

Period #1: Technological and Environmental Transformations, c. 8,000 B.C.E. - 600 B.C.E.

Study Guide by Key Concepts

Note: the question “numbers” are my own customization, and do NOT reflect official College Board designation.

Ask yourself the question in the left column. Your answer should come close to the middle column. The right column is words you should look for in a MC question, or use in an essay.

| Key Concept 1.1 Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth | Answer Concepts & Relevant Factual Examples in <u>Underline</u> | “Factoids” |
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| 1.1 What is the evidence that explains the <u>earliest history of humans</u> and the planet? How is this evidence <u>interpreted</u> ? | The term “Big Geography” draws attention to the global nature of world history. Throughout the <u>Paleolithic</u> period, humans migrated from Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas. Early humans were mobile and creative in adapting to different geographical settings from savannah to desert to Ice Age tundra. By analogy with modern <u>hunter/forager</u> societies, anthropologists infer that these bands were relatively egalitarian. Humans also developed varied and sophisticated technologies. 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hunter-gatherer (hunter-forager) • Paleolithic |
| <p>1.1.1 <u>Where did humans first appear</u> on Earth, and what were their society, technology, and culture?</p> <p>1.1.1.A-B Describe earliest humans’ <u>technology & tools</u></p> <p>1.1.1.C How did the earliest humans’ <u>society</u> help them procure enough supplies to survive?</p> | <p>Humans used <u>fire</u> in new ways: to aid hunting and foraging, to protect against predators and to adapt to cold environments. Humans developed a wider range of <u>tools</u> specially adapted to different environments from tropics to tundra.</p> <p>Religion was most likely <u>animistic</u>. Economic structures focused on small <u>kinship groups</u> of hunting/ foraging bands that could make what they needed to survive. However, not all groups were self-sufficient; they exchanged people, ideas and goods.</p> <p>Economic structures focused on small kinship groups of hunting/foraging bands that could make what they needed to survive. However, not all groups were self-sufficient; they exchanged people, ideas and goods.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • animism • “Out of Africa” • kinship group |

| Key Concept 1.2 Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth | Answer Concepts & Relevant Factual Examples in <u>Underline</u> | “Factoids” |
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| <p>1.2 What were the long-term <u>demographic, social, political, and economic effects</u> of the Neolithic Revolution?</p> <p>How did <u>pastoral societies</u> resemble or differ from early agricultural societies?</p> | <p>In response to warming climates at the end of the last <u>Ice Age</u> from 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. Agriculturalists also had a massive impact on the environment, through intensive cultivation of selected plants to the exclusion of others, through the construction of <u>irrigation</u> systems and through the use of <u>domesticated animals</u> for food and for labor. Populations increased; family groups gave way to village and later urban life with all its complexity. <u>Patriarchy</u> and forced labor systems developed giving elite men concentrated power over most of the other people in their societies. (Domesticated plants & animals map)</p> <p><u>Pastoralism</u> emerged in parts of Africa and Eurasia. Pastoral peoples domesticated animals and led their herds around grazing ranges. Like agriculturalists, pastoralists tended to be more socially stratified than were hunter-foragers. Because pastoralists were mobile, they rarely accumulated large amounts of material possessions, which would have been a hindrance when changing grazing areas. Pastoralists' mobility allowed them to become an important conduit for technological change as they interacted with settled populations. Including--wait for it... The Mongols!</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ice Age • Neolithic (Agric) Revolution • domesticated animals • irrigation • patriarchy Religion to gain power--some kings made themselves divine regents • pastoralism |
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| <p>1.2.I How did the Neolithic Revolution affect human societies <u>economically & socially</u>?</p> <p>1.2.I.A Why did the Neolithic Revolution <u>start</u> (at all)? Where did the Neolithic Revolution first transform human populations?</p> <p>1.2.I.B <u>Where did pastoralism persist</u> even after the Neolithic Revolution?</p> <p>1.2.I.C What various <u>crops & animals</u> were developed or domesticated during the Neolithic Revolution?</p> <p>1.2.I.D What <u>labor adjustments</u> did humans make in order to facilitate the Neolithic Revolution?</p> <p>1.2.I.E What were the <u>environmental effects</u> of the Neolithic Revolution?</p> | <p>Beginning about 10,000 years ago, the Neolithic Revolution led to the development of new and more complex economic and social systems.</p> <p>Possibly as a response to climatic change, permanent agricultural villages emerged first in the lands of the eastern Mediterranean. Agriculture emerged at different times in <u>Mesopotamia</u>, the <u>Nile</u> River valley and sub-Saharan Africa, the <u>Indus</u> River valley, the <u>Yellow</u> River or <u>Huang He</u> valley, <u>Papua-New Guinea</u>, <u>Mesoamerica</u> and the <u>Andes</u>.</p> <p>Pastoralism developed at various sites in the grasslands of Afro-Eurasia.</p> <p>Different crops or animals were domesticated in the various core regions, depending on available local flora and fauna.</p> <p>Agricultural communities had to work cooperatively to clear land and to create the water control systems needed for crop production.</p> <p>These agricultural practices drastically impacted environmental diversity. Pastoralists also affected the environment by <u>grazing</u> large numbers of animals on fragile grasslands, leading to <u>erosion</u> when over-grazed.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• River Valley Civs (Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He / Yellow) |
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| <p>1.2.II What were the effects of pastoralism & agriculture on humans?</p> <p>1.2.II.A What effects did pastoralism & agriculture have on the <u>food supply</u>?</p> <p>1.2.II.B What were the <u>social effects</u> of the increased food supply caused by increase of agriculture?</p> <p>1.2.II.C What <u>technological innovations</u> are associated with the growth of agriculture?</p> | <p>Agriculture and pastoralism began to transform human societies. Pastoralism and agriculture led to more <u>reliable and abundant food supplies</u> which increased population.</p> <p>Surpluses of food and other goods led to <u>specialization of labor</u>, including new <u>classes</u> of <u>artisans</u> and <u>warriors</u>, and the development of <u>elites</u>.</p> <p>Technological innovations led to improvements in agricultural production, trade, and transportation, including <u>pottery</u>, <u>plows</u>, woven <u>textiles</u>, <u>metallurgy</u>, <u>wheels</u> and wheeled vehicles.</p> | |
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| <p>Key Concept 1.3 The Development and Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral, and Urban Societies</p> | <p align="center">Answer</p> <p>Concepts & Relevant Factual Examples in <u>Underline</u></p> | <p align="center">“Factoids”</p> |
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| <p>1.3 What is a 'civilization,' and what are the defining characteristics of a civilization? How did civilizations develop and grow more complex before 600 BCE? What were the effects of this increasing complexity?</p> | <p>From about 5,000 years ago, <u>urban</u> societies developed, laying the foundations for the first <u>civilizations</u>. 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 <u>agricultural surpluses</u> that permitted significant specialization of labor. All civilizations contained <u>cities</u> and generated complex <u>institutions</u>, such as <u>political bureaucracies</u>, including <u>armies</u> and <u>religious</u> hierarchies. They also featured clearly stratified <u>social</u> hierarchies and organized long-distance <u>trading</u> relationships. <u>Economic exchanges</u> intensified within and between civilizations, as well as with nomadic pastoralists.</p> <p>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, they had to balance their need for more resources with environmental constraints such as the danger of undermining <u>soil fertility</u>. 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.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • civilization (complex society) 1. cities, urban 2. political authority 3. relig authority 4. social hierarchy 5. economic / trade / currency |
| <p>1.3.I <u>Where</u> did the earliest civilizations develop, and <u>why</u> did they develop in those locations?</p> | <p>Core and foundational civilizations developed in a variety of geographical and environmental settings where agriculture flourished. NOTE: <u>Students should be able to identify the location</u> of all of the following (Map)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mesopotamia in the Tigris and Euphrates River valleys • Egypt in the Nile River valley • Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa in the Indus River valley • The Shang in the Yellow River or Huang He valley • The Olmecs in Mesoamerica • Chavín in Andean South America. | |

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| <p>1.3.II What is a “<u>state</u>?” Who ruled the early states, and which segments of society usually supported the ruler?</p> <p>1.3.II.B <u>Why</u> were some early states able to <u>expand</u> and conquering neighboring states?</p> <p>1.3.II.C Give <u>four examples of early empires</u> in the Nile & Tigris/ Euphrates River Valleys.</p> <p>1.3.II.D What role did <u>pastoral civilizations</u> play vis a vis empires?</p> | <p>The first states emerged within core civilizations. States were powerful new systems of rule that mobilized surplus labor and resources over large areas. Early states were often led by a ruler whose source of power was believed to be divine or had divine support, and who was supported by the religious hierarchy and professional warriors.</p> <p>As states grew and competed for land and resources, the more favorably situated had greater access to resources—including the <u>Hittites</u>’ access to <u>iron</u>, produced more surplus food and experienced growing populations.</p> <p>Early regions of state expansion or empire building were Mesopotamia and Babylonia—<u>Sumerians</u>, <u>Akkadians</u> and <u>Babylonians</u>—and <u>Egypt</u> and <u>Nubia</u> along the Nile Valley.</p> <p>Pastoralists were often the developers and disseminators of new weapons and modes of transportation that transformed warfare in agrarian civilizations.</p> <p>• compound bows • chariots • iron weapons • horseback riding</p> | <p>Define (they’re NOT synonyms!)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • state--the government • nation--group of people • country <p>• Hittites -iron</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sumeria • Akkadia • Babylonia • Egypt (Old, Middle New) • Nubia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bows • chariots • iron weapons |
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