The Cambridge World Prehistory

Topographies of Power in the Early Middle Ages

Quaternary of the Levant presents up-to-date research achievements from a region that displays a long human presence. It brings together over eighty contributions from leading researchers to review 2.5 million years of environmental history, which in some areas started only two centuries ago. Written by a team of leading international scholars, the Cambridge World Prehistory provides a systematic and authoritative examination of the region's evolution and its relationship to human cultures and communities. In order to further develop studies in the volume present an interdisciplinary and cross-cultural perspective, focusing on Mediterranean rivers and their people.

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The first part of the volume offers an overview of regional environmental histories, including the Mediterranean, North Africa, and the Middle East, and sets the stage for the subsequent chapters.

The second part of the volume focuses on specific regions, including the Levant, the Near East, and the Middle East, and provides a detailed examination of the region's environmental history.

The third part of the volume explores the relationship between humans and their environment, including the impact of climate change on human societies and the role of humans in shaping the environment.

The final part of the volume brings together the insights presented in the previous sections to explore the broader implications of the region's environmental history for our understanding of human社会发展.

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The History of al-Tabari Vol. 36:Muhammad ibn 'Abd Allah ibn al-Hadrami ibn 'Abdillah ibn al-Hadrami, the first half of the reign of the Abbadid caliph al-Mamun in Samarra. Although the decade was one of relative calm in the capital, compared with the unruly years immediately preceding, danger signals were flashing in territories adjacent to the imperial heartlands. Chief among these was the result of the war, the execution of which occupied the bulk of the present volume. A group of non-arabic slaves, the Dajjal, who were based in the mainland of southeast Iran, were led by a somewhat shadowy and mysterious figure claiming this to be his divine role. He, Abu Muhammad, their protégé revolt against the central authorities was smashed until 998/99. Al-Tabari’s account of these events is unique in both the quality and the quantity of his information. He himself was present in Baghdad during the years of the revolt, and he was thus able to construct his story from reports by eyewitnesses. The result is a detailed narrative that brings alive for the modern reader the main personalities and engagements of the revolt.

Glass Making in the Graeco-Roman World - Patricia Davies 2013-01-21 New insights into the trade and processing of raw materials for glass making. Free ebook in OAPEN Library (www.oapen.org) This book presents a reconstruction of the Graeco-Roman glass industry from the point of view of raw material procurement. Within the ERC funded ARCHEGLASS project, the authors of this study worked developed new experimental techniques to reconstruct primary glass making. They investigated both production and consumer sites of glass, and identified suitable raw resources for glass making through palaeogeographical prospecting. Because the source of the raw materials used in the manufacturing of native glass can be determined, new insights into the trade of this material are revealed. While eastern Mediterranean glass furnaces were active throughout the Graeco-Roman period, western Mediterraneans and possibly Italian and North African sources also supplied the Mediterranean world with raw glass in early Roman times. By combining archaeological and scientometric data, the authors develop new experimental techniques for an innovative archaeological interpretation of glass trade in the Graeco-Roman world, highlighting the development of glass as an economic material. Contributors: Annick Blomme (KU Leuven), Sara Beyre (KU Leuven), Dieter Benser (KU Leuven), Florence Carlin (Université de Bourgogne), Mieke Carennae (KU Leuven), Yvonne Demuynck (KU Leuven), Ugoezi, Thomas Fene (Yale University), Monika Gans (Northwestern University), Johan Hintze (KU Leuven), Rebecca Scott (KU Leuven)

Settlement and Social Organization in the Earlier Stone Age of Scandinavia - C. M. Keesing 2017-05-03 This book presents a new insight into the origins of ritual and more feasting in the end of the fifth millennium BC in ancient Norway. Surveys the subjects, motives and display contexts of Arctic and Classical portraiture, she demonstrates that the phenomenon of portraiture in the Greek culture in complex and without a single, unifying story. Bringing a multidisciplinary approach to the topic, Keesing grounds her study in contemporary texts such as Herodotus’ Histories and situates portrait representation within the context of the contemporary debates about the nature of art (representation) the value of historical commenication and the relationship between the human individual and the gods and heroes. She argues that often the goal of Classical portraiture was to take the individual to a divine or heroic realm. Offering an overview of multi-ethnic and multi-cultural portrait practice in the ancient world, this book is an essential work for all those interested in the subject of portraits in ancient and Classical Rome.

The Earlier Stone Age Settlement of Scandinavia - C. M. Keesing 2016-10-01 This work takes a critical look at the current concept of Arctic landscapes (“tunavag”) and its application in future research. It specifically addresses the research potential of material finds, a somewhat neglected archaeological subject, resulting primarily from the inherent methodological and complex methodology associated with it. In addition, for the first time the dating methods are applied. The chapters are the outcome of an international workshop organised by the German Science Foundation and the Center of Advanced Studies at the Ludwig-Maximilians University in Munich. Arctic landscapes are indispensible for the reconstrution of the flora of matter through palaeogeochemical systems since they complex existing temporally and spatially defined stable isotopic patterns based in geological and ecological sample. Analyses of stable isotopes of the elements carbon, oxygen, strontium, and lead are mainly utilised in bioarchaeology to reconstruct biodiversity, paleobio, palaeochemistry, expression and trade. The interpretive power of stable isotopic ratios depends not only on fine, testable hypotheses, but more importantly on the cooperative networking of sciences from both natural and social sciences. Applications of multi-isotopic tracers generates isotopic patterns with multiple dimensions, which accurately characterises a food, but can only be interpreted by use of modern data mining methods.

More Than Meets the Eye - A. Nigel Goring-Morris 2003: These twenty-three papers focus on recent research into the Upper Palaeolithic of the Levant, a vastly period of human history (c.45,000 to c.20,000 years ago) during which modern patterns of human behaviour and communication became the norm. The vast majority of archaeoan data from this period relative to chipped stone tools and most content focus on defying and distinguishing the two main traditions in lithic technology - the Levantine 'Ammari' and the 'Mitarut'. Some papers report on recent fieldwork, others seek to define and explain resource for variation and change in material culture. The lithic traditions represent different corporate groups of stone-gatherers, or can variation be explained by other factors, such as adaptations to palaeo-environments or environmental or changing patterns of mobility? An appendix provides a comprehensive list of available Upper Palaeolithic 14C dates in the Near East. Most of the papers derive from a conference session on the Levantian Upper Palaeolithic, held as part of the Society for American Archaeology annual meeting in 2000.

The Metal Era - Kashyap Sreekumar 2021-03-29 Jay, a twelve-year-old boy from the corner of Queens Street, uncovers deep secrets about the man who is in his hands. Will he be able to answer the call of destiny, or will he live in denial? Jay has no positive choice...
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