Interdisciplinary Contributions to Archaeology

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Dynamics of Interaction and Interregional Resource, Power, and Interregional Interaction

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INTRODUCTION

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A Preliminary Formulation

"Periphery" in the Bronze Age

The Transcendation

Chapter 5
ECOLOGICAL SETTING

The issues discussed above imply certain constraints cannot be ignored here. Any lasting or significant habitat degradation cannot take place in isolation; it is strongly interrelated and interacts with other natural systems. The concept of ecological succession is important in understanding the processes that lead to changes in the natural environment. This concept involves the transformation of one ecosystem into another, with each stage being characterized by a different set of species and environmental conditions.

The progression of these stages is influenced by various factors, including climate, soil type, and the availability of resources. As one stage gives way to another, there is a gradual shift in the species composition, with some species declining in numbers and others increasing. This process is not linear; it involves fluctuations and can be affected by external factors, such as human activities.

Understanding ecological succession helps us appreciate the dynamic nature of ecosystems and the importance of preserving biodiversity. It also highlights the vulnerability of some ecosystems to disturbances, such as habitat loss, pollution, and climate change. By studying ecological succession, we can better predict how ecosystems will respond to future changes and develop strategies to protect and manage our natural resources effectively.
TRANSCONVINCION PERPLEJITY IN THE BRONZE AGE

PHILIP P. KORH
THE TRANSCAUCASIAN ARCHAELOGICAL SEQUENCE

The Transcaucasian archaeological sequence is characterized by a series of distinct cultural layers, each representing a specific time period. From the early stages of settlement, the region was inhabited by various groups, each leaving behind their unique artifacts and structures. The sequence begins with the Palaeolithic period, followed by the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, and Bronze Ages, each period inscribed with its own archaeological remains and cultural practices. Understanding this sequence is crucial for reconstructing the history and development of the region, providing insights into trade, migration, and the evolution of human societies.
TRANSACTIONAL PERSPECTIVE IN THE BRONZE AGE

Philip L. Kohl
COMPARISON WITH CENTRAL ASIA (WESTERN)

TRANSACTIONS IN THE BRONZE AGE

(Continued)

by Philip T. Kohl

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Figure 2. Western Turkistan (Great Central Asia): physical features and selected archaeological sites.
CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development of the so-called Bronze Age of Prehistoric Europe and the Second Neolithic Era is better understood when viewed as a complex interplay of various factors. The emergence of sedentary agriculture and the development of new economic systems played a crucial role in shaping these societies. The development of new technological advancements and the rise of specialized crafts contributed to the growth of these communities. Furthermore, the role of religion and belief systems in shaping the lives of these societies cannot be underestimated. Overall, the Bronze Age and the Second Neolithic Era were periods of significant cultural and technological developments that laid the foundation for future societies. The study of these periods provides valuable insights into the complexities of early human societies and their interactions with the environment.
TRANSACTIONAL PEPPER IN THE BONE AGE

PHILIP L. KORHAN