

WARM UP REVIEW

1. Put these dates in chronological order:

720 BC 800 AD 2002 14 BC 1606

2. Which is the same as BC?

1. AD
2. BCE
3. CE

3. The 1700s would be known as the _____ century.

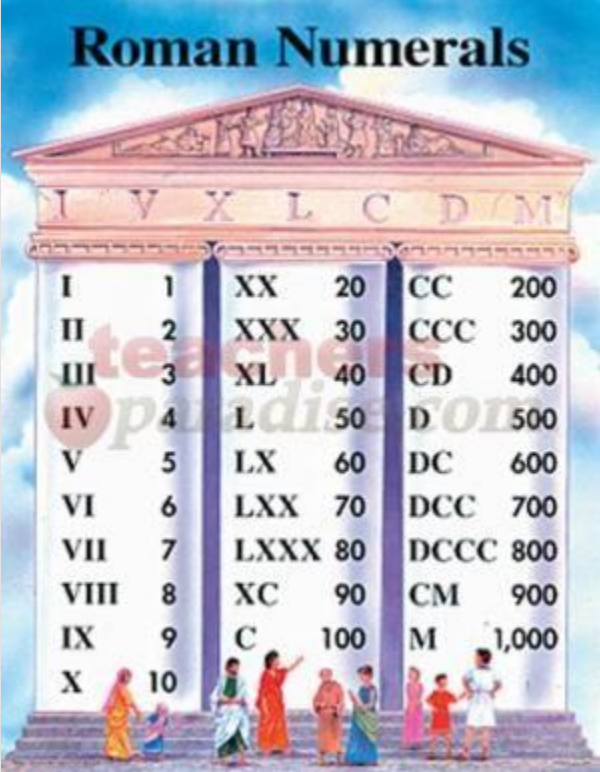
4. The 20th century would be the years _____.

PAPER MANAGEMENT TIME

- Pass forward your syllabus return
 - If you forgot it today, you have a grace period until next class
 - Normally, work is considered late if it is not turned in at collection time and will be graded up to a 70

WHY IS THERE NO YEAR ZERO?

- Our current system was invented by a scholar called Dionysius Exiguus in the 6th century
- Roman numerals were used for this & there was no zero in Roman numerals
- Result: 1 BC is the **year** before AD 1, with **no** intervening **year 0**.



Roman Numerals					
I V X L C D M					
I	1	XX	20	CC	200
II	2	XXX	30	CCC	300
III	3	XL	40	CD	400
IV	4	L	50	D	500
V	5	LX	60	DC	600
VI	6	LXX	70	DCC	700
VII	7	LXXX	80	DCCC	800
VIII	8	XC	90	CM	900
IX	9	C	100	M	1,000
X	10				

NEOLITHIC CARTOON

WHY HUNT?

WHY GATHER?

JOIN THE **NEOLITHIC**
REVOLUTION!

How goes the **hunt**?

Not so great. How's **gathering**?

So-so.



Look! A **village**!
I wonder what they
do over there ...?



Excuse me.
I couldn't help but
overhear. Let me
tell you about living
the **Neolithic Way!**



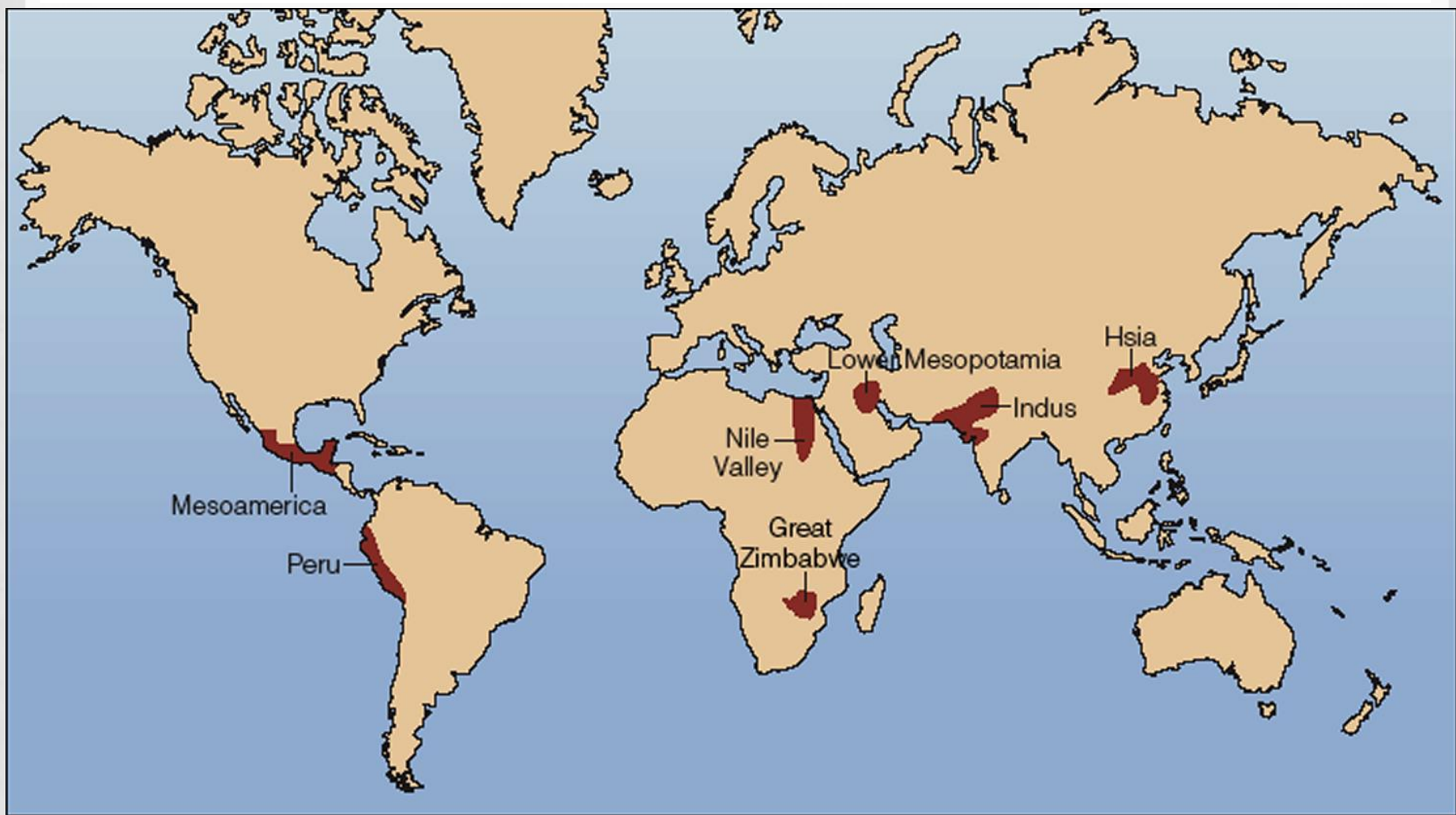
- Who are the men in the first square?
- What difficulties are they facing?
- What might the “Neolithic Way” be?

inventions rural rearing productivity town soil
nature food-producing hunting
gathering cultivation country green
writing husbandry property
domestication plants
farm growing animals trade
cotton sedentary
environment science
Neolithic growth
agricultural grow
agricultural revolution
surplus village
economy products
field settlement practice
agronomy society
irrigation food
revolution tillage
crops Holocene tilling
farming wool
art transition
plant



Four River Valley Civilizations





Mesoamerica

Peru

Nile Valley

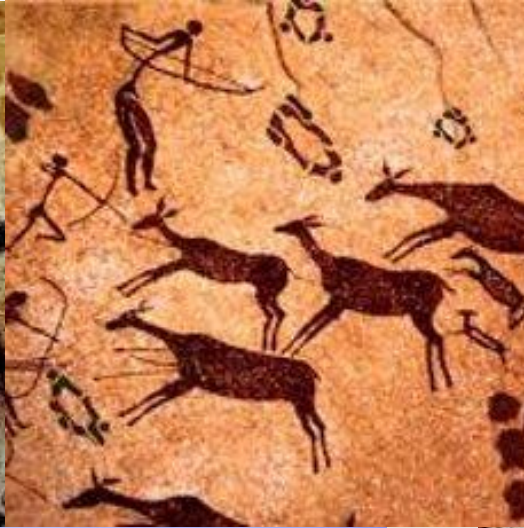
Great Zimbabwe

Lower Mesopotamia

Indus

Hsia

WHEN ARE WE BEGINNING FROM? THE PALEOLITHIC ERA





PALEOLITHIC ERA* (OR AGE)

- “Old Stone Age”: cultural period of the Old Stone Age, began about **2.5 to 2 million years** ago, marked by the earliest use of tools made of chipped stone.
- For millennia, people lived as nomads*
 - Migrated from place to place, seeking food & shelter
 - Animals were wild



DOMESTICATION* OF ANIMALS

- **What is it?**
 - Taming animals so humans can use them
- **Why is it useful?**
 - Animals provide materials for clothing, weapons, homes, and tools
 - Can be used for transportation & work



THE TRANSITION TO AGRICULTURE: HOW MIGHT THEY HAVE FIGURED IT OUT?

- Experimentation with seeds
- Realized that it was more efficient to grow food than to forage (search) for it
- This is the Neolithic Revolution!



NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION*

- The shift from living as nomadic hunter-gatherers to settled farmers
- Began about 8,000 B.C.

• <https://libcom.org/blog/climate-class-neolithic-revolution-09062014>



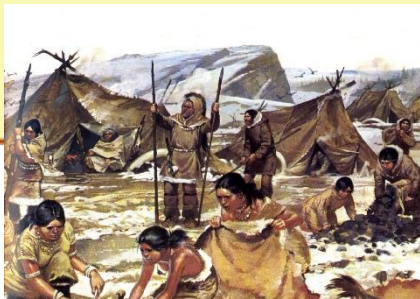
THE NEOLITHIC AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

PEOPLE BEFORE

Relied on hunting and gathering.

Nomads lived in small hunting and food-gathering groups.

Waited for migrating animals to return each year.

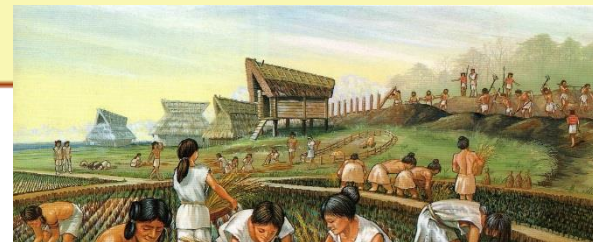


PEOPLE AFTER

Learned to farm and were able to produce their own food.

Settled into permanent villages.

Learned to **domesticate**, or tame, animals.



THE INFLUENCE OF GEOGRAPHY

- What do you need to grow crops?
 - Water
 - Healthy soil
- Early civilizations started near rivers because they needed a regular water source to irrigate their crops



QUICK VIDEO CLIP

- [Link](#)

EARLY CHALLENGES

- What problems did the first farmers probably have to deal with?

EARLY CHALLENGES

- What problems did the first farmers probably have to deal with?
 - Knowing how much water to use
 - What plants will work best
 - Dividing land
 - Rules had to be agreed upon
 - Punishments had to be decided on
 - Job specialization
 - Specific people became skilled in specific areas

CHARACTERISTICS

- What is a characteristic?
- There are specific major characteristics of civilizations.

EARLY COMPLEX SOCIETIES

- With your partner, skim read “The Early Complex Societies, 3500 to 500 B.C.E.” article for 6-8 minutes.
- **On the back of your white paper: list 3+ facts, characteristics or observations about life in early societies.**
- Be prepared to share something you find in the reading that is a Characteristic of Civilization.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CIVILIZATION

- What observations of early civilizations did you make?
- What characteristics of civilization did you find in the reading?

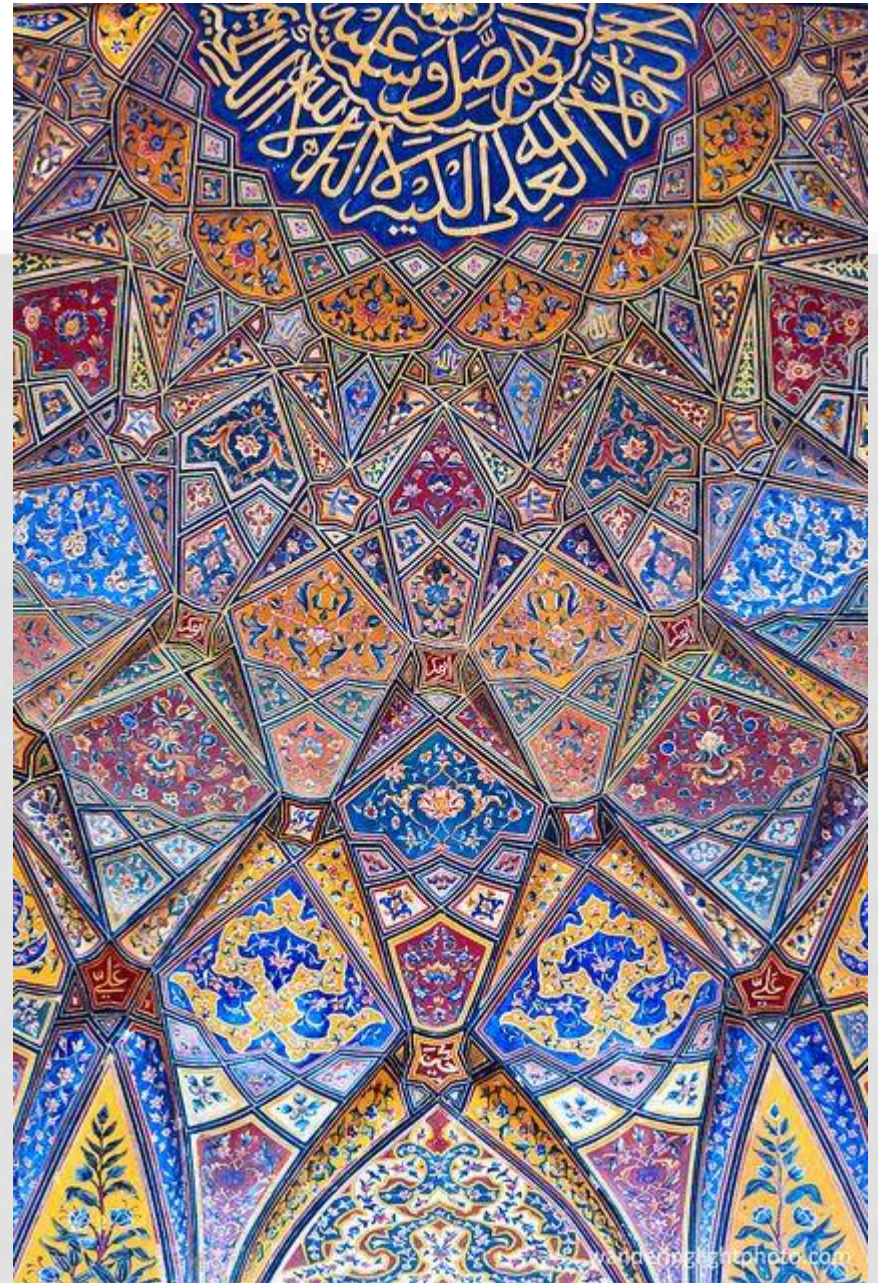
IS THIS BEAUTIFUL?



IS THIS BEAUTIFUL?



IS THIS
BEAUTIFUL?



AND ONE MORE... IS THIS BEAUTIFUL?



- The Cave of Hands - Santa Cruz, Argentina
- 9,000 to 13,000 years ago.

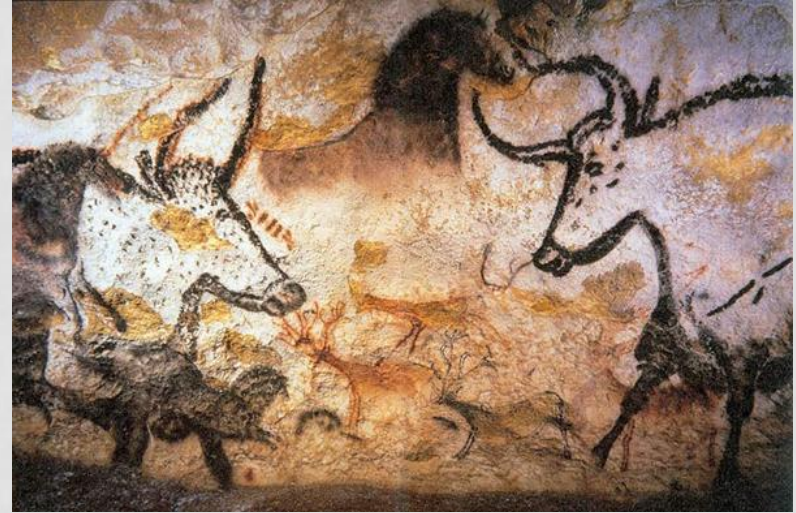
CHARACTERISTICS OF CIVILIZATION

1. Cultural Development

- Arts
- Music
- Common understanding of beauty



A bowl from the early Indus civilization (India)



17,300 year old cave painting in Lascaux, France

CHARACTERISTICS OF CIVILIZATION

2. Rise of Cities

- Grew from Neolithic villages
- First cities were in Mesopotamia
- Building permanent structures and buildings
- Home to trade, commerce, significant populations

- *Ancient city of Ur*
- *In Mesopotamia*



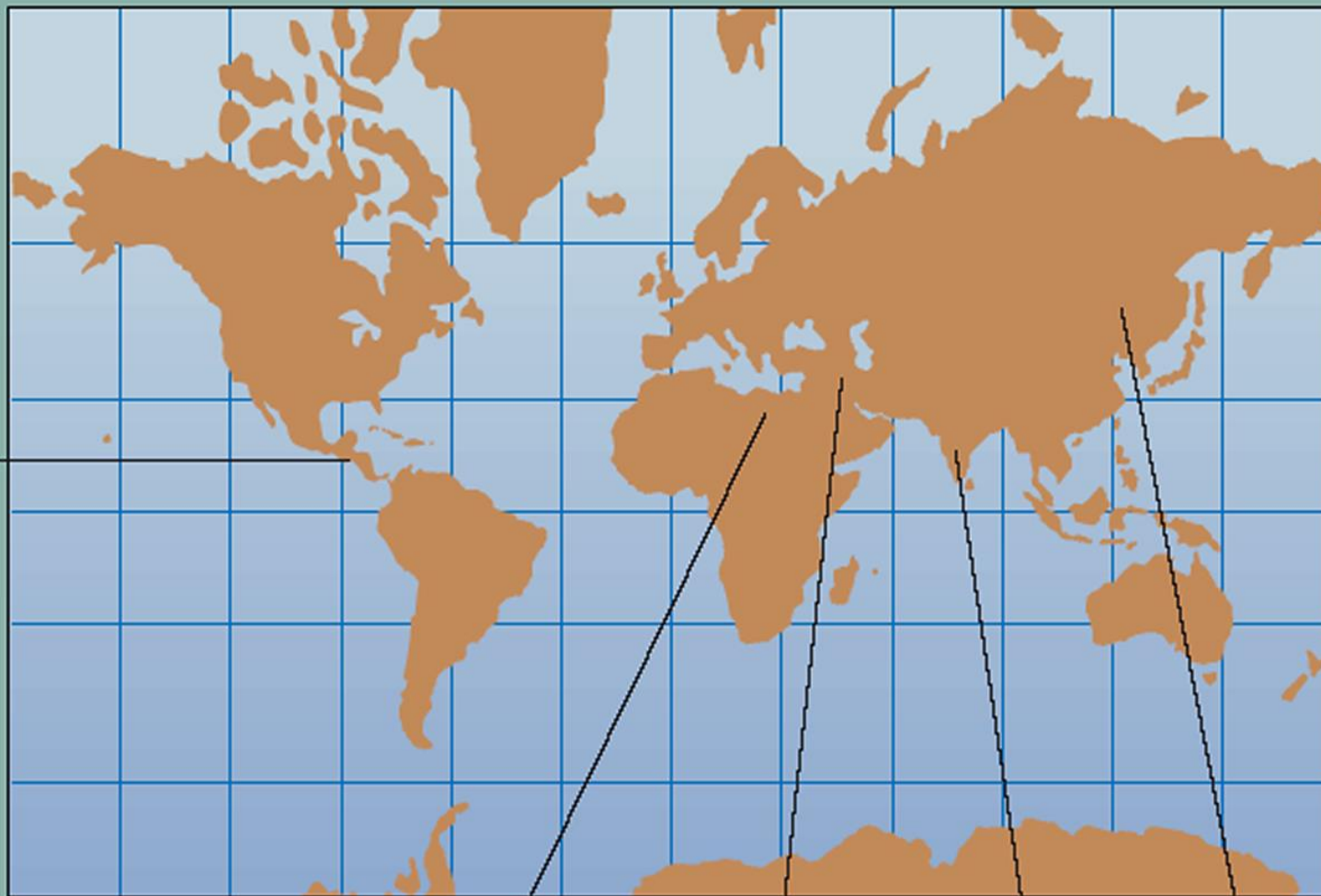
CHARACTERISTICS OF CIVILIZATION

3. Writing and Record Keeping

- Used initially to keep political and business records
- Also used for communication, to record traditions or literature and for learning
- *This changes everything!!*



WRITING WAS INDEPENDENTLY DEVELOPED 5 SEPARATE TIMES!



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CHARACTERISTICS OF CIVILIZATION



4. Specialization of Labor

- Because people were farming, not everyone had to be responsible for gathering food for survival
- Jobs were divided among people to make work more efficient
- People could specialize in a specific job (farmers, artisans, government officials, military experts, etc..)
- Expertise & knowledge of specific topics grew

CHARACTERISTICS OF CIVILIZATION

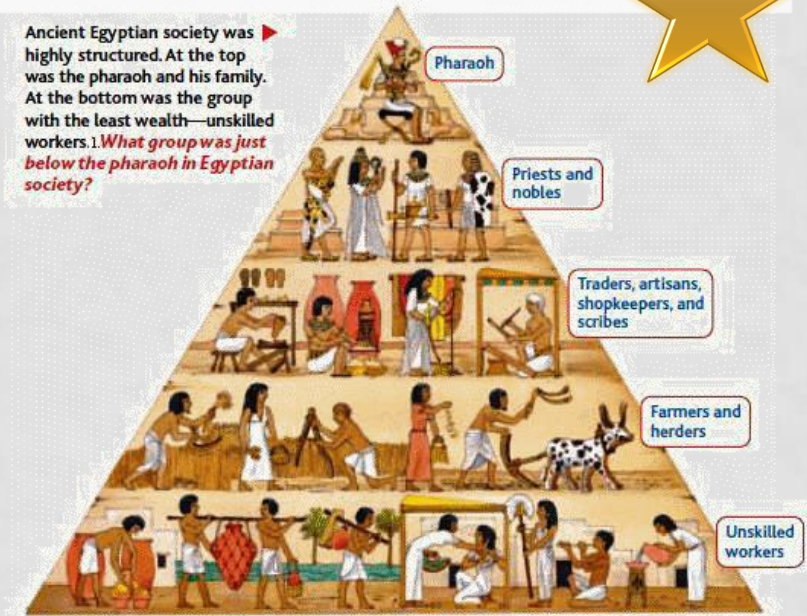
5. Institutions

- What are they: long-lasting patterns of organization in a community
- Examples: Government, religion, courts, education
- With increased populations, more organization was required
- Government was necessary to determine a leader and establish law

CHARACTERISTICS OF CIVILIZATION

6. Social Structure

- Farming provided for more wealth
 - Resulted in some individuals having more personal wealth than others
- When wealth is passed down in family, this creates social classes
- Social stratification
 - New challenges emerged



PROCESSING

- On the chart, list the characteristics of civilization on the left
- In the middle, draw a representation of the characteristic
- In the right column, explain how this impacted people in early civilizations.
- When you're done, work on the pink vocab using a textbook