

I. The Globalization of Agriculture (pg. 56-62)

- 1) Briefly define the two processes by which agriculture knowledge spread: diffusion and colonization.
- 2) Where did the Indo-European languages originate? How did agriculture effect the diffusion of the language?
 - 2a) Explain the relationship between the Bantu Migrations and the diffusion of agriculture in the region.
- 3) Although agriculture eventually spread to most of the world, what were some reasons that some societies did not adopt agriculture?
- 4) How did global population change as a result of agriculture?
 - 4a) What was the population estimated at around 10,000 years ago?
 - 4b) What was the population estimated at around 5000 years ago?
 - 4c) What was the population estimated at the beginning of the Common Era?
- 5) Identify some of the **negative** effects of settled agricultural life for ordinary people when compared to foraging lifestyles.
- 6) What were some of the new technologies that emerged following agriculture?
- 7) Explain what is meant by the “secondary products revolution” that began about 4000 BCE?
- 8) How did humans begin to deliberately alter natural ecosystems to allow greater agricultural productivity?

II. Social Variations in the Age of Agriculture (pg. 62-66)

- 1) What does “Animal Husbandry” refer to?
 - a) In which regions did pastoral nomadic societies emerge?
 - b) Why did no pastoral societies emerge in the Americas?
- 2) **Agricultural Village Societies**
 - a) Where is Catalhuyuk located? To what extent did social inequalities exist in this society?
 - b) What usually replaced government as the organizing unit of society in agricultural villages?
- 3) **Chiefdoms**
 - a) How were **chiefs** able to gain authority and status within their societies?