

The link between dictatorships and archaeology in time and space can be approached from a number of perspectives in the framework of the connection between knowledge and power. This proposal summarizes these perspectives as six approaches to the connection Archaeology-Dictatorship:

1- Archaeological management. What changed in the existing management model? What instruments were established by the state for control of archaeological activities?

2- Scientific institutions. Lobbies, prevailing ideological factions, purge of ideological opponents at universities, research centres, etc...

3- Periods of special interest. This field can be broken down into:

- How the urban space and the landscape were changed using certain archaeological remains. How the choice of specific remains of a given time helped raise spaces to the category of monuments and build a splendid past which the regime was intended to be linked to.
- Objects or sites of such special interest for the regime that they became fetishes.
- How archaeological objects were displayed in museums: selection criteria, preferred periods, unwanted materials...
- How historical cartography changed based on archaeological evidence. Which natives were chosen as central characters of the dictatorships' glorious past, which fell to oblivion, and why.

4- From a methodological point of view, what were the features of archaeology and what were its objectives?

5- Archaeological activity in colonized territories.

6- The role of women both as researchers and as central historical characters.

All the above are naturally not watertight compartments: interrelations can be found between them and also with other priority fields of Project AREA. It is our decision whether we want to tackle all of the above which can be found in each country, only the most relevant ones, or aim at different ones.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS ABROAD

Foreing archaeologists working in countries under distatorship. For example: Diaz-Andreu's proposal ?

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