

## Cause and Effect

### Causes

- ◆ Food-gathering women notice seeds grow into new plants
- ◆ Food-gathering women notice that thinning results in stronger plants
- ◆ Game animals become scarce

## NEOLITHIC AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

### Immediate Effects

- ◆ Abandon nomadic way of life and settle in villages
- ◆ Acquire more possessions
- ◆ Develop new technologies
- ◆ Develop calendars

### Long-Term Effect/ Immediate Cause

- ◆ Growth in population

### Immediate Effects

- ◆ More interaction among communities
- ◆ Increased warfare

### Long-Term Effect

- ◆ Women lose status

## The Effects of Agriculture

### Before Agriculture

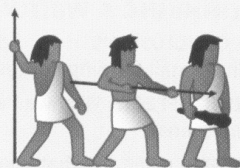
- People hunted or gathered what they ate.
- Families continually moved in search of big game.
- Groups remained small due to the scarcity of reliable sources of food.
- Humans devoted much of their time to obtaining food.

### After Agriculture

- People enjoyed a more reliable and steady source of food.
- Families settled down and formed larger communities.
- Humans concentrated on new skills: arts and crafts, architecture, social organization.
- Complex societies eventually arose.

## The Peopling of the World

### Hunting-Gathering Bands

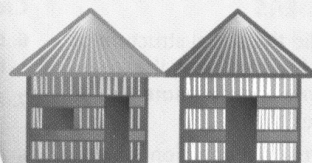


**SOCIAL ORGANIZATION**

Beginning about **2 million B.C.**

- KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**
- Invention of tools
  - Mastery over fire
  - Development of language
  - Creation of art

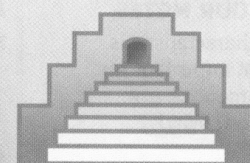
### Growth of Villages



Beginning about **8000 B.C.**

- Breakthroughs in farming technology
- Development of agriculture
- Domestication of animals
- Food surpluses

### Rise of Cities


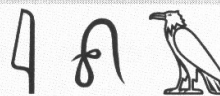


Beginning about **3000 B.C.**

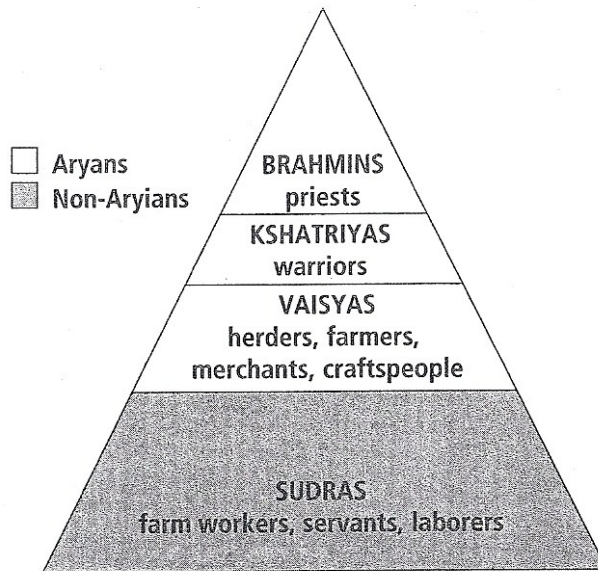
- Specialized workers
- Record keeping
- Complex institutions
- Advanced technology



### Comparing Life in Mesopotamia and Egypt

	Mesopotamia	Egypt
<b>Geography</b>	Fertile Crescent (Southwest Asia)	Africa
<b>Rivers</b>	Tigris and Euphrates	Nile
<b>Natural Barriers</b>	Flat plains	Deserts, seas, cataracts
<b>Religion</b>	Polytheistic	Polytheistic
<b>Government</b>	City-states; theocracy; large bureaucracy; kings ruled	Rural villages; dynasties; divine kings ruled
<b>Social Structure</b>	Nobles, commoners, slaves	Upper classes, merchants, artisans, peasants
<b>Economy</b>	Farming and trade	Farming and trade
<b>Written Language</b>	Cuneiform 	Hieroglyphics 

**GRAPHIC SUMMARY:** *Early Class System in Aryan Society*



The Aryans organized people into classes by occupation.

**MAJOR BELIEFS OF HINDUISM**

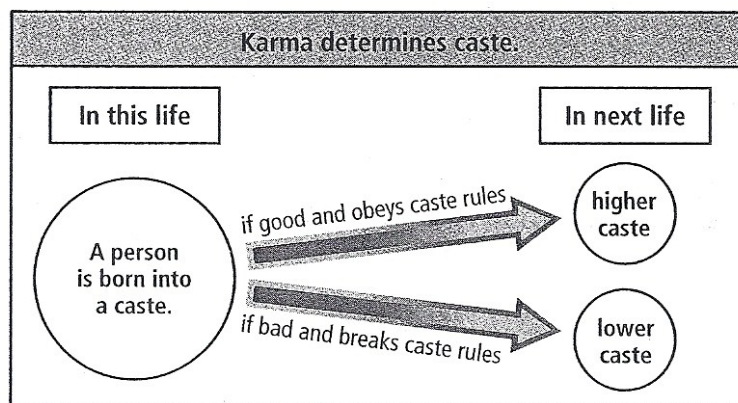
**Gods.** Hindus believe that there are many gods and goddesses. Vishnu is the creator and Shiva is the destroyer. Each of the gods and goddesses is a manifestation (form) of one Supreme Being.

**Reincarnation.** Hindus believe that at death, a person's soul is reborn as another living thing. There is an endless cycle of rebirth.

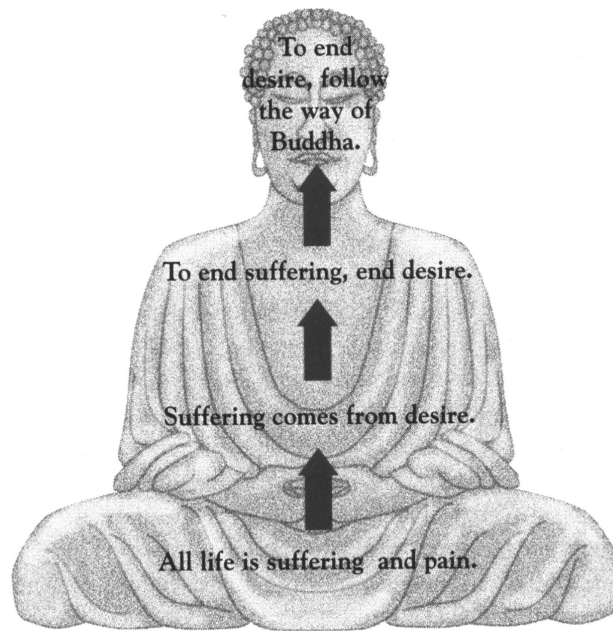
**Sacred Objects.** Hindus believe the Ganges River is sacred and has the power to wash away sin and evil. The cow is also considered sacred, and Hindus will not eat beef.

**Karma.** Karma refers to a person's behavior in life and determines one's form in the next life. People who have lived a good life will be reborn in a higher caste. Those who have not lived up to their duties will be reborn in a lower caste, or as some animal.

**GRAPHIC SUMMARY:** *The Caste System*



Caste determined the position of a person in Indian society.



### MAJOR BELIEFS OF BUDDHISM

**Basic Philosophy.** Buddhism is based on a philosophy of self-denial and meditation. Buddhists also believe in reincarnation.

**Gods and Holy Books.** Buddhists do not believe in a single Supreme Being (God), nor do they have a primary holy book. Their basic beliefs are found in books called **Sutras**.

**Four Noble Truths.** These explain life's meaning. Pain and suffering in life is caused by human desires. By giving up these desires, one can find peace and harmony.

**Eightfold Path.** To give up desires, one follows this path: give up material items, act in a worthy way, speak truthfully, live righteously, respect all living things, and meditate.

**Nirvana.** By following the Eightfold Path, an individual can escape the cycle of endless reincarnations, and achieve **nirvana**, a state of eternal bliss.

### HINDUISM

- No one founder, developed over 3,500 years
- Supported caste system
- Had many priests and religious rituals
- Important in India today

### BUDDHISM

- Told people to live moral lives
- Many followers avoided violence
- Accepted reincarnation
- Goal was union with an all-powerful spiritual force
- Buddha was founder in late 500s B.C.
- Rejected caste system
- Focused on individuals
- Important throughout Asia, but few followers in India today

## Chinese Ethical Systems



### Confucianism

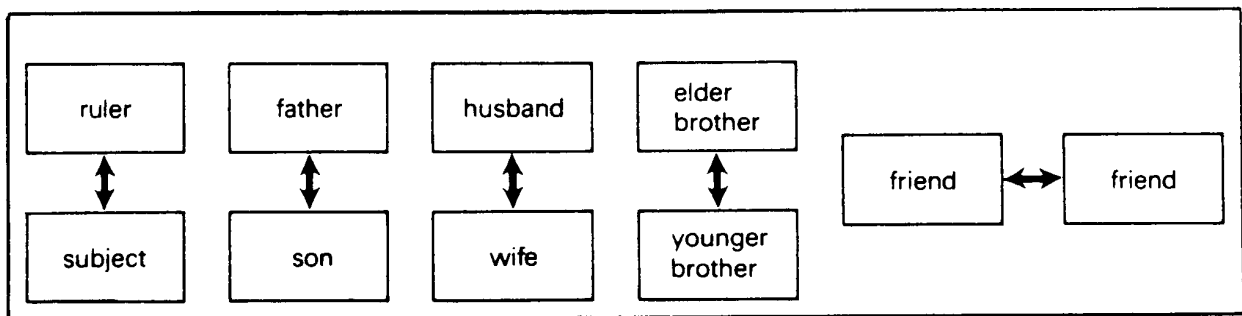
- Social order, harmony, and good government should be based on family relationships.
- Respect for parents and elders is important to a well-ordered society.
- Education is important both to the welfare of the individual and to society.

### Daoism

- The natural order is more important than the social order.
- A universal force guides all things.
- Human beings should live simply and in harmony with nature.

### Legalism

- A highly efficient and powerful government is the key to social order.
- Punishments are useful to maintain social order.
- Thinkers and their ideas should be strictly controlled by the government.



### Fundamental Beliefs of Confucianism

- ◆ The universe possesses a natural order based upon correct relationships.
- ◆ The five key human relationships are (1) ruler/subject, (2) father/son, (3) husband/wife, (4) older brother/younger brother, and (5) friend/friend. Only the relationship of friend/friend is one of equals. All other relationships involve unequals, in which the second person owes respect and obedience to the first.
- ◆ The emperor occupies the pivotal place in society. But the Mandate of Heaven gives people the right to rebel against unjust rulers.
- ◆ Human nature is basically good. However, the success of society and government depends upon proper conduct and respect of rank.