Mesolithic Prelude: The Palaeolithic-Neolithic Transition In Old World Prehistory

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The Palaeolithic-Neolithic transition in Old World prehistory. Edinburgh: University Press. Google Scholar. Ernout, A. & A. Meillet. (1986). Mesolithic prelude and Neolithic revolution, in M. Zvelebil (ed.) Hunters in transition. Mesolithic societies of temperate Eurasia and their transition to farming: 5-15. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Google Scholar. - 1986b. Mesolithic societies and the transition to farming: problems of time, scale and organisation, in M. Zvelebil (ed.) Hunters in transition. Mesolithic societies of temperate Eurasia and their transition to farming: 167-88. General characteristics of the Palaeolithic. Longest and oldest period in the history of mankind. Climatic changes abounded, alternating between the period of glaciation and interglacials. There were 4 glaciations that gave rise to times of polar climate, these have by names: Günz, Mindel, Riss and Würm. Period of the prehistory located between the Paleolítico (old stone) and Neolítico (new stone), for this reason, its name means "between stones". It occurred about 15,000-10,000 years ago, approximately. During this stage the end of the Pleistocene glacial era was presented, a situation that improved human life conditions considerably. General characteristics of the Mesolítico. Boom in the collection of vegetables and hunting. Development of fishing with net, hooks and boats.