**Group 1: Define "agriculture" and explain why its practice led to the development of "civilization.**

The science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products. Presently, Agriculture is the science and craft of developing plants and animals.

The improvement of agribusiness oversees the move from a traveling way of life to one of settlements that later ended up urban conditions. Too, this improvement has significantly affected human culture. A surplus underway prompted more noteworthy populace. Not every person should have been centered around sustenance creation, which prompted specialization of work and complex social orders.

Most likely I am speculating individuals in the different spots where agribusiness created experienced lopsided characteristics among populace and nearby assets that appeared well and good to heighten their associations with specific plants, and this attempted to give their populace a chance to continue expanding, and their upper-status residents exploited the chance to arrange things so they could control the nourishment and cause individuals to work increasingly hard to deliver increasingly more of it, and we were set for the races. Changeless homes for living arrangement, to deliver more measure of sustenance. Shortly, Agriculture prompted the improvement of human progress by making them become changeless, and the advancement of social classes, exchange courses, and water system trenches.

Work Cited

[Early Agriculture and the Rise of Civilization.](https://www.encyclopedia.com/science/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/early-agriculture-and-rise-civilization)" Science and Its Times: Understanding the Social Significance of Scientific Discovery. .*Encyclopedia.com.*

**OR**

The growth of agriculture resulted in intensification, that had necessary consequences for structure. Larger teams gave rise to new challenges and needed additional refined systems of social administration. complicated societies took the kinds of larger agricultural villages, cities, city-states, and states, that shared several options. specialized labor gave rise to distinct social categories and enabled inventive and innovative developments. Systems of record-keeping and symbolic expression grew additional complicated, and plenty of societies had systems of writing.

**Group 2: State the relationship of plants, animals, humans, and the spread of disease.**

Humans and animals have relied upon farming for subsistence, with the conceivable exemption of some early developments in Antiquated History which may have relied on sea assets. The misleadingly made beneficial interaction saw people clear the land for their omega plants, change the earth, and create a nourishment excess. This sustenance surplus upheld developing human populaces that kept on growing the number and size of the fields they cleared, in this way changing the earth and expanding the quantity of omega plants people expected to keep on enduring. The aptitudes for living in that time included water the executives, soil recharging, and arranging a mind-boggling division of work to verify every year's sustenance surpluses.

People in ancient time were not the best when it came to keep up a sterile and clean-living condition. With the absence of sanitation came contamination and a few contamination's unavoidably prompted illnesses. However, around 10,000 years back, individuals began living in real settlements principally dependent on horticulture. As urgent and progressive as these settlements were in molding the fate of human development, they likewise carried new sicknesses and pestilences with them. Individuals were presently living near one another in unsanitary networks which were ideal for common creature infections to hop species and cause a flare-up.

Work Cited

* Committee on Abrupt Climate Change (R. B. Alley, Chair). 2001. *Abrupt Climate Change: Inevitable Surprises*. National Academy Press, Washington, DC.
* Malcolm, J. and L. Pitelka. 2001. *Ecosystems and Global Climate Change: A Review of Potential Impacts on U.S. Terrestrial Ecosystems and Biodiversity*. Prepared for the Pew Center for Global Climate Change.

**Group 4. Assess the advantages and disadvantages of settled agriculture versus the nomadic lifestyle. (Wallech, pp. 1-31).**

**Nomadic life:**

The benefits of nomadic life are that people were able to explore more areas and more food supplies they can use to introduce themselves. The work was being distributed among the men and the woman in which the men use to hunt while the woman collects the food from the surrounding areas. In addition, the disadvantages come along with the advantages that in a group of the Nomads they had the growth rate around the 15% which was the lower rate and it had impacted on the life of the nomads who live in these areas and this type of the lifestyle. In addition, another point is that the miscarriage rate among the woman is more because of the hormones which protect the woman (pg. 6-7). It also involves the risk to the life of the people and can endanger themselves when testing the new items, they had found in the surrounding areas. Kids feed on the mother’s milk until they start walking along with parents.

**Civilization:**

Those who lived in the format of the civilization or in the format of the groups are mostly like to have the better resource high rate of the birth and additionally they can supervise the animals for the domestication. In addition, they had used the plants for the selective breeding and produced the domestic plants but first, they had gathered the wild grasses which helped them but in the later period these wild grasses used to be domesticated and forgoing process now can be done at the home. The major disadvantage was that those who had a settled position are always exposed to the risk of the external threat and all of the resources they had gathered can be taken away from them leaving them with risk (pg. 8-11).

Steven Wallech, Touraj Daryaee, Craig Hendricks, Anne Lynne Negus, Peter P. Wan, Gordon Morris Bakken. World History: A Concise Thematic Analysis. Calfornia: Wiley, 2012-2013.