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~~By analyzing different environmental settings, stone artifacts, faunal remains and finally the game behavioral movements, this book evaluates the previous models and theories of 'site location', 'game management' and 'Middle and Upper Paleolithic groups' land use' that were employed for Iran.~~

~~Paleolithic Landscapes of Iran - BAR Publishing~~

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~~Paleolithic Landscapes of Iran (BAR International Series ...~~

~~BAR S2586 2014: Paleolithic Landscapes of Iran by Saman Heydari-Guran ISBN 9781407312149 £4300 ix+278 pages; illustrated throughout; Gazetteer € 86,00 This book is a study of the settlement patterns of the Middle to Later stages of the Paleolithic period in the natural landscapes of the Iranian Plateau By analyzing Explorations In Economic ...~~

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~~the Lower and Middle Paleolithic periods (O. Bar-Y ... as Germany or Europe so far but there are enough sites in the landscape of Iran to write a dissertation on the "Paleolithic Landscapes of ...~~

### ~~(PDF) The Lower Paleolithic Occupation of Iran~~

History of Paleolithic Researches in Iran The Iranian plateau is located right at the migratory corridor to the access of central and eastern Asia. Archaeological data indicate that this corridor has been used frequently by Humian populations during the prehistoric and historic times. Almost a century has been

### ~~Paleolithic Archaeology in Iran~~

Although the Iranian plateau has witnessed Paleolithic researches since the early twenty century, still little is known about the Paleolithic of Iran. There are several reasons for this situation...

### ~~(PDF) Paleolithic archaeology in Iran~~

The last half of the 20th century has been marked by spectacular new discoveries about the earliest colonization of Western Asia. In lands surrounding Iran, increasing evidence of Lower Paleolithic occurrences highlights this country as a

### ~~(PDF) The Lower Paleolithic of Iran: Probing new finds ...~~

Upper Paleolithic Period c. 35000: Zagros mountains, in Pa Sangar , Arjeneh caves at Luristan , as well as Mar Ruz , Mar Gorgan Sarab , Dar Mar , Gogel , at Hulailan valley , Ghar-i-Khar , Warwasi, Malaverd, and Warkaini caves in the vicinity of Kermanshah , Eshkaft Gavi near Shiraz , Boof Cave near Dasht-e Rostam and Sefid-Ab near Kashan.

### ~~Palaeolithic Era in Iran - Wikipedia~~

The early history of Iran may be divided into three phases: (1) the prehistoric period, beginning with the earliest evidence of humans on the Iranian plateau (c. 100,000 bc) and ending roughly at the start of the 1st millennium bc, (2) the protohistoric period, covering approximately the first half of the 1st millennium bc, and (3) the period of the Achaemenian dynasty (6th to 4th century bc), when Iran entered the full light of written history.

### ~~Ancient Iran | Britannica~~

Prehistory of Iran (Ancient Time - 4000 BC). The prehistory of the Iranian plateau, and the wider region now known as Greater Iran, as part of the prehistory of the Near East is conventionally divided into the Paleolithic, Epipaleolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods, spanning the time from the first settlement by archaic humans about a million years ago until ...

### ~~Prehistory of Iran > VisitIran~~

Abstract The excavation of Ghar-e Boof, a cave in the Zagros Mountains, places the site not only at the center of discussion on the transition to and development of its regional lithic tradition: the Rostamian (37,000-31,000 BP), but also in differentiating between plants used by humans or mere traces of the surrounding vegetation.

### ~~Upper Palaeolithic archaeobotany of Ghar-e Boof cave, Iran ...~~

Paleolithic Landscapes of Iran by Saman Heydari-Guran (2014-01-15): Saman Heydari-Guran: Books - Amazon.ca

### ~~Paleolithic Landscapes of Iran by Saman Heydari-Guran ...~~

The Paleolithic Age, or Old Stone Age, spanned from around 30,000 BCE until 10,000 BCE and produced the first accomplishments in human creativity. Due to a lack of written records from this time period, nearly all of our knowledge of Paleolithic human culture and way of life comes from archaeological and ethnographic comparisons to modern hunter-gatherer cultures.

### ~~The Paleolithic Period | Boundless Art History~~

The vast deserts of Iran stretch across the plateau from the north-west, close to Tehran and Qom, for a distance of about 400 miles to the south-east and beyond the frontier. Approximately one-sixth of the total area of Iran is barren desert. The two largest desert areas are known as the Kavir-e-Lut and the Dasht-e-Kavir.

### ~~Geography of Iran: Landscape, Mountains, Deserts, Lakes ...~~

landscape nine and a half ... (Bar-Yosef 1998; Dennell 1998). Located as it is between these regions, it has always ... The Lower Paleolithic Occupation of Iran Probable evidence for this early ...

### ~~The Lower Paleolithic Occupation of Iran~~

Exclusive interview with Iranian stoning case lawyer, Mohammad Mostafaei - film; Twinning project with the Iran Bar and the Malaysian Bar, 2009 In January 2009, the IBAHRI supported the Directors of the Iran Central Bar Association to visit the Malaysian Bar Council, as the first activity in a planned ongoing twinning arrangement.

### ~~IBA - Iran~~

Valley of Stars: nice erosion landscape - See 136 traveler reviews, 224 candid photos, and great deals for Hormozgan Province, Iran, at Tripadvisor.

This book is a study of the settlement patterns of the Middle to Later stages of the Paleolithic period in the natural landscapes of the Iranian Plateau. By analyzing different environmental settings, stone

artifacts, faunal remains and finally the game behavioral movements, this book evaluates the previous models and theories of 'site location', 'game management' and 'Middle and Upper Paleolithic groups' land use' that were employed for Iran. As a major result, it demonstrates that, the ecological approach of 'structural landscape analysis' is a strong methodology for understanding the mechanisms behind settlement patterns, land use and mobility strategies of early humans.

This volume is a compilation of results from sessions of the Second International Conference on the Replacement of Neanderthals by Modern Humans, which took place between November 30 and December 6, 2014, in Hokkaido, Japan. Similar to the first conference held in 2012 in Tokyo, the 2014 conference (RNMH2014) aimed to compile the results of the latest multidisciplinary approaches investigating the issues surrounding the replacement of Neanderthals by modern humans. The results of the sessions, supplemented by off-site contributions, center on the archeology of the Middle and Upper Paleolithic of the Levant and beyond. The first part of this volume presents recent findings from the Levant, while the second part focuses on the neighboring regions, namely, the Caucasus, the Zagros, and South Asia. The 13 chapters in this volume highlight the distinct nature of the cultural occurrences during the Middle and Upper Paleolithic periods of the Levant, displaying a continuous development as well as a combination of lithic traditions that may have originated in different regions. This syncretism, which is an unusual occurrence in the regions discussed in this volume, reinforces the importance of the Levant as a region for interpreting the RNMH phenomenon in West Asia.

As the study of Palaeolithic technologies moves towards a more analytical approach, it is necessary to determine a consistent procedural framework. The contributions to this timely and comprehensive volume do just that. This volume incorporates a broad chronological and geographical range of Palaeolithic material from the Lower to Upper Palaeolithic. The focus of this volume is to provide an analysis of Palaeolithic technologies from a quantitative, empirical perspective. As new techniques, particularly quantitative methods, for analyzing Palaeolithic technologies gain popularity, this work provides case studies particularly showcasing these new techniques. Employing diverse case studies, and utilizing multivariate approaches, morphometrics, model-based approaches, phylogenetics, cultural transmission studies, and experimentation, this volume provides insights from international contributors at the forefront of recent methodological advances.

This book provides the first analysis and synthesis of the evidence of the earliest inhabitants of Asia before the appearance of modern humans 100,000 years ago. Asia has received far less attention than Africa and Europe in the search for human origins, but is no longer considered of marginal importance. Indeed, a global understanding of human origins cannot be properly understood without a detailed consideration of the largest continent. In this study, Robin Dennell examines a variety of sources, including the archaeological evidence, the fossil hominin record, and the environmental and climatic background from Southwest, Central, South, and Southeast Asia, as well as China. He presents an authoritative and comprehensive framework for investigations of Asia's oldest societies, challenges many long-standing assumptions about its earliest inhabitants, and places Asia centrally in the discussions of human evolution in the past two million years.

This edited volume presents current archaeological research and data from the major early Acheulean sites in East Africa, and addresses three main areas of focus; 1) the tempo and mode of technological changes that led to the emergence of the Acheulean in East Africa; 2) new approaches to lithic collections, including lithic technology analyses; and 3) the debated coexistence of the Developed Oldowan and the early Acheulean. The chapters are the proceedings from the workshop titled "The Emergence of the Acheulean in East Africa", held at University of Rome "La Sapienza" on September 12-13, 2013. The aim of the workshop was to bring together researchers currently working in this field in East Africa, in order to define the characteristics and the evolution of the early Acheulean. The volume was expanded with some chapters on the preceding Oldowan, on the African fauna and on paleovegetation, on the Acheulean in Asia and, eventually, on the Acheulean in Europe. The book is addressed to the scientific community, and will be of interest to researchers, graduate students, archaeologists, paleontologists, and paleoanthropologists. This volume is dedicated to the memory of Jean Chavaillon (March 25, 1925 - December 21, 2013), the leading archaeologist and Quaternary geologist who researched with unflinching enthusiasm the earliest human cultures and directed from 1965 to 1995 the French Archaeological Mission at Melka Kunture.

The period c. 10,000-5000 BC witnessed fundamental changes in the human condition with societies across the Fertile Crescent shifting their alignment from millennia-old practices of seasonally mobile hunting and foraging to year-round sedentism, plant cultivation and animal herding. The significant role of Iran in the early stages of this transition was recognised more than half a century ago but has not been to the fore of academic consciousness in recent decades. In the meantime, investigations into Neolithic transformation have proceeded apace in all other regions of the Fertile Crescent and beyond. Here, 18 studies attempt to redress that balance in re-assessing the role of Iran in the early neolithisation of human societies. These studies, many of them by Iranian scholars, consider patterns of change and/or continuity across a variety of topographical landscapes; investigate Neolithic settlement patterns, the use of caves, animal exploitation and environmental indicators and present new insights into some well-known and some newly investigated sites. The results re-affirm the formative role of this region in the transition to sedentary farming.

Michael P. Richards and Jean-Jacques Hublin The study of hominin diets, and especially how they have (primates, modern humans), (2) faunal and plant studies, (3) evolved throughout time, has long been a

core research archaeology and paleoanthropology, and (4) isotopic studies. area in archaeology and paleoanthropology, but it is also This volume therefore presents research articles by most of becoming an important research area in other fields such as these participants that are mainly based on their presentations primatology, nutrition science, and evolutionary medicine. at the symposium. As can hopefully be seen in the volume, Although this is a fundamental research topic, much of the these papers provide important reviews of the current research research continues to be undertaken by specialists and there in these areas, as well as often present new research on dietary is, with some notable exceptions (e. g. , Stanford and Bunn, evolution. 2001; Ungar and Teaford, 2002; Ungar, 2007) relatively lit- In the section on modern studies Hohmann provides a tle interaction with other researchers in other fields. This is review of the diets of non-human primates, including an unfortunate, as recently it has appeared that different lines interesting discussion of the role of food-sharing amongst of evidence are causing similar conclusions about the major these primates. Snodgrass, Leonard, and Roberston provide issues of hominid dietary evolution (i. e.

Exploring the history of the Persian Gulf from ancient times until the present day, leading authorities treat the internal history of the region and describe the role outsiders have played there. The book focuses on the unity and identity of Gulf society and how the Gulf historically has been part of a cosmopolitan Indian Ocean world.

This book highlights climate as a complex physical, chemical, biological, and geological system, in perpetual change, under astronomical, predominantly, solar control. It has been shaped to some degree through the past glaciation cycles repeated in the last three million years. The Holocene, the current interglacial epoch which started ca. 11,700 years ago, marks the transition from the Stone Age to the unprecedented cultural evolution of our civilization. Significant climate changes have been recorded in natural archives during the Holocene, including the rapid waning of ice sheets, millennial shifting of the monsoonal fringe in the northern hemisphere, and abrupt centennial events. A typical case of severe environmental change is the greening of Sahara in the Early Holocene and the gradual desertification again since the fifth millennium before present. Climate Changes in the Holocene: Impact, Adaptation, and Resilience investigates the impact of natural climate changes on humans and civilization through case studies from various places, periods, and climates. Earth and human society are approached as a complex system, thereby emphasizing the necessity to improve adaptive capacity in view of the anthropogenic global warming and ecosystem degradation. Features: Written by distinguished experts, the book presents the fundamentals of the climate system, the unparalleled progress achieved in the last decade in the fields of intensified research for improved understanding of the carbon cycle, climate components, and their interaction. Presents the application of paleoclimatology and modeling in climate reconstruction. Examines the new era of satellite-based climate monitoring and the prospects of reduced carbon dioxide emissions.

"This volume comprises essays first presented in the symposium Upper Paleolithic 'Transitional' Industries: New Questions, New Methods on March 21, 2002, at the 67th annual meetings of the Society for American Archaeology.

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