Archaeology Key Terms:
Archaeology: Scientific study of human behaviour and culture, through objects and features humans have left behind
Paleoanthropologist: Scientific study of human evolution, behaviour, and culture through fossilized remains
Provenience: Refers to the location and artefacts of features
Stratigraphy: The layers of soil in an archaeological site

Geographic Determinism:
• Fundamental argument that aspects of physical geography, particularly climate, influenced the psychological mindset of individuals, which in turn, defined the behaviour and culture of the society
• Mesopotamians feared floods, Egyptians loved floods

Egypt:
Great Pyramids of Giza:
• Built for the pharaoh Khufu (Cheops)
• Took 20 years to build
• 2.5 billion stones were used, all hand carved
• About 20,000 men and women working at any possible time
• 146.6 meters tall

Narmer Palette:
• Significant Egyptian archeological find, dating from about the 31st century BCE
• Contains some of the earliest hieroglyphic inscriptions ever found
• Depicts the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt under the king Narmer
• On one side, the king is depicted with the bulbous White Crown of Upper Egypt, and the other side depicts the king wearing the level Red Crown of Lower Egypt.
• Also depicts the Scorpion Macehead and the Narmer Maceheads
• The Narmer Palette provides one of the earliest known depictions of an Egyptian king

Weighing of the Heart Ceremony:
• Took place at the Hall of Ma’at
• Anubis weighed the deceased person’s heart against a feather
• Each bad deed the person committed in their life would make the heart heavier
• If the heart was lighter than the feather, you entered the afterlife
• If it was heavier, the God Ammut would appear and eat you