

Archaeology Support the Industrial Design History

Prof. Mohamed Ezzat Saad MAhmond

Professor of Industrial Design Department Faculty of Applied Arts Helwan University

Prof. Mofeda Sadek Al Ekyaby

Professor of Industrial Design Department Faculty of Applied Arts Helwan University

Rresearcher. Mai Mamdouh Esmail

Master Student, Industrial Design Department Faculty of Applied Arts Helwan University

mai.mamdouh91@gmail.com

Abstract:

The interpretation of the phenomenon of the history of industrial design is of great importance to the courses and practitioners of industrial design from the perspective of answering many of the most important questions: the meaning of the history of industrial design, are there laws governing the events of the history of industrial design? Does the history of industrial design have a certain direction?

Therefore, research based on the interpretation and codifying of the phenomenon of human creativity in the form of a new scientific theory to solve the problems and contradictions that man faces to move from a crisis to a hopeful situation in the form of conceptual solutions that meet his future needs through "archeological science in the concept of the archaeological record. This is to answer those questions and enrich the history of design with the knowledge it needs.

By studying the concept of the archaeological record as well as the concept of industrial design and stages of its development from different schools and even before it was legalized as a term design and linking it to archetypal science as a science looking and meditating the past in all documented scientific methods and from which it is reached and confirmed the ability of this branch of knowledge to enrich the history of design, which in turn enriches the process of innovation in the field of industrial design

Keywords:

Archaeology, Historical Phenomenon, Artifact.

Introduction

When we talk about the history of design, we mean the history of man, because he is the only conscious being among existing beings, and for this reason there is no point in talking about history with regard to non-human beings. And man, in turn, is historical, because he only works within the framework of time, and there is no history except with time, and from here every view of history is linked to the theory of time. (Abdul Rahman Badawi, 1974)

There are two branches of research, commonly referred to as "philosophy of history": the first is the philosophical analysis of the science of history, i.e. a diagnosis of the logic, concepts and methods of historians' work, and the second is an attempt to discover a meaning or significance in the nature of the historical process that goes beyond the understanding reached by the usual

historical work. The first refers to the "critical philosophy" of history, and to the second refers to the "theoretical" or speculative philosophy of history. (Abdul Aziz Al-Douri, 1971)

Accordingly, "Archaeology" represents the "theoretical" or contemplative philosophy of history. It is the science of facts that relate to living people in a society during the succession of times in the past, as one of the human sciences that deals with the past conditions of human beings, and it is included in the category of descriptive sciences. Research or investigation with the aim of reaching the truth behind the events. In this sense, "Archaeology" is a science.

If we concede that Archeology is a science of criticism and analysis, and that it is up to the historian to take into account the psychological factors that may participate and influence the formation of historical events, then we can say that Archeology is a science that is interested in examining the remaining events of the past or trying to use them to clarify The present and its interpretation." Historians' research expands to reach all that is related to man and his actions in terms of political, social or economic affairs. Therefore, the branches of history have multiplied, as there are political history, economic history, social history, and military history.

Research problem

Despite the existence of the phenomenon of creativity in general over time, the interpretation of the history of this phenomenon as a creative activity has received great effort in the second millennium from the scientific perspective through the "science" Archeology, which is concerned with the study of the chronology of the emergence of styles or trends characterized by certain features in A time line classification field for the emergence of human creations in the field of utilitarian things, Utuliterians, since the descent of man to earth throughout history. In an attempt to use what appeared from human creations in the fields of utilitarian things, artifacts, arts, and architecture, a severe confusion occurred with which it is no longer possible to separate the history of Those three areas and still.

This is at a time when the same phenomenon did not enjoy a parallel effort to discover the nature of the historical process and try to use it to clarify the course of that distinguished human activity and interpret it in order to solve formalisms and contradictions between the creativity of utilitarian things Artifacts and human creations in the field of Arts and Architecture in order to develop a special vision that contributes In a good understanding of the path taken by the phenomenon of meeting the utilitarian needs that people face in order to shift from a crisis situation to a hopeful situation in the form of future imaginary solutions.

Research Objective

The research aims to explain the phenomenon of the history of human creativity and codify it in the form of a new scientific theory to solve the ambiguities and contradictions that man faces to transform from a crisis situation to a hopeful situation in the form of conceptual solutions that meet his future needs through "Archaeology" in the concept of the Archeological Record.

Fifth: Research Importance

The interpretation of the phenomenon of the history of industrial design is of great importance to the scholars and practitioners of industrial design from the perspective of answering many questions, the most important of which are:

- What is the meaning of industrial design history?

- Are there laws governing the history of industrial design events?
- Does the history of industrial design have a specific direction?

Research Methodology

The research follows the deductive approach

Research plan

The first stage: First Stage Review of Literature

This stage aims to review the literature related to the research issue in several areas, the most important of which are:

- Archeology and the concept of archaeological record Archeological Record
- Philosophy of Innovation History
- Knowledge Engineering Theory

Second Stage: Building Knowledge Engineering:

At this stage, Clustering is classified and the links and relationships patterns between the parts of knowledge related to the research issue are determined.

The third stage: Deduction

At this stage, the results of the eduction are formulated in relation to the areas of design in general through the sense of observations, documented texts, and the wisdom of experts. Hence its ability to re-application in the field of industrial design.

Fourth Stage: Presentation of the final results of the research

It aims to show the special knowledge of "Archeology" in the concept of the Archeological Record of the history of human creativity and the methods of linking it to the body of knowledge of industrial design.

Results and recommendations

First: search results

Hence, an interactive relationship occurs between these sciences and the science of archaeology. For example, archaeologists study many sciences closely related to the science of archaeology and others that overlap with it. And through archaeological studies of what man left behind when he descended to earth, including tools, drawings, and fossils, archaeologists and historians have extracted a set of information related to the nature of human life in the Paleolithic Age, in an effort to enable a broader and comprehensive understanding of human culture. What he contributes to in terms of finding tools or products in previous eras, and even knowing and analyzing the shape of the grain and the societies in which these tools or products were manufactured is nothing but important information that forms and builds accurate knowledge of the history of industrial design.

As an illustration of how they cooperate with each other to reach knowledge that represents the culture of design, where a team of archaeologists begins to search and excavate in archaeological sites using different techniques such as radar, sonar, drilling, etc., and upon

obtaining any material discovery, the team begins to record every step in the process through pictures. Drawings and notes along every step of the research and exploration process.

After that, what was obtained is sent to the laboratories, with the cooperation of archaeologists with a group of scientists specialized in several fields, including design, to process and analyze what was found of material human creations, and to obtain all material data related to it, such as weight, material, composition, and date of manufacture. This makes archeology one of the most important branches of knowledge underpinning the history of industrial design.

Second: Research recommendations

- Interest in completing the archaeological record in the field of human creations.
- Conducting research in the field of design history in general and industrial design in particular.
- The necessity of integrating the new knowledge provided by the science of archaeology with special research in the field of human creations.
- The necessity of the presence of specialists in design in general and industrial design in particular within the research groups and the processing of archaeological information.
- Paying attention to the field of restoration of human creations, documenting, presenting and advertising them.

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