

Schliemann is one of the fathers of archaeology. So he couldn't know the techniques that archaeologists take for granted today.

Schliemann worked enthusiastically in hard conditions, including blasting winds and flooding storms.

He wrote 175 volumes of excavation records.

Schliemann's written works combine fantasy and fact and they contain exaggerations.

Schliemann didn't mention or recognize Calvert's work and he presented himself as the only discoverer of Troy.

Calvert couldn't get the money to begin the excavations. Without Schliemann's money he wouldn't have excavated Hisarlik hill and he wouldn't have discovered Troy.

He was a better storyteller than archaeologist.

He was a treasure hunter rather than an archaeologist. Real archaeologists are interested in much more than just treasure. They want to examine a site and determine what the day-to-day lives of the ancient people were like.

He stole archaeological pieces from the Turkish government.

It is said that Schliemann fabricate some pieces of the 'Treasure of Priam'. So he may have been a falsifier.

It has not been proved that Schliemann fabricated false pieces.

In the 19th century's archaeology consisted of not much more than digging into promising sites hoping to find buried treasure or valuable artwork for museums. Schliemann only did what was usual at that moment.

Schliemann brilliantly deduced the location of the ancient city of Troy based on descriptions from an ancient poem, *The Iliad*.

Schliemann failed to excavate Troy properly and ironically destroyed much of the remains of the city that he found so interesting.

If he falsified his biography in his books he may also have falsified some objects.

Most historians and archaeologists of the time believed that there had never been a real city of Troy. Schliemann's determination was providential.

Schliemann went to Paris to study archaeology before starting excavations.

He broke the agreement he had with the Turkish government which stated that any treasure found had to be divided with the government.

His excavation records were not accurate. He even lied about the way he found the 'Treasure of Priam'.

Schliemann was wrong when he dated the treasure of Mycenae and when he identified Troy II with the Homeric Troy.

As a result of Schliemann's theft Turkey, Germany, Russia, and even Greece all dispute ownership of the gold.

At the beginning of his career Schliemann destroyed archaeological data, but after years of experience he improved in respect of his methods.