

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910780639303321
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Titolo	Pastoralist landscapes and social interaction in bronze age Eurasia [[electronic resource] /] / Michael D. Frachetti
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berkeley, : University of California Press, c2008
ISBN	1-282-36079-5 9786612360794 0-520-94269-8
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (233 p.)
Disciplina	950.1
Soggetti	Bronze age - Eurasia Pastoral systems, Prehistoric - Eurasia Excavations (Archaeology) - Eurasia Antiquities, Prehistoric - Eurasia Eurasia Antiquities
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 185-205) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Prologue -- Introduction -- 1. Conceptualizing Pastoralist Landscapes -- 2. An Archaeology of Bronze Age Eurasia -- 3. Continuity, Variation, and Change of the Eurasian Steppe Environment -- 4. Between Ethnography and History: Pastoralism and Society in Semirech'ye and the Dzhungar Mountains -- 5. A Pastoralist Landscape in Semirech'ye: Archaeology of the Koxsu River Valley -- 6. Bronze Age Pastoralism, Landscape, and Social Interaction -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Offering a fresh archaeological interpretation, this work reconceptualizes the Bronze Age prehistory of the vast Eurasian steppe during one of the most formative and innovative periods of human history. Michael D. Frachetti combines an analysis of newly documented archaeological sites in the Koxsu River valley of eastern Kazakhstan with detailed paleoecological and ethnohistorical data to illustrate patterns in land use, settlement, burial, and rock art. His investigation illuminates the practical effect of nomadic strategies on the broader geography of social interaction and suggests a new model of local and

regional interconnection in the third and second millennia B.C.E.
Frachetti further argues that these early nomadic communities played a
pivotal role in shaping enduring networks of exchange across Eurasia.
