

Early Human Societies

Directions: Used the chart to sort the descriptions into the appropriate category: foraging, pastoral, or sedentary. Then, answer the questions at the bottom of the chart.

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- 11,000 BCE beginnings
- ability to farm and domesticate animals
- Art is utilitarian
- Become influential around 1500 BCE
- Children spaced four years apart
- Courage honored because of lifestyle and warfare
- Dense population
- Dominated by the physically strong and fighting ability
- Egalitarian—no social structure, gender equity, little inequality
- Eventually cities
- Expert fighters in horse-cavalry
- Fewer people can live the good life
- Grasslands with sparse habitation
- Had food surpluses which could be stored
- Have an advantage in warfare over sedentary people
- Herding allows quick mobility
- Humans begin claim territories' not share
- Indo-European tribes: Hittites, Hyksos
- Inequality between men and women
- Less development of technology
- Less disease from sparse populations & no domesticated animals
- Limited to what could be carried
- Little social stratification because of a lack of specialization
- Live in areas with little rainfall
- Live in tents
- Live off the products of animals, no food surplus
- Lived in kin-related clans; creates loyalties and rivalries
- Lived in small bands
- Marriage led to alliances between clans
- Migrate due to extreme weather changes
- Monumental structure
- More dependent on crops, less biodiversity, less healthy
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- More disease due to contacts with domesticated animals
- More technology
- More variety in diet, healthier
- Need for authority; governments, armies, laws, judges
- Need for priests
- No formal government or social structure,
- Nomadic
- Only necessities
- Organized labor for public works (irrigation, defense)
- Pants, trousers, stirrups, saddles
- Patriarchal—men controlled herds, trade, household, inheritance
- Patterns of migration are routine; groups keep away from rival groups
- Practice animal sacrifice
- Produced what historians term "civilization"
- Serve as civilization links
- Shorter birth interval
- Shorter life spans than sedentary
- Size of herd equates to wealth and status
- Social stratification and social status
- Sometimes trade peacefully with sedentary societies for crops and commodities
- Specialization in jobs; farmers, artisans, military, government administration, tax
- This group domesticates the horse (reindeer, camel, cattle)
- Writing (scribes)
- Yields less food, no surplus

Foraging

Pastoral

Sedentary

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1. Classify the bullet points according to the themes of AP World History.
2. Which societies are examples of simple human societies and which ones are examples of complex human societies? **EXPLAIN** your answers.
3. Think about these questions, Discuss them with your table and record your responses on the back of the sheet./