

# Period 1 Dawn of Time to 600 BCE :

**KC 1.2 Beginning around 10,000 years ago, some communities adopted agriculture, while others pursued hunting-gathering and pastoralist lifestyles—different pathways with their own significant social and demographic results**

**The Neolithic Revolution led to the development of more complex economic and social system**

**Agriculture and pastoralism began to transform human societies**

Pastoralism and agriculture led to more reliable and abundant food supplies, which increased the population and led to specialization of labor, including new classes of artisans and warriors and the development of elites



pottery

wheels

Patriarchal forms of social organization developed in both pastoralist and agrarian societies

Technological innovations led to improvements in agricultural production, trade, and transportation

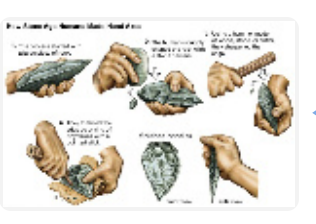
Possibly as a response to climate change, permanent agricultural settlements emerged in the E. Mediterranean. Agriculture emerged independently in Mesopotamia, the Nile, Sub-Saharan Africa, the Indus, the Huang He (Yellow), Papua New Guinea, Mesoamerica, and the Andes.

People in each region domesticated locally available plants and animals

Pastoralism developed in Afro-Eurasian grasslands, affecting the environment in a variety of ways

Agricultural communities had to work cooperatively to clear land and create irrigation needed for crop production, drastically affecting environmental diversity

Humans developed diverse and sophisticated tools, include various uses for fire, as they adapted to a range of new environments



**Archaeological evidence suggests we gradually migrated from central-east Africa and adapted new tech and culture along the way**

People lived in small groups that structured social, economic, and political activity - These groups exchanged people, ideas, and goods

**KC 1.1 As modern humans migrated out of Africa they adapted to different environments and developed new technologies**



Mesopotamia



Egypt



Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa



Shang China



Olmec



Chavin

**Core and fundamental civilizations developed in a variety of geographical and environmental settings where ag flourished**

**KC 1.3 The appearance of the first urban societies 5,000 years ago laid the foundations for the development of complex civilizations - these civs shared several significant social, political, and economic characteristics**

**The first states emerged within core civilizations in Mesopotamia and the Nile River Valley**

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

Early civs developed monumental architecture and urban planning



ziggurats, pyramids, defensive walls

Systems of record keeping arose independently in all early civs and writing and record keeping then spread



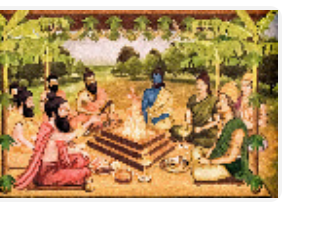
cuneiform, hieroglyphs

States developed legal codes that reflected existing hierarchies and facilitated the rule of governments and people

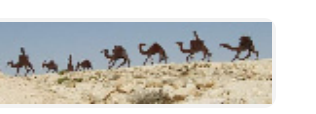


Hammurabi's Code, Code of Ur-Nammu

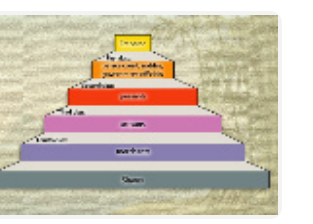
New religious beliefs that developed in this period - including the Vedic religion, Hebrew monotheism, and Zoroastrianism - continued to have strong influences in later periods



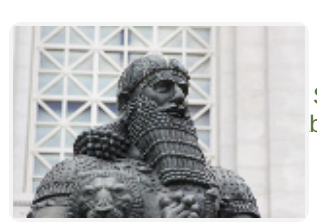
Interregional cultural and tech exchanges grew as a result of expanding trade networks and large-scale population movements, such as the Indo-European Bantu migrations



Social hierarchies, including patriarchy, intensified as states expanded and cities multiplied



States were powerful new system of rule that mobilized surplus labor and resources over large areas. Rulers of early states often claimed divine connections to power. Rulers also relied on the support of the military, religious, or aristocratic elites



As states grew and competed for land and resources, the more favorably situated had greater access to resources, produced more surplus food, and experienced growing populations - enabling them to undertake territorial expansion and conquer surrounding states



Pastoralists were often the developers and disseminators of new weapons and modes of transportation that transformed warfare in agrarian civs

composite bows

iron weapons

chariots

horseback riding

