**Chapter 1 Reading Guide**

1. What arguments does this chapter make for paying serious attention to human history before the coming of “civilization?”

**I. Out of Africa: First Migrations**

1. What are some examples of technological innovation or development of culture by the early humans in Africa?
2. What was the sequence of human migration across the planet?

**A. Into Eurasia**

1. List some examples of humans adapting to their new environment in Eurasia.

**B. Into Australia**

1. Humans used what technology for the first time in order to facilitate their migration into Australia?

**C. Into the Americas**

1. What is the name of the first culture that emerged in the Americas? Describe their lifestyle.
2. What happened to Clovis culture?

**D. Into the Pacific**

1. How and when did the Austronesian (Pacific) migrations occur?
2. How did Austronesian migrations differ from other early patterns of human movement?

**II. The Ways We Were**

**A. The First Human Societies**

1. Descibe the size of most Paleolithic societies.
2. How did Paleolithic societies typically aquire food?
3. Define “**Nomadic**”
4. Why were Paleolithic societies unable to stockpile food and other resources?
5. Define “**egalitarian**”
6. In what ways did a gathering and hunting economy shape other aspects of Paleolithic societies?

**B. Economy and the Environment**

1. What are some positives and negatives to life in Paleolithic socities?

Positives:

Negatives:

1. List at least 2 ways Paleolithic peoples altered their environments.

**C. The realm of the Spirit**

1. What evidence exists that proves Paloelithc peoples had a religious or spiritual realm as a part of their culture?

**D. Settling Down: The Great Transition**

1. Why did some Paleolithic peoples abandon earlier, more nomadic ways and begin to live a more settled life?
2. Define “ **sedentary**”
3. Why did the ability to store and acumulate goods cause egalitarianism to end?
4. Your text argues that sedentary life led to domestication of animals. Define “domestication” and list the first animal ever domesticated. (hint: see page 27 for definition)
5. How did becoming sedentary change the way humans altered their enviornment? (Hint: the Gobekli Tepe is an example of this)

**III. Breakthrough to Agriculture**

1. Define “**Neolithic Revolution**”, or “**Agricultural Revolution**.”
2. How did the Neolithic Revolution change the relationship between humans and their environment? (Give examples of new way humans are altering their environment.)
3. How did the Neolithic Revolution affect the population of the globe?

**A. Common Patterns**

1. What accounts for the emergence of agriculture after countless millennnia of human life without it?
2. Historians think whom was responsible for discovering the technique of farming? Explain why this argument is logical.
3. What contributed to the growing need for agriculture (farming) around the globe?

**B. Variations**

1. Define “horticulture”
2. What was the first place in the world to experience the “Agricultural Revolution?”
3. Explain the difference in the process of domestication in the Fertile Crescent and Africa.
4. How did domestication in the Americas differ from that in Africa and Eurasia? (2 ways- think animals and crops)
5. Why could agricultural practices spread more rapidly in North Africa and Eurasia than in the Americas?

**IV. The Globalization of Agriculture**

1. In what **2** ways did agriculture spread?

**A. Triumph and Resistance**

1. Provide at least 2 pieces of evidence for the following statement: “The spread of languages accompanied the spread of agriculture.”
2. Where and why was agriculture sometimes resisted?

**B. The Culture of Agriculture**

1. What are some positive and negative changes brought about by the agricultural revolution?

Positives:

Negatives:

**V. Social Variation in the Age of Agriculture**

**A. pastoralists**

1. Define “**Pastoralist**”

**B. Agricultural Village Societies**

1. How did pastoralists differ from agricultural village societies in terms of what they domesticated?
2. Compare/Contrast the role of women in pastoral societies and agricultural vllage societies.

**C. Chiefdoms**

1. How were chiefdoms politically different than pastoralists and agricultural village based societies?

**VI. Reflections**

List some arguments modern thinkers use to criticize the effects of the Neolithic Revolution and simultaneously praise Paleolithic societies.