1. Record Nr. UNISA996308756103316

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Titolo	Prehistoric mobility and diet in the west Eurasian steppes 3500 to 300 BC : an isotopic approach / / Claudia Gerling
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin, [Germany] ; ; Boston, [Massachusetts] : , : De Gruyter, , 2015 ©2015
ISBN	3-11-038838-3 3-11-031121-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (414 pages)
Collana	Topoi.Berlin Studies of the Ancient World, , 2191-5806 ; ; Volume 25
Disciplina	930.1095
Soggetti	Prehistoric peoples - Eurasia Social archaeology - Eurasia Excavations (Archaeology) - Eurasia Antiquities, Prehistoric - Eurasia Stable isotopes Electronic books. Eurasia Antiquities
Lingua di pubblicazione	Tedesco
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Table of Contents -- Acknowledgements -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Background -- 3. Sample sites and Material -- 4. Mobility and Migration -- 5. Case study: Faunal mobility in the context of the Globular Amphora culture -- 6. Palaeo diet -- 7. Summaries in English, German and Russian -- 8. Bibliography -- Appendices
Sommario/riassunto	Questions concerning mobility and migration as well as subsistence strategies of past societies have always been of major importance in archaeological research. The West Eurasian steppes in the Eneolithic, the Early Bronze and the Iron Age were largely inhabited by cultural communities believed to show an elevated level of spatial mobility, often linked to their subsistence economy. In this volume, questions concerning the mobility and potential migration as well as the diet and economy of the West Eurasian steppes communities during the 4th, the 3rd and the 1st Millennia BC are approached by applying isotope analysis, specifically 87Sr/86Sr, 18O, 15N and 13C analyses.

Adapting a combination of different isotopic systems to a study area of vast spatial and chronological dimension allowed a wide variety of questions to be answered and establishes the beginning of a database of biogeochemical data for the West Eurasian steppes. Besides the characterisation of mobility and subsistence patterns of the archaeological communities under discussion, attempts to identify possible Early Bronze Age migrations from the steppes to the steppe-like plains in parts of Eastern Europe were made, alongside an evaluation of the applicability of isotope analysis to this context.