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Prehistoric Mobility and Diet in the West Eurasian Steppes 3500 to 300 BC-Claudia Gerling 2015-07-01 The West Eurasian steppes in the Eneolithic, the Early Bronze and the Iron Age were largely inhabited by communities believed to show an elevated level of spatial mobility that is often linked to their subsistence economy. Questions concerning the mobility and migration as well as the diet and economy of these communities were approached by applying isotope analysis, resulting in a greater understanding of the lifeways they led.

The Beaker People-Mike Parker Pearson 2019-03-31 This book presents the results of a major project that sought to address a century-old question about the people who were buried with Beakers - the distinctive pottery of Continental origin that was current, predominantly in equally distinctive burials, in Britain from around 2450 BC. Who were these people? Were they immigrants and how far did they move around? What did they eat? What was their lifestyle? How do they compare with Britain's earlier inhabitants and with contemporaries who did not use Beaker pottery? An international team of leading archaeologists and scientists, led by Professor Mike Parker Pearson, was assembled to address these questions. Overall, new light has been shed on 369 people: 333 Beaker and non-Beaker users from the core 2500-1500 BC period, along with 17 from the Neolithic and 19 from after 1500 BC. While the genetic data provide convincing evidence for immigration by Continental Beaker users, the isotopic data indicate a more detailed picture of movements, mostly of fairly short distances within Britain, by the descendants of the first Beaker users. This lavishly illustrated book presents a body of data that will be vital to studies of Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age Britain for decades to come.

Transition in Prehistoric Diet, Mobility, Exchange, and Social Organization Along California's Big Sur Coast-Terry L. Jones 1995

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Isotopic Investigations of Pastoralism in Prehistory-Alicia R. Ventresca
Pastoralists were a vital economic and social force in ancient societies around the globe, transforming landscapes poorly suited for agriculture into spaces of vast productive potential while simultaneously connecting mobile and sedentary communities alike across considerable distances. Drawing from the rich archaeological records of Asia, Africa, and Europe, Isotopic Investigations of Pastoralism in Prehistory brings together the latest studies employing heavy and light stable isotopic analyses of humans and animals to investigate pastoralist diets, movement, and animal management strategies. The contributions presented in this volume highlight new methodological developments while simultaneously drawing attention to the diverse environmental factors that contribute to isotopic variation in human, plant, and animal tissues. Particular attention is paid to how pastoralist decisions regarding animal pasturing and mobility can be teased out of complex isotopic datasets, and also to the challenges in extracting information on the scales of human mobility in pastoralist landscapes. This volume will appeal to scholars in archaeology, anthropology, and ecology, as well as those with interests in animal management.

**Prehistoric Hunter-gatherer Mobility on the Southern Brazilian Coast** - Marco Aurélio Nadal De Masi, 1999

**Tracing Mobility and Identity** - Mary Anne Tafuri, 2005

**Human Bioarchaeology of the Transition to Agriculture** - Ron Pinhasi, 2011-06-24

**Prehistoric Lifeways in the Great Basin Wetlands** - Brian E. Hemphill, 1999

**The Neolithic of Britain and Ireland** - Vicki Cummings, 2017-05-18

The Neolithic of Britain and Ireland provides a synthesis of this dynamic period of prehistory from the end of the Mesolithic through to the early Beaker period. Drawing on new excavations and the application of new scientific approaches to data from this period, this book considers both life and death in the Neolithic. It offers a clear and concise introduction to this period but with an emphasis on the wider and on-going research questions. It is an important text for students new to the study of this period of prehistory as well as acting as a reference for students and scholars already researching this area. The book begins by considering the Mesolithic prelude, specifically the millennium prior to the start of the Neolithic in Britain and Ireland. It then goes on to consider what life was like for people at the time, alongside the monumental record and how people treated the dead. This is presented chronologically, with separate chapters on the early Neolithic, middle Neolithic, late Neolithic and early Beaker periods. Finally it considers future research priorities for the study of the Neolithic.
An Archaeology of Prehistoric Bodies and Embodied Identities in the Eastern Mediterranean—Maria Mina 2016-10-11 In the long tradition of the archaeology of the eastern Mediterranean bodies have held a prominent role in the form of figurines, frescos, or skeletal remains, and have even been responsible for sparking captivating portrayals of the Mother-Goddess cult, the elegant women of Minoan Crete or the deeds of heroic men. Growing literature on the archaeology and anthropology of the body has raised awareness about the dynamic and multifaceted role of the body in experiencing the world and in the construction, performance and negotiation of social identity. In these 28 thematically arranged papers, specialists in the archaeology of the eastern Mediterranean confront the perceived invisibility of past bodies and ask new research questions. Contributors discuss new and old evidence; they examine how bodies intersect with the material world, and explore the role of body-situated experiences in creating distinct social and other identities. Papers range chronologically from the Palaeolithic to the Early Iron Age and cover the geographical regions of the Aegean, Cyprus and the Near East. They highlight the new possibilities that emerge for the interpretation of the prehistoric eastern Mediterranean through a combined use of body-focused methodological and theoretical perspectives that are nevertheless grounded in the archaeological record.

Strontium Isotope Analysis of Neolithic and Copper Age Populations from the Great Hungarian Plain—Julia Giblin 2007 Abstract: Central Europe played a pivotal role in the dispersal of people and new ways of life during the Neolithic and post-Neolithic. This study addresses changes in mobility, subsistence strategy, and social organization that occurred during the Late Neolithic and Copper Age cultures on the Great Hungarian Plain using geochemical techniques, in particular strontium isotope ratios. The 87Sr/86Sr isotope ratio has been used in previous studies to identify major events of population movement such as migration, conquest, and inter-marriage. Results from this study do not identify any non-local individuals in the Neolithic and Copper Age burials sampled. There is a change in the range of isotope values from the Late Neolithic to the Copper Ages from a very narrow range of values to a much broader range of values, suggesting that changes in lifestyle affected incorporation of strontium into the skeletal system. The preliminary results of this paper indicate that strontium is a valuable tool for identifying more subtle changes in prehistoric behavior such as a shift to a more pastoral economy and the exploitation of secondary products. Future analyses of strontium contents and isotope ratios directed towards the many environmental and dietary factors that can affect human 87Sr/86Sr values is required to evaluate how changes in mobility, diet, and social organization are reflected in prehistoric human populations.

Agricultural Intensification and Prehistoric Health in the Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico—Denise C. Hodges 1989-01-01 Author Denise C. Hodges examines the osteological remains from 14 archaeological sites in the Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico, in an attempt to address the relationship between the intensification of agriculture and the health status of the prehistoric population. Volume 9 of the subseries Prehistory and Human Ecology of the Valley of Oaxaca.

The Routledge Handbook of Bioarchaeology in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands—Marc Oxenham 2015-11-19 In recent years the bioarcheology of Southeast Asia and the Pacific islands has seen enormous progress. This new and exciting research is synthesised, contextualised and expanded upon in The Routledge Handbook of Bioarchaeology in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands. The volume is divided into two broad sections, one dealing with mainland and island Southeast Asia, and a second section dealing with the Pacific islands. A multi-scalar approach is employed to the bio-social dimensions of Southeast Asia and the Pacific islands with contributions alternating between region and/or site specific scales of operation to the individual or personal scale. The more personal level of osteobiographies enriches the understanding of the lived experience in past communities. Including a number of contributions from sub-disciplinary approaches tangential to bioarchaeology the book provides a broad theoretical and methodological approach. Providing new information on the globally relevant topics of farming, population mobility, subsistence and health, no other volume provides such a range of coverage on these
Foragers and Farmers-Susan A. Gregg 1988-11-03 Gregg (archaeology, Southern Ill. U.) argues that the transition from hunter-gatherer societies to settled agricultural communities in prehistoric Europe involved a wide variety of interactions for over a millennium. She considers the ecological requirements of crops and livestock, develops a computer simulation to identify an optimal farming strategy for early Neolithic populations, and models the effects that interaction with the farmers would have had on the foragers’ subsistence-settlement system. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Prehistoric Agriculture in Eastern Middle Sweden-Stig Welinder 1975

Subsistence and Society in Prehistory-Alan K. Outram 2019-10-24 Explains how recent scientific advances have revolutionised our understanding of prehistoric diet, economy and society.

Prehistoric Foragers of the Cis-Baikal, Siberia-Andrzej Weber 2003 This program deals with hunter-gatherer cultural change and continuity in the Middle Holocene of the Cis-Baikal, Siberia. From about 9000 to 3000 BP, the Baikal area was successively inhabited by two major groups—the Kitoi, who date to the Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic, and the Serovo-Glazkovo, who date from the Middle through Late Neolithic to Bronze Age. A distinct feature is a discontinuity separating the groups. Eleven papers highlight the interdisciplinary and international nature of the project and an important introduction to Russian perspectives.

Stable Carbon Isotopes and Prehistoric Diets in the South-western Cape Province, South Africa-Judith Sealy 1986

Climate Change in Prehistory-William James Burroughs 2005-06-13 How did humankind deal with the extreme challenges of the last Ice Age? How have the relatively benign post-Ice Age conditions affected the evolution and spread of humanity across the globe? By setting our genetic history in the context of climate change during prehistory, the origin of many features of our modern world are identified and presented in this illuminating book. It reviews the aspects of our physiology and intellectual development that have been influenced by climatic factors, and how features of our lives - diet, language and the domestication of animals - are also the product of the climate in which we evolved. In short: climate change in prehistory has in many ways made us what we are today. Climate Change in Prehistory weaves together studies of the climate with anthropological, archaeological and historical studies, and will fascinate all those interested in the effects of climate on human development and history.

The Prehistory of Home-Jerry D. Moore 2012-04-18 Many animals build shelters, but only humans build homes. No other species creates such a variety of dwellings. Drawing examples from across the archaeological record and around the world, archaeologist Jerry D. Moore recounts the cultural development of the uniquely human imperative to maintain domestic dwellings. He shows how our houses allow us to physically adapt to the environment and conceptually order the cosmos, and explains how we fabricate dwellings and, in the process, construct our lives. The Prehistory of Home points out how houses function as symbols of equality or proclaim the social divides between people, and how they shield us not only from the elements, but increasingly from inchoate fear.

The Social Archaeology of Food-Christine A. Hastorf 2016-10-31 This book offers a global perspective on the role food has played in shaping human societies, through both individual and collective identities. It integrates ethnographic and archaeological case studies from the European and Near Eastern Neolithic, Han China, ancient Cahokia, Classic Maya, the Inka and many other periods and regions, to ask how the meal in particular has acted as a social agent in the formation of society, economy, culture and identity. Drawing on a range of social theorists, Hastorf provides a
theoretical toolkit essential for any archaeologist interested in foodways. Studying the social life of food, this book engages with taste, practice, the meal and the body to discuss power, identity, gender and meaning that creates our world as it created past societies.

**Prehistoric Culture Change on the Colorado Plateau**- Shirley Powell 2016-02 A collection of writings by participants in the Black Mesa Archaeological Project offers a synthesis of Kayenta-area archaeology, examining the ancestral Puebloan and Navajo occupation of the Four Corners region, and analysing faunal, lithic, ceramic, chronometric, and human osteological data, to construct an account of the prehistory and ethnohistory of northern Arizona that demonstrates how organizational variation and other aspects of culture change are largely a response to a changing natural environment.

**Prehistoric Human Bone**-Joseph B. Lambert 2013-04-09 Locked up within human bone are tantalizing clues concerning the diets consumed by ancient peoples. On the one hand the amounts of certain elements in bone (strontium, zinc) serve as measures of protein, fiber, and calcium intake. On the other hand, the ratios of carbon isotopes and of nitrogen isotopes provide information on questions of fish vs. meat, herbivore vs. carnivore, or (for animals) browser (shrubs) vs. grazer (grasses). Such information can provide a window on many aspects of prehistoric cultures and can supplement the nonskeletal archaeological record. In addition to these two approaches, the biochemical record in bone from protein and nucleic acids such as DNA serves as a source of nondietary information such as genetic relationships. This volume treats all three subjects: elemental, isotopic, and biochemical. The foremost experts in the areas provide fundamental descriptions of the techniques, express their concerns over the limitations of the methods, and describe recent applications to archaeological studies.

**Hunter-Gatherer Economy in Prehistory**-John Disney Professor of Archaeology Cyprian Broodbank 1983-03-24 A series of case studies which combine an awareness of recent developments in hunter-gatherer theory with a commitment to the analysis and interpretation of prehistoric material.

**Migration and Mobility in the Early Roman Empire**- 2016-01-18 In Migration and Mobility in the Early Roman Empire seventeen specialists in the fields of Roman social history, Roman demography and Roman economic history offer fresh perspectives on voluntary, state-organised and forced mobility during the first to early third centuries CE.

**Human Ecology and Social Organization in the Prehistoric California Delta**-Gina Azalea Jorgenson 2012 Restricted residential mobility is of particular interest to anthropologists because there are numerous examples across time and space where people independently became sedentary. In addition, the changes in economic patterns, social complexity, and landscape use that accompany a shift in mobility have implications for social organization including marriage patterns, gender roles, and workloads within the economic system. Prehistoric California provides ideal circumstances to study the development of restricted residential mobility because there is intensification of resources, increase in population density, and development of social complexity that all seem to occur within a short time span beginning in the Early Period (ca. 5500-2500 BP). However, the shift to sedentism was not followed by the development of agriculture as in many other areas of the world. This dissertation seeks to elucidate the relationship between restricted residential mobility and modifications of social organization by testing the hypothesis that as population increases and human groups become more sedentary there is an impact on marriage patterns and other aspects of culture and society due to alterations in the relative importance of male and female activities. The methodological approach in this dissertation is to use individualistic data, which provides a way to track small scale changes over a period of time. This is designed to inform on the social process under investigation by addressing questions about the life of individuals and the behavioral and genetic relationships of a particular group. Specifically, this project uses stable isotope ratios of 87Sr/86Sr to detect and compare the geographic origin of an individual’s food resources during their childhood and again in their last few years of...
life. The strontium data are compared to oxygen isotopes, radiocarbon
dates, sex, age, burial position, and other individualistic data collected at an
archaeological site in the Sacramento - San Joaquin Delta region of
California (CA-CCO-548). This study yielded several results. The comparison
of 87Sr/86Sr data with other individualistic attributes at the site revealed a
trend toward more restricted group mobility later in time with a shift from
focus on the Coast Ranges toward the Delta and Central Valley. This result
is consistent with predictions based on the current state of knowledge about
prehistoric California, although the shift toward sedentism appears to have
occurred earlier than was previously proposed. In addition, matrilocal post-
marital residence dominates earlier in time, with a change to more even sex
distribution of non-local individuals occurring after 3300 cal BP. This shift in
post-marital residence occurs almost simultaneously with the restriction in
mobility and therefore supports the hypothesis that changes in mobility
have an influence on fundamentals in social organization. The results
obtained in this dissertation highlight the importance of studies at an
individualistic level and also the need to continue adding to stable isotope
research in California. Building on this data will enable archaeologists to
provide a more fine-grained view of prehistory while allowing individuals
from the past to reveal their own story.

Prehistoric Europe-Timothy Champion 2016-06-16
The study of European
prehistory has been revolutionized in recent years by the rapid growth rate
of archeological discovery, advances in dating methods and the application
of scientific techniques to archaeological material and new archaeological
aims and frameworks of interpretation. Whereas previous work
concentrated on the recovery and description of material remains, the main
focus is now on the reconstruction of prehistoric societies and the
explanation of their development. This volume provides that elementary and
comprehensive synthesis of the new discoveries and the new interpretations
of European prehistory. After and introductory chapter on the geographical
setting and the development of prehistoric studies in Europe, the text is
divided chronologically into nine chapters. Each one describes, with
numerous maps, plans and drawings, the relevant archaeological data, and
proceeds to a discussion of the societies they represent. Particular attention
is paid to the major themes of recent prehistoric research, especially
subsistence economy, trade, settlement, technology and social organization.

Perspectives on Prehistoric Trade and Exchange in California and
the Great Basin-Richard E. Hughes 2012-03-13
This volume investigates
the circumstances and conditions under which trade/exchange, direct
access, and/or mobility best account for material conveyance across varying
distances at different times in the past.

Burials, Migration and Identity in the Ancient Sahara and Beyond-M.
C. Gatto 2019-01-31
Places burial traditions at the centre of Saharan
migrations and identity debate, with new technical data and methodological
analysis.

Gender in African Prehistory-Susan Kent 2000-01-01
Gender in African
Prehistory provides methods and theories for delineating and discussing
prehistoric gender relations and their change through time. Sites studied
range from Egypt to South Africa and Ghana to Tanzania, while time periods
span the Stone Age to the period just prior to colonialization.

Prehistoric Foraging in a Temperate Forest-Arthur S. Keene 1981

Social Complexity in Prehistoric Eurasia-Bryan K. Hanks 2009-08-31
Challenges current interpretations of social and cultural change in
prehistoric Eurasia, through a thematic investigation of archaeological
patterns.

Population Dynamics in Prehistory and Early History-Elke Kaiser
2012-07-04
The state of migration research has undergone rapid change
since methods of analysis involving stable and radiogen isotopes and
molecular genetics have started to be applied. At a conference held in
Berlin in March 2010, groups whose research looks at population dynamics
in pre and early, or in more recent history presented their insights about
methodological approaches, research results and perspectives. The aim of this volume is to conduct a dialogue between archaeologists, geneticists and archaeometrists for the purpose of a reconstruction of (pre)historic population history.

**Encyclopedia of Prehistory**-Peter N. Peregrine 2001-12-31 The Encyclopedia of Prehistory represents the temporal dimension. Major traditions are an attempt to provide basic information also defined by a somewhat different set of on all archaeologically known cultures, sociocultural characteristics than are eth covering the entire globe and the entire nological cultures. Major traditions are prehistory of humankind. It is designed as defined based on common subsistence a tool to assist in doing comparative practices, sociopolitical organization, and research on the peoples of the past. Most material industries, but language, ideology, of the entries are written by the world's and kinship ties play little or no part in foremost experts on the particular areas their definition because they are virtually and time periods. unrecoverable from archaeological con The Encyclopedia is organized accord texts. In contrast, language, ideology, and ing to major traditions. A major tradition kinship ties are central to defining ethno is defined as a group of populations sharing logical cultures.

**Prehistory of North America**-Mark Sutton 2015-12-22 A Prehistory of North America covers the ever-evolving understanding of the prehistory of North America, from its initial colonization, through the development of complex societies, and up to contact with Europeans. This book is the most up-to-date treatment of the prehistory of North America. In addition, it is organized by culture area in order to serve as a companion volume to "An Introduction to Native North America." It also includes an extensive bibliography to facilitate research by both students and professionals.

**Across the Alps in Prehistory**-Gisela Grupe 2017-05-23 At the heart of this book is the matter of how isotopic landscapes combined with data mining enriches insights on prehistoric migration and cultural transfer. Isotopic mapping is an indispensable tool for the assessment of mobility and trade in the past, but is limited by eco-geographic redundancies. An interdisciplinary research group focuses on the archaeological isotopic landscape of a reference region of outstanding importance, namely the transalpine migration route via the Brenner Pass which has been in use since the Mesolithic. Over the period of several cultural epochs, cremation was either the most common or exclusive burial custom practiced. For the first time, a systematic and large scale investigation of cremated remains was being conducted in the field of prehistoric migration research.87Sr/86Sr, 208Pb/204Pb, 207Pb/204Pb, 206Pb/204Pb, 208Pb/207Pb, 206Pb/207Pb and - if applicable - also δ18O were measured in human and animal skeletal finds, an isotopic map was established, and innovative methods of data mining and similarity research have been applied to accomplish this novel approach to studying prehistoric migration and culture transfer. The book has interdisciplinary appeal and scholars working in bioarchaeology, physical anthropology and computer applications in life sciences will find it of particular interest.

**Mobility and Adaptation**-Shirley Powell 1983 Until now archaeologists have been capable of little more than speculation concerning the extent of human mobility in the prehistoric Southwest. According to George J. Gumerman in his Foreword to this book, however, "Shirley Powell’s study has changed that. Using a combination of archaeological and ethnoarchaeological data she has been able to demonstrate that certain periods on Black Mesa in Northeastern Arizona are characterized by great mobility while at other times the Mesa had a more sedentary population. She has taken the question of seasonality in occupation from the realm of speculation to that of testable hypothesis." Powell’s major concern throughout this study is with behavior variability. Specifically she addresses the adequacy of “behavioral interpretations of material culture patterns for the Black Mesa region of northeastern Arizona.” She notes that sometimes the descriptions from which explanations of variability are based are misleading or incorrect. Examining the relationships “among environment, subsistence, and mobility strategies,” she emphasizes the role of seasonability in site locational strategies. Using data derived from ethnographic and ethnoarchaeological sources, she develops a model of subsistence/settlement interrelationships, which she tests by using “material culture remains from prehistoric sites.”
Late prehistoric territorial expansion and maintenance in the south-central Sierra Nevada, California - Christopher Thomas Morgan 2006

"While logistically organized and sedentary hunter-gatherers have been characterized as more efficient resource exploiters with adaptive advantages over simpler, mobile foragers, the mobile Western Mono successfully migrated to the western slope of the south-central Sierra Nevada, California, outcompeting and displacing more sedentary groups some 600 years ago. They did so during a shift from benign, warm, and dry to marginal, cold, and wet environmental conditions. Assuming that settlement and subsistence behaviors are adaptive mechanisms that confer advantages (and disadvantages) to groups competing to occupy territory, this research focuses on reconstructing Western Mono settlement, transport, and storage behaviors in light of patchy montane resource distributions resulting from late Holocene climate change. This theoretical approach directs analysis towards reconstructing competitive hunter-gatherer subsistence behaviors during a period where when resources were particularly patchy with regard to time, space, and elevation. Such behaviors were those that best averaged temporal and spatial variability in resource availability. For the Mono, these behaviors were seasonal residential mobility and acorn transport and caching. Residential mobility effectively averaged resource base variability by bringing consumers to resources during peak environmental productivity. Transport of acorn to winter hamlets and high elevations was important to this strategy, bringing resources to consumers in winter and reducing uncertainty when entering resource-poor environments in summer. Dispersed and expedient acorn caching offset the temporal variability of resource availability. Acorn caches are distributed in efficient and risk-reducing logistical foraging radii that effectively provisioned lowland winter settlements. Caches not only sustained winter populations, but also facilitated spring and summer moves by providing reliable food stores near highland spring and summer camps. Combined, Mono transport, mobility, and storage effectively averaged pronounced spatial and temporal variance in the environment’s production of key resources during the late Holocene neoglacial, behaviors ultimately leading to their successful migration and territorial maintenance. These findings ultimately imply that when hunter-gatherers compete; to occupy territory, behaviors thought of as simple, such as residential mobility and expedient technology, can confer competitive advantages to their practitioners and that the success or failure of competing behaviors is intrinsically linked to the ecological contexts in which they occur."-- Abstract.

World Prehistory - Brian M. Fagan 2016-09-13

This popular introductory textbook provides an overview of more than 3 million years of human prehistory. Written in an accessible and jargon-free style, this engaging volume tells the story of humanity from our beginnings in tropical Africa up to the advent of the world’s first urban civilizations. A truly global account, World Prehistory surveys the latest advances in the study of human origins and describes the great diaspora of modern humans in the millennia which followed as they settled Europe, Asia and the Americas. Later chapters consider seminal milestones in prehistory: the origins of food production, the colonization of the offshore Pacific and the development of the first more complex human societies based, for the most part, on agriculture and stock raising. Finally, Fagan and Durrani examine the prevailing theories regarding early state-organized societies and the often flamboyant, usually volatile, pre-industrial civilizations which developed in the Old World and the Americas. Fully updated to reflect new research, controversies, and theoretical debates, this unique book continues to be an ideal resource for the beginner first approaching archaeology. Drawing on the experience of two established writers in the field, World Prehistory is a respected classic which acquaints students with the fascinations of human prehistory.