**Period One Key Concepts:**

**Key Concept 1.1.Big Geography and the Peopling ofthe Earth**

**I. Evidence: during Paleolithic era,hunting-foraging humans migrated from origins in East Africa to Eurasia, Australia, Americas, adapting technology and cultures to new climates.**

1. Humans used fire in new ways:
   1. Healthier food
   2. Aid hunting/foraging
   3. Protectionfrom predators
   4. Heat/Light
2. Humans developed wider range of tools adapted to diff environments: tropics to tundra, etc.
3. Economic and social structures:
   1. Small kinship groups
   2. Self-sufficient, but traded when possible/convenient.
   3. Exchanged ideas, goods, people (intermarriage)

**Key Concept 1.2.Agricultural Revolutions and EarlyAgricultural Societies**

**I. About 10,000 years ago, Agricultural Revolutions (a.k.aNeolithic Revolution) ledto development of new, more complex economic, social systems.**

1. Response to climatic change? Permanent agricultural villages. First in Eastern Mediterranean area.
2. Agriculture camediff. times in Mesopotamia, Nile River Valley, Sub-Saharan Africa, Indus River Valley, Yellow River, Huang He Valley, Papua New Guinea, Mesoamerica, Andes.
3. Pastoralism developed at various sites in grasslands of Afro-Eurasia.
4. Diff crops/animals were domesticated various regions, depending on flora and fauna.
5. Agricultural communities worked cooperatively to clear land/create water control systems (irrigation) for crop production.
6. Agricultural practices impacted environmental diversity. Pastoralists affected the environment by grazing of animals on fragile grassland: erosion when overgrazed.

**II. Agriculture and pastoralism transformed human societies.**

1. Pastoralism and agriculture led to more/more reliable food: increased population.
2. Surpluses food, etc. led to:
   1. specialization of labor
   2. Social classes: artisans, warriors, elites
   3. Trade of surplus
3. Technological innovations led to:
   1. improvements in farm production
   2. More goods for trade
   3. Improved transportation
   4. Etc.
4. In Pastoralist and Agrarian societies elites accumulated wealth:
   1. Created more social hierarchy
   2. Promoted patriarchal social organization

**Key Concept 1.3.Development and Interactions ofEarly Agricultural, Pastoral, Urban Societies**

**I. Core and Foundational Civilizations developed in variety of geographical/environmental areas where agriculture flourished.**

**II. First states emerged in core civilizations.**

1. States: powerful new systems of rule:
   1. Used surplus labor/resources over large areas.
   2. Early states often led by ruler who claimed “divine” source of power.
   3. Supported by military, priesthood, elites.
2. States grew/competed for land/resources
   1. Those w/ better resources produced more surplus and better trade goods (example: Hittites had access to iron)
   2. Led to growing population, territorial expansion, conquering nearby states
3. Early regions of state expansion/empire building: Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Nile Valley.
4. Pastoralists often developers/disseminators of new weapons/transportation/tech: often changed warfare, etc.

**III. Culture played significant role in unifying states through laws,language, literature, religion, myths, monumental art.**

1. Early civilizations developed monumental architecture, urban planning.
2. Political, religious elites, promoted arts and artisanship.
3. Record keeping systemsarose independently in early civilizations: spread to other because useful.
4. States developed legal codes (Hammurabi):
   1. Reflected existing social hierarchies
   2. Helped governments rule people
   3. Social cohesion.
5. New religious beliefs developed: Influenced later religions.
6. Trade expanded from local to regional to trans-regional:
   1. Exchanging good
   2. Technology
   3. Culture
   4. Ideas