

**Chapter 1 : Journal of East Asian Archaeology (JournalSeek)**

*On the appearance of its first volume in , the Journal of East Asian Archaeology (JEAA) has received a warm welcome by the scholarly community.*

Barnes of England served as the president of the new Society from to , and was succeeded by Sarah M. Nelson of Denver, USA, from Now Fumiko Ikawa-Smith is serving as the third president of the society until Also encourages the highest quality of research and communications. The SEAA provides publishing opportunities through a newsletter and journal. It also holds academic meetings and conferences that offers educational outreach to the general public. The SEAA also tries to break language barriers by offering their journal in a translation in a number of Asian languages. It also promotes good relations among the archaeologists who study within East Asia. The interests of the society members range from the earliest evidence of human presence in the Asian areas, also the development of ancient civilizations, to farming communities of the recent past. The society is to be made up of professionals in the field, but non professionals also welcome. Their job is to act as the primary decision making body of the society. For one to remain a member of the SEAA society they must keep up with their payments including, membership dues, conference fees, and institutional subscription fees. McGill University is located in Montreal, Quebec. She received her Ph. Her interests are Archaeology, Paleolithic, food and nutrition, complex hunter-gatherers, gender in prehistory, social contexts of archaeology in East Asia, with an emphasis in Japan. McGill University Vice-President: Pak received his Ph. The work she conducts explores the social interactions in Neolithic era and the early Bronze Age period. Barnes, is a professor at Durham University she works in the East Asian studies department. Her areas of main interest are archaeology of East Asia, Japan, Korea, and rice production. There are a number of Europeans and Americans who have shown a great interest into the field of East Asian Archaeology they have dedicated their own personal careers to it. There are also many Asian Americans who also have an interest in East Asian archaeology they receive a better understanding and knowledge of their own personal history, heritage, and culture. Others outside the Western influence also have shown an interest in the field of Eastern Asia archaeology. It has published peer reviewed works on archaeology work done in East Asia. The JEAA also offers bibliographic surveys, research aids, interim reports and progress on fieldwork projects. JEAA is an international scholarly journal, directed towards academics and students, with its contents aimed at being of immediate relevance to practitioners in various subfields of East Asian Studies. The journal aims for archaeology in East Asia field will not remain so country or region specific and broad to more areas of Asia. The JEAA tries hard to have those outside the Asian Studies community to study their anthropological and archaeological works. They hope that Western societies will show more interest so those with the highest level of talent will be involved in the SEAA fieldwork. These worldwide conferences are held every four years. Histories and Challenges [http:](http://) Relevance and Engagement Location: Beyond Nationalist, Colonialist, Imperialist Archaeologies. The book discusses a number of cases that range in location from Asia, Europe, and North America. It tries to examine how contemporary interactions in society effect the archaeology process. The main focus and question asked is on the idea of archaeology multivocality, which is an idea that stemmed from postmodern theory. According to the authors the concept of multivocality gives a voice to those who are underrepresented which provides new angles to study the past. Shamanism and the Origins of States: Spirit, Power, and Gender in East Asia. She thinks that it was shaman who helped create the societies that exist today in Asia. Another interesting fact she mentions is that in Eastern Asia women were more likely to be shamans than men were and they used their spiritual powers to gain leadership roles. Ross, Ilia Peiros, Marie Lin eds. Past Human Migrations in East Asia: Matching Archaeology, Linguistics and Genetics. Routledge Studies in the Early History of Asia: Routledge The books main discussion is the study of being able to study the movement of migration through archaeology. It examines the people of East Asia in a historical manner and also uses the latest technologies available to those in the archaeology field. There is also an emphasis on those who are closely studied there is a great amount of attention put on minority groups. Prehistoric Societies on the Northern Frontiers of China. The books main focus is in the time period of the first and second millennium

BCE its regional location of research is the northern border of China. It is an area of much research because of the nomadic activities that took place in the region. In particular the fieldwork takes in Inner Mongolia during the period of evaluation there was a conflict emerging between Chinese states which caused a border to define the two groups of people and for them to be seen as separate. Science and Civilization in China. Cambridge University Press Wagner gives a historical account to the use and production of iron and steel in China. The iron and steel industry had a large effect on politics and economic in China. The type of large scale manufacturing that was invented in south China left china taking a much different path to modernization than the Western European nations. All information and book abstracts on published books came from the SEAA web page under new books. In it was discussed that some of the pottery found on archaeology excavation had other dateable remains inside the pottery. Shoda, Once the remains were dated they were years older than what the original dating of the Yayoi period was. Some seemed to accept the new dating method while others rejected it and criticized it quite harshly. Those that were against the new dating methods were those who worked so hard to have the original dated time period, which has been used now for over fifty years. Shoda, Another criticism of the new dates of Yayoi period was how the remains were tested there is a current argument going on whether C14 dating is superior over archaeological methods of typological cross dating. Shoda, This argument is still very much alive still today and a popular discussion page on the SEAA web page. Bulletin of the Society of East Asian Archaeology.

**Chapter 2 : Journal of East Asian archaeology. (Journal, magazine, ) [calendrierdelascience.com]**

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Website is in French. It Surfaced Down Under! Maitreya â€” Maitreya is the student association for the archaeology of Asia, based in Leiden University in the Netherlands. Its goal is to incite the general public to discover the sea and to love it, while raising its awareness on the need for a better management of marine resources. To pursue this aim, local members meet for periodic discussion, to hear talks by experts and to study and compare pots. Contains a section of images of Angkor Wat. Southeast Asian Archaeology Scholarly Website â€” funded by the Henry Luce foundation and hosted by the University of Pennsylvania Museum, this website offers a web-based bibliography and a skeletal database. The Southeast Asian Treasure Connection â€” A website about shipwrecks, underwater treasure hunting and archaeology. Archaeology, Anthropology and History blogs and sites [top] Anthropology. The website intends to lead the anthropological community by primarily promoting and facilitating discussion, reviewing research, stewardship of resources, public and professional education, and the dissemination of knowledge. The goal of the database is to bring together sources on archaeological ethics in a single place for the use of students, researchers, and professional archaeologists. World Archaeological Congress â€” The World Archaeological Congress is a non-governmental, not-for-profit organization and is the only archaeological organisation with elected global representation. Its programs are run by members who give their time in a voluntary capacity. Membership is open to archaeologists, heritage managers, students and members of the public. WAC seeks to promote interest in the past in all countries, to encourage the development of regionally-based histories and to foster international academic interaction. It is committed to the scientific investigation of the past, ethical archaeological practice and the protection of cultural heritage worldwide. It supports the empirical investigation and appreciation of the political contexts within which research is conducted and interpreted, and promotes dialogue and debate among advocates of different views of the past. WAC is committed to diversity and to redressing global inequities in archaeology through conferences, publications and scholarly programs. It has a special interest in protecting the cultural heritage of Indigenous peoples, minorities and economically disadvantaged countries, and encourages the participation of Indigenous peoples, researchers from economically disadvantaged countries and members of the public. Asian Archaeology â€” Publishes articles on all aspects of Asian Archaeology Asian Culture and History â€” Published by the Canadian Center of Science and Education, Asian Culture and History covers topics such as culture, history, arts, anthropology, archaeology, religion, and linguistics. Asian Perspectives â€” Asian Perspectives is a peer-reviewed journal focusing on the archaeology of Asia and the Pacific region. Articles from are available online for download. Antiquity â€” Covering world archaeology, but of recent years has featured many Southeast Asian papers. This journal seeks to promote archaeological research, as well as to share those research to the public. Berkala Arkeologi Sangkhakala aims to publish research papers, reviews and studies covering the disciplines of archaeology, anthropology, history, ethnography, and culture in general. Archives available from Journal is open access. Damrong â€” The archaeology journal of Silpakorn University. It features original scholarly articles, interviews, translations, and book reviews. Published since April , the journal provides area scholars and interested readers with contemporary analysis of Indonesia and an extensive archive of research pertaining to the nation and region. Journal of Burma Studies â€” Open access, and one of the few peer-reviewed journals focusing on Myanmar. Journal of the Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society â€” Originally Journal of the Straits Branch, and then Malayan Branch and now the Straits Branch, the journal first published in and contains many scholarly articles on the culture, history and archaeology of Malaysia and its peoples. Journal of the Siam Society â€” Established in , the Journal of the Siam Society publishes original scholarly articles in English pertaining to Thailand. Jurnal ini bertujuan untuk menerbitkan artikel-artikel ilmiah bersifat tematik hasil penelitian dan pengembangan terkini dalam bidang arkeologi seperti kimia, biologi, geologi, paleontologi, dan antropologi. The Papua Journal contains the results of research, conceptual ideas, studies

and the application of theory relating to archaeology. The link directs to a search of all archaeological material in the repository. The journal is published twice a year. WalennaE Journal is published by Balai Arkeologi Sulawesi Selatan as a way of publication and information on research results in the archaeology and related sciences. This journal is intended for the development of science as a reference that can be accessed by researchers, students, and the general public. Note that the abbreviation for this website is SEAArch. Asian Studies Toolbar A great web tool for researchers focusing in asia, the Asian Studies toolbar is an add-on to your Firefox and Internet Explorer browser with built in links to numerous Asian resources weather forecasts, newspapers, and yes, this website as well.

**Chapter 3 : calendrierdelascience.com : Society of South Asian Archaeology**

*Archaeological Research in Asia presents high quality scholarly research conducted in between the Bosphorus and the Pacific on a broad range of archaeological subjects of importance to audiences across Asia and around the world. The journal covers the traditional components of archaeology: placing events.*

Show All Ahn, Sung-Mo. Zhushchikhovskaya; and Song Nai Rhee. Pohang Iron and Steel Co. Korean Art Seen through Museums. Current Archaeological and Radiocarbon Perspectives. Melvin Aikens and Song-nai Rhee, eds. Pacific Northeast Asia in Prehistory: Washington State University Press, From Africa to China and Beyond, ed. Norton and David R. Headdresses of the Three Kingdoms Period. The Past and the Present: An Update on Recent Developments. Tong Asia eso Misa-dong yujok ui ipchi. Sejong taehakkyo pangmulgwan, Papers of the 5th International Conference on Korean Studies. Hanguk chongshin munhwa yonguwon, The Times Atlas of Archaeology. Wongwang taehakkyo Mahan Paekche munhwa yonguso, A Review of Historical Interpretation. Bibliographical Review of Far Eastern Archaeology The Rise of Civilization in East Asia: The Archaeology of China, Korea and Japan. Thames and Hudson, Styles, Technology, and Social Setting. State Formation in Korea: Historical and Archaeological Perspectives. Early Humans in the Korean Peninsula: Origins of Rice Cultivation. Choe, Chong Pil and Martin T. Choe, Chong-Pil and Martin Bale. Reconsidering Early Korean History through Archaeology, ed. Dong Song Sa, Kogohak kwa chayon kwahak: From Prehistory to State Formation. Konguk taehakkyo pangmulgwan, Tombs in the Kyongju Area. From the Perspective of Polished Stone Implements. Fuller; and Michael P. Choy, Kyungcheol, and Michael P. Paleobotany, Paleozoology, and Paleoanthropology. Central History Museum of Korea, Funahashi, Kyoko and Tanaka Yoshiyuki. Chisan-dong Tombs and Associated Burials. Buddhist Monument and Political Statement in Korea. Interaction and Transformations 4 XXX: Asian Research Service, An Early Neolithic Settlement of Korea. Proceedings of the International Conference on Anthropology and the Museum. Im, Hyo-jai and Sarah M. A Protohistoric Korean Case. A History of Water, Volume 2: The Political Economy of Water. A Case Study from Ancient Korea. Their Studies by Japanese Scholars. Megalithic Cultures in Asia. Hanyang University, Monograph No. The National Academy of Sciences, Woo; Mi-Young Hong; and G. Kim, Jong Chan, and Christopher J. The Traditional Culture and Society of Korea: Center for Korean Studies, University of Hawaii, Kim, Jung-bae "Formation of the Korean People. Reports on Conservation Treatment and Manufacturing Technique. An Examination of Carbonized and Waterlogged Wood. Kim, Minkoo, and Ho-pil Yun. Haesong Yi Son-gun paksa kohui kinyom nonmunjip. Some Reflections on Archaeology. The Taekwang Publishing Co. The Homeland of Korean Culture. Recent Archaeological Discoveries in the Republic of Korea. Mikami Tsugio hakase kiju kinen rombunshu. National Academy of Sciences, Art and Archaeology of Ancient Korea. Traditional Cultures of the Pacific Societies: Seoul National University Press, Kim, Won-yong and Richard J. New Discoveries in Korean Archaeology. Ko, Min-jung, and Martin T. Chonnam University Press, In English Kwon, Hack-soo. Ko, Min-jung and Martin T. Asia ui chiyok munhwa wa munhwa kyoryu. Kwangju, Republic of Korea: Sigan kwa konggan ui hunjok. Lee, Dongyoung and Kim Juyong. Identification for Shape Consistency. Lee, Sung-joo, and Sohn Chul. GIS o mochiita bunka - bunmei kenkyu, ed. Kokusai Nihon Bunka Kenkyu Sentaa, Lee, Yung-jo and Sun-joo Park. Lee, Yung-jo and Yong-hyun Yun. Lee, Yung-jo and Cho Tae-sop. Thoughts on Koreanness and Hellenism. A Study of Early Neolithic Korea. Western Washington State College, A View From Outside. Advances in World Archaeology, Volume I: Evidence from Archaeology and Historical Documents.

**Chapter 4 : Society for East Asian Archaeology - Wikipedia**

*Journal of East Asian Archaeology J East Asian Archaeol. Published/Hosted by calendrierdelascience.com (printed): ISSN (electronic): On the appearance of its first volume in , the Journal of East Asian Archaeology (JEAA) has received a warm welcome by the scholarly community.*

## Chapter 5 : Journal of East Asian archaeology. (eJournal / eMagazine, ) [calendrierdelascience.com]

*The Journal of East Asian Archaeology publishes peer-reviewed, original scholarship, in English, on all aspects of East Asian archaeology. "East Asia" is here broadly defined as including China, Korea, Japan, Southeast Asia, Mongolia, Siberia, and the adjacent regions of Central Asia.*

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*Asian Archaeology is an academic English-language journal that publishes original studies based on field archaeological data as well as new theoretical and methodological analyses and synthetic overviews of topics in the field of Asian archaeology.*

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*Asian Perspectives - Asian Perspectives is a peer-reviewed journal focusing on the archaeology of Asia and the Pacific region. Articles from are available online for download. Articles from are available online for download.*