

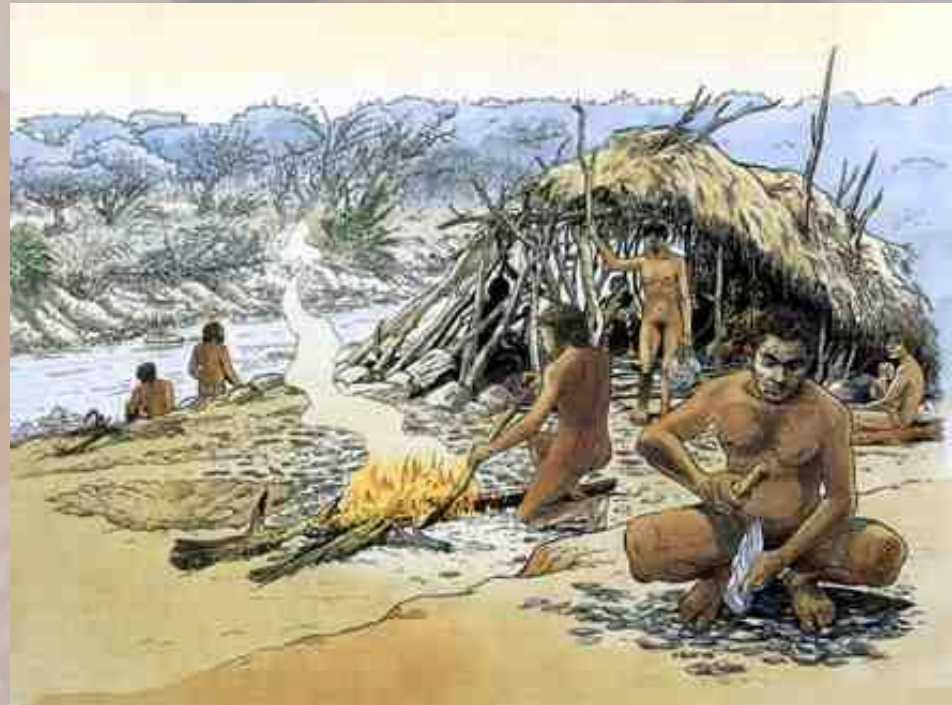


# The Neolithic Revolution

The Beginnings of Human Civilization

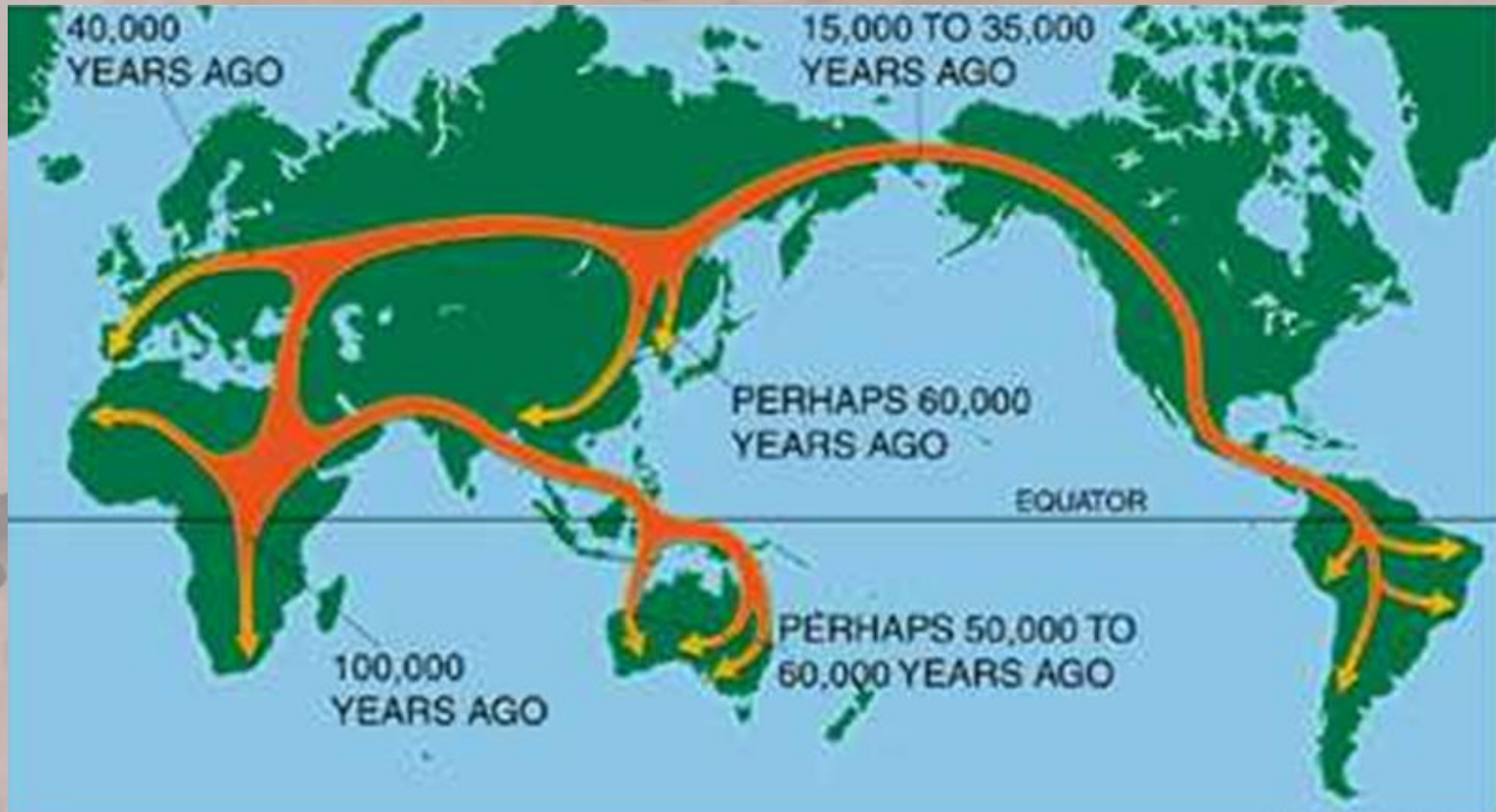
# Hunter and Gatherer Societies

- Had to rely of finding food by **hunting** wild game, or **gathering** wild fruits and vegetables
- Did not allow for permanent settlement



# Out of Africa Theory

- *Homo Sapiens* emerged 250,000 to 100,000 years ago
- Out of Africa Theory: Theory that humans originated in Africa and migrated following herds



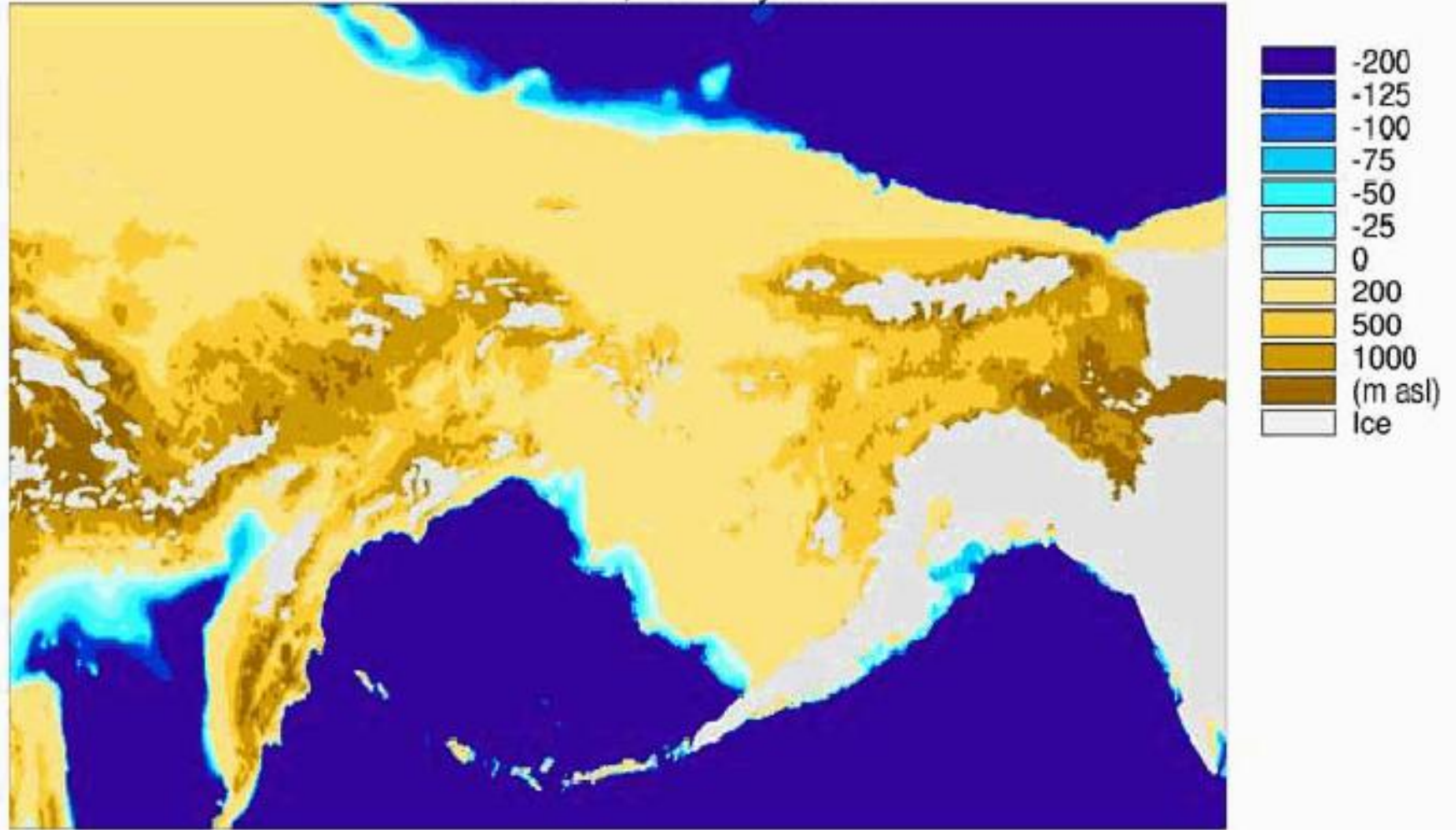
# Beringia Land-Bridge Theory

- 25,000 – 12,000 years ago
  - Land bridge from eastern Russia to Alaska
  - Supported by **archeological** evidence



# PALE Paleoenvironmental Atlas of Beringia

Coastline 21,000 Cal years BP



# Artifact Interpretation

- What do you think the object is? What does it look like it is made of? How would it have been used?
- How do you think it would have been made?
- What might have been some weaknesses of the tool?



# The Neolithic Revolution

- About 10,000 Years Ago humans discovered that some animals (pigs, cattle, goats, and sheep) could be controlled fairly easily
- Also discovered how to cultivate certain grasses (wheat, barley, oats), and how to store them to preserve them through the winter

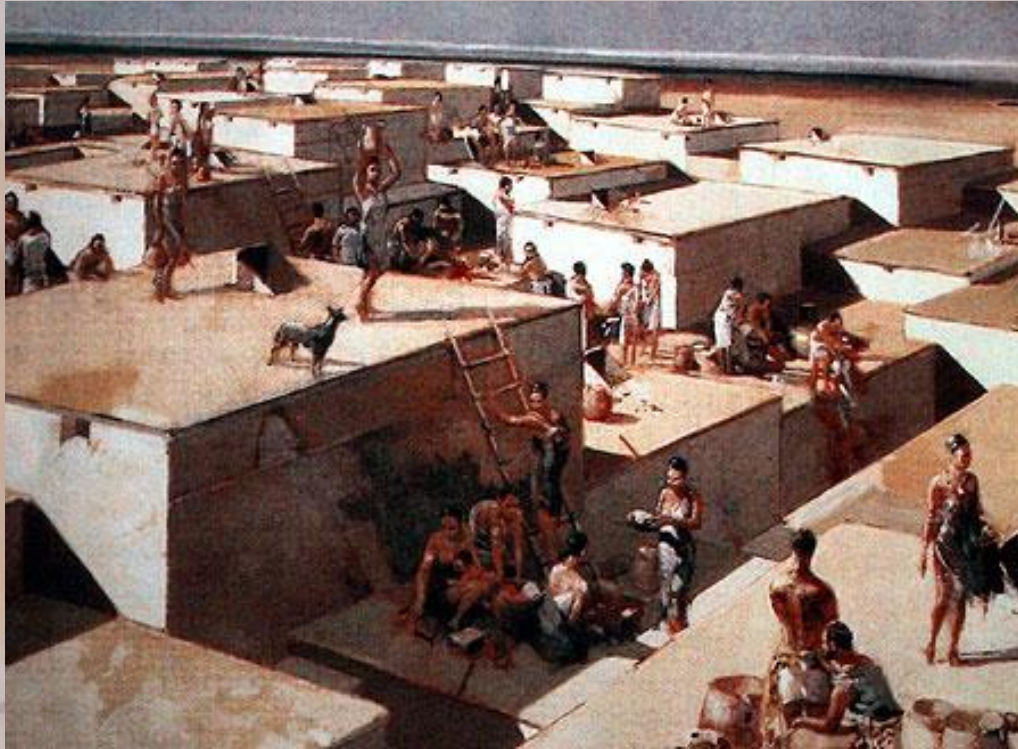


# Critical Thinking Questions

- Why would the ability to stay in one place be an advantage? Would there be any disadvantages?
- What impact would a surplus of food have?



# The First Cities



- The first cities developed in Modern day Turkey (Catalhuyuk ca. 7000 B.C.E) and Israel (Jerico ca.10,000 B.C.E)

# Impacts

- Surplus of food allowed for population growth
- Allowed for social stratification and the division of labor
- Would support growth and expansion of groups of people leading to development of permanent “civilizations”
- Would lead to the creation of new technology (pottery, walls, calendar)