It is not easy to go through the Greek prehistoric period by means of studying the findings of its karstic forms. Greece, which lies in the southeastern end of Europe, is rich in limestone rocks, and filled with caves, rock shelters and dolines. Most of these karstic forms were used by man, since his appearance in the Aegean and are still in use today. Despite all the problems that the archaeological research has to face – due to the great tectonic activity of the territory as well as the diachronic usage of natural cavities by man that have disturbed the sediments – the excavation results in caves and rock shelters mainly, have proven to be of major importance for the re-establishment of the land’s past. The prehistoric period in Greece begins with the appearance of Homo sapiens neanderdalensis in the cave of Petralona of Macedonia and ever since, his presence in caves and rock shelters is constant until the end of the Neolithic when the Greek prehistoric period comes to an end. The rapid development of speleology in Greece in the past few years, has led to the development of the archaeological research in caves while, with the help of Greek speleologists, new caves with signs of prehistoric inhabitance are being continuously discovered. Nobody knows whether we will ever be able to have all these caves excavated.