

## Chapter 1- The Rise of Agriculture and Agricultural Civilizations

Paleolithic (2.5 million- 12,000 B.C.E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Primitive stone tools (early and crude)</li><li>● Lived in small hunter-gather groups called clans</li><li>● homo erectus spread all over the world with changes such as erect posture</li><li>● large migration and population growth</li><li>● control over fire</li></ul>
Paleolithic And Mesolithic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● stone tools</li><li>● hunter-gather society</li><li>● usage of fire</li><li>● primitive forms of communication</li></ul>
Mesolithic (12,000- 8,000 B.C.E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● advanced fishing and the start of domestication</li><li>● primitive settlements</li><li>● religion to explain natural forces including a sense of mortality</li><li>● sharper stone tools</li><li>● better communication</li></ul>
Mesolithic And Paleolithic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● division of labor</li><li>● better stone tools</li><li>● more advanced forms of communication</li><li>● religion</li></ul>
Neolithic (8,000- 6000 B.C.E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● agriculture leads to permanent settlements</li><li>● forms of government with social hierarchy</li><li>● urban planning leading to surplus and economics</li><li>● women are demoted in status</li></ul>

### LEGACY OF THE EARLY RIVER CIVILIZATION

Architecture, engineering, mathematics, the wheel, calendars, alphabet, writing, monarchy, bureaucracy. Egypt and Mesopotamia influence Greece and Rome. Regional identities and ethnic groups form. Phoenicians develop a 22 letter alphabet. Lydians coined money. Jews develop monotheism and move God to an abstract principle

	Political	Social	Economic
Egypt (Nile River) (3,000 B.C.E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ one unified state</li> <li>○ pharaoh(king) held enormous power</li> <li>○ divine kingship</li> <li>○ regulated irrigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ government- driven society</li> <li>○ skilled in math, art, and architecture</li> <li>○ polytheism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ agriculture</li> <li>○ trade</li> </ul>
Mesopotamia (Tigris-Euphrates ) (3,500 B.C.E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ organized by city states</li> <li>○ originally occupied by Sumerians</li> <li>○ regulation for religion</li> <li>○ court for justice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ managed by slaves from war</li> <li>○ cuneiform (3,500 B.C.E)</li> <li>○ polytheistic religion</li> <li>○ job specialization</li> <li>○ social classes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ agriculture, mainly farming</li> <li>○ extensive trade</li> </ul>
Indus (Indus River) (2,500 B.C.E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ urban civilization based on large cities- <i>Harappa and Mohenjo Daro</i></li> <li>○ centralized control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ houses with running water</li> <li>○ distinctive alphabet and art</li> <li>○ class distinctions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ agriculture</li> <li>○ relied heavily on large cities</li> </ul>
China (Yellow River) (2,000 B.C.E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ruled by kings</li> <li>○ regulated irrigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ideographic language</li> <li>○ simple mud houses</li> <li>○ delicate art designs</li> <li>○ musical interest</li> <li>○ science (astronomy)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ farming</li> <li>○ relatively isolated compared to other ERCs</li> </ul>