

2. Écologie et peuplement initial – 17 janvier

- un continent contrasté

 - un bref rappel

 - le milieu vers 15,000 ans avant aujourd'hui

 - la faune du Pléistocène

 - la datation et la calibration

- les voies de peuplement

 - les modèles

 - les routes

- Monte Verde au Chili et l'ère Pré-Clovis

 - les principaux sites

 - des conclusions préliminaires

**La grande question:
À QUAND REMONTE LE PEUPLEMENT ?**

La réponse ...

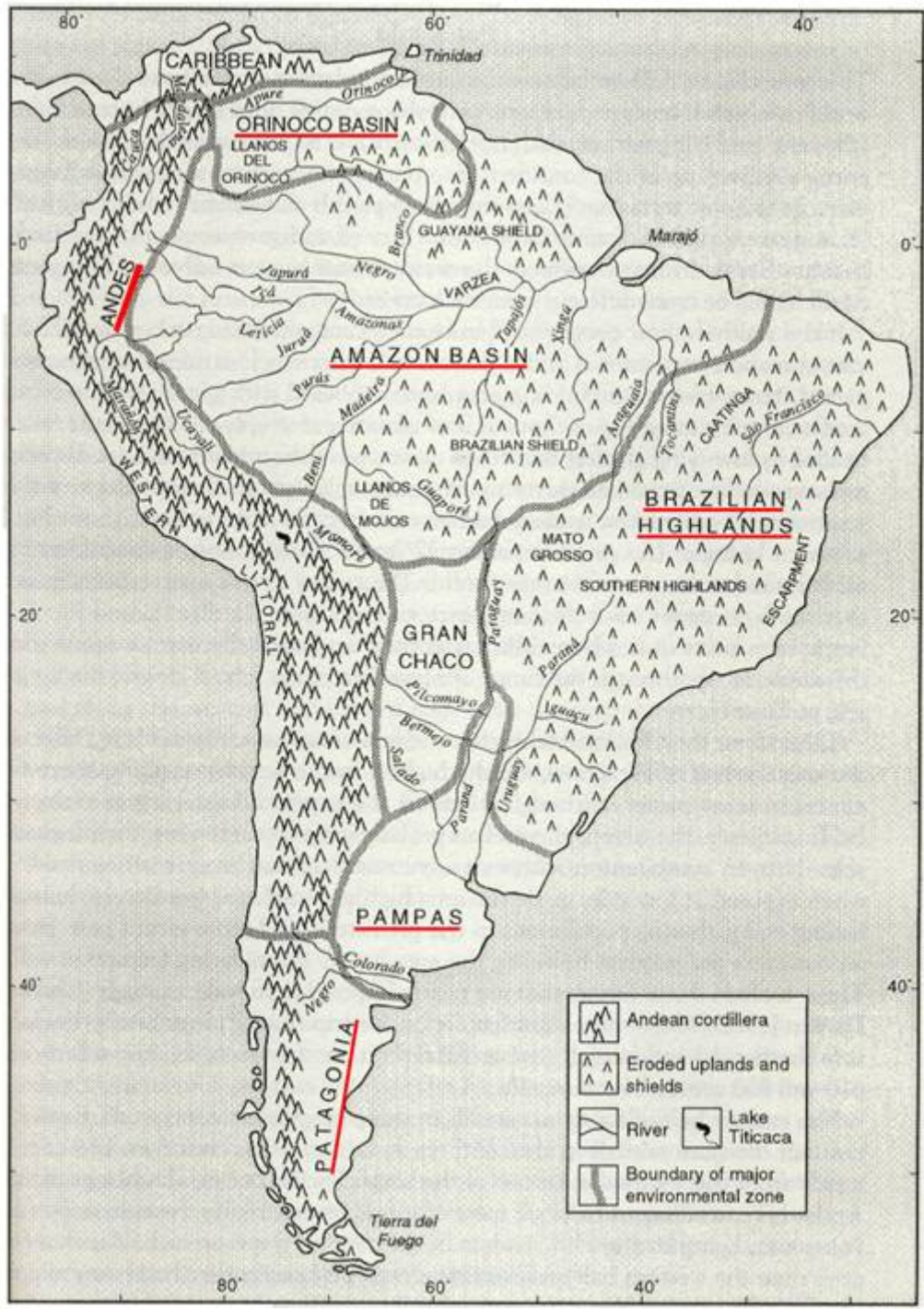
Deux modèles, un paradigme, et des chicanes!

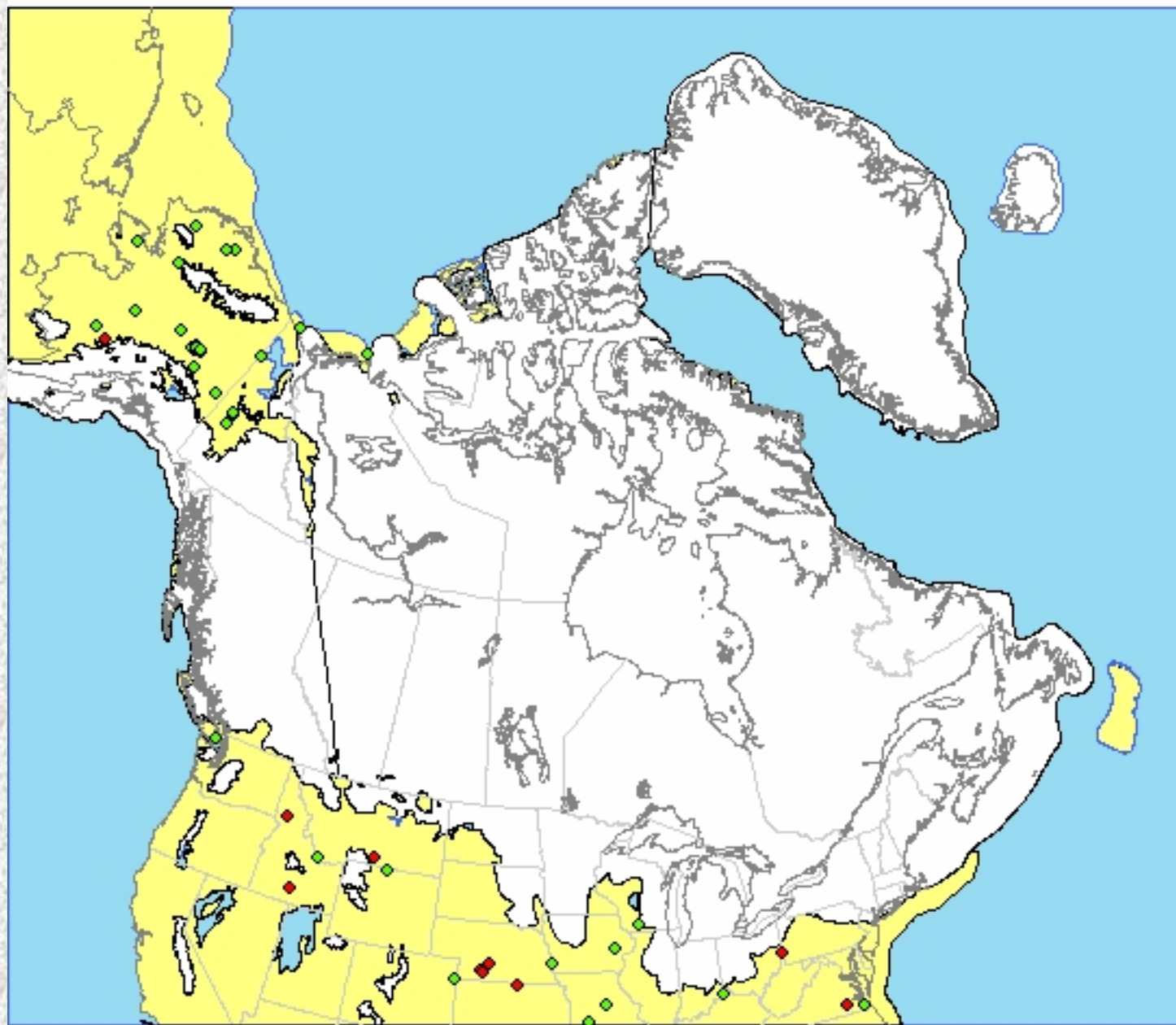
Mais commençons d'abord par faire un rappel du continent et ensuite présenter le milieu environnemental à la fin de l'âge glaciaire



Le milieu naturel

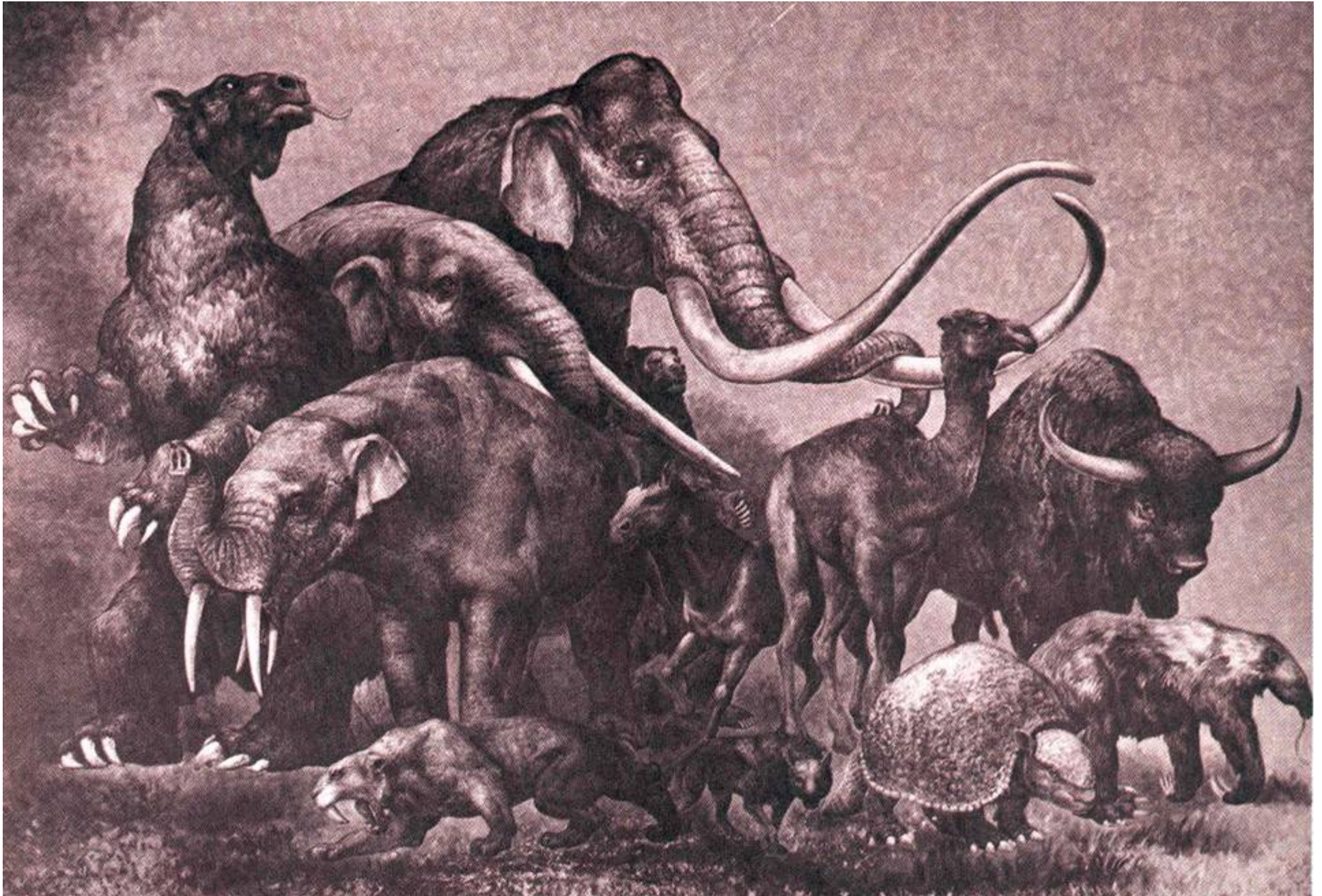
Dominé par les Andes et le fleuve Amazone, le continent sud-américain présente des paysages variés et contrastés.



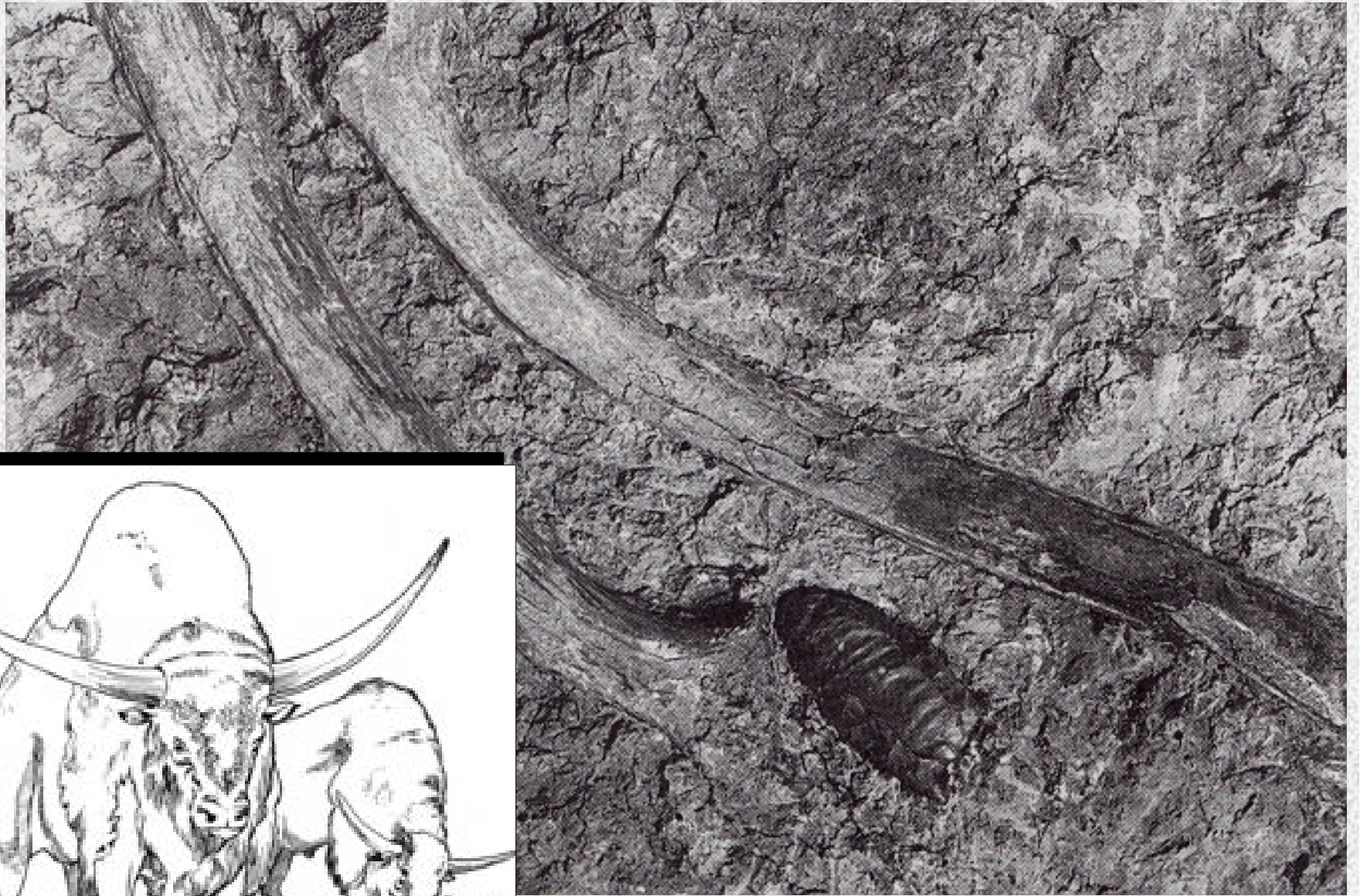


18 000 years ago





La Méga faune du Pléistocène



Bison antiquus

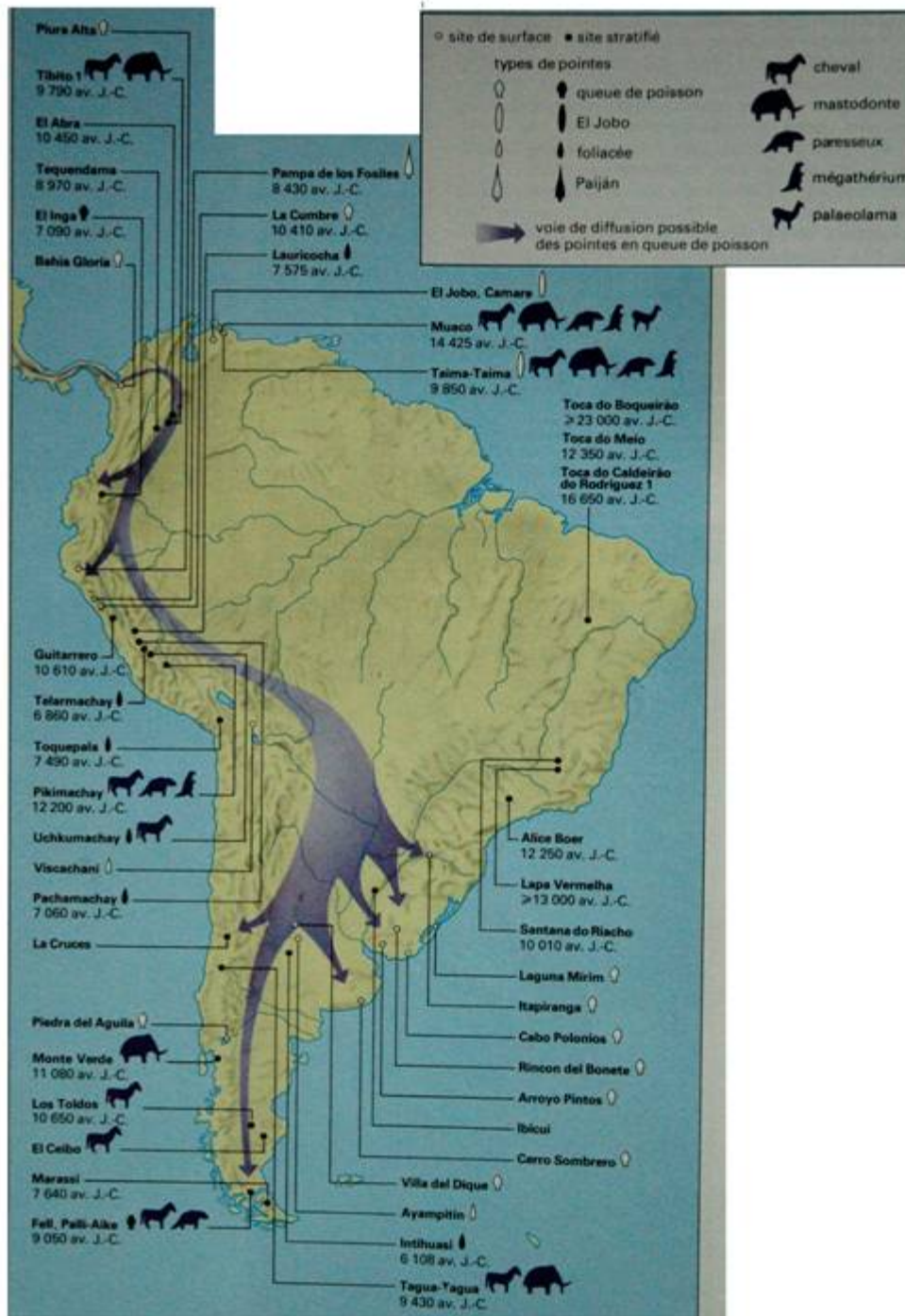


Durant la période paléoindienne, les mammouths étaient chassés, mais aucun indice en A. du S.





C'est plutôt la chasse au mastodonte.



Principales espèces:

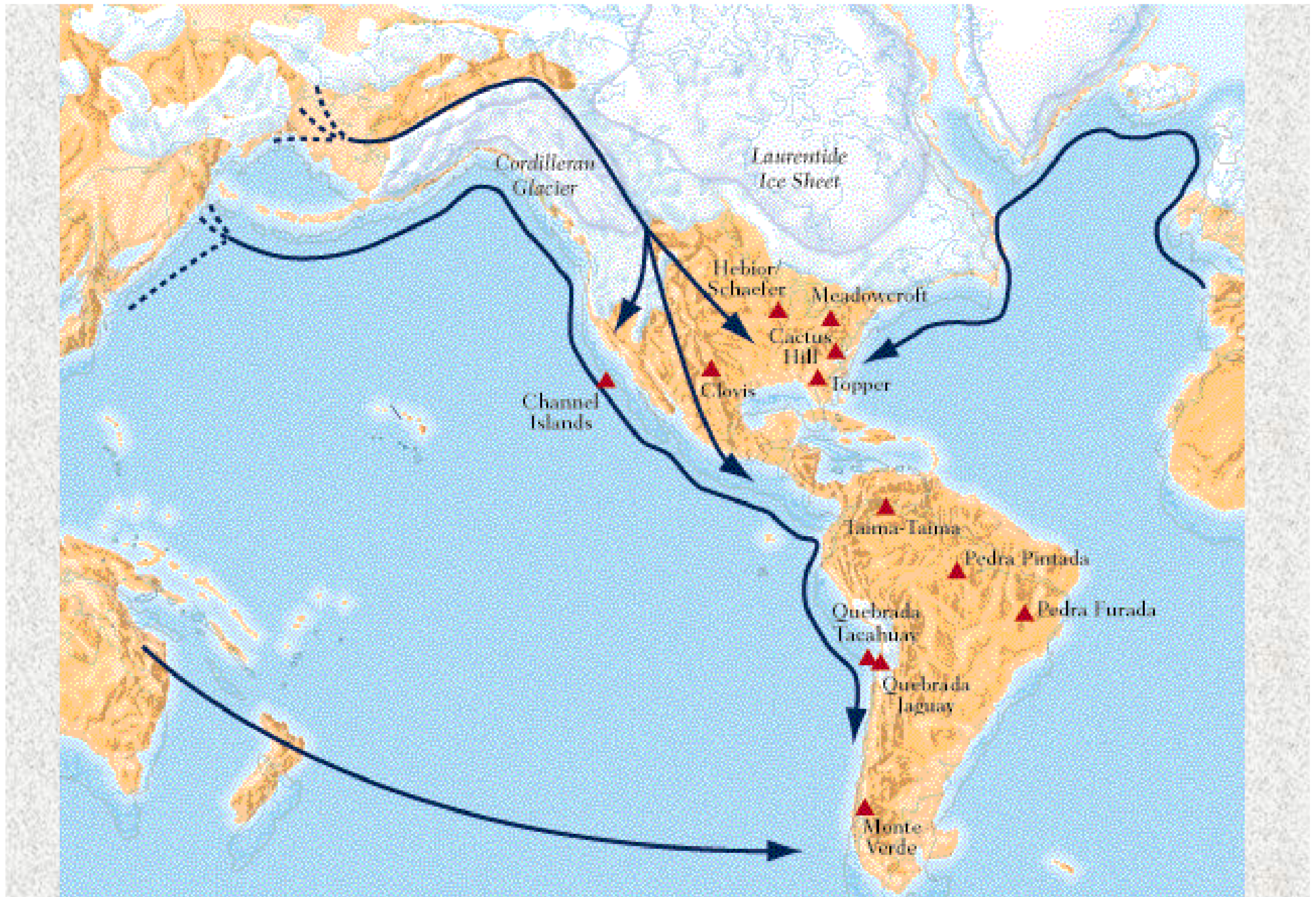
Cheval
Mastodonte
Paresseux
Mégathérium
Palaeolama

La datation et la calibration

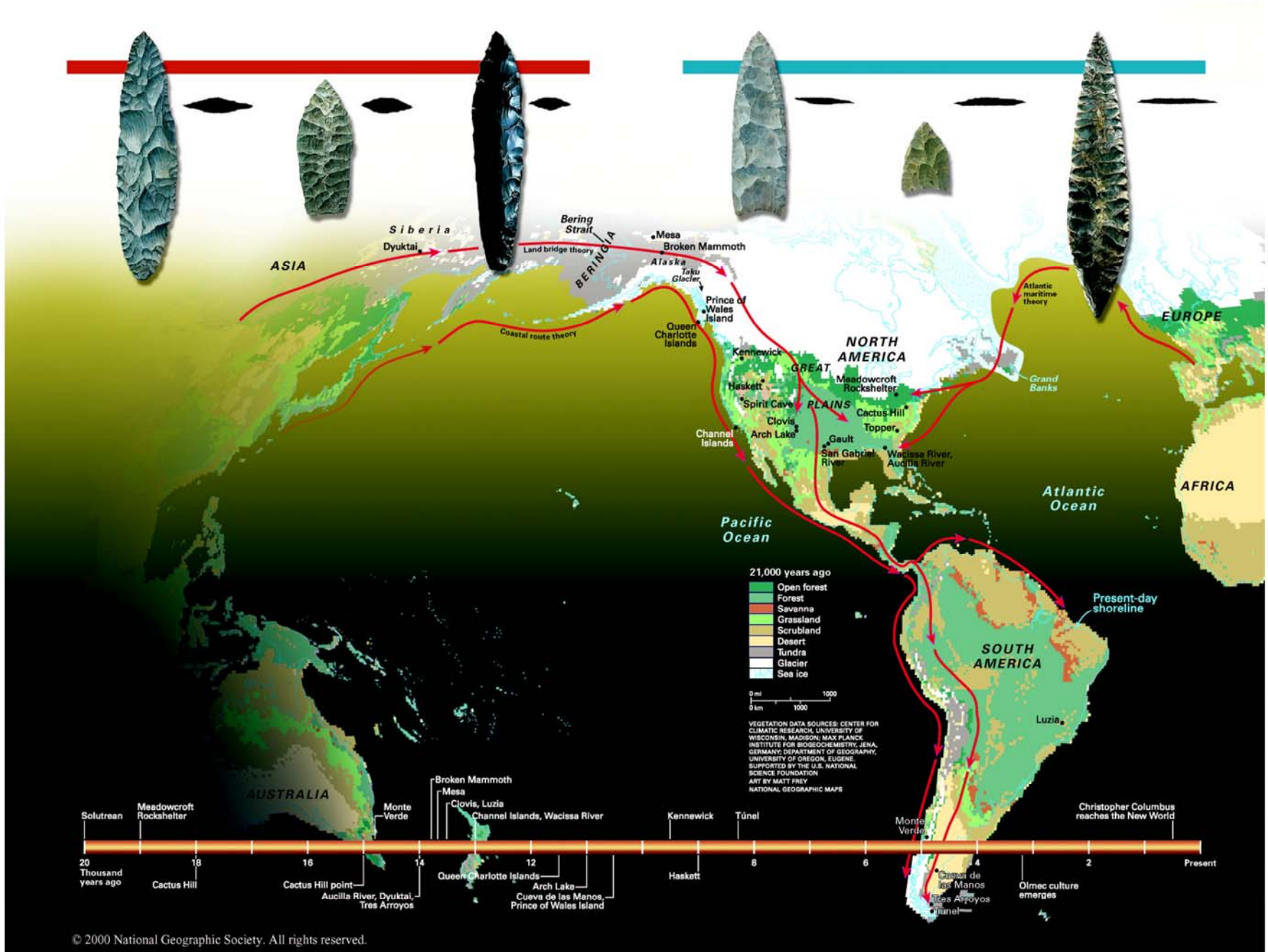
Des années carbone et des années solaires

Date rcyBP	Date calBP	Dates av. J.-C*
18000	21450	19500
15000	17950	16000
13000	15350	13400
12000	14065	12115
11000	13000	11050
10500	12620	10670
10000	11350	9400
9000	10200	8250
8000	8800	6850

*étalon=1950



Les principales routes hypothétiques du peuplement des Amériques



Industrie bifaciale : une continuité douteuse



Pacific Ocean

Atlantic Ocean

21,000 years ago

- Open forest
- Forest
- Savanna
- Grassland
- Scrubland
- Desert
- Tundra
- Glacier
- Sea ice

0 mi 1000
0 km 1000

VEGETATION DATA SOURCES: CENTER FOR CLIMATIC RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON; MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE FOR BIOGEOCHEMISTRY, JENA, GERMANY; DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, EUGENE. SUPPORTED BY THE U.S. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
ART BY MATT FREY
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAPS

Present-day shoreline

SOUTH AMERICA

Luzia

Túnel

Monte Verde

Christopher Columbus reaches the New World

8

6

4

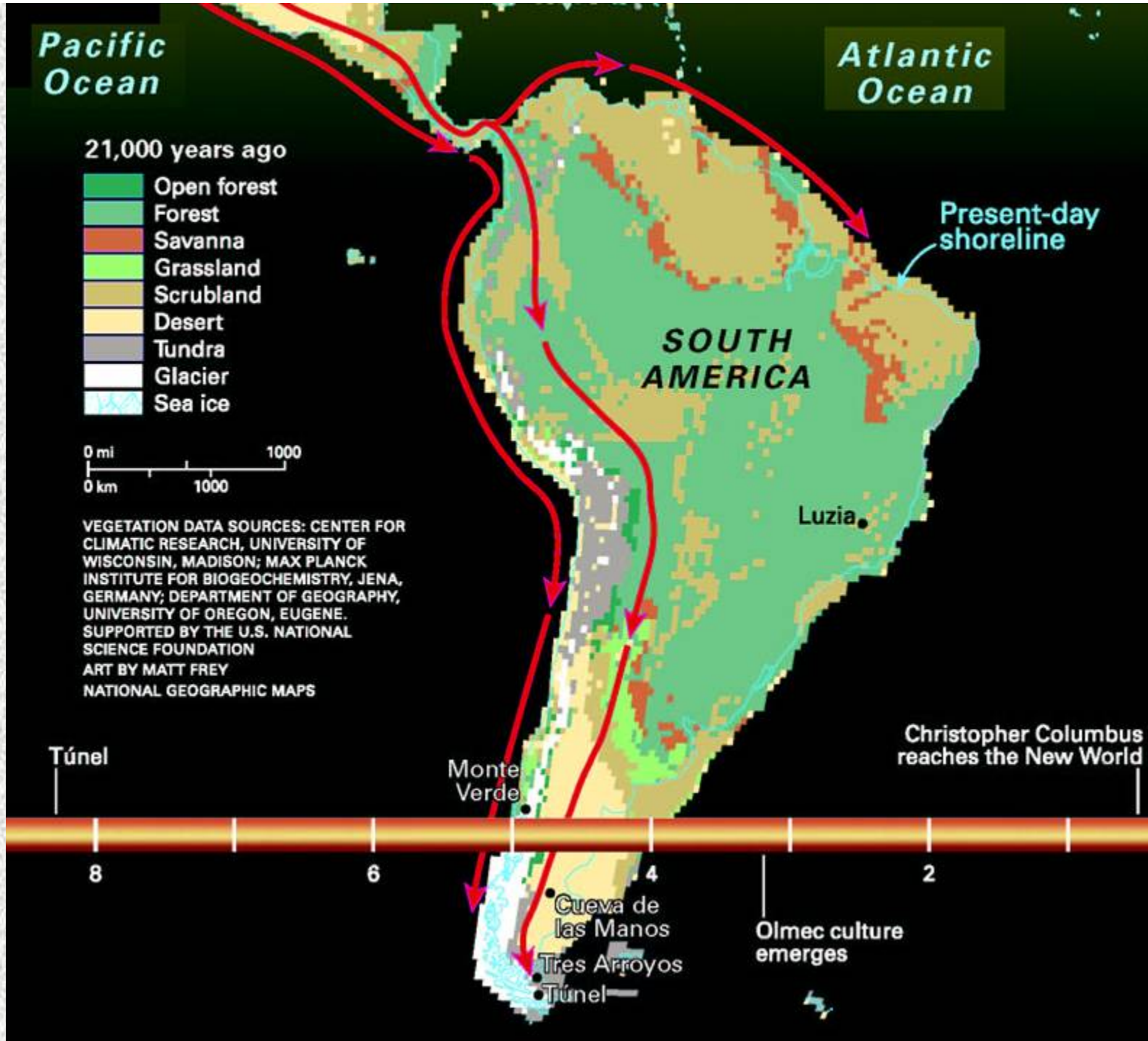
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Cueva de las Manos

Tres Arroyos

Túnel

Olmec culture emerges



Concept de PALÉOINDIEN

Deux phases : ancienne = Clovis => Folsom
récente = Plano

Paléoindiens de l'Ouest

Paléoindiens de l'Est

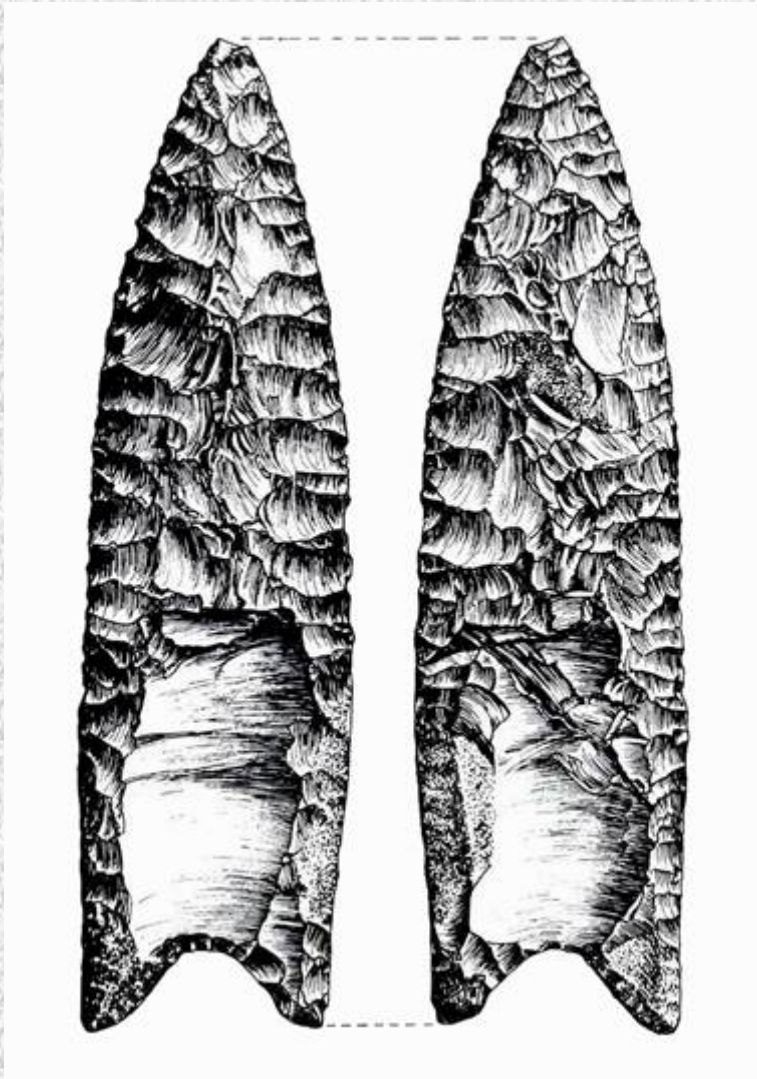
Le PALÉOINDIEN ANCIEN : 11,500 – 10,000 rcyBP
13500 – 11,300 calBP

Deux cultures : Clovis (11,500 - 10,800 rcyBP)
Folsom (10,900- 10,000 rcyBP)

Un marqueur culturel exceptionnel :

la *pointe à cannelure* (fluted point) » » »

Paléoindien ancien: 11500 – 10000 rcyBP
Pointes à cannelure, Types Clovis et Folsom



Le Paléoindien ancien



New England Paleo Indian Fluted Point Styles



BULL BROOK STYLE:

An Early Paleo Indian fluted point. This example is made of the gray blue chert from the Hathaway Formation in northern Vermont.



NEPONSET STYLE:

A Middle Paleo Indian fluted point. This example is made of the flow-banded rhyolite found near Berlin, New Hampshire.



NICHOLAS STYLE:

A Late Paleo Indian fluted point. This example is made of the dark red chert from the Munsungan Lake area in northern Maine.

*Paleo Indian fluted point styles
Ink and water color by Bill Parsons,
1997*

Typologie des pointes Paléo- indiennes

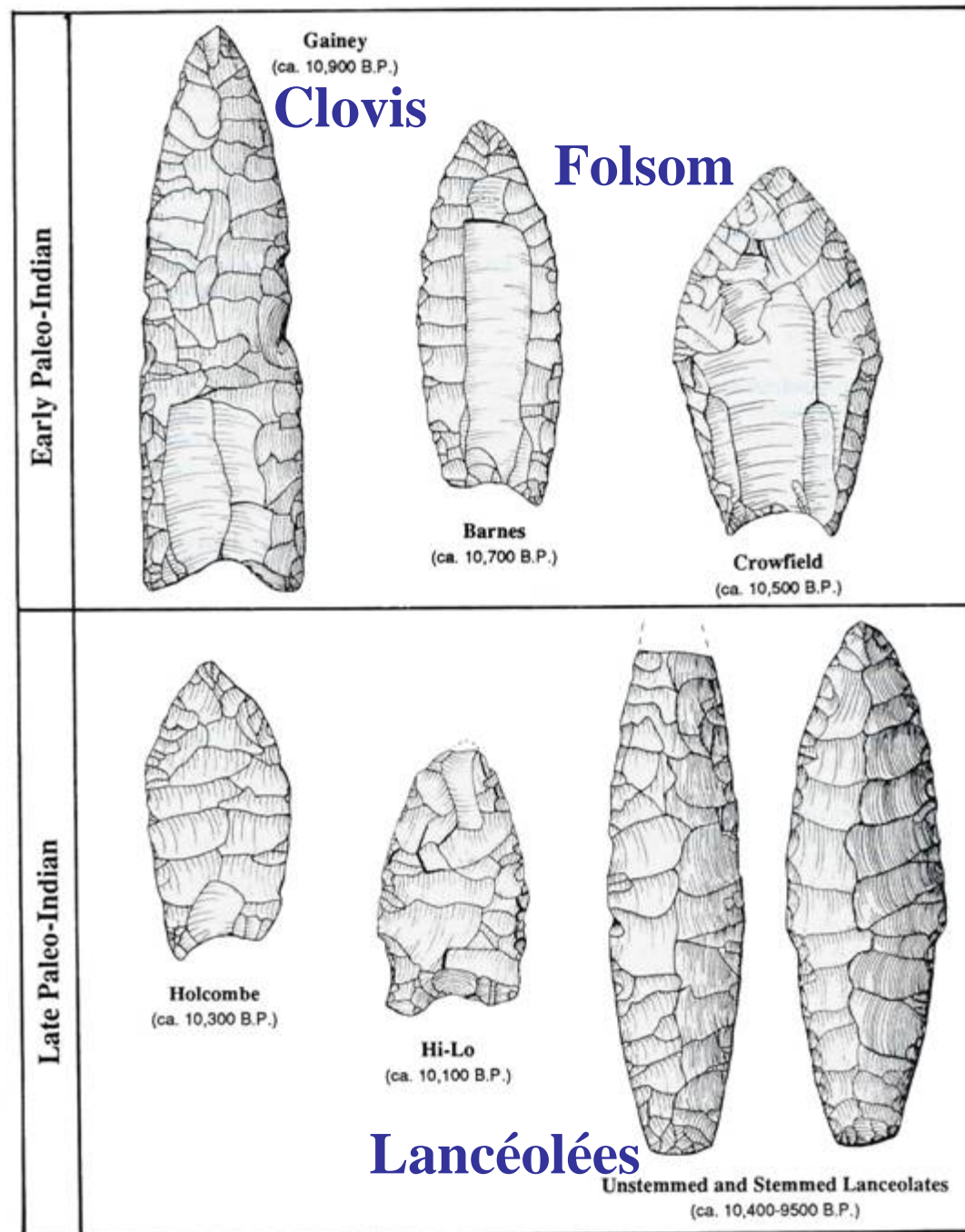
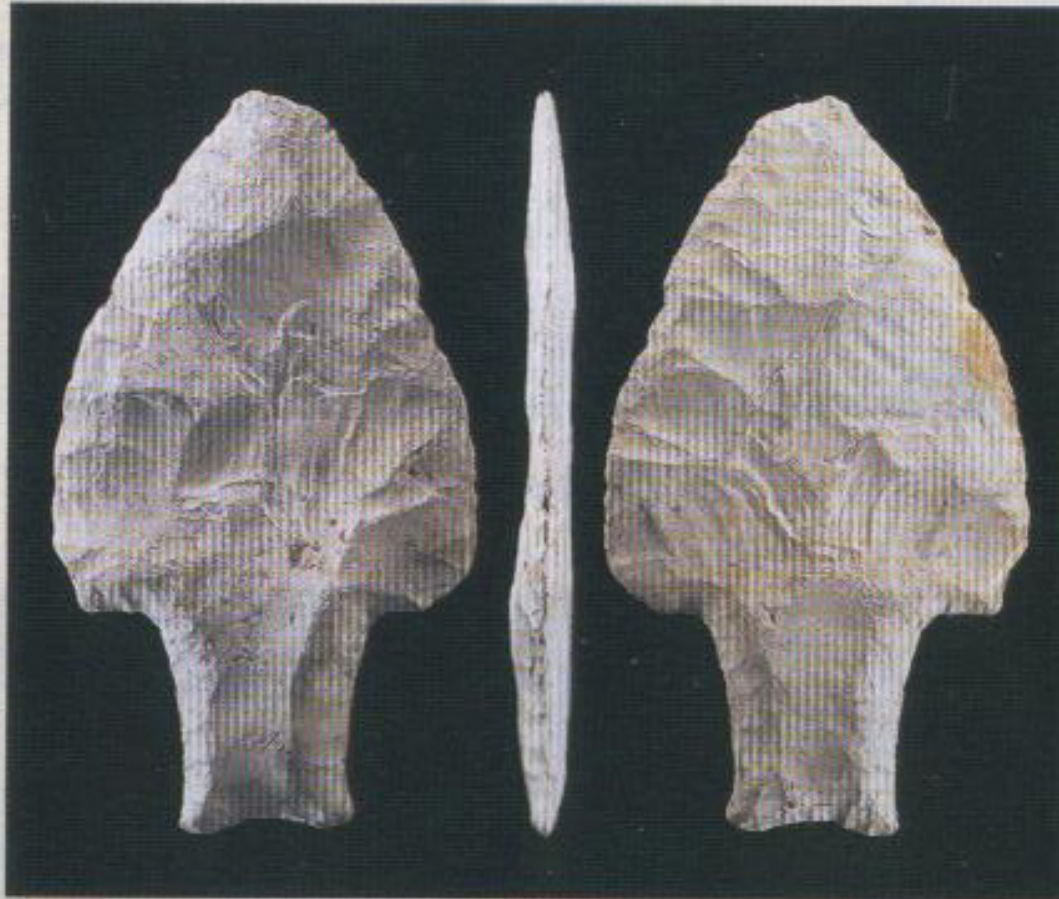
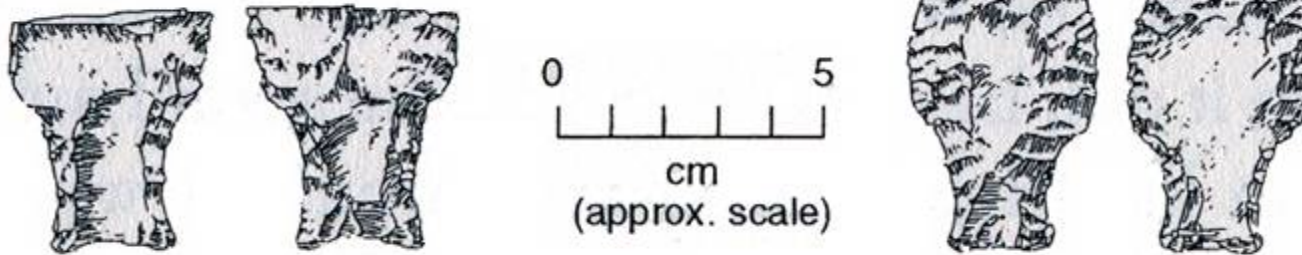


FIGURE 3.1: Paleo-Indian Point Styles in Southern Ontario. Points are shown actual size.

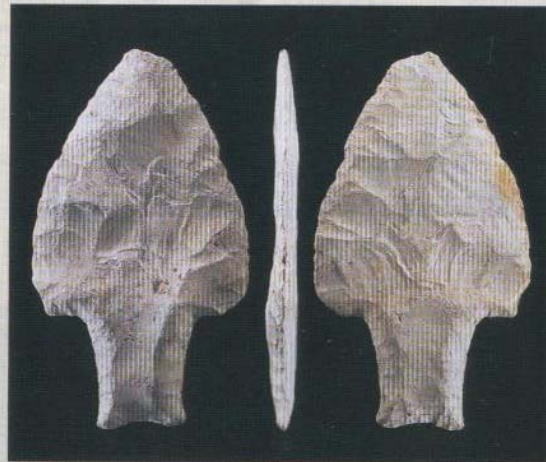
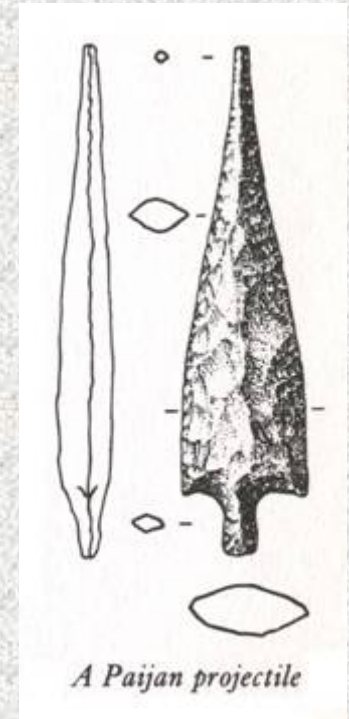


This fluted, fishtail projectile point (seen in three views), from Belize in Central America, may date to about the same time as Clovis culture sites in North America (roughly 11,000 radiocarbon years ago). Similar fishtail points have been found in Central and South America, leading some Paleoindian specialists to suspect that they may be related to the famous fluted points of the Clovis hunters; others disagree.

Pointe à cannelure au pédoncule
en forme de queue de poisson



front and back views of two Magellan I-type projectile
points from Layer V/Period I of the cave FELL, Patagonie



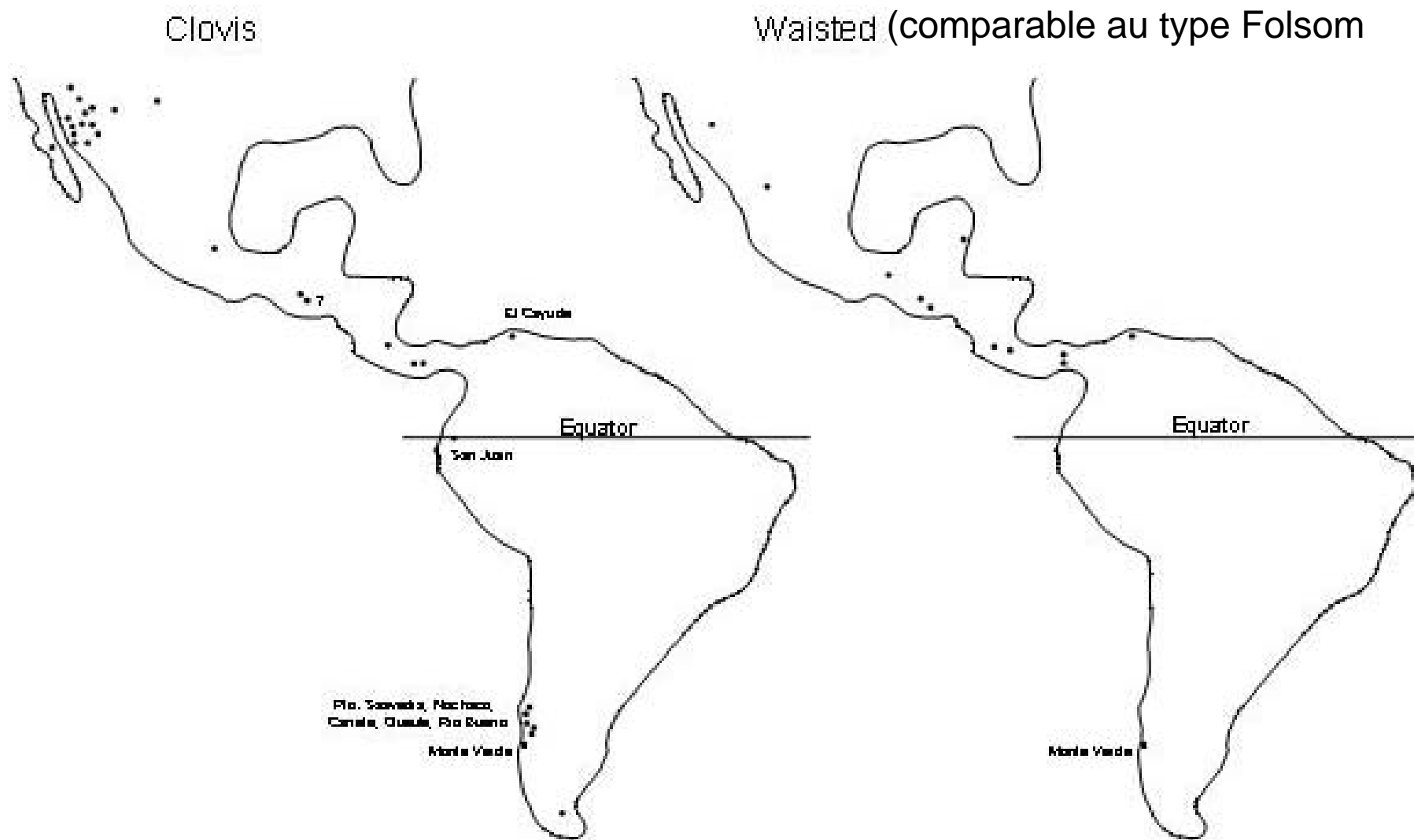
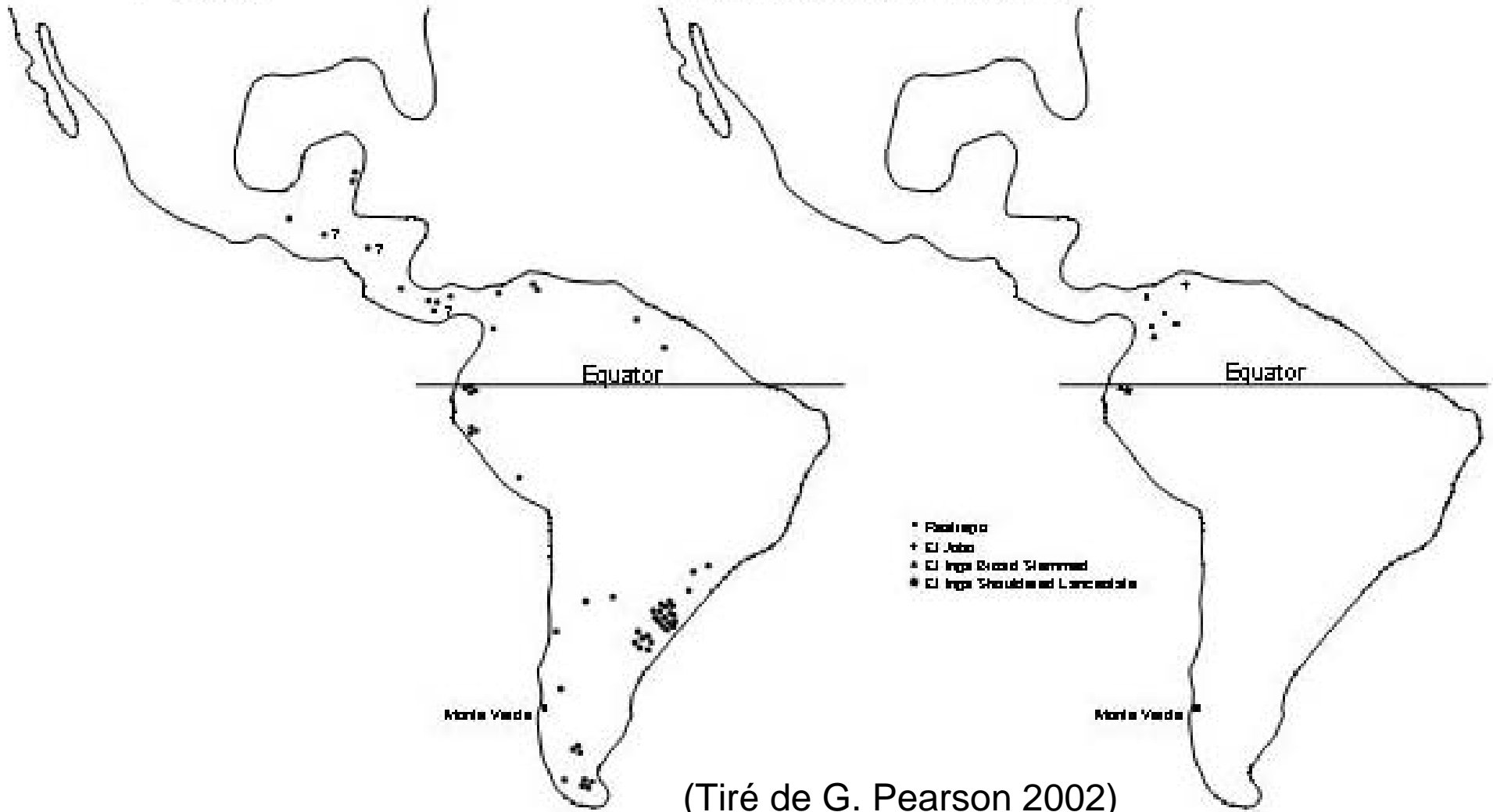


Figure 68. Geographic distributions of lanceolate and stemmed fluted points in Middle and South America.
 (Tiré de G. Pearson 2002)

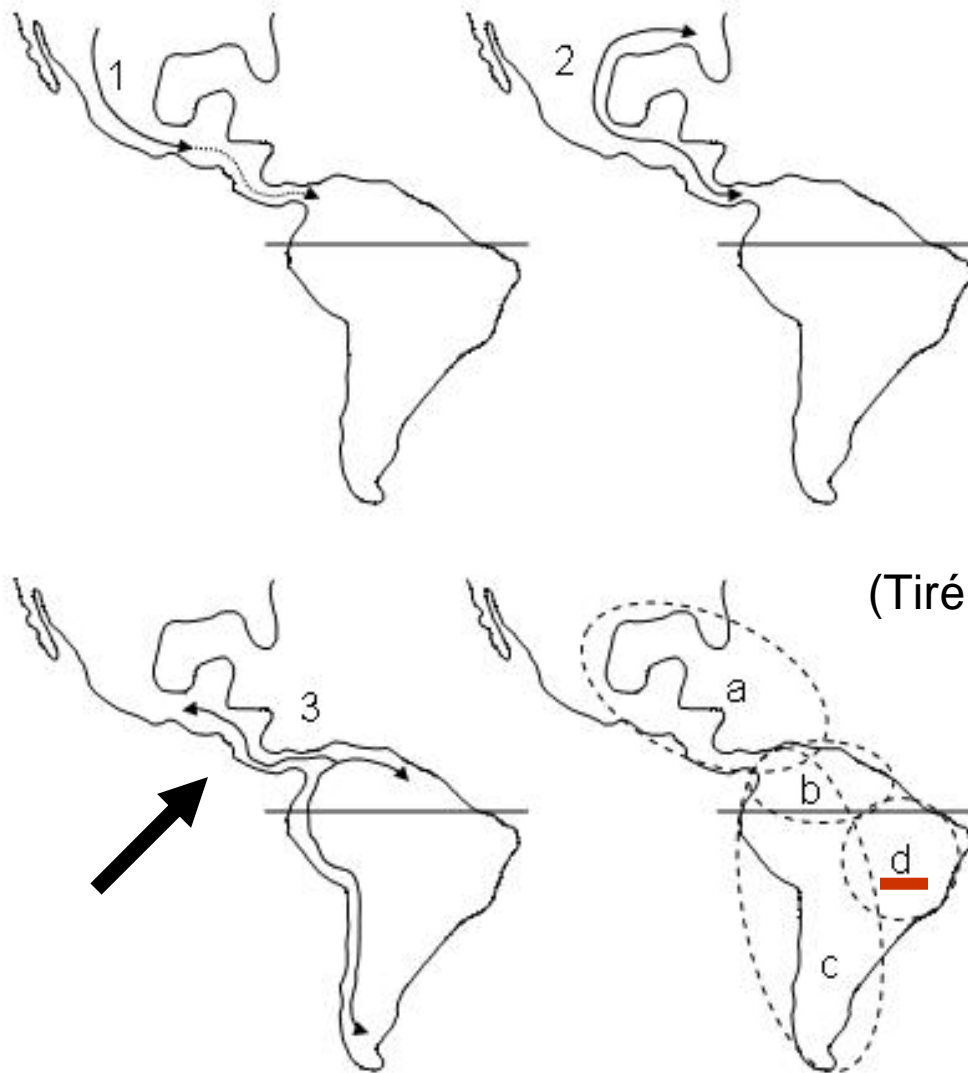
Pointe au pédoncule
à forme de queue de poisson
Fishtail

Divers types de pointes à cannelure
Other Fluted Point Types



(Tiré de G. Pearson 2002)

Figure 68. Continued.



(Tiré de G. Pearson 2002)

Figure 70. Tentative Migrations and Point Dispersion Sequences

1. Initial (Classic) Clovis Migration
2. Circum-Gulf and Caribbean Ross County Clovis Expansion (Later Simpson Influence?)
3. Fell I FPP Expansion into South America and Stemmed Broad Blade Back Migration or Diffusion into Central America

Major Cultural Networks and Innovation Centers

- a. Circum-Gulf and Caribbean Zone
- b. Zone of Evolutionary Change or Contact
- c. Fell I FPP Cultural Zone
- d. Eastern Brazil (Pre-Clovis?, non-Clovis?)

Deux modèles pour répondre aux questions

QUI?

Et

QUAND?

Et ensuite poursuivre l'enquête sur le

COMMENT?

A- Clovis, les premiers (Clovis First)

B- Pré-Clovis

MONTE VERDE et le Pré-Clovis (>11,500 rcyBP) (>13,500 AA)

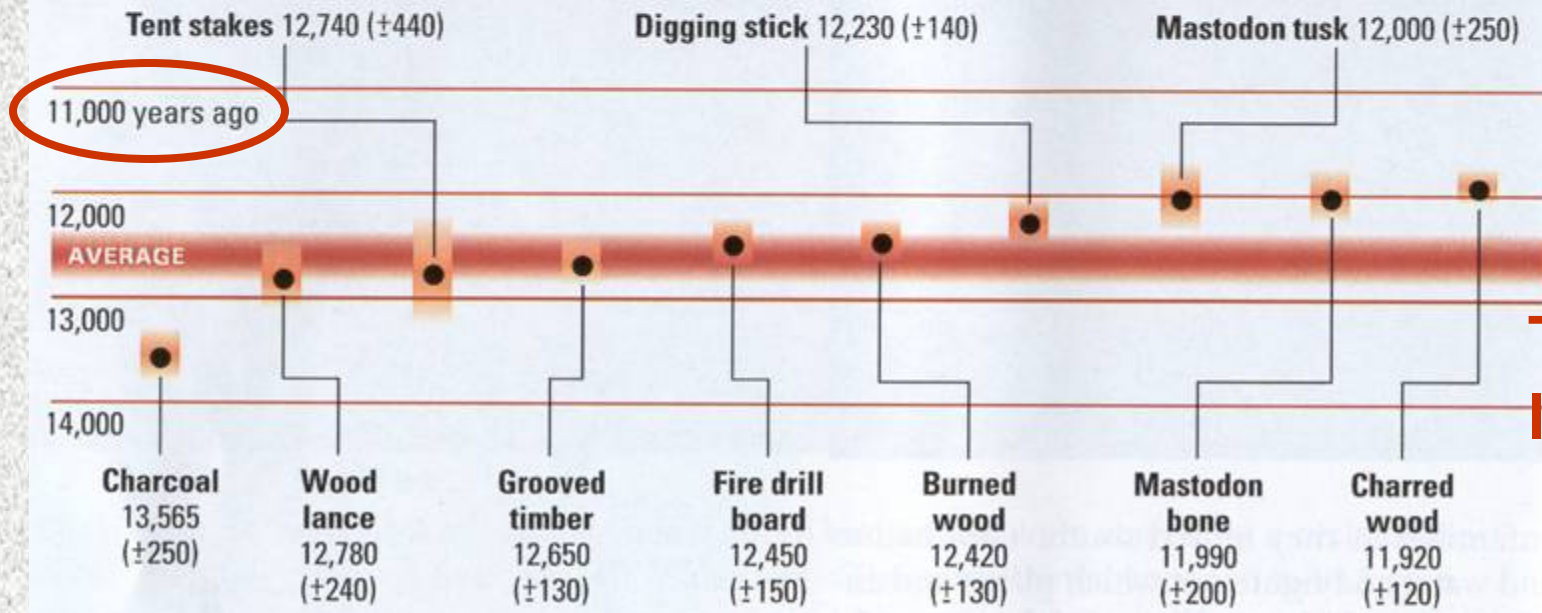


- ➡ Localisation du site au sud du Chili
- ➡ Industrie lithique peu présente sur le site – pas de pointes paléoindiennes
- ➡ Industrie sur matériau organique développée
- ➡ Importance des végétaux

DATATION : + de 1000 ans avant Clovis !



TOM DILLEHAY



Trouver l'erreur!



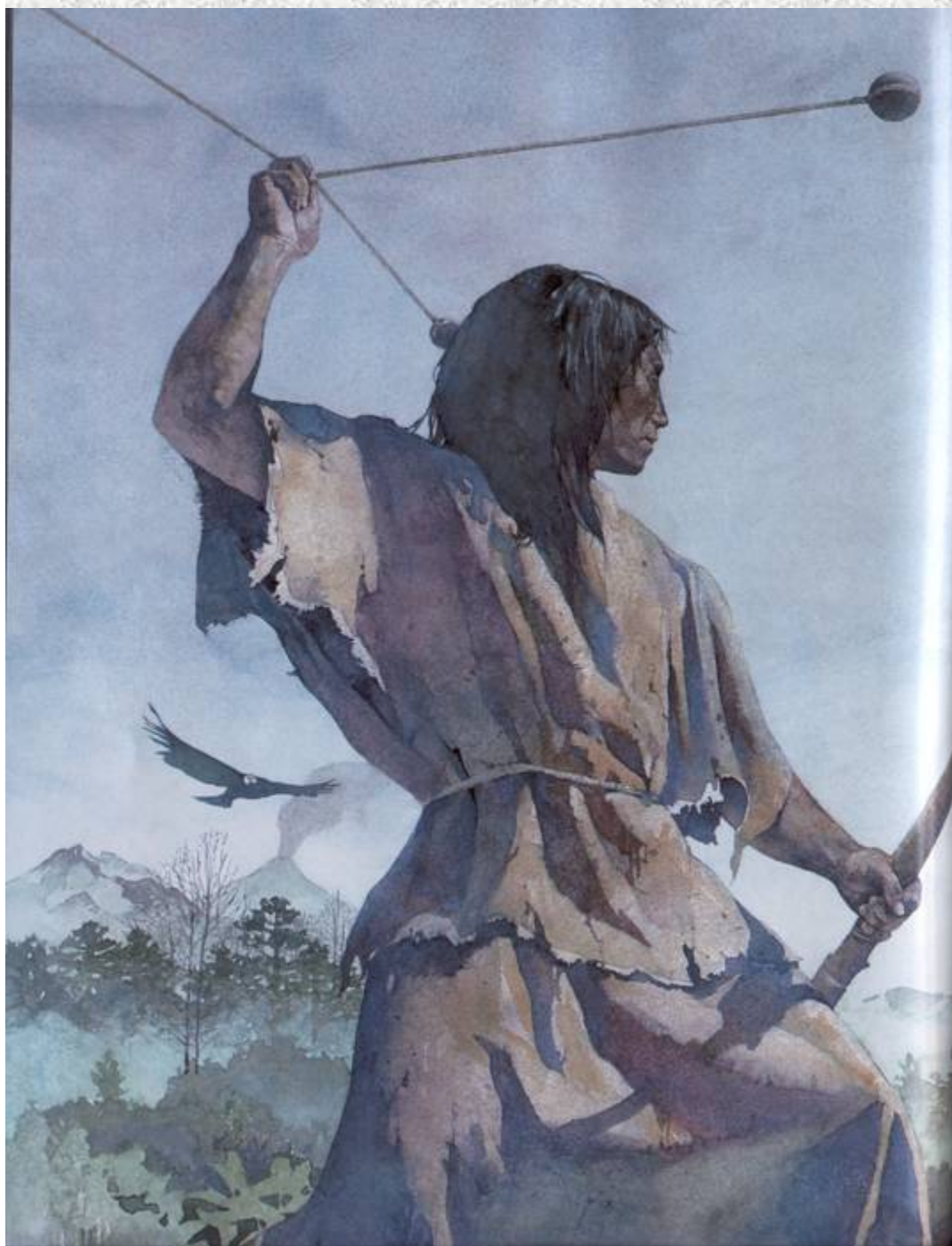
TOM DILLEHAY



TOM DILLEHAY



TOM DILLEHAY



The Most Ancient American

By RICK GORE
SENIOR ASSISTANT EDITOR

Photographs by KENNETH GARRETT

Art by GREG HARLIN

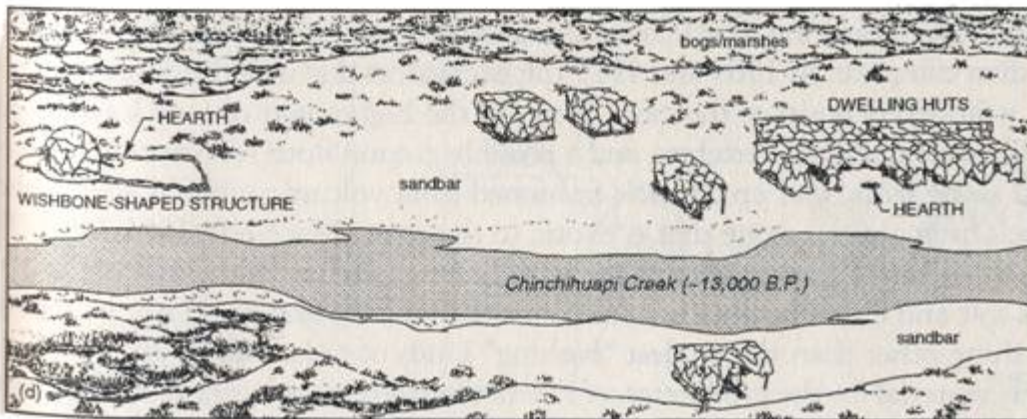
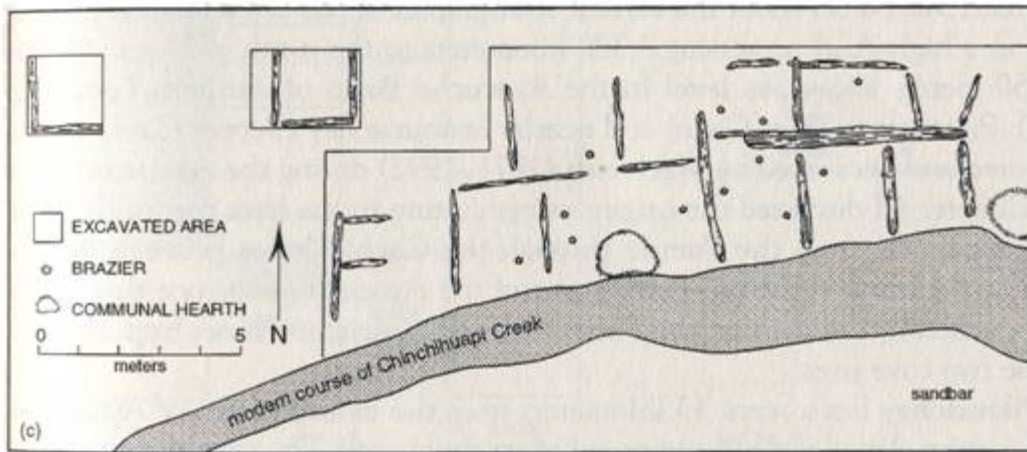
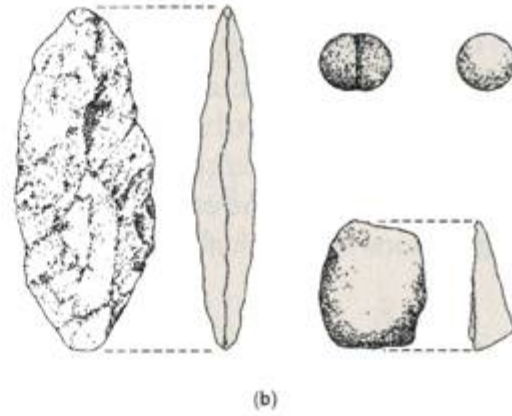
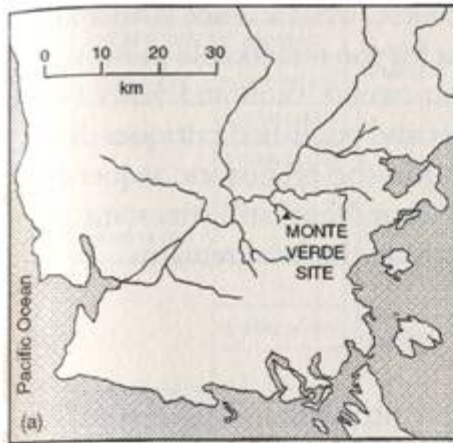
IT WAS TOO EARLY for the band to play in the bar across from the beach in the Chilean village of Pelluco. At 8:30 on a midsummer evening bathers strolled the black sands, and the sun remained high above the green hills across the bay. But for more than two hours a group of scientists seated around a long table had been filling the back of the bar with enough noise of the surf as they argued and traded insults over several rounds of beer.

The group was a jury, a select committee of 12 specialists in early American archaeology, assembled to reach consensus about the age and authenticity of a nearby site called Monte Verde. The stakes were high. Monte Verde, a small prehistoric settlement, was poised to break a hallowed time barrier.

For more than 60 years most archaeologists have believed that the first humans to reach the Americas were immigrants from Siberia who crossed the Bering land bridge less than 12,000 years ago. Called the Clovis people, they were named after a site in New Mexico where archaeologists first found a fluted stone spearpoint that has become their signature.

But over the past few days these scientists had seen persuasive evidence

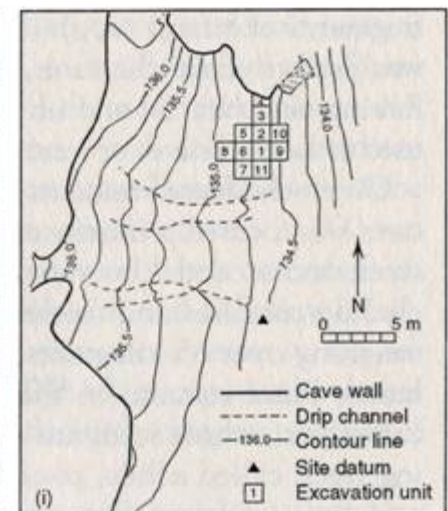
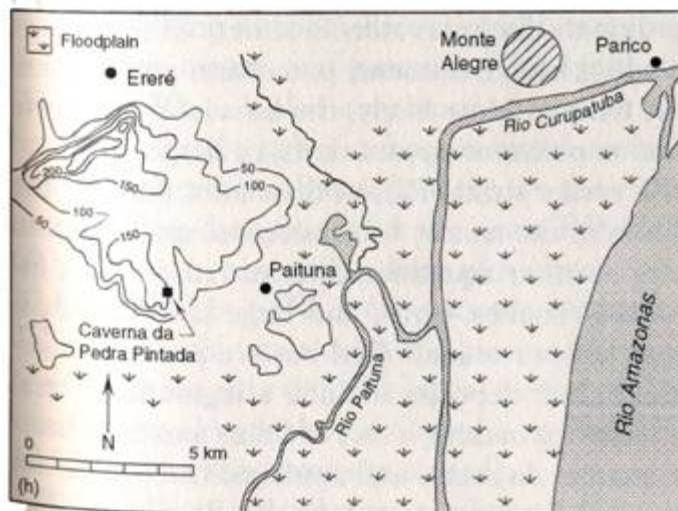
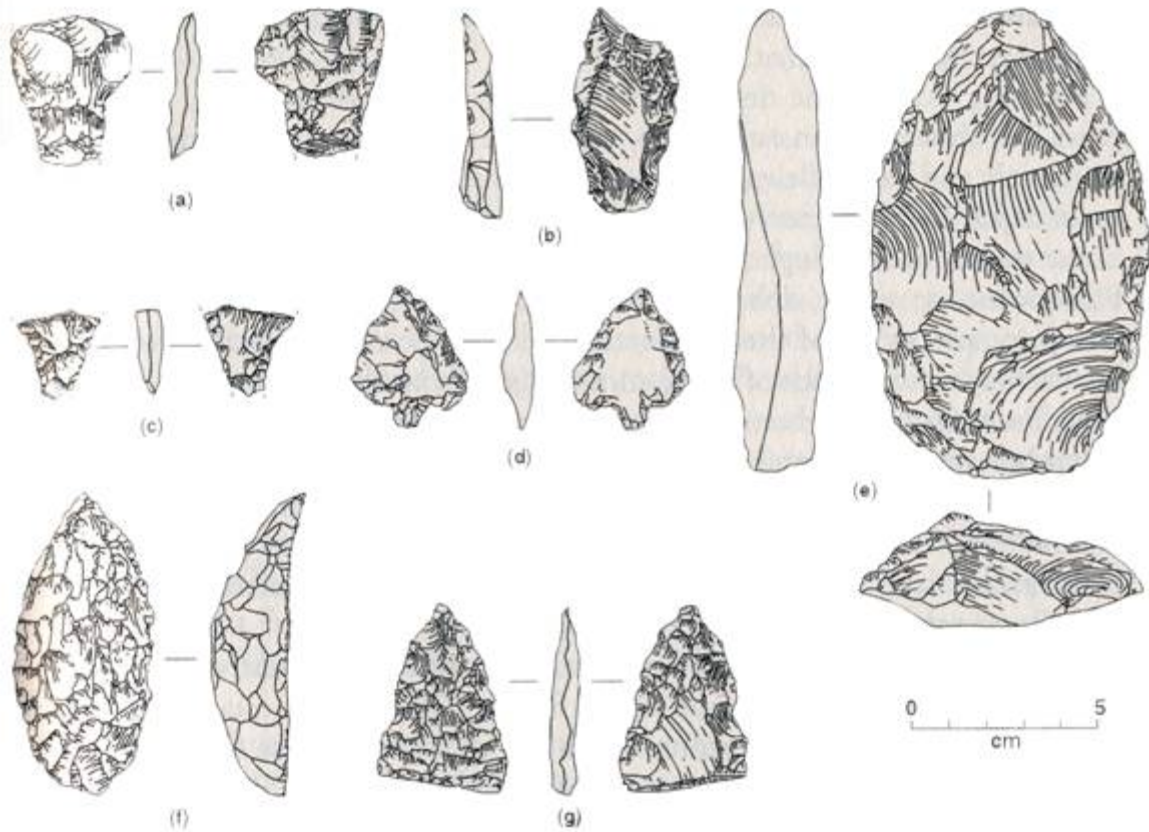




(Tiré de
D. Wilson 1999)

Abri sous roche de Pedra Pintada, Brésil

(Tiré de D. Wilson 1999)



Des conclusions préliminaires

1- la barrière Clovis est-elle tombée?

2- le peuplement de l'Amérique du Sud est-il toujours lié à celui de l'Amérique du Nord?

3- plusieurs vagues migratrices et plusieurs routes →

(Tiré de G. Pearson 2002)



a) Interior Migration
With North-to-South Expansion in South America



b) Pacific Coast Migration
With West-to-East Expansion in South America



c) Bi-Coastal Migration
With Centripetal Expansion in South America



d) Atlantic Coast Migration
With East-to-West Expansion in South America

Figure 2. Hypothetical migration routes from North America and population expansions in South America.

Des conclusions préliminaires

- 1- la barrière Clovis est-elle tombée?
- 2- le peuplement de l'Amérique du Sud est-il toujours lié à celui de l'Amérique du Nord?
- 3- plusieurs vagues migratrices et plusieurs routes
- 4- **une adaptation exceptionnelle, diversifiée, flexible:**
 - dans les Andes
 - dans les forêts
 - dans la pampa
 - dans les zones chaudes et humides
 - sur la côte du Pacifique

Les niches écologiques du continent sud-américain sont occupées

1. Introduction – 10 janvier

- les objectifs: histoire culturelle et particularités adaptatives
- structure du cours et mode d'évaluation

-aperçu d'un continent : nature et culture

Lecture obligatoire - 1. Wilson, D. J., 1999 : An Overview of South American Environments. In *Indigenous South Americans of the Past and Present, An Ecological Perspective*. Chapitre 3 (p.39-60) .

Clé de lecture :

**Caractériser les six principales zones
environnementales du continent sud-américain**

CLÉS de LECTURE

Tankersley, K. B., 2000 : The Puzzle of the First Americans, *Scientific American Discovering Archaeology*, Vol. 2 (1): 31-33

→ **Quels sont les deux principaux modèles pour aborder le peuplement des Amériques ?**

Quelle est l'importance de la calibration des dates radiométriques ?

Dixon, E. J., 2000 : Coastal navigators, *Scientific American Discovering Archaeology*, Vol. 2 (1): 34-35

→ **Quels sont les arguments pour appuyer chacune des quatre voies de peuplement et quelle est celle que l'auteur favorise ?**

Gruhn, R., 2000 : The South American Twist, *Scientific American Discovering Archaeology*, Vol. 2 (1): 51-53

Gruhn, R., 2004 : Current Archaeological Evidence of Late Pleistocene Settlement of South America, In *New Perspectives on the First Americans*. B. T. Lepper et R. Bonnischsen, éd. p. 27-34. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas.

→ **Quels sont les indices sur les principaux sites qui permettent à l'auteure de privilégier le modèle pré-Clovis et une entrée plus ancienne en Amérique du Sud ?**

SEMAINE PROCHAINE

3. Domestication d'un territoire et sédentarisation – 24 janvier
 - des camélidés à la diversité des cultigènes
 - des premiers villages aux centres cérémoniels

Lavallée, Daniele, 1995 : L'essor andin (p. 138-164) in *Promesse d'Amérique, La préhistoire de l'Amérique du Sud*, Hachette, Paris.



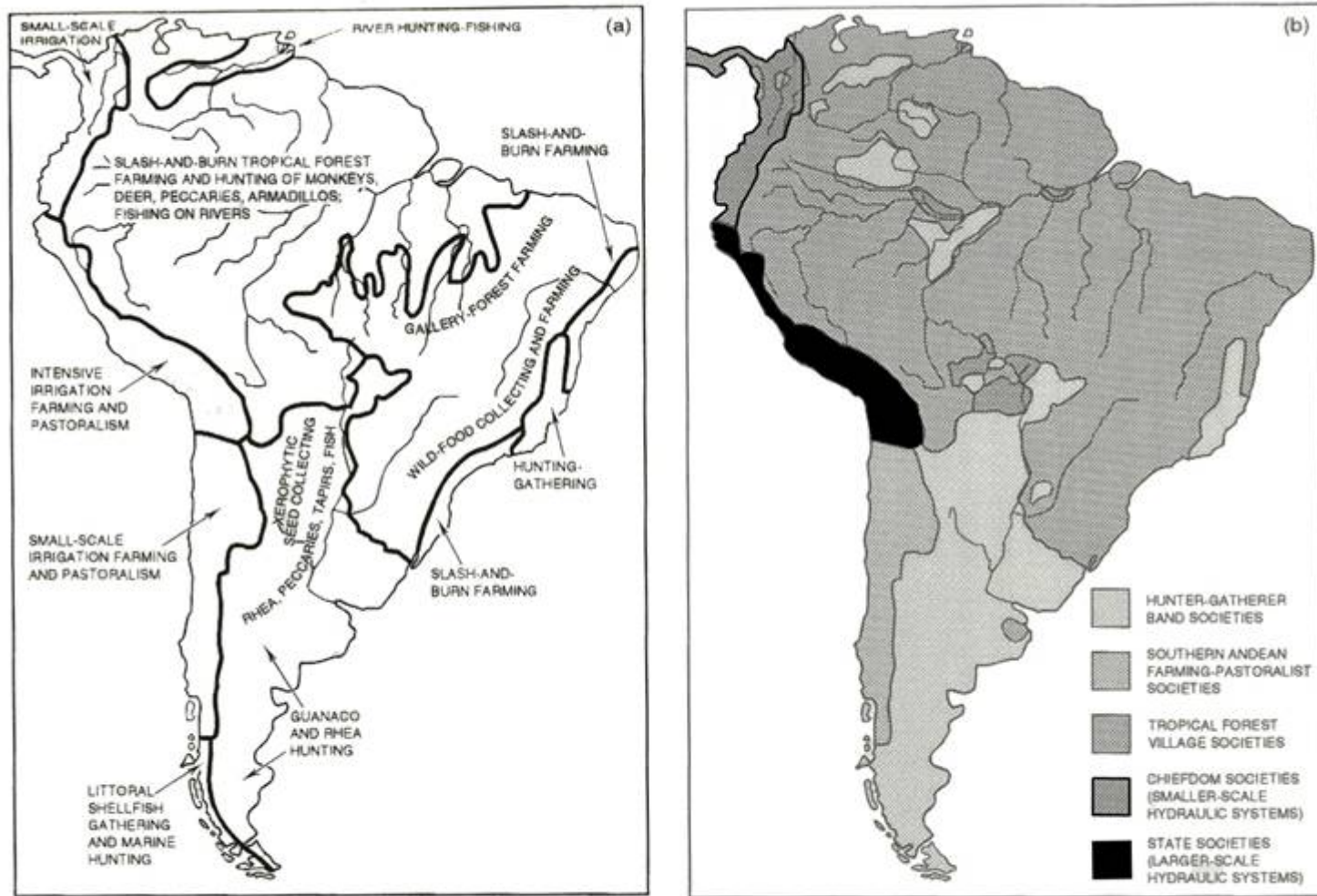


FIGURE 4.2 Maps of (a) the major indigenous subsistence areas of South America and (b) the distribution of prehispanic and traditional cultural types in relation to these areas. Based on maps in Steward and Faron (1959).

