The application of new analytical techniques to the study of the archaeological record has revealed new insights into the lifeways of past societies. One of the most significant of these advances is the analysis of strontium isotopes, which allows us to address the mobility of individual people or the residence patterns of communities. Strontium isotope analyses have been particularly significant in the study of Iberian societies dated to the third millennium BCE, also known as the Copper Age. The funerary and bioarchaeological data for this period in the Iberian Peninsula suggest the emergence of social complexity and gender differentiation. Was there a relationship between the emergence of gendered inequality in the 3rd millennium and certain kinds of mobility or residence patterns?

In this talk, I present the available data on strontium isotopes for Copper Age populations of Iberia and what they suggest about the mobility of individuals and groups at this time. I then turn to the ethnographic research on postmarital residential patterns and the potential linkage between gender inequality, social complexity, and postmarital residential patterns in patrilocal and matrilocal societies. I explore whether patrilocality is more likely linked to gender inequality and social complexity than matrilocality, and, more broadly, whether there is a correlation between residential pattern, gender differences, and social stratification. Given the different historical traditions between Spain and the US, Spanish archaeologists rarely drawn on the ethnographic record to inform archaeological investigations. However, my research aims to draw from this rich source of information in order to better understand the ancient Iberian past.

**Zoom details:**
- **Time:** Nov 6, 2020 02:30 PM Central Time (US and Canada)
- **Link:** [https://uiowa.zoom.us/j/92735288251?pwd=aElxdFg1TUVJUG1yRWRJZUVSSUIvUT09](https://uiowa.zoom.us/j/92735288251?pwd=aElxdFg1TUVJUG1yRWRJZUVSSUIvUT09)
- **Meeting ID:** 927 3528 8251
- **Passcode:** ANTHRO