Both reading and writing are about the time of human habitation in the Americas is the last major continent known to man. َAlthough some researchers have mentioned that humans resided in the oldest known archaeological site is in Monte Verde, Chile, around 12,500 years ago, but the author of the reading, based on some reasons, rejects all hypotheses and states that the site was not inhabited that long ago. The professor, on the other hand, believes that existence of many artifacts around the site, which were found in 1975, proves some kind of human settlement.

First of all, the author brings up the idea that there are no weapons and hunting-tools found which show primitive hunter-gatherer society lived at Monte Verde. However, the lecturer argues that regarding to some archaeologists suggestions this group of settlers consumed plants and small animals, which they hunted with stones and bones since they did not have the knowledge of how to make rudimentary weapons. Also, finding a bone with meat still on it in the peat bog proved that they did hunt.

Secondly, the author reveals that the area around Monte Verde has been used as agricultural land for many generations, so farmers have damaged the site. Therefore, disturbing the soil makes the exact date of discovery of any of the artifacts impossible. However, the lecturer argues that although much of the site was farmland nowadays, but many archaeological artifacts were found in the deeper layers which suggests that farmers never touched this site since farming has been done on the upper layers of the soil.

Finally, the presence of bitumen around site makes carbon dating difficult because it can affect the whole dating process. So there is an argument that archaeologists only date the history of certain objects, and they were trying to hide the facts about Monte Verde and its first settlement. Conversely, the professor refutes this assertion and explains that they had to roll objects in bitumen to protect them from chemical interference, but archaeologists tried different methods to date them accurately, most of which confirmed the objects were 12,500 years old.

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