Archaeological research of the Hoabinhian culture, or, Technocomplex and its comparison with ethnoarchaeology of the Phi Tong Luang, a hunter-gatherer group of Thailand (Archaeologica venatoria)

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Luang, a Hunter-Gatherer Group of Thailand Archaeologica Venatoria; forager subsistence regimes in the thai-malay peninsula. The term Hòa Bình culture was first used by French archaeologists working in Northern Thailand. The term was originally used to refer to a specific ethnic group, restricted to a particular region. Recent archaeological research indicates that variation in Hoabinhian culture is not restricted to a particular region, but rather exists across various regions.

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The term Hoabinhian culture refers to a specific period of archaeological history in Southeast Asia, dating from the late Pleistocene to the early Holocene. The Hoabinhian culture is characterized by a number of distinctive artifacts, including flaked stone tools, ground stone tools, and ceramics. These artifacts are found throughout Southeast Asia, from Vietnam to southern China.

Recent archaeological research has suggested that the Hoabinhian culture was not a single, unified culture, but rather a complex of cultures that developed in response to different environmental conditions. This research has also suggested that the Hoabinhian culture was not a static culture, but rather one that evolved and changed over time.

The Hoabinhian culture is often compared with other hunter-gatherer cultures in Southeast Asia, such as the Mlabri and the Yumbri. These comparisons help to shed light on the development of human societies in the region.

The Hoabinhian culture is one of the most well-studied archaeological cultures in Southeast Asia, and its study has helped to advance our understanding of the development of human societies in the region.