This dissertation examines communities in the Dodecanese and the Carian coast for patterns of sub-regional behavior. Although societies in the region are often discussed in homogenous terms, an analysis of funerary material reveals the distribution of different practices throughout the region. I argue that this pattern is a reflection of different social agencies operating within the landscape, and that different social groups can thus be identified. These social groups are identified and described, and then traced through the period of societal upheaval that marks the Late Bronze Age—Early Iron Age transition and the Aegean migrations. I further suggest that the distribution of different social groups and their foreign contacts can partially explain the Dorian identity that began to be expressed in the following centuries.