

# Preistoria

## Studien zum Altneolithikum in Italien

Während die jüngeren Epochen der italienischen Vorgeschichte und Geschichte nicht aus dem Gesamtbild der kulturellen Entwicklungen Europas wegzudenken sind, liegt in der Forschungslandschaft nördlich der Alpen nur sehr geringes Wissen zu den Anfängen der sesshaften Lebensweise mit all ihren wirtschaftlichen, sozialen und religiösen Neuerungen vor. Zugleich ist auch der Forschungsstand innerhalb Italiens auf Grund der deutlichen modernen politischen Gliederung des Landes uneinheitlich, und es fehlen übergeordnete Studien zu größeren vorgeschichtlichen Phänomenen. Diese Ausgangssituation führte zur Überlegung, Fragestellungen rund um das Altneolithikum, also die Zeit der ersten Ackerbauern und Viehzüchter, in Italien zum Gegenstand einer synthetischen Studie zu machen. Die einzelnen Untersuchungen fügen sich zuletzt zu einem Bild weiträumig agierender Bevölkerungen zusammen, die auch über die modernen Grenzen Italiens hinaus miteinander in Verbindung standen und eng miteinander verflochten waren.

## Preistoria Alpina

Die im Westen Siziliens um Mitte des 7. Jh. v. Chr. gegründete Polis Selinunt gehört in vielerlei Hinsicht zu den exemplarisch erforschten Fundstätten der Antike. Archäologische Equipen und Altertumswissenschaftler aus der ganzen Welt forschen derzeit an unterschiedlichen Aspekten der Urbanität und der Kulturgüter der Polis. Der Wuppertaler Althistoriker Christian Leeck wirft dagegen Licht in eine Nische der Forschung, indem er die Chora von Selinunt detaillierter fokussiert. Im Rahmen des Projekts wurde die gesamte Datengrundlage, bestehend aus gegenständlichen Einzelfunden, archäologischen Grabungskontexten, Surveys, textlich-literarischen Zeugnissen und landschaftlich-topographischen Beobachtungen, erfasst. Das Ergebnis stellt eine thematisch differenzierte Rekonstruktion der Entwicklung des östlichen Chora-Abschnitts von Selinunt dar. Die Untersuchung trägt dem Forschungsdesiderat Rechnung, durch einen mikroräumlichen Blick auf die historische Landschaft Aussagen zu den inneren Wirkungsweisen der Chora in archaisch-klassischer Zeit zu formulieren. Dem Forscher gelingt es so, einen methodischen Schlüssel zu finden, um die Geschichte der Polis Selinunt zu verstehen.

## Eine Chora für die Polis

The Encyclopedia of Prehistory represents also defined by a somewhat different set of an attempt to provide basic information sociocultural characteristics than are eth on all archaeologically known cultures, nological cultures. Major traditions are covering the entire globe and the entire defined based on common subsistence prehistory of humankind. It is designed as practices, sociopolitical organization, and a tool to assist in doing comparative material industries, but language, ideology, research on the peoples of the past. Most and kinship ties play little or no part in of the entries are written by the world's their definition because they are virtually foremost experts on the particular areas unrecoverable from archaeological con and time periods. texts. In contrast, language, ideology, and The Encyclopedia is organized accord kinship ties are central to defining ethno ing to major traditions. A major tradition logical cultures. is defined as a group of populations sharing There are three types of entries in the similar subsistence practices, technology, Encyclopedia: the major tradition entry, and forms of sociopolitical organization, the regional subtradition entry, and the which are spatially contiguous over a rela site entry. Each contains different types of tively large area and which endure tempo information, and each is intended to be rally for a relatively long period. Minimal used in a different way.

## **Der Schlern**

‘Atlas of Ceramic Fabrics 2. Italy: Southern Tyrrhenian. Neolithic – Bronze Age’, the second in a series of atlases organized according to geographical areas, chronology and types of wares, presents and interprets the petrographic composition of pre and protohistoric pottery (6th-1st mill. BCE) found in the southwestern part of Italy.

## **Encyclopedia of Prehistory**

The edited volume offers an innovative platform for an interdisciplinary and holistic discussion of different questions on the topic of cultural formations in various humanistic research fields. The content is broad, ranging from classical historical and archaeological to philosophical-sociological and even theological aspects. Topics include discussions and case studies from cultural and visual studies, cultural heritage studies, history, philosophy, theology, critical media studies, sociology, political and cultural history, political anthropology and studies of everyday life. The diversity of topics demonstrates the complexity of considerations about cultural formations in practice, which are essential for any thematization of relationships among people—their interactions on one side and their conceptions on the other. Due to the extensive list of literature and sources, this work will be an excellent starting point for further studies for both the interdisciplinary reader and the reader interested in a specific topic. The volume comprises the newest original research findings from history, law, archaeology, philosophy, religion, medicine, and others.

## **Atlas of Ceramic Fabrics 2**

A technological analysis of lithic assemblages from southern France and Northern Italy, this work aims to reconstruct the entire reduction sequence, from the procurement of lithic raw materials to the use and discard of tools.

## **Cultural Formations in Context: Historical and Contemporary Analyses**

This book reconstructs political history from the spatial organization of ancient society, challenging the approach favored by classicists.

## **The Early Mesolithic in Northern Italy and Southern France**

This handbook has two purposes: it is intended (1) as a handbook of Etruscology or Etruscan Studies, offering a state-of-the-art and comprehensive overview of the history of the discipline and its development, and (2) it serves as an authoritative reference work representing the current state of knowledge on Etruscan civilization. The organization of the volume reflects this dual purpose. The first part of the volume is dedicated to methodology and leading themes in current research, organized thematically, whereas the second part offers a diachronic account of Etruscan history, culture, religion, art & archaeology, and social and political relations and structures, as well as a systematic treatment of the topography of the Etruscan civilization and sphere of influence. \uffff

## **Power and Place in Etruria**

This book investigates the economic organization of ancient societies from a comparative perspective. By pursuing an interdisciplinary approach, including contributions by archaeologists, historians of antiquity, economic historians as well as historians of economic thought, it studies various aspects of ancient economies, such as the material living conditions including production technologies, etc.; economic institutions such as markets and coinage; as well as the economic thinking of the time. In the process, it also explores the comparability of economic thought, economic institutions and economic systems in ancient history. Focusing on the Ancient Near East as well as the Mediterranean, including Greece and Rome, this

comparative perspective makes it possible to identify historical permanencies, but also diverse forms of social and political organization and cultural systems. These institutions are then evaluated in terms of their capacity to solve economic problems, such as the efficient use of resources or political stability. The first part of the book introduces readers to the methodological context of the comparative approach, including an evaluation of the related historiographical tradition. Subsequent parts discuss a range of development models, elements of economic thinking in ancient societies, the role of trade and globalization, and the use of monetary and financial instruments, as well as political aspects.

## **Etruscology**

This collection of papers deals primarily with topics in general linguistics, including history of linguistic science. The volume is divided in 5 parts: I. Origin and Prehistory of Language, II. Historiography of Linguistics, III. Phonology and Phonetic Change, IV. Morphology and Syntax, and V. Socio-Neurolinguistics and Multilingualism.

## **Ancient Economies in Comparative Perspective**

This work presents the most recent views on a subject of primordial importance for all students of history: the understanding of humankind's process of becoming, viewed through the study of the beginnings of pottery in the late forager, and early farmer societies of Europe. It is a collection of essays, by some of the prominent European scholars and young dynamic archaeologists whose works focus on the early European and Middle Eastern pottery, intended to present a new perspective on the rise of a new technology in prehistory. With the breadth, variety and novelty of the approaches presented, "Early farmers, late foragers and ceramic traditions. On the beginning of pottery in Europe" is a fascinating read for scholars, as well as for the public at large.

## **Prehistory, History, and Historiography of Language, Speech, and Linguistic Theory**

This volume fills a gap in the study of an important, yet neglected case of state formation, by taking a landscape perspective to Etruria. Simon Stoddart examines the infrastructure, hierarchy/heterarchy and spatial patterns of the Etruscans over time to investigate their political development from a new perspective. The analysis both crosses the divide from prehistory to history and applies a scaled analysis to the whole region between the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Arno and Tiber rivers, with special focus on the neglected region between Populonia on the coast and Perugia and the north Umbrian region adjoining the Apennines. Stoddart uncovers the powerful places that were in dynamic tension not only between themselves, but also with the internal structure constituted by the descent groups that peopled them. He unravels the dynamically changing landscape of changing boundaries and buffer zones which contained robust urbanism, as well as less centralized, polyfocal nucleations.

## **Early Farmers, Late Foragers, and Ceramic Traditions**

This volume provides the reader with a multifaceted overview of the study of stone tools used by humans in the past. Including case studies from various geographic regions and different continents, and covering a wide range of chronologies, the contributions here are centred on the study of human communities based on a hunter-gatherer lifestyle. A number of essays in this volume focus on tool production and use, and address major paleoanthropological questions related to past human economic and social behaviour. The book also includes detailed and careful studies of human technology during Prehistory.

## **Power and Place in Etruria: Volume 1**

The Oxford Handbook of the European Bronze Age is a wide-ranging survey of a crucial period in prehistory

during which many social, economic, and technological changes took place. Written by expert specialists in the field, the book provides coverage both of the themes that characterize the period, and of the specific developments that took place in the various countries of Europe. After an introduction and a discussion of chronology, successive chapters deal with settlement studies, burial analysis, hoards and hoarding, monumentality, rock art, cosmology, gender, and trade, as well as a series of articles on specific technologies and crafts (such as transport, metals, glass, salt, textiles, and weighing). The second half of the book covers each country in turn. From Ireland to Russia, Scandinavia to Sicily, every area is considered, and up to date information on important recent finds is discussed in detail. The book is the first to consider the whole of the European Bronze Age in both geographical and thematic terms, and will be the standard book on the subject for the foreseeable future.

## **Hunter-Gatherers' Tool-Kit**

The forms by which a deceased person may be brought to rest are as many as there are causes of death. In most societies the disposal of the corpse is accompanied by some form of celebration or ritual which may range from a simple act of deportment in solitude to the engagement of large masses of people in laborious and creative festivities. In a funerary context the term ritual may be taken to represent a process that incorporates all the actions performed and thoughts expressed in connection with a dying and dead person, from the preparatory pre-death stages to the final deposition of the corpse and the post-mortem stages of grief and commemoration. The contributions presented here are focused not on the examination of different funerary practices, their function and meaning, but on the changes of such rituals – how and when they occurred and how they may be explained. Based on case studies from a range of geographical regions and from different prehistoric and historical periods, a range of key themes are examined concerning belief and ritual, body and deposition, place, performance and commemoration, exploring a complex web of practices.

## **The Oxford Handbook of the European Bronze Age**

Specialists from various disciplines (humanities and natural sciences) debate, from different perspectives, the networks in raw materials and technological innovation in Prehistory and Protohistory, involving investigation topics typical of archaeometry: archeometallurgy, petrography, and mineralogy

## **Death and Changing Rituals**

Drawing upon his own extensive knowledge of European archaeology, Graeme Barker has impressively integrated the full range of archaeological data to produce in this book a masterly account of prehistoric farming in Europe on a unique scale. He makes use of modern archaeological techniques to reconstruct the lives of prehistoric farmers in remarkable detail. Not only do we now have a vivid picture of the prehistoric farmyard, but we know what animals were kept, how they were fed and why they were bred. Evidence for crops grown and techniques of cultivation and husbandry helps recreate the prehistoric landscape. Even the social organisation that determined the use of resources, and provided the crucial stimulus for agricultural change, can be relived. Graeme Barker develops his argument through analogies with the agricultural history of classical and medieval Europe and concludes that today's industrial farmers can learn much from the successes and failures of early European farming.

## **Networks of trade in raw materials and technological innovations in Prehistory and Protohistory: an archaeometry approach**

The organization of inhabited space is the direct expression of the deep integration of societies with their cultural and natural environment. Contributions in this volume show the progress of research in terms of understanding the use of space on different scales, from the household to the village, focusing on Neolithic and Bronze Age contexts.

## **Prehistoric Farming in Europe**

This book studies current approaches to the archaeology of mountainous landscapes, presenting research results from different scientific contexts. To discuss these issues, and to study different aspects of human activity in the mountains and adjacent regions it incorporates archaeological, botanical, zooarchaeological and ethnological information.

## **Use of Space and Domestic Areas: Functional Organisation and Social Strategies**

What constitutes an island and the archaeology contained within? Is it the physicality of its boundary (between shoreline and sea)? Does this physical barrier extend further into a watery zone? Archaeologically, can islands be defined by cultural heritage and influence? Clearly, and based on these few probing questions, islands are more than just lumps of rock and earth sitting in the middle of a sea or ocean. An island is a space which, when described in terms of topography, landscape form and resources, becomes a place. A place can sometimes be delineated with barriers and boundaries; it may also have a perimeter and can be distinguished from the space that surrounds it. The 16 papers presented here explore the physicality, and levels of insularity of individual islands and island groups during prehistory through a series of case studies on Neolithic island archaeology in the Atlantic and Mediterranean regions. For the eastern Atlantic (the Atlantic Archipelago) papers discuss the sacred geographies and material culture of Neolithic Gotland, Orkney, and Anglesey and the architecture of and ritual behavior associated with megalithic monuments in the Channel Islands and the Scilly Isles. The Mediterranean region is represented by a different type of Neolithic, both in terms of architecture and material culture. Papers discuss theoretical constructs and ritual deposition, cave sites, ritualized and religious aspects of Neolithic death and burial; metaphysical journeys associated with the underworld in Late Neolithic Malta and the possible role of its Temple Period art in ritual activities; and palaeoenvironmental evidence from the Neolithic monuments of Corsica. The cases examined illustrate the diversity of the evidence available that affords a better understanding of the European-Mediterranean Neolithic 'island society', not least the effects of interaction/contact and/or geographical insularity/isolation, all factors that are considered to have consequences for the establishment and modification of cultures in island settings.

## **People in the Mountains: Current Approaches to the Archaeology of Mountainous Landscapes**

The Greek Bronze Age, roughly 3000 to 1000 BCE, witnessed the flourishing of the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations, the earliest expansion of trade in the Aegean and wider Mediterranean Sea, the development of artistic techniques in a variety of media, and the evolution of early Greek religious practices and mythology. The period also witnessed a violent conflict in Asia Minor between warring peoples in the region, a conflict commonly believed to be the historical basis for Homer's Trojan War. The Oxford Handbook of the Bronze Age Aegean provides a detailed survey of these fascinating aspects of the period, and many others, in sixty-six newly commissioned articles. Divided into four sections, the handbook begins with Background and Definitions, which contains articles establishing the discipline in its historical, geographical, and chronological settings and in its relation to other disciplines. The second section, Chronology and Geography, contains articles examining the Bronze Age Aegean by chronological period (Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age). Each of the periods are further subdivided geographically, so that individual articles are concerned with Mainland Greece during the Early Bronze Age, Crete during the Early Bronze Age, the Cycladic Islands during the Early Bronze Age, and the same for the Middle Bronze Age, followed by the Late Bronze Age. The third section, Thematic and Specific Topics, includes articles examining thematic topics that cannot be done justice in a strictly chronological/geographical treatment, including religion, state and society, trade, warfare, pottery, writing, and burial customs, as well as specific events, such as the eruption of Santorini and the Trojan War. The fourth section, Specific Sites and Areas, contains articles examining the most important regions and sites in the Bronze Age Aegean, including

Mycenae, Tiryns, Pylos, Knossos, Kommos, Rhodes, the northern Aegean, and the Uluburun shipwreck, as well as adjacent areas such as the Levant, Egypt, and the western Mediterranean. Containing new work by an international team of experts, *The Oxford Handbook of the Bronze Age Aegean* represents the most comprehensive, authoritative, and up-to-date single-volume survey of the field. It will be indispensable for scholars and advanced students alike.

## **Decoding Neolithic Atlantic and Mediterranean Island Ritual**

Research into the Mesolithic has recently undergone important transformations, making it one of the most dynamic fields of archaeological research today. These changes are the result of a combination of factors: new and exciting discoveries, the impact of innovative scientific methods, and the introduction of fresh interpretative approaches. Situated within a long period defined by significant environmental, demographic, and social change, the European Mesolithic period provides key insights to answer the "big questions" in archaeology, including the deep history of migration, diversity, and adaptation. It also provides resources for elucidating answers to complex questions about human relationships, diet, economy, and identity. New theoretical approaches to the Mesolithic in Europe have expanded research into new areas such as lived experience, ritual, cosmology, art, identity, the body, and human-animal relationships. These new research questions have added important nuance, and provided a more complete understanding of the period. With contributions from leading scholars in the field and from across the continent, *The Oxford Handbook of Mesolithic Europe* provides the first comprehensive overview of the rich archaeology of Mesolithic Europe. Chapters on different European regions, as well as neighboring areas in North Africa and the Middle East, provide a synoptic view, with thematic chapters examining the lived experience of different kinds of landscapes and adaptations, different forms of technology, and aspects of Mesolithic life, death, ritual, cosmology, and art. The volume highlights both the significance of interdisciplinary research for the field, and the importance of combining perspectives and approaches when studying the deep past.

## **The Oxford Handbook of the Bronze Age Aegean**

Grotta Scaloria, a cave in Apulia, was first discovered and explored in 1931, excavated briefly in 1967, and then excavated extensively from 1978 to 1980 by a joint UCLA-University of Genoa team, but it was never fully published. The Save Scaloria Project was organized to locate this legacy data and to enhance that information by application of the newest methods of archaeological and scientific analysis. This significant site is finally published in one comprehensive volume (and in an online archive of additional data and photographs) that gathers together the archaeological data from the upper and lower chambers of the cave. These data indicate intense ritual and quotidian use during the Neolithic period (circa 5600-5300 BCE). The Grotta Scaloria project is also important as historiography, since it illustrates a changing trajectory of research spanning three generations of European and American archaeology.

## **The Oxford Handbook of Mesolithic Europe**

ArcheoLogica Data wants to reach an Italian and international audience of scholars, professionals, students, and, more generally, early-career archaeologists, and it accepts contributions written both in Italian and English. ArcheoLogica Data proposes to indissolubly associate data and interpretation. It embraces that global idea of archaeological data that integrates all the discipline declinations without any thematic or chronological constraints. Data is at the centre, and around lies everything that can stem from it: interpretations, hypotheses, reconstructions, applications, theoretical and methodological reflections, critical ideas, constructive discussions.

## **The Archaeology of Grotta Scaloria**

From 1974 to the present, the Institute of Classical Archaeology (ICA) at the University of Texas at Austin has carried out archaeological excavations and surveys in ancient territories (chorae) in southern Italy. This

wide-ranging investigation, which covers a large number of sites and a time period ranging from prehistory to the Middle Ages, has unearthed a wealth of new information about ancient rural economies and cultures in the region. These discoveries will be published in two multivolume series (Metaponto and Croton). This volume on the Neolithic settlement at Capo Alfiere is the first in the Croton series. The Chora of Croton 1 reports the excavation results of a remarkable Neolithic site at Capo Alfiere on the Ionian coast. Capo Alfiere is one of a very few early inhabitation sites in this area to have been excavated extensively, with a full team of scientific specialists providing interdisciplinary studies on early farming and animal husbandry. It provides comprehensive documentation of the economy, material culture, and way of life in the central Mediterranean in the sixth and fifth millennia BC. Most notable are the remains of a wattle-and-daub hut enclosed within a massive stone wall. Unique for this area, this well-preserved structure may have been used for special purposes such as ritual, as well as for habitation. The presence of Stentinello wares shows that the range of this pottery type extended further east than previously thought and casts new light on the development of ceramics in the area.

## **ArcheoLogica Data, 2, 2022**

This workshop questioned the reliability of pottery as crisis indicator within the archaeological data set. More particularly, following the perspective of archaeological and anthropological research that assesses pottery technology as a social product, there is an interest in addressing the social and cultural aspects of technological change...

## **The Chora of Croton 1**

Focuses on the economic history of the community of Rome from the Iron Age to the early Republic.

## **Technology in Crisis**

This book presents the results of two different excavation campaigns in a prehistoric archaeological site in a deep cave in Trentino Alto Adige (Castel Corno, Isera, Trento, Italy). The excavations uncovered a number of Early Bronze Age tombs deep in the cave and, outside, the remains of a settlement.

## **The Origins of the Roman Economy**

To commemorate the 50th anniversary of the discovery of the megalithic necropolis of Petit- Chasseur in Sion (Valais, Switzerland), an international conference was organised from the 27th to the 29th of October 2011 in Sion. This book constitutes the conference proceedings.

## **The Archaeological Excavations in the Castel Corno Caves (Isera, Trento, Italy)**

Realismusdebatten und literarische Strömungen der italienischen Nachkriegsliteratur legen meist eine Überlappung von außersprachlicher Realität und deren Darstellung im Medium des Romans zugrunde. Einige Literaturschaffende entziehen sich dieser Tradition jedoch, indem sie sich auf ästhetische, politische und explizit an ein neues soziopolitisches Paradigma der Nachkriegszeit geknüpfte Gesichtspunkte beziehen. Britta Köhler-Hoff legt dar, wie dabei nicht nur die Abbildbarkeit der Wirklichkeit durch Literatur infrage gestellt wird, sondern auch – teilweise im Rahmen eigener Theoriebildung – abweichende und engagierte literarische Wirklichkeitskonzeptionen entstehen.

## **Periodico di Mineralogia Vol. 85, 2 settembre 2016**

Keine ausführliche Beschreibung für "1990\" verfügbar.

## **Around the Petit-Chasseur Site in Sion (Valais, Switzerland) and New Approaches to the Bell Beaker Culture**

Der vorliegende Sammelband, der aus einem binationalen wissenschaftlichen Netzwerk hervorgegangen ist, untersucht eine Reihe prägender und tiefgreifender Veränderungen auf sozialer, institutioneller und kultureller Ebene, die sich um die Wende zum 12. Jahrhundert im römisch-deutschen Reich vollzogen haben. Dabei wird insbesondere der kausale Zusammenhang dieser Entwicklungen mit dem Investiturstreit kritisch hinterfragt. Im Rahmen regionaler Fallstudien zu deutschen und italienischen Gebieten werden vier zentrale Themenbereiche beleuchtet: diskursive Techniken und Praktiken, Herrschaftsstrukturen und -formen, Beziehungsgeflechte und deren Dynamiken sowie mediale Kommunikation. Der Blick über den Investiturstreit hinaus relativiert dabei keineswegs die Bedeutung der ab etwa 1075 im römisch-deutschen Reich ausgetragenen fundamentalen Konflikte auf höchster sozialer und politischer Ebene. Vielmehr zielt die Untersuchung darauf ab, die komplexen kausalen Wechselwirkungen zwischen Mikro- und Makroebenen in verschiedenen Räumen und Bereichen des sozialen, religiösen und politischen Lebens zu analysieren sowie die Weichen für eine Neubelebung des Dialogs zwischen unterschiedlichen Forschungstraditionen zu stellen. Il presente volume, frutto del lavoro di un gruppo di ricerca binazionale, analizza una serie di profondi e significativi mutamenti a livello sociale, istituzionale e culturale, verificatisi tra la fine dell'XI e l'inizio del XII secolo nell'Impero romano-germanico. Particolare attenzione è rivolta al nesso causale tra queste trasformazioni e la lotta per le investiture, oggetto di una riflessione critica. Attraverso casi di studio regionali su territori tedeschi e italiani, vengono esplorati quattro ambiti tematici di rilievo: le tecniche e le pratiche del discorso politico, le strutture e le forme del potere, le reti e le dinamiche relazionali, nonché i media della comunicazione. Guardare al di là della lotta per le investiture non implica in alcun modo una relativizzazione del significato dei conflitti di principio che, a partire dal 1075 circa, investirono i vertici della gerarchia sociale e politica nell'Impero romano-germanico. Al contrario, l'indagine si propone di mettere in luce le complesse interdipendenze tra i livelli micro e macro nei diversi ambiti della vita sociale, religiosa e politica, gettando al contempo le basi per una ripresa del dialogo tra diverse tradizioni di ricerca. This volume, the product of a binational research group, examines a series of deep and far-reaching social, institutional, and cultural transformations that took place in the late eleventh and early twelfth centuries in the Holy Roman Empire. Particular attention is given to the causal link between these changes and the Investiture Contest, which is critically reassessed. Four key thematic areas are explored through regional case studies focusing on German and Italian territories: techniques and practices of political discourse; structures and forms of power; networks and relational dynamics; media communication. Looking beyond the Investiture Controversy does not in any way imply a relativisation of the significance of principle-related conflicts that affected the upper echelons of the social and political hierarchy in the Roman-German Empire from around 1075 onwards. Rather, the investigation seeks to illuminate the complex interdependencies between the micro and macro levels in various aspects of social, religious, and political life, and to establish the groundwork for renewed dialogue between different research traditions.

## **Zeitschrift für Archäologie**

Figurines dating from prehistory have been found across the world but have never before been considered globally. The Oxford Handbook of Prehistoric Figurines is the first book to offer a comparative survey of this kind, bringing together approaches from across the landscape of contemporary research into a definitive resource in the field. The volume is comprehensive, authoritative, and accessible, with dedicated and fully illustrated chapters covering figurines from the Americas, Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australasia and the Pacific laid out by geographical location and written by the foremost scholars in figurine studies; wherever prehistoric figurines are found they have been expertly described and examined in relation to their subject matter, form, function, context, chronology, meaning, and interpretation. Specific themes that are discussed by contributors include, for example, theories of figurine interpretation, meaning in processes and contexts of figurine production, use, destruction and disposal, and the cognitive and social implications of representation. Chronologically, the coverage ranges from the Middle Palaeolithic through to areas and periods where an absence of historical sources renders figurines 'prehistoric' even though they might have been produced in the

mid-2nd millennium AD, as in parts of sub-Saharan Africa. The result is a synthesis of invaluable insights into past thinking on the human body, gender, identity, and how the figurines might have been used, either practically, ritually, or even playfully.

## **Wirklichkeit und Wahrheit in der italienischen Nachkriegsliteratur**

Caves have been used in various ways across human society but despite the persistence within popular culture of the iconic caveman, deep caves were never used primarily as habitation sites for early humans. Rather, in both ancient and contemporary contexts, caves have served primarily as ritual spaces. In *Sacred Darkness*, contributors use archaeological evidence as well as ethnographic studies of modern ritual practices to envision the cave as place of spiritual and ideological power and a potent venue for ritual practice. Covering the ritual use of caves in Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, Mesoamerica, and the US Southwest and Eastern woodlands, this book brings together case studies by prominent scholars whose research spans from the Paleolithic period to the present day. These contributions demonstrate that cave sites are as fruitful as surface contexts in promoting the understanding of both ancient and modern religious beliefs and practices. This state-of-the-art survey of ritual cave use will be one of the most valuable resources for understanding the role of caves in studies of religion, sacred landscape, or cosmology and a must-read for any archaeologist interested in caves.

## **1990**

This volume advances theoretical discussions of island archaeology by offering a comparative study of the archaeology of colonisation, abandonment, and resettlement of the Mediterranean islands in prehistory.

## **Krise und Aufbruch**

Major re-examination of issues of island identity and interaction with case studies from Crete, Cyprus and Sardinia covering a long time span and key cultural periods. Water may separate islands and the mainland, but the sea also offers a vital link. This volume is one of three major outputs of the research and public engagement project 'Being an Islander': Art and Identity of the Large Mediterranean Islands, implemented between 2019 and 2024 at the University of Cambridge. This project aimed to elucidate what defines island identity in the Mediterranean. It explored how insularity affects and shapes cultural identity by integrating transdisciplinary research methodologies, for example, by producing an awarded documentary on insularity and island identity, drawing on the principles of visual anthropology, social anthropology and environment studies. This volume is the culmination of the project's research strands, undertaken by our key research teams in Cambridge, Cyprus, Greece and Italy. It disseminates our research across our main project themes: insularity, connectivity, mobility, migration, island art and material culture production, hybridity and diachronicity, and provides cross-disciplinary arguments and suggestions on the future of island archaeology and associated disciplines. Contributions included suggest that the relationship between people, place and material culture is what reveals important aspects of island identity and reframe the concept of the islands as a dynamic interplay shaped by social and historical episodes, connectivity and mobility, rather than geography or political boundaries. The volume advocates that the complex histories of the Mediterranean islands can also be a story of connections.

## **The Oxford Handbook of Prehistoric Figurines**

*Sacred Darkness*

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