Chapter Overview

Human history began during the Stone Age, so-called because humans first used stones as tools. The earliest part of this period was the Paleolithic Age. This age began about 2.5 million years ago. During that time, people relied on hunting and gathering for food. They traveled in small groups, everyone working together to survive. They used simple tools. Over time, they made more complex tools. With the discovery of fire, Paleolithic people could control light and warmth and could cook their food. People also began to communicate through sounds, gestures, and even art. Then the ice ages began and threatened human life. People migrated and settled in different locations. They adapted to a changing environment.

After the most recent Ice Age, the climate warmed and people began staying in one place. This was the beginning of the Neolithic Age. It brought about a change from hunting and gathering that led to the Agricultural Revolution. People began farming, settled in villages, and built homes. Communities formed. People began to do jobs other than looking for or growing food. They made more technological discoveries that led to the Bronze Age. Then civilizations developed in river valleys. They built cities, formed governments, and had religions, writing, and art.

WHAT I NEED TO KNOW

TERMS
- Paleolithic Age
- nomad
- technology
- ice age
- domesticate
- Neolithic Age
- systematic agriculture
- shrine
- specialization

PEOPLE, PLACES, EVENTS
- Agricultural Revolution
- Southwest Asia
- Nile Valley
- Egypt
- Nile River
- China
- Western Hemisphere
- Mexico
- Central America
- Europe
- India
- Jericho
- Çatalhüyük
- Western Asia
CHAPTER 3
Early Humans and the Agricultural Revolution

CHAPTER BENCHMARKS, continued

SS.6.E.2.1 Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.

SS.6.W.1.1 Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.

SS.6.W.2.1 Compare the lifestyles of hunter-gatherers with those of settlers of early agricultural communities.

SS.6.W.2.2 Describe how the developments of agriculture and metallurgy related to settlement, population growth, and the emergence of civilization.

SS.6.W.2.3 Identify the characteristics of civilization.

SS.6.W.2.4 Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations.

LAFS.68.RH.1.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.

LAFS.68.RH.1.2 Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.

FOLDABLES

Early Humans and the Agricultural Revolution

Create this foldable like a small book. Label the front 8000 B.C. to 2000 B.C. Open the Foldable and label the top of the two inside sections Early Humans and Agricultural Revolution. On the left side of your book, sequence key events during the Paleolithic Era. On the right side, sequence events in the Neolithic Era, including the Agricultural Revolution. On the back of the folded book, explain how and why these eras have changed over time.

Step 1
Arrange a piece of paper horizontally and fold in half from left to right.

Step 2
Label the inside of your booklet as shown.

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LESSON 1 SUMMARY
Hunter-Gatherers


1. SPECULATING
Without roads, maps, or the tools people have today, small groups of nomads moved from place to place in search of food. Why might these groups migrate to different regions? Speculate about specific reasons for these early migrations.

The Paleolithic Age
The earliest period in human history is called the Stone Age. This was the time in which humans used stone to make tools and weapons. The first part of The Stone Age is called the Paleolithic Age. It began about 2.5 million years ago and ended around 8000 B.C. The word paleolithic means “old stone” in Greek. The Paleolithic Age is also referred to as the Old Stone Age.

Much of what people know about early human history comes from findings made by anthropologists and archaeologists, or people who study humans, human culture, and human artifacts. These findings include evidence from different ages in the period of time before there was recorded time, or before people invented writing. The Paleolithic Age was about 4,500 years before recorded time. Recorded time began about 5,500 years ago.

Surviving in the Paleolithic Age
Humans lived near the end of the Paleolithic Age. These people were nomads. Nomads regularly move from place to place to survive. Usually, about 20 or 30 people lived together in small bands, or groups. They moved in search of food.

For Paleolithic people, searching for food was the main activity, but it was not easy. They survived by hunting and by gathering food. Based on where they lived, these people may have hunted buffalo, bison, wild goats, reindeer, or other animals. The people who lived near coastal areas relied on fish for food. Early people gathered wild nuts, berries, fruits, wild grains, and green plants. They had to figure out which plants were safe to eat.

Most historians think that early humans traveled out of Africa to other continents in a migration. A migration is a movement of people in search of food and better living conditions.

Finding Food
Men and women in Paleolithic groups had different roles and tasks to perform. Men hunted large animals. This search often led them far from their camps. The men did not always know how animals acted or the best way to hunt for them. So they had to develop ways to track the animals.
2. CITING TEXT EVIDENCE

Underline the details that tell what some scientists believe about the relationship between Paleolithic men and women. Then explain why you think scientists might believe this.

Nomads were dependent on hunting animals for their survival.

These early hunters also had to come up with ways to kill the animals. Some used clubs. Some led the animals to cliffs and drove them off to kill them. Paleolithic people soon learned that it would be easier to hunt and catch their prey by using tools. Over time, they developed tools and weapons to help them hunt. They made traps and spears, which greatly increased their chances of killing prey.

Women stayed close to the camp. Usually, camps were located near a body of water such as a stream. Women too had important work. They cared for the children, and they also searched nearby woods and meadows for berries, nuts, and grains. All early people had the same goal: to find food.

Some scientists believe that Paleolithic men and women had an equal relationship and both made decisions that affected the group. Some evidence has been found to indicate that some men and women may have hunted together in pairs to find food for themselves and their children. These groupings were the first families.

3. DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

What can you conclude about life for Paleolithic people if men and women hunted together?

The Invention of Tools

The methods, or ways, used by Paleolithic people to hunt and gather food were part of their culture. The word culture means the way of life for a group of people who share similar beliefs and customs. The tools they used were apart of their culture, too.

Paleolithic people used technology, or tools and methods developed from scientific knowledge, to perform tasks. Before the Paleolithic Age, tools were found objects, such as stones, sticks, and tree branches. Then people started making tools from a hard stone called flint. Paleolithic people experimented
with flint, finding that if they hit flint with another hard stone, the flint would flake into pieces. Once chipped, these flint stones had very sharp edges. They could be used for cutting. Large pieces of flint tied to wooden poles were used as hand axes. Flint technology was a major breakthrough for early people because it gave them a method for cutting.

People did not stop with stone tools. They made better and more complex tools, which helped them do other things. For example, spears and bows and arrows made it easier to kill large animals. Harpoons and fishhooks made it possible for coastal dwellers to catch more fish.

Early humans also used sharp-edged tools to dig roots and cut up plants. They cleaned animal hides with scraping tools so they were able to use the hides for clothing and shelter.

Paleolithic people got better and better at making tools. and the tools became smaller and sharper. Needles were made from animal bones so people could make nets and baskets as well as sew hides together for clothing. These advances in early technology led to the development of farming tools and affected where people settled.

Changing to Survive

Some Paleolithic people lived where the climate was cold. They used materials that were available to them and made clothing from animal skins to stay warm so they could survive. They found protection in natural shelters, such as caves and rock overhangs.

Over time, they learned to build their own shelters. They constructed tents and huts of animal skins, brush, and wood. People made shelter from ice and snow if the climate was very cold.

If wood was not available, people used large bones from woolly mammoths to build frames for shelter. Woolly mammoths were hairy, elephant-like animals. People used the large bones from dead woolly mammoths and covered them with animal hides.

For people who lived in warmer climates, little clothing or shelter was needed. To be safe and comfortable, people generally lived in caves and huts, where they were safe from attacks by large animals.

4. MAKING INFERENCES

Thinking as a historian, what inference might you make from analyzing the tools Paleolithic people made? Support your inference with evidence from the lesson.

5. ANALYZING INFORMATION

Identify how early tools were used by Paleolithic people in the space below each tool.

bows and arrows:

harpoons and fishhooks:

needles:
LESSON 1 SUMMARY, continued

6. PREDICTING CONSEQUENCES

The discovery of fire had many benefits for Paleolithic people. How might this discovery have changed the way people lived?

Fire Sparks Changes

Paleolithic people had an easier life once they discovered how to make fire. Fire changed their lives. Uses people found for fire included:

- for warmth in cold caves
- for light when it was dark
- to scare away wild animals
- to chase animals from bushes to be killed
- to gather around a fire to share stories
- to cook food
- to smoke meat that could be stored for later use

Archaeologists believe that people learned to create fire by friction. When they rubbed two pieces of wood together, the wood became heated. When the wood became hot enough, it caught fire.

Paleolithic people even developed drill-like wooden tools to start fires. Then, they discovered that iron pyrite, a type of stone, gave off sparks when struck against another rock. The sparks would ignite dry grass or leaves, starting a fire.

Language and Art

Before the Paleolithic Age, early people had communicated through sounds and physical gestures. After the Paleolithic Age, people began to develop spoken language. People started expressing themselves in words to communicate information and emotions.

Now during a hunt, they could cooperate and discuss their plans. They also could share skills they had gained, such as how to make tools. Their spoken language was constantly growing and changing. New technology and different experiences led to new words.

The Paleolithic Age also saw people expressing themselves through art. Some of this art still exists today. Paintings of what look like bison, horses, boars, and deer have been found in caves throughout the world.

Thousands of years ago, early artists crushed yellow, black, and red rocks and combined them with animal fat to make paint. They used twigs and their fingertips to paint on the walls. Later, they used brushes made of animal hair. Historians think the animals may have been painted to bring hunters good luck or to record the history of a group of people.
LESSON 1 SUMMARY, continued

**The Ice Ages**

The ice ages involved major changes to the environment. These changes threatened the survival of humans.

**What Changes Came With the Ice Ages?**

The ice ages were long periods of extreme cold that affected all of Earth. The most recent Ice Age began about 100,000 years ago. The Ice Age occurred when thick sheets of ice moved across large parts of Europe, Asia, and North America.

The water level of the oceans became lower as the ice sheets, or glaciers, became larger. This exposed a strip of dry land that connected Asia and North America. This strip of land is known as a land bridge. It may have acted as a natural highway for people to travel from Asia into North America. Paleolithic people may have migrated, or moved, southward and then settled in different regions.

**Ice Age Migration**

If nomadic groups were to migrate from Asia to North America along the southern edge of the Ice Age land bridge, how far would they have to travel to reach North American land?

**ANALYZING VISUALS**

**9. READING A MAP**

This land bridge between Asia and North America was exposed during the last Ice Age. Paleolithic people may have crossed the land bridge in search of food or a better place to live.
LESSON 1 SUMMARY, continued

10. RESEARCHING
Use the Internet or another outside resource to find out how many ice ages have occurred. How many ice ages have affected humans?

How Did the Ice Ages Affect Humans?
Humans had a hard time surviving ice age conditions. They had to adapt, or change, areas of their lives. For example, they adapted their diets by enriching meals with fat. To protect themselves from the harsh environment, they built stronger shelters. They learned to make warmer clothing using animal furs. Fire helped them stay warm in the cold environment. When the Ice Age ended, climate change had altered environments around the world, so people adapted once again. This last Ice Age ended about 90,000 years ago, sometime between 9000 and 8000 b.c.

REVIEW LESSON 1

1. Complete the chart to identify the features and achievements of people who lived during the Paleolithic Age.

   | Paleo|}
   | ne|}th|ic|
   | Pe|o|pl|e|

   - **What was their way of life?**
     - ____________________________
     - ____________________________
     - ____________________________

   - **How did they change to survive?**
     - ____________________________
     - ____________________________
     - ____________________________

   - **What forms of communication did they practice?**
     - ____________________________
     - ____________________________
     - ____________________________

   - **What technology did they bring about?**
     - ____________________________
     - ____________________________
     - ____________________________

2. **DRAWING CONCLUSIONS** Use the information in your graphic organizer to answer the following question: How did the characteristics of Paleolithic people help them organize their lives and adapt to changes? On a separate sheet of paper, write an essay that describes early peoples’ way of life, and explains how they survived.
### Neolithic Times

The end of the last Ice Age gave way to warmer temperatures on Earth. The changing climate deeply affected the environment. Many nomads moved further north or south from the Equator to areas with a mild climate and fertile land. Once nomadic humans found they could grow grains and vegetables, they began staying in one place.

This was the beginning of a revolution in the way humans lived. Farming gradually replaced hunting and gathering as the main source of food. In addition, people began to tame, or **domesticate**, wild animals. They began using animals to transport goods and to provide meat, milk, and wool.

### The Neolithic Age

As people began to grow their own food, they no longer needed to roam from place to place in search of animals, fish, or plants. This revolutionary change in the way people lived was the beginning of the **Neolithic Age**. It lasted for almost 4,000 years, beginning around 8000 B.C. and ending about 4000 B.C. **Neolithic** means “new stone” in Greek. This time period was the last part of the Stone Age, also called the New Stone Age. The Neolithic Age signalled the shift from hunting and gathering to **systematic agriculture**, or growing food on a regular basis.

Although some people began growing their own food, agriculture did not develop right away. It was a gradual shift. Many people continued to hunt and gather during the Mesolithic Age, or Middle Stone Age. Agriculture truly changed human life at the start of the Neolithic Age.

### Big Changes for Humankind

The name historians gave to this shift to settled farming is the Agricultural Revolution. A **revolution** is any change that has a huge impact on many people’s way of life. Some historians think the Agricultural Revolution was the most important event in human history.

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**1. DESCRIBING**

Complete this graphic organizer to describe how people lived before and after the Neolithic Age.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People Before Neolithic Age</th>
<th>People During Neolithic Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lived in nomadic groups of 20-30 people</td>
<td>learned to farm and produced own food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>followed migrating animals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2. DETERMINING WORD MEANINGS**

The base root in *domesticate* is the Latin word *domus*. On a separate sheet of paper, list other words that use this root. What does *domus* likely mean?

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The Agricultural Revolution changed the way people collected food. For example, hunter-gatherers ate all the wild grains they found, but early farmers saved some grain for planting. Hunter-gatherers killed all the wild animals they could, while early farmers tamed some animals.

Populations grew at faster rates among early farmers, because staying in one place made it easier to raise children. Survival was more difficult for nomads, who moved from place to place searching for food.

**Widespread Farming**

Here are some examples of where people farmed, what they farmed, and approximately when they started. In addition, animals were domesticated at this time. Pigs and dogs were domesticated in northern China while Mexico and other parts of Central America domesticated chickens and dogs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Food Source</th>
<th>When Farming Began</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Asia</td>
<td>wheat, barley, pigs, cows, goats, sheep</td>
<td>8000 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nile Valley</td>
<td>wheat, barley</td>
<td>6000 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>wheat, barley</td>
<td>between 8000 and 5000 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern China</td>
<td>millet (grain), pigs</td>
<td>6000 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Asia</td>
<td>rice</td>
<td>5000 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico and Central America</td>
<td>corn, squash, potatoes, chickens</td>
<td>between 7000 and 5000 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>wheat, barley, pigs, cows, goats, sheep</td>
<td>4000 B.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Life in the Neolithic Age**

A major difference for people living in the Neolithic Age from those living in the Paleolithic Age was that people settled in villages. This allowed them to build permanent homes. To make planting, growing, and harvesting crops easier, villages were located near rivers or other water sources and fields.

**Neolithic Communities**

Historians have found evidence that Neolithic farming villages developed in different parts of the world, including Europe, India, Egypt, China, and Mexico.

The biggest and earliest known communities were found in Southwest Asia. Çatalhüyük was located in what is now present-day Turkey. The community covered 32 acres and was home to about 6,000 people.
LESSON 2 SUMMARY, continued

The community of Çatalhüyük had special buildings called shrines, or holy places. They were decorated with images of gods and goddesses. This suggests that religion was gaining more importance in the lives of Neolithic people.

Farmers grew fruits, nuts, and different grains on land outside of Çatalhüyük. They grew their own food and saved it in storerooms in their homes. These farmers also raised sheep, goats, and cattle that provided milk and meat. They also hunted, and found fish and bird eggs from nearby marshes to include in their diet.

What Were the Benefits of a Settled Life?

Settlements provided Neolithic people with protection from bad weather and wild animals. When there was a steady supply of food, the population of a settlement was healthier and continued to grow. With an increase in population, more workers became available, and more crops were grown. Villagers produced more than they could eat. They began to trade their food for supplies they could not easily produce.

Fewer people were needed in the fields. As a result, Neolithic people started to take part in economic activities other than farming. This led to specialization, which means that some people became artisans, or skilled workers. They made weapons, tools, and jewelry that they traded with neighboring communities. Some people made pottery or baskets. These craftspeople also exchanged the goods they made for goods they could not easily make.

The roles of men and women changed when people began to settle. Look at the chart to see some of these changes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neolithic Roles of Men</th>
<th>Neolithic Roles of Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>worked in the fields to farm and herd animals</td>
<td>bore the children and stayed in the villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grew food and protected the village</td>
<td>wove cloth and made clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>became family and community leaders</td>
<td>managed food supplies and performed other tasks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Even though communities had many benefits for people, they also caused problems for the environment. In some places, such as settlements in present-day Jordan, rapid population growth caused resources such as wood supplies to be used up quickly. This loss of forestation led to the spreading of desert-like conditions. Once this type of ecological damage occurred, many settlements were abandoned.
The End of the Neolithic Age

The late Neolithic Age was a time when people made even more technological advances. They made better farming tools, such as hoes, sickles, and millstones. In some regions, people started experimenting with metallurgy, or working with metals. Workers heated rocks and found melted copper inside them. They experimented with using the copper into tools and weapons. These tools were easier to make and use than those made of stone. They also were stronger and would last longer, which was valuable for weapons. People exchanged them for other products as well.

In Western Asia, craftspeople found that mixing copper and tin formed bronze. This was a major technological discovery because bronze was stronger than copper. People started to use it between 3000 and 1200 B.C., in a period that became known as the Bronze Age. However, because bronze was expensive, usually only leaders could use these tools.

Civilizations Emerge

Communities were widespread by the beginning of the Bronze Age. More complex cultures called civilizations began to develop in these communities. Four of the great river valley civilizations emerged around 3000 B.C. They were Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, and China.
LESSON 2 SUMMARY, continued

Cities and Government

These early civilizations shared characteristics, such as developing cities and forming governments. Because these civilizations were situated in river valleys, fertile soil made it easy to grow crops and feed a growing population. The rivers provided fish and water, and they encouraged trade. Cities that developed in these valleys were the centers of civilizations.

Why would civilizations form governments? People wanted to protect themselves and their food supplies. The first governments were monarchies. A monarchy is a type of government led by a king or queen. Monarchs had armies to defend their kingdoms against enemies. They made laws to keep order.

Religions

Civilizations were characterized by the emergence of religions. Religions helped people explain the forces of nature and the role of humans in the world. Early people believed that the gods were responsible for a community’s survival. Priests took part in religious ceremonies to win the support of the gods. Rulers claimed that their power was based on the gods’ approval. People constructed buildings that were used as places of worship or burial tombs for kings.

Social Structure

Early civilizations were characterized by social class structures. This means people were organized into groups based on their wealth, power, and duties. Look at the chart to see the structure of social classes.

![Social Structure Chart]

Highest Class: rulers, priests, and warriors
Middle Class: free people including farmers, artisans, and craftspeople
Lowest Class: enslaved people, most of whom were captured from enemies during war

9. SYNTHESIZING
Underline the details that tell how religion influenced the government and society of early civilizations. How did religion help leaders make decisions for the people?

10. INTERPRETING
What does the shape of the diagram tell you about the number of people in each social class?
LESSON 2 SUMMARY, continued

11. DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

Why might the development of writing be important for historians?

Writing and Art

People invented ways of writing to pass on information. These early written systems did not use letters or words. Instead, they used symbols. Writing was an important feature of civilizations. People were able to keep accurate records and preserve stories.

Civilizations also created art. Some art was for enjoyment and other art was for practical purposes, like storytelling or record keeping. Some artists portrayed gods and forces of nature in their paintings and sculptures.

REVIEW LESSON 2

1. SEQUENCING Use the chart to identify the sequence of events that led to civilizations.

People migrate to areas with mild climate and fertile land. → People specialize and begin using copper and bronze for tools. → People—

2. INTERPRETING Choose one or two events in the sequence chart. How were early people able to make the next step in the development of civilizations? What problems did they face during this time? Be sure to include geographic and economic factors that might have affected early communities.
1. DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

Use your Foldables to write an essay. Identify two events in your sequence lists that you think are most important to helping historians or scientists develop knowledge about these eras. Explain why these events are important. What might scientists or historians learn from studying these events that would change what we know about these eras?

2. USING DEFINITIONS

Write a paragraph comparing and contrasting the lifestyles of hunter-gatherers and settlers of early agricultural communities. Use these words in your paragraph: Paleolithic Age, Neolithic Age, nomads, systematic agriculture, and domesticate.

3. SPECULATING

Think about how population growth and the domestication of animals might have affected the physical landscape in and around early settlements. Write short responses to the following prompts:

a. Describe challenges early farmers must have faced in domesticating animals, and keeping the animals safe and healthy.

b. Give an example of how population growth can create scarcity of natural resources.
4. DISTINGUISHING FACT FROM OPINION

Read the statements below. On the lines, indicate whether each statement is a fact, an opinion, or a reasoned judgment. Use F for fact, O for opinion, and J for reasoned judgment.

1. _____ Being successful farmers and growing surpluses allowed people to seek other economic activities.

2. _____ Religion must have been important to the people of Çatalhüyük because historians found evidence of shrines decorated with images of gods and goddesses.

3. _____ It was better to live in Çatalhüyük than in small villages.

4. _____ Artisans in early cities were not very skilled since they made poor tools.

5. _____ Tools made with metals were stronger and more durable than tools made with stone.

6. _____ Evidence of early nomadic humans and early cities discovered by archeologists and anthropologists most likely changed the way people thought about early life.

5. ANALYZING VISUALS

Civilizations have certain shared characteristics, such as government and religion. How do the images of the Mesopotamian ruler and the Egyptian priest relate to the chart? What might they indicate about government and religion in civilizations?
### Changes to Physical Landscape During Neolithic Age

- Climate changes affected the environment after the last Ice Age.
- Nomads moved further north and south from the Equator to areas with mild climate and fertile land.
- People remained in one place and began to farm.
- Farming replaced hunting and gathering as the main food source.
- People domesticated animals to transport goods and to provide food.

### Impact of Human Population on Ecosystem

- Rapid population growth depleted resources such as wood.
- Loss of forestation caused desert-like conditions to spread.
- People abandoned settlements.

### Relationships in the Paleolithic Age: Roles of Men, Women, and Families

**Men:**
- Traveled far from camp to hunt large animals.
- Learned how to track and kill animals.
- Developed tools to hunt and catch prey.
- Grew food, herded animals, and protected the village.
- Became family and community leaders.

**Women:**
- Maintained the camp and cared for children.
- Searched for berries, nuts, and grains.
- Wove cloth and made clothing.
- Managed food supplies and performed other tasks.

**Families:**
- Scientists think both men and women made decisions equally.
- Evidence suggests that men and women hunted together.
- This would mean they were functioning as the first families.
**TRACING MIGRATIONS OF PALEOLITHIC PEOPLE**

**Significant Migrations:**
- The ice ages brought extreme cold.
- Thick sheets of ice moved across large parts of Europe, Asia, and North America.
- The oceans’ water levels became lower as glaciers became larger.
- This left an exposed strip of dry land that connected Asia and North America.
- This strip was a land bridge.
- Paleolithic people may have moved southward and settled in different regions.

**The Results of Migrations:**
- Humans had to adapt to changing conditions during and after the Ice Age.
- Many nomads moved further north and south from the Equator.
- These areas had a mild climate and fertile land.
- Humans began growing grains and vegetables.
- Humans began staying in one place.

Farming gradually replaced hunting and gathering as the main source of food.

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS OF SOCIETIES AND MIGRATION**

- Evidence has been found from prehistoric times, or before people invented writing, of nomadic groups of hunter-gatherers.
- Historians have found evidence of farming villages in Europe, India, Egypt, China, and Mexico.
- At different times, people followed land bridges from Africa and Asia to these locations.
SURPLUS FOOD, TRADE, AND SPECIALIZATION

- Neolithic farmers saved some grains to plant.
- Farmers tamed animals and used them for transportation and products like milk, meat, and wool.
- Farming spread to Southwest Asia, Europe, Egypt, Africa, India, China, Mexico, and Central America.
- Farmers produced more than they could eat.
- People began to do specialized jobs and made weapons, jewelry, pottery, and baskets.
- Farmers and craftspeople began to trade for supplies they could not produce.

PALEOLITHIC FAMILY GROUPS

- Paleolithic men learned about animal behavior and developed ways to track the animals.
- Better tools made it easier to hunt and catch prey.
- Women gathered berries, nuts, and grains.
- Nomadic groups made decisions together to increase food supply.
- Leaders and families communicated with spoken language.

NEOLITHIC FARMING COMMUNITIES

- Advances in technology led to farming tools and the fact that people began to settle in one place.
- The discovery of fire changed the way people lived and how they stored food.
- At the end of the Neolithic Age, people made better farming tools and started working with metals such as copper and bronze.
SS.6.W.2.1 Compare the lifestyles of hunter-gatherers with those of settlers of early agricultural communities.

**HUNTER-GATHERERS AND EARLY FARMING SETTLERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hunter-Gatherers</th>
<th>Early Farmers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nomads who lived in small bands of 20 to 30 people</td>
<td>settlers who built permanent shelters near their fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hunted wild animals and searched the wilderness for food</td>
<td>practiced systematic agriculture and grew their own food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>killed all wild animals they could</td>
<td>domesticated some animals to use for transportation and food products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>constantly moved from place to place searching for food</td>
<td>stayed in one place, eventually creating communities and civilizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mostly used tools made of stone</td>
<td>developed tools made of metals and bronze as well as textiles for clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>used only spoken language to communicate</td>
<td>developed written language as well as spoken language</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SS.6.W.2.2 Describe how the developments of agriculture and metallurgy related to the emergence of civilization.

**SETTLEMENT AND THE EMERGENCE OF CIVILIZATION**

- Evidence of farming village settlements have been found mostly in river valleys throughout the world—Europe, India, Egypt, China, and Mexico.
- Advances in metallurgy made better tools and increased food supplies.
- As farming became easier, people began to specialize and make products that could be traded.
ÇATALHÜYÜK
- Çatalhüyük was an early community in Turkey.
- Çatalhüyük had shrines decorated with images of gods and goddesses demonstrating that religion was important.
- Artwork was found on the walls of the Çatalhüyük’s ruins.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CIVILIZATION
- more complex than communities
- developed cities and formed governments
- developed in river valleys, where fertile soil made it easy to grow crops and feed a large population
- had armies to defend against enemies
- made laws to keep order
- had religions; people believed gods were responsible for community’s survival
- had social class structures
- had systems of writing that used symbols so people could keep accurate records and preserve stories
- created art for enjoyment and for practical purposes

SS.6.W.2.3 Identify the characteristics of civilization.
### ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS OF ANCIENT RIVER CIVILIZATIONS
- Cities developed in river valleys because there was fertile soil for crops, water, and fish, all of which encouraged trade.
- Cities in these valleys became centers of civilization and culture.
- Governments protected population and food supplies.
- Earliest governments were monarchies that had laws to keep order and armies to defend against enemies.

### RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS OF ANCIENT RIVER CIVILIZATIONS
- Religions helped explain the forces of nature and the role of humans in the world.
- People believed that gods were responsible for civilizations' survival.
- Priests tried to win support of gods by participating in religious ceremonies.
- Rulers said their power was based on gods' approval.
- People made buildings that were used as places of worship or burial tombs for kings.
- Artists portrayed gods and forces of nature in their paintings and sculpture.

### SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF ANCIENT RIVER CIVILIZATIONS
- People in ancient river civilizations were organized into groups based on the type of work they did and the amount of wealth and power they had.
- The highest class consisted of rulers, priests, government officials, and warriors. These people made the rules and decisions.
- The middle class was composed of free people including farmers, artisans, and craftspeople.
- The lowest class consisted of enslaved people, many of whom were captured from enemies during war.