



ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Are the foothills actual borders, or have we never explored them?

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Abstract

The Shomu-Shulaveri Culture is a late Neolithic phenomenon from the South Caucasus, with its primary distribution believed to be in the middle of the Kura River. Since the discovery of this civilisation, scientific literature has proven that it extended throughout the fertile plain formed by Kura and its tributaries (Kvemo Kartli Plain, Ganja-Gazakhi Valley, and Ararat Valley). However, do we have enough information to establish existing boundaries for them? While the Neolithic man was practical and pragmatic. Given the Neolithic people's dexterity, practicality, and awareness of nature, why don't we consider the foothills to be their managed territory? There have been numerous accounts, from the last century to the present, regarding the potential occupation of the mountainous region. Examples include fragmented ceramic goods from the Tetrtskaro and the Dusheti regions, as well as rock art from the Kura Valley foothills. How can these results be interpreted? Is it possible to link this to livestock breeding? Perhaps we are dealing with a barter system? This study allows us to examine the distribution and spreading of Late Neolithic society in river valleys and foothills from a broader geographical viewpoint.

Keywords

Neolithic, Survey, Transcaucasia, Kura Valley , Shomu-Shulaveri Culture

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