

- Scenario:
 - You awake in the morning and the world as you know it has totally changed. There are no cities, no stores, no houses, no cars, no money, no government - nothing man-made. There is nothing but you, your family, and your need to survive.
 - What is your main need for survival and how can you get it?

Neolithic Revolution

(Agricultural Revolution)



Key Understanding

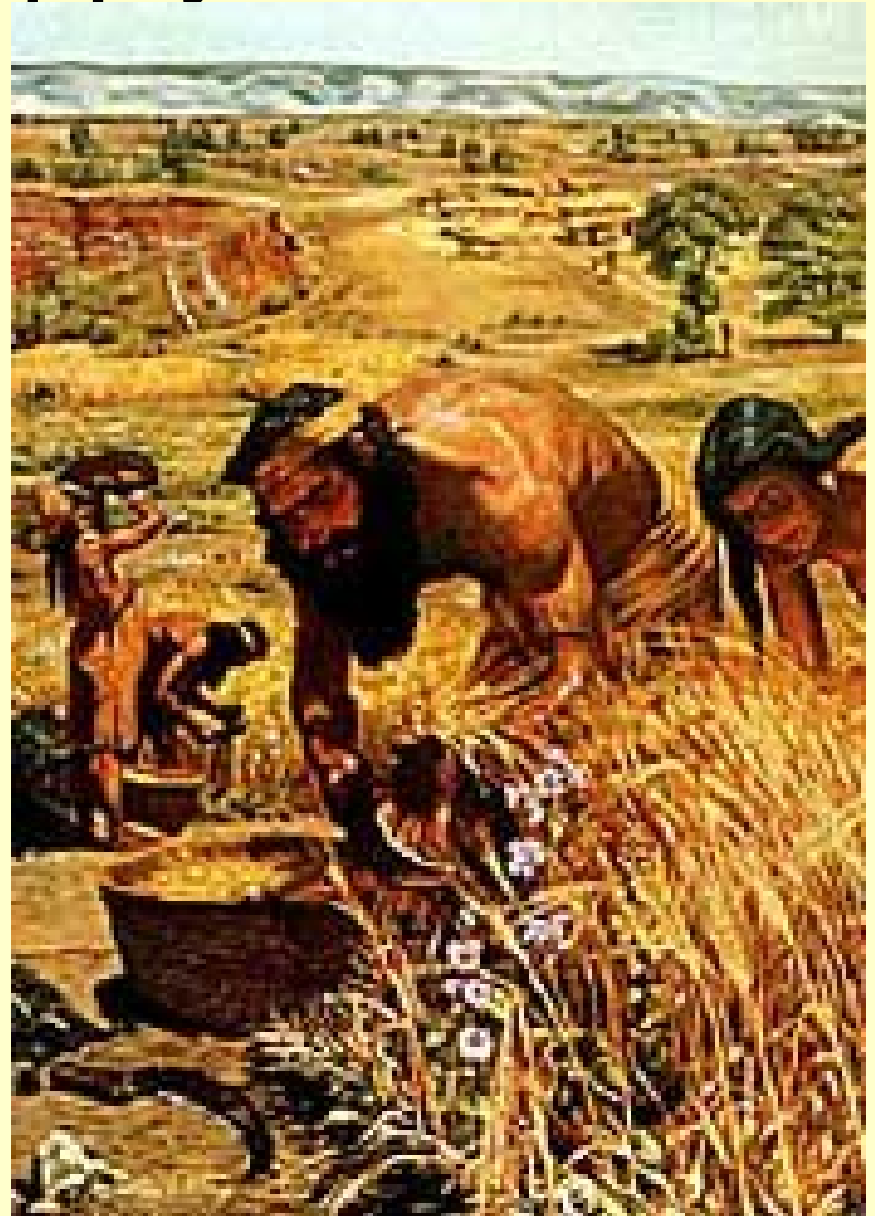
Advances in agriculture create a stable food supply which allows for the development of urban population and cultural traits.

	Life Before Agriculture	Life After Agriculture
Food Supply		
Shelter		
Social Structure (government & religion included)		
Art & Innovation		
Specialization		
Language		

Life Before Agriculture

Food Supply

- Food gatherers as opposed to food producers
- **Nomadic** – roaming existence
 - As the food in an area was consumed, man moved on, looking for another food supply
 - Followed the migration patterns of the herds.



Life Before Agriculture

Shelter

- Nomadic people live on what the environment can provide, such as caves.
- Temporary shelters made of wood and hides.

Life Before Agriculture

Social Structure

- Social Structure was based on the family.
- A group of families is called a clan

Life Before Agriculture

Art & Innovation

- Some drawings and art work have been found.
 - Lascaux Cave Painting in France
- Primitive weapons and tools.
 - Sewing needles
 - Use of fire

Life Before Agriculture Specialization

- Subsistence lifestyle dictated that the number one priority for all family members was to find food.

Life Before Agriculture Language

- Only verbal communication was used. Symbols were used to mark places of importance.

Development of Agriculture

As man learns to farm, he is able to settle in one place and able to acquire more things.

Although known as a revolution, these changes occurred independently throughout the world over the course of several thousand years.

Life After Agriculture

Food Supply

- Food Producing: Planted, tended, harvested, and stored crops.
- Domesticated animals are used for food and as beasts of burden.
- Hunting supplemented the food supply.

Life After Agriculture Shelter

- Use of mud bricks as building material
- Eventually stones were used, leading to rock being quarried and cut for building.
- Villages located near fields and other reliable food sources (rivers/sea)



- Prospering farm villages gradually grow into cities



Life After Agriculture

Social Structure

- Complex social structures involved many clans living in close proximity
- Gender separation:
 - Men farmed, herded, and hunted
 - women did jobs near the home: child-rearing, food preparation, etc.



- With the success of farming, comes a surplus of food which allows some people to do other things besides farming (make tools, build shelters, etc) This is called division of labor.



Social Structure continued..

- Religion is believed to have been developed to explain the forces of nature
- And governments developed to organize activities.

Life After Agriculture

Art & Innovation

- Carving and statuary, complex tools such as advances in weapons, plows pulled by animals, building techniques, cloth making and weaving
- Architecture & building for religious or common use

Life After Agriculture Specialization

- People begin to specialize in various tasks: (tool maker), stone cutter, potter, basket weaving, early metallurgy
- Regional resources are gathered and traded

Life After Agriculture Language

- Development of pictographic languages (Egyptian Hieroglyphic) or written language.
- Developed to keep records concerning food storage & trade.

Cities

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graph TD; A[Cities] --- B[Specialized skills]; A --- C[Division of labor]; A --- D[Written language];
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Specialized skills

Division of labor

Written language

Cities



Civilization

What is a civilization?

- Civilization - An advanced state of intellectual, cultural, and material development in human society, marked by progress in the arts and sciences, the extensive use of record-keeping, including writing, and the appearance of complex political and social institutions.

Features of a civilization

- Some forms of **government** – can range from being very basic to very complex (a student council is considered a form of governing body – just someone or a group of some ones – who serve as a central authority or makes decisions for a group).
- Some form of **written language** – record keeping became necessary. Why?



Features of a civilization

- **Division of labor** or specialization in jobs – the breakdown of work into its tasks or parts and assigned to various people or groups for the purposes of efficiency
- **Social classes** or social hierarchy – in different civilizations, this can be determined on different things, including: wealth, power, different ethnicity, etc.

Features of a civilization

- **Advanced technical skills.** Sometimes this means inventions, sometimes it means things like art and/or architecture – an appreciation or development of something that is more than just basic.
- **Religion or belief system** – a civilization usually is comprised of people who share similar beliefs. It may vary somewhat among the people but usually there is a core belief that often is reflected in their religious beliefs as well.