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FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK

At the very outset, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all the parents and families who have placed their trust in us to guide and educate their children. Your faith is both our greatest honour and our deepest responsibility—one that we cherish and uphold each day with sincerity, passion, and purpose.

In today's ever-evolving world, education is not confined to the pages of textbooks—it is a journey of discovery, creativity, and growth. At our school, we aspire to nurture young minds who are not only knowledgeable but also kind, confident, and curious. Our mission is to empower learners to think independently, dream boldly, and act compassionately.

We take pride in offering a learning environment that balances academic excellence with a vibrant range of co-scholastic activities, ensuring the holistic development of every child. Together-with parents as our valued partners—we continue to inspire a generation ready to embrace the challenges and opportunities of tomorrow.

Let's keep growing, learning, and shining-together!

Mr.A.K Singh

Principal

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What is Archaeology?

Archaeology is the scientific study of human history and prehistory through the excavation, analysis, and interpretation of material remains-such as artifacts, structures, bio-facts, and cultural landscapes. It helps us understand how ancient people lived, what they believed in, how they built civilizations, and how societies evolved over thousands of years.

A BriefHistory of Archaeology

Archaeology has grown from treasure hunting into a structured scientific discipline. Here's a quick look at its development:

1. Antiquarian Era (Pre-1800s)

- Wealthy collectors and adventurers explored ruins and tombs, more interested in exotic treasures than historical value.
- Early "archaeologists" like Giovanni Battista Belzoni excavated Egyptian sites with little documentation.

3. The 20th Century

- Archaeology became interdisciplinary, combining history, anthropology, geology, and chemistry.
- Introduction of radiocarbon dating (1940s) allowed accurate dating of organic materials.
- Development of underwater archaeology, aerial photography, and stratigraphy (studying layers of soil).

2. Emergence as a Science (19th Century)

- William Flinders Petrie introduced systematic methods of excavation and detailed recordkeeping.
- Discoveries at Pompeii and Mesopotamia showed the value of preserving context, not just collecting artifacts.

4. Modern Archaeology (21st Century)

- Use of remote sensing, LIDAR, GIS mapping, and DNA analysis.
- Increased focus on ethics, cultural heritage, and collaborating with indigenous communities.
- Public archaeology, where communities are involved in excavation and preservation, is growing.





How Archaeology Works?

The archaeological process involves several steps:

1. Research & Survey

- Archaeologists start with background research, studying old texts, maps, and previous findings.
- They conduct field surveys to identify promising locations-walking over land, using drones, or geophysical instruments.

3. Documentation & Analysis

- Artifacts are cleaned, cataloged, and analysed in labs.
- Materials are dated using methods like carbon dating, dendrochronology, or thermoluminescence.
- Archaeologists try to reconstruct the culture and life of the people who left the remains.

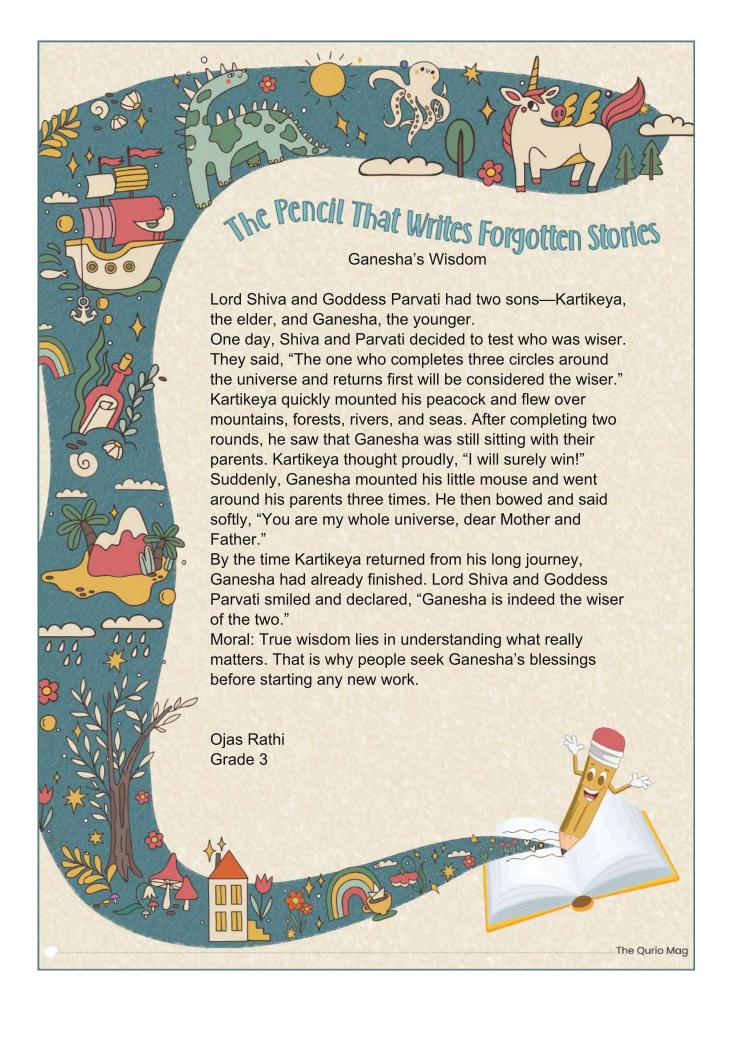
2. Excavation

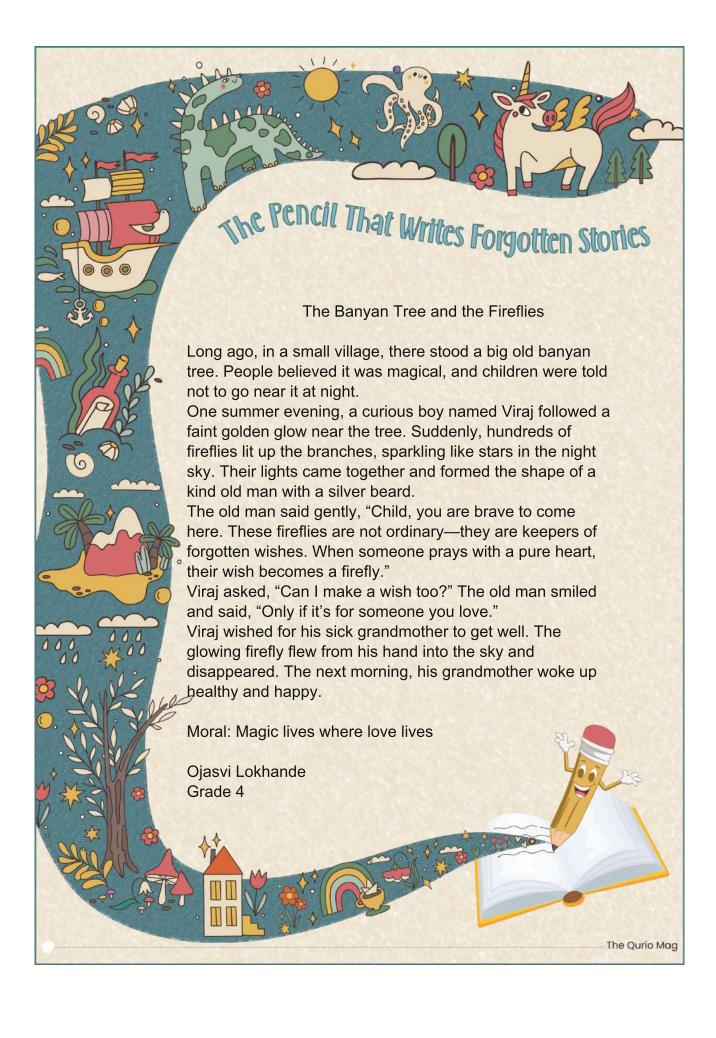
- Carefully digging in layers to reveal structures, tools, bones, or pottery.
- Every find is recorded with its exact location and depth, preserving context.
- Tools used: trowels, brushes, sieves, total stations (for mapping), GPS, drones.

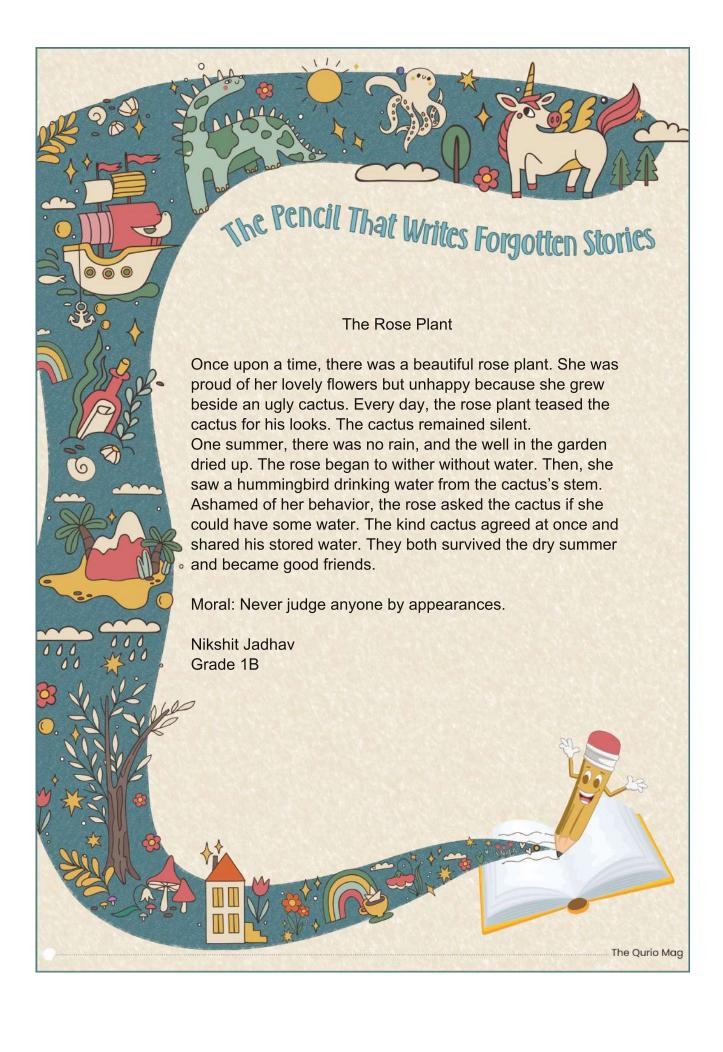
4. Preservation & Publication

- Sites may be conserved or re-buried to protect them.
- Findings are shared through academic publications, museums, documentaries, or public exhibits.





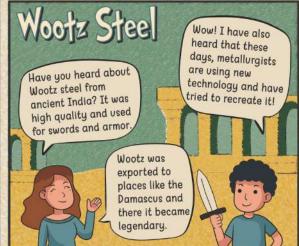




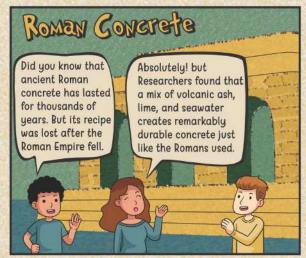
Forgotten Genius: Not all is lost...

Tech from ancient days that was rediscovered.



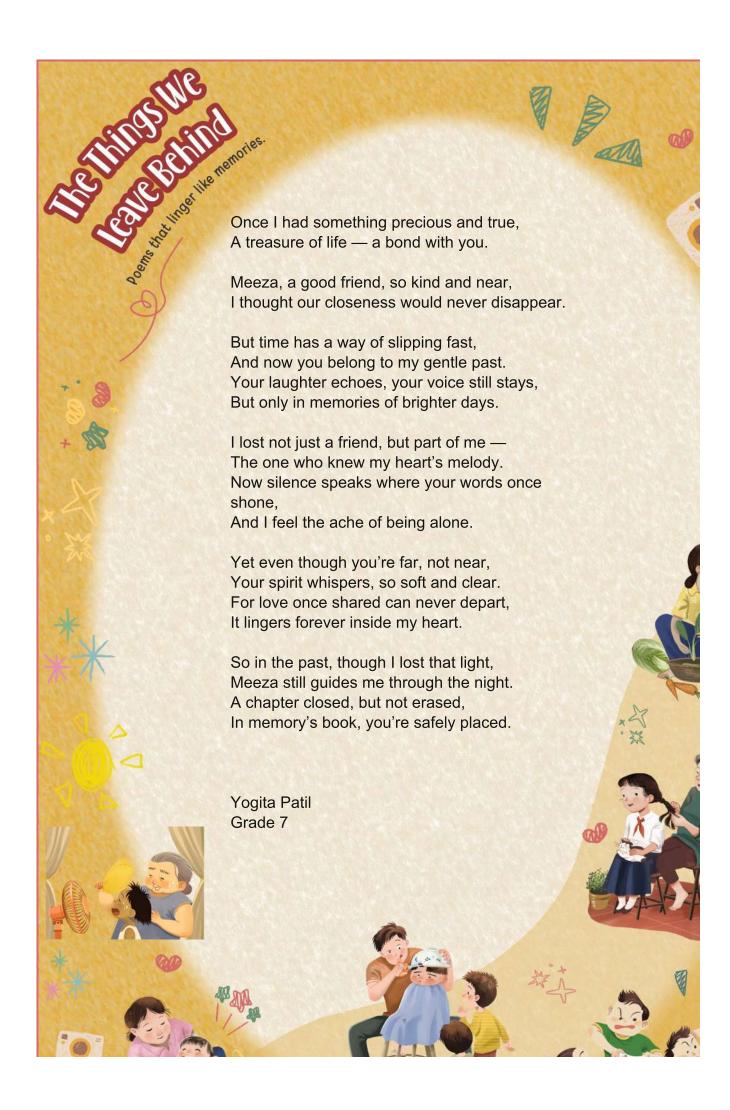


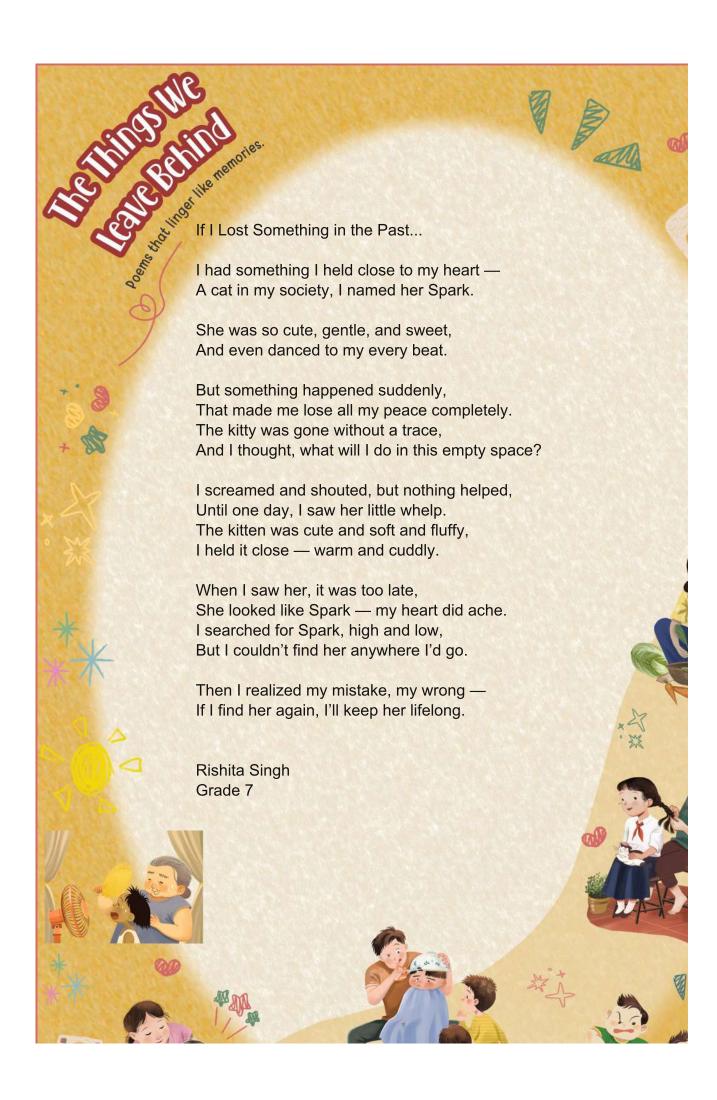












Lost and Found in the Wild!

Did you know some animals go POOF! like magic - they vanish for years... sometimes even 100! But guess what?

They surprise us by showing up again! Here are 8 awesome animals that were thought to be gone forever, but scientists found them again.

The Syakehead Fig.

Real Name: Chel Snakehead Fish

Last Seen: 1933 in India

ound Again: 2024 in the Chel River

Cool Fact: This elusive fish can breathe air and survive on land for short





Real Name: Blyde River Flat Gecko

Last Seen: 34 years ago in South Africa

Found Again: In a hidden canyon in 2025!

Cool Fact: These geckos have super flat bodies

that help them hide in tiny cracks!

Spiky the Mystery Mamma/

Real Name: Attenborough's Long-Beaked Echidna

Last Seen: 62 years ago in Indonesia

Found Again: In 2023 — caught on camera in the jungle!

Cool Fact: It lays eggs and looks like a spiky anteater!





Phankom Tortoise



Real Name: Fernandina Giant Tortoise L<mark>ast Seen:</mark> Over 100 years ago in the

Galápagos

Found Again: In 2019 — a lady tortoise was strolling around an island!

Cool Fact: It can live over 100 years and moves slower than a snail



The Rainbow Toad

eal Name: Mindo Harlequin Toad

.ast Seen: 1989 in Ecuador

Found Again: 2019 in a cloud forest reserve

Cool Fact: This colorful toad has green and red skin with white speckles, resembling snowflakes.

Trapdoor Tricksfer



Real Name: Fagilde's Trapdoor Spider

Last Seen: 1931 in Portugal

Found Again: 2023 near its original habitat

Cool Fact: This spider creates a hidden door in the ground to ambush unsuspecting prey.

Wallaces Giart Ree



ound Again: 2019 in North Moluccas,

Cool Fact: The world's largest bee, with a wingspan of about 6 cm, was rediscovered after decades, sparking excitement among entomologists.



M



Vills Horsesboe Rat

Found Again: 2019 in Nyungwe Forest, Rwanda

Cool Fact: After 40 years, this critically endangered bat was rediscovered during a dedicated expedition, emphasizing the importance of persistent conservation efforts.





The Lost City of Dwarka - Unravelling the Ancient Mystery

Dwarka, located off India's western coast, is believed to be the ancient kingdom of Lord Krishna, as described in the Mahabharata and Puranas. According to these texts, Krishna built Dwarka after leaving Mathura, and the city eventually submerged into the Arabian Sea after his departure.

Historical and Mythological Significance – The Mahabharata describes Dwarka as a prosperous, well-planned city. Its dramatic submergence due to a natural disaster continues to intrigue historians and archaeologists.

Archaeological Discoveries - In 1983, marine archaeologist Dr. S.R. Rao discovered submerged structures off Gujarat's coast—walls, platforms, and artifacts consistent with ancient city planning. Some estimates date these remains to around 7500 years ago, possibly aligning with the Dvapara Yuga linked to Krishna. However, dating methods remain debated.

Myth vs. Reality - Debate continues over whether the structures are man-made or natural. While skeptics see the Mahabharata as mythological, supporters highlight the alignment between the texts and discoveries as possible historical evidence.

The Submersion Theory - Mythology describes Dwarka's submergence by massive waves and shifting land. Scientists suggest this could be due to seismic activity and rising sea levels. Geological studies support the idea of significant environmental changes over time.

Ongoing Research - Ongoing underwater exploration uses advanced technology to map the site. Experts across disciplines are studying sediments and geological shifts to understand the city's fate.

Conclusion - Dwarka stands at the crossroads of mythology, history, and science. While its true origins remain uncertain, archaeological findings have deepened interest and belief. For many, the quest for Dwarka is both a historical investigation and a spiritual journey—an enduring mystery still being uncovered from beneath the sea.



The Quite



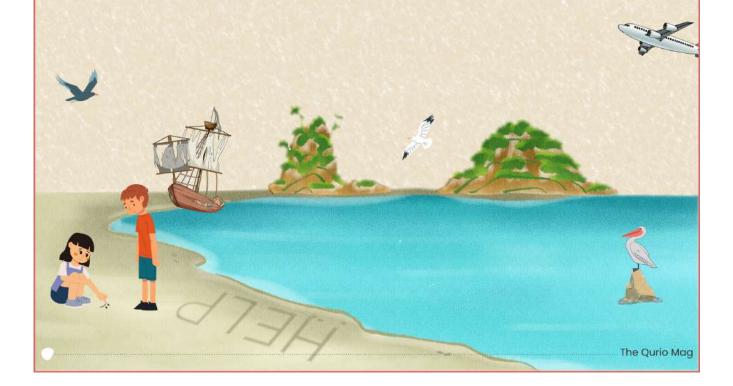




If I was marooned on an Island...

It was supposed to be the best school trip ever — a cruise across the blue sea! We laughed, took pictures, and watched dolphins dance in the waves. But then, dark clouds rolled in, the wind howled, and the sea turned wild.Suddenly — CRASH! A giant wave hit our ship! Everything went spinning, and when I opened my eyes... I was lying on the sand of a strange island! looked around — no people, no houses, only trees, birds, and endless water. I was marooned!My heart thumped like a drum. But I remembered what my teacher always said: "Don't panic — think smart!"I built a small shelter using palm leaves, found coconuts to drink, and even made fire by rubbing stones together. Each day felt like an adventure — I climbed trees, caught fish, and learned to survive on my own. The island was scary at first, but slowly it became my friend.One morning, I saw smoke on the horizon — a ship! I waved a big green leaf and shouted as loud as I could. The sailors spotted me and came closer.As I sailed away, I looked back at the island that had taught me the greatest lesson of all — "Courage is not the absence of fear; it's facing it with hope."

Mrunal Thorkar Grade 6



TALES FROM A SAND

A LOST BUCKET SPEAKS

This is Mia. She loves building sandcastles, but today... her bucket is missing!

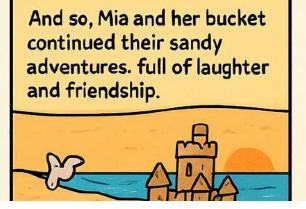












Satvik Singh Grade 6

How to Become a Field Archaeologist?

Becoming an on-field archaeologist requires a mix of education, training, and practical experience.

1. Educational Path

High School: Focus on history, geography, biology, and social sciences.

Bachelor's Degree: A degree in Archaeology, Anthropology, History, or Classics.

Master's IPhD (optional but helpful for advanced positions or research roles): Specialize in a sub-field (e.g., Egyptology, Prehistoric Archaeology).





2. Skills & Knowledge Needed

Analytical thinking, attention to detail, patience.

Knowledge of ancient history, mapping, dating techniques, and conservation.

Physical fitness (fieldwork is often outdoors and physically demanding).

3. Field Training

Join Field Schools: Hands-on training programs often run by universities or institutions.

Participate in internships, volunteer digs, or museum work to gain experience.

Learn technical skills: GIS software, drawing site maps, pottery analysis, etc.





4. Career Options

Field Archaeologist (excavation)

Lab Analyst

Museum Curator

Heritage Consultant

Cultural Resource Manager

Work with government, universities, private firms, or UNESCO/NGOs.

BRAIN PLAY



Rediscovered

Recovered

Found

Memories

Missing

Seek

Help

Clue

Lost

Return

Misplaced

Forgotten

Search

Location **Owner**

ORD SEARCH

Claim

Track

Help the little Sheep find her way to her friends.

A man has lost a quarter on a soft carpeted floor. What is the first thing he does when he finds it?







