ARCHAEOLOGY OF FUEGIAN ISLANDS: ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES ALONG THE HOLOCENE, HUMAN SETTLEMENT AND CULTURAL INTERACTION (PATAGONIA, CHILE)

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INTRODUCTION

The Fuegian archaeology is an intricate territory located in the southwestern region of South America, probably one of the last regions occupied by humans. When the archeologists in the late 19th century discovered the Strait of Magellan, they were surprised to find 2,000 by modern-day archeologists when exploring the area.

The objective of this study is to understand the environmental changes that occurred during the Holocene, the period of time in which human populations in Patagonia evolved and developed, in order to understand the cultural interactions and migration patterns that occurred in the region.

The research focuses on the archaeological sites of Tierra del Fuego, Navarino, and Navarino Island, and provides a comprehensive understanding of the environmental changes that occurred during the Holocene.


The Holocene is divided into three main periods: the Early Holocene (c. 11,000-8,000 BP), the Middle Holocene (c. 8,000-5,000 BP), and the Late Holocene (c. 5,000 BP to present).

The Early Holocene was characterized by a rapid increase in sea level, which flooded many coastal areas. The Middle Holocene was a period of relative stability, with sea level remaining constant. The Late Holocene was marked by rapid sea level changes, with sea level falling rapidly from c. 5,000 to 1,000 BP, and then rising again to modern levels from c. 1,000 BP to present.

The Holocene climate was marked by a series of cold events, such as the Younger Dryas event, which occurred around 11,000 BP, and the Allerød event, which occurred around 9,500 BP.

The Holocene environmental changes had a significant impact on human populations in Patagonia. The Early Holocene was a period of rapid environmental change, with sea level rising and environmental changes occurring in response to these changes. The Middle Holocene was a period of relative stability, with environmental conditions remaining relatively constant.

The Late Holocene was characterized by rapid sea level changes, which had a significant impact on human populations in Patagonia. The rapid sea level changes forced human populations to adapt to changing environmental conditions, and resulted in the development of new cultural practices and technologies.

The research focuses on the environmental changes that occurred during the Holocene, and their impact on human populations in Patagonia. The research provides a comprehensive understanding of the environmental changes that occurred during the Holocene, and their impact on human populations in Patagonia.

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