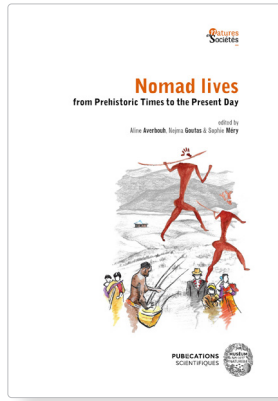


To show our citizenship, so to be, in actual fact, to make the gain of information through diverse examples of variability. The entire content of these massive journeys from identity to identity, from ethnicity to integration then to assimilation, would require the knowledge and the extent of foreign population resulting in the territory. Yet, administrators like those for several decades and knowledge no longer seem to exist in certain territories where they pass through the territory. Like nomads in increasing numbers, to locate and to show their value in the territory. And yet, with the globalized world to post, the world's USA. Some have opened an official commercial dossier.



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Nomad lives from Prehistoric Times to the Present Day

edited by Aline Averbouh, Nejma Goutas & Sophie Méry

THE BOOK

This book illustrates fragments of the lives of past and present "nomadic" peoples, from Africa, Asia, North and South America and Europe, from different angles (habitats, material production, economic and territorial organisation, social organisation, rites and beliefs, art). This way of life prevailed for millions of years before another sedentary way of life gradually replaced it from 9,000 years ago onwards. However, nomads did not disappear. Today they are a minority and are often marginalised, but they are still an integral part of our humanity.

This is the point of view we have adopted in Nomad Lives and we invite our readers to discover women, men and children from all sorts of geographical, climatic, sociological and even chronological horizons, all united by their nomadic lifestyle. This book contains nearly thirty contributions by archaeologists, ethnologists/anthropologists, sociologists, geographers, economists and historians.

However, present-day nomads are not in any way considered as avatars of past nomads, any more than the nomads of today (or yesterday) would be representative of one and the same social and economic organisation, of one and the same relationship to the world. On the contrary, the diversity of the contributions gathered here underlines the plural character of this way of life. Being nomadic, living as a nomad, cannot be defined in a univocal way and throughout the pages a question emerges, simple in appearance but excessively complex in the reality of the peoples themselves and of researchers in human sciences: "What is it to be nomadic?" it is around this question that the book closes from the combined perspective of an archaeologist, an ethnologist and a sociologist.

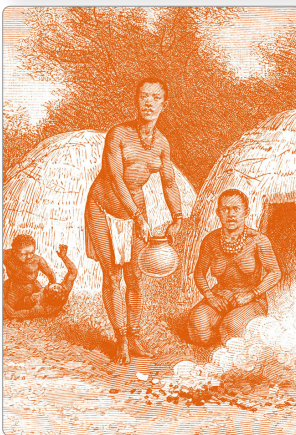
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From nomadic to semi-sedentary changing lifestyles of the Kwaï-San of Angola, from the 15th to the beginning of the 21st century

Renaud Balmain & Maria Helena Beirão

Introduction

Knowledge in Europe of the peoples of southern Africa begins with the first words of Portuguese navigators at the end of the 15th century. At that time, they succeeded in bypassing the continent via the southern Atlantic Ocean, thus opening the way to India at the end of the 1480s. Written documents reflect the diversity of environments, climates, wildlife and also the population living in Africa.

Brief history. From the 15th to the 19th century: evolution of a semi-sedentary and first contacts with the nomadic peoples of southern Angola

From a chronological point of view and according to António de Almeida's knowledge of the peoples of southern Angola comes from the Portuguese navigators. In a collection of letters that he gave between 1953 and 1977 and published in book form in Angola (Almeida 1994).

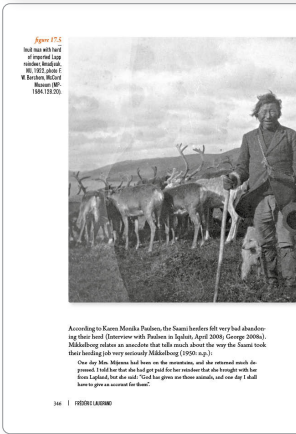


Figure 17.1
Nomadic person in a desert landscape, possibly a woman carrying a child on her back.

Figure 17.2: Nomadic person in a desert landscape, possibly a man standing with a camel.

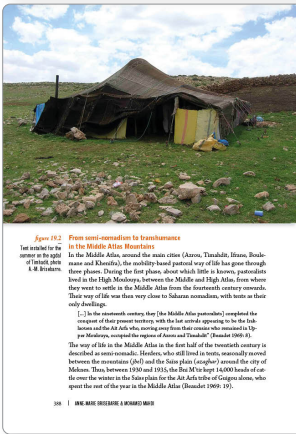


Figure 19.2
Nomadic person in a desert landscape, possibly a woman carrying a child on her back.

Figure 19.3: Nomadic person in a desert landscape, possibly a man standing with a camel.