

As the humanities involve the study and expressions of humanity and its culture, archeology naturally can play a central role of influence as it helps with the study of the past of humanity. The nature of Archaeology is to study the past through the discovery and study of physical items from the past. This is done through different methods such as radiocarbon dating to help determine a more specific date and relating what has been found with other items and information known about the culture and location to help find the purpose of what has been found and possibly piece together what the site was used for or how it functioned.

By placing all these items or locations in context with each other you are able to create a greater understanding of the culture/country where the site was found and or originated from.

As Well as this Archaeology can help with creating understanding of the relationship between different cultures to see if they traded, had no contact or warred with one another examples such as finding Roman coins in India and Islamic Coinage in Scandinavia show evidence of trade between cultures.

By finding out more information about cultures archaeology can have both major positive and negative impacts on the world. As archaeology isn't just based on scientific fact but also using one's personal beliefs and pre existing theories to create an image of the past. Biased archaeologists can either by accident or intentionally get information about a site wrong. Most notably during the 19th and 20th centuries when scientific racism was dominant in many cultures archaeology would be used by countries for their colonial agendas and nationalism such as attempting to find evidence of different groups of people being inferior so that they could justify their occupation or enslavement of those peoples. As Well as this often claiming that ancient structures and cultures such as the mississippian culture in north america or the ancient egyptians must have nothing to do with the people currently living there as they were viewed as inferior and therefore must have been constructed by others often claiming that there own culture was responsible in attempt to increase their own countries supposed glory.

However especially in more recent years there is more of a rise of archaeology being used by people for many more positive influences on society. Different groups of people who were either once oppressed or still are can find things found in archaeology to help validate their identities by finding examples of it in the past or by finding more information about their own culture if it has been oppressed for generations and much of it is lost.

Archaeology's position on finding information about the past and the cultures there leads to it having major influences on the modern day as many people will look to past cultures and monuments for inspiration or to find validation for their identities and beliefs.

This can create a almost cycle of influence in the humanities as findings in archaeology can influence history, art and philosophy but then these studies can influence the people which in turn leads to the new generation of archaeologists having a different set of beliefs and biases and when they make new discoveries their opinion on them will then influence others and so on and so on.

To be more specific on archaeology's influence and relation to other subjects vary in levels of importance the most notable of these that is closest is the study of history. As much of history is learnt from studying the material culture of past civilisations in order to learn more about them and create a more complete image of the culture. While not all of history is dependent on archaeology namely studying surviving texts or structures that stood the test of time.

Archaeology can assist the study of history with these parts as well such as managing to find more information about surviving structures such as discovering a structure has been built on top of another structure or seeing if other structures of the same kind may have been built elsewhere. As well as this while there are many old texts that still exist often the locations mentioned in them do not. And so archaeology can assist with finding these locations and if the text in question is debated in its authenticity the discovery of locations or people mentioned in the text can help guarantee its authenticity or in the reverse it may prove them to be incorrect. As an example with Richard 3rd where after the friary he was buried in was dissolved it was often thought that his body was lost or thrown in a river. but later his remains and the ruins of the friary were discovered leading to the history of this subject being rewritten.

In turn by studying history theories can be constructed on parts of the past where there is less information. And so when archaeologists make a discovery in that area the meaning and purpose of what was found will be looked at will likely be first looked at through the lens of those established theories which could lead to those archaeologists having an easier time with figuring out what they found is or perhaps being misled and thinking whatever they had discovered has a completely different function or meaning then it actually did in history.

Philosophy is also very much related to archaeology, as a not insignificant part of philosophy is related to discussions of morality and there is much that can be said of the morality of archaeology. Archaeology can have many purposes; it can be used to justify people's agendas. Or how much of archaeology occurs without the consent of the culture or the people of the country where the archaeologists are digging. Which can lead to the disruption of burial sites, sacred or important locations or the breaking of cultural taboos. And once they have discovered things of note especially in the age of imperialism and colonialism the historical artifacts are often taken to be studied and displayed in their own country. This can lead to debates on whether there is any difference between archaeology and just looting or grave robbing. In the example of the Egyptian pharaohs almost all of their tombs had been looted except for Tutankhamun's which was discovered in 1922 and everything inside was gradually removed to be placed in museums.

Another noted example of archaeology being used for immoral action

In many places the removal of historical artifacts is greatly disliked such as the Elgin marbles currently at the British Museum and the Greek government has made many requests for their return. In situations like this the morality of archaeology can definitely be disputed.

The personal philosophy of the archaeologists is also important to archaeology as the information gathered by archaeologists is interpreted through their different philosophical viewpoints, the reason for a sudden collapse of ancient kingdom or why tools have changed over centuries or are different from one location to another can all be looked at differently depending on

someone's personal philosophy. In the case of the fall of a civilisation they may presume economic trouble, class struggle, migration or war.

With the changing of tools and different styles of architecture the way this has been viewed has changed over the centuries in the nineteenth century culture and technology were viewed in a more linear sense from being uncivilized to civilized and this would lead to archeologists determining what cultures would be viewed as less advance although in most cases that would already have been decided and archeologists with the archaeologists finding justification for their empires takeover of the people.

However later in the 20th century the differences between the differences began to be looked at more as signs of culture with similar tools and structures over an area being taken as evidence of them having a shared culture like the Clovis culture in North America.

Lastly in regards to the relation between archaeology and philosophy is how the entirety of archeology is viewed either as a science or whether archeology is more under the branch of anthropology and is just the study of past humans and how they lived in opposition. As opposed to the more scientific method of viewing archeology as an attempt of cataloging what has been found and trying to find out different things worked in the past by testing different theories through repeated experimentation until a correct answer can be found.

Creative writing is another subject that although arguably not as much as history or philosophy creative writing stories, biographies and poems can often be influenced by archeology although in turn it can be said that they don't have as much of a direct influence on archeology they can have an impact on politics and culture which can then have an influence on archeology.

The most direct relation between archeology and creative writing would be that of writing essays or non fiction books. In many cases these could be written by the archeologist themselves as they are trying to put forward an argument for why their discovery is what they claim it to be such as saying a ruin they find is a palace, fortress or barn.

Or a more simplified version of the archeological discovery may be presented with creative writing in a book form or as a documentary in order to get the discovery in the minds of the people who are less interested in archeology and may be unwilling to read the archeologists dryer accounting of their work.

Stories about archeologists or a specific excavation and discovery are also not uncommon. A very well known example of this would be Howard Carter and his discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun this discovery caused a great resurgence of interest in ancient Egypt and the pop culture idea that Howard Carter's death was caused by an ancient curse has helped increase the popularity of this topic and several books and dramas have been made to cover the discovery since.

Archeology's effect on stories is not just limited to non fiction accounts of archaeologists lives and discoveries but also fictional stories especially those involved with trying to make their own world in fantasy or science fiction will often take inspiration from past human civilizations. In situations like this archeology has big impact as the present days view on the past is often limited by how much information and material culture of that civilisation has been discovered, due to this you can problems were the current pop culture view on a past group is outdated and incomplete leading to potentially offensive depictions of different cultures in media or just simply incorrect depictions being presented as completely factual.

In another sense creative writing can due to archeology have great ramifications on politics and culture. In particular marginalized and oppressed cultures have looked at archaeology to find evidence of their past achievements. In the example of zimbabwe the entire country is named after the ruins of a palace located in the country that the government of rhodesia (the predecessor state of modern zimbabwe) and archeologists independent of the government had claimed that the structure could not have been constructed by the ancestors of modern shona people of zimbabwe on the racist grounds that they were too simple to have constructed them. As such proof that the structure was made by speakers of the shona languages was of great political and cultural importance to zimbabwe as it helps restore pride and builds nationalism in the country presented through several books since the fall of Rhodesia.

With nationalism many cultures that don't have a more clearly written past will often have nationalists within them that try to build a foundation myth for their culture in other cases some countries will have irredentist claims to other countries lands in the form of propaganda as an example with russian invasion of ukraine shortly before the war began Putin published an essay that attempted to justify historical russian rites to their land. Often attempts like this will use archeology to find supposed evidence of the land having been theirs in the past to justify these views.

Archeology relation to other subjects within the humanities is always there but differs in how the relation works or in how strongly they are related or influence each other. The more the humanities are related to studying people the more they will be connected to archeology whereas if they are more related with expression the connection would be weaker but just because it doesn't directly influence archeology doesn't mean it can't influence other elements of society religion, politics and culture which then have a direct impact on how archeology is practiced.