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 <u>before</u> 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, <u>AND</u> 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, <u>AND</u> 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)

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

1. Core, foundational civilizations (complex, urban cultures) developed from agricultural communities in a variety of regions. - required examples to identify and locate:

Mesopotamia - Tigris

Egypt - Nile River Valley

Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa - Indus River Valley

Shang Dynasty - Yellow/Huang He River Valley

Olmecs - Mesoamerica

Chavin - Andean South America

- 2. First states (larger political units) emerged within core civilizations.
 - A. States powerful new systems of rule mobilized surplus labor and resources over large areas rulers often believed to be divine or have divine support, and/or military support (sources of political power)
 - B. Most successful states conquered others and expanded key factors: greater access to resources (i.e., Híttites and access to iron), larger food surplus and resulting larger populations
 - C. Early examples of state expansion and empire building: Mesopotamia, Babylonia, AND Nile Valley
 - D. Nomadic pastoralists (herders-foragers) often developed and disseminated (spread) new weapons and modes/types of transportation that transformed warfare One illustrative example: compound bow <u>OR</u> iron weapons
- 3. Culture played a significant role in unifying states through: laws, language, literature, religion, myths, and monumental art.
 - A. Early complex, urban cultures (civilizations) developed monumental architecture and urban planning. <u>One</u> example: ziggurats, pyramids, temples, defensive walls, streets and roads, <u>OR</u> sewage and water systems
 - B. Both political and religious elites promoted arts and artisanship (craftsmanship)

 One example: sculpture, painting, wall decorations OR elaborate weaving
 - C. Systems of record keeping (including writing) arose independently in all early complex urban cultures/civilizations and eventually diffused (spread) <u>One</u> example: cuneiform, hieroglyphs, alphabets <u>OR</u> quipu
 - D. States developed legal codes, including the Code of Hammurabi, that reflected existing hierarchies (socio-economic classes) and helped governments rule people
 - E. New religious beliefs developed in this period continued to have strong influences in later periods
 - Required examples: Vedic religion, Hebrew monotheism, AND Zoroastrianism
 - F. Trade expanded from local to regional to transregional (between different regions) with civilizations exchanging goods, cultural ideas, and technology Required examples: between Egypt and Nubia

between Mesopotamia and the Indus Valley

- G. Social and gender hierarchies (defined, limiting roles) intensified as states expanded and cities multiplied
- H. Literature was also a reflection of culture <u>One Required.</u> illustrative example: The "Epic of Gilgamesh," *Rig Veda*, <u>OR</u> *Book of the Dead*

CONTINUITIES

(what generally stayed the same during much of the time period)

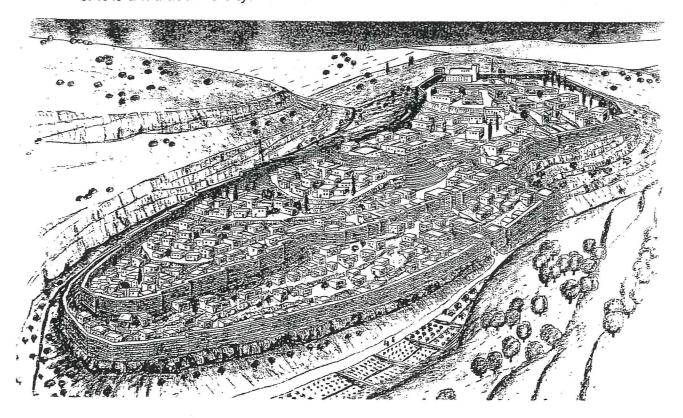
- Many nomadic groups continued to remain nomadic often believing in animism
- Early core, foundational civilizations (cultural hearths)
- Both trade and conflict between settled and nomadic cultures
- Some religious beliefs continued to have strong influences in later periods

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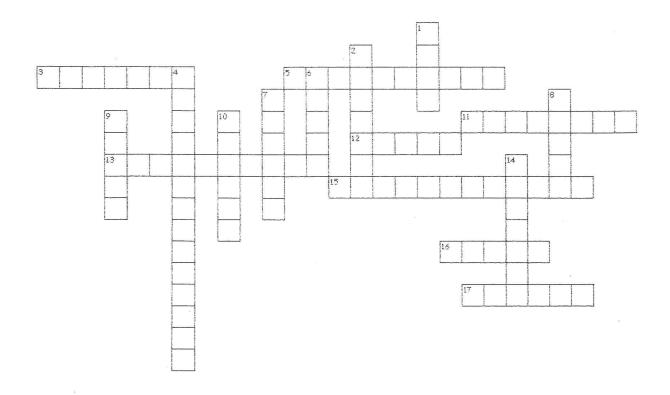
Period:

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
 - a. monotheistic belief in Quetzalcoatl
 - b. irrigated and raised field production of corn, beans, and squash
 - c. a ritual ball game
 - d. sharp division of social, political, and economic status between elite political and religious leaders and pesant/laborers
 - e. 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
 - a. They were both cultural hearths for later advanced urban cultures in their region.
 - b. Even though they both engaged in some long distance trade, their key cultural and technological innovations occured or were established separately from each other.
 - c. The only beast of burden capable of helping plow land in both cultures were llamas.
 - d. Both developed urban cultures with political and socio-economic hierarchies (different levels of status).
 - e. 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
 - a. the intersection of key, long distance trade routes
 - b. it was the location of a religious revelation, resulting in a sacred site
 - c. 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
 - d. the first development of iron metallurgy in the region
 - e. it is a multiethnic city.



Nomads, Civilizations to 600 BCE



- 3. nomadic pastoralists with large, grazing animals
- 5. male dominance that increased in agricultural and complex, urban cultures
- 11. Mesopotamian religious temple
- 12. Mohemjo-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
- _ systems 2. - cuneiform and hieroglyphs were examples of
- 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 Inc 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 auzzle

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