

**ANT 202 Fact Sheet Week 6 2014**

**IX Adaptations at the End of the Pleistocene: Broad Spectrum Hunting and Gathering**

- A. Climatic events
- B. Dating:
- C Highly mobile hunting and gathering
- D Complex (sedentary) hunting and gathering)

**2 California**

**a Ethnography**

**b Prehistory (11,300 B.C.- A.D. 1769): The archaeological record**

- i Paleoindian (11,300- 8,000 B.C.)
- ii Milling Stone Culture (8000-3000 B.C)
- iii Regionalization 3000 B.C.- A.D. 1200: Different regional cultures

**(i) Windmiller culture - Sacramento Valley**

**(ii) Hunting Culture- San Luis Obispo (3000 B.C.- A.D.1250)**

**(iii) Late Period- Post 1250 A.D.**

- 1. Many different regional cultures
- 2. Widespread use of arrow points

**c Ethnohistoric Record**

- i Linguistic and Cultural Complexity. Over 78 mutually unintelligible languages. Almost certainly the result of a long history of migrations. Among the best known groups the

Pomo of the North Coast, Hupa, Karuk, Yurok  
of the North coast and the Chumash of San  
Luis and Santa Barbara Channel.

ii Chumash

- (i) Large villages: perhaps up to 500 people per community
- (ii) Permanent settlements- often called towns by the Spanish
- (iii) A heavy maritime economy- sophisticated plank canoes, heavy  
reliance on fishing
- (iv) Some fishing of pelagic- deep water species like tuna
- (v) Intensive exchange- Heavy trade between islands and mainland
- (vi) Chiefdom -level of political organization- The Spanish refer to  
hierarchies of chiefs- lesser chiefs who reported to a higher  
authority or paramount chief.

3 SW Asia- Prelude to domestication

a Natufian Period 10,500-8000 B.C. The final hunting and  
gathering culture in SW Asia (Mesolithic). There appears to  
have been an increase in the number of sites at this time,  
reflecting an increase in the number of people.

- i Heavy use of plant foods including wild barley,  
acorns, and almonds.
- ii People lived in large villages
- iii Fairly sedentary
- iv Semi-subterranean houses with storage areas

- v Lots of groundstone artifacts: -- no pottery
- vi Bones of wild pig, wild cattle, wild horse, deer, and gazelle
- vii Ain Mallaha was located next to a lake and lacustrine resources were also exploited-turtles, fish, shellfish

(i) Complexity and intensification

1. Prehistoric Sustainability: The Impacts of Complex Foraging

- a. California's Flightless Duck
- b. Exploitation of Sea Otters
- c. Population Growth, Resource Competition (?) and Inter-Group Violence

X Colonization: Oceania, The Final Frontier. The Pacific Islands, seem to have been settled by Polynesian peoples originally from Southeast Asia who first made their way to Taiwan and then to Melanesia. There was a complex migration route that is known fairly thoroughly based on the combined findings from archaeology, linguistics, and genetic studies.

- A The last stop in Melanesia was Fiji. People seem to have been in Fiji by 3500 years ago (1500 B.C.).
- B Marquesas (central Polynesia) by 2200 years ago (200 B.C.)
- C Remote Polynesia (Distant outposts) Distant outposts
- D Contact with the New World!!!!!!??

- 1 Early Proponent- Thor Heyerdahl (Had it backwards)
- 2 Northern South America (Ecuador)
  - a Sweet Potato
  - b Related Linguistics
- 3 Southern South America (Chile)
  - a Chicken bones
  - b Related Linguistics
  - c Boat Technology
  - d Clavas
- 4 North America (southern California)
  - a Sewn-plank boat technology
  - b Related Linguistics
  - c Bone fish hooks
  - d Related linguistics
- 5 Counter Arguments
  - i Long-versus short chronologies
  - ii Independent invention