Archaeology: Digging for Buried Treasure
The Six-Minute Solution, Sopris West

Archaeology is the study of earlier civilizations. Scientist who study early times are called archaeologists. Archaeologists look for artifact clues. Artifacts are manmade objects like pottery or tools. Artifacts provide important information. Sometimes artifacts are found by accident. Other times, artifacts are discovered by excavation. Artifacts can be preserved in sand and ice for many years. For example, treasures found in Egyptian tombs were buried in dry sand. They were found intact thousands of years later! When artifacts are found, they must be cleaned to remove sand or soil. Their exact position must be recorded. Artifacts are photographed so they can be studied. Artifacts provide important clues in helping to understand early humans. The archaeologists try to determine when and why the artifacts were important. They study artifacts to find out about the lives of the people who used them. Artifacts can provide clues as to what earlier people ate and drank. Artifacts can help determine whether ancient people traveled and if they played games.

Archaeologists in the United States look for Native American relics. These artifacts help them to learn facts about the Indians who lived before Columbus’ time. Archaeologists in other parts of the world have found temples that were covered by a volcanic eruption more than a thousand years ago. Archaeology expeditions are ongoing all over the world. Sometimes governments pay for these expeditions. Sometimes colleges or private foundations absorb the cost. New discoveries are made all over the world every day!
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Archaeology is the study of earlier civilizations. Scientist who study early times are (called, new, native) archaeologists. Archaeologists look for artifact clues. (Artifacts, Pottery, As) are manmade objects like pottery or (ate, tombs, tools). Artifacts provide important information. Sometimes artifacts (them, games, are) found by accident. Other times, artifacts (are, foundations, earlier) discovered by excavation. Artifacts can be (thousand, excavation, preserved) in sand and ice for many (learn, years, ago). For example, treasures found in Egyptian (exact, colleges, tombs) were buried in dry sand. They (like, were, artifacts) found intact thousands of years later! (study, When, archaeologists) artifacts are found, they must be (cleaned, united, is) to remove sand or soil. Their (exact, indians, they) position must be recorded. Artifacts are (to, times, photographed) so they can be studied. Artifacts (whether, provide, lives) important clues in helping to understand (early, thousands, helping) humans. The archaeologists try to determine (a, when, of) and why the artifacts were important. (They, Egyptian, Preserved) study artifacts to find out about (expeditions, out, the) lives of the people who used (than, them, remove). Artifacts can provide clues as to (treasures, what, artifacts) earlier people ate and drank. Artifacts (scientist, try, can) help determine whether ancient people traveled (for, and, these) if they played games.

Archaeologists in (important, the, governments) United States look for Native American (have, can, relics). These artifacts help them to learn (facts, provide, that) about the Indians who lived before (information, if, Columbus)’ time. Archaeologists in other parts of (the, manmade, who) world have found temples that were (covered, temples, when) by a volcanic eruption more than (traveled, american, a) thousand years ago. Archaeology expeditions are (ongoing, dry, studied) all over the world. Sometimes governments (why, covered, pay) for these expeditions. Sometimes colleges or (lived, volcanic, private) foundations absorb the cost. New discoveries (made, civilizations, are) made all over the world every (other, ice, day)!