three day Polytechnic uprising of November 1973 which laid the foundations for a total reshaping of Greek political culture in the following decades. It explores the cultural as well as ideological protest of Greek student activists, illustrating how these “children of the dictatorship” created a new subculture, a new form of protest culture. It examines how the students’ social and political practices became a major source of pressure on the Colonels’ regime, finding its apogee in the expansion of protest culture. Babesch Putting Greece back on the cultural and political map of the “Long 1960s,” this book traces the dissent and activism of anti-regime students during the Polytechnic uprising of November 1973.

Understanding how nations manipulate the collective memory making process is key to explaining the behaviors of various state and non-state actors, such as the Islamic State. SOMA 2007 This book is about how human societies form collective, i.e. shared, memories, with implications for how nations, ancient and modern, are built. Children of the Dictatorship The recent, traumatic experiences of war and dictatorship. The chapters provide carefully argued, thought-provoking analyses and examples that will be of real interest to archaeologists working in areas of violent conflict, past and present. Of all the contentious issues within archaeology and heritage, the study of conflict and work within conflict zones are undoubtedly the most highly charged and hotly debated, both within and outside the discipline. Ranging across the conflict zones of the world past and present, this book attempts to raise the level of these often fractious debates by locating them within ethical frameworks. The issues and debates in conflict archaeology are inextricably linked to some of the most topical and controversial issues of our times: totalitarianism, authoritarianism and repression.
Debating the Archaeological Heritage

The SAA Archaeological Record Includes section "Reviews."

The range of case-studies and strong theoretical orientation, this volume is a major advance in the study of the history and politics of archaeology.

Events, with a particular focus upon the ideologies of nationalism and imperialism. Diaz-Andreu examines a wide range of issues, including the creation of archaeological thought and practice, and the effect on institutions, the conversion of the study of antiquities into a profession, public memory, changes in archaeological thought and practice, and the effect on the practice of archaeology, both during and after the dictator's reign. The nine essays explore experiences from every corner of the Mediterranean. With its wide-

American journal of archaeology Margarita Diaz-Andreu offers an innovative history of archaeology during the nineteenth century, encompassing all its fields from the origins of humanity to the medieval period, and all areas of the world. The development of archaeology is placed within the framework of contemporary political science-based archaeology and in a world view of ancient societies. A variety of authorities assess these major contributions and provide discussions about Clark's

Bibliographic Index Grahame Clark was a major figure in European archaeology for over 50 years, and pioneered work in prehistoric economies and ecology, in Antiquity The magazine of the Society for American Archaeology and advocates a dialectical and historical approach to the study of the past.

Anthropocene.

contemporary past, historical archaeology and archaeological theory. It will also be of interest to anybody concerned with globalisation, modernity and the anthropology, history and geography. An Archaeology of the Contemporary Era will be essential reading for students and practitioners of the archaeology of the from every continent and considers sources from peripheral and rarely considered traditions, meanwhile engaging in an interdisciplinary dialogue with philosophy, epistemological, political, ethical and aesthetic viewpoints, and characterises the present based on archaeological traces from the spatial, temporal and material excesses that define it. The materiality of our era, the book argues, and particularly its ruins and rubbish, reveals something profound, original and disturbing about as an archaeological period defined by specific material processes. It reflects on the theory and practice of the archaeology of the contemporary past from

The Review of Archaeology An Archaeology of the Contemporary Era approaches the contemporary age, between the late nineteenth and twenty-first centuries,