

Farmers, Temples, and Tombs: Scotland in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age.

Canongate Books with Historic Scotland, 1998. 1998. 9780862417802. Gordon Barclay

The Neolithic and Bronze Age transitions were profound cultural shifts catalyzed in parts of Europe by migrations, first of early farmers from the Near East and then Bronze Age herders from the Pontic Steppe. However, a decades-long, unresolved controversy is whether population change or cultural adoption occurred at the Atlantic edge, within the British Isles. This turnover invites the possibility of accompanying introduction of Indo-European, perhaps early Celtic, language. Irish Bronze Age haplotypic similarity is strongest within modern Irish, Scottish, and Welsh populations, and several important genetic variants that today show maximal or very high frequencies in Ireland appear at this horizon. Neolithic farmers also kept domesticated dogs, which were bred from wolves. It is probable that the earliest domesticated livestock were allowed to wander, maybe tended by a few herders. Sheep, goats and cattle are fond of leaves and bark, and pigs snuffle around roots. Neolithic houses are far more commonly found in Scotland and Ireland than in England or Wales, where communities may have retained a more mobile pattern of life, involving fewer permanent buildings. The first bronzes appear in Britain in the centuries just before 2500 BC, which is the usually accepted start date for the Bronze Age. Houses in the Early Bronze Age were usually round with a conical roof and a single entrance. Accelerated change. Canongate Books with Historic Scotland. Publication Date. 1998. Recent papers in Neolithic and Bronze Age Ireland. Papers. People. The Chalcolithic wedge tombs of Ireland represent a dramatic re-emergence of megalithism over a millenium after most Neolithic megaliths were build and many centuries after most had gone out of use. This resurgence of building monuments more. The Chalcolithic wedge tombs of Ireland represent a dramatic re-emergence of megalithism over a millenium after most Neolithic megaliths were build and many centuries after most had gone out of use. A Reconsideration of Razors in the Irish Earlier Bronze Age. The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 121(77-104. Kristiansen, K. & Larsson, T. B. 2005.