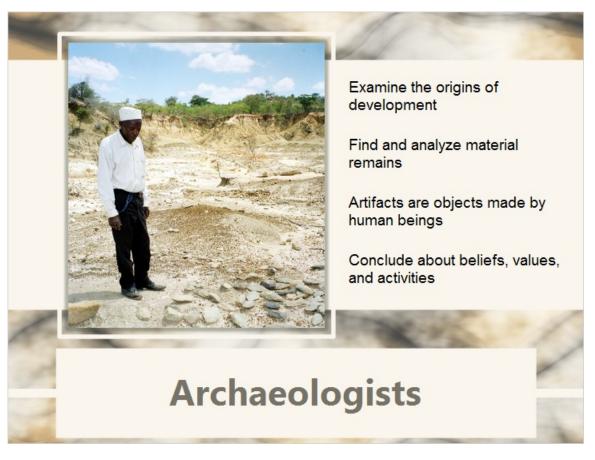
Introduction



Click the NEXT button to learn the various ways scientists understand the past.



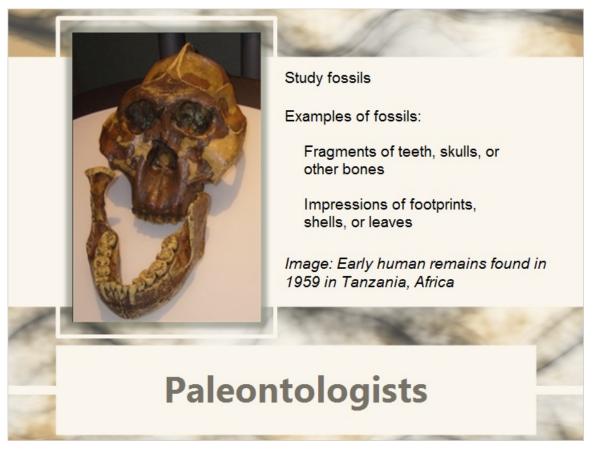
Archaeologists



Archaeology is a specialized branch of study whereby scientists examine the origins and development of people and their societies. Specifically, archaeologists find and analyze the material remains of human cultures to learn about prehistoric people. They study **artifacts**, which are objects made by human beings. Examples of artifacts include pottery, tools, weapons, and jewelry. By examining artifacts and other items, archaeologists draw conclusions about the beliefs, values, and activities of people from the past.



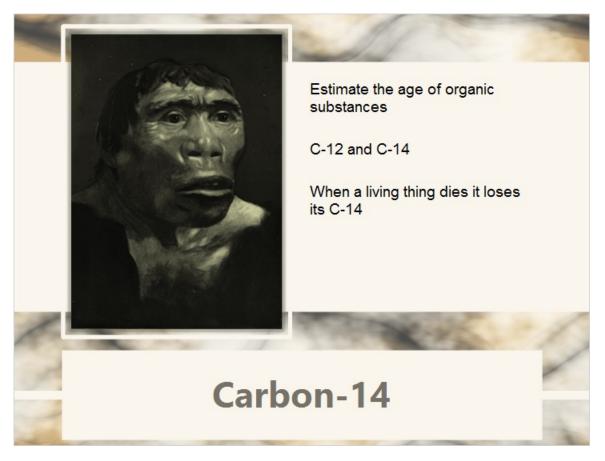
Paleontologists



Another type of scientist, called a paleontologist, studies **fossils**, which are preserved remains of once-living human organisms. Examples of fossils include fragments of teeth, skulls or other bones, and impressions of footprints, shells, or leaves from plants.



Carbon-14



Archaeologists and paleontologists use **carbon-14** dating to estimate the age of organic materials. Essentially, every living thing is made of two types of carbon, C-12 and C-14. When something dies, it loses its C-14. Therefore, the difference between the C-12 and C-14 offers an approximate date of when the item being studied died.



Conclusion



You have reached the end of this interactivity.

