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CHAPTER V. THE MIGRATIONS.— <i>Continued.</i>	
Climatic deterioration caused unrest and migrations of agriculturists, but caused nomadic shepherds merely to expand over the semi-arid regions	67
This expansion of nomads covered all Inner Asia by the III millennium B. C.	67
Duerst's identification of the second breed of sheep and the domestic pig of Anau I with the domesticated sheep and pig of late neolithic stations in Europe indicates Transcaspia as ultimate source of these domestic animals.	67
They appear in Europe contemporaneously with immigrants of round-headed Asiatic (Galcha) type, and with introduction of wheat and barley.	68
These early immigrants brought no other oasis industries, except perhaps spinning, nor metals, but adopted European neolithic culture.	68
Professor Sergi finds all skulls of first two cultures at Anau to be dolichocephalic or mesocephalic, with total absence of the round-headed element	68-69
It is, therefore, a fair hypothesis that the chain of transmission of animals and cereals and spinning included round-headed Asiatic nomadic shepherds.	69
Extent of the sphere of isolation and of the barriers.	70
Organized town life with agriculture and breeding of animals first appears among a long-headed people and apparently originated by these.	71
Since the II Culture at Anau was started during the trend toward the arid extreme of the cycle and introduced lapis lazuli and the camel, it is probable that this migration came from the East; and the presence in Asia Minor of bones of the turbary sheep makes it possible that migrations of the oasis peoples extended as far as the Mediterranean.	71
This migration began about 6000 B. C.	71
The great migrations were probably checked by the favorable climatic period down to the III millennium B. C.	71
Hypothesis that peoples of the hunting stage received the art of breeding and of planting from the oasis stock during the VI millennium B. C.; that they expanded during the favorable climate of the V and IV millenniums, and that the renewed trend towards aridity in the IV and III millenniums saw the beginnings of the great waves of westward migrations.	72
The migrations of the nomadic stocks were chiefly over Eurasian steppes and north of the Black Sea; those of the oasis stock along routes through Mesopotamia and Asia Minor.	72
Relation of Anau Cultures I and II to early Babylonia and Susiana.	72-75
Duerst identifies breed of longhorned cattle established at Anau with that brought to Babylonia before time of Sargon of Accad—in IV millennium B. C. or earlier—in the pre-Semitic Sumerian time.	72
The Babylonian symbol for the domestic ox  belongs in the pre-transitional, pictographic form of writing, which was used before the introduction of writing into Babylonia.	72
Since agriculture preceded domestication and breeding, it is probable that the origins of these fundamental elements antedated the Chaldean and Babylonian civilizations.	72
De Morgan's excavations at various points in Susiana found, in pre-Sargonic strata, no traces of stone arrow or spear-points, but abundance of sickle-flints and of painted pottery.	73
Hence the sphere of isolation included Chaldea.	74
Hence also a genetic relationship of the cultures of Anau I and II and pre-Semitic Chaldea	74
Their origin and evolution was within the sphere of isolation that began in the Glacial period.	74
Evidence to show that these cultures were evolved east of Mesopotamia and on or near the Iranian tableland.	75
The evolution of agriculture on the oases necessarily preceded the controlling of the Euphrates, the accomplishment of which may have been contemporaneous with the earlier stages of the North Kurgan Copper Culture of Anau III. . . .	75
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