Early Neolithic on the Great Hungarian Plain investigations of the Körös culture site of Ecsegfalva 23, County Békés

Archaeological Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences - Great Hungarian Plain





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The Great Hungarian Plain

Europe in the Neolithic: the Creation of New Worlds.

Great Hungarian Plain

There was also a transition towards lighter pigmentation. Zagreb: Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies. The earliest Neolithic genome was similar to other European hunter-gatherers and surprisingly there was no evidence of at that period.

Great Hungarian Plain

Grave goods such as shells and obsidian indicate that tell inhabitants traded with distant neighbors. Some tells were reoccupied again later, during the Bronze Age, and these grew in size and social complexity, eventually paving the way for full-fledged proto-cities ruled by hereditary chiefs around 2000 B.

Great Hungarian Plain

The terrain ranges from flat to rolling plains. The most recent samples, from the Iron Age, showed an eastern genomic influence contemporary with introduced Steppe burial rites.

The Early Neolithic on the Great Hungarian Plain: investigations of the Körös culture site of Ecsegfalva 23, County Békés

Up to the discovery of metal, such axe heads were indispensable implements; they also had a symbolic role at weddings, burials, and community festivities.

The Neolithic and the Copper Age

During that period cultures of the Great Hungarian Plain incorporated many elements from the other cultures of Bronze Age Near Eastern, Steppe and Central Europe During the early first millennium BC , a variant of the Central European inhabited , while pre-Scythian and later cultures were found in the eastern region of the Great Hungarian Plain. The concept of agriculture—raising domesticated plants and animals—spread from the Near East, through Greece, and into southeastern Europe by around 6000 B.

The Great Hungarian Plain

Tell Life Atop these tells, people made pottery, wove cloth, crafted stone tools, fashioned simple copper jewelry, practiced rituals, stored and ground grains, and buried their dead. By the end of the Copper Age, use of copper and gold had become general. Actions repository staff only Edit Item.

Great Hungarian Plain

The 5,000-year record indicated significant genomic shifts at the beginning of the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages, with periods of stability in between.

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