LONG-TERM CULTURAL AND ECOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO CHANGES IN CLIMATE IN CENTRAL ARIZONA AD 900 - AD 1200

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THE HOHOKAM PRECLASSIC - CLASSIC TRANSITION
AD 1150 - 1200

PRECLASSIC PERIOD SYSTEM
Archaeologists have long studied the Hohokam for its complex and varied cultural histories. The Classic Period (AD 1200 - 1350) is characterized by the emergence of a centralized political system, the development of large-scale irrigation systems, and the beginnings of trade networks. The Classic Period marks a significant shift in Hohokam society, with evidence of increased population density and social complexity.

CLASSIC PERIOD SYSTEM
The Classic Period saw the emergence of a highly organized and centralized political system. Large-scale irrigation systems were developed, and the Hohokam engaged in extensive trade with other regions. This period is marked by the construction of large pueblos and the development of a hierarchical社会结构.

Map shows distribution of the Ballcourt network during the Classic Period (in pink) and the subsequent region of platform mound construction in the core area.

DISCUSSION
The model of resource exchange and social interaction presents a dynamic interplay between local and regional factors. The Hohokam relied on a complex system of resource exchange and social interaction, which is evident in the distribution of goods and materials found in archaeological sites.

CONCLUDING THOUGHTS
The research on the Hohokam provides valuable insights into the complexities of ancient societies. It highlights the importance of interdisciplinary approaches in understanding past human societies, and it underscores the challenges of interpreting historical processes through archaeological and environmental records.