



# MCH SEMINAR

In cooperation with AU STAR – Science and Technology in Archaeological Research\*

## Archaeological Science Today

### Abstract

The last decades have witnessed a significant breakthrough (i.e. a third science revolution) in the application of new scientific methods to archaeological questioning – especially within studies of past mobility. The incorporation of studies of stable isotopes and genetics in archaeology has seriously renewed our understanding of prehistoric movements – both large scale and on the individual level.

Although the majority of modern archaeological research projects are truly interdisciplinary, full integration, i.e. bridging the gap between natural sciences and the humanities, is notoriously difficult. Who are the legitimate prime investigators or interpreters of past humans and past human societies – scientists or archaeologists? Who should interpret the scientific results? And who should incorporate the results in the archaeological framework?

This seminar will address some of the latest developments within archaeological sciences and discuss some of the possibilities and difficulties inherent in interdisciplinary research.

**1<sup>st</sup> October 2015, 14-17, AU Moesgaard (Lecture Hall, 4206/139)**

### Speakers

**Kristian Kristiansen**, Dept. of Historical Studies, University of Gothenburg

**Hannes Schroeder**, Center for GeoGenetics, NiHM, University of Copenhagen

**Jesper Olsen**, AARAMS, Dept. of Physics and Astronomy, Aarhus University

**Marcello Mannino**, School of Culture and Society, Aarhus University

\*AU STAR is a new interdisciplinary network at Aarhus University that aims to explore the role of long-term processes of human-nature interplay in the formation of landscapes and spatial organisations. The STAR-network is based upon strong existing relations between Archaeology, Geoscience and Aarhus AMS Dating Centre (AARAMS) at Physics and Astronomy, AU and to the Department of Archaeological Science & Conservation at Moesgaard Museum.