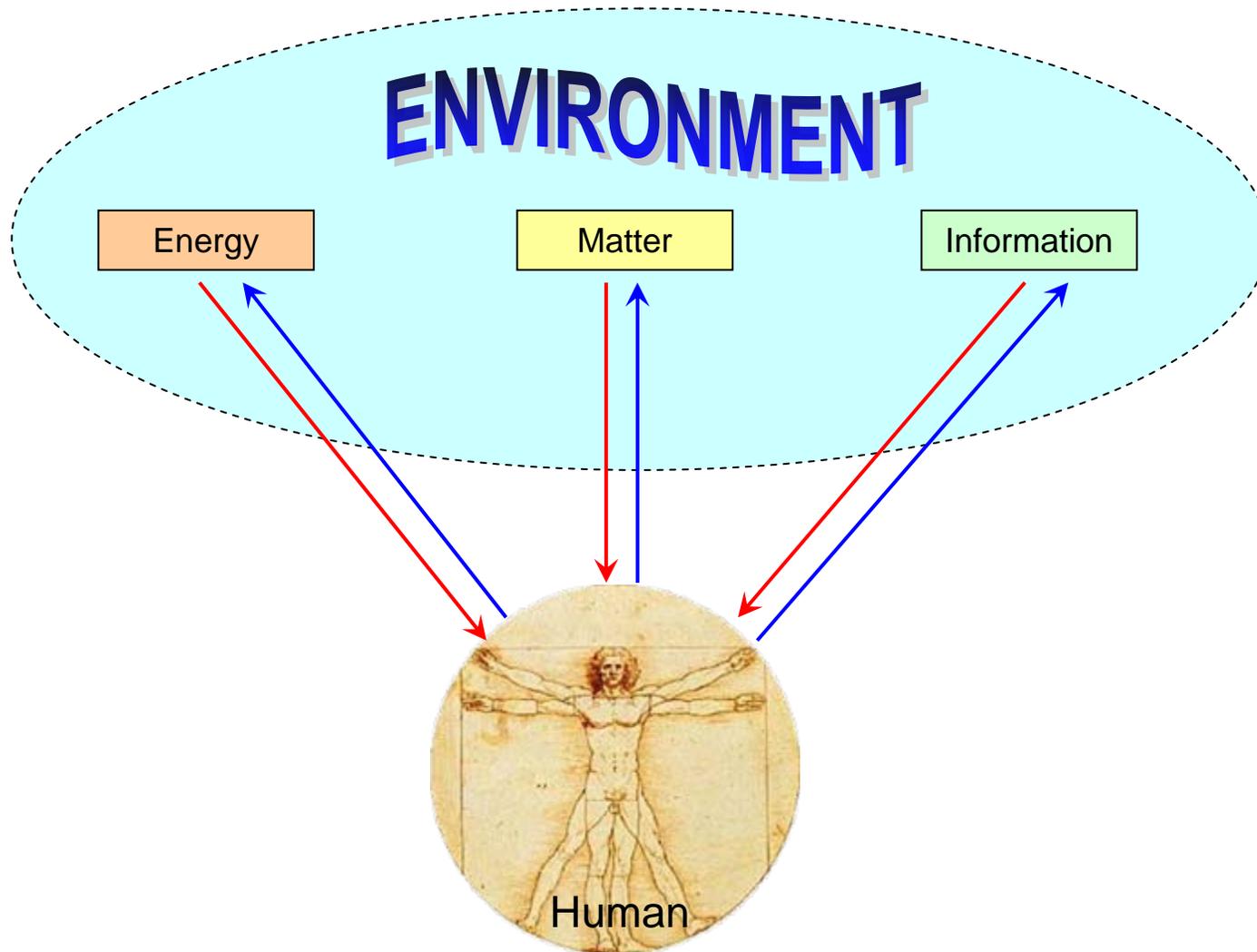


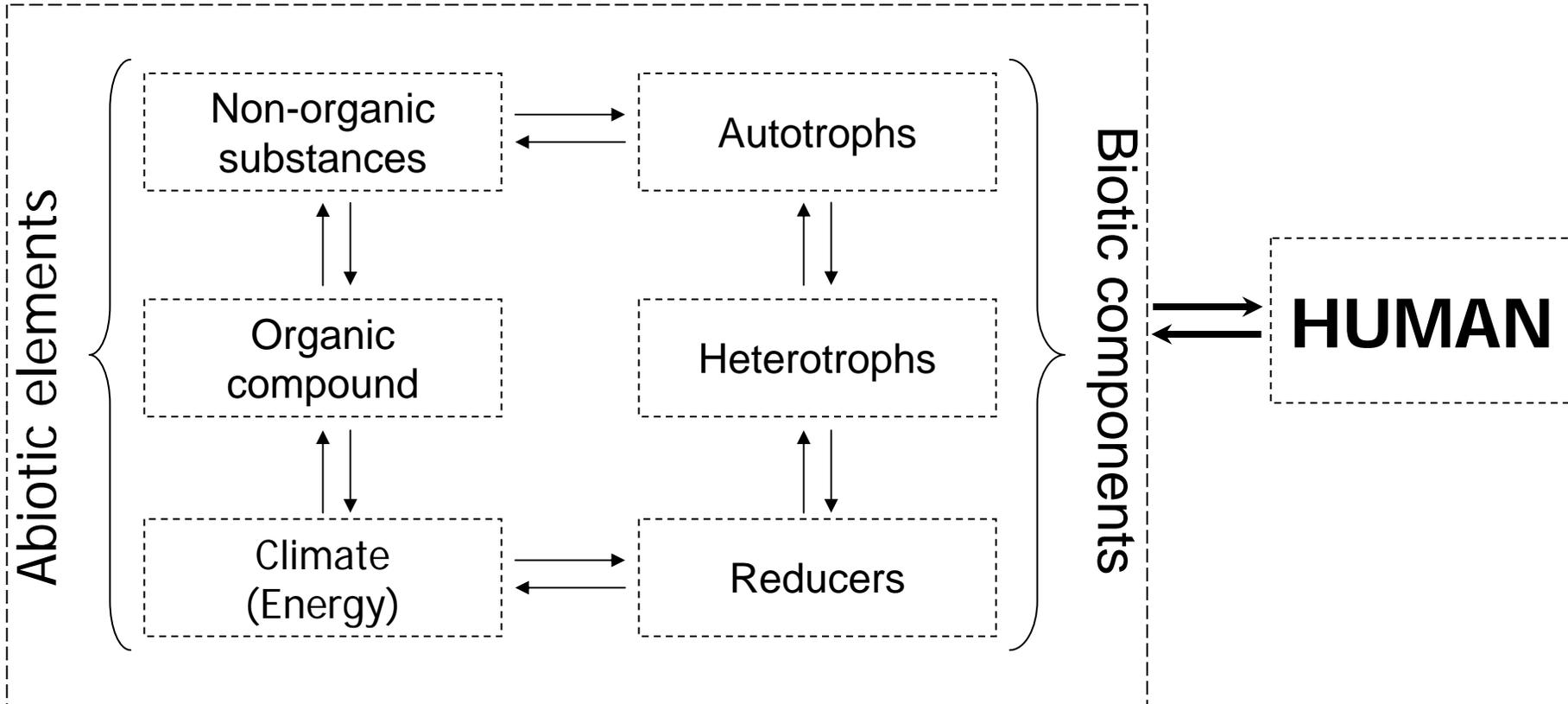
Global Changes of Environment
and Great Migration of People
from Asia Minor and the
Armenian Highland at the end of
the Quaternary Period



Homo Sapiens Sapiens is a product of natural historic and social developments. Human beings could be formed in conditions of the direct and persistent influence of ecosystems, since life may exist only as a result of a continuous stream through the wholeness of the environment's matter, energy and information.

The greatest wealth of mankind is the variety of the contemporary human gen's world fund. Different races bear information and adequate behavior to the latter's source on the genetic level, because each anthropological type was formed directly under the age-old influence of the ecosystems' factors. In other words a future defensive "recipe" for all catastrophes that happened in the historic past is with the whole mankind but not a separate group.

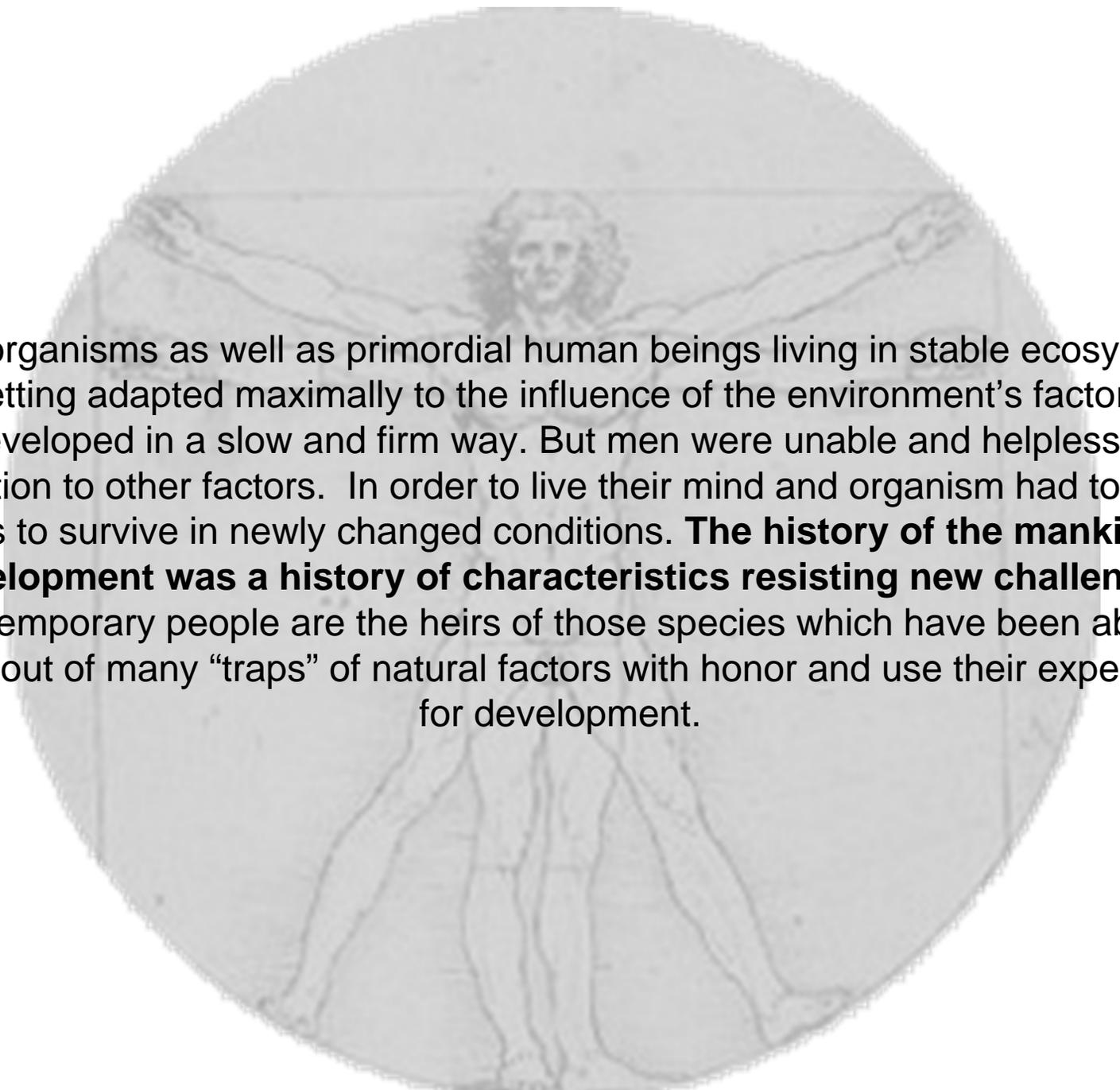
Ecosystem



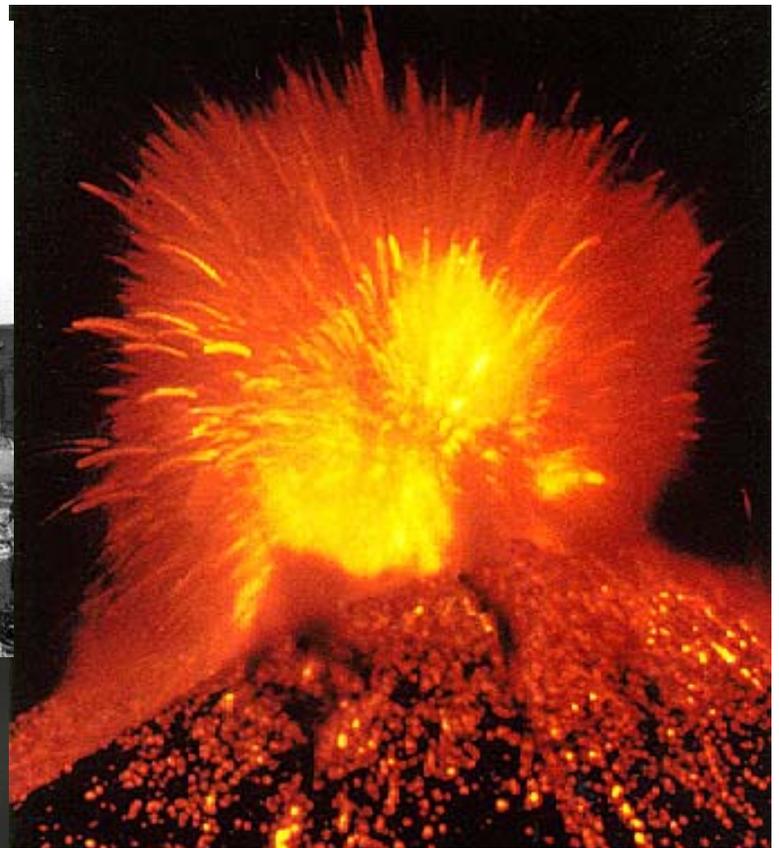
Every man living in an ecosystem not only got used physically but adapted also his social relations, order and even religion to it.



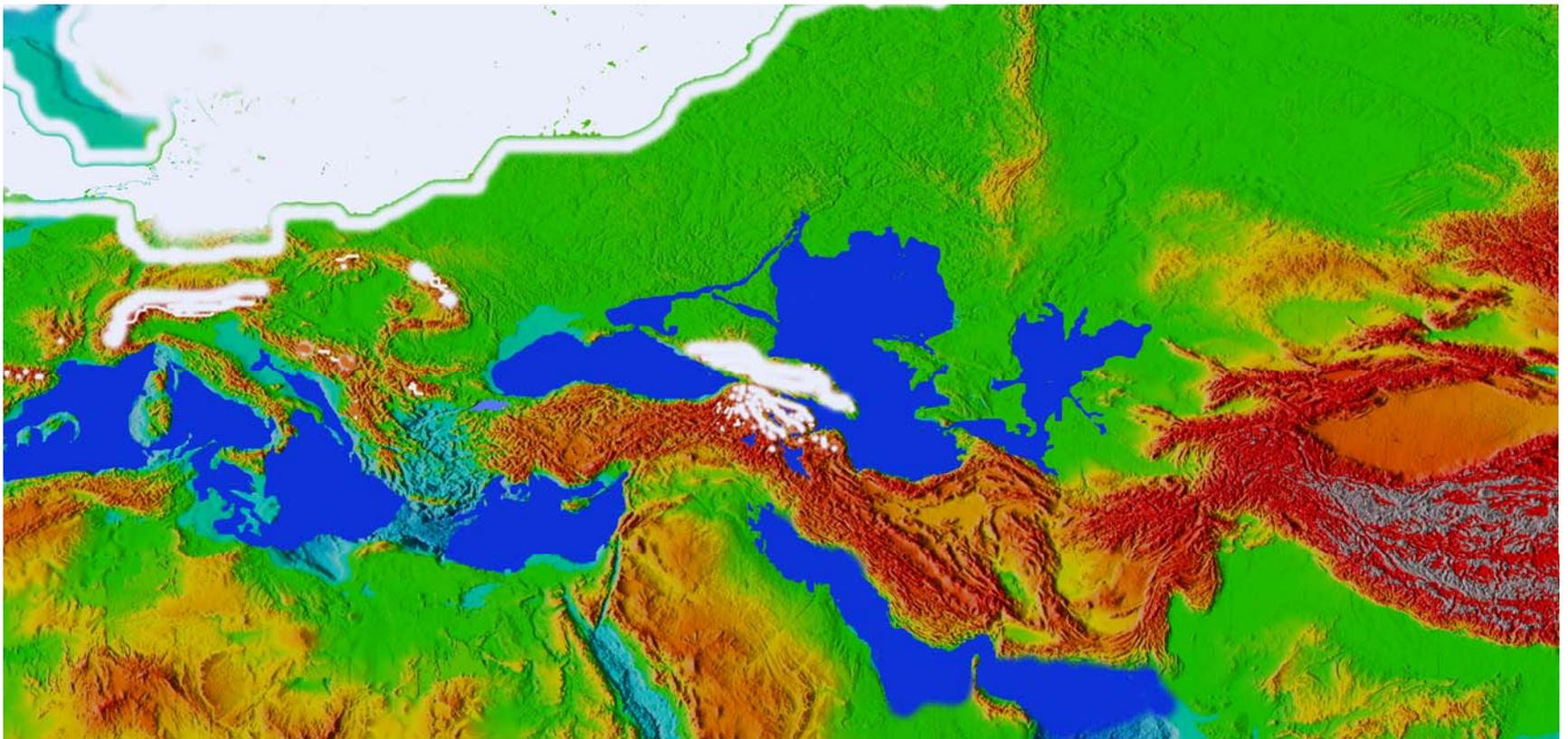
For example, for a **Chukchi** man it would be a real catastrophe the conversion to Buddhism, because it would be impossible to get vegetable food. It is comprehensible that from the religious point of view of the Arab Muslim the denial of pork and alcohol was also logical because there was a great chance to be poisoned or to have heart failure of such food in hot places.



The organisms as well as primordial human beings living in stable ecosystem, getting adapted maximally to the influence of the environment's factors, developed in a slow and firm way. But men were unable and helpless in relation to other factors. In order to live their mind and organism had to find ways to survive in newly changed conditions. **The history of the mankind's development was a history of characteristics resisting new challenges.** Contemporary people are the heirs of those species which have been able to come out of many "traps" of natural factors with honor and use their experience for development.



Non periodical factors, such as volcanoes, floods, earthquakes, wide-ranging steppe and forest fires etc. were incompatible with the life of primordial man, as well as any organism. Quaternary glaciations had the greatest role in the history of mankind and the processes of development.



Würm glaciations transformed essentially environment in the whole world, which, in part, changed radically the food sources of human beings. People's information had not been adequate to a new formed situation; meanwhile not many were given a chance to survive rapid changes of factors and occurrence of unprecedented powers. From 200 thousand years until Würm III, i.e. 25 thousand years ago there were biotopes with favorable climate and rich biocenosis, which had not almost changed during millennia in Europe and the basin of the Mediterranean Sea. 25 thousand years ago started and continued three thousand years Würm III glaciation which changed as flora, as well as fauna resulting in extreme decrease of the chances of human beings' existence. 12,500-10,500 years ago the glaciations and accompanying it drought had much more heavy consequences on the population of the Armenian Highland, Mesopotamia and the Near East.



Availability of the huge Paleolithic and Neolithic archeological material of the regions of Asia Minor, the Caucasus and the Armenian Highland is a certain proved fact. Anthropological materials discovered, studied, evaluated and scientifically classified in different years together with dwellings and constructions, tools, artifacts and anthropogenic environment testify to a continuous life of man generally in Asia Minor and, particularly, in the Armenian Highland.

During glaciations and catastrophes (eruptions, tectonic transformations, sea transgressions and regressions, droughts, desertification) accompanying geo-evolutionary processes life did not stop.



Different authors prove with minor reservations that the glaciations of 25-22 thousand years ago were the most powerful as in Europe as well as in the Caucasus. The glacial traces were registered to the south of Mt. Ararat as far as the mountainous region of Lake Van. After thaw the sedimentary layers (sand, clay, and loess) constituted a considerable portion in low parts, as well as geological bends.

By Van Zeist and Bottems, 1977.

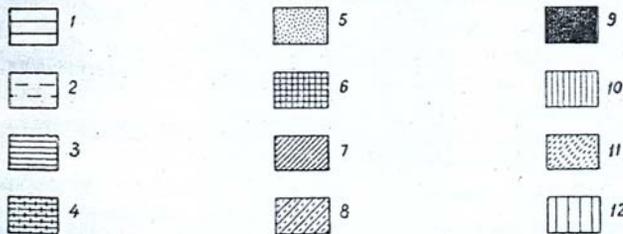
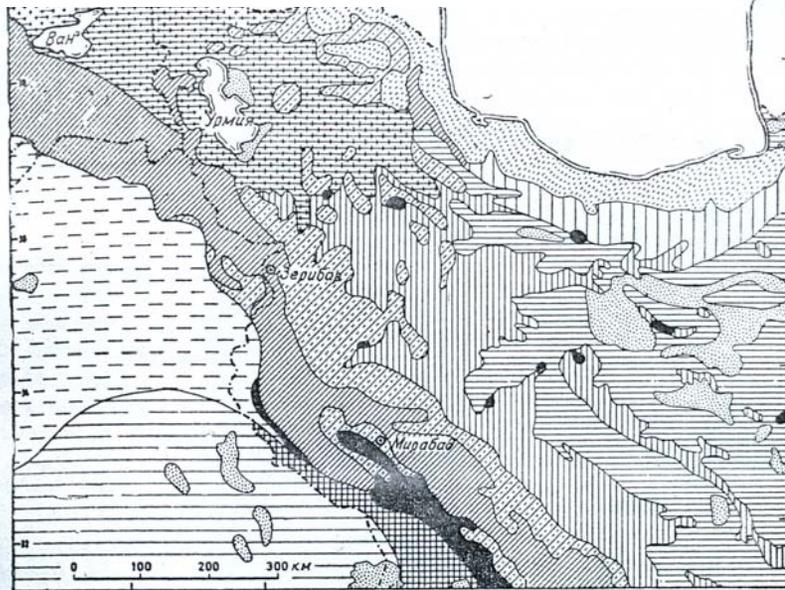


Рис. 1. Карта растительности Западного Ирана и смежных регионов и местоположение пыльцевых диаграмм — (Van Zeist and Bottems, 1977, Fig. 2).

1. Пустынная растительность. 2. Степи Месопотамии. 3. Степи Центрального плато. 4. Степи высоких плато северо-западного Ирана и Восточной Анатолии. 5. Галофитная растительность. 6. Суданская лесостепь. 7. Дубовый лес (дубовый лес Загроса и Ирана). 8. Предполагаемые районы климаксового дубового леса. 9. Миндаль-фисташковая лесостепь. 10. Предполагаемые районы климаксовой миндаль-фисташковой лесостепи. 11. Каспийский лес. 12. Можжевеловая лесостепь.

By Grinchuk, 1975.

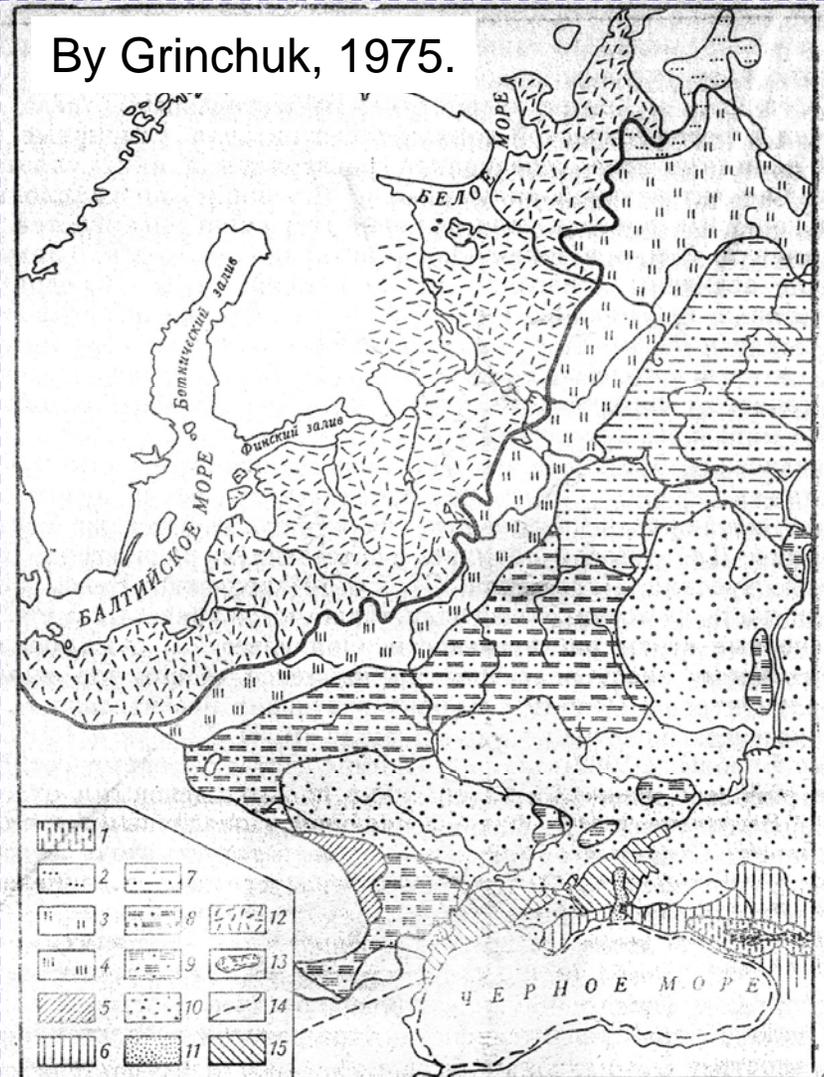
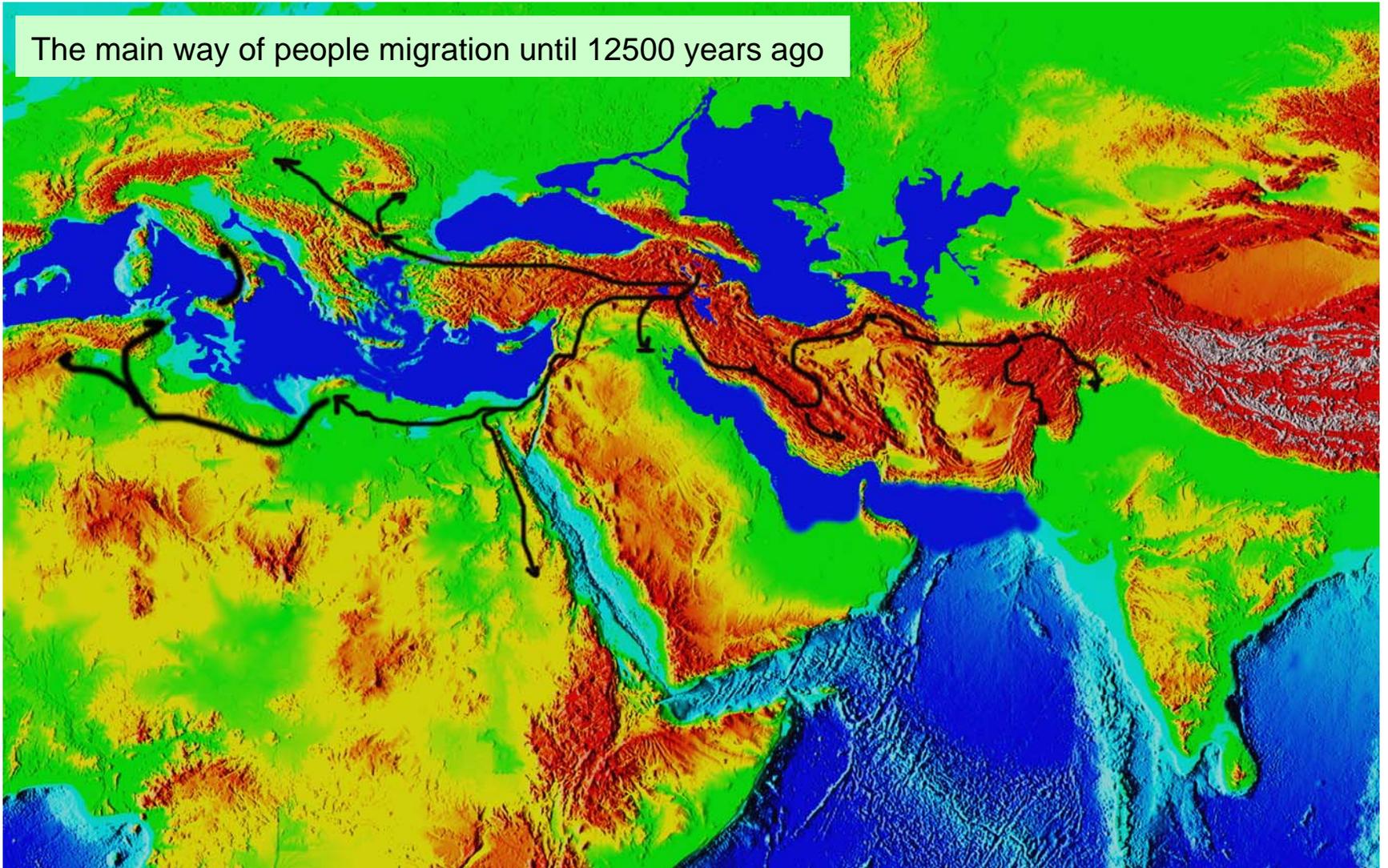


Рис. 14. Растительность максимальной стадии валдайского оледенения (по В. П. Гричуку, с упрощениями):

These glaciations were not accompanied by a drought and other extreme climatic expressions and as a result of that after thaw the biocenosis was quickly **restored**.

The main way of people migration until 12500 years ago

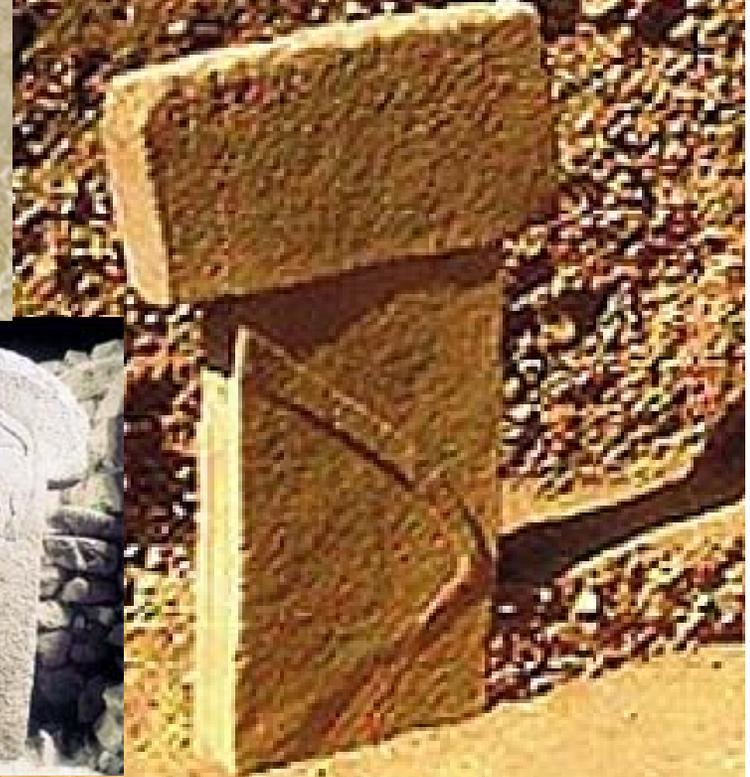
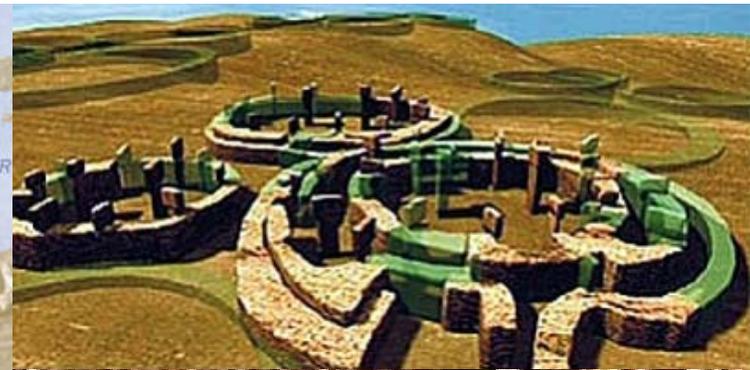
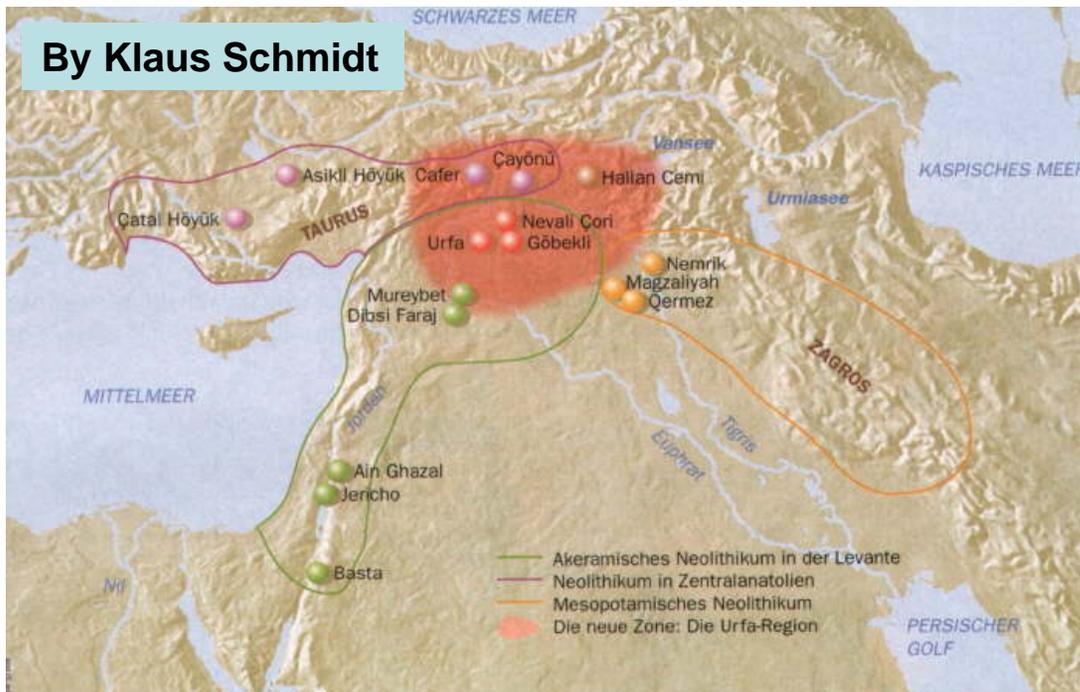


The period preceding the last powerful glaciation (which in spite of the fact that it was inferior in its size to the glaciations that finished 22 thousand years ago, it was catastrophic because of the presence of several negative factors, including long drought) was characterized by mild and moderate climate. It gave an opportunity not only to increase the population of the Armenian Highland but also to experience the strongest rise of development.



It is possible to assert that it was the period of the origin and development of cattle breeding which was accompanied also by an active cooperation of tribal groups and creation of a general cultural field from in the geographic region of the Armenian Highland from the Kur-Arax to the Tigris-Euphrates. The population's overgrowth as a result of favorable conditions became a cause of periodic migrations from these territories.

By Klaus Schmidt

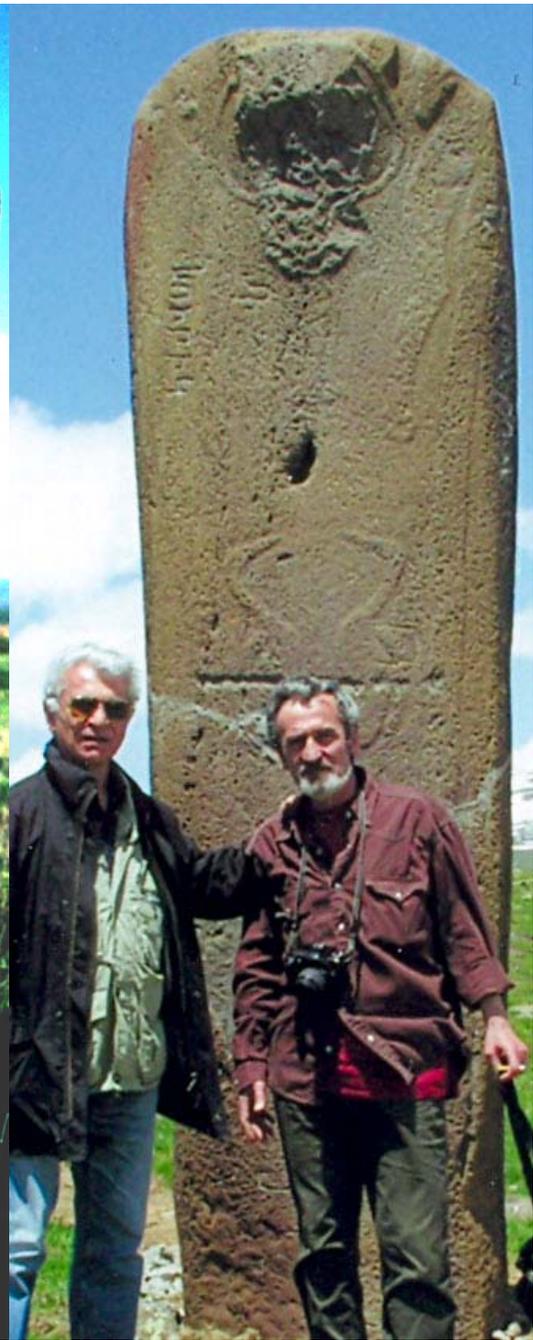


Some centers of that general culture which were discovered during last decades and I think the results of the Gobekli-Tepe excavations convinced even the hardest opponents.

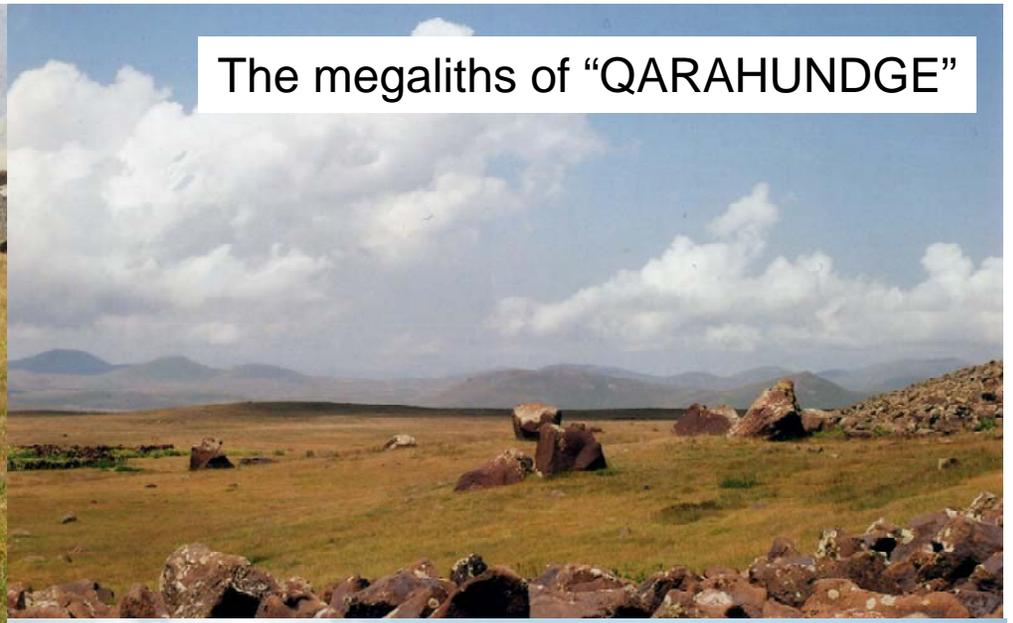


Stone monuments with artistic ornamentation and the symbols bearing small architectural forms of Gobekli-Tepe we see all over the Armenian Highland. These are **dragon-stones** and other **megalith** monuments.

The "VISHAPS"



The megaliths of "QARAHUNDGE"



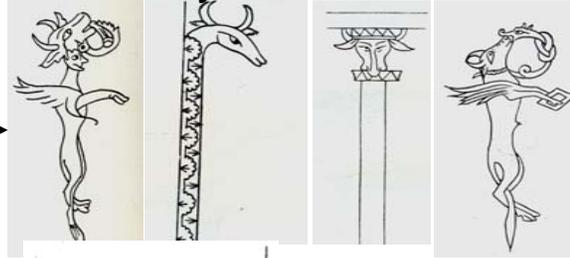
“ZORATS QAR”



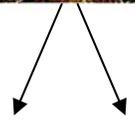
Gobekli-Tepe



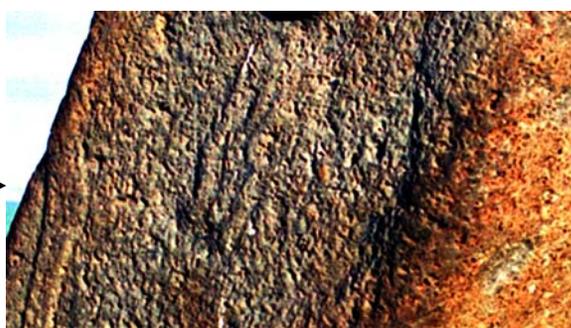
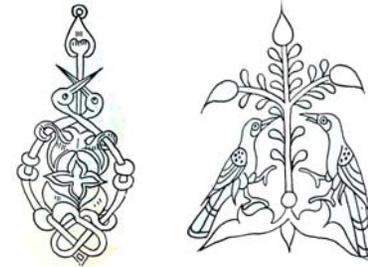
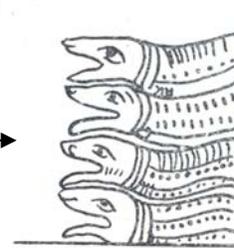
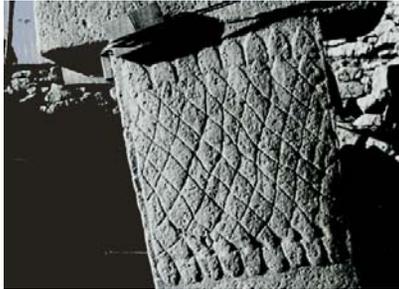
Armenia BC 10500 year - AC XV century



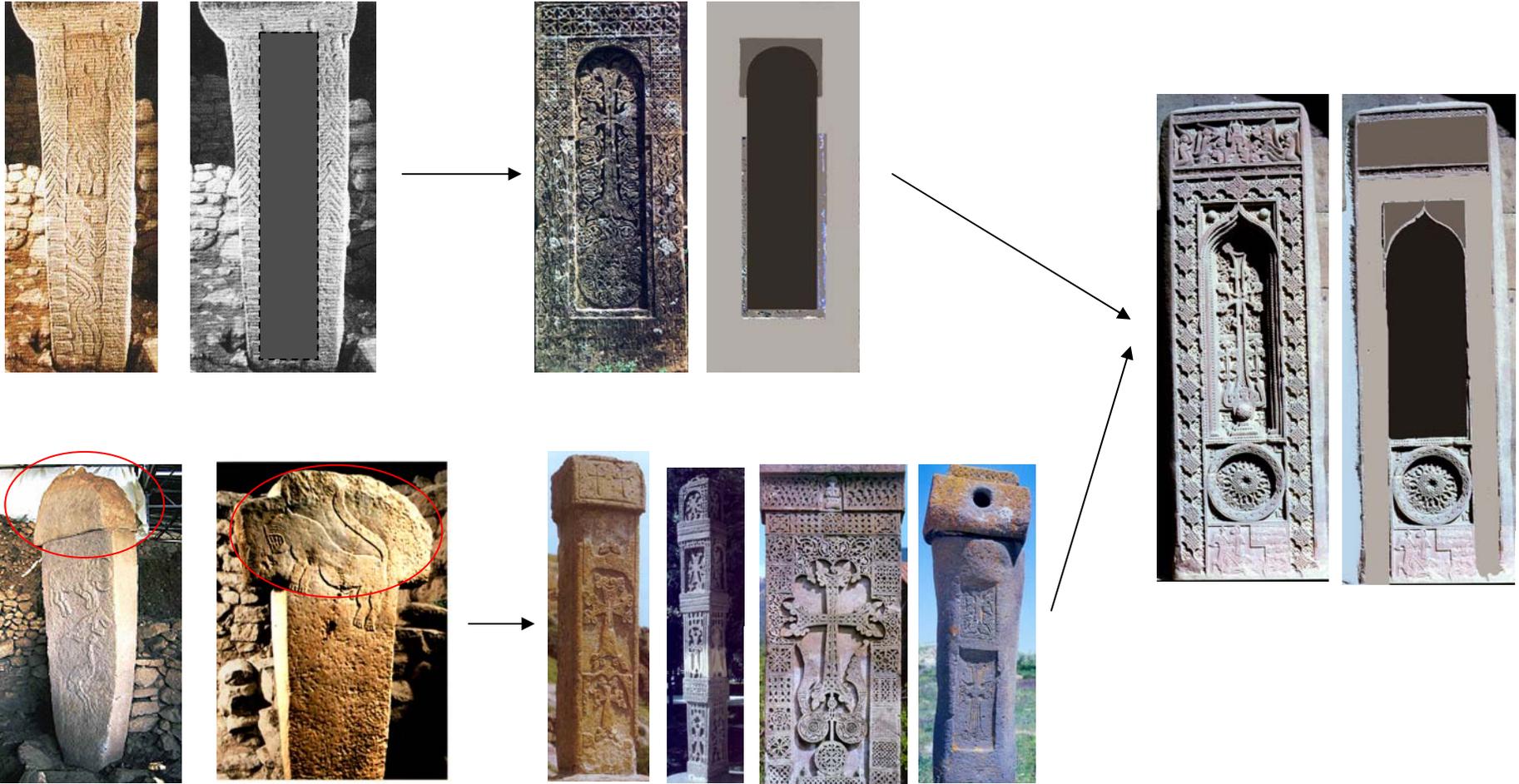
Gobekli-Tepe



Armenia

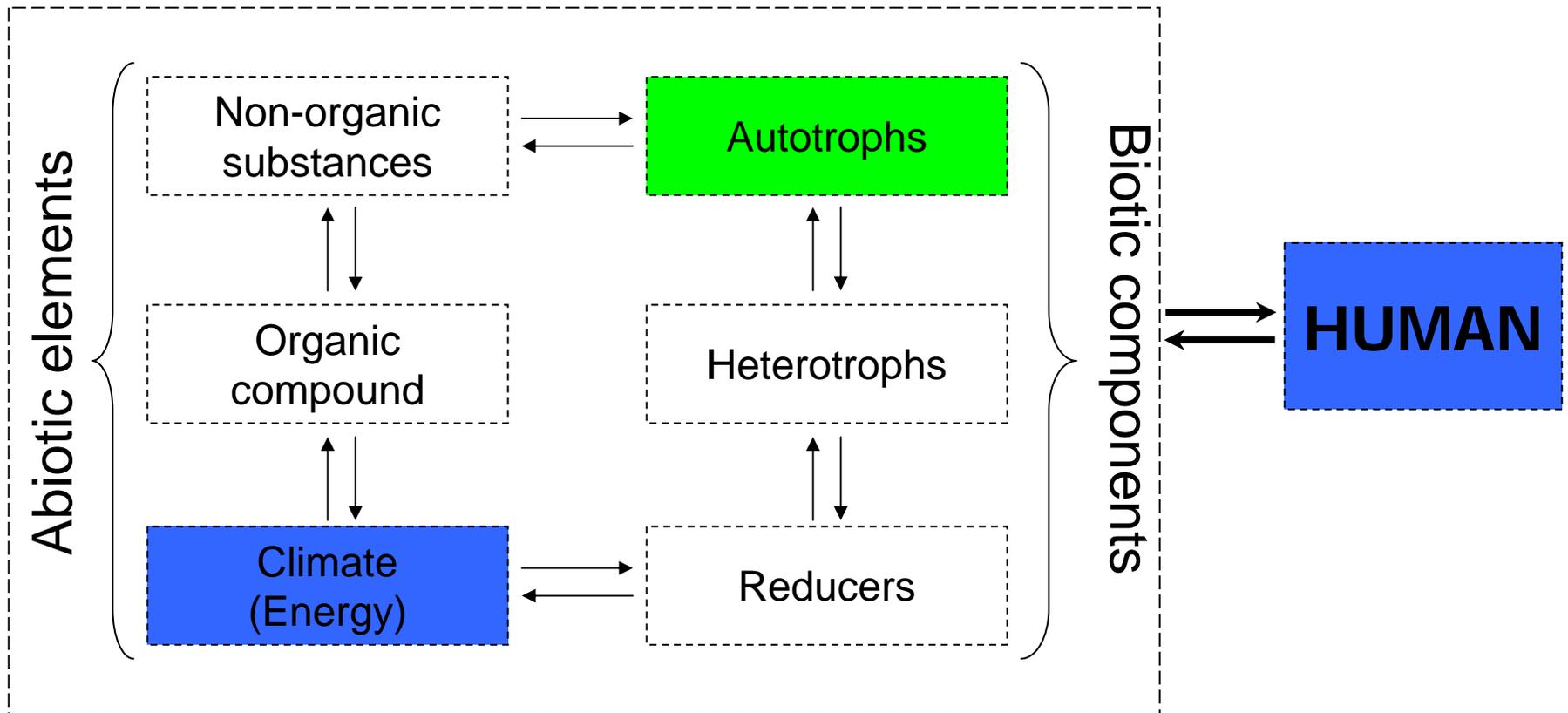


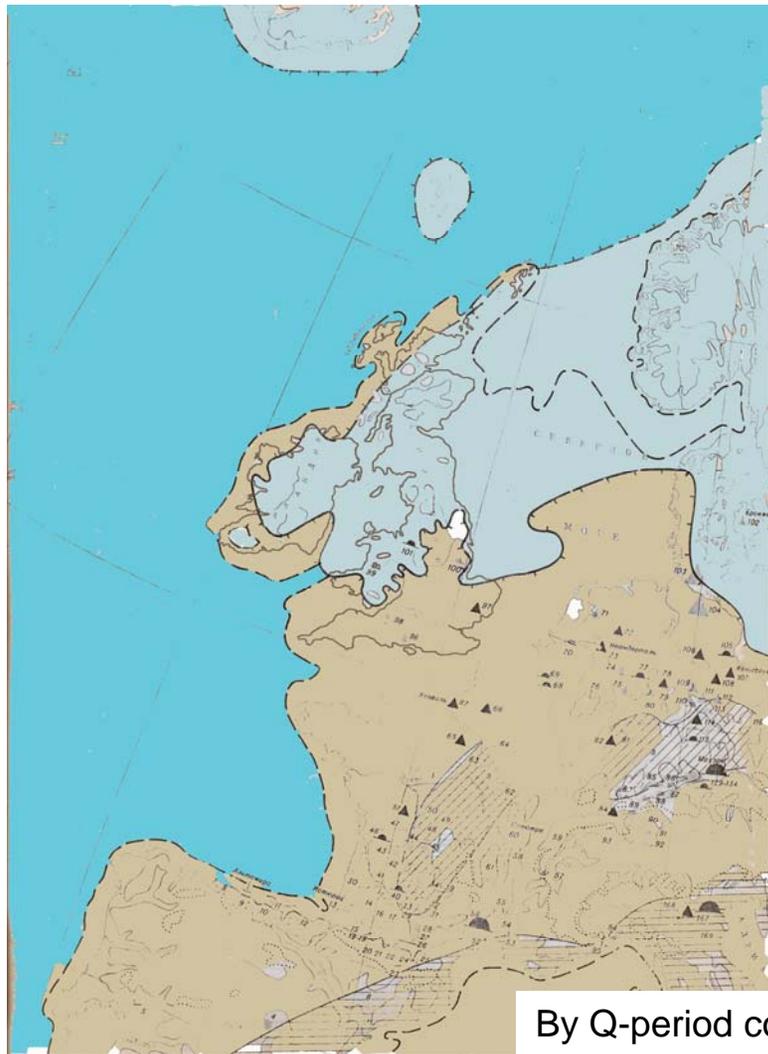
Moreover, the process of technological realization, compositional disposition of the elements and uninterrupted use of the symbols of bas-reliefs continued until the late Middle Ages being transformed to the forms of cross-stones, elements of the church architecture, miniature and carpets.



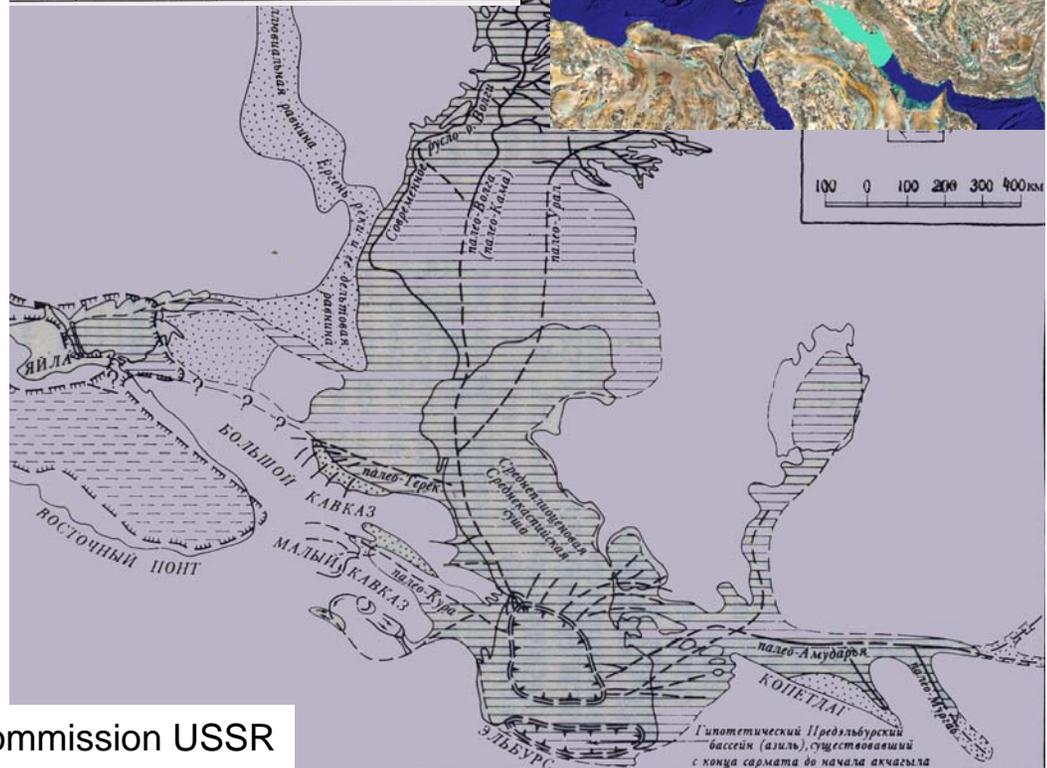
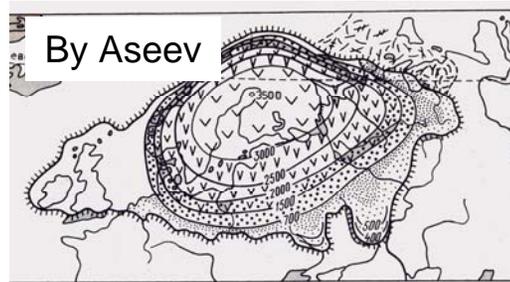
The identity with the details and parts of the construction of the Armenian small architectural forms.

Negative change of autotrophs brought to a qualitative and quantitative sharp decrease of heterotrophs, preventing human beings from any possibility to obtain food. Europe became uninhabited.



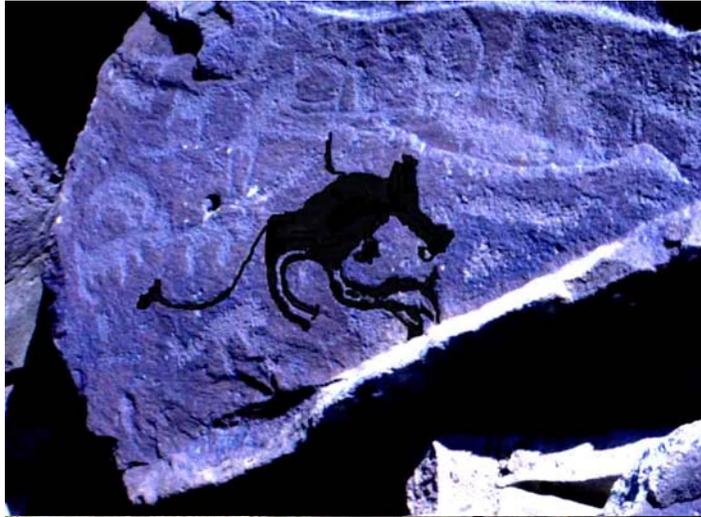


By Q-period commission USSR



The last powerful glaciation which started 12,500 years ago and continued almost 2000 years in spite that it was inferior to the previous glaciations but it was more than catastrophic to biocenosis, because it was accompanied by aridity in the south. Oak forests disappeared, alpine meadows dried and desertification spread as far as central Iran and the south of Asia Minor. The most suffered the biocenoses of the northern part of the Near East.

The images of the extinct animals on the petroglyphs of the Armenian Highland.



Main processes and consequences of the change of biotope

- **25 000-22 000 years ago the most powerful last glaciation of Würm.**
Man had the least chance to survive in Europe. Favorable natural-climatic conditions gave a chance for the origin of civilization and formation of certain cultural principles in the Armenian Highland and Mesopotamia. It seems the transformed and localized developments of that culture took place in Egypt, coastal region of the Persian Gulf and northern Africa 12-10 000 years ago.

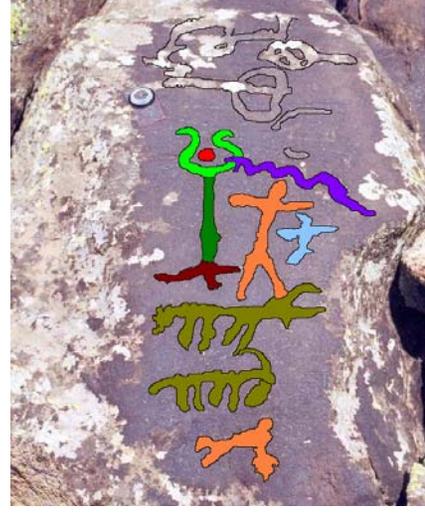
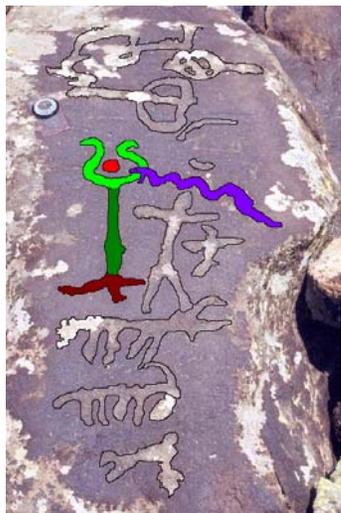
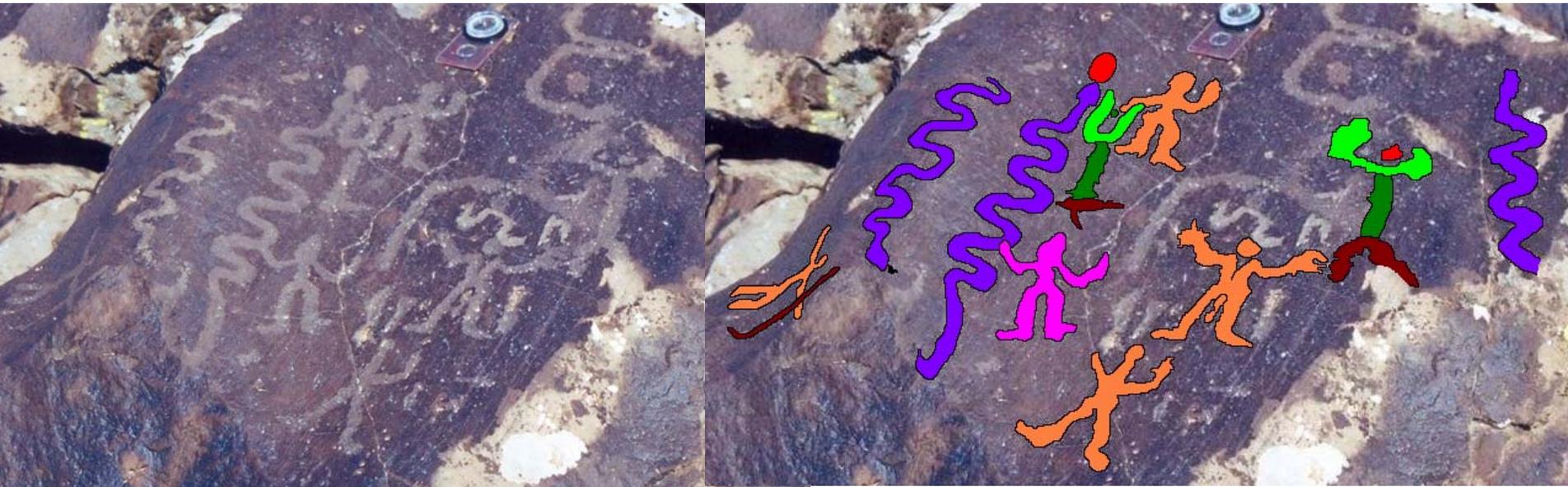
- **12 500-10 000 years ago the last glaciation of Würm.**
According to some scientists the Scandinavian glacial shield's width was 1, 3500 m. Ireland, Great Britain, the north of France, the Pyrenees, the Alps, Karpatian and other high mountains were covered by huge glaciers and only narrow spaces of the tundra belt were left between them. The temperature of the waters of the world ocean was 2 degrees higher than today. Anyhow the climate in the coastal zone (as deep into land as 500 km) was arid (devoid of humidity).

12000-8500 years ago

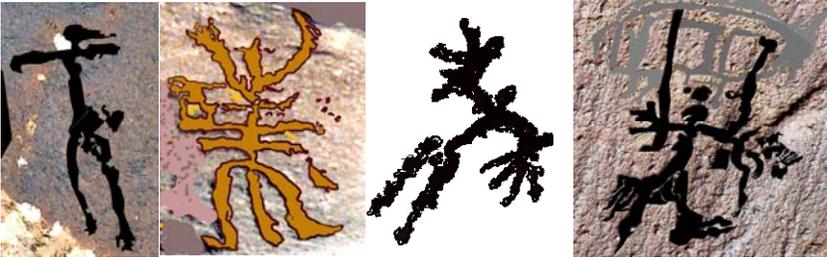
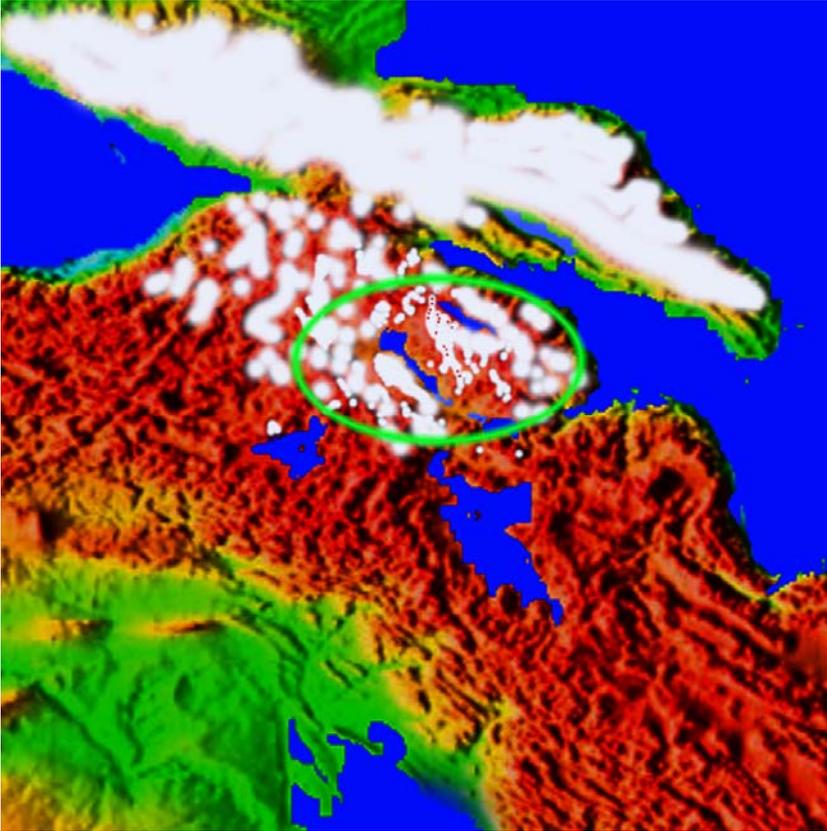


- 1 – General cultural field, the bearers of which were proto-fathers of the peoples of the Indo-European language groups.
- 2 – Rather large group of people entrapped because of glaciation, owing to the local favorable natural climatic conditions, could survive overcoming the difficulties of glaciation, and at the same time changing its attitude towards the environment, way of life and cult pantheon.
- 3 – Cold, arid natural-climatic conditions were created in Asia Minor and the Armenian Highland. The way of life became unbearable and the process of a total migration started. The main direction of the migration was northern Africa (Egypt) and southern Iran along the eastern coast of the Persian gulf. Oak, broad-leaved forests as well as hydrophilous and heat-loving plants and herbaceous vegetation disappeared completely. At the same time heterotrophs disappeared or migrated to the places with more favourable conditions. People followed them.

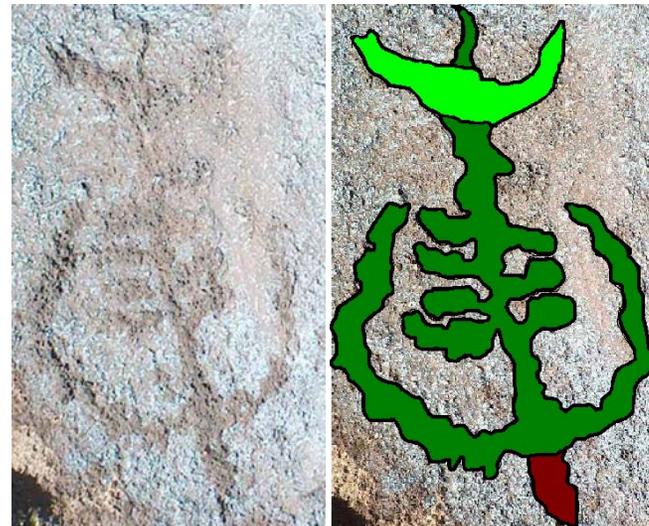
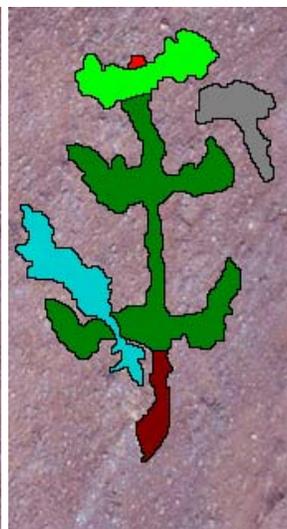
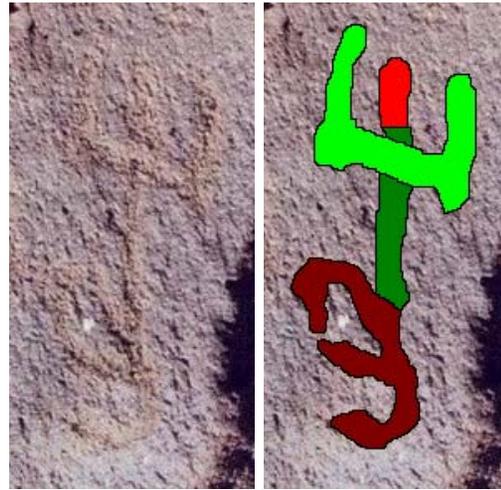
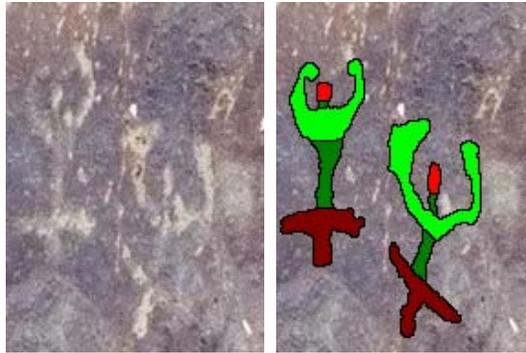
PRE-TYPES OF THE HISTORY OF THE FORBIDDEN FRUIT OF THE BIBLICAL PARADISE



As a result of revaluation of the values in “the Paradise” man and goat became important as symbols of the Sun and the Light.

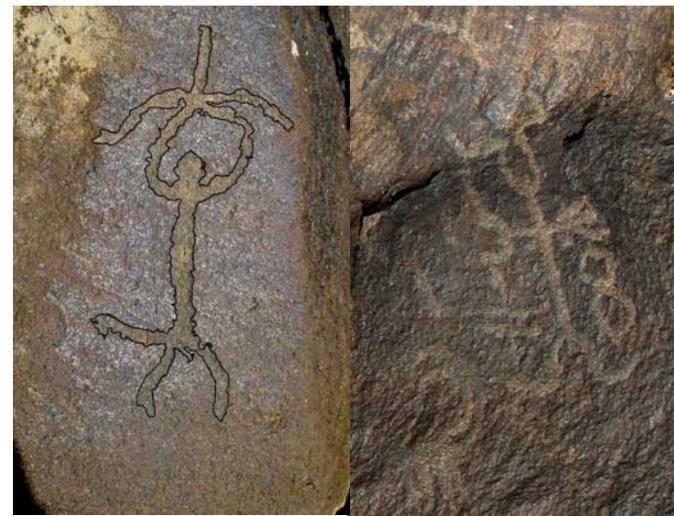
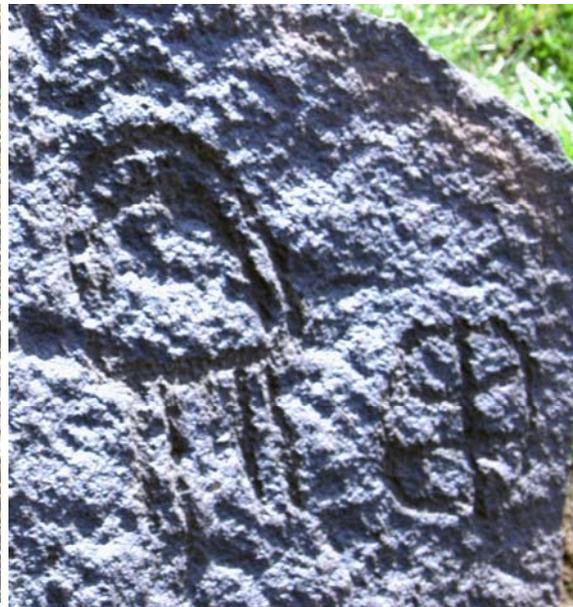
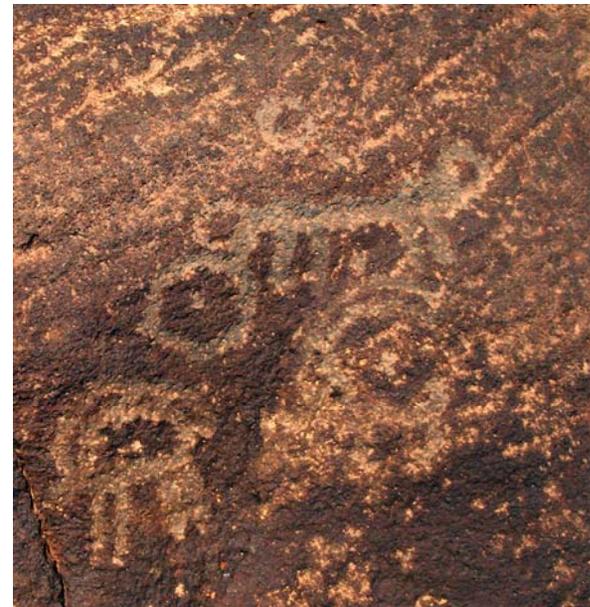


The Tree of became another core cult subject. Life

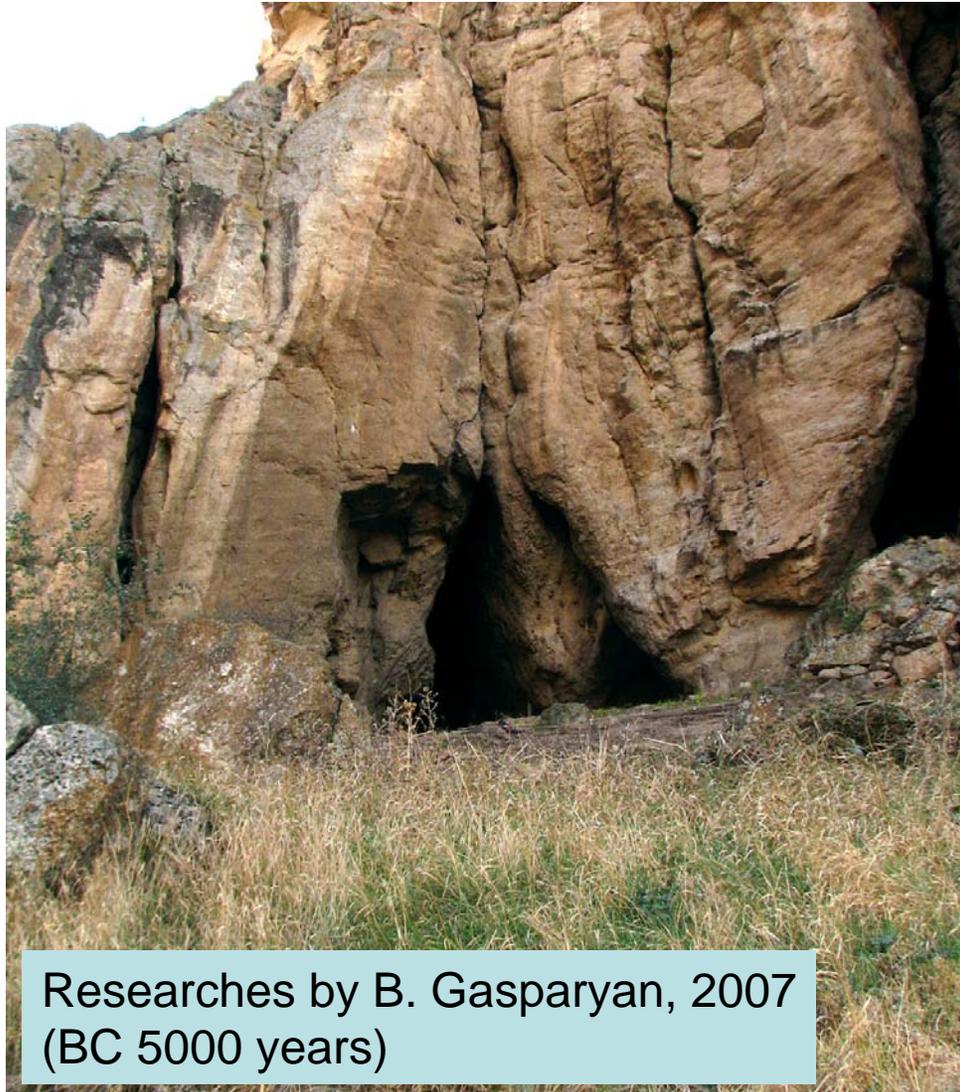


Bull, snake continued to remain as acting figures in the mythological pantheon, but yielded implicitly the pas to the man-Tree of Life and the goat-light-Sun.





After the last glaciation people adapted to the cave life.

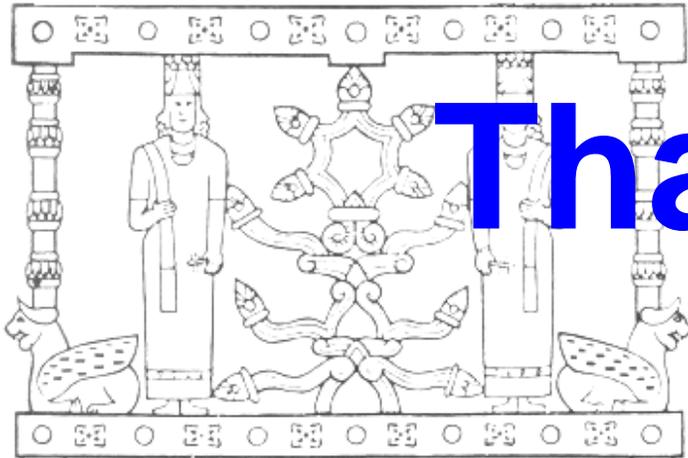
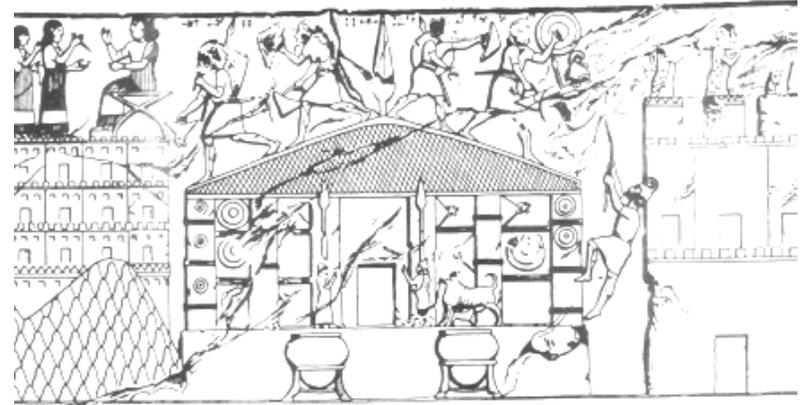
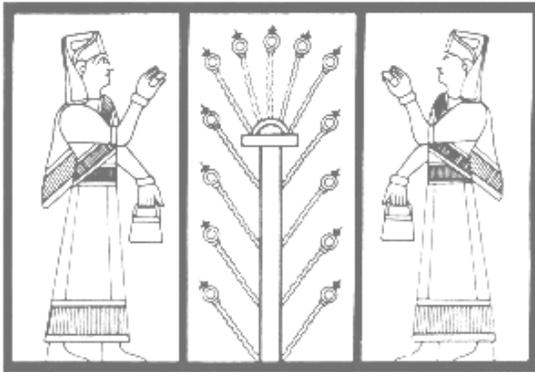


Researches by B. Gasparyan, 2007
(BC 5000 years)



After glaciation favorable natural-climatic conditions resulted in the human population explosion and it brought to the second stage of the migration for obtaining new living space which continued until II millennium BC.





Thank you

