

2023 年度 早稲田大学文学部 転部試験問題

【 考古学 コース 】 ※解答は別紙（横書）
 【科目名： 一般外国語 英 語 】

問題 以下の英文を読み、解答用紙に日本語で要約を書きなさい。なお解答は2ページに収まるように書くこと。

It has been said that the person with a clear objective and a plan of campaign is more likely to succeed than the person with neither, and this is certainly true of archaeology. The military overtones of the words "objective" and "campaign" are entirely appropriate for archaeology, which often requires the recruitment, funding, and coordination of large numbers of people in complex field projects. It is no accident that two pioneers of field techniques – Pitt-Rivers and Mortimer Wheeler – were old soldiers (box, pp. 33–34). Today, thanks to the impact of such practitioners, and the major influence of the New Archaeology with its desire for scientific rigor, archaeologists try to make explicit at the outset of research what their objectives are and what their plan of campaign will be. This procedure is commonly called devising a *research design*, which broadly has four stages:

- 1 *formulation* of a research strategy to resolve a particular question or test a hypothesis or idea;
- 2 *collecting and recording of evidence* against which to test that idea, usually by the organization of a team of specialists and conducting of fieldwork;
- 3 *processing and analysis* of that evidence and its interpretation in the light of the original idea to be tested;
- 4 *publication* of the results in articles, books etc.

There is seldom if ever a straightforward progression from stage 1 to stage 4. In real life the research strategy will constantly be refined as evidence is collected and analyzed. All too often, and inexcusably, publication may be neglected (Chapter 14). But in the best planned research the overall objective – the broad question or questions to be answered – will stand even if the strategy for achieving it alters.

In Part II we shall study some of the research strategies archaeologists adopt to answer questions about how societies were organized, what the ancient environment was like, the foods people ate, the tools they made, their trading contacts and beliefs, and indeed *why* societies evolved and changed over time.

Chapter 13 examines five projects in detail, to show how research is carried out in practice, from start to finish. In this chapter, however, we will focus on stage 2 of the research process – on the methods and techniques archaeologists use to obtain evidence against which to test their ideas. It should not be forgotten that suitable evidence can often come from new work at sites already the subject of fieldwork: Ian Hodder's renewal and reappraisal of the Çatalhöyük excavations (box, pp. 46–47) demonstrates this point. Much potentially rich and rewarding material also lies locked away in museum and institution vaults, waiting to be analyzed by imaginative modern techniques. It is only recently, for example, that the plant remains discovered in Tutankhamun's tomb in the 1920s (box, pp. 66–67) have received thorough analysis. Yet it remains true that the great majority of archaeological research is still dependent on the collection of new material by fresh fieldwork.

Traditionally, fieldwork used to be seen almost exclusively in terms of the discovery and excavation of sites. Today, however, while sites and their excavation remain of paramount importance, the focus has broadened to take in whole landscapes, and surface survey at sites in addition to – or instead of – excavation. Archaeologists have become aware that there is a great range of "off-site" or "non-site" evidence, from scatters of artifacts to features such as plowmarks and field boundaries, that provides important information about human exploitation of the environment. The study of entire landscapes by regional survey is now a major part of archaeological fieldwork. Archaeologists are becoming increasingly aware of the high cost and destructiveness of excavation. Site surface survey and subsurface detection using non-destructive remote sensing devices have taken on new importance. We may distinguish between *methods used in the discovery* of archaeological sites and non-site features or artifact scatters, and those employed *once those sites and features have been discovered*, which include detailed survey and selective excavation at individual sites.

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