1. Record Nr. UNINA9910460096303321 **Titolo** From foraging to farming in the Andes: new perspectives on food production and social organization / / edited by Tom D. Dillehay : contributors, Peter Kaulicke [and others] [[electronic resource]] Cambridge:,: Cambridge University Press,, 2011 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-107-22125-0 1-139-06390-1 1-283-11273-6 1-139-07630-2 9786613112736 1-139-08313-9 1-139-07859-3 1-139-08086-5 0-511-79379-0 1-139-07058-4 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xviii, 361 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Disciplina 980/.01 Indians of South America - Agriculture - Peru - Jeguetepeque River Soggetti Valley Indians of South America - Food - Peru - Jequetepeque River Valley Hunting and gathering societies - Peru - Jequetepeque River Valley Agriculture - Peru - Jequetepeque River Valley - Origin Plants, Cultivated - Peru - Jequetepeque River Valley Irrigation farming - Peru - Jequetepeque River Valley Excavations (Archaeology) - Peru - Jequetepeque River Valley Plant remains (Archaeology) - Peru - Jequetepeque River Valley Jequetepeque River Valley (Peru) Antiquities Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index.

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Sommario/riassunto

Archeologists have always considered the beginnings of Andean civilization from c.13,000 to 6,000 years ago to be important in terms of the appearance of domesticated plants and animals, social differentiation, and a sedentary lifestyle, but there is more to this period than just these developments. During this period, the spread of crop production and other technologies, kinship-based labor projects, mound-building, and population aggregation formed ever-changing conditions across the Andes. From Foraging to Farming in the Andes proposes a new and more complex model for understanding the transition from hunting and gathering to cultivation. It argues that such developments evolved regionally, were fluid and uneven, and were subject to reversal. This book develops these arguments from a large body of archaeological evidence, collected over 30 years in two valleys in northern Peru, and then places the valleys in the context of recent scholarship studying similar developments around the world.