathering data and understanding landscape contributing to more effective exploration strategies.

Department of History