

# The Growth of Civilization

People begin to farm and raise animals.



Farming creates food surpluses.



Food surpluses cause increase in population.



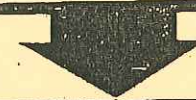
Settlements grow larger.



Some people switch from farming to other kinds of work.



Some settlements grow into cities.

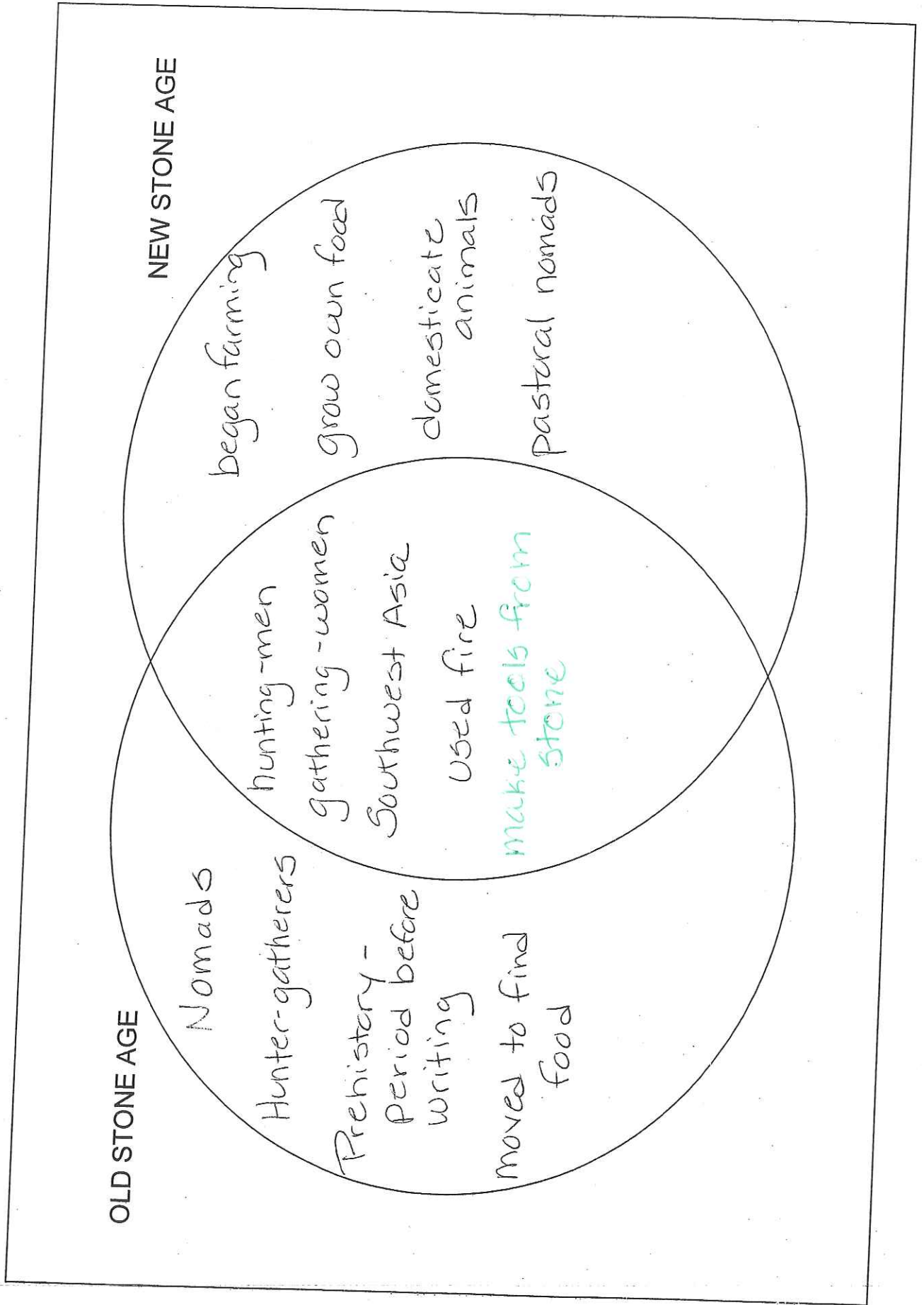


Governments form in the cities.



Civilization is born.

# OLD VS. NEW STONE AGE



## SURVIVAL

Read pages 16-21 and look for details about survival during the Stone Age.

TOPIC	DETAILS
<b>Tools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. first created in the Stone Age (made to last from stone)</li> <li>. Also made from wood and animal bones.</li> </ul>
<b>Hunting</b>	<p>Jobs for men.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Hunted for survival – meat, hides, and bone.</li> </ul>
<b>Gathering</b>	<p>Job for women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Wild plants and seed for food.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Came from lightning?</li> <li>. Learned to use: ward off animals.</li> <li>. Learned to make – rubbing stones or sticks together.</li> <li>. Can move to colder climates with fire.</li> </ul>
<b>Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Nomads moved to new areas to find food.</li> <li>. Now people can spread out all over the world.</li> </ul>
<b>Farming</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. During the New Stone Age.</li> <li>. 11,000 years ago learned to plant seeds.</li> <li>. Soil, water, and growing season – all needed to be good to grow plants.</li> <li>. Domesticated: picked the best crops to use the seeds to grow again.</li> </ul>
<b>Animals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Pastoral Nomads: raise livestock and traveled from place to place.</li> <li>. New Stone Age: breed/domesticate animals for human use.</li> <li>. Some animals cannot be domesticated.</li> <li>. Tamed sheep, goats and pigs. (Meat, hides, work animals)</li> </ul>

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: R W B G

## The Beginnings of Civilization

Directions: As you read pages 24-28, fill in the table below with information about developments in early human society.

### STEPS IN THE RISE OF CIVILIZATIONS

Development	How it changed Human society
Farming and Raising Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ No need to travel around</li><li>○ Lead to a surplus of food</li></ul>
Growth of Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Growth of families because people were more settled and having a surplus of food.</li></ul>
Rise of Cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Larger, had public buildings.</li><li>○ People had a variety of occupations (jobs)</li><li>○ Government forms</li></ul>
Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ With far away cities for good not found at home</li><li>○ 3,500 B.C.E. development of wheel and axle</li><li>○ More people came into contact/more information</li></ul>
Social Classes (Name the classes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Kings</li><li>○ Priests</li><li>○ Nobles</li><li>○ Artisans</li><li>○ Farmers</li><li>○ Slaves</li></ul>

Write the definitions for the following key terms.

1. **irrigation:** supplying land with water from another place using a network of canals
2. **surplus:** More than what is needed
3. **artisan:** a worker who is especially skilled in crafting items by hand
4. **civilization:** a society that has cities, a central government run by official leaders, and workers who specialize in various jobs.
5. **social classes:** a group of people having similar backgrounds, incomes, and ways of living.