## **CONTENTS**

List of Figures and Tables	vi
Series Editor's Preface	xii
Preface	xiv
A Note on Dating	xvi
1 The Gateway to Human Prehistory	1
2 The Earliest Human Societies	29
3 The Human Diaspora	79
4 After the Ice Age	127
5 Seeds for Civilization	160
6 Pathways to Inequality	205
7 Elites and Commoners	. 260
8 Early States and Chiefdoms in the Shadow of States	330
Bibliography	392
Index	457

# List of Figures and Tables

## **FIGURES**

1.1 2.1	Prehistoric archaeology in relation to its allied disciplines.	24
2.1	Main chronological divisions of geological time in last 5,000,000 years.	31
2.2	One view of the hominid evolutionary sequence in	9.
	the last 5,000,000 years.	34
2.3	Map of Africa showing key early hominid sites mentioned	
	in this chapter.	38
2.4	A chopper/core from which sharp slivers of stone have been	
	removed, found in Gona, Ethiopia and dated to 2.5 million	
	years (photo courtesy of Professor J. W. K. Harris,	
	Department of Anthropology, Rutgers University).	41
2.5	A view and section of an Acheulian handaxe from Kalambo	
	Falls, Zambia (after Schick and Toth 1993: 241).	44
2.6	Map of the Near East showing key Homo erectus and	
	Neanderthal sites mentioned in this chapter.	49
2.7	Map of eastern Asia showing key Homo erectus and	
	Neanderthal sites mentioned in this chapter.	52
2.8	Map of Europe showing key Homo erectus and Neanderthal	
	sites mentioned in this chapter.	55
2.9	Bone heap at La Cotte de St. Brelade	
	(from Scott 1986, figure 18.3).	63
2.10	One model of evolutionary pathways for the emergence of	
	modern Homo sapiens (after Aiello 1993, figure 5).	72
3.1	Late Pleistocene Europe, showing location of Fennoscandian	
	Ice Sheet (hatched area). Heavy line demarcates southern	
	limit of tundra and permafrost, dotted lines indicate	
	Late Pleistocene coastlines.	81
3.2	Late Pleistocene North America, ca. 20,000 years ago,	
	showing extent of Laurentide and Cordilleran ice sheets	
	(after Frison and Walker 1990, figure 17.2). The hypothesized	
	"ice-free corridor" emerged when the Cordilleran and	
	Laurentide sheets separated.	82

3.3	Beringia, showing key Siberian and North American sites	
	mentioned in this chapter.	85
3.4	Map of Australia showing key sites mentioned in this	
	chapter. Heavy line indicates approximate location of	
	Late Pleistocene coastline.	87
3.5	Map of Europe and the Levant showing key Upper	
	Palaeolithic sites mentioned in this chapter.	90
3.6	Clovis points from midcontinental North America	
	(after Tankersley 1994, figure 6.1).	111
3.7	Map of North America south of the ice sheets and	
	South America showing key localities (accepted,	
	controversial, and spurious) mentioned in this chapter.	114
3.8	Upper Palaeolithic engravings at Foz Côa (photo courtesy of	
	Dr João Zilhão, Instituto Português de Arqueologia, Lisbon).	121
4.1	Map of Japan showing key Jomon sites mentioned	
	in this chapter.	132
4.2	Map of Europe showing key Mesolithic sites mentioned	
	in this chapter.	133
4.3	Mesolithic burial at Skateholm, showing red deer antlers	
_,,	which had been placed over the legs of the corpse (photo	
	courtesy of Professor Lars Larsson, Department of	
	Archaeology, University of Lund).	135
4.4	Schematic human figures, about 2–3 cm high, engraved	
	on an aurochs bone from Rymarksgård, Denmark, often	
	interpreted as a forager family near water (original	
	specimen in National Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen).	136
4.5	Map of Southeast Asia showing key Hoabinhian	
	sites mentioned in this chapter.	137
4.6	Map of North America and Mesoamerica showing key	
	Archaic sites mentioned in this chapter.	140
4.7	Map of the Near East showing key Epipalaeolithic	
	and Natufian sites mentioned in this chapter.	145
4.8	Natufian houses and burials at Ain Mallaha (after Perrot	
	and Ladiray 1988, figure 6). P – primary (undisturbed)	
	burials; S – secondary (reburied) burials.	146
5.1	Schematic chronology of domestication in different	
	world regions.	164
5.2	Map of the Near East showing key sites mentioned	
J	in this chapter.	164
5.3	Map of eastern Asia showing key sites mentioned	
	in this chapter.	169
5.4	Map of North America and Mesoamerica showing	
J. 1	key sites and regions mentioned in this chapter	
	Dotted lines divide chronologically distinct areas.	
	Sites in Mesoamerica date to ca. 5000–3000 BC;	
	sites in eastern North America date to ca. 2500–1000 BC;	
	sites in western North America date to 1500–1000 BC.	173

5.5	Map of centers and "non-centers" of pristine domestication. A1, B1, C1, and D are centers, while A2, B2, and C2 are larger regions in which initial domestication cannot be localized more precisely (A1–C2 after Harlan 1995, with addition	
5.6	of D after Smith 1992).  Map of Europe showing locations of sites mentioned	175
5.7	in this chapter. Plan of part of the excavated area at the Linear Pottery	177
	settlement of Vaihingen/Enz in southwestern Germany, showing longhouses and boundary ditch (line drawing courtesy of Dr Rüdiger Krause, Landesdenkmalamt	
5.8	Baden Württemberg). Richard Ford's model of the stages between foraging and food production, eventually leading to domestication	179
5.9	(after Ford 1985, figure 1.1).  David Harris' model of the development of plant exploitation and its ecological and cultural effects	184
5.10	(after Harris 1989, figure 1.1). Schematic depiction of the relationships among various processes in "push," "pull," and "social" models	185
6.1	to explain the origins of food production.  Categories of social evolution according to Fried and	188
6.2	Service, popular among archaeologists in the 1960s and 1970s. A model of downward social mobility among competing households. At time A, all households in the community are relatively equal along some baseline of accumulation; at time B, two households have fallen below this baseline; at time C, still more households have dropped below the earlier standard, leaving three that have retained their wealth; at time D, only one household remains at the earlier baseline of accumulation	207
6.3	and wealth, while all others have fallen below to some degree.  Map of Europe showing key sites mentioned in this	215
6.4	chapter. Burial XIII at Osłonki, Poland, close-up of skull, showing copper strips that had been wrapped around a perishable material like leather or cloth to form a diadem. This burial also contained five copper pendants and numerous copper beads (photo by Ryszard Grygiel, Museum of	219
6.5	Archaeology and Ethnography, Łódź, Poland). Plan of the megalithic tomb at Barmenez H in Brittany (after Patton 1993, figure 4.9c) showing upright stones that outline the passage and chamber and the capstones	221
6.6	(hatched) that form the roof.  Depiction of a wagon on a vessel from Bronocice.	223
6.7	Poland (after Milisauskas and Kruk 1982, figure 8). Map of Near East showing key sites mentioned	228
	in this chapter.	231

6.8	House plans in Level II at Tell Abada, with House A	
	indicated (after Jasim 1985, figure 13).	233
6.9	The "temple" in Level VII at Eridu (after Forest	
	1987, figure 8).	235
6.10	Map of North America and Mesoamerica showing	
	key sites mentioned in this chapter. Dotted lines	
	divide chronologically distinct areas. Sites in Mesoamerica	
	date to ca. 1800-500 BC; sites in eastern North	
	America date to ca. 500 BC-AD 200; sites in western	
	North America date to AD 300–1300.	237
6.11	Schematic organization of Hopewellian communities along	
	a river with households grouped around a ceremonial	
	center (after Dancey and Pacheco 1997, figure 1.2)	
	Note: Dancey and Pacheco use the term "hamlet"	
	instead of the term "household" used here; the latter	
	is consistent with the use of the term "household"	
	in this chapter, where "hamlet" has a somewhat	
	different meaning to refer to a larger community.	243
6.12	Map of Southeast Asia showing key sites mentioned	
	in this chapter.	246
6.13	The "princess," burial 15, at Khok Phanom Di (photo	
	courtesy of Professor Charles Higham, University of Otago).	247
6.14	Snaketown site structure (after Wilcox, McGuire,	
	and Sternberg 1981, figure 5.5). Key: A – house	
	concentrations; B – mounds capped by caliche, a calcium	
	carbonate crust; C – other mounds.	251
6.15	Hohokam canal systems in the Phoenix basin, and their	
	relation to archaeological sites (after Abbott 1996, figure 18.4).	252
7.1	Schematic depiction of the structure of simple, complex, and	
	paramount chiefdoms (after Anderson 1996, figure 10.1).	264
7.2	The economic power of the elite versus the demographic	
	power of commoners, a key cause of the oscillations	
	that characterize chiefdom systems (adapted from	
	Stuart and Gauthier 1988, figure II.1).	270
7.3	Map of temperate Europe showing key Bronze Age	
	sites mentioned in this chapter.	275
7.4	Plan of the Late Bronze Age settlement at Black Patch,	
	Sussex, England, showing hut circles and associated	
	boundary features (after Parker Pearson 1993, figure 98).	277
7.5	The stages in the development of Stonehenge. Note	
	that the monument visible today is only the central	
	part of a much larger and more complex structure.	283
7.6	Map of Mesoamerica showing key sites mentioned	
	in this chapter.	288
7.7	Compounds and houses in Zone A, Levels 3 and 4,	
	at Loma Terramote in highland Mexico (after	
	Santley 1993, figure 6).	289

Map of northern South America showing key sites	
mentioned in this chapter.	294
Shicra, stone-filled net bags, at El Paraíso, Chillon	
Valley, Peru (photo courtesy of Dr Jeffrey Quilter,	
Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C.).	296
Map of Northwest Coast of North America showing	2,0
key sites mentioned in this chapter.	304
	301
	308
	500
University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee: the assistance of	
Dr Thomas E. Emerson, Illinois Transportation	
Archaeology Research Program, University of Illinois	
at Urbana-Champaign in obtaining this photo is gratefully	
	310
	310
with stylized depictions of mounds.	311
	311
	320
	520
and island chains mentioned in this chapter	324
Map of Mesopotamia and Iranian Plateau showing	321
key sites mentioned in this chapter.	338
	330
	343
	3 13
Flannery 1983, figure 4.12).	346
	320
	350
	-
	356
Map of the Indus Valley showing key sites mentioned	
in this chapter.	360
Map of East Asia and the Philippines showing key	
sites mentioned in this chapter.	364
Palatial structure at Erlitou set on a platform with a timber	
hall and courtyard surrounded by a colonnaded corridor	
(after Chang 1986, figure 262).	365
Plan of the Great Enclosure at Great Zimbabwe, showing	
major stone walls standing today.	369
Map of western Eurasia showing key sites mentioned	
in this chapter.	371
mud-brick fortification system, excavated structures in	
southeast corner, and location overlooking the Danube	
	374
	Shicra, stone-filled net bags, at El Paraíso, Chillon Valley, Peru (photo courtesy of Dr Jeffrey Quilter, Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C.).  Map of Northwest Coast of North America showing key sites mentioned in this chapter.  Map of southeastern North America showing key Mississippian sites mentioned in this chapter.  The main burial from Mound 72 at Cahokia on a bed of shell beads (photo courtesy of Dr Melvin L. Fowler, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee; the assistance of Dr Thomas E. Emerson, Illinois Transportation Archaeology Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in obtaining this photo is gratefully acknowledged).  Plan of the core precinct at Moundville, Alabama, with stylized depictions of mounds.  Map of China showing key sites mentioned in this chapter.  Map of South Pacific showing locations of key islands and island chains mentioned in this chapter.  Map of Mesopotamia and Iranian Plateau showing key sites mentioned in this chapter.  Map of Mesoamerica showing key sites mentioned in this chapter.  Core ceremonial precinct at Monte Albán (after Flannery 1983, figure 4.12).  Map of northern South America showing key sites mentioned in this chapter.  Map of Africa showing key sites mentioned in this chapter.  Map of Africa showing key sites mentioned in this chapter.  Map of East Asia and the Philippines showing key sites mentioned in this chapter.  Map of East Asia and the Philippines showing key sites mentioned in this chapter.  Map of the Indus Valley showing key sites mentioned in this chapter.  Map of the Great Enclosure at Great Zimbabwe, showing major stone walls standing today.  Map of western Eurasia showing key sites mentioned in this chapter.  The Heuneburg in southwestern Germany, showing mud-brick fortification system, excavated structures in

### NOTE ON MAP SOURCES

Base maps for the outline maps in this volume were prepared using the interactive GIS map server at the Institute for the Study of the Continents (INSTOC), Department of Geological Sciences, Cornell University (http://atlas.geo.cornell.edu), except for figures 3.3 and 7.15 which are based on maps generated by the Online Map Creation facility provided by Körsgen, Kantz+Weinelt Digitale Kartografie (http://www.aquarius.geomar.de/omc/) in Kiel, Germany.

#### TABLE

6.1 Raw materials used by Hopewell peoples and the source areas from which they were procured (after Brose 1990).

242