

Before ~10,000 B.C.E. to 600 B.C.E. - APWH Time Period 1 Nomads, Agricultural Revolutions, Early Complex Urban Cultures Technological and Environmental Transformations to 600 B.C.E.

SNAPSHOT (what was generally taking place at beginning of period)

- Nomadic hunting-foraging bands slowly migrating several miles per year from East Africa to habitable locations
- Animistic spiritual beliefs among nomadic cultures
- Relatively egalitarian nomadic hunting-foraging bands

Key Concept 1.1 Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth

1. Hunting-foraging/gathering bands of human nomads gradually migrate from East African origins to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas, adapting their technology and cultures to new climate regions - Paleolithic era ("Old Stone" Age), long period of human development before agriculture development

- A. Fire used for hunting, foraging, protection from predators and cold environments
- B. Wider range of human tools developed, adapted for different environments - tropics to tundra
- C. Small kinship (extended family) nomadic hunting-foraging bands relatively egalitarian - socio-economic structure often self sufficient; some exchange of people, ideas, goods

Key Concept 1.2 Neolithic (Agricultural) Revolutions and Early Agricultural and Urban Societies

1. ~8000 BCE - Neolithic/Agricultural Revolution - Some early agriculture based communities develop into more complex/advanced urban culture.

- A. First agricultural villages established at different times in: Mesopotamia, Nile River, Sub-Saharan Africa, Indus River Valley, AND Yellow/Huang He River Valley, Papua New Guinea, Mesoamerica ("Middle" America), Andes Mtns.
- B. Pastoralism (herding) developed at various grassland sites of Afro-Eurasia
- C. Various staple crops and animals domesticated in core regions - based on eco-system characteristics
- D. Agricultural societies cooperated to clear land and create water control and irrigation systems for growing crops
- E. Agricultural practices dramatically impacted environment - i.e., pastoralists grazing large herds of animals on fragile grasslands led to soil erosion, irrigation led to salinization

2. Agriculture and pastoralism/herding changed human societies.

- A. More reliable, abundant food led to increased population
- B. Food & goods surpluses led to specialization of labor, new classes of artisans, warriors, and elites
- C. Technological innovations led to improvements in agricultural production, trade and transportation - required, illustrative examples:
pottery, plows, woven textiles, metallurgy, AND wheels and wheeled vehicles
- D. Elites in both agricultural and pastoral cultures accumulated wealth, created more hierarchal (rigid socio-economic classes) social structures (systems) and promoted patriarchy (male dominance)

Name:

Period:

Olmecs, Chavin, Early Judaism Quiz "A"

1. The Olmecs were a cultural hearth (source of key technological and cultural innovations) for later advanced, urban cultures in Mesoamerica (southern Mexico and Central America) including all these cultural characteristics EXCEPT

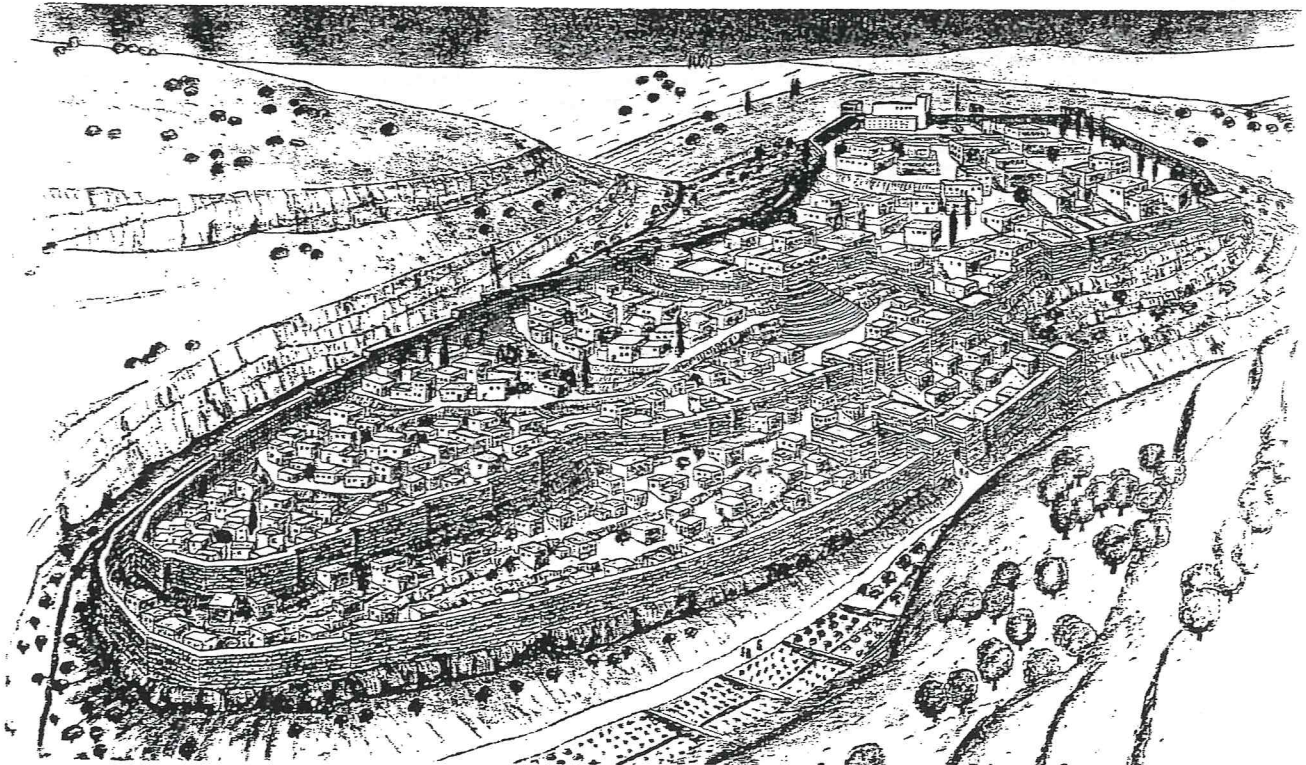
- monotheistic belief in Quetzalcoatl
- irrigated and raised field production of corn, beans, and squash
- a ritual ball game
- sharp division of social, political, and economic status between elite political and religious leaders and peasant/laborers
- emphasis on observation and recording movement of the stars and sun.

2. The Olmecs of Meso (Middle) America and the Chavin of western South America had the following in common EXCEPT

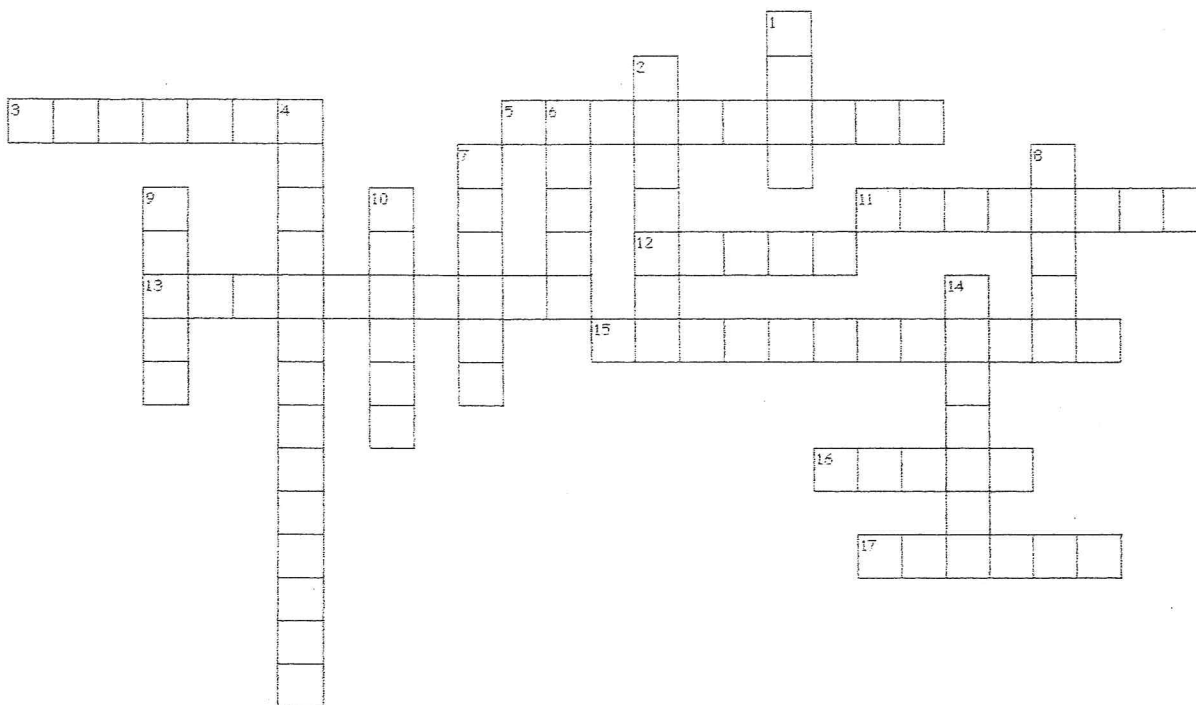
- They were both cultural hearths for later advanced urban cultures in their region.
- Even though they both engaged in some long distance trade, their key cultural and technological innovations occurred or were established separately from each other.
- The only beast of burden capable of helping plow land in both cultures were llamas.
- Both developed urban cultures with political and socio-economic hierarchies (different levels of status).
- Historians believe both established some degree of control over surrounding cultures by the influence of their religious beliefs and public ceremonies that took place on large, flat topped pyramids with temples at the top.

3. This capital city of a religious based ethnic group (diagram below) indicates

- the intersection of key, long distance trade routes
- it was the location of a religious revelation, resulting in a sacred site
- it was located in a shatterbelt of various ethnic groups competing and fighting for limited natural resources, including fertile, arable farm land and fresh drinking water
- the first development of iron metallurgy in the region
- it is a multiethnic city.



Nomads, Civilizations to 600 BCE



Across

3. - nomadic pastoralists with large, grazing animals
 5. - male dominance that increased in agricultural and complex, urban cultures
 11. - Mesopotamian religious temple
 12. - Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa were early core, foundational cities in this river valley
 13. - technology that could double or triple crop yields in warm climates
 15. - another term for Neolithic Revolution - _____ Revolution
 16. - religious practices that developed into Hinduism
 17. - hunter/gathering groups w/ higher status for woman than agricultural societies

Down

1. - Paleolithic nomads technology to keep warm and protection from animal predators
 2. - cuneiform and hieroglyphs were examples of _____ systems
 4. - surpluses of food and goods in complex, urban cultures led to _____ of labor, new classes/levels of work
 6. - Historians disagree about the migration of this warrior, cattle herding culture from East Europe/Black Sea area to Ind
 7. - This strait or narrow body of water became a land bridge for nomadic groups migrating from Siberia to the Americas.
 8. - major trade partner just south of Egypt
 9. - Mesoamerican staple crop - term for "corn"
 10. - political units larger than a city, with recognized boundaries and central government
 14. - earliest monotheistic religion

17 of 17 words were placed into the puzzle

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