

Prostorska in krajinska
arheologija:
antropogeografija

Bližina :: Razdalja

Opazovanje :: Bivanje

Zemljino površje :: Oko

Kultura :: Narava

Perspektiva

"it structured all images of reality to address a single spectator who, unlike God, could only be in one place at a time" (John Berger)

Pokrajina - Landscape - Landskip - landschap



Joachim Patinir
(1480-1524)

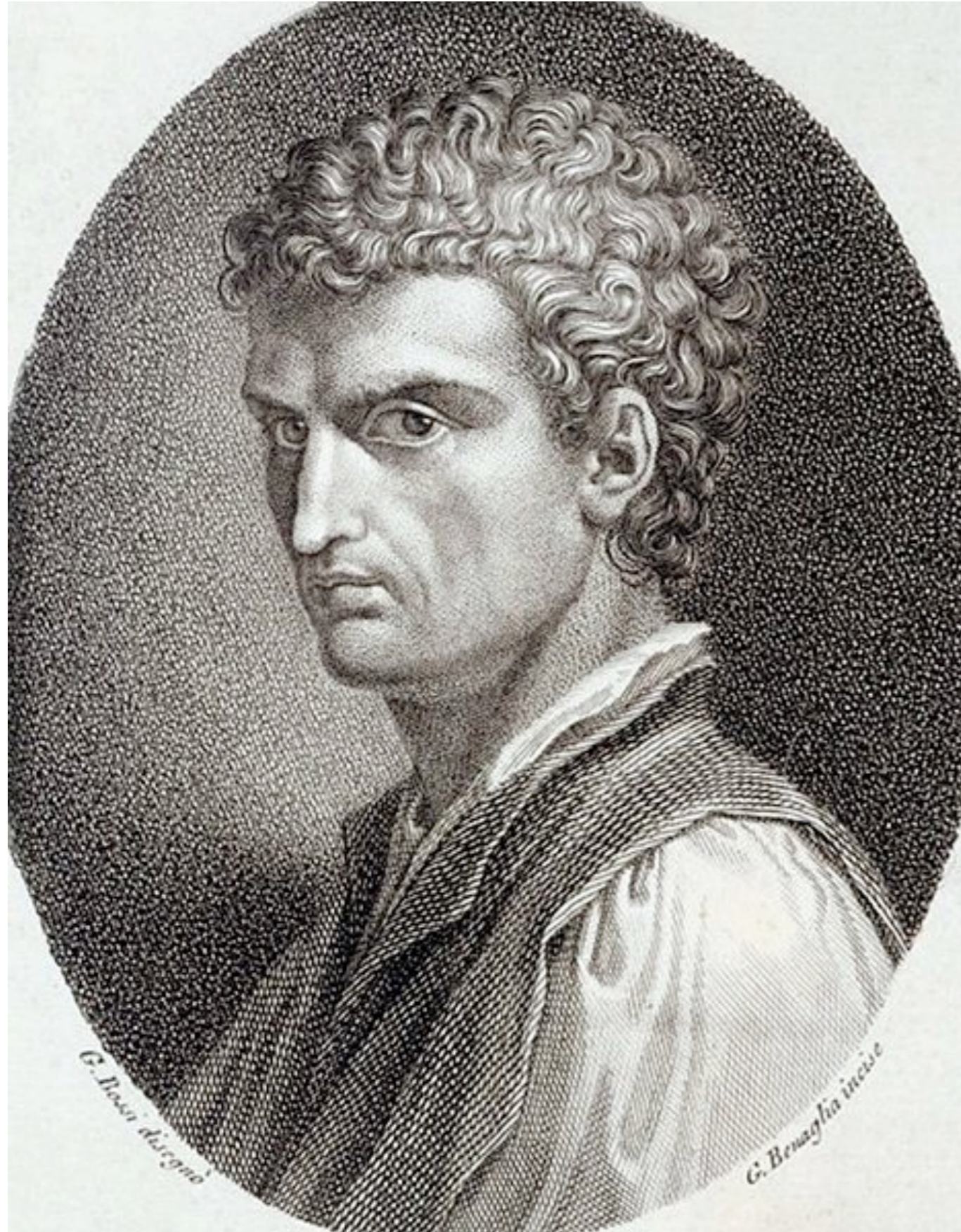
Kartografija



FIG. 1.2. ANTONIO LAFRERI, *LE SETTE CHIESE DI ROMA*, 1575.

Size of the original: ca. 39.8 × 50.8 cm. Photograph courtesy of the BL (Maps 23807.[1]).

Leon Battista Alberti (1404 - 1472)



LE. BAPT. ALBERTI,

Mareis Urbis Romæ, & Fluminis, & vicinis vallibus, & circumventis, atque
etiam templis, palatioribus, & theatris, et Trophæis sitis,
collationibus, atque etiam vicis, quæ tunc ad habitandam urbem sibi;
ubi esset per hunc hunc tempore cognovimus: & mathematicis instrum
menti diligentissime adnectimus: utque exoptatum per patre, qui
vix sibi medicis impensæ præditus, habuissimè et cunctissime propriè
quædamque valuerit in superioribus passis, et ut facerem, inducerem
amici hiberni: quorū studio, fovendam censui. Ex tota re quæ
collectis, huc sunt. murum urbem nulla usquam vestigia apparet:
viciniam enim perparvas haberi intelligit: tum a vicibus urbis. hoc est,
a Capite, peritiam habere nullam plus, cubitos sex, et centis quibus
quingis, et murum ambitum adstruere, statuit se excolere septem
quingis quingis: et hoc ita esse & portam dimensionem, atque ex ipso
pictura apponitur:

(Capite) Urbis
viciniam

Pulcherrimum sic fieri. Præcipue quidem fieri operis viciniam velis constitui
te: atque ad eius amplitudinem orientem perhibere: orientem
appellam circulum, quo urbis pictura, quam propriè institui, cir
cundabitur: huius orientis ambitum in partes duodecim æquales:
ut numero sint octo et quadraginta: quas partes, quibus appella
bitur: et gradibus istius modi a prima incipiens, quibusque de
inceps numerum adhibere hinc in malum, ordine 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
et cetera usque in 40. Ita ut sit orientis istius gradus primus,
incipiens a Septentrione: Meridianus vero, numerum habeat 24.
In orientali, numerus alibi 12: occidentali vero æquus 36.
Rursus gradum quædam istius subdividit in partes quatuor:
quæ minute nuncupentur: orientalis gradus, atque etiam circumdita
tis, istius quæ dicitur, exemplis sic passis.



Descriptio urbis Romæ

Τορογραφία (τόποςγραφία)

Chorographia (χωροςγράφειν)

less in its object than geography, and greater than topography

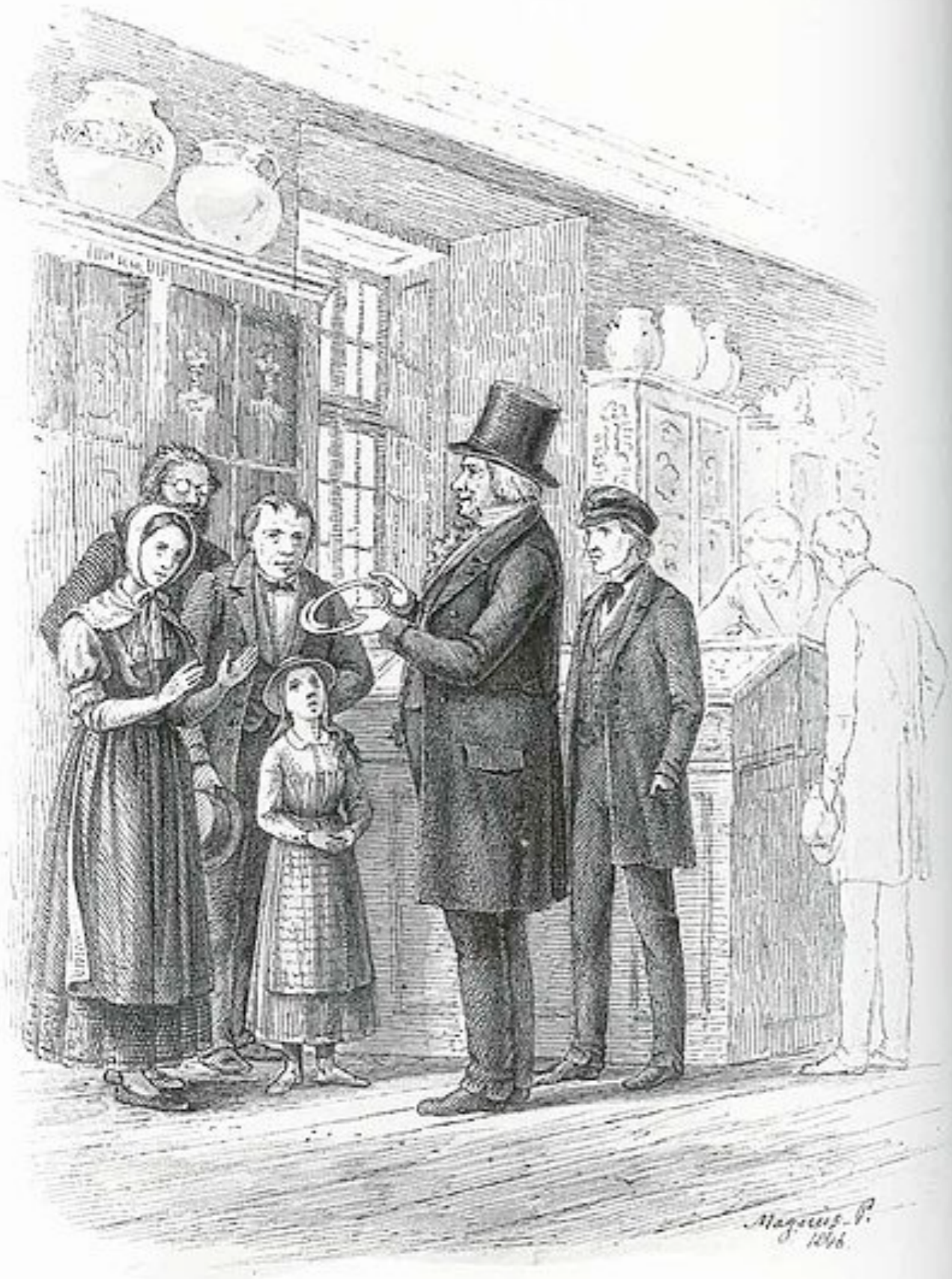
“the exact description of some Kingdom, Countrey, or particular Province of the same (Peter Heylyn in 1652)”

Landeskunde

Arheologija kot moderna veda

Christian Jürgensen
Thomsen

John Lubbock



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Antropogeografija

narava : zgodovina

Okoljski determinizem

Friedrich Ratzel (1844-1904)



“tla so toga, trdna na osnova spremenljivim težnjam človeka in vodijo usodo narodov s slepo brutalnostjo”

"in order to understand the role of Man and his destiny, it is necessary to picture him on the land where is set the scene of his action" (1900: 13).

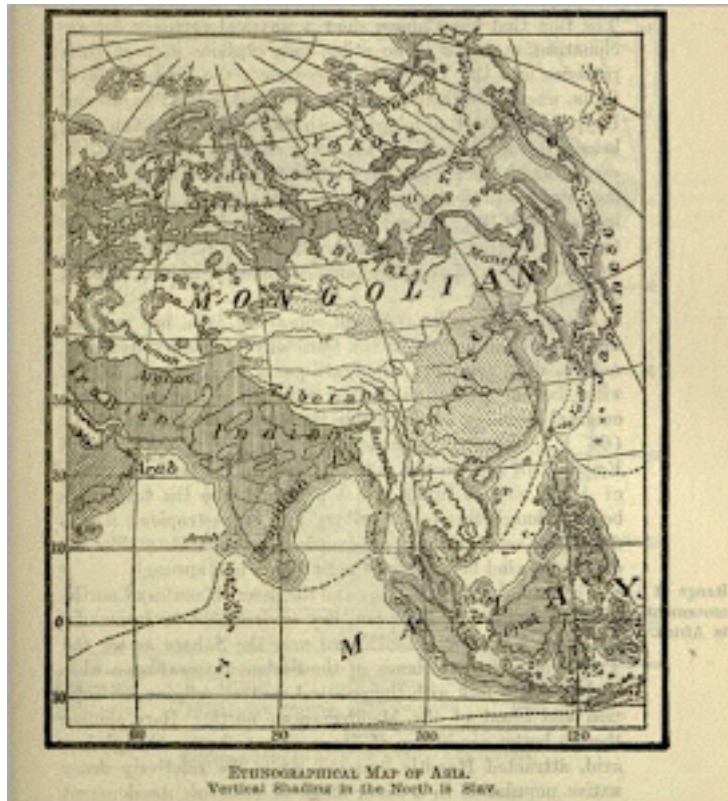
The close connection between every country and the whole earth's surface [...] determines the forms of contact and the mutual relations of these lands, so that, in spite of all differences and boundaries, they are never to be thought of as quite isolated existences. Herein lies one great cause of the progress of humanity" (1897a: 297)



Ellen Churchill Semple (1863 – 1932)

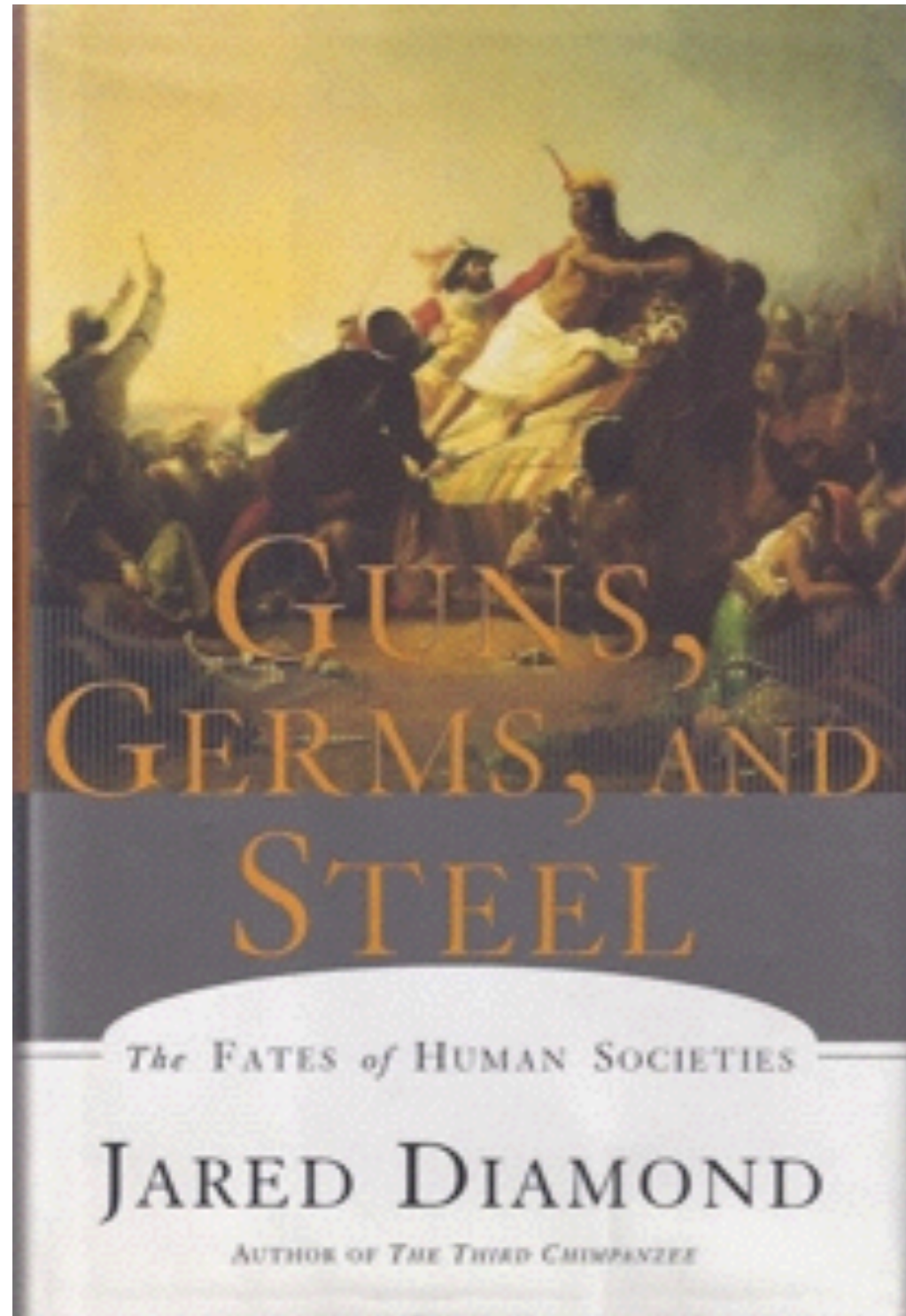


Man is a product of the earth's surface. This means not merely that he is a child of the earth, dust of her dust; but that the earth has mothered him, fed him, set him tasks, directed his thoughts, confronted him with difficulties that have strengthened his body and sharpened his wits, given him his problems of navigation or irrigation, and at the same time whispered hints for their solution.

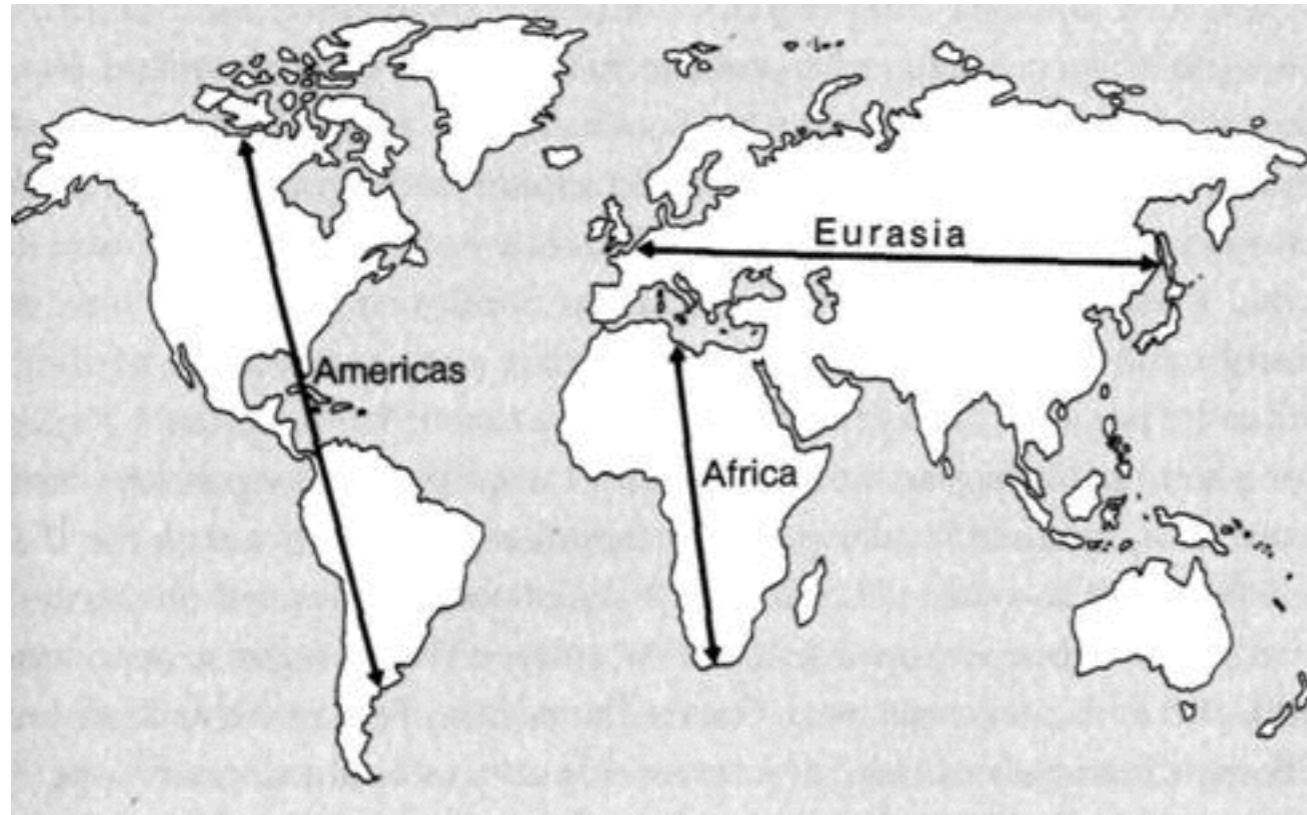


From *Influences of Geographic Environment*
Ellen Churchill Semple, 1911

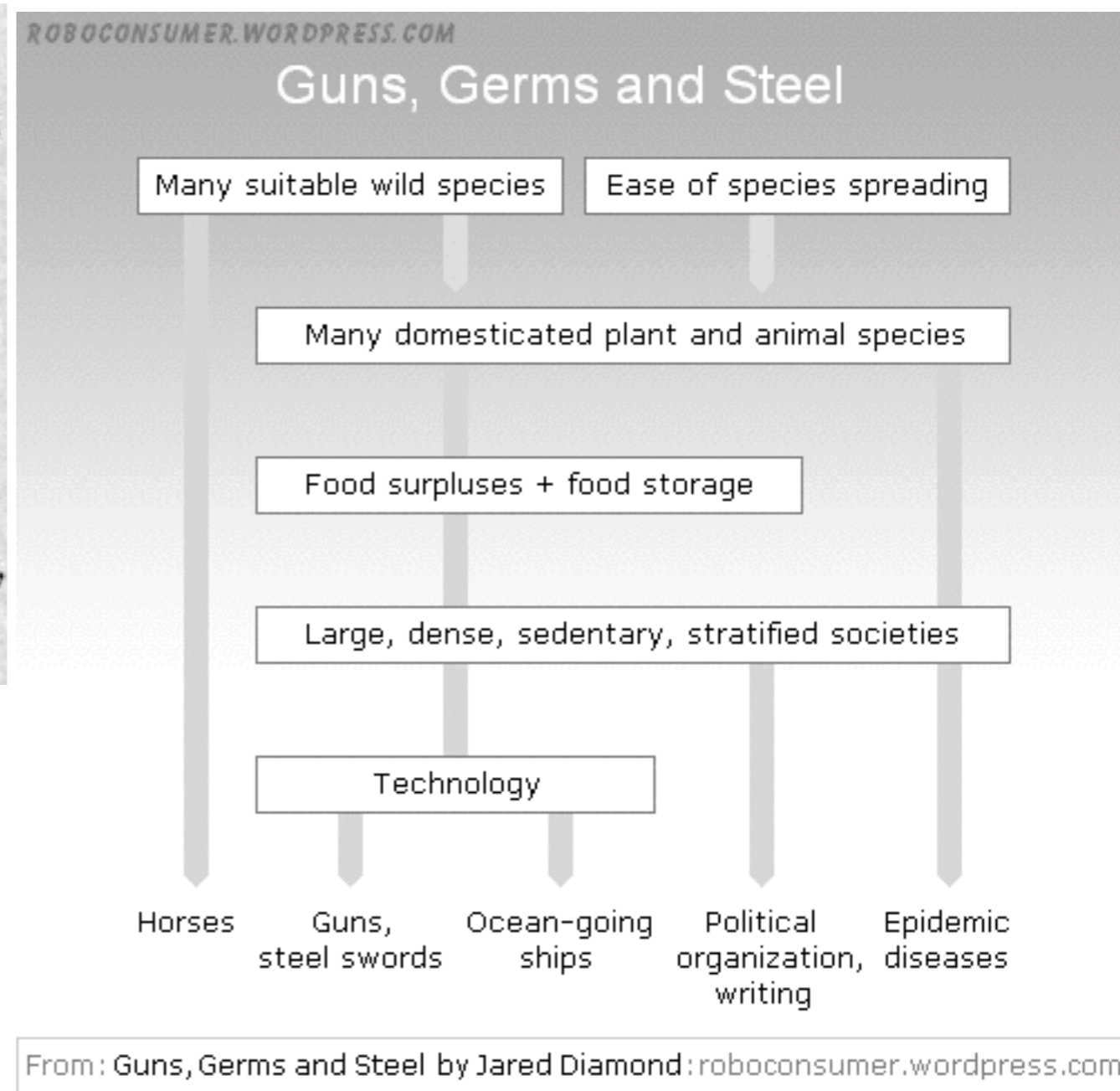
Influences of Geographic Environment (1911)



Guns, Germs, and Steel: The
Fates of Human Societies
(1997)



The uneven distribution of domesticable plants and animals led some parts of the world, Eurasia in particular to develop agriculture.



Big, domesticated animals are important they provide meat, milk, fertilizer, transport, clothing (e.g. wool and leather), military assault capacity, power (e.g. plowing). Farming also leads to getting germs. People with farms can maintain livestock. Livestock give us germs. Many of our diseases come from animals.



Geography of the Mediterranean Region: Its Relation to Ancient History (1931)

Posibilizem

Vidal de la Blache (1845-1918)

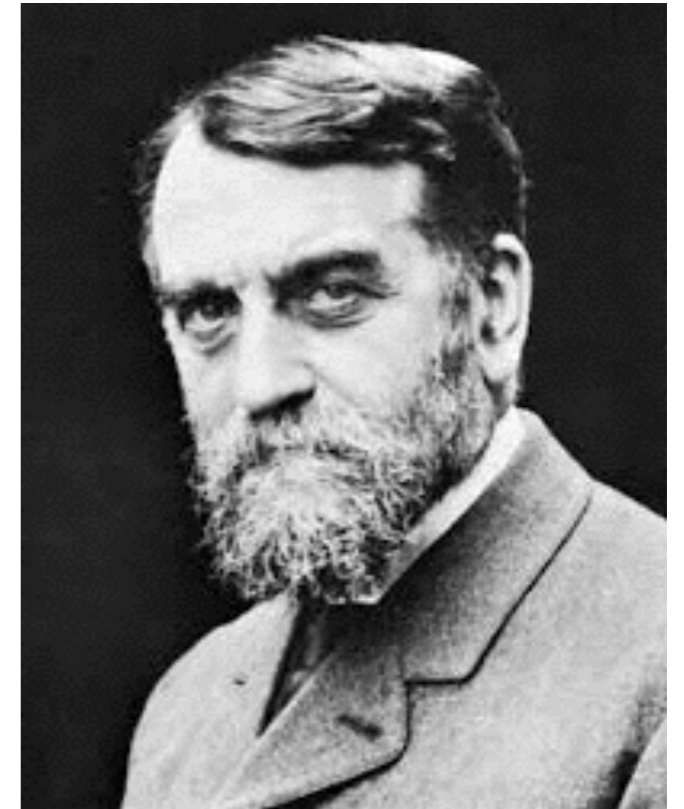
Geographie humaine

region

milieu

genre de vie

paysage

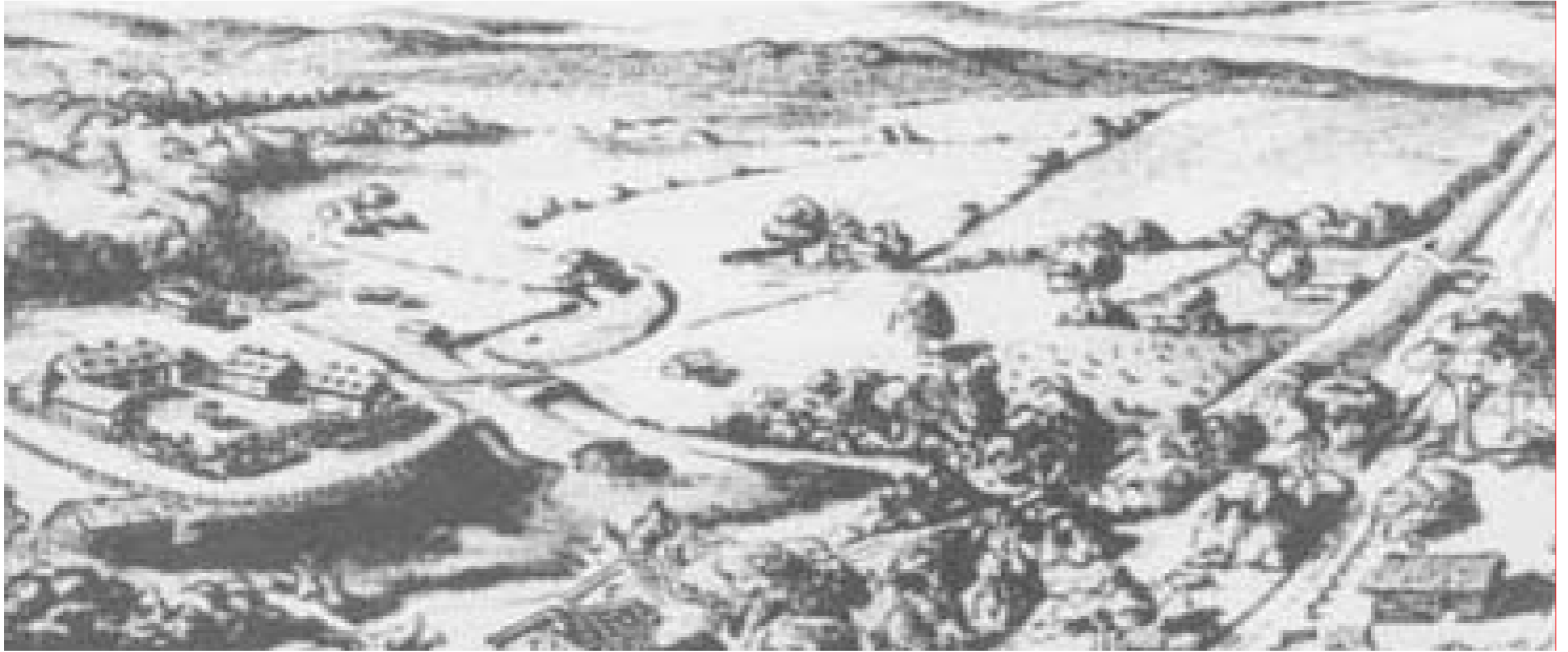


Vidal de la Blache (1845-1918)



Tableau de la géographie de la France (1903)

Altlandschaftsforschung

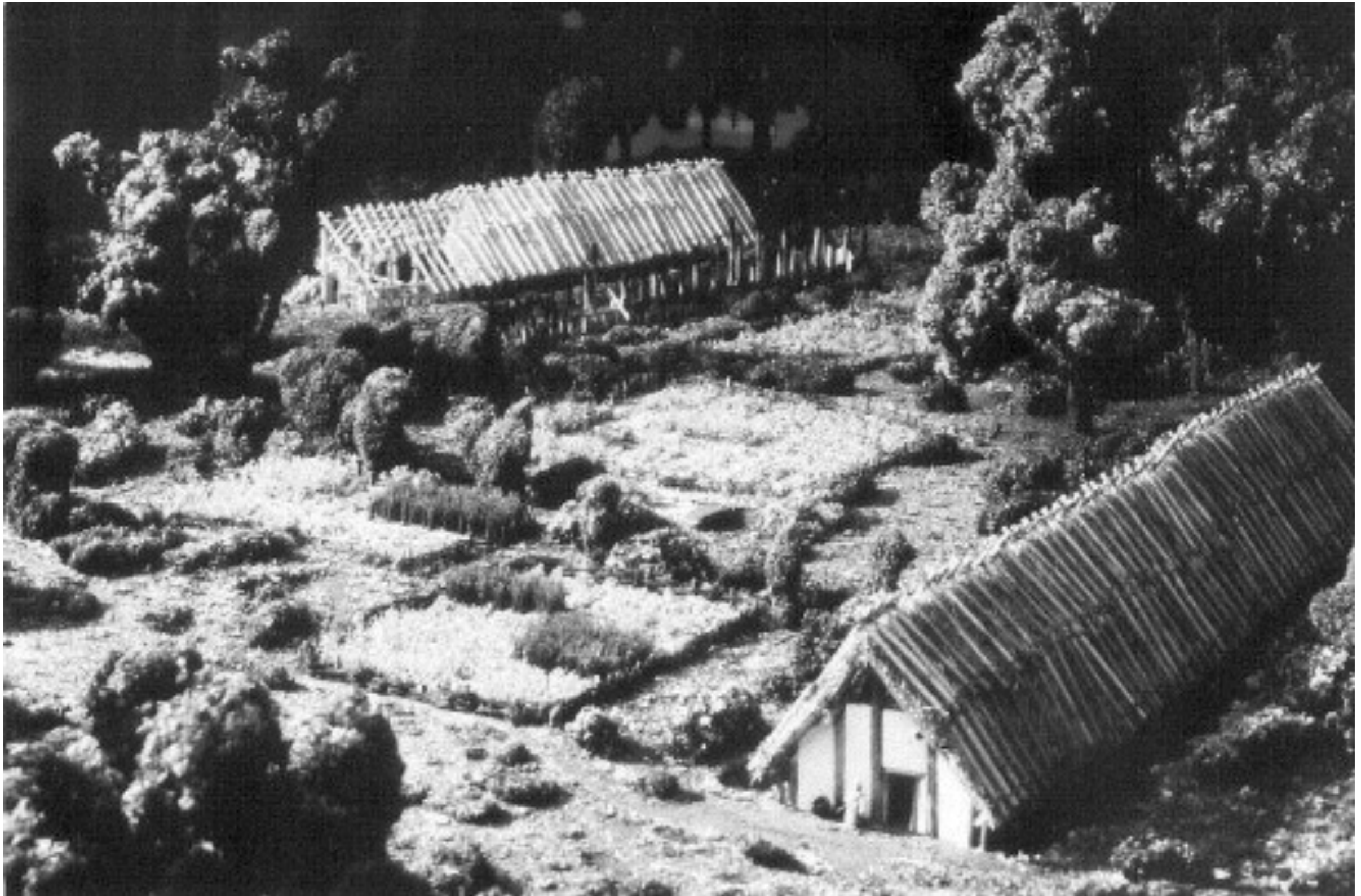


Robert Gradman

The cultural landscape is fashioned from a natural landscape by a culture group. Culture is the agent, the natural area is the medium, the cultural landscape is the result. Under the influence of a given culture, itself changing through time, the landscape undergoes development, passing through phases, and probably reaching ultimately the end of its cycle of development. With the introduction of a different—that is, alien—culture, a rejuvenation of the cultural landscape sets in, or a new landscape is superimposed on the remnants of an older one.

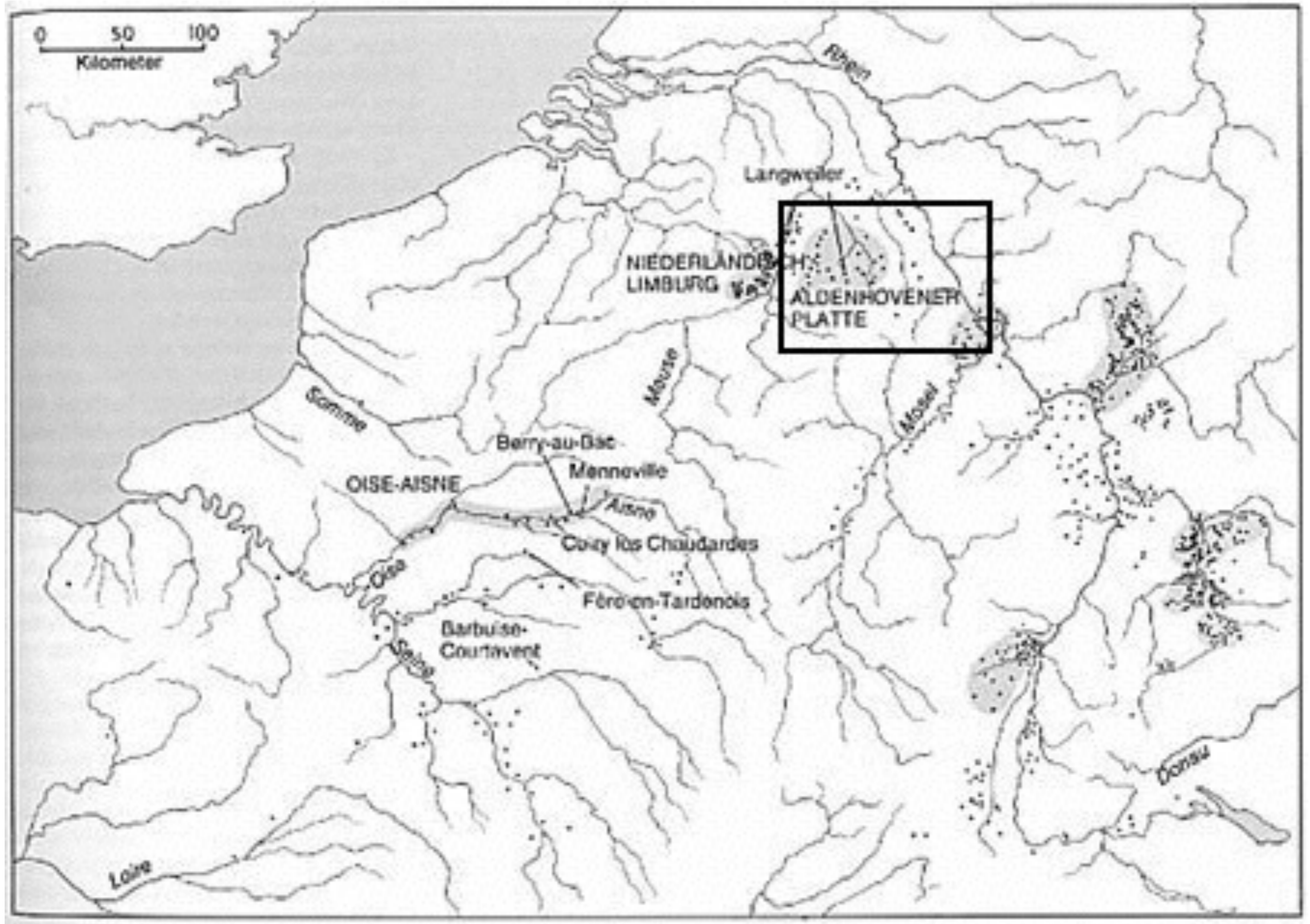
Sauer (1925, p. 46)

Steppenheidentheorie



- Nepravilna distribucija prazgodovinskih naselbin odraža najzgodnejšo poljedelsko poselitev na odprtih, nepogozdenih območjih
- zgodovina poselitve je zaznamovana z antagonizmom med straimi in novo poseljenimi pokrajinami (altbesideltes : neubesideltes Landschaften). Stare so značilne za obdobje med neolitikom in zgodnjim srednjim vekom, move pa za intenzivno kolonizacijo v visokem srednjem veku.
- stare pokrajine korelijao s stepskimi združbami, ki poseljujejo jurske in kredne apnenice na območjih s sumo klimo
- poljedelske aktivnosti na starih pokrajinah temeljijo na ekstenzivnem kmetijstvu z večletno praho (wilde Feldgrasswirtschaft). Sistem s troletnim kolobarjenjem se pojavi šele v merovinškem času, skupaj s intenzivnim gnojenjem, populacijsko rastjo, višjo produktivnostjo

Siedlungskammer



Otto Karl Schlüter, Wald, Sumpf und Siedlungsland in Altpreußen vor der Ordenszeit (1921)



zgodnja poselitev je redka in omejena na izolirane "otoke" obdane z gozdom in močviji

radikalne spremembe šele z prihodom Tevtonskega viteškega reda

Ernst Wahle (1889 - 1981)



- problematiziral idejo dolgotrajnem Altlandschaft
- dopolnil Gradmannovo teorijo z natančnejšo razdelitvijo prazgodvine na posamezna obdobja
- nadgradil Gradmanovo idejo o adaptaciji z večjim poudarkom na historičnih procesih (demografska rast)
- s analizo tradicionalnih kmetijskih tehnik in njihovega vpliva na okolje je pokazal na razlike med neolitsko in železnodobno poselitvijo, železnodobna posega v ekoloških con

Ernst Wahle, Reallexicon der Vorgeschichte
(1924); *vorgeschichtliche Anthropogeographie,
Atlantschaftsforschung*

- predmet preučevanja prazgodovinske antropogeografije je poselitev v preteklosti in raziskave naselbin, pristop je zgodovinski, antropogeografija je pomožno orodje
- geografski in zgodovinski pristop sta komplementarna, prvi preučuje okoliščine življenja, drugi pa njegove spremembe
- antropogeografske raziskave se ukvarjajo z razprostranjenostjo in naravo poselitve kot posledica naravnih pogojev in in okoliščin, historične analize pa raziskujejo distribucijo poselitve kot družben pojav

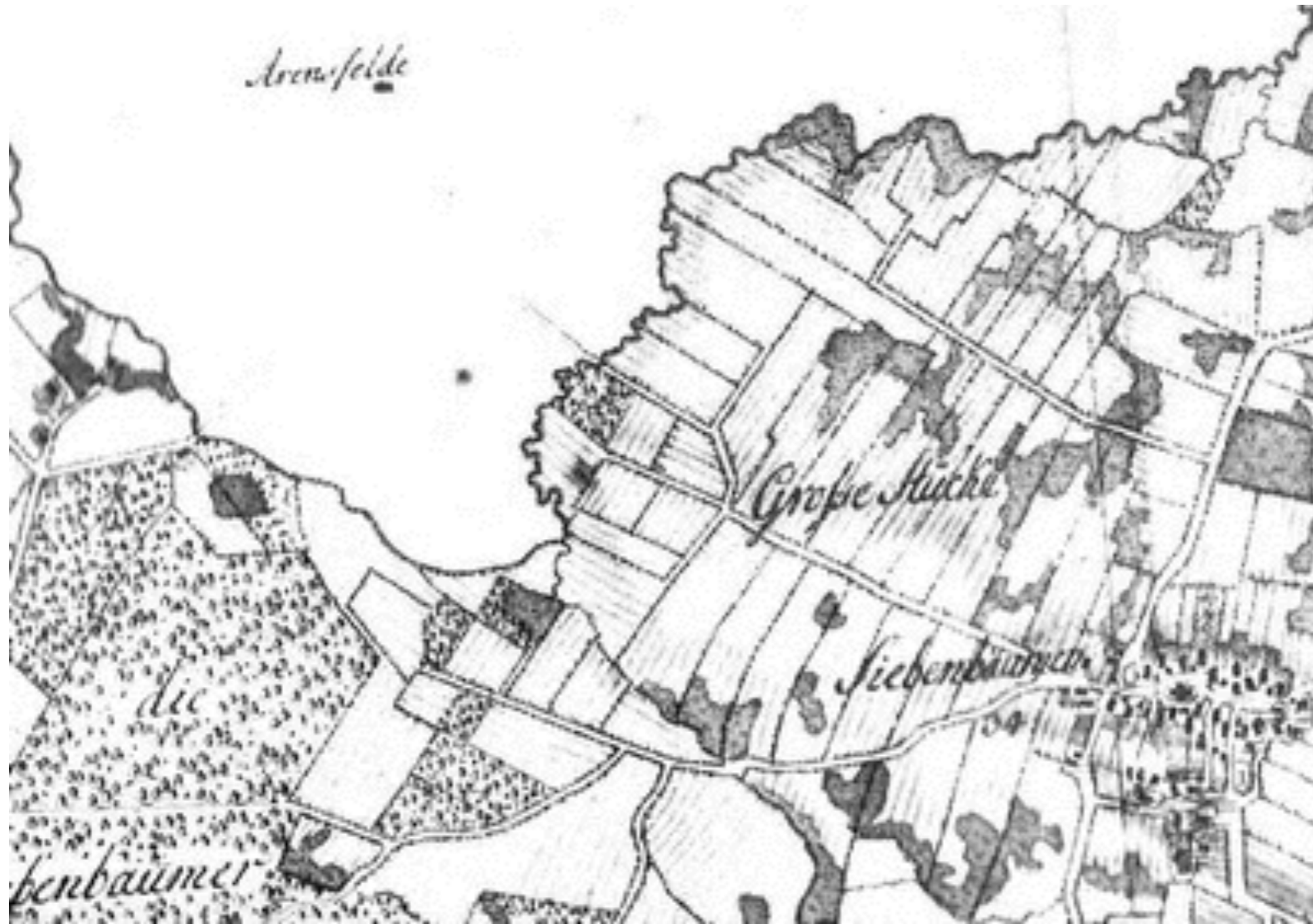
Siedlungsarchäologie



Albert Kiekebusch, Reallexicon der Vorgeschichte
(1924); *Siedlungsarchäologie*

- cilj je izpeljava kulturnozgodovinskih trditev o življenju v preteklosti, te niso nikoli popolnoma resnične, temveč samo verjetne
- dve ravni: raven rekonstrukcije, na kateri poteka poselitvena arheologija in kulturnozgodovinska interpretacija, ki temelji na sintezi poselitvene arheologije in drugih pristopov
- trije koraki: pridobivanje in inventariziranje primarnih virov v regionalnem kontekstu (*Landesforschung*), preučevanje poselitve in strukture naselbin v regionalnem kontekstu (*Siedlungskunde*) in interpretacija kulturnih vsebin (*Kulturarchaeologie*)

Sistematično topografsko opazovanje (*Archaeologische landesaufnahme*)



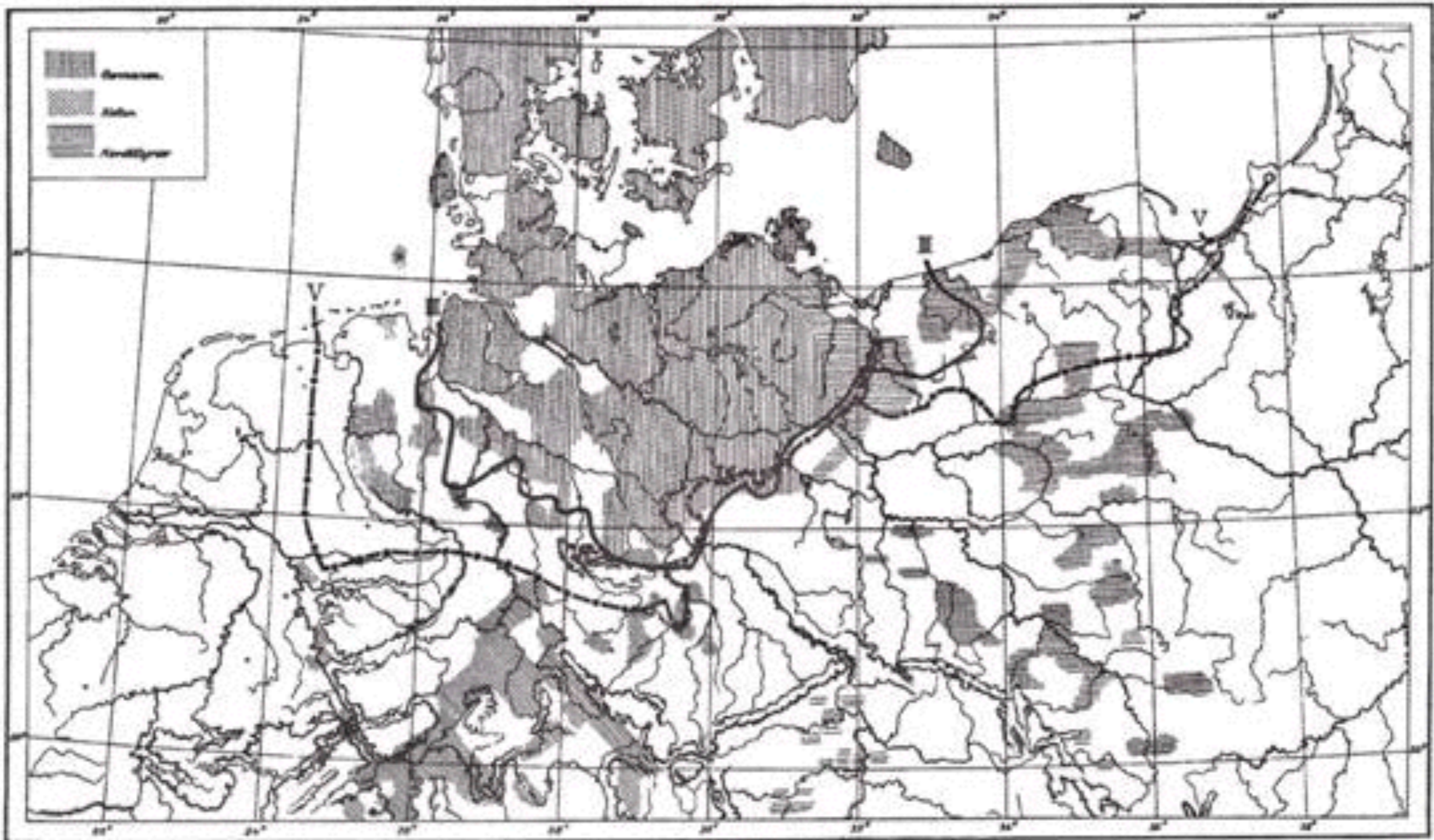
Prähistorie ist die Wissenschaft der Analphabeten, ihre
Forschung ist ein Arbeitsgebiet für Landspastoren und
pensionierte Offiziere." (T. Mommsen 1911)



Siedlungsarchäologie

Gustaf Kossina (1858-1931)

Scharf umgrenzte archäologische Kulturprovinzen decken sich zu allen Zeiten mit ganz bestimmten Völkern oder Völkerstämmen (Kossina, Die Herkunft..., 1911).



Tab. 17.

Siedlungsgebiete der Germanen, Kelten und Nordländer in Nord- und Mitteleuropa während der II. Periode der Bronzezeit (1750 bis 1400 vor Chr.), sowie Grenze des Germanengebietes während der Perioden III und V der Bronzezeit (1400 bis 750 vor Chr.).
Gezeichnet von Gustaf Rossignol.

Leittypenverbreitungskarte

“čista arheološka metoda”

- natančna tipološka in kronološka analiza
- karta razprostranjenosti tipičnih oblik
(*Leittypenverbreitungskarte*)
- kulturna provinca
- obstoj plemen, ljudstev
- preučevanje njihovega razvoja skozi različna obdobja
- preučevanje širjenja ljudstev