The Copper and Bronze Ages in the Iberian Peninsula (3000-1800 BCE) were a time of profound social changes. These changes include periods of political upheaval, including collapse in some regions and political centralization and specialization in others. This transition corresponds with the 4.2 kya climactic event. Although textile production is thought to be a key indicator of specialization, this area has been largely ignored when trying to understand gendered social processes and their causes during this time.

Through a survey of the archaeological evidence for textile production in the southwestern Iberian Peninsula, variations in practices between sites in this region can be found. By examining differences in shapes and styles of ceramic loom weights and other remaining material evidence of textile production social changes can be explored. This work was supported by the Stanley Award for International Research.