

# The Neolithic Revolution

# The Agricultural Revolution

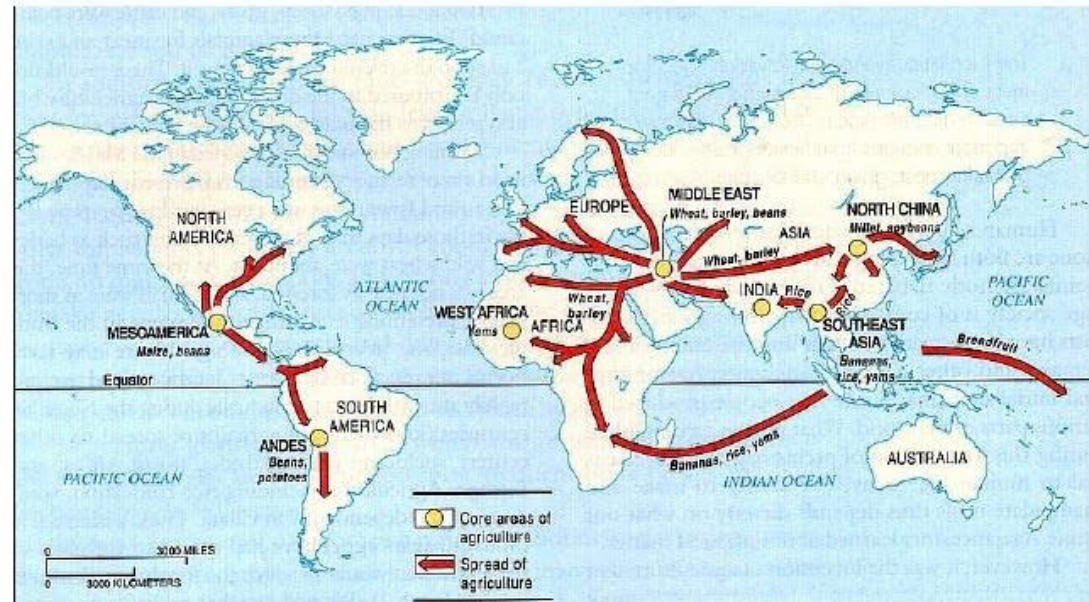
- 8000 B.C. to 4000 B.C.
- Shift from hunting and gathering to keeping of animals and growing food (systematic agriculture);
- Growing food provides a regular food source; the domestication of animals a reliable source of meat, milk and wool
- Enough food gave humans more control over their lives;
- Sufficient food leads to settled communities

# Agriculture Spreads - Gradually



## The Neolithic Revolution

**Agriculture Slowly Spreads: What do you notice about the core areas?**



# What is Grown and Where?

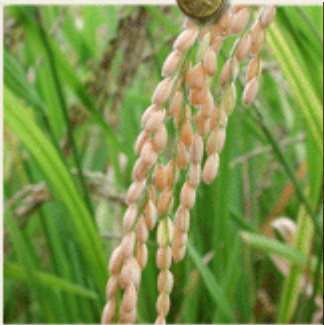
- Gradual process
- Southwest Asia – wheat, barley; pigs, goats and sheep; spreads to southeastern Europe and then central Europe and coastal regions of the Mediterranean;
- Wheat and barley in the Nile River Valley and then to Sudan and Ethiopia in Africa;
- Central Africa – root crops called tubers including yams and tree crops such as bananas;
- Wheat and barley eastward to India
- Southeast Asia – rice to southern China
- MesoAmericans – beans, squash and maize



# Staple Foods in Different Parts of the World



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**Rice**





# The Fertile Crescent

## WHERE FARMING BEGAN

The Fertile Crescent was the heartland of the Neolithic Revolution. Göbekli Tepe sat on the northern edge of this region that curves along the boundary between mountain and desert, rich in the wild grasses and game that became the first domesticated grains and livestock. By 6000 B.C. the transformation from hunter-gatherers to farmers was largely complete in this area. As selected sites on the map show, this shift—whether driven by religious rituals, environmental changes, or population pressures—happened in different places and at different times.

KEY TO MAP AND GRAPHICS	
	Natufian culture (13,000-10,000 B.C.)
	Pre-pottery Neolithic A (10,000-8500 B.C.)
	Pre-pottery Neolithic B (8500-6250 B.C.)
	Settlement
	Plant and animal domestication
	Monumental architecture: Large man-made structure of earth or stone
	Ritual art: Symbolic representation of surroundings, such as animal carvings



TERIANDRO D. BARTISTA, NEEM SOUVI, PATRICIA HEALY, DEBBIE GREENE, NO DUFFY, JUMP, SOURCES: HARVARD UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, KLAUS SCHWAB, JENS NITSCHEFF, AND OLIVER DREICHL, GERMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, GEORGE WILCOX, NATIONAL CENTER FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, FRANCIS WELDON, A. ZIEGLER, SWEDISH-GERMAN INSTITUTION



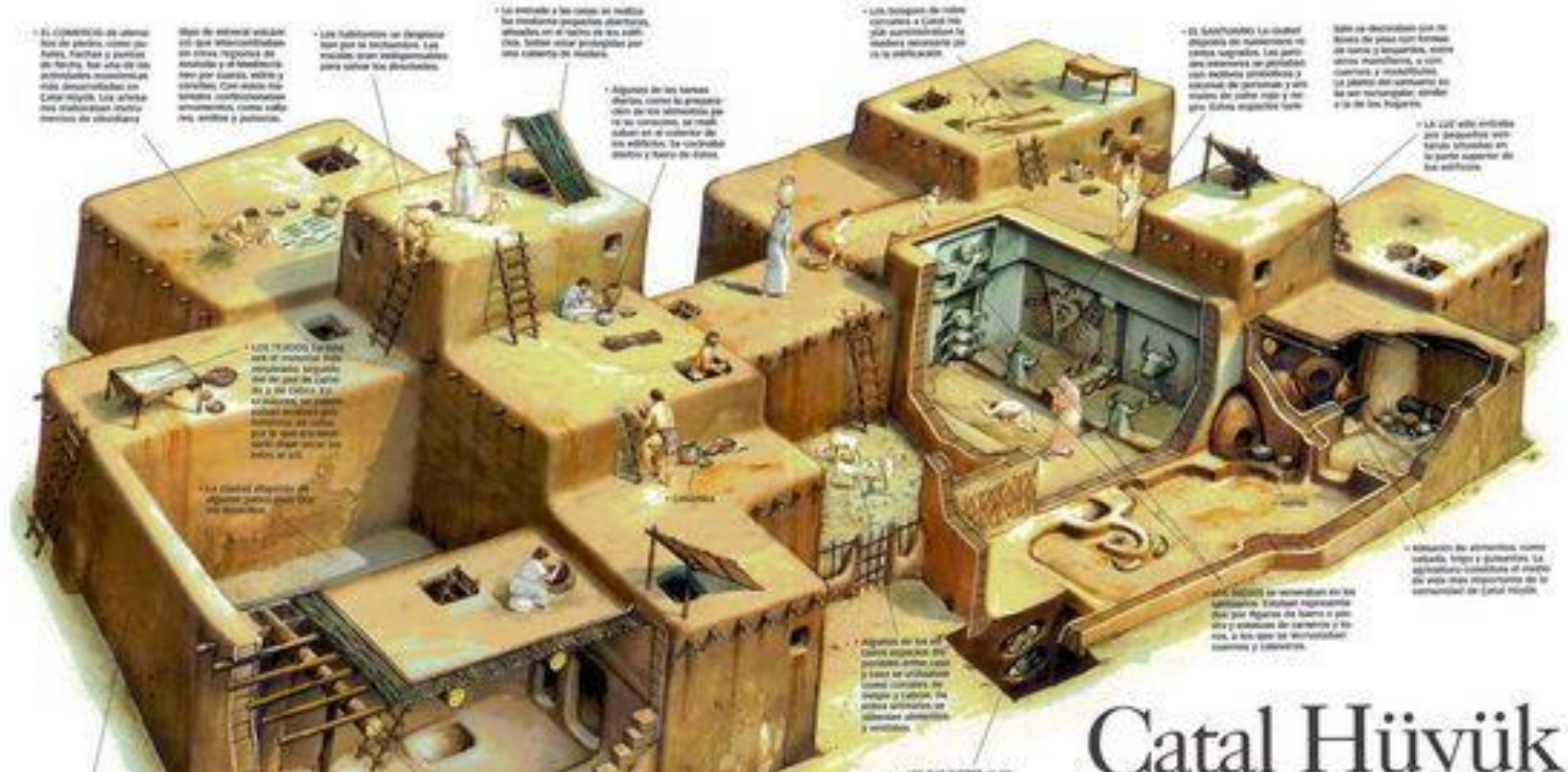
# Neolithic Farming Villages – Jericho by the Dead Sea

See remains of this village below.





# Catalhuyuk in what is today Turkey looked something like this:



## Catal Hüyük