Teacher Answer Key

Case Study

1. Mary Leakey was overshadowed by her husband and often credited as his assistant despite making many of the key discoveries herself. Similarly, Amina observes that Kenyan researchers handle the fieldwork but are excluded from analysis and publication, reflecting a power imbalance based on nationality rather than gender.

2. Answers will vary. Students might argue that Amina should join and work from within to change the system, citing Mary Leakey's long career within male-dominated institutions. Others might argue she should demand equal participation first, citing Bingham's legacy and the ongoing consequences of colonial power dynamics in archaeology.

Multiple Choice

1. B

2. A

3. D

Matching

1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-E, 5-D

Fill-in-the-Blank

1) Flinders Petrie, 2) stratigraphy, 3) a systematic method

Short Answer (Sample Responses)

Q1: Petrie recognized that pottery styles changed over time in predictable ways. By carefully cataloging these changes, he could arrange sites and layers in chronological order even without written records. This was revolutionary because it gave archaeologists the first systematic method for dating sites based on material evidence rather than speculation.

Q2: Mary Leakey never earned a university degree, which was used to question her credentials. She was frequently credited as her husband Louis's assistant despite making many of the key discoveries herself. Her experience reveals that women in early archaeology faced systemic bias that minimized their contributions regardless of their actual achievements.

Q3: Both Carter and Bingham made famous discoveries within a colonial framework where Western institutions controlled the narrative and the artifacts. Carter's

work in Egypt and Bingham's removal of artifacts from Machu Picchu reflect a system where the knowledge and objects flowed to Western museums while local people were marginalized from their own heritage.