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| Nota di contenuto       | 1 Approaches to Archaeological Ceramics -- 2 Defining Ceramics -- 3 Studying Archaeological Ceramics -- 4 Using Ceramics to Answer Questions: I. Ethnographic Data, Ceramic Ethnoarchaeology, and Ceramic Chronologies -- 5 Using Ceramics to Answer Questions: II. |

Ceramic Use and Ceramic Production and Distribution -- 6 Using Ceramics to Answer Questions: III. Ceramics and Social Organization -- 7 Using Ceramics to Answer Questions: IV. Ceramics and Political Organization -- 8 Directions in Ceramic Research -- References.

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## Sommario/riassunto

More than any other category of evidence, ceramics offers archaeologists their most abundant and potentially enlightening source of information on the past. Being made primarily of clay, a relatively inexpensive material that is available in every region, ceramics became essential in virtually every society in the world during the past ten thousand years. The straightforward technology of preparing, forming, and firing clay into hard, durable shapes has meant that societies at various levels of complexity have come to rely on it for a wide variety of tasks. Ceramic vessels quickly became essential for many household and productive tasks. Food preparation, cooking, and storage—the very basis of settled village life—could not exist as we know them without the use of ceramic vessels. Often these vessels broke into pieces, but the virtually indestructible quality of the ceramic material itself meant that these pieces would be preserved for centuries, waiting to be recovered by modern archaeologists. The ability to create ceramic material with diverse physical properties, to form vessels into so many different shapes, and to decorate them in limitless manners, led to their use in far more than utilitarian contexts. Some vessels were especially made to be used in trade, manufacturing activities, or rituals, while ceramic material was also used to make other items such as figurines, models, and architectural ornaments.

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