

# Chapter 1 Section 2 Notes

## 2 Humans Try to Control Nature

### Key Idea

People gradually give up hunting and gathering and learn to cultivate crops, domesticate animals, and live in settled villages. Some villages grow and prosper, developing complex social and economic systems that set the stage for the development of civilization.

[Overview](#)[Assessment](#)

## 2 Humans Try to Control Nature

### GRAPH

### Overview

### TERMS & NAMES

- nomad
- hunter-gatherer
- Neolithic Revolution
- slash-and-burn farming
- domestication

### MAIN IDEA

The development of agriculture spurred an increase in population and the growth of a settled way of life.

### WHY IT MATTERS NOW

New methods for obtaining food and the development of technology laid the foundations for modern civilizations.

### Assessment

# I. Achievements in Technology and Art

# Otzi the Iceman



The Ultimate Guide



Ice  
man

**A. A New tool kit**

1. Nomads were people that wandered from place to place



2. Most nomads were hunter  
gatherers

**3. Most used a wide variety of tools or technology**

## B. Paleolithic Art

### Australia

**This rock painting from Australia features two humanlike figures holding up their hands. Early artists used stencils to create these outstretched hands, which commonly appear in Australian rock art.**



## Algeria

Farming and herding gradually replaced hunting as a means of getting food. This African cave painting from Algeria shows women and children tending cattle. The white rings—symbols for huts—illustrate an early version of signs used in writing.



## France

Stampeding wild horses and bison seem to come alive in this prehistoric painting from Lascaux Cave in France. After viewing such striking scenes, the world-famous, 20th-century artist Picasso reportedly said, "We have learned nothing

1. Many types of art

## a. Necklaces

## **b. Realistic sculptures**





c. Cave paintings

# 1. France

# Lascaux Relieves

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1

McDOUGAL LITTELL  
French cave sculpture

# Lascaux Cave Art

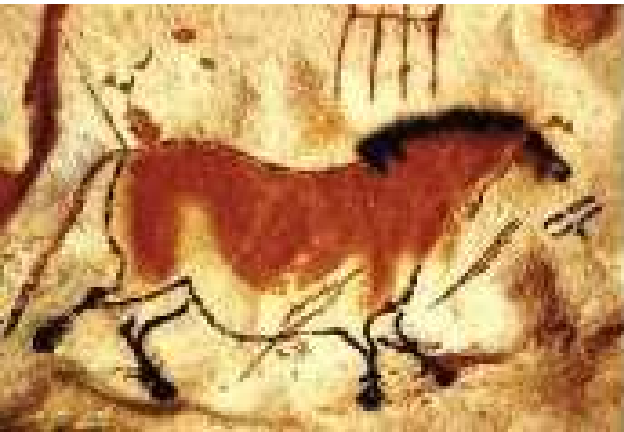


## 2. Spain




# Altamira, Spain

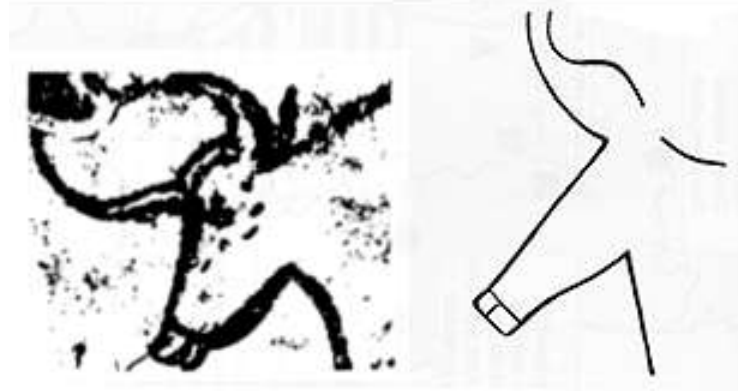
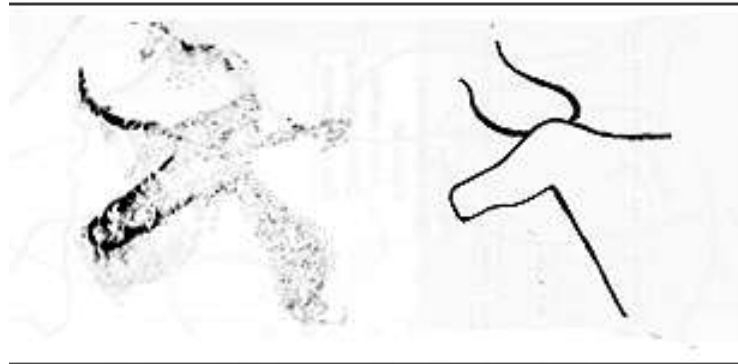


# Altamira, Spain



# Coa Valley Portugal

Shapes	Parpalló	Côa
	Middle Solutrean	present
	Upper Solutrean Solutreó-gravettian Early Magdalenian	present
	Upper Magdalenian	absent





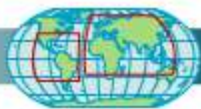
**a. Wild animals**

**b. Man**

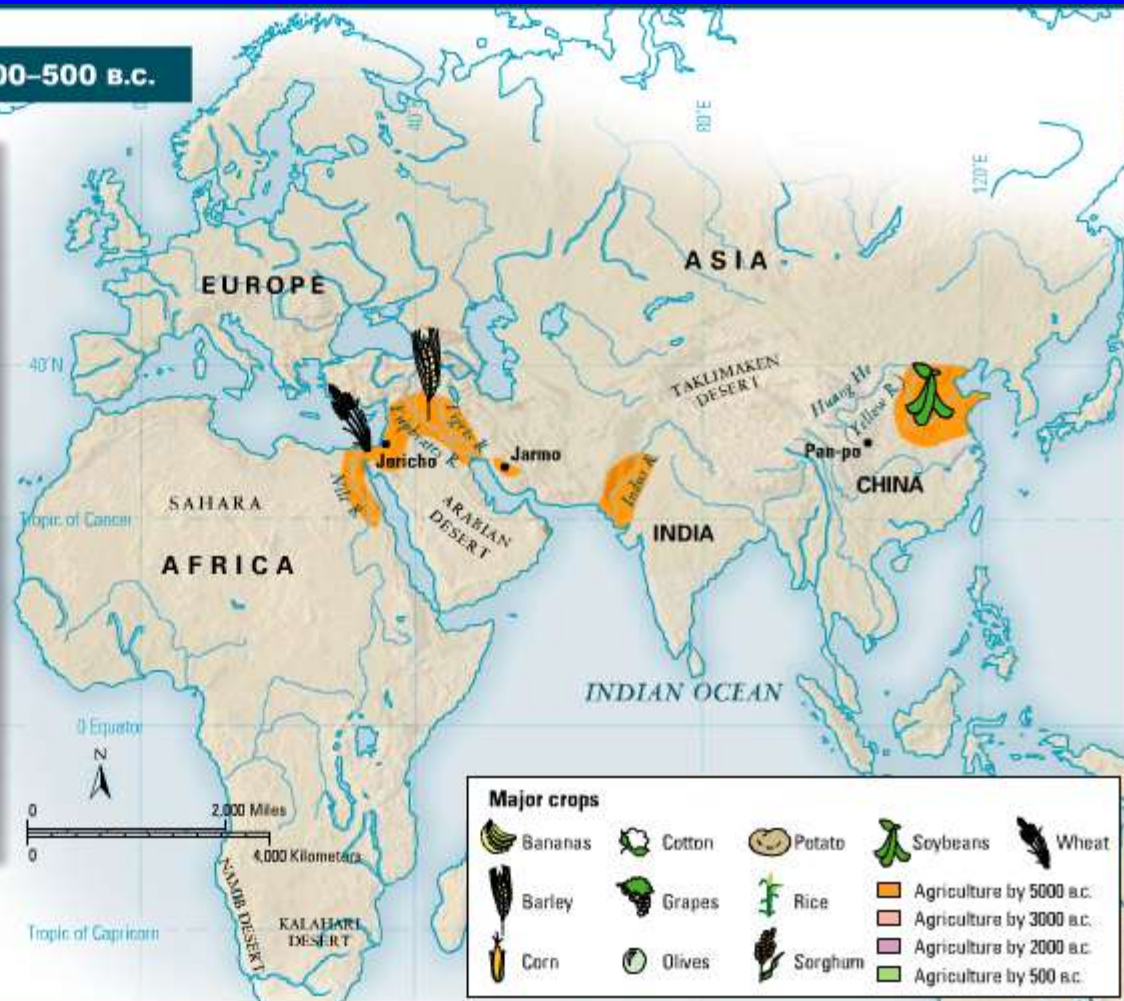
## II. The Neolithic Revolution

A. About 10000 years ago seed planting by women probably led to farming

## B. Causes of the Agriculture Revolution



## Agriculture Emerges, 5,000–500 B.C.



**Major crops**

Bananas	Cotton	Potato	Soybeans	Wheat
Barley	Grapes	Rice	Agriculture by 5000 B.C.	Agriculture by 3000 B.C.
Corn	Olives	Sorghum	Agriculture by 2000 B.C.	Agriculture by 500 B.C.

### GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

- 1. Location** On which continent were most of the earliest agricultural sites located?
- 2. Place** What geographic feature favored the development of agricultural areas before 5000 B.C.?

5,000 B.C. 4,000 B.C. 3,000 B.C. 2,000 B.C. 1,000 B.C. 0



Show All

Use the time line to explore the map.

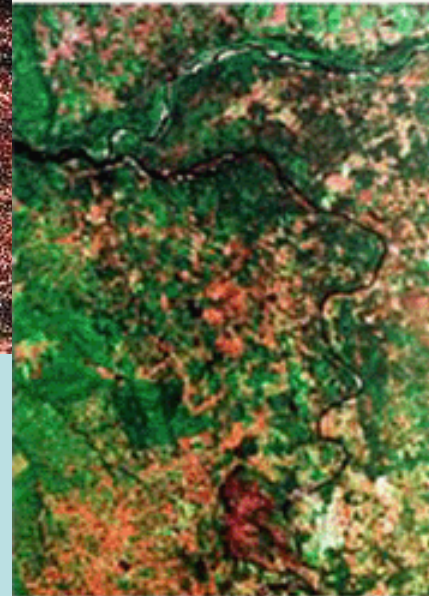
1. Climate may have been a factor

2. Farming provided a steady source of food



## C. Early Faming Methods

# 1. Slash-and-burn farming



a. Cut trees, grasses, and  
scrubs then burned the fields

**1. Ashes fertilized the fields**

**b. Farmers planted crops for a  
year or two**

## D. Domestication of Animals

# 1. The taming of animals

**2. Started by driving herds into  
man made enclosures**



3. Nomads for years had herded  
sheep and goats

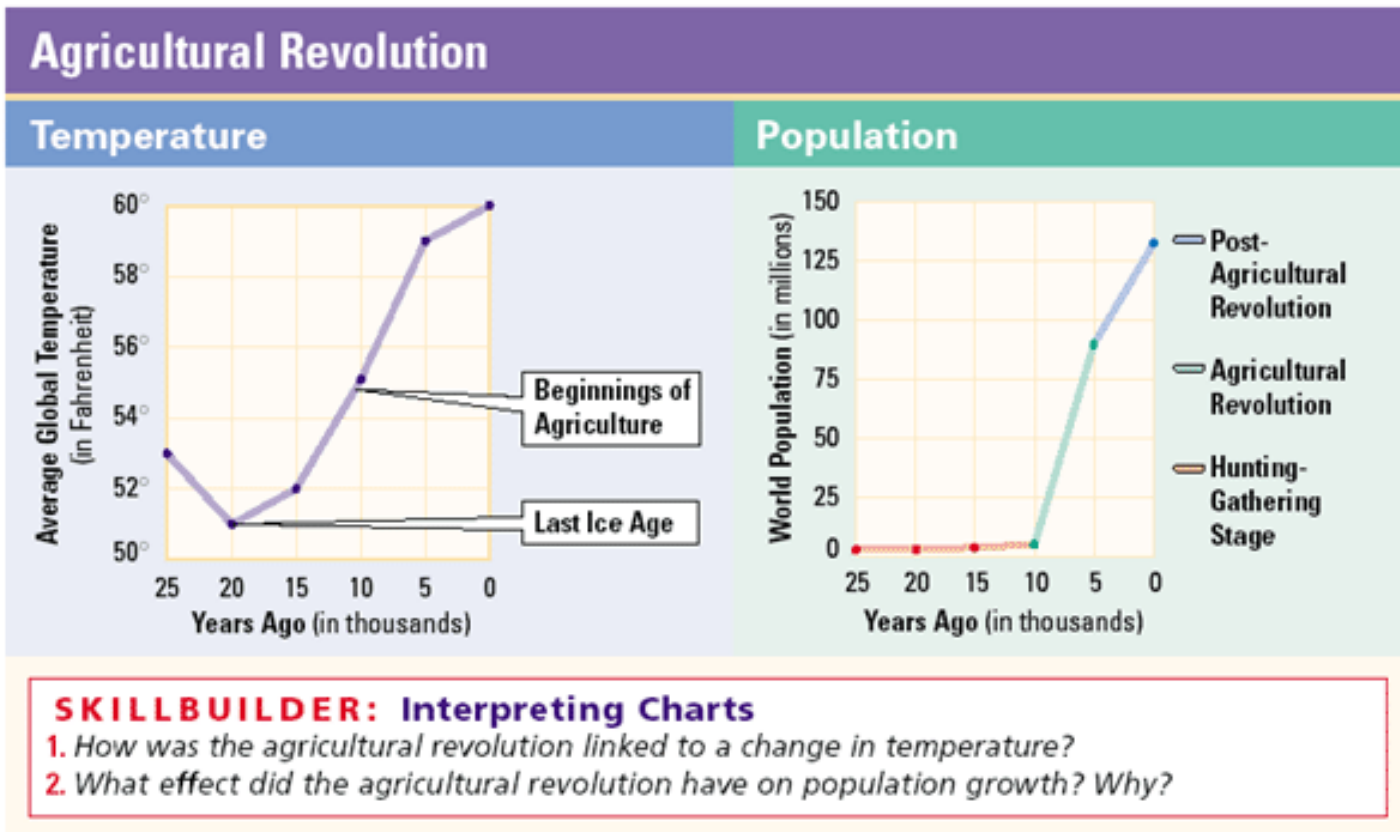
## E. Revolution in Jarmo

1. The Zagros Mountains are in northeastern Iraq is thought to be the birthplace of agriculture

# Jarmo today



## 2. Environmental conditions favored the region



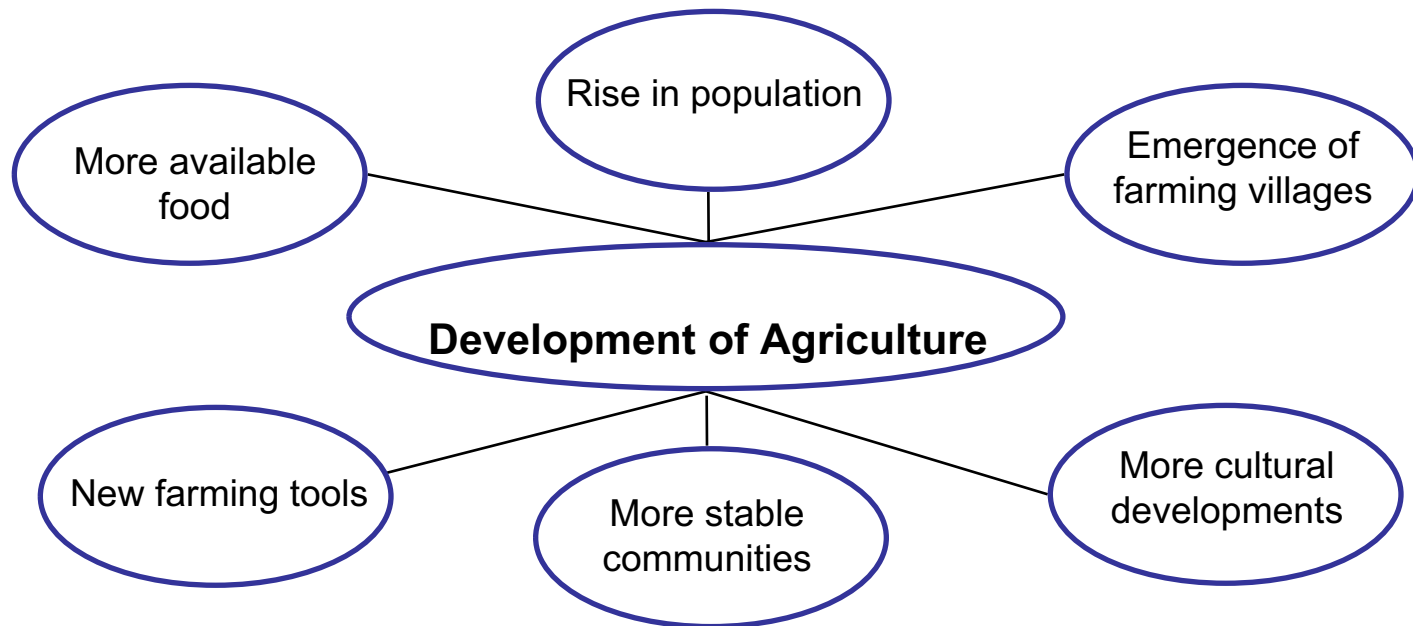
a. Wild wheat, barley, goats,  
pigs, sheep and horses thrived  
there

## 2 Humans Try to Control Nature

### GRAPH

### Section 2 Assessment

1. Look at the graphic to help organize your thoughts. List the effects of the development of agriculture.



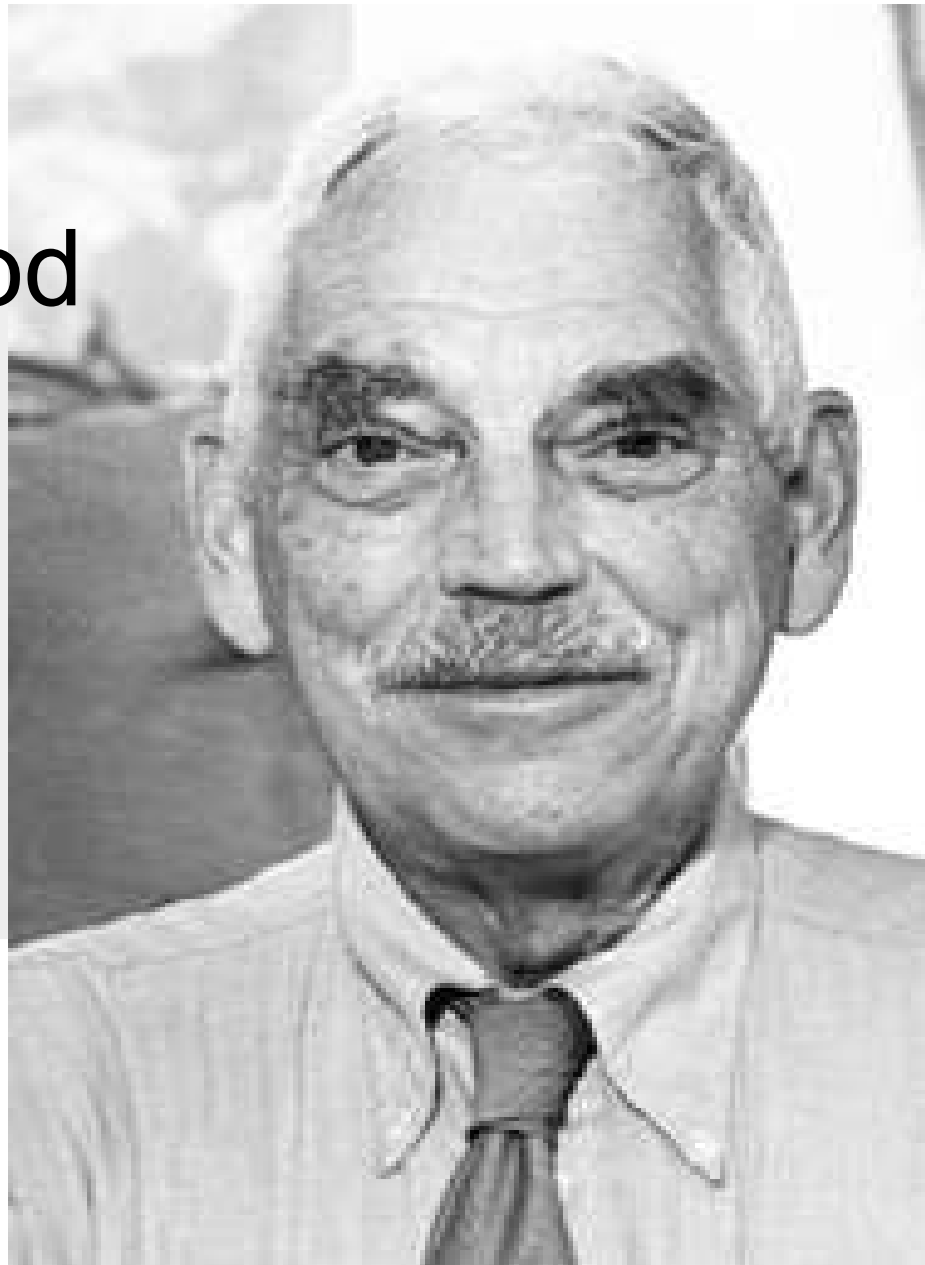
*continued . . .*

3. In the 1950's Robert  
Braidwood an archaeologists  
uncovered a site

called Jarmo



# Robert Braidwood



# III. Villages Grow and Prosper

A. Farming Develops in many  
places

# 1. Africa, The Nile River Valley

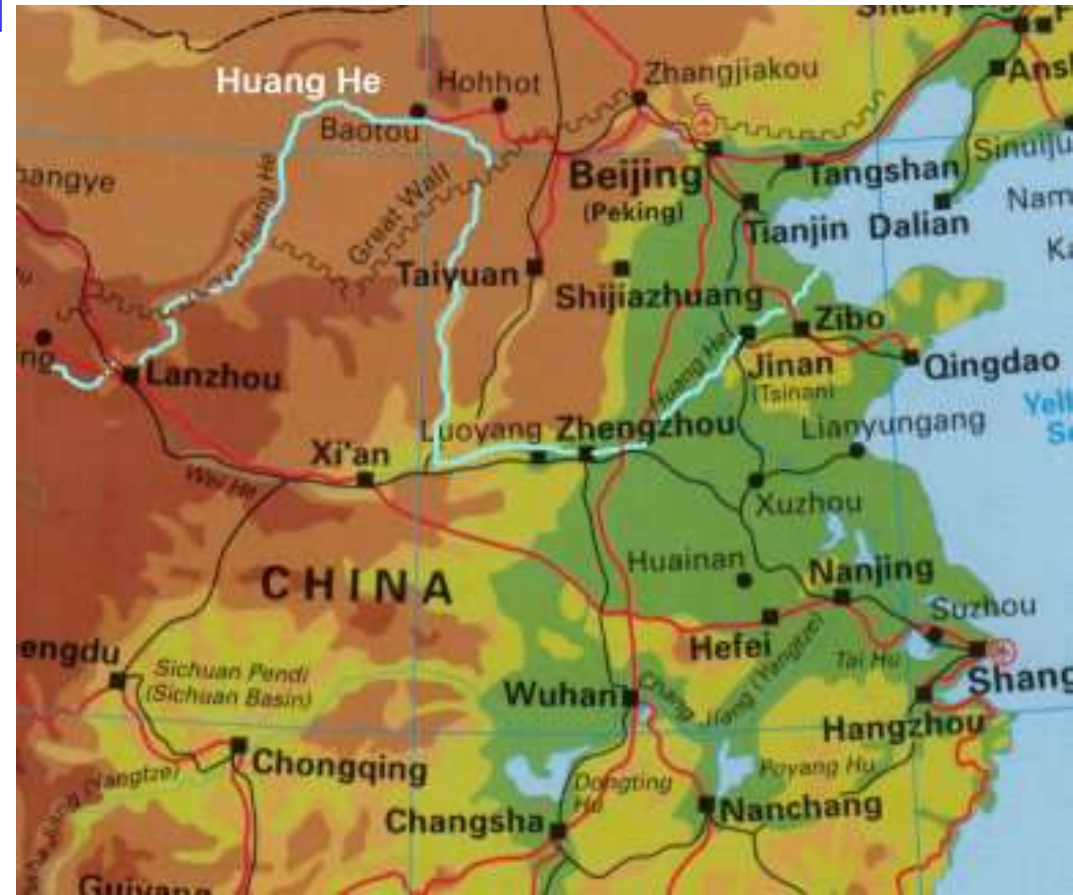
# Nile River Today



## 2. China along the Huang He River

Continent	Asia
Countries it flows through	China
Length	5464 kilometres
Number of tributaries	Over 5
Source	Qinghai Province, western China
Mouth	Gulf of Bohai

# Huang He River



# 3. Mexico and Central America



## 4. Peru

# Pacaritanbo, Peru



# 5. Mesopotamia along the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers

## 6. India along the Indus River

## B. Catal Huyuk

# Catal Huyuk



1. A village in south-central  
Turkey

## 2. Farming and Domestication of animals



# 3. Pottery and weaving

4. Best known for Obsidian

# Obsidian Blade



a. Dark volcanic rock that looks like glass

5. 6000 people

**6. Polytheist many female  
goddesses**



## MULTIPLE CHOICE

**Sentence Completion**

**Directions:** Use your knowledge of history to answer the questions below.

- 1** The agricultural, or Neolithic, Revolution—
- A** at first only included the domestication of animals
  - B** slowly took place in many different places
  - C** was accompanied by a sharp decline in population
  - D** meant that people had higher crop yields than the earlier hunter-gatherers
- 2** The discoveries made at the village of Jarmo—
- F** showed many of the technological advances made in the early days of agriculture
  - G** showed that the people there grew corn and potatoes
  - H** clearly showed that the people practiced slash-and-burn farming
  - J** included jewelry made from seashells, lion teeth, and bear claws
- 3** Catal Huyuk was an agricultural settlement—
- A** located in a desert area in Iraq
  - B** largely populated by nomadic people
  - C** that lacked any kind of religious buildings, in spite of its size
  - D** where skilled workers produced obsidian products for trade
- 4** The Paleolithic paintings that were found—
- F** in Australia are known for their scenes of humans planting seeds
  - G** in France were painted on small, easily-portable rocks
  - H** in Spain used paints made from mud, animal blood, or charcoal
  - J** in Algeria often show women and children hunting bison and wild horses

**Test Your Knowledge: World Geography Review**

Many of the earliest farming communities were established along rivers. What would be the advantages of settling in these areas?

1 = D

2 = F

3 = D

4 = H