



Search...



History of a valley fill balancing between climate fluctuations and human occupation in the last 40 000 years, Northern Negev Desert, Israel

E. Buis, A. Veldkamp, J. Wallinga, M. de Blécourt

PE&RC

Research output: Chapter in Book/Report/Conference proceeding › Abstract



ORIGINAL LANGUAGE	English
TITLE OF HOST PUBLICATION	NCL Symposium Series, Volume 5. Optical dating applications, Wageningen, The Netherlands, April 24, 2008
EDITORS	E. Buis, A.J.A.M. Temme, J. Wallinga
PLACE OF PUBLICATION	Delft
PUBLISHER	NCL Netherlands Centre for Luminescence dating
PAGES	5-7
PUBLICATION STATUS	Published - 2008
EVENT	Symposium Netherlands Centre for Luminescence dating: Optical dating applications - Duration: 24 Apr 2008 → 24 Apr 2008
Conference	
CONFERENCE	Symposium Netherlands Centre for Luminescence dating: Optical dating applications
PERIOD	24/04/08 → 24/04/08

Cite this



Buis, E., Veldkamp, A., Wallinga, J., & de Blécourt, M. (2008). History of a valley fill balancing between climate fluctuations and human occupation in the last 40 000 years, Northern Negev Desert, Israel. In E. Buis, A. J. A. M. Temme, & J. Wallinga (Eds.), *NCL Symposium Series, Volume 5. Optical dating applications, Wageningen, The Netherlands, April 24, 2008* (pp. 5-7). NCL Netherlands Centre for Luminescence dating.



[About web accessibility](#)

[Research@WUR contact form](#)

Early human civilizations such as Sumer in Mesopotamia flourished as a result.[3] Technological advances in the region include the development of agriculture and the use of irrigation, of writing, the wheel, and glass, most emerging first in Mesopotamia. Contents. 1 Terminology. 2 Biodiversity and climate. 3 History. 3.1 Early domestications. Nevertheless, after the meager winter rains, wide tracts of the northern desert-bay are clothed with scanty grass, and spring thus turns the region for a short time into grasslands. The history of Western Asia may be described as an age-long struggle between the mountain peoples of the Prehistoric seedless figs were discovered at Gilgal I in the Jordan Valley, suggesting that fig trees This was after the last glacial climax 18,000 years ago, when warmer conditions opened up hitherto uninhabited steppe-tundra. The first settlers were few in number living off big game, plant foods, and perhaps fish and sea mammals. The middle Aldan River Valley began to support bands of late Ice Age people using microblade technology 15,000 years ago, perhaps earlier. These same people settled as far northeast as the Bering Strait. A land bridge from about 100,000 to 15,000 years ago. Only a few scholars accept this claim or other much heralded occupations said to have occurred between 40,000 and 25,000 years ago. From that date onward, there has been continuous human occupation in the Arctic into modern times.