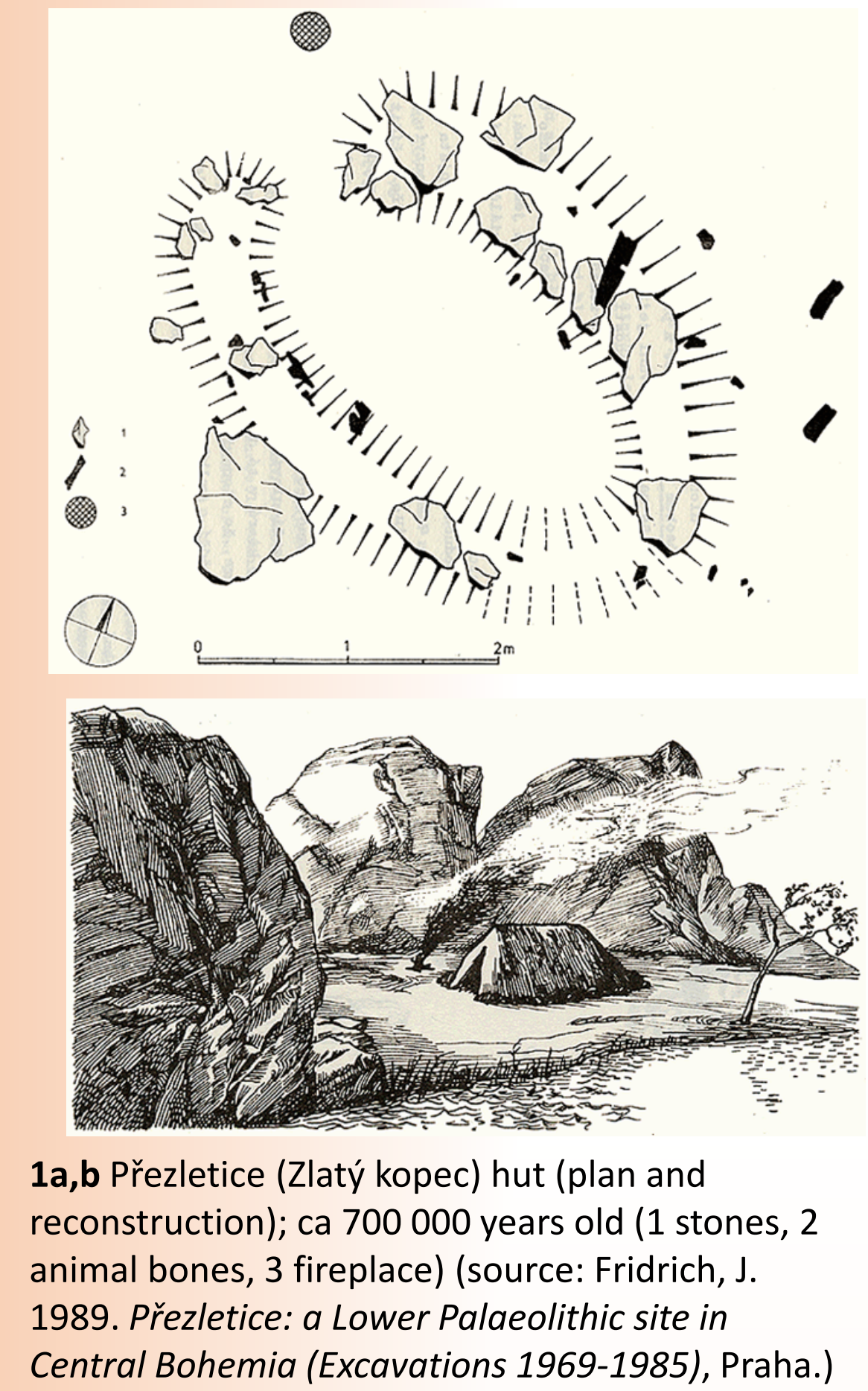


Archaeological past of Czechia and Norway



Archaeology covers very vast periods of time, and so the table and pictures on the poster illustrate only the very basic differences and similarities in developments in the centre of Europe (Czechia) and in its north (Western Norway). Differences between the regions were mainly constrained by ecology and climate during prehistory, while geography becomes important in later periods (e.g. earlier Christianization of Central Europe and Hanseatic trade in countries around the Baltic Sea).



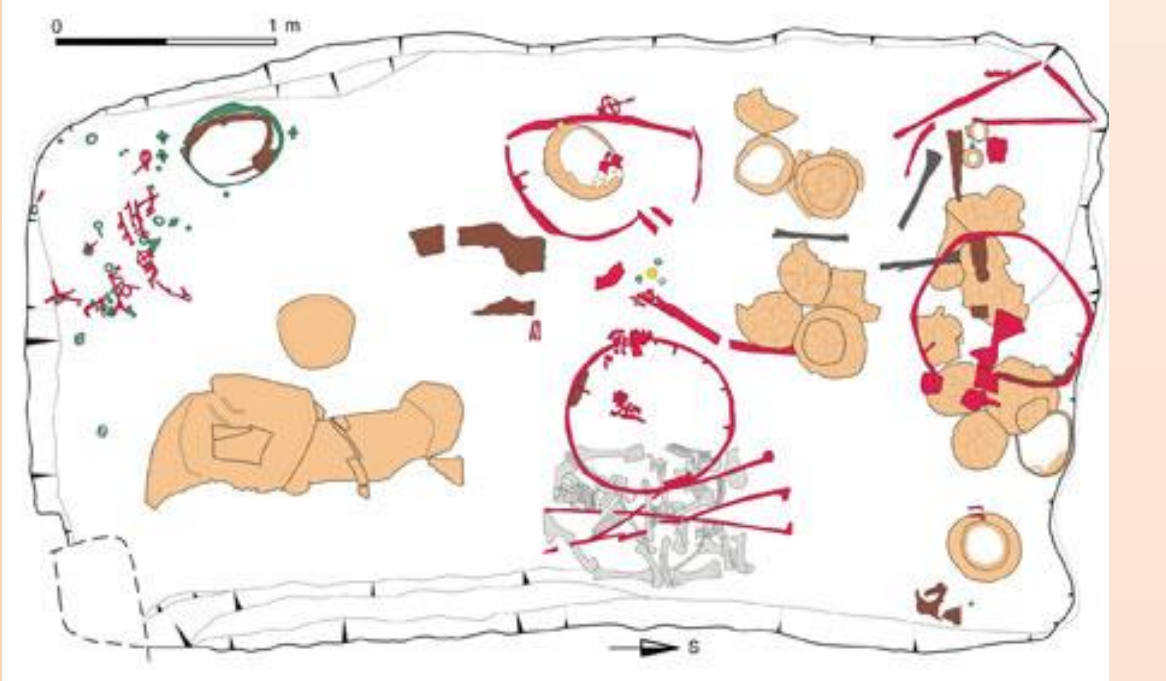
1a,b Přezletice (Zlatý kopec) hut (plan and reconstruction); ca 700 000 years old (1 stone, 2 animal bones, 3 fireplace) (source: Fridrich, J. 1989. *Přezletice: a Lower Palaeolithic site in Central Bohemia* (Excavations 1969-1985), Praha.)



2 Neolithic long houses – aerial view of several plans of the houses in Křimice (1998) (source: West Bohemian Museum in Pilsen, <http://www.zcm.cz/expozice/pohledy-do-minulosti-plzenskeho-kraje-expozice-archeologie/archeologicke-vyzkumy-zcm>)



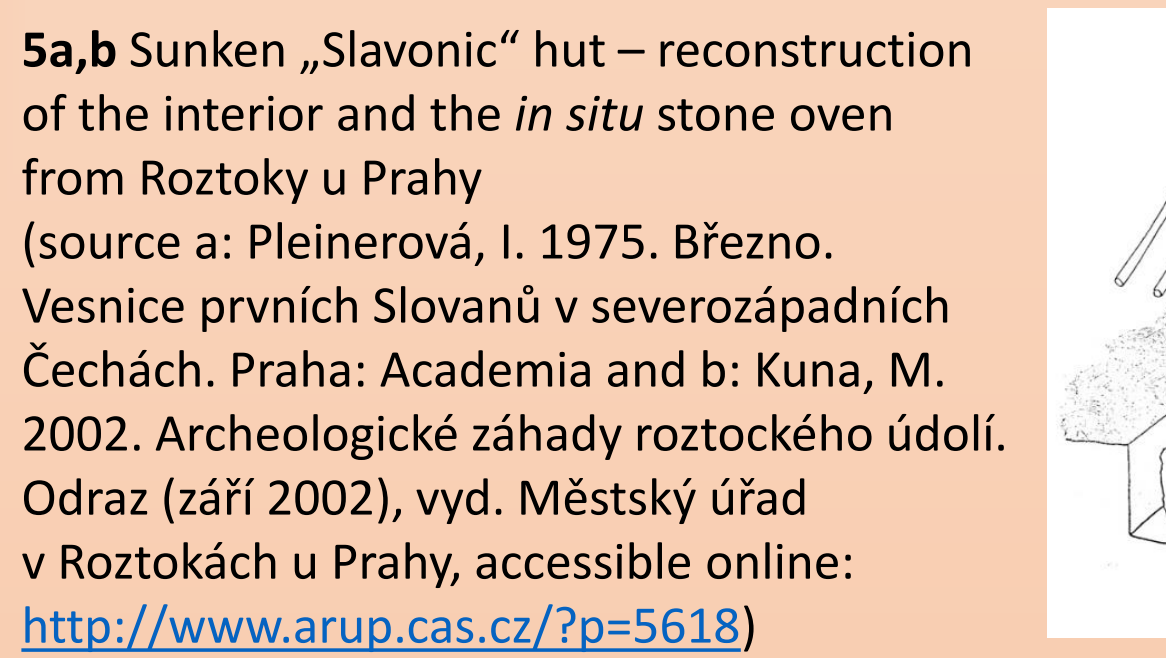
3 Bronze daggers from a depot found in Prague 6-Suchdol, Kozi vrchy (1928), early Bronze Age (source: Divac, G. - Sedláček, Z. 1999: *Hortfung der altbronzezeitlichen Dolche von Praha 6-Suchdol*. Fontes Archaeologici Pragenses - Supplementum 1. Praha)



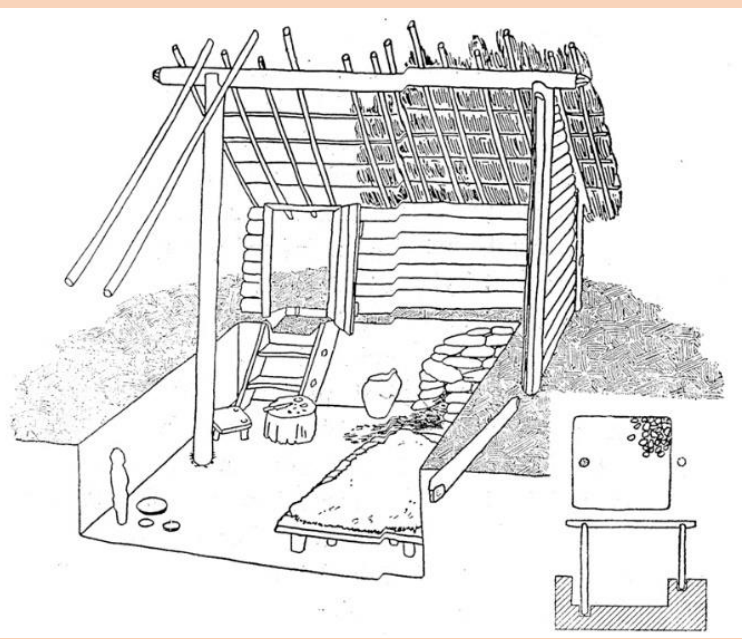
4 Chamber grave of the Hallstatt „prince“ from Prague-Letňany (2014) – burial on a cart (colours: red – iron, green – bronze, dark grey – human bones, light grey – animal bones, brown – wood, ochre - ceramics) (source: Frolíková, D. 2015. Dva hroby „knižat“ z doby halštatské v Praze-Letňanech. *Akademický bulletin*, accessible online: <http://abicko.avcr.cz/2015/06/06/hroby.html>)



5c Goblet of the Czech type, flute var. from Rybná street 683, Prague 1 (source: Žďárská, A. 2014: *Středověké sklo z Prahy*. Praha.)



5a,b Sunken „Slavonic“ hut – reconstruction of the interior and the *in situ* stone oven from Roztoky u Prahy (source a: Pleinerová, I. 1975. Březno. Vesnice prvních Slovanů v severozápadních Čechách. Praha: Academia and b: Kuna, M. 2002. Archeologické záhady roztockého údolí. Odras (září 2002), vyd. Městský úřad v Roztokách u Prahy, accessible online: <http://www.arup.cas.cz/?p=5618>)



13 Bergen 1882-1889 (source: Knud Knudsen collection. University Library, University of Bergen.)

CZECH REPUBLIC

KY BC (Kilo Year Before Christ)

PALAEOLITHIC (1800/1700 – 10 KY BC): The earliest finds comes from *Homo neanderthalensis*; hunters and gatherers, in the later phases appears seasonal settlements used for long periods. **[1a,b]**

MESOLITHIC (10-5.6 KY BC): Hunters had to adapt to new way of hunting, change of the climate led to change from big herd animals to animals living in smaller herds in woodland, use of microliths (small stone tools), people lived in open areas as well as in rock shelters.

NEOLITHIC (5.6 – 4.4/4.3 KY BC): Introduction of agriculture, new types of tools and ceramics, in the period of Linear Pottery culture - long house is typical (15-25 even 40m long). **AENEOLITHIC (4.4/4.3 – 2.3/2.2 KY BC):** First metal - copper is used for small tools and jewellery, ploughing, contrary to previous period - unification in funerary practices - both inhumation and cremation, barrows. **[2]**

BRONZE AGE (2.3/2.2 – 0.8/0.75 KY BC): Casting of bronze, long distance trade, diversification of society, early Bronze Age is typical with graves (inhumations) in rows, middle Bronze Age with barrows and late Bronze Age with urn fields. **[3]**

IRON AGE (800/750 – 40/25 BC): New material - iron is much more accessible to all members of society than previous metals, in earlier period Hallstatt "princes" appear, supposed heads of nobility, change in settlement structure - new types of Hallstatt farms, sometimes fortified, in later La Tène period - historical notes on Celtic tribe of Boii, new period of elevated fortified settlements - castellum and oppidum, first coins. **[4]**

ROMAN PERIOD (40/25 BC – AD 380/400): Roman imports - jewellery, glass, *terra sigillata*; from historical sources - Germanic tribes of Marcomanni and Quadi; decline of metallurgy and other crafts, usual funerary practice in cinerary urns, unique are very rich inhumations. Settlements in flat terrain (no hillforts) often fortified with palisade.

MIGRATION PERIOD (AD 375/400 – 560/570): Raid of nomadic Huns from mid-Asian steppes into Europe started the migration period, the economy of the period did not change significantly, though the social differentiation (probably due to military operations) grew. Settlements are rare, hillforts appear. Usually inhumations, unique are rich graves, in some graves appear horse-riders equipment and also whole horses.

EARLY MIDDLE AGES (AD 530/570 – 1000): From historical sources - Slavonic inhabitants from the East came to the area; people lived in villages of usually 5-10 houses, houses were small around 11m² and usually sunken. The first political body appeared in order to organize defense against Avars - so called Samo's Empire in the first half of the 7th century - named after the Frank merchant Samo. Since the end of the 7th century fortified hillforts appear. In the end of the period first Christian churches. In the end of the period another political body - Great Moravia (833 – 906/907). **[5a,b]**

THE HIGH AND LATE MIDDLE AGES (AD 1000 – 1500): Urbanization, building of the state, Christianization. Kingdom of Bohemia established by the Přemyslid dynasty in the 12th century from Duchy of Bohemia (c. 870–1198). In agriculture - appears the three-field system (a regime of crop rotation - growing a series of different types of crops in the same area in sequential seasons in order to allow the soil of that field to regain its nutrients). **[5c]**

NORWAY

AD (Anno Domini=After Christ)

BEFORE -10 KY BC: The land rises as the glaciers are melting. A few sites dated to the very end of this period have been documented in south western Norway, though culturally are clearly associated with the Mesolithic.

MESOLITHIC (10-4 KY BC): The land continues to rise and glaciers disappear, forests and animal populations establish. Highly mobile occupation in the first part of the period, increasing sedentism at the end of the Mesolithic. Hunting, gathering and harvesting of terrestrial and marine resources. Pointed arrows, microliths, transversal arrows, adzes and scrapers represent common tool categories. Northern tradition of rock art appears. **[6,8,10a-c]**

NEOLITHIC (4-1.8 KY BC): Sedentary hunter-fisher-gatherers, pastoral economy gradual establishes and also agriculture at the end of the Neolithic. Pointed arrows, arrows, adzes and scrapers common tool categories. Wide range of raw materials exploited for tools, much use of local rock. Production of pottery and highly developed stone tool production develops. Very few graves revealed. **[7,9]**

BRONZE AGE (1.8 – 0.5 KY BC): First metal, bronze casting, but people continue using stone artefacts. More substantial cultivation settlements. First longhouses revealed. Monumental graves. Southern tradition of rock art introduced.

EARLY IRON - PRE-ROMAN IRON AGE (500 BC – AD 1): Start of iron production, from bog iron. Iron was accessible to more people than bronze. Agriculture, cross-ploughing with ard. Stone tools fading out. Insignificant grave monuments and grave goods. Still longhouses where animals lived in one end of the house, people lived in the other end. First soap stone quarries in Central Norway.

EARLY IRON AGE - ROMAN PERIOD (AD 1 - 400): High class Roman imports recorded, international collaboration increasing. Some may have acted as Roman soldiers. Iron production increases significantly. Settlements with agriculture. First court sites, hillforts and runes appears. Hunting is still providing precious resources. Longhouses. 5-40 m long boat houses. Cremation and inhumation graves. Several grave fields were established in this period. **[11a,b]**

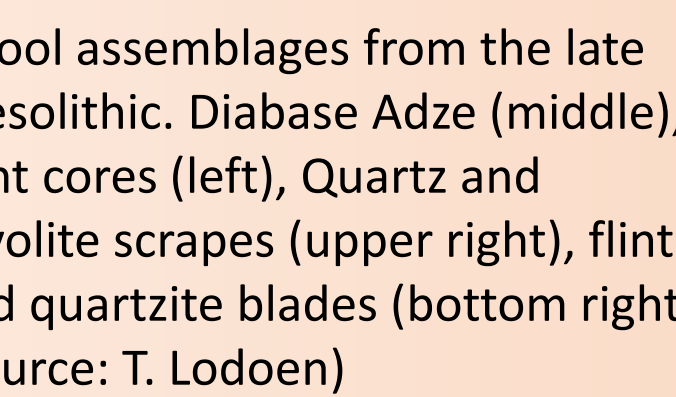
EARLY IRON AGE - MIGRATION PERIOD (AD 400 - 570): Settlement expansion, and settlements similar to those in the Roman period. Some rich graves with obvious barrows, cairns or mounds. Relatively much gold. Offerings. Most hillforts are from this period. First long runic inscriptions. **[12]**

LATE IRON AGE - MEROVINGIAN AND VIKING PERIOD (AD 570 – 1050): A number of changes from Migration period, but still longhouses. Inhumation and cremation graves. Grave goods includes tools, weapons, dress accessories as well as boats. Viking Age particularly rich. Many imports, particularly from the British Isles. The first traces of Christianity appears towards the end of this period. Advanced crafts, like carpentering, casting, textile production. Stone quarries produces hones, mill stones and vessels.

THE MIDDLE AGES (AD 1050 - 1537): This period is characterised by urbanisation, Christianisation, Europeisation and state formation. Churches, castles and centres of urban character are established in Western Norway as well as in other parts of Norway. Agriculture in Western Norway dominated by husbandry and primitive farming methods, due to topography and climate. Increasing trade, and the Hanseatic league establish in Bergen. **[13]**



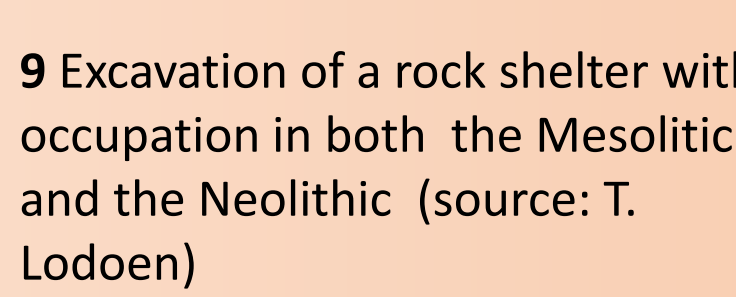
6 Excavation of a Mesolithic site located at a beach ridge. (source: T.Lodoen)



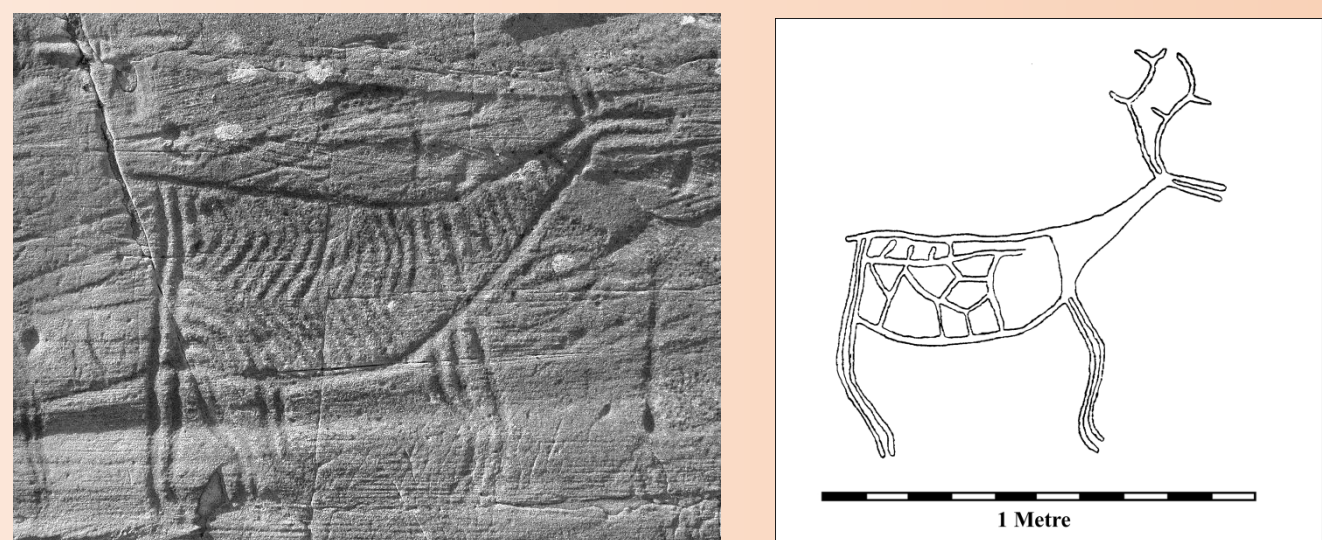
8 Tool assemblages from the late Mesolithic. Diabase Adze (middle), Flint cores (left), Quartz and rhyolite scrapes (upper right), flint and quartzite blades (bottom right) (source: T. Lodoen)



7 Typical location of Mesolithic and Neolithic sites at tidal currents where marine resources such as fish, birds and sea mammals were abundant (source: T. Lodoen)



9 Excavation of a rock shelter with occupation in both the Mesolithic and the Neolithic (source: T. Lodoen)



10a,b,c Late mesolithic Rock art, b and c show red deer from the Vingen site Western Norway (source: T. Lodoen)



11a Court site from Saue, Voss in Hordaland (source: Stian Hatling and Asle Bruen Olsen: Arkeologiske undersøkelser av et eldre jernalders ringformet tunanlegg ved Sausjord gnr. 284, bnr. 3 m.fl., Voss kommune, Hordaland. University of Bergen, University Museum. Unpublished report 2012.)



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