

Abstract

The purpose of the thesis is the evaluation of sexual dimorphism of La Tène population of Bohemia and Moravia, compare it subsequently with other European populations from the same period and comment on potential homogeneity or heterogeneity of the population. The level of sexual dimorphism was determined and compared by stature estimation of the studied population. For approximation to the sex represented by the largest number of individuals we chose the principle of primary and secondary sex diagnosis. Based on this principle, we created a discriminant functions for sex determination using the long bones dimension (humerus, femur and tibia).

From the results we learn that statistically significant differences between the sexes of La Tène population of Bohemia and Moravia in all measured dimensions of long bones and body height itself were detected. The average stature of a male is 168 cm and 160,8 cm of a female. Comparison of our data with the study from Italy indicates that there is significant difference in body height, but not in the degree of sexual dimorphism of stature and long bones. Based on our data we couldn't make sufficient comment on potential homogeneity or heterogeneity. The obstacle in the response of this question is the very nature of La Tène skeletal material, which is in very bad preservation and therefore we were able to work with a relatively small number of individuals. Another factor that influenced our work is the absence of appropriate comparative data.

Key words: sexual dimorphism, stature, sex determination, La Tène period, Celts