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
The 2nd millennium BC more. Şarhöyük (aka Dorylaion), being excavated since 1989, has reelevated 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

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Keywords
millet, painted pottery, grain impressions, Eurasian prehistory

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