

# beringia definition world history

**\*\*Beringia Definition World History: Exploring the Land Bridge That Shaped Human Migration\*\***

**beringia definition world history** is a fascinating topic that uncovers one of the most significant chapters in the story of human migration and ancient geography. At its core, Beringia refers to a land bridge that once connected what is now Siberia in Asia to Alaska in North America. This natural corridor played a crucial role in allowing the first peoples to migrate into the Americas thousands of years ago. Understanding Beringia's definition within the context of world history sheds light not only on migration patterns but also on climate change, prehistoric ecosystems, and cultural development.

## What Exactly Is Beringia?

The term "Beringia" is derived from the Bering Strait, the narrow body of water that currently separates Asia and North America. However, during the last Ice Age, roughly between 20,000 and 13,000 years ago, sea levels were significantly lower due to the large volumes of water trapped in glacial ice. This drop in sea level exposed a vast expanse of land that connected the two continents—a land bridge known as Beringia.

## Geographical Extent of Beringia

Beringia wasn't just a narrow strip of land; it was a sizable region encompassing parts of present-day eastern Siberia, Alaska, and the Yukon Territory in Canada. This area was characterized by tundra and steppe environments, supporting a variety of megafauna and plant life adapted to cold conditions. The land bridge stretched across what is now submerged beneath the Bering Sea and the Chukchi Sea.

## Beringia in the Context of Glacial Periods

During the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), approximately 26,000 to 19,000 years ago, vast ice sheets covered much of North America and northern Eurasia. However, Beringia remained largely ice-free, creating a habitable corridor. This ice-free condition is critical because it allowed plants, animals, and humans to survive and migrate across this bridge while surrounding areas were inhospitable due to glaciation.

## Beringia's Role in Human Migration and World History

One of the most compelling aspects of Beringia's history is its role as a migration route for early humans entering the Americas. This migration is a pivotal event in world history because it marks the peopling of an entire continent.

# **The First Americans: Crossing Beringia**

It is widely accepted that during the late Pleistocene epoch, hunter-gatherer groups from Siberia crossed Beringia into the Americas. These groups are ancestors of the indigenous peoples of North, Central, and South America. The timing and nature of this migration have been subject to ongoing research and debate, but most scholars agree that Beringia served as a critical “bridge” during a period when humans were seeking new territories and resources.

## **The “Beringian Standstill” Hypothesis**

One fascinating theory related to Beringia is called the “Beringian Standstill.” According to this hypothesis, early migrants paused and lived in Beringia for thousands of years before moving further into the Americas. This prolonged habitation allowed for genetic diversification and cultural development, which can still be traced through modern indigenous populations’ DNA.

## **Archaeological and Genetic Evidence**

Archaeological finds in Alaska and Siberia support the existence of human activity in Beringia during the last Ice Age. Tools, animal bones, and remnants of campsites have been uncovered, providing insights into how these early peoples lived. In addition, genetic studies have traced lineage markers that connect Native American populations to Siberian ancestors, reinforcing the significance of Beringia in human history.

## **The Environmental and Ecological Significance of Beringia**

Beyond human migration, Beringia holds great importance in understanding ancient ecosystems and climate patterns.

## **Beringia’s Unique Ecosystem**

Unlike the heavily glaciated regions nearby, Beringia was a refuge for many animals and plants during the Ice Age. It hosted a diverse array of megafauna including woolly mammoths, saber-toothed cats, and giant bison. This biodiversity made the land bridge an important habitat and a resource-rich environment for human settlers.

## **Impact of Climate Change on Beringia**

As glaciers began to retreat around 13,000 years ago, rising sea levels submerged the Bering Land Bridge, transforming it into the Bering Strait we know today. This environmental shift not only

ended the migration corridor but also isolated populations on either side, leading to distinct evolutionary and cultural developments in Asia and the Americas.

## Modern Research and Discoveries

Scientists continue to study Beringia through various methods including sediment analysis, ice core sampling, and underwater archaeology. These investigations help reconstruct past climates, flora, and fauna, offering a window into the dynamic changes that shaped the planet's history.

## Why Beringia Definition World History Matters Today

Understanding Beringia is not just an academic exercise; it has profound implications for how we view human history, migration, and adaptation.

- **Tracing Human Origins:** Beringia helps clarify the origins and movements of Native American populations, contributing to a fuller picture of human diversity.
- **Climate Change Insights:** Studying how ecosystems and sea levels changed in Beringia offers lessons about resilience and environmental shifts relevant to today's climate challenges.
- **Cultural Heritage:** For indigenous peoples, Beringia represents a shared ancestral landscape, deepening appreciation for their historical and spiritual connections to the land.

## Educational and Archaeological Importance

Beringia has become a focal point in museums, universities, and cultural institutions seeking to educate the public about prehistoric migrations and environmental history. Archaeological projects continue to unearth artifacts that enrich our knowledge and provide tangible links to the past.

## Future Directions in Beringia Studies

Advancements in technology, such as DNA sequencing and remote sensing, promise to unlock even more secrets about Beringia. As research progresses, we may better understand not only the timing and routes of ancient migrations but also the broader ecological and evolutionary processes that shaped human history.

Exploring the beringia definition world history opens a captivating window into the convergence of geography, climate, and human endeavor. It reminds us that landscapes are not static but are dynamic stages where life continuously adapts and evolves. The story of Beringia is a testament to human curiosity, resilience, and the unending quest to explore new frontiers.

# Frequently Asked Questions

## What is the Beringia in world history?

Beringia refers to the land and maritime area bounded on the west by the Lena River in Russia, on the east by the Mackenzie River in Canada, including the Bering Land Bridge that once connected Asia and North America during the Ice Age.

## Why is Beringia important in the study of human migration?

Beringia is significant because it served as a migration route for ancient humans and animals moving from Siberia to North America during the last Ice Age, helping to explain the peopling of the Americas.

## When did Beringia exist as a land bridge?

Beringia existed primarily during the Last Glacial Maximum, around 20,000 to 15,000 years ago, when sea levels were lower due to glaciation, exposing the land bridge between Asia and North America.

## How did the climate of Beringia affect prehistoric populations?

The climate of Beringia was cold but supported a steppe-tundra ecosystem that provided resources such as plants and animals, allowing prehistoric human populations to survive and migrate across the region.

## What role does Beringia play in the theories about the first Americans?

Beringia is central to the theory that the first Americans migrated from Asia to North America via the Bering Land Bridge during the Ice Age, making it a key element in understanding early human settlement in the New World.

## Are there any archaeological findings linked to Beringia?

Yes, archaeological sites in Alaska and eastern Siberia contain evidence of early human habitation linked to Beringia, including tools and animal remains that shed light on the migration patterns and lifestyles of ancient peoples.

## Additional Resources

Beringia Definition World History: Tracing the Land Bridge That Shaped Human Migration

**beringia definition world history** serves as a critical focal point for understanding one of the most significant chapters in human prehistory and global geography. At its core, Beringia refers to the

vast land and maritime area surrounding the Bering Strait, which once connected northeastern Asia and northwestern North America during the Pleistocene epoch. This land bridge played a pivotal role in human migration, animal dispersal, and the ecological transformations that underpin much of world history's narrative on the peopling of the Americas.

Exploring the Beringia definition within world history requires a multidisciplinary approach, drawing insights from archaeology, geology, climatology, and anthropology. This article delves into the complexities of Beringia, unpacking its geographical features, historical significance, and the lasting implications for understanding ancient human movements.

## **Understanding Beringia: Definition and Geographical Context**

The term "Beringia" derives from the Bering Strait, named after the Danish explorer Vitus Bering, who navigated the waters separating Asia and North America in the 18th century. However, Beringia itself is more than just the strait—it encompasses a larger region that once emerged as a land bridge due to fluctuating sea levels during the Ice Ages.

During the Last Glacial Maximum (roughly 26,500 to 19,000 years ago), massive volumes of the Earth's water were locked in glaciers, causing global sea levels to drop by approximately 120 meters (about 394 feet). This exposure revealed a broad land corridor connecting Siberia and Alaska, spanning an area estimated to be around 1,500 miles east to west and 600 miles north to south. This land bridge included parts that are now submerged beneath the Bering Sea, Chukchi Sea, and the Arctic Ocean, as well as areas in present-day northeastern Russia and northwestern Canada.

## **Beringia's Physical and Ecological Characteristics**

Unlike traditional ice-covered landscapes associated with glacial periods, much of Beringia remained unglaciated. This "refugium" status allowed various flora and fauna to thrive. The environment was characterized by steppe-tundra ecosystems, supporting a unique assembly of megafauna such as mammoths, woolly rhinoceroses, and bison. The relatively hospitable conditions in Beringia set it apart from the surrounding ice sheets, which were largely inhospitable.

This ecological niche was instrumental for early human groups, providing a migratory corridor rich in resources. The land bridge wasn't just a physical pathway but an ecosystem that sustained populations during harsh climatic conditions.

## **Beringia and Human Migration: A Crucible of World History**

One of the most profound contributions of the Beringia definition in world history is its role as a conduit for human migration into the Americas. For decades, scholars have debated the timing and routes of the first peoples to enter the New World, and Beringia remains central to this discourse.

# **The “Bering Land Bridge” Hypothesis**

The Bering Land Bridge hypothesis posits that modern humans migrated from Siberia into Alaska through Beringia during periods of lowered sea levels, eventually populating the Americas. Genetic studies, archaeological evidence, and paleoenvironmental data collectively support this theory.

The earliest confirmed human presence in the Americas dates back at least 15,000 years, but some evidence suggests human activity might have occurred even earlier. The land bridge likely acted as a “gateway,” where prehistoric populations paused and adapted before expanding southward.

## **Beringian Standstill Theory**

An influential refinement of migration models is the Beringian Standstill hypothesis. It proposes that ancestral Native American populations experienced a prolonged period of isolation within Beringia — possibly lasting several thousand years — before dispersing into the continents. This standstill allowed genetic differentiation and cultural developments that would later characterize indigenous groups across the Americas.

Supporting this theory are genetic markers indicating a divergence of Native American ancestors from Asian populations around 25,000 years ago, aligning with the timeframe of Beringia’s existence as a land bridge.

## **Comparisons with Other Migration Routes**

While Beringia is widely accepted as the primary entry point for the first Americans, alternative theories occasionally emerge. Some suggest coastal migration routes along the Pacific Rim, leveraging ice-free corridors or early seafaring capabilities.

Nonetheless, these theories do not discount Beringia’s significance but rather complement it, highlighting the complexity of human dispersal patterns. The Beringia definition in world history thus encompasses not only a physical land connection but also a conceptual framework for understanding migration dynamics.

## **Implications of Beringia in Ecology and Archaeology**

Beyond human migration, Beringia’s definition has extensive implications in ecological and archaeological research. The land bridge facilitated intercontinental exchanges of species, influencing biodiversity patterns in both Asia and North America.

## **Faunal Exchanges Across Beringia**

The land bridge allowed large mammals to move between continents, shaping faunal assemblages

observed in the fossil record. For instance, the woolly mammoth, originally native to Eurasia, crossed into North America via Beringia. Similarly, the presence of horses and camels in North America owes partly to such migrations.

These exchanges influenced predator-prey dynamics and ecosystem structures, with cascading effects that persisted until megafaunal extinctions near the end of the Pleistocene.

## **Archaeological Discoveries in Beringia**

Archaeological sites in regions formerly part of Beringia have yielded invaluable artifacts, including stone tools and habitation evidence. These findings provide insights into the lifeways of prehistoric peoples adapting to cold environments.

One notable example is the Bluefish Caves in Yukon, Canada, where butchered animal bones dated to approximately 24,000 years ago suggest early human presence in Beringia. Such discoveries challenge earlier timelines and underscore Beringia's role as a cradle of pre-American cultures.

## **Challenges and Controversies in Interpreting Beringia's Role**

Despite extensive research, certain aspects of the Beringia narrative remain contested or uncertain, reflecting broader challenges in world historical inquiry.

## **Dating and Chronology**

Precise dating of human occupation in Beringia is complicated by limited and fragmentary evidence. Radiocarbon dating, sediment analysis, and genetic data sometimes yield conflicting results, leading to debates over when exactly the land bridge was traversable and when migration occurred.

## **Extent and Duration of the Land Bridge**

Changing climatic conditions during the Pleistocene meant that Beringia's geography fluctuated. Pinpointing the exact periods during which the land bridge was exposed and ecologically viable requires complex modeling of sea levels, glaciation, and vegetation patterns.

## **Interpretative Biases and New Technologies**

Archaeological interpretation is increasingly influenced by advances in DNA sequencing, remote sensing, and climate modeling. These technologies continuously reshape understanding, sometimes overturning long-held assumptions about Beringia's role in world history.

# The Lasting Legacy of Beringia in Global History

The Beringia definition within world history encapsulates more than a geographical concept; it represents a nexus where environment, migration, and human adaptation converge. This land bridge shaped the demographic and cultural landscapes of the Western Hemisphere and influenced global biodiversity.

By examining Beringia, historians and scientists gain a clearer picture of how environmental changes influence human destiny and how interconnected the ancient world truly was. As research progresses, Beringia remains a dynamic topic, inviting further exploration into the deep past that continues to inform contemporary understandings of human origin and migration.

## [Beringia Definition World History](#)

**beringia definition world history: Paleoecology of Beringia** David M. Hopkins, John V. Matthews, Charles E. Schweger, 2013-09-17 Paleoecology of Beringia is the product of a symposium organized by its editors, sponsored by the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, and held at the foundation's conference center in Burg Wartenstein, Austria, 8-17 June 1979. The focus of this volume is on the paradox central to all studies of the unglaciated Arctic during the last Ice Age: that vertebrate fossils indicate that from 45,000 to 11,000 years BP an environment considerably more diverse and productive than the present one existed, whereas the botanical record, where it is not silent, supports a far more conservative appraisal of the region's ability to sustain any but the sparsest forms of plant and animal life. The volume is organized into seven parts. Part 1 focuses on the paleogeography of the Beringia. The studies in Part 2 explore the ancient vegetation. Part 3 deals with the steppe-tundra concept and its application in Beringia. Part 4 examines the paleoclimate while Part 5 is devoted to the biology of surviving relatives of the Pleistocene ungulates. Part 6 takes up the presence of man in ancient Beringia. Part 7 assesses the paleoecology of Beringia during the last 40,000 years

**beringia definition world history: World History Encyclopedia [21 volumes]** Alfred J. Andrea Ph.D., 2011-03-23 An unprecedented undertaking by academics reflecting an extraordinary vision of world history, this landmark multivolume encyclopedia focuses on specific themes of human development across cultures era by era, providing the most in-depth, expansive presentation available of the development of humanity from a global perspective. Well-known and widely respected historians worked together to create and guide the project in order to offer the most up-to-date visions available. A monumental undertaking. A stunning academic achievement. ABC-CLIO's World History Encyclopedia is the first comprehensive work to take a large-scale thematic look at the human species worldwide. Comprised of 21 volumes covering 9 eras, an introductory volume, and an index, it charts the extraordinary journey of humankind, revealing crucial connections among civilizations in different regions through the ages. Within each era, the encyclopedia highlights pivotal interactions and exchanges among cultures within eight broad thematic categories: population and environment, society and culture, migration and travel, politics and statecraft, economics and trade, conflict and cooperation, thought and religion, science and technology. Aligned to national history standards and packed with images, primary resources, current citations, and extensive teaching and learning support, the World History Encyclopedia gives students, educators, researchers, and interested general readers a means of navigating the broad sweep of history unlike any ever published.

**beringia definition world history: From the Yenisei to the Yukon** Ted Goebel, Ian Buvit,



2011-08-25 Who were the first people who came to the land bridge joining northeastern Asia to Alaska and the northwest of North America? Where did they come from? How did they organize technology, especially in the context of settlement behavior? During the Pleistocene era, the people now known as Beringians dispersed across the varied landscapes of late-glacial northeast Asia and northwest North America. The twenty chapters gathered in this volume explore, in addition to the questions posed above, how Beringians adapted in response to climate and environmental changes. They share a focus on the significance of the modern-human inhabitants of the region. By examining and analyzing lithic artifacts, geoarchaeological evidence, zooarchaeological data, and archaeological features, these studies offer important interpretations of the variability to be found in the early material culture the first Beringians. The scholars contributing to this work consider the region from Lake Baikal in the west to southern British Columbia in the east. Through a technological-organization approach, this volume permits investigation of the evolutionary process of adaptation as well as the historical processes of migration and cultural transmission. The result is a closer understanding of how humans adapted to the diverse and unique conditions of the late Pleistocene.

**beringia definition world history:** *Experiencing World History* Paul Vauthier Adams, 2000-08 The authors, Paul V. Adams, Lily Hwa, Erick D. Langer, Peter N. Stearns, and Merry Wiesner-Hanks, present a chronological framework of world history in terms of its impact on society in Asia, Africa, Europe, the Americas, and the Pacific.

**beringia definition world history: Native American History: Accurate & Comprehensive History, Origins, Culture, Tribes, Legends, Mythology, Wars, Stories & More of The Native Indigenous Americans** History Brought Alive, Discover The Soul, Spirit & History of The Great Native American Heritage The mysterious beginnings of Indigenous communities began in North America over 15,000 years ago. Tragically, and for far too long, the various Indigenous cultures in North America have been systematically mistreated, misrepresented, and misunderstood. This book is a compelling, but difficult read. It tells the story of Native American History which many have books left out, and the moviemakers wouldn't touch. Reading this book will be an eye opener. In this book, we will educate you about the history of Indigenous Peoples in North America. In the pages that follow, you'll find well written, concise and accurate information without bias. Inside this book you will discover: Explore The Mysteries & Theories of Indigenous Arrivals in North America Fascinating Tales Passed On From Generations (that you should know) We are the Land: Native American Views of Nature, Spirits, Mythology & More The European Arrival - Conflict, Disease & Clashes of Culture Tobacco & it's Sacred Secrets to Connect Indigenous People & Their Spirits Ceremonies, Rituals & Practises- including Birth Ceremonies, Reincarnation, Grieving Practises & More Gitchi Manitou - Legendary Tales & Knowledge from "The Great Spirit" Cultures & Tribes - including Inuit, Haida, Choctaw and many more The American Revolution and The Decline of Indigenous Nations Current Issues - Environment, Racism, Landfills & The Fight for The Indigenous And much, much more... Whether you're a history enthusiast or a curious reader..inside you will discover all you need to know about the true story of Native American History. So if you want to find out more about Native American History then this is The Book for You.

**beringia definition world history:** *Exploring World History* Barbara Johnston Fletcher, 1994

**beringia definition world history:** *The Early Pleistocene (latest Blancan-earliest Irvingtonian) Froman Ferry Fauna and History of the Glenns Ferry Formation, Southwestern Idaho* Charles Albert Repenning, Ted R. Weasma, George R. Scott, 1995

**beringia definition world history: The Palaeolithic of Northeast Asia** Vitaly A. Kashin, 2023-01-26 This volume combines details of discoveries of Palaeolithic sites in a vast region of Northeast Asia (covering mostly the northeastern part of modern Russia), and meticulous analysis of hypotheses, ideas, and concepts related to the Northeast Asian Palaeolithic.

**beringia definition world history: Entering America** David B. Madsen, 2004-09-16 Provides up-to-date information on the nature of environmental and cultural conditions in northeast Asia and Beringia (the Bering land bridge) immediately prior to the Last Glacial Maximum.

**beringia definition world history: The Emergence of Pressure Blade Making** Pierre M. Desrosiers, 2012-03-13 Human development is a long and steady process that began with stone tool making. Because of this skill, humans were able to adapt to climate changes, discover new territories, and invent new technologies. Pressure knapping is the common term for one method of creating stone tools, where a larger device or blade specifically made for this purpose is used to press out the stone tool. Pressure knapping was invented in different locations and at different points in time, representing the adoption of the Neolithic way of life in the Old world. Recent research on pressure knapping has led for the first time to a global thesis on this technique. The contributors to this seminal work combine research findings on pressure knapping from different cultures around the globe to develop a cohesive theory. This contribution to this volume represents a significant development to research on pressure knapping, as well as the field of lithic studies in general. This work will be an important reference for anyone studying the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic periods, lithic studies, technologies, and more generally, cultural transmission.

**beringia definition world history: Indian Alliances and the Spanish in the Southwest, 750-1750** William B. Carter, 2012-12-04 When considering the history of the Southwest, scholars have typically viewed Apaches, Navajos, and other Athabaskans as marauders who preyed on Pueblo towns and Spanish settlements. William B. Carter now offers a multilayered reassessment of historical events and environmental and social change to show how mutually supportive networks among Native peoples created alliances in the centuries before and after Spanish settlement. Combining recent scholarship on southwestern prehistory and the history of northern New Spain, Carter describes how environmental changes shaped American Indian settlement in the Southwest and how Athapaskan and Puebloan peoples formed alliances that endured until the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 and even afterward. Established initially for trade, Pueblo-Athapaskan ties deepened with intermarriage and developments in the political realities of the region. Carter also shows how Athapaskans influenced Pueblo economies far more than previously supposed, and helped to erode Spanish influence. In clearly explaining Native prehistory, Carter integrates clan origins with archeological data and historical accounts. He then shows how the Spanish conquest of New Mexico affected Native populations and the relations between them. His analysis of the Pueblo Revolt reveals that Athapaskan and Puebloan peoples were in close contact, underscoring the instrumental role that Athapaskan allies played in Native anticolonial resistance in New Mexico throughout the seventeenth century. Written to appeal to both students and general readers, this fresh interpretation of borderlands ethnohistory provides a broad view as well as important insights for assessing subsequent social change in the region.

**beringia definition world history: Land Bridges** Alan Graham, 2018-03-30 Land bridges are the causeways of biodiversity. When they form, organisms are introduced into a new patchwork of species and habitats, forever altering the ecosystems into which they flow; and when land bridges disappear or fracture, organisms are separated into reproductively isolated populations that can evolve independently. More than this, land bridges play a role in determining global climates through changes to moisture and heat transport and are also essential factors in the development of biogeographic patterns across geographically remote regions. In this book, paleobotanist Alan Graham traces the formation and disruption of key New World land bridges and describes the biotic, climatic, and biogeographic ramifications of these land masses' changing formations over time. Looking at five land bridges, he explores their present geographic setting and climate, modern vegetation, indigenous peoples (with special attention to their impact on past and present vegetation), and geologic history. From the great Panamanian isthmus to the boreal connections across the North Atlantic and North Pacific Oceans that allowed exchange of organisms between North America, Europe, and Asia, Graham's sweeping, one-hundred-million-year history offers new insight into the forces that shaped the life and land of the New World.

**beringia definition world history: The Best and Worst Country in the World** Stephen Adams, 2001 From its earliest days, the Virginia landscape has elicited dramatically contradictory descriptions. The sixteenth-century poet Michael Drayton exalted the land as earth's only paradise,

while John Smith, in his reports to England, summarized the area around Jamestown as a miserie, a ruine, a death, a hell. Drawing upon both familiar history and lesser-known material from deep geological time through the end of the seventeenth century, Stephen Adams focuses on both the physical changes to the land over time and the changes in the way people viewed Virginia. *The Best and Worst Country in the World* reaches well beyond previous accounts of early American views of the land with the inclusion of fascinating and important pre-1700 sources, Native American perceptions, and prehuman geography and geology. A blend of history, literature, geology, geography, and natural history, enriched by illustrations ranging from a dinosaur footprint to John Smith's famous Map of Virginia, Adams's work offers an ecocritical exploration of the varied preconceptions that have shaped and colored the human relationship with the best and worst country in the world--the early Virginia landscape.

**beringia definition world history: Haida Gwaii** Daryl W. Fedje, Rolf Mathewes, 2011-11-01 The most isolated archipelago on the west coast of the Americas, inhabited for at least 10,500 years, Haida Gwaii has fascinated scientists, social scientists, historians, and inquisitive travellers for decades. This book brings together the results of extensive and varied field research by both federal agencies and independent researchers, and carefully integrates them with earlier archaeological, ethnohistorical, and paleoenvironmental work in the region. It imparts significant new information about the natural history of Haida Gwaii, also known as the Queen Charlotte Islands, and the adjacent areas of Hecate Strait. Chapters analyze new data on ice retreat, shoreline and sea level change, faunal communities, and culture history, providing a more comprehensive picture of the history of the islands from the late glacial through the prehistoric period, to the time of European contact, known to the Haida as the "time of the Iron People." Much of the archaeological work was conducted with the direct participation of members of the Haida Nation. As a complement to the scientific approach of the research, two chapters provide a Haida perspective, explaining the value of traditional oral records and recounting several oral histories, including that of Taadl, the loon, which takes us back to the beginning of time. This volume is a veritable compendium of knowledge, out of which emerges the human and environmental history of Haida Gwaii and its dynamic landscape. Haida Gwaii will be of interest to scholars and students in archaeology and anthropology, and those with an interest in the environmental and cultural history of Haida Gwaii.

**beringia definition world history: Taphonomy and Archaeology in the Upper Pleistocene of the Northern Yukon Territory** Richard E. Morlan, 1980-01-01 The concept of taphonomy has been borrowed from paleontology and applied to the analysis of vertebrate fossils from the Old Crow region of the northern Yukon Territory. By means of this approach, archaeologically significant specimens have been isolated from the larger suite of materials which can be explained entirely in terms of natural processes. The analysis indicates that human occupation began in eastern Beringia more than 50,000 years ago and probably was continuous from that time onward, but primary archaeological deposits will be needed to clarify the historical and paleo-environmental significance of these finds. Published in English.

**beringia definition world history: Prehistory of the Americas** Stuart J. Fiedel, 1992-05-29 Fiedel's book exploring the development of the prehistoric cultures of North, Central and South America from about 10,000 BC to AD 1530 has been updated to include discussion of recent discoveries and analyses of their implications. *Prehistory of the Americas* examines archaeological evidence of the earliest human migration from Asia to the New World; the rapid expansion of Paleo-Indian hunters; the adaptations of archaic hunter-gatherers to post-Ice Age life; the origins and spread of farming and village life; and the rise and fall of chiefdoms and states. The author describes how different regions in the New World evolved, affected by a variety of factors ranging from technological developments to climate change. He compares the evolution of New World prehistory with that of Old World cultures. Discussion of the development of American archaeology, from the early European encounters with native Americans to the 'new' archaeology, is also included.

**beringia definition world history: Human origin sites and the World Heritage**

**convention in the Americas, Volume II** UNESCO Office Mexico, 2015-12-31

**beringia definition world history: Out of Eden: The Peopling of the World** Stephen Oppenheimer, 2012-03-01 In a brilliant synthesis of genetic, archaeological, linguistic and climatic data, Oppenheimer challenges current thinking with his claim that there was only one successful migration out of Africa. In 1988 Newsweek headlined the startling discovery that everyone alive on the earth today can trace their maternal DNA back to one woman who lived in Africa 150,000 years ago. It was thought that modern humans populated the world through a series of migratory waves from their African homeland. Now an even more radical view has emerged, that the members of just one group are the ancestors of all non-Africans now alive, and that this group crossed the mouth of the Red Sea a mere 85,000 years ago. It means that not only is every person on the planet descended from one African 'Eve' but every non-African is related to a more recent Eve, from that original migratory group. This is a revolutionary new theory about our origins that is both scholarly and entertaining, a remarkable account of the kinship of all humans. Further details of the findings in this book are presented at [www.bradshawfoundation.com/stephenoppenheimer/](http://www.bradshawfoundation.com/stephenoppenheimer/)

**beringia definition world history: Archaeology in Northeast Asia** Don E. Dumond, Richard L. Bland, 2006

**beringia definition world history: Phenomenology of the Winter-City** Abraham Akkerman, 2016-01-12 This book explores how the weather and city-form impact the mind, and how city-form and mind interact. It builds on Merleau-Ponty's contention that mind, the human body and the environment are intertwined in a singular composite, and on Walter Benjamin's suggestion that mind and city-form, in mutual interaction, through history, have set the course of civilization. Bringing together the fields of philosophy, urbanism, geography, history, and architecture, the book shows the association of existentialism with prevalence of mood disorder in Northern Europe at the close of Little Ice Age. It explains the implications of city-form and traces the role of the myths and allegories of urban design as well as the history of gender projection onto city-form. It shows how urbanization in Northern Europe provided easier access to shelter, yet resulted in sunlight deprivation, and yielded increasing incidence of depression and other mental disorder among the European middle-class. The book uses the examples of Kierkegaard, Nietzsche, Dostoevsky and Kafka, to show how walking through the streets, squares and other urban voids became the informal remedy to mood disorder, a prominent trait among founders of modern Existentialism. It concludes by describing how the connection of anguish and violence is relevant to winter depression in cities, in North America in particular.

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