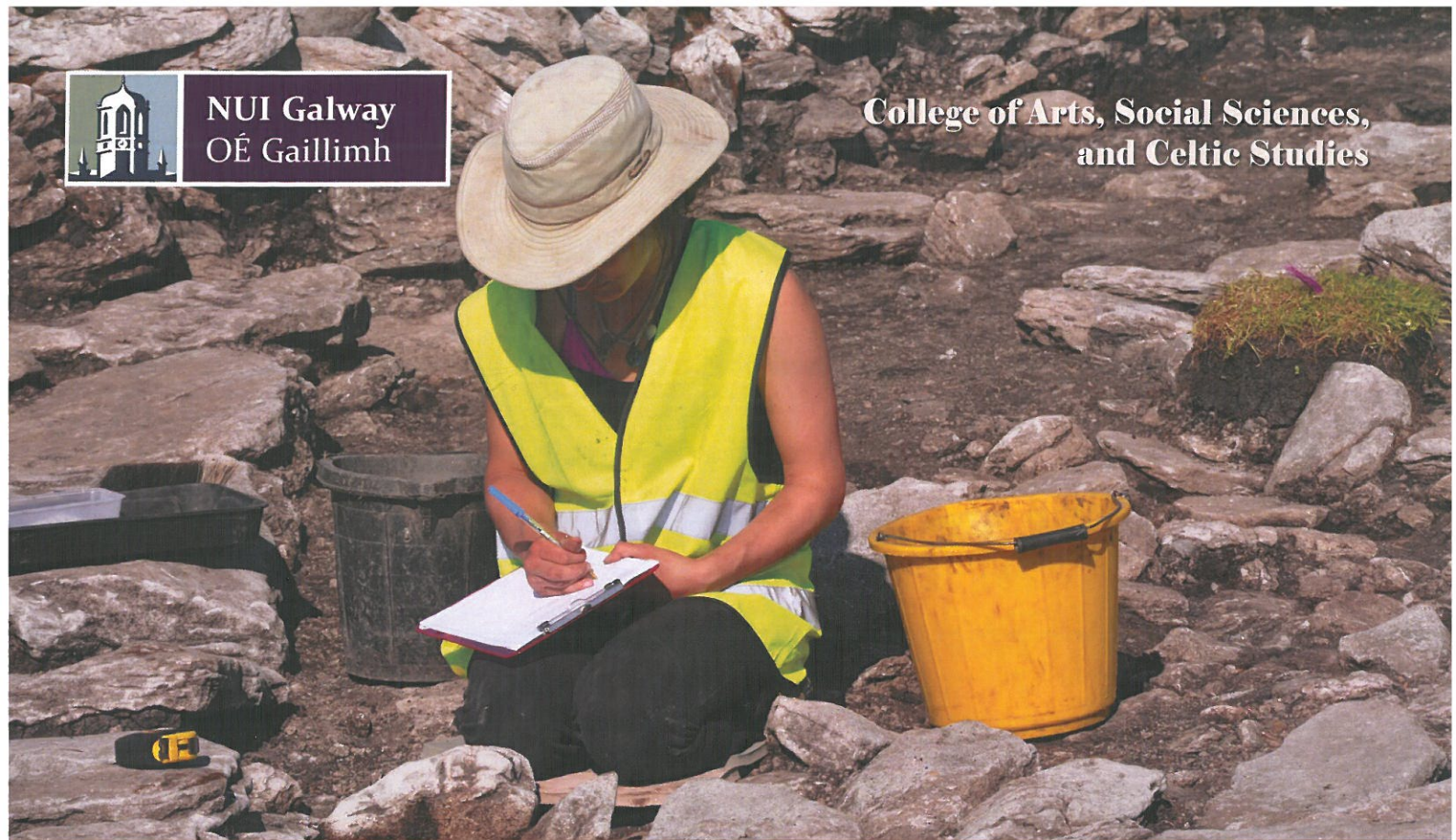




NUI Galway  
OÉ Gaillimh

College of Arts, Social Sciences,  
and Celtic Studies



# Archaeology

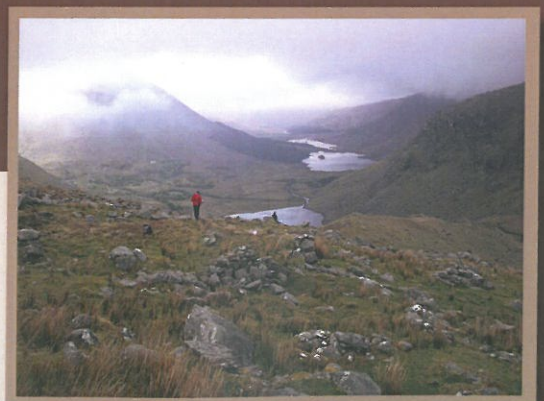
Research-led teaching distinguishes the Archaeology degree at NUI Galway. Leaders in the fields of Human Identity and Cultural Practice, Landscape Archaeology, Material Culture, Art and Society, Prehistoric Irish Societies, and Public Archaeology, our research informs regional, national and international discourse about societies and civilisations on the island of Ireland and Atlantic Europe.

Student-focused, and with a strong emphasis on fieldwork and interpretation, our syllabus offers a good balance of practical, field and laboratory skills, and rigorous academic training. From surveying monuments with the latest technologies, to learning how ancient texts can be used to complement the archaeological record, and vice versa, archaeology provides students with a deeper, critical understanding of the forces that have shaped our world, from the earliest human records to the 19th century.

- Strong track-record in educational guidance & supervision
- Lively student society
- Engaging and welcoming place to study

## Course Facts

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Bachelor or Arts</b>
<b>CAO Code:</b>	<b>GY101</b>
<b>Average intake:</b>	<b>1,000 (Arts-Joint Honours)</b>



## Course Outline

In First Year of the Bachelor of Arts degree, students take three subjects — Archaeology combined with two other subjects. Subjects are arranged into seven groups and not more than one subject can be taken from any one group. One subject is dropped at the end of First Year. In second and third year you will study two subjects, one of which is Archaeology.

### First Year

Four courses are offered in first year: two that follow the story of Irish and European archaeology from the first settlers to the Middle Ages, and two field- and lab-based courses on monuments (Boyne Valley, Co. Meath, & Burren, Co. Clare) and artefacts (National Museum of Ireland, Galway City Museum and in-house Teaching Collection) respectively.

First year Archaeology is designed to provide both a general introduction to the subject and a basis for further study. The field- and lab-based courses are assessed by project work. The other two are assessed by exam.

### Second Year

The Second Year of the programme offers a selection of core and optional modules on the first hunters and farmers in Europe, Castles and Colonists, Royal landscapes, Art and Iconography, and Interpretation in Archaeology. Most of these courses include field-classes or laboratory work.

### Third Year

In Third Year Archaeology you can study courses such as Public Archaeology; the Development of the Castle in Medieval Europe; Palaeoecology –reconstructing past environments; Metal, Warfare & Chieftoms; Landscape & Archaeology. There is also a guided reading module on current research trends in prehistory and a dissertation.

## Erasmus

Erasmus or Year Abroad agreements between Archaeology at NUI Galway and European and American universities are re-negotiated every 3 to 5 years and you should check out the website for current arrangements. Students who combine a modern language with Archaeology have the option of taking Archaeology during their Erasmus Year.

## What is Archaeology

Archaeology is the study of human society through the recovery and analysis of material remains (ie objects, buildings and burials). Focused on human culture, archaeology adopts an interdisciplinary approach that combines the humanities and social sciences with technologies and methodologies developed in the sciences.



Visit our webpage to find out more

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School of Geography and Archaeology

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## Career Opportunities

The BA in Archaeology is the first step to professional qualification. The employment landscape is very broad, ranging from forensic archaeology to museums. While commercial sector archaeology, typically working in pre-development contexts, is a regular employment destination in Ireland and abroad, there is also a growing understanding of Archaeology's significance for present day communities, as well as its cultural, educational, tourism and amenity importance.



## Did you know?

**Early immigrants:** Strontium isotope analysis of three 5th/6th century AD burials at Ninch, Co. Meath, indicate that they were originally from central or eastern Europe.

**Temple of wood:** archaeologists from NUI Galway found a 4,000-year-old circular wooden temple at Tara that is four times larger than Stonehenge.

**Putting us on the map:** the first map of Ireland is by Greek geographer Claudius Ptolemy from about AD 150 AD (nearly two thousand years ago), based on information from mariners who traded along the Atlantic seaboard.