

Form B-2
(FY2023)
Must be typed

Date (日付)
20/7/2023 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)

Activity Report -Science Dialogue Program-
(サイエンス・ダイアログ事業 実施報告書)

- Fellow's name (講師氏名): Clara BOULANGER (ID No. P21735)

- Name and title of the accompanying person (講義補助者の職・氏名)

N/A

- Participating school (学校名): Katsuyama Senior Highschool

- Date (実施日時): 18/7/2023 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)

- Lecture title (講義題目):

An introduction to prehistoric archaeology and zooarchaeology

- Lecture format (講義形式):

◆ Onsite ・ Online (Please choose one.)(対面 ・ オンライン)((どちらか選択ください。))

◆ Lecture time (講義時間) 45 min (分), Q&A time (質疑応答時間) 45 min (分)

◆ Lecture style (ex.: used projector, conducted experiments)

(講義方法 (例: プロジェクター使用による講義、実験・実習の有無など))

Used projector (45 min) and activity (45 min)

- Lecture summary (講義概要): Please summarize your lecture within 200-500 words.

The lecture focused on a brief introduction about prehistoric archaeology and zooarchaeology. I began to introduce myself and gave some important definitions about archaeology and prehistory. I presented some 'key events' in prehistory and a basic chronology about human evolution, Paleolithic, the first tools, the first use of fire, the first burials and the first villages. I then discussed about how scientists study prehistory and that prehistory is a multidisciplinary field with more than 70 scientific specialties. I presented a few of them and finally discussed about zooarchaeology, which is my area of specialty. I therefore explained what is zooarchaeology, why scientists study animals bones in archaeological contexts and how. I briefly explained the method of 'comparative anatomy' that was the focus of the activity that we did after the talk. I then presented a brief case study on my research in Okinawa and about fish remains analysis. Thereafter I asked the students to get into groups of two. I introduced them the fish I brought with me, and they all choose one box with a skeleton of a modern fish from the National Museum of Ethnology reference collection. I then asked them to try to find the five bones that are the most used in zooarchaeology to identify

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fish remains. The students had the opportunity to work on two different fish skeletons during the lecture.

◆Other noteworthy information (その他特筆すべき事項): N/A

- Impressions and comments from the accompanying person (講義補助者の方から、本事業に対する意見・感想等がありましたら、お願いいたします。): N/A

How do we study animal remains?

- Anatomical and taxonomical identification
- Comparative anatomy (reference collections)
- Sometimes molecular methods

