

## **AGENDA**

Access time? Sign up in  
my office! E402B!

- Thesis statements – turn in please
  - Can I get three volunteers to write their thesis statements on the board? Just go ahead and do it right now 😊
- Rise of civilization ppt
- **Homework:**
- **You have a quiz one week from today!**
- **You have homework starting tomorrow!**

# THE RISE OF CIVILIZATION!

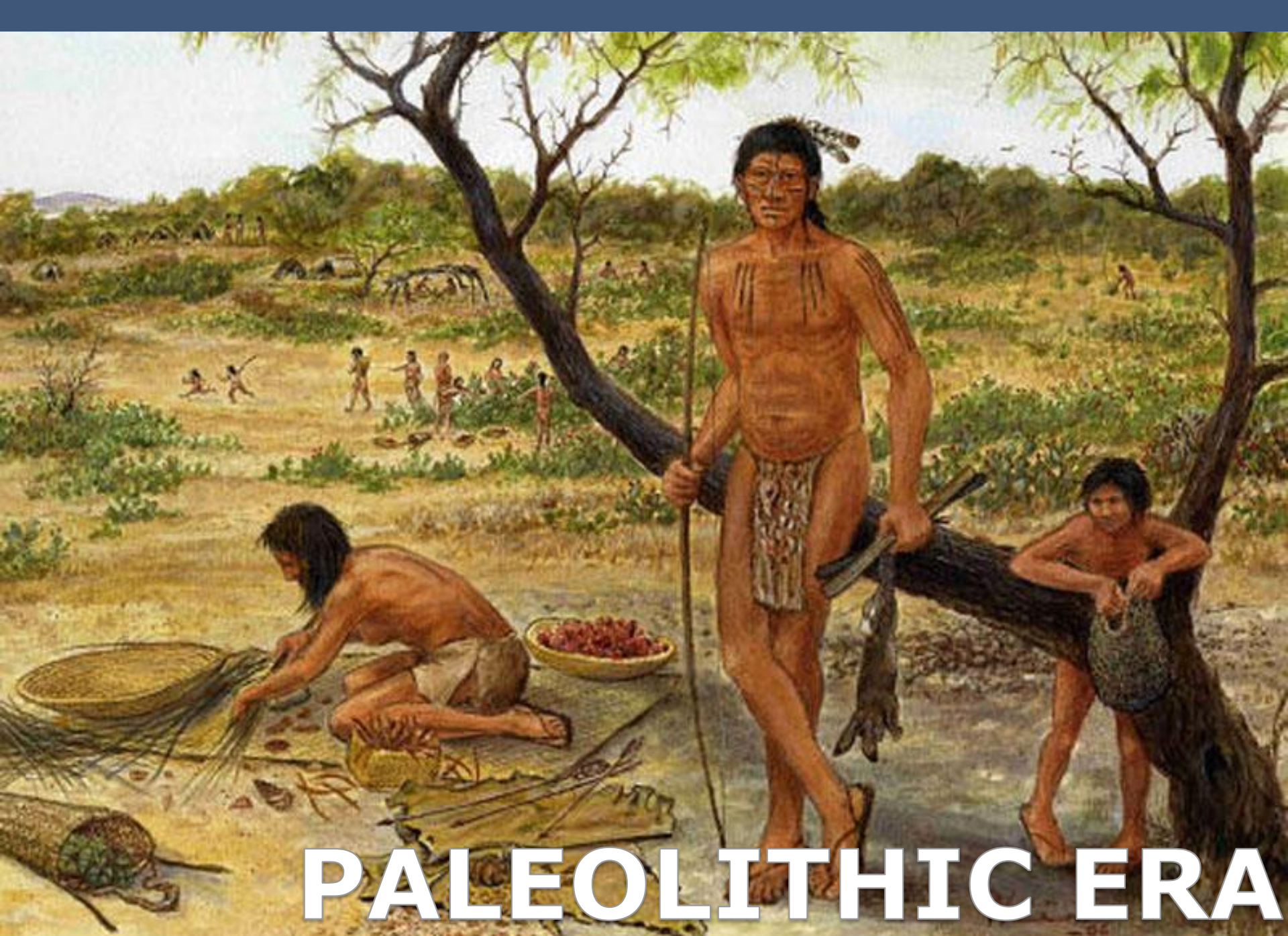
Are we *civilized*? What does that mean?

## Warm up

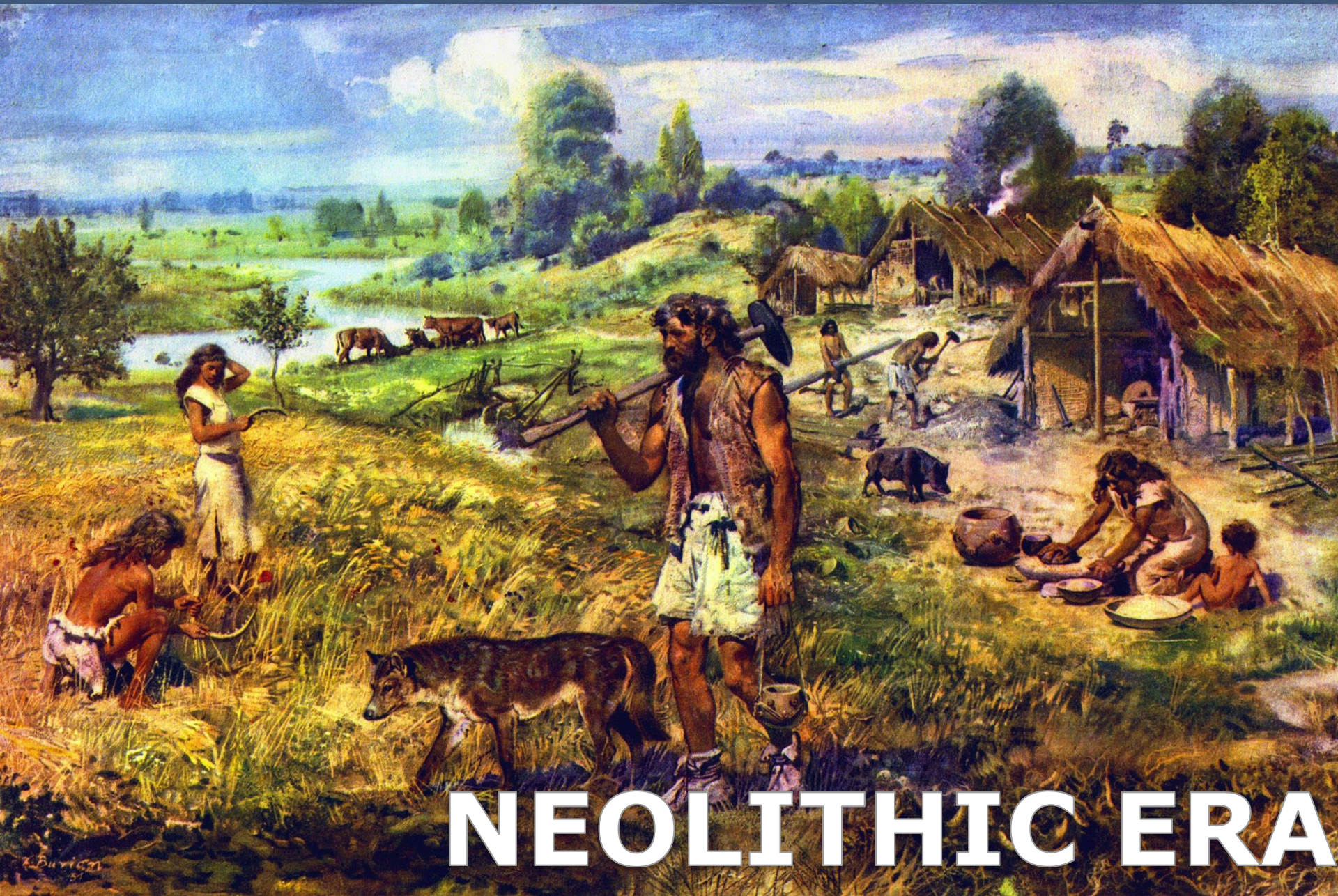
- Draw a picture of a civilized person. Be specific!  
(Stick figures are OK!)



- Label the things you draw on your civilized human. Be ready to explain why you drew those!



**PALEOLITHIC ERA**



# NEOLITHIC ERA

# Neolithic Revolution



Paleolithic Era  
("Old Stone" Era)

- until 8,000 BCE
- Nomads
- Hunting-gathering

Neolithic Era  
("New Stone" Era)

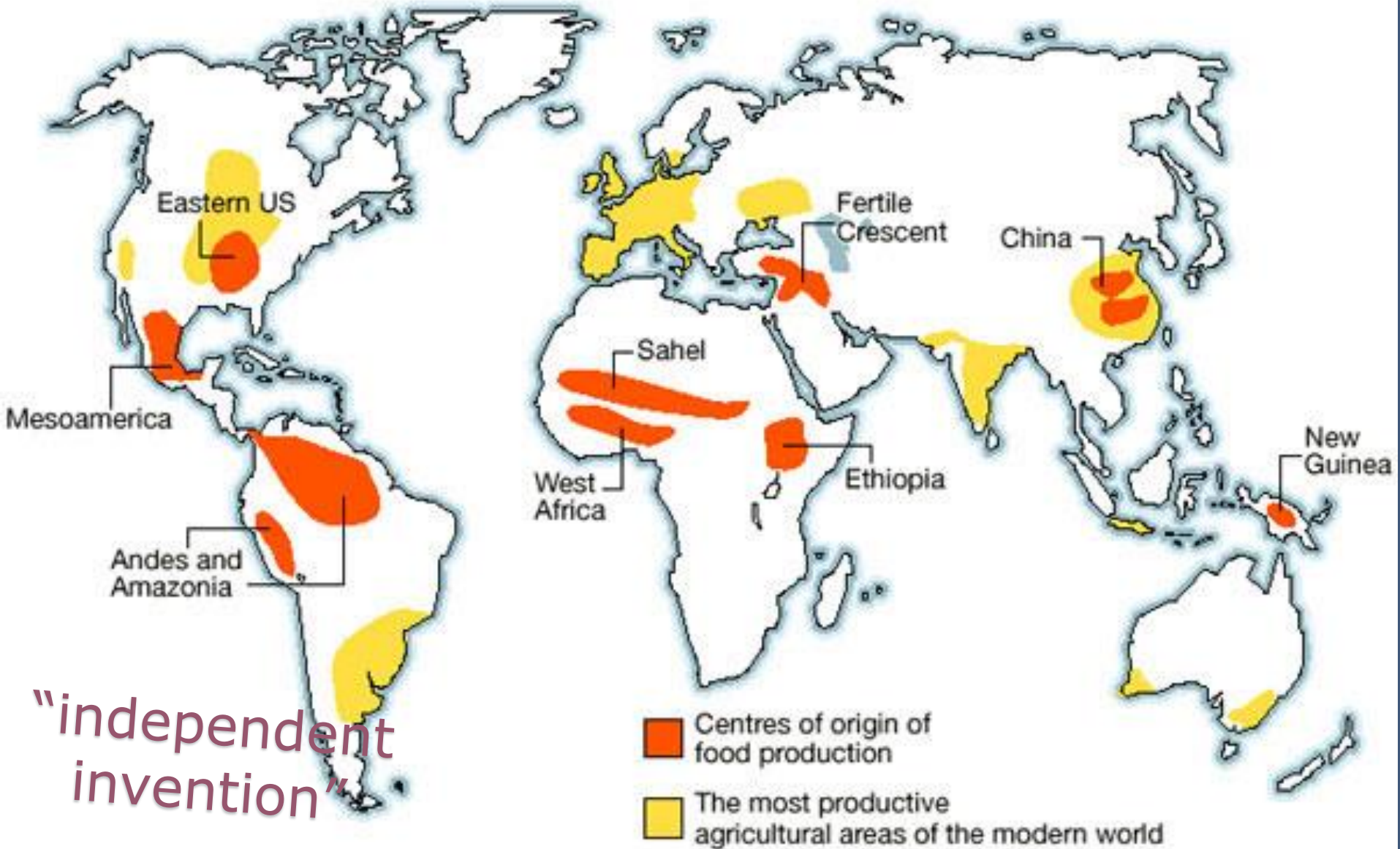
- 8,000 BCE – 3,000 BCE
- Settlements
- Farming
- *Gradual* rise of civilization

# Neolithic Revolution (8,000-3,000 BCE) The invention of farming

(a.k.a. the most important technological advancement in all of human history.  
Seriously.)



And, it happened independently around the world around the same time

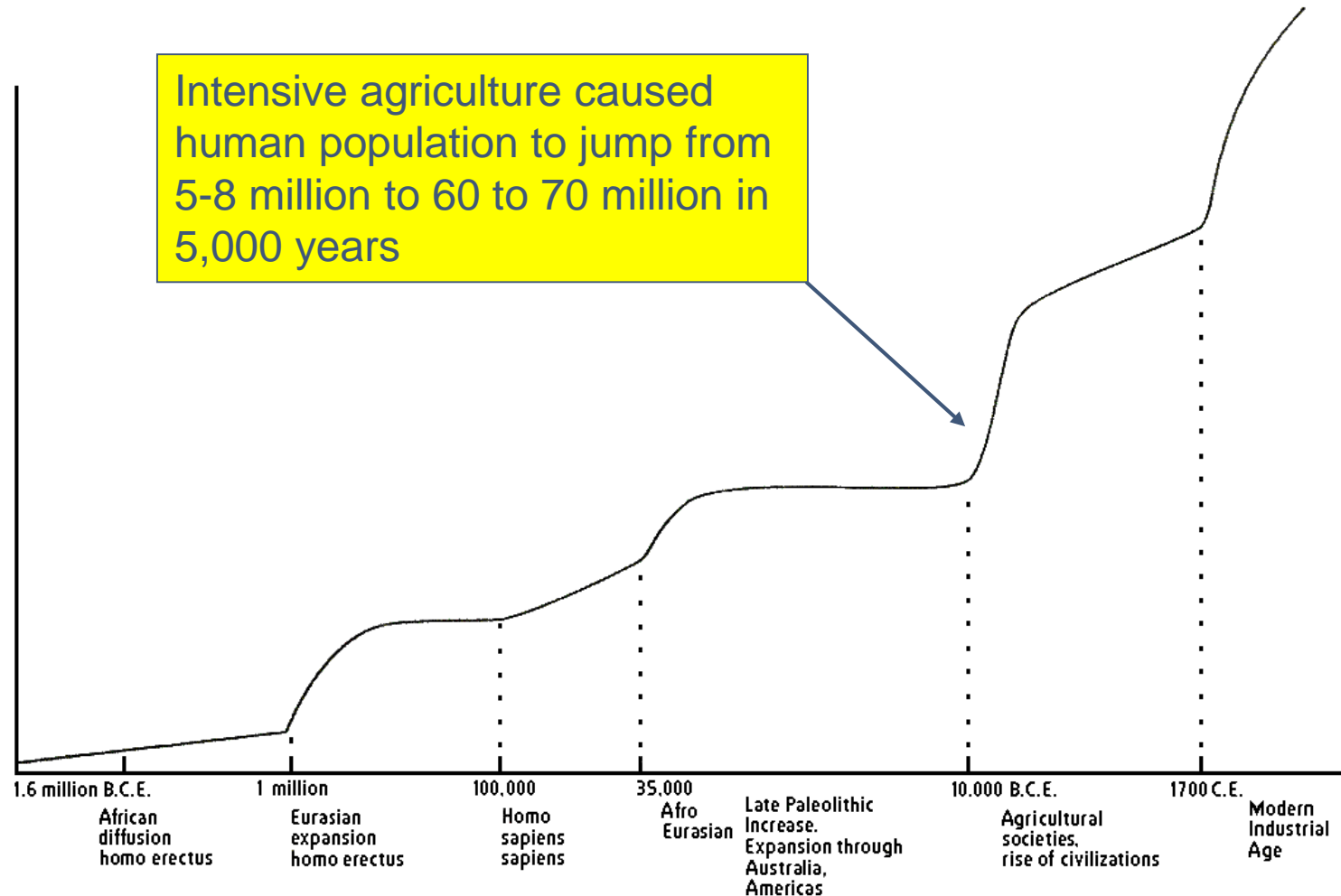




# Effects of Farming

- HUMAN POPULATION AND MIGRATION PATTERNS •

Cycles of Demographic Growth



**Soon, small tribes  
became larger  
villages, and,  
eventually,  
“civilizations.”**

Y'all. The  
Neolithic  
revolution  
led to the  
rise of  
civilization.  
Why?

## **AGENDA**

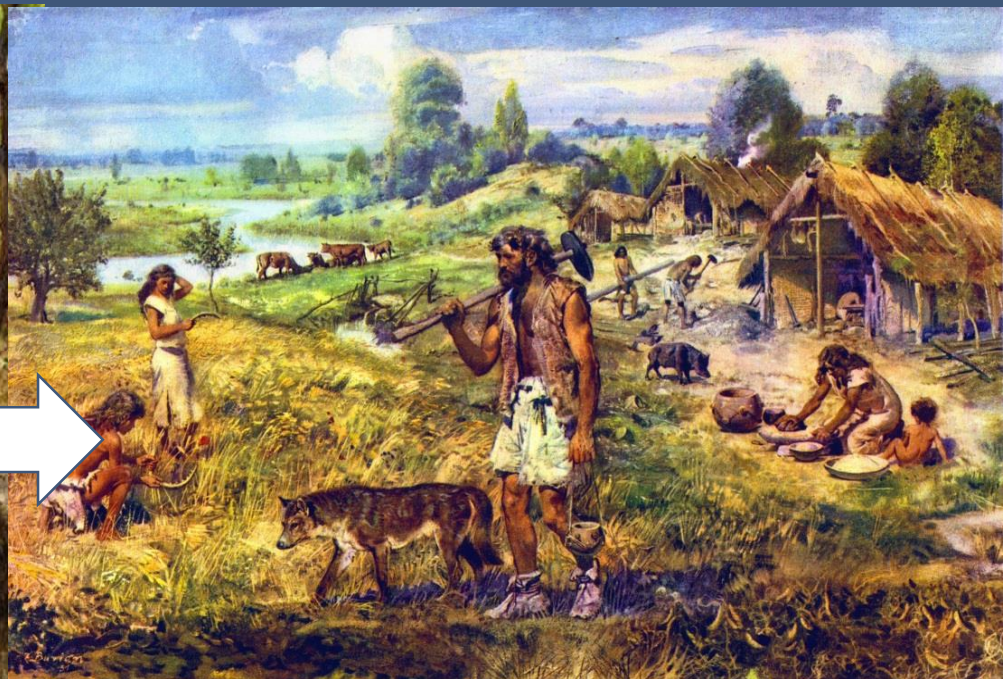
Access time? Sign up in  
my office! E402B!

- Finish rise of civilization lecture
- Start farming v. foraging investigation
  - You will finish this tomorrow in class! Not homework.
- **Homework:**
- **Reading and notes!**

# Neolithic Revolution led to the gradual rise of civilization



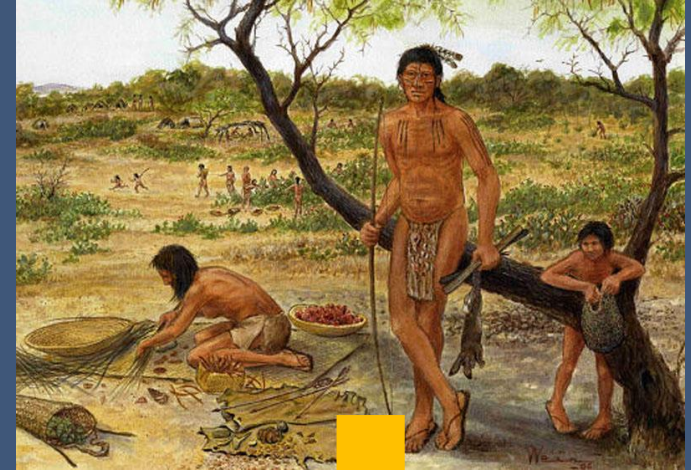
Paleolithic Era:  
hunter-gatherers



Neolithic Era:  
farming; slow rise of civilization

# Paleolithic Era

- Hunters and gatherers
- Relatively **egalitarian**
  - Men and women are treated equally!
- Nomadic, small populations



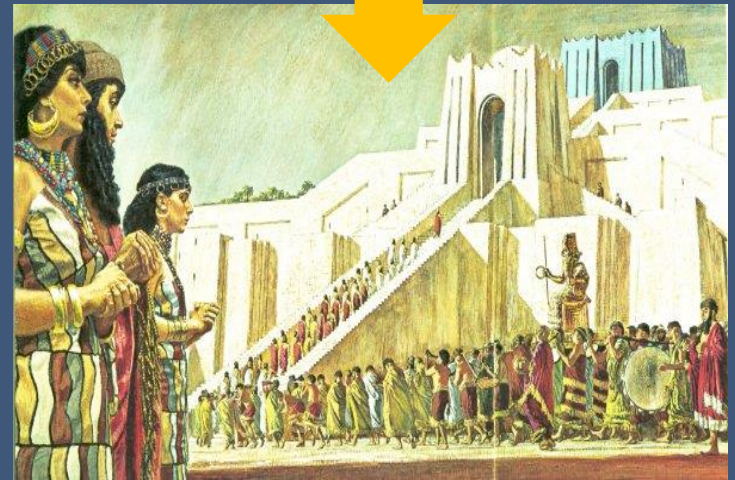
# Neolithic Era

- AGRICULTURE HAPPENED!
- 8000-3000BCE
- Slowly around the world at the same time
- Population increase, job specialization



# Early Civilizations

- What characterizes civilization?
- Eurasia: Mesopotamia, Egypt, China, India
- Americas: Olmec and Chavin



# Established civilizations!



## BUT WAIT! Not everyone settled down

- Pastoral societies, or **pastoralists**, were nomadic people who herded domesticated animals
  - Move in search of food
  - More stable than hunter-gatherer societies – why?
- Hugely responsible for **trade** and connections between societies, as they traveled across long regions



# Characteristics of Civilization

**Civilized societies** developed certain characteristics which Paleolithic and Early Neolithic cultures did not have:

- a system of **writing**
- **central cities** and towns
- states separated by definite boundary lines
- organized **governments**
- **specialized workers** — blacksmiths, carpenters, store owners, priests - furnished manufactured goods and a variety of services
- **Social class distinctions** – thanks to the differing levels of wealth
- more **leisure time**
- bookkeeping and **recordkeeping**
- **trade routes**
- roads and harbors (**infrastructure**)
- temples, palaces, and monuments (**monumental architecture**)
- organized **religions**
- farmers, herdsman, and fishermen who produced food for specialized workers
- a variety of metal **tools** and weapons
- a system of **education** (increased use of science and mathematics)



## Quick discussion

- Star **THREE** characteristics you think are most important in a civilizations.
  - Think about now! What do you think is most important in the year 2019?
- Share with a partner, providing evidence that supports your claim
  - “I think recordkeeping is one of the most important characteristics because ...”

# What are the *requirements* of a civilization?

REQUIREMENT	WHY?
<b>FOOD SURPLUSES</b>	You need enough food to support a larger civilization – and the surpluses can be used to trade or barter!
<b>SPECIALIZED OCCUPATIONS</b>	↑ food = fewer people needed for farming = people can start doing other things Ex: artisans, merchants, blacksmiths, etc
<b>CLEAR SOCIAL CLASS DISTINCTIONS</b>	Some people are getting \$\$\$\$\$ and others aren't
<b>GROWTH OF CITIES</b>	City: a permanent settlement that is the center of trade for a larger area
<b>COMPLEX GOVERNMENTS</b>	Because someone needed to keep record of economic activity as the cities continued to grow
<b>LONG DISTANCE TRADE</b>	Stimulates economic development, cultural diffusion, and accentuated social class distinctions
<b>ORGANIZED RECORDKEEPING SYSTEMS</b>	Taxes, trade, laws Eventually, history (wars, reigns of kings) *not necessarily written*

## THESIS STATEMENT practice!

- Which of the seven requirements is the **most essential** for a high-functioning civilization ?

**Use the formula.**

Although *Y*, **X**, because *A*.

Where

*Y* = strongest counterargument

**X** = your actual answer

*A* and *B* = evidence to support



**Beginnings of Civilization**

Early Agricultural Communities
  Early Civilizations

**QUESTIONS?  
COMMENTS?  
CONCERNS?**

If you have a question, chances are someone else has that same question. Ask it!

## ***Quick class discussion:***

What were benefits of living in a sedentary\* society?

What did farming facilitate?

What could people now do that they couldn't in a hunter-gatherer society?

\*sedentary = in one place; not moving around

## ***Quick class discussion:***

What were benefits of living in a hunter-gatherer society?

How do you show that the lives of people 10,000 years ago got better when they abandoned hunting and gathering for farming? Are twentieth century hunter-gatherers really worse off than farmers? Scattered throughout the world, several dozen groups of so-called primitive people, like the Kalahari Bushmen, continue to support themselves that way. It turns out that these people have plenty of leisure time, sleep a good deal, and work less hard than their farming neighbors. For instance, the average time devoted each week to obtaining food is only 12 to 19 hours for one group of Bushmen, 14 hours or less for the Hadza nomads of Tanzania. One Bushman, when asked why he hadn't emulated neighboring tribes by adopting agriculture, replied, "Why should we, when there are so many mongongo nuts in the world?"

While farmers concentrate on high-carbohydrate crops like rice and potatoes, the mix of wild plants and animals in the diets of surviving hunter-gatherers provides more protein and a better balance of other nutrients. In one study, the Bushmen's average daily food intake (during a month when food was plentiful) was 2,140 calories and 93 grams of protein. This is considerably greater than the recommended daily allowance for people of their size. It's almost impossible to imagine that Bushmen, who eat 75 or so wild plants, could die of starvation the way hundreds of thousands of Irish farmers and their families did during the potato famine of the 1840s.

JARED DIAMOND, EXCERPT  
FROM "THE WORST  
MISTAKE IN THE HISTORY  
OF THE HUMAN RACE"

**Source**

Jared Diamond, "The Worst Mistake in the History of the Human Race," *Discover* magazine (May 1987) 64-66.





# Was farming actually an improvement over foraging?

Let's start an investigation.

# *Was farming a good invention?*

Farming led to

- The rise of civilization
- Leisure time
- Job specialization

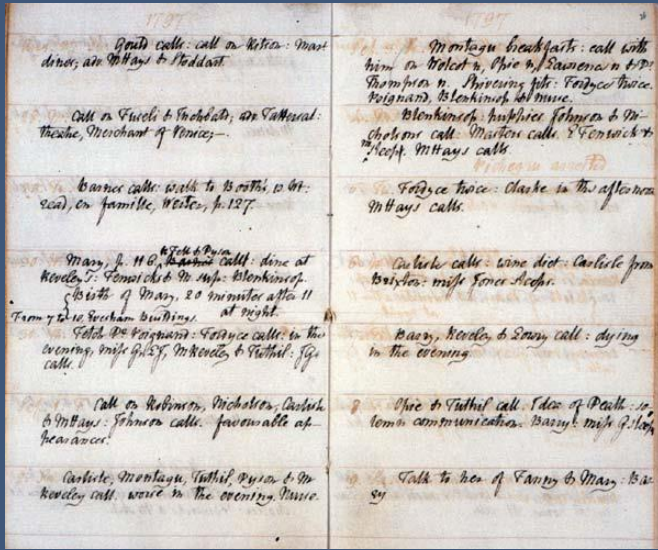
... but it also led to

- gender inequality
- unequal wealth distribution
- distinct social classes

Through examining documents, you will draw a conclusion that answers the question:

***To what extent was farming an improvement over foraging?***

# Primary and secondary sources



- **Primary Sources** are immediate, first-hand accounts of a topic, from people who had a direct connection with it.
  - Texts of laws and other original documents; Newspaper reports, by reporters who witnessed an event or who quote people who did; Speeches, diaries, letters and interviews; Datasets, survey data, such as census or economic statistics; photographs, video, or audio that capture an event.

**Secondary Sources** can cover the same topic, but add a layer of interpretation and analysis.

- Most books about a topic
- Analysis or interpretation of data.
- Scholarly or other articles about a topic, especially by people not directly involved.
- Documentaries (though they often include photos or video portions that can be considered primary sources).



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