

In the mid 6th millennium BC farmers from the middle of the Danube course occupied large areas of Europe, mainly covered with fertile soils. These communities were distinguished by a specific material culture (hence the name the Linear Band Pottery culture - LBK), similar customs and unified system of values. They were vibrant and expansive. Oldest farmers inhabited large settlements and built long houses. Their living was based entirely on agriculture and domestic animals. Lively contacts were only kept with the kinsmen of their own culture. They ignored strangers, both local Mesolithic hunters, as well as other Neolithic farmers.

At the end of 6th millennium BC the situation began to change. The need for total isolation gave way to the burning need to establish contacts with the inhabitants of the Tisza basin. More and more obsidian was imported beyond the Carpathians and the patterns of ceramics noticed there were copied by local potters. It was accompanied by other changes. Rural settlements began to be replaced by vast areas of inhabitation. Moreover, they loosened the tight ties which were so far between the residents of one settlement. Individual families started to compete with each other in making more and more distant and exotic contacts. As a result, in place of LBK the Malice culture appeared.

These phenomena can be observed in the settlement complex Targowisko-Szarów. The interdisciplinary project (archaeology, geophysics, paleogeography, paleobotany) will allow it to reconstruct this multithreaded process that resulted in the culture and social changes together with continued economic and occupation rules. It was not connected with the exchange of the population. It was rather a "reformation" of the existent socio-cultural system.