

Forensic

by Student Student

Submission date: 14-Aug-2021 08:12AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1631179201

File name: Human_Decomposition_and_Human_Osteology.docx (20.32K)

Word count: 1591

Character count: 8539

1

FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY

2

Student's Name

Professor's Name

Name of Institution

Human Decomposition and Human Osteology

Forensic anthropology is typically the study of human remains, which involves applying skeletal techniques and analysis that are used to solve criminal issues. A forensic anthropologist can be viewed as a multi-disciplinary endeavour with different areas. One of the significant subfields pointed out and discussed below is research on human decomposition and Osteology. William Marvin Bass III is a well-known American forensic anthropologist who assisted non-U.S and U.S. authorities in human Osteology and identification of remains. His research has contributed significantly academically to human decomposition and human Osteology in different ways, as discussed below.

The following are ways in which Dr Bass academically generally contributed to Forensic anthropology, mainly in Human decomposition and Osteology. Dr Bass has contributed significantly to human decomposition and the human osteology field.

The field of Osteology and human decomposition became well known academically.

Dr Bass is one of the well-known forensic archaeologists because he became a central figure in the growth and development of Osteology. His impact in the academic field is determined by the quality and quantity of his publications, casework studies, and research activities. Embarking on the body farm, before he discovered it, he was first asked to he was able

FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY

to determine the time of death for a cow that had decomposed partly. He found that for him to determine that the cow needs more observation by leaving it to rot. Moreover, he discovered that additional study and research on human decomposition was required; therefore, this paves the way for the academic birth of Osteology (Bass & Jefferson, 2009).

Conducting more research on human decomposition made it to be well known. Dr Bass discovered that more research ought to be done on Osteology and human decomposition when he was forced to examine the cause for the murder of a victim who was killed during a battle of Nashville. The issue was brought up because the dead body was intact, and most of the part contained flesh. He discovered that the body had been dead for half a year, and it belonged to a soldier who was buried below. To wrap it up, after the Research, Dr Bass started a facility in University that dealt with anthropology research back in 1980, which was the first in the globe. Later on, He established a Forensic Anthropology Center that was more advanced.

Professional advancement on determining cause and time of death

Bass' research has enabled students to graduate, where they are more than equipped with advanced ways to determine the cause and time of death of a human being depending on the environment where the end took place. Bass research is an excellent base of techniques and analysis used by forensic pathologists, the law enforces, medical examiners and other professionals involved in postmortem investigations. What is more, Bass had begun research on cremation. In addition, Bass brought up the academic sector in law informants, where they take care of forensic investigations. For instance, Base set an example by investigating prominent cases such as the fireworks disaster in Benton and the Big Bopper. He was required to research and determine the cause of death for those involved.

FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY

Academic development of Physical archaeology and anthropology

Physical anthropology is majorly how humans evolve and adapt to their environment. Physical forms of a body are used, such as the muscles, body and organs are used. What is more, the environmental factors are also put into consideration. Most of his works play an essential role in developing physical anthropology, a leading sector in the American Academy of Forensic schools. In his book *Dead Acre*, Bass describes how he spent his, i.e. studying dead bodies and later on, that led to physical anthropology, which is typically the body farm. This act had risen from his behaviour of monitoring corpses in different conditions. The *Body Farm* is a sketch of physical archaeology, where Bass gets the urge to get more forensic science information. The book has helped anthropologists solve the most challenging cases in their careers; this is made possible by the scientific analysis used in the body farm (Bass 1979).

The book fetching from Brass personal experience highlights how archaeologists and other scientific forensic can balance the accounts of decomposition and death; in conclusion, the book gave a great sense and impact of having physical archaeology. It can generally be said that through Brass' works, he drew or brought up the essence of going to the University and studying physical Archeology; he brought it into life. What is more, having an education building named after him, 'The Dr. William M. III Anthropology Building', academically motivated more students in the University who looked up to him.

Improved Lectures in the University

His works have also improved lectures in academic sciences, and its continuity since human Osteology is now based on research and publications. Throughout his career, Bass gradually shifted his interests toward human decomposition. Bass was a learned man and had

FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY

various degrees and masters from the University. In the University of Tennessee, where he discovered body farm. Bass also had an MSc from Kentucky university.

What is more, he graduated with a PhD in anthropology in 1961 from The University of Pennsylvania. From his history, we understand that he worked very hard in the Uni to get a chance to co-work with the famous Wilton Krugman, who was both a biological and physical archaeologist. Dr Bass served as a consultant and a professor in Tennessee Bureau. Up to date, Dr Bass is also the consultant of the U.S. air force mortuary, and he is also involved in investigations. He also serves the U.S. armed services that deal with the Graves Registrations.

He worked with other institutions such as the Kansas Bureau. Moreover, he was a lecturer at the University of Tennessee. He introduced a department that deals with anthropology and later advanced it. He raised the standards for lectures where every other University was challenged and wanted to have Forensic Anthropology as a department (Bass, 1979).

Dr Bass served as a consultant and a professor in Tennessee Bureau. Up to date, Dr Bass is also the consultant of the U.S. air force mortuary, and he is also involved in investigations. He also serves the U.S. armed services that deal with the Graves Registrations.

Global acceptance and acknowledging of Human Osteology and Human Decomposition

As discussed earlier, human Osteology is anatomy that deals with studying bones of vertebrate animals such as human beings. Osteology deals with specific bones and how each bone interconnects to each other's. While human decomposition is the stage that a human body undergoes after it is dead, they are mainly five stages (Bass 1999).

Dr Bass brought these aspects by publishing them in his books such as the 'Death Acre'. He communicated the two areas simplified and made people globally understand what happens

FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY

when a human dies. His publication has raised the quality of professionalism of Forensic anthropology, and mostly human. In his book 'Human Osteology', he has specifically directed the readers with the necessary information required to identify and analyse the bones in a skeleton of a vertebra. The book gives sketch anatomy of bones, such as determining a left or right side of a paired bone, basic bone measurements, comparative data, and indices.

He also classifies bones according to their sex, growth and measurements. And above all, he has divided the bones into three sections: the human dentation, the skull, and postcranial bones; he explains decomposition as an aspect that lies in anthropology and forensic science. What is more, Dr Bass raised the academic standards and acceptance of human Osteology and decomposition. Since the discovery of the Forensic Anthropology Center (Bass, 2011).

Conclusion

In conclusion, ³ forensic anthropology is typically the study of human remains. The biography subject is William Marvin Bass III, a well-known American forensic anthropologist specializing in human decomposition and human Osteology. His research has contributed significantly academically to the field, and they have been discussed above. Bass's contribution to the academic field are; Giving Forensic anthropology a new recognition by discovering additional study and research on human decomposition; this paved the way for the intellectual birth of Osteology. Second, he gave professional advancement on determining cause and time of death. Furthermore, the book's academic development of Physical archaeology and anthropology has helped anthropologists solve the most challenging cases in their careers; this is made possible by the scientific analysis used in the body farm, Improved lecturers in the university.

FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY

Moreover, Global acceptance and acknowledging of Human Osteology and Human Decomposition by communicating the two areas simplified and made people globally understand what happens when a human dies in his book 'Human Osteology'. Generally, William M. Bass III was a legend in Forensic Anthropology and mainly Human decomposition and Osteology.

Work Cited

Bass, B., & Jefferson, J. (2009). The body farm.

Bass, B., McGrath, T., Mailhot, D., & Lim, K. W. (2011). Design development of large thermoplastic chambers for stormwater retention. In *Plastic Pipe and Fittings: Past, Present, and Future*. ASTM International.

Fallat, R. J., Jewitt, B., Bass, M., Kamm, B., & Norris, F. H. (1979). Spirometry in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *Archives of neurology*, 36(2), 74-80.

Mann, R. W., Jantz, R. L., Bass, W. M., & Willey, P. S. (1991). Maxillary suture obliteration: a visual method for estimating skeletal age. *Journal of Forensic Science*, 36(3), 781-791.

Owsley, D. W., Berryman, H. E., & Bass, W. M. (1977). Demographic and osteological evidence for warfare at the Larson site, South Dakota. *Plains Anthropologist*, 22(78), 119-131.

Forensic

ORIGINALITY REPORT

2%

SIMILARITY INDEX

2%

INTERNET SOURCES

0%

PUBLICATIONS

%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

www.antiessays.com

Internet Source

1%

2

www.coursehero.com

Internet Source

1%

3

simple.wikipedia.org

Internet Source

1%

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On