

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## PERIOD 1: TECHNOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSFORMATIONS to c. 600 B.C.E.

### Key Concept 1.1. Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth

The term *Big Geography* draws attention to the global nature of world history. Throughout the Paleolithic period, humans migrated from Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas. Early humans were mobile and creative in adapting to different geographical settings from savanna to desert to tundra. Humans also developed varied and sophisticated technologies.

*What is the definition of...*

...*Big Geography*?

...*the Paleolithic Period*?

...*a hunting-foraging band*?

...*savanna*?

...*desert*?

...*tundra*?

- I. Archeological evidence indicates that during the Paleolithic era, hunting-foraging bands of humans gradually migrated from their origin in East Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas, adapting their technology and cultures to new climate regions.

*Approximately when did humans migrate...*

...from Africa to Eurasia?	...into Europe?	...into Australia?	...into the Americas?

A. Humans developed increasingly diverse and sophisticated tools—including multiple uses of fire—as they adapted to new environments.

*Offer examples. How did humans adapt to their environments through technological innovation...*

<i>...on the savanna?</i>	<i>...in the desert?</i>	<i>...on the tundra?</i>
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.

*Offer examples. How did Paleolithic humans use fire as a tool?*

1.	2.	3.
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B. People lived in small groups that structured social, economic, and political activity. These bands exchanged people, ideas, and goods.

*Describe with academic and historical vocabulary. What were typical Paleolithic groups like in terms of their...*

<i>...social organizations?</i>	<i>...economies?</i>	<i>...politics?</i>

<i>How did Paleolithic humans exchange people?</i>	<i>What is your evidence that Paleolithic people exchanged ideas?</i>	<i>What is your evidence that Paleolithic people exchanged goods?</i>

### Key Concept 1.2. The Neolithic Revolution and Early Agricultural Societies

In response to warming climates at the end of the last Ice Age, about 10,000 years ago, some groups adapted to the environment in new ways, while others remained hunter-foragers. Settled agriculture appeared in several different parts of the world. The switch to agriculture created a more reliable, but not necessarily more diversified, food supply. Farmers also affected the environment through intensive cultivation of selected plants to the exclusion of others, the construction of irrigation systems, and the use of domesticated animals for food and labor. Populations increased; village life developed, followed by urban life with all its complexity. Patriarchy and forced labor systems developed, giving elite men concentrated power over most of the other people in their societies. Pastoralism emerged in parts of Africa and Eurasia. Like agriculturalists, pastoralists tended to be more socially stratified than hunter-foragers. Pastoralists' mobility facilitated technology transfers through their interaction with settled populations.

*What is the definition of...*

*...Neolithic Revolution?*

*...Ice Age?*

*...settled agriculture?*

*...urban?*

*...patriarchy?*

*...forced labor?*

*...irrigation?*

*...intensive cultivation?*

*...domestication?*

*...pastoralism and pastoralist?*

- I. Beginning about 10,000 years ago, the Neolithic Revolution led to the development of more complex economic and social systems.
- A. Possibly as a response to climatic change, permanent agricultural villages emerged first in the lands of the eastern Mediterranean. Agriculture emerged independently in Mesopotamia, the Nile River Valley, Sub-Saharan Africa, the Indus River Valley, the Yellow River (or Huang He) Valley, Papua New Guinea, Mesoamerica, and the Andes.

See map on pp 30-31 for the geography of each place where agriculture independently developed. **Know** these places.

- B. People in each region domesticated locally available plants and animals.

Offer examples. What plants were domesticated in...

...Mesopotamia (aka the Fertile Crescent)? 1.  2.	...the Nile River Valley? (aka 'Sudanic Africa') 1. Barley  2. Tef	...Sub-Saharan Africa? (aka 'West Africa') 1.  2.	...the Indus River Valley?  1. Wheat
...Papua New Guinea?  1.  2.	...the Yellow River Valley? (aka 'East Asia') 1. Millet  2.	...Mesoamerica?  1.  2.	...the Andes?  1.  2.

Offer examples. What animals were domesticated in...

...Mesopotamia?  1.  2.	...the Nile River Valley? (aka 'Sudanic Africa')  1. Cattle	...Sub-Saharan Africa? (aka 'West Africa')  1.	...the Indus River Valley?  1. Cattle
3.  4.	...the Yellow River Valley? (aka 'East Asia')  1.	...Mesoamerica?  1.	...the Andes?  1.  2.

- C. Pastoralism developed in Afro-Eurasian grasslands, negatively affecting the environment when lands were overgrazed.

Name the region. Where did pastoralism develop based upon...

...horses?	Bactrian camels?

D. Agricultural communities had to work cooperatively to clear land and create the water control systems needed for crop production, drastically affecting environmental diversity.

*Describe examples. How did agricultural communities work cooperatively to clear land, create water control systems, and how did this affect the environment in...*

...the Nile River Valley?

...Mesopotamia?

...the Yellow River Valley?

II. Agriculture and pastoralism began to transform human societies.

A. Pastoralism and agriculture led to more reliable and abundant food supplies, which increased the population and led to specialization of labor, including new classes of artisans and warriors, and the development of elites.

*Describe with academic and historical vocabulary. What was the source of wealth and power, and what was the status of...*

...artisans?

...warriors?

...elites?

B. Technological innovations led to improvements in agricultural production, trade, and transportation.

*Offer examples. What technological innovations improved...*

...agricultural production?

1.

2.

3.

...trade and transportation?

1.

2.

3.

C. Patriarchal forms of social organization developed in both pastoralist and agrarian societies.

Offer examples. What was patriarchy like in...

...the **pastoral** society of \_\_\_\_\_ which was located in the AP region \_\_\_\_\_ ?

...the **agricultural** society of \_\_\_\_\_ which was located in the AP region \_\_\_\_\_ ?

...and, the **agricultural** society of \_\_\_\_\_ which was located in the AP region \_\_\_\_\_ ?

### Key Concept 1.3. The Development and Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral, and Urban Societies

From about 5,000 years ago, urban societies developed, laying the foundations for the first civilizations. The term *civilization* is normally used to designate large societies with cities and powerful states. While there were many differences between civilizations, they also shared important features. They all produced agricultural surpluses that permitted significant specialization of labor. All civilizations contained cities and generated complex institutions, including political bureaucracies, armies, and religious hierarchies. They also featured clearly stratified social hierarchies and organized long-distance trading relationships. Economic exchanges intensified within and between civilizations, as well as with nomadic pastoralists. As populations grew, competition for surplus resources, especially food, led to greater social stratification, specialization of labor, increased trade, more complex systems of government and religion, and the development of record keeping. As civilizations expanded, people had to balance their need for more resources with environmental constraints such as the danger of undermining soil fertility. Finally, the accumulation of wealth in settled communities spurred warfare between communities and/or with pastoralists; this violence drove the development of new technologies of war and urban defense.

What is the definition of...

...an urban society?

...civilization?

...agricultural surplus?

...specialization of labor?

...political bureaucracy?

...religious hierarchy?

...stratified social hierarchy?

...long-distance trade relationships?

...record keeping?

...a settled community?

- I. Core and foundational civilizations developed in a variety of geographical and environmental settings where agriculture flourished, including Mesopotamia in the Tigris and Euphrates River Valleys, Egypt in the Nile River Valley, Mohenjo-daro and Harappa in the Indus River Valley, Shang in the Yellow River (or Huang He) Valley, Olmec in Mesoamerica, and Chavin in Andean South America.

*What features of the environmental setting contributed to the success of the 'core' or 'foundation' civilization of...*

...Mesopotamia in the Tigris and Euphrates River Valleys?
... Egypt in the Nile River Valley?
... Mohenjo-daro and Harappa in the Indus River Valley?
... Shang in the Yellow River (or Huang He) Valley?
... Olmec in Mesoamerica?
...Chavin in Andean South America?

- II. The first states emerged within core civilizations in Mesopotamia and the Nile Valley.
- A. States were powerful new systems of rule that mobilized surplus labor and resources over large areas. Rulers of early states often claimed divine connections to power. Rulers also often enjoyed military support.

*What tactics were used to mobilize surplus labor and offer at least one specific example to support the idea that rulers claimed a divine connection to power in the first state in...*

...Mesopotamia?	...the Nile Valley?
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B. As states grew and competed for land and resources, the more favorably situated—including the Hittites, who had access to iron—had greater access to resources, produced more surplus food, and experienced growing populations, enabling them to undertake territorial expansion and conquer surrounding states.

*In order to demonstrate the competition for land and resources tell the story of the Hittites highlighting their expansions and explaining multiple causes of their success...*

*How did favorable access to resources aid the expansion and conquests of...*

*...an early state of your choice?*

*...a different early state of your choice?*

C. Pastoralists were often the developers and disseminators of new weapons and modes of transportation that transformed warfare in agrarian civilizations.

*Name a pastoralist society, and offer examples of how they transformed warfare by developing and disseminating new weapons and/or modes of transportation...*

*...in the agricultural civilization of \_\_\_\_\_ .*

*Name of Pastoralists:*

*Innovations:*

*Transformations:*

...in the agricultural civilization of \_\_\_\_\_ .

Name of Pastoralists:

Innovations:

Transformations:

III. Culture played a significant role in unifying states through laws, language, literature, religion, myths, and monumental art.

A. Early civilizations developed monumental architecture and urban planning.

Offer examples. What was the monumental architecture of the early civilization...

...of the \_\_\_\_\_ :

...of the \_\_\_\_\_ :

Offer examples. What was the urban planning of the early civilization...

...of the \_\_\_\_\_ :

...of the \_\_\_\_\_ :

B. Systems of record keeping arose independently in all early civilizations and subsequently spread.

Offer examples. What was the record keeping system used in the early civilization...

...of \_\_\_\_\_ :

...of \_\_\_\_\_ :

C. States developed legal codes that reflected existing hierarchies and facilitated the rule of governments over people.

*Offer examples. What was the legal code used in the early civilization...*

...of _____ :	...of _____ :

D. New religious beliefs that developed in this period—including the Vedic religion, Hebrew monotheism, and Zoroastrianism—continued to have strong influences in later periods.

*What was the location of and basic ideas of the new religious beliefs of the...*

...Vedic Religion?	...Hebrew monotheism?	...Zoroastrianism?

E. Trade expanded throughout this period from local to regional to interregional with civilizations exchanging goods, cultural ideas, and technology.

Offer examples noting which civilizations traded, and in what region. What **regional** trade exchanged...

...goods?	...cultural ideas?	...technology?
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Offer examples noting which civilizations traded, and in what region. What **interregional** trade exchanged...

...goods?	...cultural ideas?	...technology?
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F. Social hierarchies, including patriarchy, intensified as states expanded and cities multiplied.

In what ways did state expansion intensify...

...social hierarchy in the civilization of _____ ?
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...*patriarchy in the civilization of* \_\_\_\_\_ ?