APWH

9-17-2015

Chapter 1:First Peoples; First Farmers

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| What is the Paleolithic Age?  What is human migration?  What was going on in Eurasia?  What was happening in Australia?  What were the different human societies in the Americas?  Pacific  Comparison of first human societies:  What was the Economy & Environment like during this time period?  What is the realm of the spirit?  What were the characteristics of the Paleolithic Settling Down?  What type of lifestyle put more demand on environment?  What was the Neolithic Revolution?  What were some patterns of the Neolithic Revolution?(Similarities)  What were some variations?(Differences)  What were the characteristics of Mesopotam*ia?(Fertile Crescent)*  What were characteristics of sub-Saharan Africa?  What was happening in the Americas?(Andes)  What was the globalization of agriculture?  Triumphs(Success)  Resistance(Why was there resistance?)  What was the Culture of Agriculture?  What were the different Social Variations in the Age of Agriculture? | -Old Stone age  -use stone tools  -hunter/gathers  -some permanent settlements  -migration, or movement from, Africa  -change in climate(last Ice Age) allowed for movement and improved soil allowed access to grow food  -changing from nomadic to permanent settlers  -evidence of tools  ex. of technology Spears, bone needles, multilayer clothing,pottery  -cave paintings, female figurines-  -evidence of complex thinking and religious ideas  -use of boats  *-Dreamtime*-belief system-everything in natural order vibration links past and present  **Clovis Point**-hunter gathers  -scattered groups of people(bands)  -*Clovis culture* disappears same time as  extinction of large mammals(*megafaunal)(*Is  this cause/effect?)    Austronesian migration(people from the area of Australia and other islands)  -built canoes  -good navigational skills  effect🡪traveled various island in Pacific, traded, and came into contact with other peoples  BIG difference from other migration stories--🡪  1.agricultural people moved from one place to another  2.carried domesticated animals and plants  As a result, high stratified societies or chiefdoms. Extinction of animals, deforestation, violence  🡪 Easter Island(Rapa Nui) example  Paleolithic Characteristics  Small  Kinship  Egalitarian (equal) both in gender and no classes  Shared responsibilities  “*original affluent society”-*refers to not wanting or needing alot  Example:  **San(Africa)**  Hunter/gathers  Diet 70% plants (women) 30% meat (men)  Sexual freedom for teenagers  Female virginity, rape wife beating unknown  Polygamy permitted  More interpersonal(between people) violence  No or little surplus  Worked less hours  Life expectancy low  Human-Environment Interaction—set fires to encourage growth, killing of animals  Religious or Spiritual Dimension  rock art  *shaman*(people believed to have powers in the spiritual realm)  *trance dances-*ceremonies usually aided by psychoactive drugs such as mushrooms  Venus figurines-female statues representing Great Goddess, renewal of life, female fertility(birth, menstruation, pregnancy, new birth, death)  Cyclical view of history 0 instead of linear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Change in climate  --movement of people  --plants survive  --human population grew  --some Paleolithic start to create permanent settlements  example of permanent settlement:  **Jomon(Japan)**  -settle down by sea  -ate both land and sea animals  -world’s first pottery, canoes, paddles, bows, from wood  -elaborate burial sites  ***Gobekli Tepe(Turkey****)*  -massive pillars  -carved animals decorate the pillars  -evidence of ceremonies  -part time gather/hunter & settlers  **Chumash(California)**  -permanent settlements near ocean  -hereditary political elite  -market economy  -use of currency(money)  -beginning of class distinctions  Settlements created more demand on environment than nomadic lifestyle  aka. Agricultural Revolution aka New Stone Age  -TURNING POINT IN HUMAN HISTORY  -human-environment interaction caused:  -cultivation of specific plants  -taming animals for work and food  -breeding animals-sheep, cows, chickens  -irrigation canals, ditches  -Humans started to “gain control” over environment  Independently occurs in:  -Fertile Crescent  -Sub Saharan Africa  -China  -New Guinea  -MesoAmerica  -Andes  -Eastern North America  all share:  knowledge of nature-plants, flowers, seasons, etc..  technology-irrigation canals  collective worship-some type of religious practice  -loss of large animals  BC of geography there were variations:  Ex..wild pigs in Mesopotamia none in Americas  Potatoes in America none in Africa or Asia  -Modern day Syria, Iraq  -domesticated figs  -monuments  -mud bricks  -more elaborate human burials  -more tools-axes, sickles  -sorghum –nutritious grain  -teff(relative of banana)  -millet  -beans  -scattered location=less productive agriculture than Fertile Crescent  -domesticated llama/alpaca  -relied more on fishing, hunting  -less protein  -lacked manure from animals which was a fertilizer  -no animals to use as power or energy, example horse as farm animal  -domesticated teosinste, wild ancestor of maize, or corn  -supplemented protein with beans  Farming spreads through:  *Diffusion*-sharing, spreading of techniques or ideas  Colonization or migration-usually through conquering or displacing others  Spread of languages through diffusion(Indo-European languages)  Farming system- from China and spreads  ***Bantus migration(West Africa***)-shared knowledge, tools, techniques with southern and eastern Africa through conquest  Example-New Guinea and Australia- people did not want to give up hunter/gather life or geography was not suitable for agriculture  *Ishi-*member of a hunter/gather people in the U.S. who serves as an example of how the agricultural revolution caused a lifestyle to go extinct  Increase in population🡪better & more food  Environmental transformation  Hard work & long hours  Disease living next to animals  Large structures  Organized societies  Weaving and looms  “*Secondary “ products from animals*🡪milk, wools, manure, and power  Alcohol  ***Pastoral Societies***  -nomadic  -depends on animals for food instead of plants or grains  -followed animals  -herds  -based on seasons and were animals have access to graze  -horses(Asia) camels (Africa)  no pastoralist societies in Americas bc no large animals  Abrahamic religions(Judaims, Christianity, Islam) show conflict between farmers and pastoralists  Example-Cain-“tiller of the ground”  Abel-“keeper of sheep”  -gender equality similar to Paleolithic  **Agricultural Village Societies**  -examples *Banpo* or Jericho or *Catalhuyuk(Turkey*)  -gender equality  -few signs of inherited social inequality  -buildings  -weaving  -some patrilineal, male lineage, preference for males  -many organized according to kinship groups, identifying with specific family or extended family  -kinships functioned like government but not as much power  -abuse later seen in kinships trying to obtain power by going to war or oppressing others  **Chiefdoms**  Examples include Mesopotamia(Middle East) and Cahokia(North America, Illinois)  **-**inherited power & privilege  -chief, seldom used force to rule subjects  -relied on charisma & wealth to persuade  -father passed power to first son  -collected tribute(tax) in the form of food, goods, or raw materials(metals)  -responsible for both religious & secular(non-religious) functions |

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| Summary:  The human story originates on the African continent. As a result of climate, people migrated or moved to different parts of the world. In the Paleolithic Age, or Old Stone Age, people were organized in hunter/gather clans. These clans were small, nomadic, and tended to be egalitarian. However, later during the Paleolithic Age there is an increase of permanent settlements. These permanent settlements include housing, art, pottery, religious ceremonies, and tools. The Neolithic Revolution, or Agricultural Revolution, sees the growth of agricultural communities that stay in one area, cultivate food, and raise domesticated animals. Patriarchy, class distinctions, and increase in population are some effects of the agricultural revolution. In addition, to agricultural villages, there existed pastoralists, who moved with their herd animals and chiefdoms that organized their society around a charismatic and wealthy individual and family. Lastly, geography affected how societies developed during the Paleolithic and Neolithic Age,. |

You will choose five words from the Chapter Review and provide a 2-3 sentence explanation of each word. The explanation can include the definition, significance, cause/effect, compare/contrast, contextualization, include examples, OR how it relates to the big picture of the particular time period.

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| Fertile Crescent | The area located in modern Iraq between the Euphrates and Tigris river. The area was one of many places at time, that experienced the Neolithic Revolution leading to sedentary lifestyles based on agriculture and the rise of cities instead of hunter-gather societies. |
| shamans | Individuals who were seen as having powers to communicate with the deities and spirits. Shamans are found in early Paleolithic times and up to the modern times. Some historians see shamans as the beginning of the religious specialist or priest in human societies. |
| diffusion | Refers to the spread of ideas, techniques, beliefs, etc.. For example, diffusion of agricultural techniques when different groups came into contact with each other. |
| Pastoral societies | These societies include a domesticated animal, such as sheep, goats, or cattle, and mobility. These communities would move place to place to ensure good pasture for their herd and did not settle as agricultural communities. This resulted in cooperation and conflict among pastoralists and farmers. |
| Bantu migration | This refers to the Bantu speaking people who moved from Western Africa to Southern Africa. The Bantu not only brought their language, but tools, techniques, and diseases. This migration took place over several hundred years and resulted in different tribes and cultures. |