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# Re-visiting the correlation between movement of Chinese millet and painted pottery before the 2nd millennium BC



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## Abstract

The current study has re-visited two distinctive patterns, namely pottery and millet, both of which conflict with conventional narratives concerning trans-Eurasian exchange. The

significance of this lies beyond the simple matter of chronology, but rests on the relationship between the movement of agricultural resources and of other items of material culture. This in turn is related to the larger debate over whether the movements are stimulated by farmers without material culture (bottom up) or other populations of more prestigious status (top down). Specifically, in terms of the pottery pattern, my thesis has re-evaluated the pottery similarity between Cucuteni-Tripolye Culture, Anau-Namazga Culture and Yangshao Culture. Previous studies regarding this issue are limited by localised typological analyses and fragmented technological studies. Having had a comprehensive comparative study of all three cultures, my study confirms that there are both typological and technological similarities between Cucuteni-Tripolye pottery, Anau-Namazga pottery and Yangshao pottery, contradicting with previous arguments that the similarity lies in stylistic patterns alone. Also, there are both similarities and differences between the material culture context of the three pottery assemblages as well. As for the millet pattern, I have re-examined pre-2nd millennium BC charred millet grains and millet impressions by conducting two case studies. In particular, my review of pre-2nd millennium BC millet evidence from Europe contributes to a comprehensive record of early millet findings from Europe. Also, my simulation exercise of millet impressions, which has challenged previous identification criteria of millet impressions, provides invaluable reference for future work. My case study of Usatovo millet impressions re-examination confirms that there are indeed millet-dimensioned 'voids' on Usatovo materials (3500-2900 BC) though details are lacking for species identification. I have also put the two patterns of pottery and millet into a vertical (historical) context by deconstructing 'hyper-diffusionism', 'Eurocentrism' and Andersson's hypothesis, adding to the collective work in the field of archaeological history across the past hundred years.

## Keywords

millet, painted pottery, grain impressions, Eurasian prehistory

## Identifiers

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The 2nd millennium BC more. Şarhöyük (aka Dorylaion), being excavated since 1989, has revealed a series of cultural deposits and archaeological material, the earliest dated to the 3rd millennium BC and the latest to the 12th century AD. The pottery and other material from the unearthed phases indicate a date between the 16th and 13th centuries BC, corresponding to the Middle Hittite and Imperial periods. These phases exhibit open activity areas with hearths and ovens, simple canopies and porticos, and stone founded mudbrick houses. This paper aims to introduce the 2nd millennium BC, namely Late Bronze Age architecture of Şarhöyük – Dorylaion, with some technical features. Save to Library. Download. In some sites, BRW pottery is associated with Late Harappan pottery, and according to some scholars like Tribhuan N. Roy, the BRW may have directly influenced the Painted Grey Ware and Northern Black Polished Ware cultures.[1] BRW pottery is unknown west of the Indus Valley. The Painted Grey Ware culture (PGW) is an Iron Age culture of the Gangetic plain and the Ghaggar-Hakra valley, lasting from roughly 1200 BCE to 600 BCE.[1][2] [3] It is contemporary to, and a successor of the Black and red ware culture. Scholars have noted similarities between NBP and the much earlier Harappan cultures, among them the ivory dice and combs and a similar system of weights. Related Interests. 2nd Millennium Bc. Asia. Ancient Asia. Before the British occupation of the Falkland Islands in 1833 most of the sailors who went there were mainly interested in collecting oil and skins from the whales, seals and penguins which flourished in the South Atlantic. The British introduced sheep farming, but since this became less profitable after the 1960s the islanders have been forced to pay more attention to the contents of the island waters. These waters are rich in squid, and the sale of fishing licences for this harvest has funded research to allow the stocks to be managed efficiently. There are two kinds of squid around the Falk Start by marking "Education in Early 2nd Millennium BC Babylonia: The Sumerian Epistolary Miscellany" as Want to Read: Want to Read saving... Want to Read. Currently Reading. Read. Education in Early 2nd by Alexandra Kleinerman. Other editions. Want to Read saving... Error rating book. Refresh and try again. Rate this book. Clear rating. We'd love your help. Let us know what's wrong with this preview of Education in Early 2nd Millennium BC Babylonia by Alexandra Kleinerman. Problem: It's the wrong book It's the wrong edition Other. Details (if other): Cancel. The 2nd millennium BC spanned the years 2000 through 1001 BC. In the Ancient Near East, it marks the transition from the Middle to the Late Bronze Age. The Ancient Near Eastern cultures are well within the historical era: The first half of the millennium is dominated by the Middle Kingdom of Egypt and Babylonia. The alphabet develops. At the center of the millennium, a new order emerges with Minoan Greek dominance of the Aegean and the rise of the Hittite Empire. The end of the millennium sees the