

Revised Curriculum

Bachelor of Arts Degree Programme

Centre for Distance and Continuing Education 2021

Subject: Archaeology

Year of Study	Semester	Course Code	Course Title	Compulsory/ Optional	Credits
1	1 & 2	ARCH 18214	History of Archaeology	Compulsory	4
		ARCH 18224	Definitions, Methods and Techniques of Archaeology	Compulsory	4
2	3 & 4	ARCH 28214	Pre and Proto History of Sri Lanka and India	Compulsory	4
		ARCH 28224	Epigraphy and Numismatics: Sri Lanka and India	Compulsory	4
3	5 & 6	ARCH 38214	Art and Ancient Architecture of Sri Lanka and India	Compulsory	4
		ARCH 38224	Sites and Monuments of Asia	Compulsory	4

Course Code:	ARCH 18214
Compulsory/Optional:	Compulsory
Course Name:	History of Archaeology
Intended Learning Outcomes:	<p><i>(ILOs should be written with action verbs, with a description of the student will be able to do on completion of the course unit)</i></p> <p>The students will be able to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Describe the development of Archaeology as a discipline. ➤ Describe the major developments in Euro – American archaeology in the 20th century and the name the important archaeologists that contributed to those developments. ➤ Describe the history of Sri Lankan Archaeology ➤ Describe the important phases of Indian Archaeology. ➤ Describe formation and development of Old-World Civilizations. ➤ Describe the history of restoration activities in Sri Lanka.
Course Content	History of Archaeology: Sri Lanka and India and world, Different approaches to archaeology and heritage preservation and the formation and development of major civilizations of the world.
Teaching /Learning Activities:	Lectures, Discussions, Assignments, Workshop All should be presented by using LMS (As PowerPoint presentation), Using web search and self-studies methods.
Assessment Strategy:	Written exam (100 marks) or written exam (80 marks) + assignments (20marks) at end of the academic year.
Recommended Reading:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adkins, Lesley and Roy Adkins (1996) <i>An Introduction to Archaeology</i>, Quantum books, London. • Bahn, Paul and Colin Renfrew (1991) <i>Archaeology: Theories Methods and Practice</i>, Thames and Hudson Ltd, London. • ගුණවර්ධන, ප්‍රියාන්ත (2007) <i>පුරාවිද්‍යාව හැඳින්වීම හා මූලික සංකල්ප, සමන්ති ප්‍රකාශකයෝ, ජා ඇල</i> • බස්නායක,එච්.ටී. සහ උදා හෙට්ටිගේ (1992) <i>පුරාවිද්‍යා ප්‍රවේශය</i>, ගොඩගේ, කොළඹ. • සෝමදේව, රාජ් විද්‍යාලංකාර, ඒ., කන්නන්ගර, පී. (2016). <i>ඉපැරණි ලෝක ශිෂ්ටාචාර, අධ්‍යාපන ප්‍රකාශන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව</i>

Course Code:	ARCH 18224
Compulsory/Optional:	Compulsory
Course Name:	Definitions, Methods and Techniques of Archaeology
Intended Learning Outcomes:	<p><i>(ILOs should be written with action verbs, with a description of the student will be able to do on completion of the course unit)</i></p> <p>At the end of the course unit, the students will be able to;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the Definitions, aims and scope of Archaeology 2. Describe basic techniques of archaeological explorations 3. Describe basic techniques of archaeological excavations 4. Describe methods and techniques of conservation. 5. Describe methods of archaeological dating. 6. Describe the laboratory and computer techniques and methods used in archaeology. 7. Narrate the chapter /thematic organization of the mostly used lab and field manuals in archaeology. 8. Describe methods of Exhibitions and museums.
Course Content	Broad meanings of archaeology; Mechanism and use of various techniques and methods of archaeology; Archaeological illustrations and photography; Field exploration methods; Excavation techniques; Data classification methods and techniques in archaeology; Museums and their collections; Ways of disseminating archaeological knowledge.
Teaching /Learning Activities:	Lectures, Discussions, Assignments, Workshop All should be presented by using LMS (As PowerPoint presentation), Using web search and self-studies methods.
Assessment Strategy:	Written exam (100 marks) or written exam (80 marks) + assignments (20marks) at end of the academic year.
Recommended Reading:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adkins, Lesley and Roy Adkins, (1996), <i>An Introduction to Archaeology</i>, Quantum books, London. • Bahn, Paul and Colin Renfrew, (1991), <i>Archaeology: Theories Methods and Practice</i>, Thames and Hudson Ltd, London. • Braker, Philip, (1998), <i>Techniques of Archaeological Excavations</i>, Routledge, London • ඩස්නායක, එච්.ටී. සහ උදා හෙට්ටිගේ, (2008), <i>පුරාවිද්‍යා ප්‍රවේශය</i>, ගොඩගේ, කොළඹ. • ගුණවර්ධන, ප්‍රියාන්ත (2007) <i>පුරාවිද්‍යාව හැඳින්වීම හා මූලික සංකල්ප</i>, සමන්ති ප්‍රකාශකයෝ, ජා ඇල

Course Code:	ARCH 28214
Compulsory/Optional:	Compulsory
Course Name:	Pre and Proto History of Sri Lanka and India
Intended Learning Outcomes:	<p><i>(ILOs should be written with action verbs, with a description of the student will be able to do on completion of the course unit)</i></p> <p>The students will be able to;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the 19th century antiquarian studies on prehistory of Sri Lanka. 2. Describe the early prehistoric excavations in Sri Lanka and in the subcontinent. 3. Describe the pre- and post-independence pre- and proto historic research in Sri Lanka and the subcontinent. 4. Describe the current pre and proto historic research in Sri Lanka. 5. List all the major research publications in pre and proto history of Sri Lanka and the subcontinent. 6. Describe the periodization and major aspects of Sri Lankan prehistory. 7. Describe the techno-cultural periods of Sri Lankan prehistory. 8. Describe the Pale environment and pale environment changes and pale environmental zones of Sri Lanka. 9. Describe prehistoric technologies and subsistence strategies of Sri Lanka. 10. Describe prehistoric belief rituals and art of Sri Lanka.
Course Content	History of research in pre and proto history of Sri Lanka and India; periodization of prehistoric time in Sri Lanka and India; prehistoric environment and subsistence patterns in Sri Lanka and India.
Teaching /Learning Activities:	Lectures, Discussions, Assignments, Workshop All should be presented by using LMS (As PowerPoint presentation), Using web search and self-studies methods.
Assessment Strategy:	Written exam (100 marks) or written exam (80 marks) + assignments (20marks) at end of the academic year.
Recommended Reading:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deraniyagala, P. E. P. 1958a. The Pleistocene of Ceylon. Ceylon National Museums Publication. • Perera, N. (2010). <i>Prehistoric Sri Lanka: Late Pleistocene rock shelters & an open-air site</i>. British Archaeological Report No. 2142. Oxford: Archaeopress.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deraniyagala, S. U. (1992). <i>The Prehistory of Sri Lanka, Part I & II – an ecological perspective</i>, Department of Archaeology Survey, Memoir Volume 8, Colombo: Department of Archaeology Survey Roberts, A. (2018). <i>Evolution: The Human Story</i>, 2nd Edition. <p>කටුගම්පොළ, මංගල.,(2020), පුරාණ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ සුසාන වාර්තා - දෙවලපොළ මැටි කුටීර සුසාන කැණීම, කඩුල්ල ප්‍රකාශන.</p>
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Course Code:	ARCH 28224
Compulsory/Optional:	Compulsory
Course Name:	Epigraphy and Numismatics: Sri Lanka and India
Intended Learning Outcomes:	<p><i>(ILOs should be written with action verbs, with a description of the student will be able to do on completion of the course unit)</i></p> <p>At the end of the course unit, the students will be able to;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the adaptation of writing systems in world scale. 2. Describe the issues related to the origin of Brahmi script. 3. Describe the important Indian inscriptions. 4. Describe the morphological history of the Sinhala alphabet in detail. 5. Describe a selected number of inscriptions of Sri Lanka and explain their importance for the study of paleography and epigraphy in Sri Lanka. 6. Describe the beginnings of monetary systems in the world. 7. Describe the history and features of Sri Lankan numismatics.
Course Content	History of writing and monetary systems in the world; History of epigraphic and numismatic research in Sri Lanka and India; Practical lessons in categorizing, reading, writing epigraphic and numismatic data.
Teaching /Learning Activities:	Lectures, Discussions, Assignments, Workshop All should be presented by using LMS (As PowerPoint presentation), Using web search and self-studies methods.
Assessment Strategy:	Written exam (100 marks) or written exam (80 marks) + assignments (20marks) at end of the academic year.
Recommended Reading:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buhlar, Georg (2004) <i>Indian Paleography</i>, Munshiram. Dias, Malini (ed.) (1991) <i>Epigraphical Notes</i>, Department of Archaeology, Colombo. Paranavitana, S. (1970) <i>Inscriptions of Ceylon vol.I</i>, Archaeological survey department, Colombo.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wickremasinghe, D.M.D.Z (1912) <i>Epigraphia Zeylanica vol. I</i>, Oxford University press, London. විජේසේකර, නන්දදේව (සංස්.) (1990) <i>අභිලේඛන, පුරාවිද්‍යා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, කොළඹ.</i>
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Course Code:	ARCH 38214
Compulsory/ Optional:	Compulsory
Course Name:	Art and Ancient Architecture of Sri Lanka and India
Intended Learning Outcomes:	<p><i>(ILOs should be written with action verbs, with a description of the student will be able to do on completion of the course unit)</i></p> <p>At the end of the course unit, the students will be able to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Describe the ancient art and architecture of Sri Lanka. ➤ Describe the ancient art and architecture of India.
Course Content	Introduction to art and architecture of ancient Sri Lanka, traditions of art and architecture, A brief introduction to artistic value of architecture of ancient Sri Lanka, art and architecture of Indus civilization and Architecture in Vedic period, art and architecture of Maurya and Sunga periods. Rock cut caves of India, Buddhist architecture in South India, Architecture in Kushana, Gupta and Pala Periods, Hindu architecture of ancient India, Jain architecture and Muslim architecture in India.
Teaching /Learning Activities:	Lectures, Discussions, Assignments, Workshop All should be presented by using LMS (As PowerPoint presentation), Using web search and self-studies methods.
Assessment Strategy:	Written exam (100 marks) or written exam (80 marks) + assignments (20marks) at end of the academic year.
Recommended Reading:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paranavitana, S. (1946) <i>The Stupa in Ceylon</i>, Thillimalar Ragupathy, Madras. Bandaranayake, S. (1974) <i>Sinhalese Monastic Architecture: The Viharas of Anuradhapura</i>, E.J. Brill, Leiden. ගුණවර්ධන, ප්‍රියාන්ත (2010) ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ පැරණි බෞද්ධ සංඝාරාම, සමන්ති පොත් ප්‍රකාශනයේ , <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ජා ඇල බස්නායක, එච්.ටී.(2002) <i>ඉන්දියාවේ බෞද්ධ කලා ශිල්ප</i>, ගොඩගේ, කොළඹ. Bandaranayake, S. (1986) <i>Rock and Wall Paintings of Sri Lanka</i>, Lake House book shop, Colombo. Coomaraswamy, A. (1950) <i>Medival Sinhalese Art</i>, Pantheon book, New York.

Course Code:	ARCH 38224
Compulsory/Optional:	Compulsory
Course Name:	Sites and Monuments of Asia
Intended Learning Outcomes:	<p><i>(ILOs should be written with action verbs, with a description of the student will be able to do on completion of the course unit)</i></p> <p>At the end of the course unit, the students will be able to;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the nationally important sites and monuments of Sri Lanka. 2. Describe the history of restoration of monuments in Sri Lanka. 3. Describe the nationally important sites in the subcontinent. 4. Describe the major sites and monuments in Asia. [Sites and Monuments of Asia]
Course Content	The history of idea of World heritage; the international charters; local legislations governing heritage preservation; World Heritage Sites in Asia with special focus to Sri Lanka and India.
Teaching /Learning Activities:	Lectures, Discussions, Assignments, Workshop All should be presented by using LMS (As PowerPoint presentation), Using web search and self-studies methods.
Assessment Strategy:	Written exam (100 marks) or written exam (80 marks) + assignments (20marks) at end of the academic year.
Recommended Reading:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO (1983) <i>Convention and Recommendations of UNESCO Concerning the Protection of the Cultural Heritage</i>, The UNESCO Press, London. • Blockly, Marion and Alison (2001) <i>Heritage Interpretation: Theory and Practice</i>, Routledge, London. • Cleere, Henry (ed.) (2000) <i>Archaeological Heritage Management in the Modern World</i>, Routledge, London. • Ghose, Arun (1989) <i>Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage</i>, Agam Kala Prakashan, Delhi. • UNESCO, (2018, World Heritage Sites: A Complete Guide to 1073 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Firefly Books