Archaeology is the study of the human past through investigation of material traces including artifacts, food remains, features, structures, etc. and their relationships in space and time.

Drawing on a wide range of theory and rigorous methods, we use archaeological records of past activities to better understand human technology, economy, society, symbolism and culture from the deep past to recent times.

How do I take an archaeology class at UW?

You start by logging into myuw and browsing the ARCHY classes in the General Catalog and Course Descriptions.

Once you've made your selections you can register online, or you can arrange to meet with the instructors to learn more about the classes that interest you. Contact details are online at

http://depts.washington.edu/anthweb/
The Archaeology Program at the University of Washington is dedicated to the rigorous study of the human past on the basis of material remains. We believe that the most fruitful and enduring research derives from the systematic application of meticulous methods and interpretation. This approach, rather than areal specialization, is the common theme uniting the research interests of the faculty. It also lies at the heart of our teaching program at both undergraduate and graduate levels.

The archaeology track for anthropology majors is designed to prepare you for a career in archaeology. Students will graduate fully qualified to take up archaeological careers in the private sector or at many levels of government. If you wish to pursue a higher degree, you will be among the best prepared of all first-year graduate students. Along the way you will have the opportunity to take part in fieldwork locally or in remote corners of the world. You can learn about the human past in regions ranging from Indonesia and Australia to Russia, Nevada, the Mediterranean and Gasworks Park – all areas in which our faculty are currently working.

This is how the archaeology track is structured:

- The 200-level courses provide broad frameworks in elementary method and theory and enable students to engage with real-world contexts.
- At the 300-level, the classes become much smaller and more focused. Students will typically use archaeological methods, techniques and materials to answer questions within specific geographical areas, and must be able to communicate those answers to their peers.
- In the 400-level courses, students’ various analytical skills (GIS, stone tools, ceramics, faunal remains, geoarchaeology, statistics and dating methods) are further developed. Students’ critical and theoretical skills are challenged by courses in tightly focused archaeological topics.
- Undergraduates will be joined by graduate students in the 400-level courses, and undergraduates may also enroll in 500-level (graduate) courses subject to instructor’s approval.

Our educational mission is to turn the pursuit of knowledge about the past into a dynamic tool for learning.