



ARCL0193, The Neolithic of Europe

2022/23

Year 2/3 Option, 0.5 units

Co-ordinator: Dr. Ulrike Sommer

E-mail: u.sommerucl.ac.uk

Room 409a, Institute of Archaeology

phone 020 7679 1493

Moodle: <https://moodle.ucl.ac.uk/course/view.php?id=24092>

Teams: ARCL0193



19/09/2022

Deadlines

Essay 1: Deadline 21/11/2022

Essay 2: deadline 11/01/2023

AIMS

The course aims to provide a broad outline and general explanatory framework for current views of the sequence and processes of change which led from the introduction of farming to the metal producing societies of the Bronze Age in Europe.

OBJECTIVES

On successful completion of this course a student should:

- Have an overview of the general development of Neolithic societies in Europe and be familiar the key traits of material culture
- have a knowledge of current views, of the evidence and theoretical perspectives that lead people to hold them, and of why views differ.
- be able to arrive at their own critical judgments on current debates.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

On successful completion of the course students should be able to have developed:

- The ability to read specialized literature in the light of a specific question
- The ability to put a text in the general framework of scholarly discussion
- critical reflection on the connection between theories and archaeological data
- oral presentation skills

COURSE INFORMATION

This handbook contains the basic information about the content and administration of the course. Additional subject-specific reading lists and individual session handouts will be given out at appropriate points in the course. If you have queries about the objectives, structure, content, assessment or organisation of the course, please consult the Course Coordinator. The module also has a Moodle-page <https://moodle-1819.ucl.ac.uk/course/view.php?id=423>

TEACHING METHODS

The course is taught through online lectures and seminars.

PREREQUISITES

There are no formal prerequisites for this course, although previous attendance at 1st year ARCL0008, Introduction to the Prehistory of Europe provides an appropriate background.

WORKLOAD

There will be 20 hours of lectures. Students will be expected to undertake around 80 hours of reading for the course, plus 40 hours preparing for and producing the assessed work. This adds up to a total workload of some 140 hours for the course.

METHODS OF ASSESSMENT

This module is assessed by means of two pieces of course-work, each of 2000 words, each of which contributes 50% to the final grade for the course. The topics and deadlines for each assessment are specified below. If students are unclear about the nature of an assignment, they should contact the Course Coordinator. The Course Coordinator will be willing to discuss an outline of their

approach to the assessment, provided this is planned suitably in advance of the submission date.

Please note that in order to be deemed to have completed and passed in any module, it is necessary to submit all assessments.

COURSE SYLLABUS

Winter Term 2022

Lectures will be held Mondays 9-11.00, Room 410

The course materials and lecture summaries are available on the course Moodle (<https://moodle.ucl.ac.uk/course/view.php?id=24092>)

#	Date	Topic	Chronology years BC
1	3/10	Introduction: course aims and objectives	
2		The Neolithic as ideology – a short history of research	
3	10/10	The background: Late Mesolithic Europe	from 8000
4		Ex oriente lux? Western Anatolia and Southeast Europe	6400-6000
5	17/10	EN Greece, Starčevo/Körös/Criş	6400-5300
6		Cardial: the Neolithisation of the Mediterranean	6000-6500
7	24/10	The Linearbandkeramik - wave of advance or acculturation?	5400-4900
8		Lake shore and dry land settlements of the Late Neolithic	4000-3700
9	31/10	The Neolithisation of the North (TBK, Western Carinated)	3900-1800
10		Ceramic hunters: Combed Ware and the “Subneolithic” of Northern Russian and the Eastern Baltic	15,000-2800
	7-11/11	Reading Week, no lectures	
11	14/11	Megaliths and monuments	3800-2200
12		From the steppe to the forest: The East	6500-4800
13	21/11	Tells and figurines: Vinča and the late Neolithic of the Balkans	5400-4500
14		Megasettlements (Tripylla culture)	5000-3400
15	28/11	The first metals: Copper and gold	4400-3900
16		The West: Spain and Portugal	4500-2500
17	05/12	‘Secondary Products Revolution’ or ‘Transport Revolution’? (Baden culture)	3200-2800
18		The rise of inequality: cups that cheer? Yamnaya, GAC, CW	2900-2500
19	12/12	Bell Beakers	2400-2200
20		The expanding world of the early Bronze Age	2300-1600

LECTURE SUMMARIES

The following is a session outline for the course as a whole, and identifies essential and supplementary readings relevant to each session.

Notes on the reading list

The recommended readings are essential to keep up with the topics covered in the lectures/seminars. It is expected that students will have read these prior to the session under which they are listed.

Obviously, not all basic readings are available online, and what is available online is not necessarily the best overview. As students may want to use this handbook as a reference in the future, the section on "further reading" also contains literature that is not available online. I have only provided links to legally sound sources, that is, texts put online by the Publishers or the relevant Archaeological Societies etc. There are plenty of additional online sources, where there may be problems with copyright, so I am not recommending them here. Of course, you can use any published resource in your essays, whether printed or online.

BASIC TEXTS

*Fowler, Chr. et al. (eds.) 2014. *The Oxford Handbook of Neolithic Europe*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. Online

Locate the relevant chapters for the lectures, they will not always be listed below!

Shennan, St. J., 2018. *The First Farmers of Europe: An evolutionary Perspective*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. [INST ARCH DA 140 SHE](#), [Cambridge University Press E-books On Demand](#)

Useful source, but does not cover the whole area covered in this course

Further Reading

Vandkilde, H. 2007. *Culture and change in central European prehistory: 6th to 1st millennium BC*. Aarhus, Aarhus University Press. [INST ARCH DA 100 VAN](#)

Good short overview

Whittle, A. W. R. 2018. *The times of their lives: hunting history in the archaeology of Neolithic Europe*. Oxford, Oxbow. [INST ARCH DA 140 WHI](#)

Useful source, but does not cover the whole range of areas covered in this course

General treatments are also to be found in relevant chapters of:

Cunliffe, B. (ed.) 1994. *The Oxford Illustrated Prehistory of Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. [INST ARCH DA 100 CUN](#)

Bogucki, P., Crabtree, P. J. (eds.) 2004. *Ancient Europe 8000 B.C. to AD. 1000. Encyclopedia of the Barbarian World, Vol. 1*. New York, Thomson Gale. [INST. ARCH DA 100 BOG \(01\) REF](#)

short overviews, followed by site portraits: quite useful for a first impression.

Preuß, J. (ed.) 1999. *Das Neolithikum in Mitteleuropa. Kulturen - Wirtschaft - Umwelt vom 6. bis 3. Jahrtausend v.u.Z. - Übersichten zum Stand der Forschung*. Weißbach: Beier und Beran, Vol. 3 (tables). [INST ARCH 4.5 Qto KOR](#)

useful for quick reference: where and when?

Guilaine, J. (ed.) 1998. *Atlas du Néolithique Européen. 2. Europe occidentale*. Liège: Université de Liège. ERAUL 46. [INST ARCH DA Qto ATL](#)

Kozłowski, J., Van Berg, J.-L. (eds.) 1993. *Atlas du Néolithique Européen 1, L'Europe orientale*. Liège, Université de Liège. ERAUL 45. [INST ARCH DA 140 ATL](#)

Surveys for individual countries:

Bulgaria

Gatsov, I. Boyadzhiev, Ya. 2009. *Early Neolithic sites on the territory of Bulgaria*. Oxford, Archaeopress. Inst. Arch. DARB Qto GAT, Online
Overview, mainly lithics and economy

Czech Republic

Jiráň, L., Venclová, N. 2013. *The prehistory of Bohemia*, Vol. 2 Praha: Archeologický ústav AV.

Greece

Perlès, C. 2001. *The early Neolithic in Greece: the first farming communities in Europe*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 3. [INST ARCH DAE 100 PER, Cambridge University Press E-books On Demand](#)

Bintliff, J. L. 2012, *The complete archaeology of Greece: from hunter-gatherers to the 20th century AD*. Chichester, Wiley-Blackwell. [Online](#)

Sarris, A. et al. (eds.) 2017. *Communities, landscapes and interaction in Neolithic Greece*. New York, Berghahn.

Collection of articles, some very useful, no general overview

Ireland

Cooney, G., 2000. *Landscapes of Neolithic Ireland*. London: Routledge. [INST ARCH DAA 700 COO](#)

Waddell, J., 1998. *The prehistoric archaeology of Ireland*. Galway: Galway University Press. [INST ARCH DAA WAD](#)

stronger focus on artefacts

Cummings, V. 2017. *The Neolithic of Britain and Ireland*. Abingdon, Routledge.

Italy

Robb, J. 2007. *The early Mediterranean village, agency, material culture and social change in Neolithic Italy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. [INST ARCH DAF 100 ROB, Cambridge University Press E-books On Demand](#)

Netherlands

Louwe-Kooijmans et al. (eds) 2005. *The prehistory of the Netherlands*. Amsterdam, Amsterdam University Press.

Turkey

Düring, Bl. S. 2012. *The prehistory of Asia Minor, From Complex Hunter-Gatherers to Early Urban Societies*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. [INST ARCH DBC 100 DUR, https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511778926](#)

The Ukraine and Russia

Dolukhanov, P. M. 1996. *The early Slavs: Eastern Europe from the initial settlement to the Kievan Rus*. London/New York: Longman. [INST ARCH DA 100 DOL](#)

Lillie, M., Potekhina, I. 2020. *Prehistoric Ukraine, from the first hunters to the first farmers*. Oxford, Oxbow. [E-book](#)

United Kingdom

*Bradley, R., 2007. *The Prehistory of Britain and Ireland*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chapters 2-3: 27-177. Inst Arch DAA 100 BRA, [Cambridge University Press E-books On Demand](#)

1. Lecture: Introduction: course aims and objectives

Outline of the course structure, assessment, teaching methods

2. Lecture: The Neolithic as ideology – a short history of research

In this lecture, I will discuss the different contexts in which the terms "Stone age" and "Neolithic" have been used. John Lubbock defined the Neolithic by the introduction of polished stone as opposed to flint shaped by percussion, as it was used in the preceding Age. It was only much later that Gordon Childe connected the term with a specific economy. In recent years, the importance of agriculture and sedentism in the definition of the Neolithic has been reduced again, and authors like I. Hodder and J. Thomas see the Neolithic mainly as a worldview, a set of values. These changing definitions and perceptions of this period have influenced the way in which research into "The" Neolithic has been conducted.

Essential reading

Hodder, I. 2017, Things and the Slow Neolithic: The Middle Eastern Transformation. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 25/1, 155-177.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10816-017-9336-0>

Naomi F. Miller. 2011. Reconciling nature and culture after "Naissance des divinités, Naissance de l'agriculture". *Paléorient* 37/ 1, Néolithisations: nouvelles données, nouvelles interprétations, À propos du modèle théorique de Jacques Cauvin, 61-
Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/41496921>
also other contributions in the volume

Further Reading

Capoti, D., Relaki, M. 2020. Why the Neolithic is (r)evolutionary. *Journal of Material Culture* 25/3, 2020, 289–308

A rather philosophical take on the concept of the Neolithic:

Cauvin, J., 1994. Naissance des divinités, naissance de l'agriculture. Paris, CNRS Editions. [INST ARCH BC 140 CAU](#) (English version 2000)

Hodder, I. 1990. *The Domestication of Europe: structure and contingency in Neolithic societies*. Oxford, Basil Blackwell. Chapters 2, 3. [INST ARCH DA 140 HOD](#)

Pluciennik, M. 1998. Deconstructing 'the Neolithic' in the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition. In: M. Edmonds, C. Richards (eds.) *Understanding the Neolithic of Northwest Europe*: 61-83. Glasgow, Cruithne.

Thomas, J. 1996. The cultural context of the first use of domesticates in continental Central and Northwest Europe. In: D. R. Harris (ed.), *The origins and spread of agriculture and pastoralism in Eurasia*: London, UCL Press, 310-322. [INST ARCH HA HAR](#)

Whittle, A. 2018. *The time of their lives*. Oxford, Oxbow, Chapter 1.

Zvelebil, M. 1996. Farmers, our ancestors and the identity of Europe. In: P. Graves-Brown, S. Jones, C. Gamble (eds.) *Cultural Identity and Archaeology*. The

Construction of European Communities. London, Routledge, 145-166. [INST ARCH BD GRA](#)

See also

Thomas, J. 2015, What do we mean by 'Neolithic Societies'? In: Chris Fowler et al. (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Neolithic Europe*. Oxford, Oxford University Press, DOI:

[10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199545841.013.055](https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199545841.013.055)

Richards, M. 2003, The Neolithic Invasion of Europe. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 32, 135-162. [Online](#)

Hodder, I. 2012. Entangled: An Archaeology of the Relationships between Humans and Things. Chichester, Wiley. [Online](#)

Zvelebil, M. 1998. What's in a name: The Mesolithic, the Neolithic and social change at the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition. In M. Edmonds, C. Richards (eds.), *Understanding the Neolithic of Northern Europe*. Glasgow: Cruithne Press. 1-36.

[INST ARCH DA 140 EDM](#)

On the Process of Neolithisation in general

Ammerman, A. J. and L. L. Cavalli-Sforza 1973. A population model for the diffusion of early farming in Europe. In C. Renfrew (ed.) *The explanation of culture change*: 343-357. London, Duckworth. [INST ARCH AH REN](#)

An influential model for the process of Neolithisation

Bocquet-Appel, J. P. et al. 2009. Detection of diffusion and contact zones of early farming in Europe from the space-time distribution of 14C dates. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 36/3, 2009, 807-820. [Online](#)

Ammerman, A. J. 2003. Looking back. In: A. J. Ammerman, Biagi P. (eds.), *The widening harvest: the Neolithic transition in Europe, looking back, looking forward*: 3-26. Boston: Archaeological Institute of America. [INST ARCH DA 140 AMM](#)

a short history of the discussion of the mechanisms of Neolithisation

Shennan, St. 2015. Language, Genes, and Cultural Interaction. In: Fowler, Chr. et al. (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Neolithic Europe*. DOI: [10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199545841.013.067](https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199545841.013.067)

Genetic studies

Climate:

Gronenborn, D. 2009. Climate fluctuations and trajectories to complexity in the Neolithic: towards a theory. *Documenta Praehistorica* 36, 97-#

Weninger, B. et al. 2006. Climate forcing due to the 8200 cal yr BP event observed at early Neolithic sites in the eastern Mediterranean. *Quaternary Research* 66, 401-420. [Online](#)

Climate as a prime mover

3. Lecture: The background: Late Mesolithic Europe

In the evolutionist frameworks prevalent up to the 1950s, the 'primitive' lifestyle of the Mesolithic could not compete with the more advanced Neolithic economy and society and was replaced by necessity. With the notion of the affluent foragers, the transition to agriculture became much harder to explain.

The lecture will give a short overview about the main technological traditions of the late Mesolithic and our knowledge about settlement systems, economy and social systems.

Essential Reading

*Sahlins, M. 1974. *Stone Age economics*. London: Tavistock. Chapter 1. [INST ARCH BD SAH](#). <https://libcom.org/files/Sahlins%20-%20Stone%20Age%20Economics.pdf>

Further Reading

- *Bailey, G. N., Spikins, P. (eds.) 2008. *Mesolithic Europe*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. [INST ARCH DA 130 BAI](#)
- Borić, D. 2005. Deconstructing essentialisms: unsettling frontiers of the Mesolithic-Neolithic Balkans. In: Bailey, G. et al. (eds), *(Un)settling the Neolithic*. Oxford, Oxbow, 16-31. [INST ARCH. 140 Qto BAI](#)
- Mellars, A. 1976. Fire ecology, animal populations and man: A study of some ecological relationships in prehistory. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 42, 15-45. [INST ARCH PERIODICALS, Online](#)
- Kozłowski, St. K. 2009. *Thinking Mesolithic*. Oxford, [INST ARCH DA Qto KOZ](#)
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1cd0p44>
Useful regional overviews
- Louwe Kooijmans, L.P. 2009. The agency factor in the process of Neolithisation, a Dutch case study. *Journal of Archaeology in the Low Countries* 1, 27–54.
- Svoboda, J. 2014. Post-Glacial Transformations: Danubian Europe. In: Cummings, V. et al. (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of the Archaeology and Anthropology of Hunter-Gatherers*. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1204–1220.
<https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199551224.013.033>
- Thorpe, N. 2014. The Atlantic Mesolithic–Neolithic Transition. In: Fowler, Chr. (ed.), *The Oxford Handbook of Neolithic Europe*. Oxford, Oxford University Press, [DOI: 10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199545841.013.071](#)
- Whittle, A; Cummings, V. (eds) 2007. *Going over: The Mesolithic–Neolithic transition in north-west Europe*. London, British Academy. [INST ARCH DA 140 WHI and Online](#)
- Zvelebil, M. 1994. Plant use in the Mesolithic and its significance for the transition to farming in Europe. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 60, 35–74. [INST ARCH PERIODICALS, Online](#)

Additional reading

There are some useful articles in the following, but it has a very uneven coverage:
Cummings, V. et al. (eds.), 2014. *The Oxford handbook of the archaeology and anthropology of hunter-gatherers*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. [INST ARCH BD 10 CUM and Online](#)

You may want to consult regional studies in 'core regions' of Neolithisation:

- Galanidou, N., Perlès, Catherine (eds.) 2003, *The Greek Mesolithic; problems and perspectives* London: British School at Athens. [INST ARCH DAE Qto GAL](#)
- Jochim, M. 1990. The late Mesolithic in Southwest Germany: Culture change or population decline. In: P. M. Vermeersch, P. van Peer (eds.), *Contributions to the Mesolithic in Europe*: Leuven, Leuven University Press, 183-192. [INST ARCH DA 130 VER](#)
- Kertész, Robert 1996. The Mesolithic of the Great Hungarian Plain: a survey of the evidence. In L. Tálás (ed.), *At the fringes of two worlds. Hunter-gatherers and farmers in the middle Tisza valley*. Szolnok, Damjanich Museum Press. [INST ARCH DABB TAL](#)

Borić, D. 2011. Adaptations and Transformations of the Danube Gorges Foragers (c. 13.000 – 5500 BC): An Overview. In: Krauß, Raiko (ed.), *Menschen – Kulturen – Traditionen, Studien aus den Forschungsclustern des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Bd. 1. Papers of the International Workshop 8th-9th April 2009 in Istanbul*. Rahden, Leidorf, 157-203.

The Iron Gates

Dinu, A. 2010, Mesolithic Agriculture or Neolithic Expansion in the Northern Balkans: the case of Iron Gates. *Materiale și cercetări arheologice* 6, 11-19.

https://www.persee.fr/doc/mcarh_1220-5222_2010_num_6_1_893

*Mihailovic, D. 2021. The Iron Gates Mesolithic in a regional context. *Documenta Praehistorica* 48, 2021, 54-69. <https://journals.uni-lj.si/DocumentaPraehistorica/article/view/9843/9786>

Boroneanț, A. 2012. *Aspecte ale tranziției de la mezolitic la neoliticul timpuriu în zona Porțile de Fier*. Cluj-Napoca, Editura Mega. STORE 14-0922/410

Great Britain

Waddington, Cl. et al. 2007. Howick in its North Sea Context In: Waddington, Clive, Bailey, G. N. (eds.), *Mesolithic Settlement in the North Sea Basin, a Case Study from Howick, North-East England*. Oxford, Oxbow, 203-224.

<https://library.oapen.org/handle/20.500.12657/43980>

Coneller, Ch. et al. 2009. Star Carr in the New Millennium. In: Finlay, N. et al. (eds.), *From Bann Flakes to Bushmills: Papers in Honour of Professor Peter Woodman*.

Havertown: Oxbow, 78-88. JSTOR Books, <https://www-jstor-org.libproxy.ucl.ac.uk/stable/j.ctt1cd0p7p.22>

Bailey, G. et al. (eds.), *The Archaeology of Europe's Drowned Landscapes*. Cham, Springer International 2020. Online

Useful chapters on the Baltic Mesolithic, also Netherlands

Larsson et al. (eds.) 2003. *Mesolithic on the move: papers presented at the Sixth International Conference on the Mesolithic in Europe, Stockholm 2000*. Oxford, Oxbow, 442-450. INST ARCH DA Qto LAR

Mainly Scandinavia

Lars Larsson 1990. The Mesolithic of Southern Scandinavia. *Journal of World Prehistory* 4/3, 257-309.

G. Marchand, A. Tresset (eds.) 2005. Unité et diversité des processus de néolithisation sur la façade atlantique de l'Europe (7-4^{ème} millénaires avant J.-C.), 163–171. Paris, Mémoire de la Société Préhistorique Française 36.

4. Ex oriente lux? Anatolia and Southeast Europe

This lecture presents an overview of the spread of agro-pastoralism from its core-zone in the Fertile Crescent across Anatolia and southeastern Europe. Archaeologists have studied this process since the beginning of the 20th century, when the first Neolithic sites in the region were investigated. With the excavation of previously unknown Neolithic settlements and the development of new scientific methods to study archaeological remains, this field has quickly moved forward in recent decades, allowing for a detailed understanding of the social and demographic processes that underpinned the spread of farming. The aim of this lecture is to provide an up to date overview, not only of the evidence for the mechanisms behind the spread of farming, but also for the social networks, material culture and subsistence practices that characterised the first Neolithic communities in western Anatolia and southeastern Europe.

Essential reading

- Çilingiroğlu, Ç., Çakırlar, C. 2013. Towards configuring the Neolithisation of Aegean Turkey. *Documenta Praehistorica* 40, 21–29. [Online](#)
- *Düring, Bl. S. 2012. *The prehistory of Asia Minor, From Complex Hunter-Gatherers to Early Urban Societies*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. INST ARCH DBC 100 DUR, <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511778926>. Chapter 5, Neolithic dispersals (6500-5500 BC), 122-199.
- Horejs, B. et al. 2015. The Aegean in the early 7th millennium BC: maritime networks and colonization. *Journal of World Prehistory* 28, 289–330. [Online](#)
- Özdoğan, M. 2011. Archaeological evidence on the westward expansion of farming communities from Eastern Anatolia to the Aegean and the Balkans. *Current Anthropology* 52, S415–S430. [Online](#)
- Shennan, S. J. 2018. *The First Farmers of Europe: An evolutionary Perspective*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 55–78. [Online](#)
- [see also](#)
- van Andel, T. H., Runnels, C. N. 1995. The earliest farmers in Europe. *Antiquity* 69, 481ff. [Online](#)
- Krauß, R. et al. 2018. The rapid spread of early farming from the Aegean into the Balkans via the Sub-Mediterranean-Aegean Vegetation Zone. *Quaternary International* 496, 24-41 [Online](#)
- Arbuckle, B. S. et al. 2014. Data sharing reveals complexity in the westward spread of domestic animals across Neolithic Turkey. *PLoS ONE* 9, e99845. [Online](#)

Additional Reading

Anatolian Background

- Bonga, L. 2019. Early ceramic styles and technologies in the Aegean and the Balkans: retrospect and prospects. *Documenta Praehistorica* 46, 158-173. <https://revije.ff.uni-lj.si/DocumentaPraehistorica>
- *Karul, N. 2017. Northwest Anatolia, a border or a bridge between Anatolia and the Balkans during the Early Neolithic period? In: Reingruber, A. et al. (eds.). *Going west? The dissemination of Neolithic innovations between the Bosphorus and the Carpathians*. Proceedings of the EAA Conference, Istanbul, 11. September 2014

(Themes in Contemporary Archaeology 3). Abingdon, Routledge, 7-18. [Taylor & Francis e-books](#)

Mainly based on the excavations of Aktopraklık C. There are other general accounts, each of which is based on the site the author excavated, so take your pick. The bibliography will give you all the relevant publications on the subject.

Krauß, R. (ed.) 2011. *Beginnings: new research in the appearance of the Neolithic between Northwest Anatolia and the Carpathian Basin*. Papers of the international workshop, 8th-9th April 2009. Vol. 1, Von der Sesshaftigkeit zur komplexen Gesellschaft-Siedlung, Wirtschaft, Umwelt. Rahden, Leidorf. [INST ARCH DA Qto KRA](#)

Özdoğan, M., 2010. Westward expansion of the Neolithic way of life: sorting the Neolithic Package into distinct packages. In: Matthiae, P., et al. (eds.), *Near Eastern Archaeology in the Past, Present and Future, Heritage and Identity*. Proceedings of the 6th International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East, Volume 1. Wiesbaden, Harrassowitz, 883-897. [INST ARCH DBA 100 MAT](#)

Reingruber/Thissen 2016. Subregion IIb – Southern Aegean
http://www.14sea.org/3_IIb.html

Review of the Greek Chronology

Rosenberg, M., Erim-Özdoğan, A. 2012, The Neolithic in Southeastern Anatolia. In: McMahon, G., Steadman, Sh. (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Ancient Anatolia, 10,000-323 BCE*. Oxford University Press.
[DOI|10.1093/oxfordhb/9780195376142.013.0006](https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780195376142.013.0006)

Roodenberg, J., Alpaslan-Roodenberg, S. 2008. Iipınar and Menteşe: early settlement in the eastern Marmara region. In: Bailey, D. W. et al. (eds.), *Living well together? Settlement and materiality in the Neolithic of South-East and Central Europe*. Oxbow Books 2008. [Stable URL: https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1cfr812.5](https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1cfr812.5)

5. The early Neolithic of Southeast Europe: Greece, Karanovo I-II, Starcevo-Körös-Criş

*Furholt, M. 2016. Settlement layout and social organisation in the earliest European Neolithic. *Antiquity* 90 (353), 1196-1212. doi:10.15184/aqy.2016.170

Chapman, J. 2014. The Balkan Neolithic and Chalcolithic. In: Fowler, Chr. et al. (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Neolithic Europe*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. DOI: 10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199545841.013.06.

1. Greece

Essential reading

*Kotsakis, K. 2001. Mesolithic to Neolithic in Greece, continuity, discontinuity or change of course? *Documenta Praehistorica* 28, 63-73. [Online](#)

Vlachos, D. 2003. Who did it? Perspectives on the beginning of the Neolithic in Greece. *Documenta Praehistorica* 30, 131-137. [Online](#)

Further Reading

Efstratiou, N., et al. 2004. The Neolithic Settlement at Knossos. New light on an old picture. In: Cadogan, G., et al. (eds.), *Knossos: Palace, City, State*. Proceedings of the Conference in Herakleion by the British School of Athens and the 23rd Ephoria of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities of Herakleion. British School at Athens Studies, 12. British School at Athens, London, 39-49. [JSTOR BOOKS](#)

*Lichter, K. (ed.) 2005. How did farming reach Europe? Anatolian-European relations from the second half of the 7th to through the first half of the 6th Millenium cal BC. *Byzas* 2. Istanbul: Deutsches Archäologisches Institut/Ege Yayınları. [INST ARCH DBC 100 LIC](#)

especially articles by Sampson, Efstratiou, Perlès

Perlès, C. 2001. *The early Neolithic in Greece: the first farming communities in Europe*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 3. [INST ARCH DAE 100 PER](#)

*Reingruber, A. 2017. The transition from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic in a circum-Aegean perspective: concepts and narratives. In: Sarris, A. et al. (ed.), *Communities, landscapes and interaction in Neolithic Greece*. Ann Arbor, International Monographs in Prehistory 2017, 8-26. [DAE Qto SAR](#)

Krauß, R. (ed.). *Menschen – Kulturen – Traditionen*, Studien aus den Forschungsclostern des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts vol. 1. Papers of the International Workshop 8th-9th April 2009 in Istanbul. Rahden, Leidorf.

Karamitou-Mentessidi, G. et al. 2013. New evidence on the beginning of farming in Greece: the early settlement of Mavropigi in Western Macedonia (Greece). *Antiquity* 87, 336. [Online](#)

see also

Papathanassopoulos, G. A. 1996. *Neolithic culture in Greece*. Athens: Goulandris Foundation. [INST ARCH DAE 100 PAP](#)

Exhibition catalogue with useful pictures of characteristic material culture

2. Eastern Europe

Essential reading

Müller, J. 2014. Movement of Plants, Animals, Ideas, and People in South-East Europe. In: Fowler, Chr. et al. (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Neolithic Europe*. DOI: 10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199545841.013.063

Chapman, J. 2020. *Forging Identities in the prehistory of Old Europe. Dividuals, individuals and communities, 7000-3000 BC*. Leiden, Sidestone.
<https://www.sidestone.com/books/forging-identities-in-the-prehistory-of-old-europe>
A very individual approach by one of the best specialists on the subject. Use as reference

Further Reading

*Bailey, D. W. 2000. *Balkan Prehistory*. London: Routledge. Chapters 1-4. [INST ARCH DAR BAI](#)

Useful reference

*Bánffy, E. 2019. *First farmers of the Carpathian Basin: changing patterns in subsistence, ritual and monumental figurines*. Prehistoric Society London/Oxford, Oxbow. [INST ARCH DAB Qto BAN](#)

Budja, M. 2004. The Neolithisation of the Balkans: Wherein the puzzle? In A. Lukes, M. Zvelebil (eds.), *LBK dialogues: studies in the formation of the linear pottery culture*. Oxford, Archaeopress. BAR international series 1304, 37-48. [INST ARCH DA Qto LUK](#)

Chapman, J. 2008, Meet the ancestors: settlement histories in the Neolithic. In: Bailey, D. W. et al (eds.), *Living Well Together? Settlement and Materiality in the Neolithic of South-East and Central Europe*. Oxford, Oxbow, 68-80.
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1cfr812>

Dzhanfezova, T. et al. 2014. Shaping a future of painting: the early Neolithic pottery from Dzhulyunitsa, North Central Bulgaria. *Българско е-Списание за Археология* 4, 137–159. <http://be-ja.org>

Spataro, M. 2008, Early Neolithic pottery production in Romania: Gura Baciului and Şeuşa La-Cărarea Morii (Transylvania). In: Bailey, D. W. et al (eds.), *Living Well Together? Settlement and Materiality in the Neolithic of South-East and Central Europe*. Oxford, Oxbow, 91-100. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1cfr812>

3. Pannonian Basin

Anders, A., Siklósi, Zs. 2012. *The Körös culture in Eastern Hungary*. Oxford, Archaeopress.

Depaermentier, M. L. C. et al., 2020. Tracing mobility patterns through the 6th-5th millennia BC in the Carpathian Basin with strontium and oxygen stable isotope analyses. *PLOS One* 15(12): e0242745.
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0242745>.

Luca, S. A. Suci A. (eds.) 2011. *Early Neolithic (Starčevo-Criş) sites on the territory of Romania*. Oxford, Archaeopress. [INST ARCH DARC Qto LUC](#)

6. Impresso and Cardial: the Neolithisation of the Mediterranean

Essential reading

Forenbaher, S., Miracle, P. T. 2005. The spread of farming in the Eastern Adriatic. *Antiquity* 79, 514–528. [Online](#)

Guilaine, J. 2014. The Neolithization of Mediterranean Europe: Mobility and Interactions from the Near East to the Iberian Peninsula. In: Fowler, Chr. et al. 2014, *The Oxford Handbook of Neolithic Europe*. DOI: [10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199545841.013.064](https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199545841.013.064)

Further Reading

Bernabeu Auban, J., Martí Oliver, B., 2014. The first agricultural groups in the Iberian Peninsula. In: Manen, C., Perrin, T., Guilaine, J. (eds.), *La Transition néolithique en Méditerranée*. Errance/Archives d'écologie Préhistorique, Arles and Toulouse, 419-438.

Binder, D., 2013. *Mésolithique et Néolithique ancien en Méditerranée nordoccidentale entre 7000 et 5500 cal. BCE: questions ouvertes sur les dynamiques culturelles et les procès d'interaction*. Proceedings of the XXVII^e Congrès Préhistorique de France. Bordeaux-Les Eyzies, 31 May-5 June 2010. Société préhistorique française, Paris, 341-355.

*Guilaine, J. 2018, A personal view of the Neolithisation of the Western Mediterranean. *Quaternary International* 470, Part B, 211-225. [Online](#)

Manen, C. et al. (eds.) 2014. *La Transition néolithique en Méditerranée*. Errance/Archives d'Ecologie Préhistorique, Arles and Toulouse. [INST ARCH DA Qto MAN](#)

Guilaine, J., Manen, Cl. 2007. Du Mésolithique au Néolithique en Méditerranée de l'Ouest: aspects culturels. In: GUILAINE J., MANEN C., VIGNE J.-D. (eds.), *Pont de Roque-Haute (Portiragnes, Hérault). Nouveaux regards sur la néolithisation de la France méditerranéenne*. Toulouse, Archives d'Ecologie préhistorique, 303-322. HAL Open Archives, <https://moodle.ucl.ac.uk/mod/url/view.php?id=2771359>

Kaczanowska, M., Kozłowski, J. K., 2014. Foundation of the Neolithic Europe: the Mesolithic/Neolithic Interface from the Aegean Basin to the Ionian/Adriatic Basins. *Annual Reports of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 313-330.

see also

Perrin, T., 2013. *Potentialités de contacts entre mésolithiques et néolithiques dans le sud de la France*. Proceedings of the XXVII^e Congrès Préhistorique de France (Bordeaux-Les Eyzies, 31 May-5 June 2010). Paris, Société préhistorique française, 357-372.

García-Martínez de Lagrán I., Fernández-Domínguez, E., Rojo-Guerra, M. A. 2018. Solutions or illusions? An analysis of the available palaeogenetic evidence from the origins of the Neolithic in the Iberian Peninsula. *Quaternary International* 470, 353-368. [Online](#)

Use full overview, but mainly based on mt-DNA. Very good on background and data, generally critical attitude

Zilhão, J., 2014. Early prehistoric navigation in the Western Mediterranean: implications for the Neolithic Transition in Iberia and the Maghreb. *Eurasian Prehistory* 11, 185-200.

Biagi, P. et al. 2020. Early Neolithic settlement of the Po Plain (northern Italy): Vhò and related sites. *Documenta Praehistorica* 47, 192-221. DOI 10.4312/dp.47.11

Northern Italy – probably not part of that cultural complex

7. The Linearbandkeramic - wave of advance or acculturation?

For a long time, the Linearbandkeramik (LBK) was seen as the classical example of migrating farmers, spreading from Southeast Europe with the full Neolithic package,

exterminating or driving out the 'native' Mesolithic populations. Recently, there have been arguments for a substantive native input and a Western, Cardial influence. The very speed of the spread of the LBK now makes it a very special case in comparison with other areas. We are going to look at the models proposed for the spread of the LBK and the evidence used to support them.

Essential reading

Bánffy, E., Oross, K. 2010 The Earliest and Earlier Phase of the LBK in Transdanubia. In: Gronenborn, D., Petrasch, J. (eds.), 2010, *The Spread of the Neolithic to Central Europe*. International Symposium, Mainz 24 June - 26 June 2005, Mainz, RGZM. [INST ARCH DA Qto GRO](#)

See also other contributions in the volume

De Grooth, M. 2008. Points of contact. Reflections on Bandkeramik-Mesolithic interactions west of the Rhine. In: Fokkens, H. (ed.), *Between foraging and farming an extended broad spectrum of papers presented to Leendert Louwe Kooijmans. Analecta Praehistorica Leidensia* 40, 217-234.

<https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/en/search?keywords=true&website=external-site&language=en&q=analecta+praehistorica+leidensia>

*Modderman, P. J. R. 1988. The Linear Pottery Culture: diversity in uniformity. *Berichten van de Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek* 38, 63-139. [INST ARCH Pers](#)

useful introduction from a continental perspective.

*Amkreutz, L. et al. 2009. Diverging trajectories? Forager-farmer interaction in the southern part of the Lower Rhine area and the applicability of contact models. In: Hofmann, D., Bickle, P. (eds.) *Creating Communities: New advances in Central European Neolithic Research*. Oxford, Oxbow 11-31.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1cd0nvh> and [INST ARCH DA 140 HOF](#)

*Jaroslav, Ř. et al. 2015. What is changing and when – Post Linear Pottery Culture Life in Central Europe. *Anthropologie* 53/3, 333–339. Online

Despite the title, a useful short summary of the development of the LBK – and post-LBK

Further reading

Gronenborn, D., Petrasch, J. (eds.) 2010, *The Spread of the Neolithic to Central Europe*. International Symposium, Mainz 24 June - 26 June 2005, Mainz, RGZM. [RGZM. INST ARCH DA Qto GRO](#)

Gronenborn, D., Dolukhanov, P. 2014. Early Neolithic Manifestations in Central and Eastern Europe. In: Fowler, Chr. et al. (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Neolithic Europe*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. [DOI: 10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199545841.013.005](#)

*Gomart, L. et al. 2015. Household integration in Neolithic villages: A new model for the Linear Pottery Culture in west-central Europe. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 40, 230-249. [Online](#)

Lenneis, E. 2008. Perspectives on the beginnings of the earliest LBK in east-central Europe. In: Bailey, D. W. et al (eds.), *Living well together? Settlement and materiality in the Neolithic of South-East and Central Europe*. Oxford, Oxbow, 164-178. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1cfr812>

*Gehlen, B. 2017. Forager and farmers during the Neolithic transition in Western Central Europe: Searching for evidence of mobility and intercultural networks. In: Scharl, S., Gehlen, B. (eds.), *Mobility in prehistoric sedentary societies*. Rahden, Leidorf, 39-74. [INST ARCH DA Qto SCH](#)

Hofmann, D., Bickle, P. (eds.), 2009, *Creating Communities: New advances in Central European Neolithic Research*. Oxford, Oxbow.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1cd0nvh>

Several articles

Kaczanowska, M., J. Kozłowski 2003. Origins of the Linear pottery complex and the Neolithic transition in Europe. In: A. J. Ammerman, P. Biagi (eds.) *The widening harvest: the Neolithic transition in Europe, looking back, looking forward*. Boston: Archaeological Institute of America, 227-248. [INST ARCH DA 140 AMM](#)

*Kertész, R. and P. Sümegi 2001. Theories, critiques and a model: Why did the expansion of the Körös-Starčevo culture stop in the centre of the Carpathian Basin? In: Kertész, R., Makkay, J. (eds.), *From the Mesolithic to the Neolithic. Proceedings of the International Archaeological Conference held in the Damjanich Museum of Szolnok, September 22–27, 1996*. Budapest, Archeolingua. [INST ARCH DA 100 KER](#)

*Zvelebil, M. 2004. The many origins of the LBK. In A. Lukes and M. Zvelebil (eds.), *LBK dialogues: studies in the formation of the linear pottery*: 183-205. Oxford, Archaeopress. BAR international series 1304. [INST ARCH DA Qto LUK](#)

see also

Bogaard, A. 2004. Neolithic farming in Central Europe: an archaeobotanical study of crop husbandry practices. London, Routledge. [INST ARCH DA 140 BOG](#)

Bickle, P., Whittle, A. (eds.) 2013. *The first farmers of central Europe: diversity in LBK lifeways*. Oxford, Oxbow. <https://www-jstor-org.libproxy.ucl.ac.uk/stable/j.ctt14bs18v>

Isotope analyses

Bánffy, E. 2004. Advances in the research of the Neolithic transition in the Carpathian Basin. In: A. Lukes and M. Zvelebil (eds.), *LBK dialogues: studies in the formation of the Linear Pottery*. Oxford: Archaeopress. BAR international series 1304, 49-70. [INST ARCH DA Qto LUK](#)

Gronenborn, D. 1999. A Variation on a basic Theme: The transition to farming in Southern Central Europe. *Journal of World Prehistory* 13/2, 123-210.

<http://www.springerlink.com>

Coudart, A. 1998. *Architecture et société néolithique: l'unité et la variance de la maison danubienne*. Paris: Éditions de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme. [INST ARCH DAC 100 Qto COU](#)

Useful collection of LBK-Settlement plans as well as reflections on the nature of LBK identity.

Guilaine, J., J. Zammit 2005. *The origins of war: Violence in prehistory*. Oxford: Blackwell. Chapter 2. [INST ARCH HJ GUI](#)

Knipper, C. 2011. *Die räumliche Organisation der linearbandkeramischen Rinderhaltung: naturwissenschaftliche und archäologische Untersuchungen*. Oxford, Archaeopress.

Transhumance shown by isotope studies

Shennan, St. 2009. Evolutionary Demography and the population History of the European Early Neolithic. *Human Biology* 81/3, 339-355. [NET](#)

Furholt, M. et al. 2020. Archaeology in the Žitava valley I. The LBK and Želiezovce settlement site of Vráble. Leiden, Sidestone.

<https://www.sidestone.com/books/?c=archaeology&q=cat-prehistory>

Example of a recent largescale excavation

8. Lake shore and dry land settlements of the Late Neolithic

The time of the Michelsberg-horizon saw not only the spread of agriculture to Northern Europe, but also a widening land-use in Central Europe. The range of ecotopes settled was much broader than before, including poor sandy soils, hilly areas and lake-margins. Changes in house-form and burial rites and the introduction of new types of monuments indicate a fundamental change of society over very large areas. The waterlogged settlements of the Alpine areas show a much broader range of material culture than normally preserved, and can be dated with much more precision.

This time-horizon also saw the introduction of the Neolithic in Britain and Ireland.

Essential reading

Menotti, F. 2001. The Pfahlbauproblem and the history of Lake-Dwelling research in the Alps. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 20/4, 319-328. [INST ARCH PERS and NET](#)
 Midgley, M. S., Sanders, J. 2012. *Lake Dwellings after Robert Munro*. Proceedings from the Munro International Seminar: The Lake Dwellings of Europe 22nd and 23rd October 2010, University of Edinburgh. Leiden, Sidestone.
<https://www.sidestone.com/books/lake-dwellings-after-robert-munro>

Further Reading

Geschwinde, M. 2018. Die jungneolithischen Erdwerke zwischen Rhein und Elbe. In: Meller, H. et al. (eds.), *Surplus without the State – Political Forms in Prehistory*. 10th Archaeological Conference of Central Germany, October 19–21, 2017 in Halle (Saale). Halle, Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie/Landesamt für Vorgeschichte, 263-286.

Klassen, L. 2014. Along the road: aspects of causewayed enclosures in South Scandinavia and beyond. Aarhus, Aarhus University Press. [INST ARCH DAN 100 Qto KLA](#)

Menotti, F. (ed.) 2004. Living on the lake in prehistoric Europe, 150 years of lake-dwelling research. London: Routledge. Chapters by Ruoff, Sherratt, Petrequin/Bailey. [INST ARCH DA 100 MEN](#)

Varndell, G., Topping, P. (eds.) 2002. *Enclosures in Neolithic Europe: essays on Causewayed and non-causewayed sites*. Oxford, Oxbow. **INST ARCH DA Qto VAR**

see also

Badisches Landesmuseum Karlsruhe (ed.), 2010, *Jungsteinzeit im Umbruch: die "Michelsberger Kultur" und Mitteleuropa vor 6000 Jahren*. Karlsruhe, Badisches Landesmuseum.

Kerig, T., Shennan, St. (eds.) 2015, *Connecting networks: characterising contact by measuring lithic exchange in the European Neolithic*. Oxford, Archaeopress [INST ARCH DA 140 Qto KER](#)

Kreuz, A. et al. 2014. The Late Neolithic Michelsberg culture – just ramparts and ditches? A supraregional comparison of agricultural and environmental data. *Prähistorische Zeitschrift* 89/1, 72–115. [Online](#)

9. Ceramic hunters: Combed Ware and the Subneolithic of the eastern Baltic

Essential reading

- *Herva, V.-P., et al. 2017. A northern Neolithic? Clay work, cultivation and cultural transformations in the boreal zone of north-eastern Europe, c.5300-3000 bc. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 36/1, 25-41. Online
- Piezonka, H. et al., 2016. Stone Age pottery chronology in the northeast European forest zone: New AMS and EA-IRMS results in foodcrusts. *Radiocarbon* 58/2, 267-289. [Online](#)
- Kukawka, St. 2019. The State of current Knowledge of the Eastern European Sub-Neolithic in Poland. *Archaeologia Polona* 57, 63-77. DOI:10.23858/APa57.2019.005

Further reading

- *Jordan, P., Zvelebil, M. (eds.) 2009. *Ceramics before Farming: The Dispersal of Pottery among Prehistoric Eurasian Hunter-Gatherers*. Walnut Creek, Left Coast Press.
- Very useful overview for the whole of Eurasia*
- Piezonka, H. 2015. *Jäger, Fischer, Töpfer. Wildbeuterguppen mit früher Keramik in Nordosteuropa im 6. und 5. Jahrtausend v. Chr.* Bonn, Habelt.
- *Piezonka, H. 2012. Stone Age hunter-gatherer ceramics of North-Eastern Europe: New insights into the dispersal of an essential innovation. *Documenta Praehistorica* 39, 23-51. [Online](#)
- Dolukhanov, P. M. 1996. *The early Slavs: Eastern Europe from the initial settlement to the Kievan Rus*. London/New York: Longman. Chapter 3, 4. [INST ARCH DA 100 DOL](#)
- Somewhat dated, but the only broad overview in English*
- Hartz, S. et al. 2012. Hunter-Gatherer Pottery and charred Residue Dating: New Results on Early Ceramics in the North Eurasian Forest Zone. *Radiocarbon* 54, 3-4, 1033–1048. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033822200047652>.
- Larsson, L. 2017. New Aspects of the Mesolithic-Neolithic Cemeteries and Settlement at Zvejnieki, Northern Latvia. *Acta Archaeologica* Kobenhavn 88/1, 57-93. Online *There is also a monograph (Larsson/Zagorska 2006). The cemetery was in continuous use till the Corded ware horizon.*
- НИКИТИН, В. В. 2015. *Культура носителей посуды с гребенчато-ямочным орнаментом в Марийско-Казанском Поволжье* (Valeriy V. Nikitin, Culture of the Comb-Pit ceramics bearers in the Mari-Kazan Volga River region). *Arkheologiya Povolzh'ya i Urala, Materialy i issledovaniya* 3. Kazanskaya nedvizhimost', Kazan 2015. http://archtat.ru/content/uploads/2019/07/apu_3_.pdf
- Finds and chronology, with extensive history of research*
- Nunez, M. 1990. On subneolithic pottery and its adoption in late Mesolithic Finland. *Fennoscandia Archaeologica* 7, 27-52. [INST ARCH Pers](#), http://www.sarks.fi/julkaisut_fa.html
- *Zvelebil, M. 1998. Agricultural frontiers, Neolithic origins and the transition to farming in the Baltic Basin. In M. Zvelebil, et al. (eds.), *Harvesting the sea, farming the forest*. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press, 9-28. [INST ARCH DAK 12 Qto VVE](#)
- Zvelebil, M. 2004. Pitted ware and related cultures of the Neolithic Northern Europe. In: P. Bogucki et al. (eds.), *Ancient Europe 8000 B.C. to AD. 1000. Encyclopedia of*

the Barbarian World 1. New York, Thomson Gale, 431-438. [INST. ARCH DA 100 BOG \(01\)](#)

- Kabaciński, J. et al. (eds), 2015. The Dąbki Site in Pomerania and the Neolithisation of the North European Lowlands (c. 5000 - 3000 cal B.C.). Rahden/W., Leidorf.
- Kosorukova, N. V. 2007. Perekhod ot mezolita k neolitu v bassejne ozera Vozhe (novye materialy). In: *Russkaya kultura novogo stoletiya: problem izucheniya, sokhraneniya i ispolzovaniya istoriko- kulturnogo naslediya*. Sbornik statei Vologda, Knizhnoe nasledie, 41–52.
- Piezonka, H. et al. 2017. The Early and Middle Neolithic in NW Russia - radiocarbon chronologies from the Sukhona and Onega regions. *Documenta Praehistorica* 44, 122-151. DOI 10.4312\dp.44.8

See also:

- Kuzmin, Ya. 2015. The origins of pottery in East Asia: updated analysis (the 2015 state-of-the-art). *Documenta Archaeologica* 42, 1-11.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4312/dp.42.1>

Roots of Pottery production in the Far East, Northern China and Japan

- Kuzmin, Ya., Vetrov, V. 2007. The earliest Neolithic complex in Siberia - the Ust-Karenga 12 site and its significance for the Neolithisation process in Eurasia. *Documenta Archaeologica* 34, 2007, 9-20. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 2017, 36/1, 25-41, DOI: 10.1111/ojoa.12103

- Mökkönen T., Nordqvist, K. 2017, Kierikki Ware and the contemporary Neolithic Asbestos- and organic-Tempered Potteries in North-East Europe. *Fennoscandia Archaeologica* 34, 83-116.

Later Development in Northern Scandinavia: Asbestos-ware, 4th and 3rd millennium (strictly typological study)

10. The Neolithisation of the North

The LBK never crossed the Northern limit of the Central European Loess plains. The adoption of agriculture in the North (Swifterbant, late Ertebølle and Funnell-beaker-culture) was much more gradual, spaced over several hundred years. It has been argued that only during the earlier Funnelbeaker-horizon (4200-3500 BC) the economy introduced from the Near East was finally adapted to the different climatic conditions of Central and Northern Europe.

Essential reading

- Artursson, M. et al. 2016. The construction of monumental landscapes in low-density societies: New evidence from the Early Neolithic of Southern Scandinavia (4000–3300 BC) in comparative perspective. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 41, 2016, 1-18. Online
- *Rowley-Conwy, P. 2004. How the West was lost: A reconsideration of agricultural origins in Britain, Ireland, and Southern Scandinavia. *Current Anthropology* 45, Suppl., 83-113. [Inst. Arch Pers and NET](#)
- Terberger, T. et al. 2018. Step by step – The Neolithisation of Northern Central Europe in the light of stable isotope analyses. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 99, 66-86. Online

Further Reading

- Bakker, J. A. et al. (eds.), 2013. From funeral monuments to household pottery: current advances in Funnel Beaker Culture (TRB/TBK) research. Proceedings of the Borger Meetings 2009. Oxford, Archaeopress.
- *Fischer, A. 2002. # In Fischer A., Kristiansen, K. (eds), *The Neolithic of Denmark: 150 years of debate*. Sheffield, J. R. Collis. [INST ARCH DAN Qto FIS](#)
- Midgley, M. S. 1992. *TRB culture: first farmers of the North European Plain*. Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press. [INST ARCH DA 140 MID](#)
- Klassen, L. 2004. *Jade und Kupfer: Untersuchungen zum Neolithisierungsprozess im westlichen Ostseeraum unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Kulturentwicklung Europas 5500-3500 BC*. Århus, Jutland Archaeological Society/Moesgård Museum.
- D.C.M. Raemaekers 2019. Taboo? The process of Neolithisation in the Dutch wetlands re-examined (5000–3400 cal BC). In: Hofmann, D., Gleser, R. (eds.), *The fifth millennium: the emergence of cultural diversity in central European prehistory*. Leiden, Sidestone. Online

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- Verhart, L. 2003. Mesolithic, economic and social changes in the Southern Netherlands. In L. Larsson et al. (eds.), *Mesolithic on the move: papers presented at the Sixth International Conference on the Mesolithic in Europe, Stockholm 2000*. Oxford, Oxbow, 442-450. [INST ARCH DA Qto LAR](#)
- Pettersson, P. E. (ed.), 2016. *Prehistoric pottery across the Baltic: regions, influences and methods*. Conference Lund 2013. Oxford, British Archaeological Reports BAR Int 2785. [STORE 16-0718/147](#)
- Cappers, R., Raemaekers, D. 2008. Cereal cultivation at Swifterbant? Neolithic wetland farming on the North European plain. *Current Anthropology* 49, 385–402. [Online](#)
- Furholt, M. 2014. What is the Funnel Beaker complex? Persistent troubles with an inconsistent concept. In: Furholt, M. et al. (eds.), *Landscapes, Histories and Societies in the Northern European Neolithic*. Frühe Monumentalität und soziale Differenzierung 4. Bonn, Habelt, 17–26.
- Zvelebil, M., Rowley-Conwy, P. A. 1984. Transition to farming in northern Europe: a hunter-gatherer perspective. *Norwegian Archaeological Review* 17, 104–128.

11. Megaliths and monuments

The Atlantic and Baltic fringe of Europe saw the building of massive megalithic collective graves. In areas lacking suitable stones, causewayed camps and other large-scale structures 'changed the face of the earth'. We will look at the different types of monuments and some of the models brought forward to explain their appearance and function.

Essential reading

- Midgley M. 2006. From ancestral Village to monumental Cemetery: The Creation of monumental Neolithic Cemeteries. *JungSteinsite* Kiel. http://www.jungsteinsite.uni-kiel.de/pdf/2006_midgley_low.pdf
- *Laporte, L. 2019. The Concept of Monumentality in the Research into Neolithic Megaliths in Western France. In: Wunderlich, M. et al. (eds.), *Hierarchy and Balance: The Role of Monumentality in European and Indian Landscapes*. *Journal*

of *Neolithic Archaeology*, Special Issue 5. Bonn, Habelt 2019, 27–50 [doi 10.12766/jna.2019S.3]. <https://www.jna.uni-kiel.de/index.php/jna/article/view/180/319>

And other contributions in this issue

Further Reading

Bradley, R. 1997. Domestication as a state of mind. *Analecta Praehistorica Leidensia* 29: 51-55. [INST ARCH PERS](#)

*Bradley, R. 1993. *Altering the Earth: the origins of monuments in Britain and continental Europe: the Rhind Lectures 1991-92*. Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. [INST ARCH DA 100 BRA](#)

Cummings, V., Richards, C. 2021, *Monuments in the Making: Raising the Great Dolmens in Early Neolithic Northern Europe*. Oxford, Oxbow Books.

*Furholt, M. et al. (eds.) 2011. *Megaliths and Identities: Early Monuments and Neolithic Societies from the Atlantic to the Baltic*. 3rd European Megalithic Studies Group Meeting 13th – 15th of May 2010 at Kiel University. Bonn, Habelt.

Patton, M. 1993. *Statements in stone: monuments and society in Neolithic Brittany*. London: Routledge. [INST ARCH DAC 11 PAT](#)

*Shee-Twohig, E. 1997. Perspectives on the Megaliths of North-West Europe. In A. A. Rodríguez Casal (ed.), *O Neolítico Atlántico e as orixes do megalitismo*. Actas do coloquio internacional, Santiago de Compostela, 1-6 de abril de 1996: 117-127. Santiago de Compostela: Cursos e congresos da Universidad 101. [INST ARCH DA 140 ROD](#)

Wunderlich, M. 2017. Megalithic Monuments and Equality. In: Hansen, Sv., Müller, J., (eds.) *Rebellion and Inequality in Archaeology*. Bonn, Habelt, 153-170.

see also

Holtorf, C. 1997. Beyond chronographies of megaliths: understanding monumental time and cultural memory. In A. A. Rodríguez Casal (ed.), *O Neolítico Atlántico e as orixes do megalitismo*. Actas do coloquio internacional, Santiago de Compostela, 1-6 de abril de 1996: 101-114. Santiago de Compostela: Cursos e congresos da Universidad 101. [INST ARCH DA 140 ROD](#)

Masset, C. 1993. *Les dolmens, sociétés néolithiques et pratiques funéraires, les sépultures collectives d'Europe occidentale*. Paris: Editions Errance. [INST ARCH DAC 140 MAS](#)

Masset, Cl., Soulier, Ph. 1995. *Allées couvertes et autres monuments funéraires du néolithique dans la France du Nord-Ouest: allées sans Retour*. Paris: Errance. [INST ARCH DAC 140 MAS](#)

good introduction and catalogue of the most important French sites

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12. From the steppe to the forest: The East

The circumponctic zone and the steppe to the north was the home of hunters and fishers who also used pointy based pots ultimately derived from the far East. Later, the river

valleys were settled by farmers whose material culture was ultimately derived from the LBK and the early Neolithic of the Balkans. The economy became increasingly pastoral, but the use of the open steppe only began around the middle of the 4th Millennium BC.

Essential reading

Lillie, M., Potekhina, I. 2020. *Prehistoric Ukraine, from the first hunters to the first farmers*. Oxford, Oxbow. [E-book](#)

Further Reading

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rather dry reading, but good collection of the basic facts and theories

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Both articles are heavy going, with lots of details on local groups, but give you the relevant background. Try to concentrate on the 'bigger picture'.

see also

Szmyt, M. 2000. In the Far Reaches of Two Worlds. On the study of contacts between the societies of the Globular Amphora and Yamnaya Cultures. In: S. Kadrow (ed.), *A Turning of Ages/Im Wandel der Zeiten*. Jubilee Book dedicated to Professor Jan Machnik on his 70th Anniversary. Kraków, 443–466.

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13. Tells and figurines: Vinča and the late Neolithic of the Balkans

During the late Neolithic of South-east Europe long-term settlement continuity (and climatic conditions) led to the formation of multi-layered settlement hills often known by the Arabic word 'tell'. Painted ceramics, multi-roomed houses and a functional differentiation of settlements have been interpreted as signs of increasing social complexity, the existence of 'temples' and ubiquitous female and animal masked figurines as a sign of organised or at least more prevalent religious cults. We will discuss various attempts to use material culture to elucidate prehistoric beliefs and ritual practices.

Essential reading

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Nanoglu, St. 2001. Social and monumental space in Neolithic Thessaly, Greece. *European Journal of Archaeology* 4/3: 303-322. [ONLINE](#)

- Porčić, M., 2012. Social complexity and inequality in the Late Neolithic of the Central Balkans: reviewing the evidence. *Documenta Praehistorica* 39, 167-183.
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Further Reading

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14. Megasettlements

The Tripolye/Tripylla/Cucuteni culture saw the rise of large agricultural settlements on the northwestern Pontic rivers. Some authors have even labelled them proto-urban and

compared them to contemporaneous settlements in Mesopotamia. There is no sign of any hierarchical social organisation. The reasons for the collapse of the Tripylla culture and the rise of pastoralist societies in the steppe zone have been the subject of heated discussions.

Essential reading

Chapman, J. et al. 2013. Houses in the archaeology of the Tripillia-Cucuteni groups. In: Hofmann, D., Smyth, J. (eds.), *Tracking the Neolithic House in Europe, Sedentism, Architecture and Practice*. New York, Springer, 95-116. [ONLINE](#)

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Very useful summary of recent research, even if not everybody may agree with the conclusions

Further Reading

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Chapman, J., et al. 2014. The second phase of the Trypillia Mega-Site methodological revolution: A new research agenda. *European Journal of Archaeology* 17/3, 369–406

Diachenko, A., Harper, T. K. 2016. The absolute chronology of Late Tripolye sites: a regional approach. *Sprawozdania Archeologiczne* 68, 81–105.

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15. The first Metals: Copper and Gold

The term 'Copper Age' or 'Eneolithic' is not used in all parts of Europe. In Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and former Yugoslavia, it denotes a time when heavy copper tools were used in some quantity and the first actual mines, built to extract oxidic copper ore, have been discovered. The rich Varna graves in Northeastern Bulgaria, containing over 7 kg of gold as well as other precious ornaments and exotic flint have been interpreted as indications of a ranked society, with metals used not so much as utilitarian objects but to mark social distinctions. In other areas, extramural cemeteries appear for the first time as well, often with male graves more richly furnished than female ones.

Essential reading

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Further Reading

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- The end of tells – short overview*
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Good photographs of the Varna-finds
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16. The West, Spain and Portugal

Cardial ceramics mark the first Neolithic of Spain and Portugal in the 6th Millennium BC. But large areas change their economy much later, as, for example, Galicia and Cantabria.

Ever since the discovery of the fortified settlement of Los Millares at the end of the 19th century, with stone built bastions and defensive walls there have been claims for 'complex societies' complexity or even some kind of 'proto-urbanism' in the Copper age of Southeast Spain. We will look at the evidence for artificial irrigation, specialised production and a chiefdom or Big Man kind of social organisation.

Essential reading

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Further reading

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Copper Age to the second century AD: Oxford: Oxford University Press, 29-46.

[INST ARCH DAP CUN](#)

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[INST ARCH AH CHA](#)

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Zilhão, J. 2003. The Neolithic transition in Portugal and the role of demic diffusion in the spread of agriculture across West Mediterranean Europe. In: A. J. Ammerman, P. Biagi (eds.), *The widening harvest: the Neolithic transition in Europe, looking back, looking forward*. Boston: Archaeological Institute of America, 207-223.

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Additional reading

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Rovira, S. 2000. Metallurgy and society in prehistoric Spain. In B. Ottaway, B., Wager, E. C. (eds.), *Metals and society, papers from a session held at the European Association of Archaeologists Sixth Annual Meeting in Lisbon 2000*. BAR International series 1061, Oxford, Archaeopress, 5-20.

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Rather specialized review of archaeobotanical studies, but it gives you some idea about the development of the economy.

17. Secondary Products Revolution' or 'Transport Revolution'?

It is still unclear where the wagon and the plough were first invented. Mesopotamia, the Pontic steppes, the cisalpine area and the North-European plains have been advanced as places of origin. Andrew Sherratt claims that the systematic use of secondary animal products, like milk, wool and the power of traction is much more recent than the actual domestication of cattle and sheep. The synchronicity of these innovations has come under dispute, but there is abundant evidence that the ox-drawn cart makes its appearance over much of Europe and the Middle East around 3500 BC. We are going to look at the context of the earliest wheeled transport and discuss its consequences

Essential reading

*Bogucki, P. 1993. Animal traction and household economies in Neolithic Europe.

Antiquity 67: 492-503. [INST ARCH Periodicals](#)

- *Burmeister, St. 2017. Early Wagons in Eurasia: Disentangling an Enigmatic Innovation. In: Ph. W. Stockhammer, J. Maran (eds.), *Appropriating Innovations, Entangled Knowledge in Eurasia, 5000–1500 BCE*. Oxford, Oxbow. Stable URL: <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctt1vgw6v1.9>
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- Salque, M, et al. 2013, Earliest evidence for cheese making in the sixth millennium BC in northern Europe. *Nature* 493, 522. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature11698>
- Dolukhanov, P. M. 2002. Alternative Revolutions: hunter-gatherers, farmers and stock-breeders in the Northwestern Pontic area. In: K. Boyle, et al. (eds.), *Ancient interactions: East and West in Eurasia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 13-24. [INST ARCH DBK BOY](#)
- Häusler, A. 1994. The North-Pontic Region and the beginning of the Eneolithic in South-East and Central Europe. In: B. Genito (ed.), *The archaeology of the Steppes, methods and strategies*: 123-128. Napoli: Istituto Orientale, Dipartimento di studi asiatici. [INST. ARCH DB GEN](#)
- Klimscha, Fl. 2017. The Diffusion of Know-How within Spheres of Interaction: Modelling Prehistoric Innovation Processes between South-West Asia and Central Europe in the 5th and 4th Millennia BC. In: Ph. W. Stockhammer, J. Maran (eds.), *Appropriating Innovations, Entangled Knowledge in Eurasia, 5000–1500 BCE*. Oxford, Oxbow. Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1vgw6v1.15>
- *Sherratt, A. 1981. *Plough and pastoralism: aspects of the secondary products revolution*.
- Rassamakin, Y. 2002. Aspects of Pontic Steppe development (4550-3000) in the light of the new cultural-chronological model. In K. Boyle et al. (eds.), *Ancient interactions: East and West in Eurasia*:. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 49-73. [INST ARCH DBK BOY](#)

Additional reading

- Anthony, D. W. 1995. Horse, wagon and chariot: Indo-European languages and archaeology. *Antiquity* 69: 554-565. [INST ARCH Periodicals](#)
- Gimbutas, M. 1980. The Kurgan wave #2 (c. 3400-3200 BC) into Europe and the following transformation of culture. *Journal of Indo-European Studies* 8: 273-315. [LINGUISTICS Pers](#)

Dated, but at the root of current discussion

- McCorriston, J. 1997. The fiber revolution. Textile extensification, alienation and social stratification in Ancient Mesoamerica. *Current Anthropology* 38, 517-549.

On the effects of textile production in general

- Shennan, St. 1989. Cultural transmission and cultural change. In S. E. van der Leeuw and R. Torrence (eds), *What's new? A closer Look at the process of innovation*: 330-346. London: Unwin Hyman. *One World Archaeology* 14. [INST ARCH BC 100 LEE](#)

- Sherratt, A., Sherratt, S. 1988. The archaeology of Indo-European: an alternative view. *Antiquity* 62: 584-595. [INST ARCH Periodicals](#)
- Fansa, M., Burmeister, St. 2004. *Rad und Wagen. Der Ursprung einer Innovation*. Mainz: Zabern. [INST ARCH HF Qto FAN](#)
Pictures of all the relevant wagon-finds.

see also

- Burger, J., et al., 2007. Absence of the lactase-persistence-associated allele in early Neolithic Europeans. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA* 104, 3736–3741. [ONLINE](#)
- Becker, C. 2016. The Textile Revolution. Research into the Origin and Spread of Wool Production between the Near East and Central Europe. In: G. Graßhoff, M. Meyer (eds.), *Space and Knowledge*. Topoi Research Group Articles. *eTopoi. Journal for Ancient Studies*, Special Volume 6, 102–148. [ONLINE](#)
- Schier, W. 2017. Die tertiäre Neolithisierung – Fakt oder Fiktion? In: J. Lechterbeck, E. Fischer (eds.), *Kontrapunkte. Festschrift für Manfred Rösch*. Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie 300. Bonn, Habelt, 129-145.
- McClure, S. B. et al., 2018. Fatty acid specific $\delta^{13}C$ values reveal earliest Mediterranean cheese production 7,200 years ago. *PLoS ONE* 13/9, e0202807.
- Greenfield, H. J., Arnold, E. R. 2015. Go (a)t milk? New perspectives on the zooarchaeological evidence for the earliest intensification of dairying in south eastern Europe. *World Archaeology* 47, 792-818.

18. The rise of inequality: cups that cheer?

Around 3100 BC, single graves with a distinctive type of globular beaker appear over wide areas of eastern and Northern Europe, often accompanied by cattle burials. This marks the beginning of a time where very specific burial rites, sometimes gender-specific with a very limited range of material culture items are extensively distributed. The spread of globular amphorae, corded ware and finally bell beakers used to be explained by conquering hordes from the east, or as prospectors and missionaries spreading from the West. Now they are commonly interpreted as a prestige items, used in far-flung exchange networks. We will look at some of the explanations offered for this change in material culture and burial rite.

Essential reading

- Furholt, M., 2017a. Translocal Communities - Exploring Mobility and Migration of Sedentary Societies in the European Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. *Prähistorische Zeitschrift* 92/2, 304-321. [ONLINE](#)
- Haak, W. 2015. Massive migration from the steppe was a source for Indo-European languages in Europe. *Nature* 522, 207-213. [doi:10.1038/nature14317](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature14317)

Further Reading

- *Furholt, M. 2017. Soziale Welten und Kollektive als alternative Ansätze in der Forschung zur vorgeschichtlichen Gesellschaften. Das Beispiel der endneolithischen Schnurkeramik in Europa (2800-2000 v. Chr.). *Zeitschrift für Kultur- und Kollektivwissenschaft* 3/2, 19–34, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14361/zkkw-2017-0204>.

- Levine, M. 2004. Exploring the criteria for early horse domestication. In Jones, M. (ed.), *Traces of ancestry: studies in honour of Colin Renfrew*. McDonald Institute Monographs. Oxford, Oxford, 115-126. [INST ARCH AH JON](#)
- *Shennan, S. J. 1992. Population, prestige and production: some aspects of the development of copper and bronze metallurgy in Prehistoric Europe. In: Lippert, A., Spindler, K. (eds.), *Festschrift zum 50jährigen Bestehen des Institutes für Ur- und Frühgeschichte der Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck*: 535-542. Bonn: Habelt. UPA 8. [INST ARCH DA 100 LIP](#)

see also

- Gilman, A. 1981. The development of social stratification in Bronze Age Europe. *Current Anthropology* 22, 1-23.
- Shennan, S. J. 1993. Commodities, transactions and growth in the central European Early Bronze Age. *European Journal of Archaeology* 1/2: 59-72. [INST ARCH PERS](#)
- Sherratt, A. 1991. Sacred and profane substances: The ritual use of narcotics in later Neolithic Europe. In: A. Sherratt, *Economy and society in prehistoric Europe. Changing Perspectives*: 403-430. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press. [INST ARCH DA 100 SHE](#)
- Szmyt, M. 1996. Globular amphora culture in eastern Europe. Present state of research and possibilities of future studies. In M. M. Charniauski et al. (eds.), *Eastern exodus of the globular amphora people: 2950-2350 BC*. Baltic-Pontic studies 4. Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 3-27. [INST ARCH DA 140 CHA](#)
- Szmyt, M. 2006. Dead animals and living society. *JungSteinsite*. <https://www.jna.uni-kiel.de/index.php/jna/article/view/19>
Animal burials in the Globular Amphorae culture
- Bourgeois, Q, Kroon, E. 2017. The impact of male burials on the construction of Corded Ware identity: Reconstructing networks of information in the 3rd millennium BC. *PLoS ONE* 12(10), e0185971. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0185971>

19. Bell Beakers: Networks, elites, people?

Bell beakers are found from North-Africa, the Western Mediterranean and the Atlantic coast to the Czech Republic and Hungary. A few other items, mainly archery equipment, have the same wide distribution, otherwise 'local' ceramics were used. Settlement evidence is very rare. The origin of the 'Bell Beaker phenomenon' has been variously sought in Egypt, the Pyrenees, Spain or the Netherlands. In the lecture, we are going to look at the various theories advanced to explain the beaker "phenomenon". It is going to concentrate on the "local" variants of Bell Beakers and the interaction between a new prestige network and the local recipients.

Essential reading

- Vander Linden, M. 2007. What linked the Bell Beakers in third millennium BC Europe? *Antiquity*, 81(312), 343-352. doi:10.1017/S0003598X00095223.
- Massy, K. et al. 2017. Patterns of Transformation from the Final Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age: A Case Study from the Lech Valley South of Augsburg. In: Stockhammer, Ph., Maran, J. (eds.), *Appropriating Innovations. Entangled Knowledge in Eurasia, 5000–1500 BCE*. Oxford, Oxbow Books, 241-261. Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1vgw6v1.22>

Further reading

*Benz, M. et al. 1998. Rethinking Bell Beakers. In M. Benz and S. van Willigen (eds.), *Some new approaches to the Bell Beaker "phenomenon": lost paradise...? Proceedings of the 2nd Meeting of the "Association Archéologie et gobelets," Feldberg (Germany), 18th-20th April 1997*: 181-185. Oxford: Archaeopress. BAR International series 690. [INST ARCH DA Qto BEN](#)

The Crémade-model of Strahm

*Brodie, N. 1998. British Bell beakers: twenty five years of theory and practice. In M. Benz and S. van Willigen (eds.), *Some new approaches to the Bell Beaker "phenomenon": lost paradise...? Proceedings of the 2nd Meeting of the "Association Archéologie et gobelets," Feldberg (Germany), 18th-20th April 1997*: 43-56. Oxford: Archaeopress. BAR International series 690. [INST ARCH DA Qto BEN](#)

short overview of the changing interpretations

Czebreszuk, J. (ed.) 2004. *Similar but different. Bell beakers in Europe*. Poznań/Leiden, Sidestone. [INST ARCH DA 150 CZE](#), <https://www.sidestone.com/books/similar-but-different>

regional synthesizes for the Northern distribution area

Kleijne, J. 2019. *Embracing Bell Beaker. Adopting new ideas and objects across Europe during the later 3rd millennium BC (c. 2600-2000 BC)*. Leiden, Sidestone. <https://www.sidestone.com/books/embracing-bell-beaker>

*Shennan, S. J. 1986. Interaction and change in third millennium BC western and central Europe. In C. Renfrew and J. Cherry (eds.), *Peer Polity Interaction and socio-political change*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 149-158. [IoA Issue Desk REN 10; Anthropology C6 REN](#)

Vander Linden, M. 2012. Demography and mobility in Northwest Europe during the third Millenium cal. BC 19-30. In: Prescott; Chr., Glørstad H. (eds.), *Becoming European: the transformation of third millennium northern and western Europe*. Oxford, Oxbow, 19-30.

Vander Linden, M. 2006. For whom the bell tolls: Social hierarchy vs social integration in the Bell Beaker Culture of Southern France (Third Millennium BC). *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 16/3, 317–32.

See also

*Abegg, C. et al. (eds.) 2022. *The Bell Beaker Culture in all its forms*. Proceedings of the 22nd Meeting of 'Archéologie et Gobelets' 2021 (Geneva, Switzerland). Oxford, Archaeopress.

Conference proceedings, a good place to find the most recent work and publications.

M. Benz and S. van Willigen (eds.) 1998, *Some new approaches to the Bell Beaker "phenomenon": lost paradise...? Proceedings of the 2nd Meeting of the "Association Archéologie et gobelets," Feldberg (Germany), 18th-20th April 1997*. Oxford: Archaeopress. BAR International series 690, 181-185. [INST ARCH DA Qto BEN](#).

numerous regional synthesis

Guilaine, J. et al 2009. *La Sicile et l'Europe campaniforme: la collection Veneroso à Sciacca*. Toulouse, Archives d'Écologie Préhistorique.

Painted Bell-Beaker pottery from Sicily

Nicolis, F. (ed.) 2001, *Bell Beakers Today: Pottery, People, Culture, Symbols in Prehistoric Europe. Proceedings of the International Colloquium, Riva del Garda (Trento, Italy), 11–16 May 1998*. Trento: Provincia Autonoma di Trento, Servizio Beni Culturali, Ufficio Beni Archaeologici.

for a number of regional synthesizes

Sarauw, T. 2007. On the outskirts of the European Bell Beaker phenomenon – the Danish case. *JungSteinsite*, Kiel. [Online](#)

Vander Linden, M. 2006. *Le phénomène campaniforme dans l'Europe du 3ème millénaire avant notre ère: synthèse et nouvelles perspectives*. Oxford, Archaeopress.

20. The expanding world of the early Bronze Age

While copper was used for trinkets and prestige items during much of the later Neolithic, it only became commonly used for tools in the later part of the early Bronze age. As tin is only found in a few areas of Europe, this is thought to have encouraged long distance trade. We will look at the mechanisms proposed for this trade and the social consequences it was supposed to have.

Further Reading

*Craddock P. T. 1999. Paradigms of metallurgical innovation in prehistoric Europe. In Hauptmann, A. (ed.), *The beginnings of metallurgy. Proceedings of the International Conference "The Beginnings of Metallurgy"*, Bochum 1995. Der Anschnitt, Beiheft 9: 175-192. Bochum: Deutsches Bergbaumuseum. [INST ARCH KE Qto HAU](#)

Krause, R. 2002. The cultural and chronological context of the development of early Bronze Age metallurgy in Europe. In B. Ottaway, B. and E. C. Wager (eds.), *Metals and society, papers from a session held at the European Association of Archaeologists Sixth Annual Meeting in Lisbon 2000*: 33-44. Oxford: Archaeopress. BAR International series 1061. [INST ARCH KEA Qto OTT](#)

Kristiansen, K. 2005. What language did Neolithic pots speak? Colin Renfrew's European farming-language-dispersal model challenged. *Antiquity* 79: 679-691. [INST ARCH PERS](#)

*Shennan, S. 1986. Central Europe in the third millennium bc: an evolutionary trajectory for the European Bronze Age. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 5: 115-46. [INST ARCH PERS](#)

Childe, V. G. 1958. *The prehistory of European society*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books. [INST ARCH CHI 9](#)

much of the later discussion is based on this, so well worth leaving through.

Additional reading

Gröhn, A. 2004. *Positioning the Bronze Age in social theory and research*. Stockholm: Almqvist and Wiksell, 94-114. [INST ARCH DA 150 GRO](#)

Staaf, B. M. 2002. Changes of use: Transformations of Comprehension. In B. Ottaway and E. Wager (eds.), *Metals and society: papers from a session held at the European Association of Archaeologists Sixth Annual Meeting in Lisbon 2000*. Oxford: Archaeopress. BAR S 1061, 133-144. [INST ARCH KEA Qto OTT](#)

See also

Kienlin, T. 1999. *Vom Stein zur Bronze: zur soziokulturellen Deutung früher Metallurgie in der englischen Theoriediskussion*. Rahden, Leidorf.

Useful discussion of the changing social interpretations of early metal-use, with English summary.

Krause, R. 2003. *Studien zur kupfer- und frühbronzezeitlichen Metallurgie zwischen Karpatenbecken und Ostsee*. Rahden, Leidorf.

Machnik, J. 1991. *The earliest Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin*. Bradford, Department of Archaeological Sciences, Bradford University. [INST ARCH DA 150 MAC](#)

heavy on typology, but useful reference

Meller, H. 2004. *Der geschmiedete Himmel: die weite Welt im Herzen Europas vor 3600 Jahren*. Halle (Saale): Landesmuseum für Vorgeschichte.

Nice pictures of early Bronze Age artefacts, some hyperdiffusionist claims

Klassen, L. 2000. *Frühes Kupfer im Norden, Untersuchungen zu Chronologie, Herkunft und Bedeutung der Kupferfunde der Nordgruppe der Trichterbecherkultur*.

Moesgård, Jysk Arkæologisk Selskab.

Earlier finds

[Dietz, S. et al. \(eds.\) 2018. *Communities in transition: the circum-Aegean area during the 5th and 4th millennia BC*. Monographs of the Danish Institute at Athens. Oxford, Oxbow. \[Inst Arch DAG 100 QTO DIE\]\(#\)](#)

#select articles

ASSESSMENTS

[Essay I – Deadline Monday, 21/11/2022](#)

a. Which are the basic models used to explain the introduction of agriculture in Europe? On which kind of archaeological data do they depend?

see reading lists for lectures #1-7.

Further Reading

Marek Zvelebil 2009, Choice and Necessity: A View from the Old World on the Origins and Dispersal of Agriculture. *Current Anthropology* 50/ 5, 699-702.

Marek Zvelebil 2006. Mobility, contact, and exchange in the Baltic Sea basin, 6000–2000 BC. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 25, 178–192.

Forenbaer, St., Miracle, P. T. 2005. The spread of farming in the Eastern Adriatic. *Antiquity* 79, 514–528 (Table 1).

Jean-Pierre Bocquet-Appel et al. 2012, Understanding the rates of expansion of the farming system in Europe. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 39, 531-546

Shennan, St. 2015. Language, Genes, and Cultural Interaction. In: Fowler, Chr. et al. (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Neolithic Europe*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. Online

b. How can stable-isotope research contribute to the explanation of Neolithisation processes?

Rick Schulting Stable Isotopes and Neolithic Subsistence: Pattern and Variation. In: Fowler, Chr. et al. 2014. *The Oxford Handbook of Neolithic Europe*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. DOI: 10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199545841.013.019

*Bickle, P., Whittle, A. (eds) 2013. *The first farmers of central Europe: diversity in LBK lifeways*. Oxford, Oxbow. Online

diese Belgierin über SE-Eu

Fornander, E., et al. 2008. Wild at heart: approaching Pitted Ware identity, economy and cosmology through stable isotopes in skeletal material from the Neolithic site Korsnäs in Eastern Central Sweden. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 27, 281–297.

- Lidén, K., et al. 2004. 'The wet and the wild followed by the dry and the tame: —or did they occur at the same time? Diet in Mesolithic-Neolithic southern Sweden. *Antiquity* 78, 23–33.
- Lillie, M.C., Richards, M. 2000. Stable isotope analysis and dental evidence of diet at the Mesolithic–Neolithic transition in Ukraine. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 27, 965–972.
- Lübke, H., et al. 2007. Fishers or farmers? The archaeology of the Ostorf cemetery and related Neolithic finds in the light of new data. In L. Larsson, et al. (eds.), *Non-Megalithic Mortuary Practices in the Baltic—New Methods and Research into the Development of Stone Age Society. Berichte der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission* 88, 307–338.
- Milner, N., et al. 2004. Something fishy in the Neolithic? A re-evaluation of stable isotope analysis of Mesolithic and Neolithic coastal populations. *Antiquity* 78, 9–22. Online
- Schulting, R. J. 2011. Mesolithic–Neolithic transitions: an isotopic tour through Europe. In: R. Pinhasi, J. Stock (eds), *The bioarchaeology of the transition to agriculture*. New York: Wiley-Liss, 17–41. <https://onlinelibrary-wiley-com.libproxy.ucl.ac.uk/doi/book/10.1002/9780470670170>
- Schulting, R. J., Richards, M.P. 2002. The wet, the wild and the domesticated: the Mesolithic–Neolithic transition on the west coast of Scotland. *European Journal of Archaeology* 5, 147–189.

Also check online, there are constantly new publications for new areas

c. What is the evidence for Mesolithic-Neolithic interaction? Select one specific area in Europe.

See reading for lectures #3, 7, get in contact if you can't find anything on your region of choice

d. How does palaeo-genetic evidence enhance our understanding of the social processes involved in the introduction of agriculture in Europe? (Not in combination with Essay 2d)

*Hoffmann, D. 2015. What Have Genetics Ever Done for Us? The Implications of aDNA Data for Interpreting Identity in Early Neolithic Central Europe. *European Journal of Archaeology* 18/3, 454–476.

See readings for lectures #5, 6, 7

Essay II, deadline Essay 2: deadline Wednesday 11/01/2023

a. Exchange

There are a number of items exchanged over long distances in various periods of the Neolithic, for example

- Spondylus, obsidian and Blond Balcanic Flint in the early Neolithic
- Copper, gold and jadeite in the late Neolithic
- Copper, tin and amber in the Early Bronze Age.

Which mechanisms of exchange have been postulated and how has the social significance of those exchanges been interpreted?

Reading

- Dalton, G. (ed.) 1968. *Primitive, archaic and modern economics, essays by Karl Polany*. Garden City: Doubleday. [Science Library: ANTHROPOLOGY D 200 POL](#)
- Sahlins, M. 1972. *Stone Age economics*. London: Tavistock. Chapter 5. [INST ARCH BD SAH](#)

There is a lot of literature for each topic, so I have listed three articles/books to get you started:

- Chapman, J., Gaydarska, B. 2014. Spondylus Gaederopus/Glycymeris Exchange Networks in the European Neolithic and Chalcolithic. In: Fowler, Chr. et al. (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Neolithic Europe*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. DOI: 10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199545841.013.014
- Heyd, V., Walker, K. 2014. The First Metalwork and Expressions of Social Power. In: Fowler, Chr. et al. (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Neolithic Europe*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. DOI: 10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199545841.013.035
- Petrequin, P. et al. (eds.) 2017. *Jade: objets-signes et interprétations sociales des jades alpins dans l'Europe néolithique*. Besançon, Presses universitaires de Franche-Comté.

b. What is the evidence for the development of stratified societies during the late Neolithic of Southeast Europe?

Reading

see appropriate titles on reading list for lectures 10-16.

- Halstead, P. 1995. From sharing to hoarding: The Neolithic foundations of Aegean Bronze Age Society? In: R. Laffineur, W.-D. Niemeier (eds), *Politeia: Society and State in the Aegean Bronze Age*. Proceedings of the 5th International Aegean Conference, University of Heidelberg, Archäologisches Institut, 10–13 April 1994. Aegaeum 12. Liège: Université de Liège, 11–21.

c. Is there any connection between the various types of earthworks built in Central Europe and sometimes beyond between 5000 and 3600 BC?

- Blažková, T. 2015., Testimony of archaeological Finds from the Neolithic Rondel in Praha-Ruzyně, Czech Republic. *Anthropologie* 53/3, 485–500. [Online](#).
- Boulestin, B. et al. 2009. Mass cannibalism in the Linear Pottery Culture at Herxheim (Palatinate, Germany). *Antiquity* 83 (322), 2009, 968-982.
- The cannibalism is contested....*
- Geschwinde, M. 2018. Die jungneolithischen Erdwerke zwischen Rhein und Elbe. In: Meller, H. et al. (eds.), *Surplus without the State – Political Forms in Prehistory*. 10th Archaeological Conference of Central Germany, October 19–21, 2017 in Halle (Saale). Halle, Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie/Landesamt für Vorgeschichte, 263-286.
- Gibson, A. 2016. Palisade Enclosures and Timber Circles in Britain and Ireland. In: Bertemes, F., Meller, H. (eds.) 2012. *Neolithische Kreisgrabenanlagen in Europa. Internationale Arbeitstagung vom 7. bis 9. Mai in Goseck*. Tagungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte Halle 8. Halle, Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie Sachsen-Anhalt, 339-348.
- Jaroslav, Ř. et al. (eds.), 2018, *Big Men or Chiefs? Rondel Builders of Neolithic Europe*. Havertown, Oxbow Books. [INST ARCH DAB Qto RID and https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv13nb7k7](#)

Esp. chapters 3, 7, 10

- Klassen, L. 2014. Along the road: aspects of causewayed enclosures in South Scandinavia and beyond. Aarhus, Aarhus University Press. [INST ARCH DAN 100 Qto KLA](#)
- Lisá, L. a et al., How were the ditches filled? Sedimentological and micromorphological classification of formation processes within graben-like archaeological objects. *Quaternary International* 370, 2015, 66-76.
- Michel, C. et al. 2015. Built Knowledge - Spatial Patterns and Viewsheds of Middle Neolithic circular enclosures in the Northern Foreland of the Harz Mountains, Saxony-Anhalt, Germany. In: Bridging the Gap – Integrated Approaches in Landscape Archaeology, *eTopoi. Journal for Ancient Studies*, Special Volume 4, 2015, 139–161.
- *Petrasch, J. 2014. Central European Enclosures. In: Chris Fowler et al. (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Neolithic Europe*. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 763–778. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199545841.001.0001>
- Taylor, T. Concentric ambiguities: a theoretical approach to Neolithic Kreisgrabenanlagen and the social implications of polythetic variance. In: Bertemes, F., Meller, H. (eds.) 2012. *Neolithische Kreisgrabenanlagen in Europa. Internationale Arbeitstagung vom 7. bis 9. Mai in Goseck*. Tagungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte Halle 8. Halle, Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie Sachsen-Anhalt, 349-362.
- and other articles in the volume*
- Varndell, G., Topping, P. (eds.) 2002. *Enclosures in Neolithic Europe: essays on Causewayed and non-causewayed sites*. Oxford, Oxbow. [INST ARCH DA Qto VAR](#)
- Zeeb-Lanz, A. 2016. *Ritualised destruction in the early Neolithic: the exceptional site of Herxheim (Palatinate, Germany)*. Forschungen zur pfälzischen Archäologie 8.1. Speyer, Generaldirektion Kulturelles Erbe, Direktion Landesarchäologie, Aussenstelle Speyer. [INST ARCH DAD 14 Qto ZEE](#)

Meller Rondels

#Neol Studies Group

#TBK/MK

Herxheim

d. What do we know about the mechanisms by which "Steppe Genes" spread to western Europe? (not in combination with Essay 1d)

See readings for lectures 18, 19, also have a look at the readings for Essay 1d

*Furholt, M. 2019. Re-integrating Archaeology: A Contribution to aDNA Studies and the Migration Discourse on the 3rd Millennium BC in Europe. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 85, 115–129. [doi:10.1017/ppr.2019.4](https://doi.org/10.1017/ppr.2019.4)

Heydt, V. 2017. Kossinna's Smile. *Antiquity* 91 (356), 348–359
[doi:10.15184/aqy.2017.21](https://doi.org/10.15184/aqy.2017.21)

Alternative subjects for essays are very welcome, but must be discussed and approved of in advance.

Submission is via Turnitin on the course Moodle, please see the Degree- and year Handbooks for details.