

## The Neolithic Revolution

- I. The Agricultural Revolution
  - a. 8000B.C to 4000B.C.
  - b. Shift from hunting and gathering to keeping of animals and growing of food; (systematic agriculture)
  - c. Growing of food – regular food source  
Domestication of animals – reliable source of meat, milk and wool.
  - d. Animals for work, beasts of burden
  - e. Enough food – humans had more control over their lives;
  - f. Sufficient food – settled communities;
  
- II. Locations:
  - a. Gradual process
  - b. Southwest Asia – wheat and barley; pigs, cows, goats and sheep; spreads to southeastern Europe and then central Europe and coastal regions of the Mediterranean;
  - c. Wheat and barley to Nile Valley and then to Sudan and Ethiopia in Africa;
  - d. Central Africa – root crops called tubers incl. yams and tree crops such as bananas;
  - e. Wheat and barley eastward into India;
  - f. Southeast Asia – rice to southern China
  - g. MesoAmericans – bean, squash and maize
  
- III. Neolithic Farming Villages
  - a. Jericho near the Dead Sea by 8000 B.C;
  - b. Catalhuyuk, Turkey by 6700B.C – 5700 B.C. – 6000 inhabitants; fruits, nuts and wheat grown;
  - c. Food surplus – not all villagers needed to farm – specialization of labor;
  - d. Rise of artisans or skilled laborers making goods;
  - e. Goods bartered or exchanged, not sold;
  - f. Growing role of religion – shrines and statues;