

CONCEPTOS	DEFINICIONES
PREHISTORY	<p>Stage or period of human existence before the availability of those written records with which recorded history begins. Span of time which extends from the emergence of first hominids, about 5 million years ago, to the appearance of writing, about 5,000 years ago. It is divided into three periods: The Paleolithic Age; the Neolithic Age; and the Metal Ages.</p>
PALEOLITHIC AGE	<p>First of the three ages in Prehistory. It extends from the emergence of first hominids, about 5 million years ago, to the agriculture and ranching appearance, about 11,000 years ago. It is characterized by a predatory economy, based on hunting, fishing and gathering, which forced humans to be nomadic.</p>
NEOLITHIC AGE	<p>Second of the three ages of Prehistory. It extends from the agriculture and ranching appearance, about 11,000 years ago, to the beginning of metal use by humans, about 7,000 years ago. The practice of agriculture and ranching allowed humans to produce their own food, and to remain in the same place for longer periods of time. Therefore, humans changed from a predatory economy to a productive one, and from being nomadic to being sedentary.</p>

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METAL AGES	Third of the three ages of Prehistory. It extends from the beginning of metal use by humans, about 7,000 years ago, to the appearance of writing, about 5,000 years ago. This age is divided in other three; Copper Age; Bronze Age; Iron Age. It is characterized by a strong trade increase; by the social division creation; and by the change of villages into cities. At this Age three important inventions appeared, such as the wheel, the sail and the plough.
HOMINID	Term used to name to those individuals belonging to the superior primate order, whose only surviving specie is the human one. They are individuals belonging to the hominidae subfamily, which includes the homo sapiens (human beings), its extinguished relatives, as well as gorillas and chimpanzees.
ARCHEOLOGY	Science or auxiliary discipline of History, which performs a systematic study of the material remains of human life, in order to carry out a reconstruction of the way of living of ancient societies, both prehistoric and historical.

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<p>PREDATORY ECONOMY</p>	<p>Economy (activities to satisfy human needs) based on hunting, fishing and gathering, that is to say, based on activities which do not produce foodstuff, but which take them from what nature produces by itself without any kind of human intervention.</p>
<p>PRODUCTIVE ECONOMY</p>	<p>Economy (activities to satisfy human needs) based in agriculture, farming and in any other activities which allow humans to produce the foodstuff and goods that they need.</p>
<p>NOMADIC</p>	<p>Term used to name people or groups who travel permanently from one place to other without settling down in a place. This is normally linked to the practice of a predatory economy.</p>

CONCEPTOS	DEFINICIONES
SEDENTARY	Term used to name people or groups who settle down permanently in a place or fix their residence in it. This is normally linked to the practice of a productive economy.
KNAPPED STONE	Technique used to make tools, mainly in the Paleolithic Age, in which a stone is cut up purposely, by means of direct or indirect percussion, or by means of pressure, to build tools out of the stone nucleus or just to pull stone chippings out.
POLISHED STONE	Technique used to make tools, mainly in the Neolithic Age, in which the stone is polished with hard materials to get a particular shape.

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<p>BIFAZ</p>	<p>Tool made up of stone, with an almond shape, carved in both sides and with pointing edges. It was used in the Paleolithic Age as an ax or a cutting instrument.</p>
<p>AGRICULTURE</p>	<p>Activity in which humans cultivate the Earth to produce foodstuff to be consumed by animals and humans as well as raw materials for industry.</p>
<p>STOCKBREEDING</p>	<p>Human activity in which animals are bred to have some economical use, that means, to satisfy human needs getting food and raw materials.</p>

CONCEPTOS	DEFINICIONES
HUNTING	Human activity in which birds, beasts and other types of animals are searched or followed to be caught or killed.
FISHING	Human activity in which fish and similar types of aquatic animals are taken out of water.
HARVESTING	In a predatory economy, it's a human activity in which fruits, plants or foodstuff are picked up directly from nature without any human involvement. However, in a productive economy, it refers to gather the harvest.

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VILLAGE	Small human settlement, usually in rural areas, linked to the practice of farming and stockbreeding.
SICKLE	Farming tool used mainly to cut gramineous or grass plants such as cereals.
HOE	Farming tool used mainly to dig and remove soil.

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LOOM	Machine used to knit or build some cloth or material.
POTTERY	Technique in which objects are made up from clay or any other pottery material molding and giving some color.
CAVE PAINTINGS	Arts of paintings and engravings done over rocks or on cave walls.

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POLYCHROMATIC PAINTINGS	Paintings where different colors are used.
VENUS	Women statues with marked sexual organs, probably related to fertility. A very good example of it is The Willendorf Venus.
NECROPOLIS	Etymologically, it means city of dead people. It is used to name cemeteries or places to bury dead people.

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FUNERAL URN / VASE	A close vase, made up from pottery, stone, metal or any other type of material where the remains from a dead person are kept after his/her incineration to be kept by his/her relatives.
GRAVE GOODS	Things or stuff put in the tombs, with the body of the dead people
MEGALITHIC MONUMENTS	Huge constructions made of stone.

CONCEPTOS	DEFINICIONES
MENHIR	Megalithic monument made of a large upright standing stone, probably related to sun worshiping.
DOLMEN	Megalithic monument made of two or more upright stones supporting a large flat horizontal capstone (table), although there are also more complex variants. It was probably used as a portal tomb.
CROMLECH	Megalithic monument made of several menhir placed in circles. It was probably used as shrine.

CONCEPTOS	DEFINICIONES
TOMB	Repository for the remains of the dead. It is generally any structurally enclosed interment space or burial chamber, of varying sizes