

KEY CONCEPT 1.2: NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION & EARLY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION=10-12,000 years ago the advent of **farming** created new socio-economic systems worldwide

NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION DRASTICALLY CHANGED THE WORLD IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS:



PASTORIALISM

- Often overlooked in Hunter Forager dynamic
- People tend herd animals
 - Herbivores
- Follow their migratory animals



DOMESTICATION

- Both flora and fauna
- SE Asia: Rice
- Mexico: Maize
- Andes: Potatoes
- Fertile Cresc.: Wheat, Goats
- Africa: Yams, Cattle



IRRIGATION

- Man had to manipulate the environment to aide food production
- Water wells, Qanats
- Size of civilization depended on water supply



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- Humans began to impact the environments around them
- Pastoralists overgrazing led to erosion



POPULATION INCREASE

- SIMPLE MATH
Pastoralism + Agriculture = Population Increase
- More food = More People



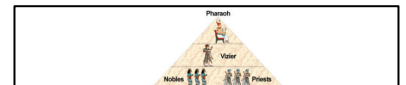
SPECIALIZATION

- Surplus = more food than needed
- People begin to work on other things
- Artisans, Traders, Warriors
- Society begins to stratify...



AGRIC, TRADE & TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS

- Pottery (storage)
- Plows (agriculture)
- Woven Textiles
- Metallurgy (metalworking)
- Wheeled Vehicles (transportation)



STRATIFICATION

- Egalitarian ways of the Hunter/Forager dissipated
- Wealthy elites emerged
- Classes/Castes formed
- Hierarchies formed
- Patriarchy dominated

HISTORICAL CONSTANT: NEW TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS LED TO IMPROEEMENT

THE FIRST PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL VILLAGES EMERGED AT DIFFERENT TIMES IN:

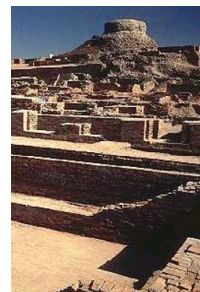
MESOPOTAMIA



NILE RIVER & SUB-SAHARAN



INDUS RIVER



YELLOW RIVER



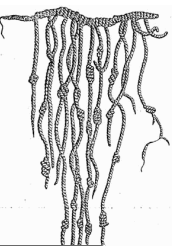
PAPA NEW GUINEA



MESOAMERICA



ANDE



IN REVIEW