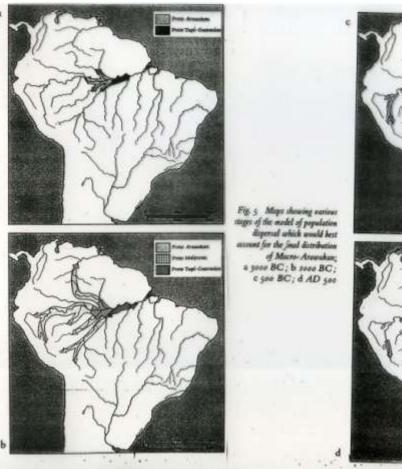
The Prehistory of Amazonian Languages: Ecological and Cultural Processes Underlying Linguistic Differentiation

> Alf Hornborg Human Ecology Division Lund University

Major indigenous language families of Amazonia in 1492



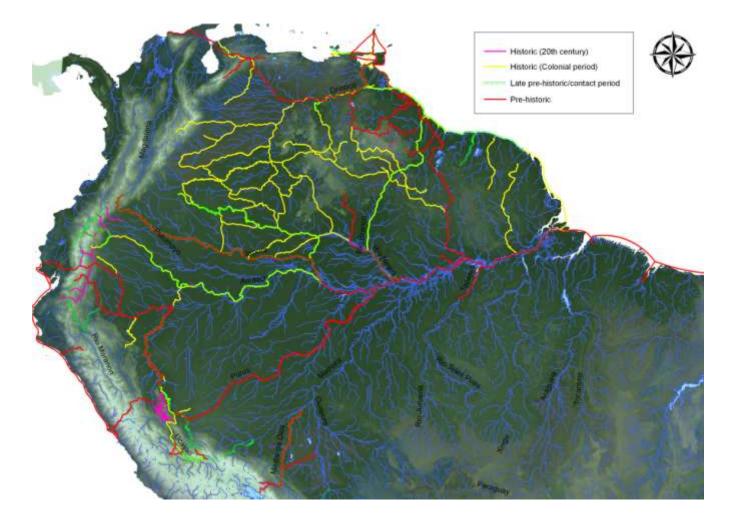
Donald Lathrap, *The Upper Amazon* (1970)



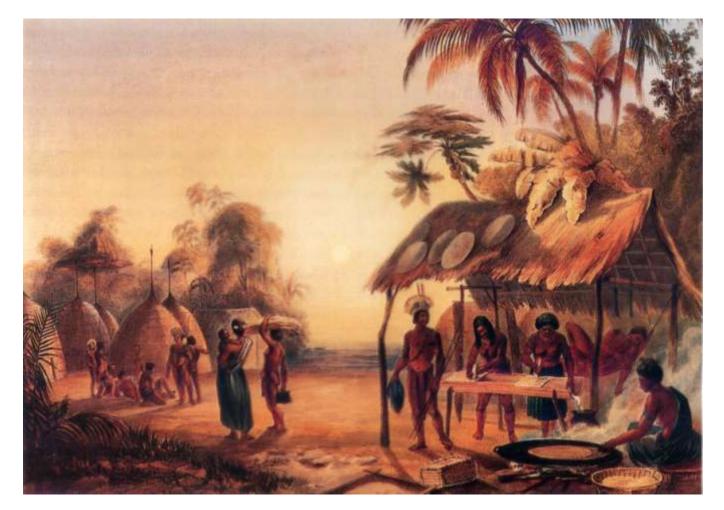




Reconstruction of indigenous trade routes from archaeological and historical evidence



The European image of Amazonian Indians



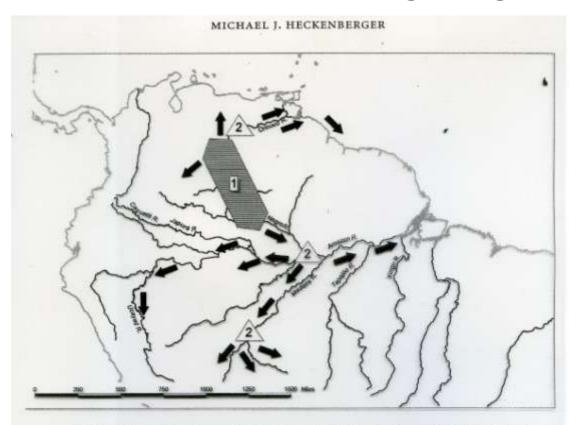
Environmental determinism



Amazonian Dark Earths (terras pretas do índio)



Movement along rivers: "peoples" or traders and languages?



Map 4.2. Proposed Locations of Proto-Arawakan Languages in Northwestern Amazonia (Hatched Box); Secondary Centers of Dispersal in the Middle Orinoco, Central Amazon, and Upper Madeira (Triangles); and Major Routes of Expansion (Arrows)

Distribution of Arawakan languages



Max Schmidt, Die Aruaken (1917)

Die Aruaken

Die Dissertation erscheint demnächst in: Studien zur Ethnologie und Soziologie

> Bernungegeben zon Professor Dr. A. Vierkandt

Leipzig. Verlag VEIT & COMP. 1917.

"Angenommen von der II. Sektion auf Grund der Gutachten der Herren Weule und Partsch. Leipzig, den 30. Juni 1916. Der Prokanzellar: Herglotz." Ein Beitrag zum Problem der Kulturverbreitung

Mit einer Karte

Inangurablissertetion sur Erlangung der Doktorwürde bei der Füllesophischen Pakultit der Universität Leipzig

Max Schmidt

B. 2011

Socio-ecological niche construction and ethno-linguistic identity

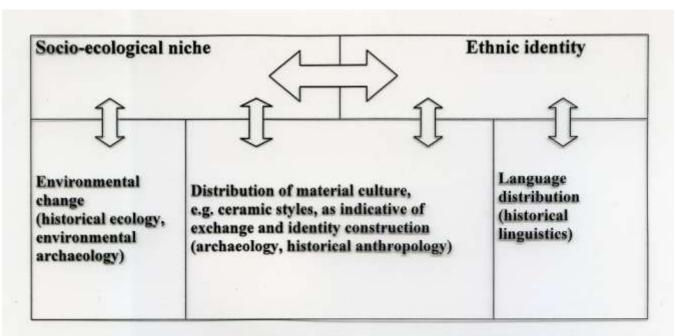


Figure 1. Model of the recursive relation between socio-ecological niche and ethnic identity construction, indicating the main categories of traces left by such processes in prehistory, and the different academic fields required to recover them.

Diversification of Tupí, Carib, and Gê (the *Tu-Ca-Gê* hypothesis)

IONATHAN D. HILL AND FERNANDO SANTOS-GRANERO

of Arawak speak Atlantic Ocea Pacific Ocea

Map 1. Location of Major Arawakan Groupings at the Time of European Contact. The non-Arawakan groups occupying main areas are (1) Carib, (2) Tukano, (3) Pano, (4) Tupi-Guarani, and (5) Gé. The split of Pano-speakers as a result of an "Arawakan" intrusion: displacement or language shift?

