Foundations: Technological and environmental Transformations, to 600 BCE

1.1	**Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth**	
I	Students will be able to explain how archaeological evidence is interpreted to conclude that during the paleolithic era hunting-foraging bands gradually migrated from East Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas, adapting technology and cultures to new climate regions.	*Archaeological evidence* *Migration patterns* *Development of technology* *Environmental adaptation* *Exchange*
	What evidence do we have to explain the earliest history of humans, and how is it interpreted?	A. How did humans use fire in new ways? B. How did the environment impact development of tools? C. What was the social structure and trade practices of hunting-foraging bands?
1.2	**The Neolithic Revolution and Early Agricultural Societies**	
I	Students will be able discuss the causes and effects of the Neolithic Revolution and its impact on the development of new and more complex economic systems.	*Development of agriculture* *Pastoralism* *Domestication* *Irrigation* *Environmental impact*
	How did the Neolithic Revolution lead to the development of new more complex economic systems?	A. Where did early agricultural villages emerge? B. Where did pastoralism develop? C. What kinds of plants and animals were domesticated? Where? D. Why was the need to work cooperatively important? E. How did agriculturalists and pastoralists impact the environment?
II	Students will be able to explain the transformation of human societies that agriculture and pastoralism facilitated.	*Food supply and population* *specialization of labor*

			Social class structure *Tech and production, trade, transportation* ● *pottery, plows, woven textiles, metallurgy, wheels and wheeled vehicles* *Hierarchical social structures* *Patriarchy*
		How did agriculture and pastoralism transform societies?	A. Why did pastoralism increase with pastoralism and agriculture? B. How did food impact economic and social systems? C. What technological innovations led to improvements in agricultural production, trade, and transportation? D. Why did hierarchical social structures and patriarchal forms of social organization develop?
1.3		**The Development and Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral, and Urban Societies**	
	I	Students can identify the location of the core and foundational civilizations.	● *Mesopotamia in the Tigris and Euphrates River Valleys* ● *Egypt in the Nile River Valley* ● *Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa in the Indus River Valley* ● *Shang in the Yellow River or Huang He Valley* ● *Olmecs in Mesoamerica* ● *Chavín in Andean South America*

	Where did the core and foundational civilizations develop?	

II	Students will understand how the first states emerged within core civilizations through state expansion, increased interregional contact, and technological innovations.	*State political organization*
		Surplus of labor
		Surplus resources
		Military
		Divine right
		State expansion
		  ● *Mesopotamia*
		  ● *Babylonia*
		  ● *Nile Valley*
		New weapons (pastoralists)
		  ● *Compound bows*
		  ● *Iron weapons*
		Modes of transportation
		  ● *Chariots*
		  ● *Horseback riding*

	How did state expansion, increased interregional contact, and technological innovations lead to the emergence of the first states?	A. What were the characteristics of the first states? B. How did competition impact the development of states? C. What were early regions of state expansion and empire building like? D. Why did pastoralists become the developers and disseminators of these technologies?

III	Students will be able to discuss the role culture played in unifying states through laws, language, literature, religion, myths, and monumental art.	*Monumental art and urban planning*
		  ● *Ziggurats*
		  ● *Pyramids*
		  ● *Temples*
		  ● *Defensive walls*
		  ● *Streets and roads*
		  ● *Sewage and water systems*
		Arts and artisanship
		  ● *Sculpture*
		  ● *Painting*
		  ● *Wall decorations*
		  ● *Elaborate weaving*
		Systems of record keeping

		● *Cuneiform* ● *Hieroglyphs* ● *Pictographs* ● *Alphabets* ● *Quipu* *New religious beliefs* ● *Vedic* ● *Hebrew monotheism* ● *Zoroastrianism* *Trade expansion* ● *Between Nubia and Egypt* ● *Between Mesopotamia and Indus Valley* *Social and gender hierarchies* *Literature* ● *"Epic of Gilgamesh"* ● *Rig Veda* ● *Book of the Dead*
	What was the significance of the role culture played in unifying states?	A. Why did civilizations develop monumental architecture and urban planning? B. Why did political and religious elites promote arts and artisanship? C. How did systems of record keeping arise in early civilizations and diffuse? D. How did legal codes reflect existing hierarchies and facilitate rule of government over people? E. What new religious beliefs developed in the period and continued to have a strong influence in later periods? F. Why did trade expand from local to regional and transregional? G. How did social and gender hierarchies intensify as states expanded and cities multiplied? H. How did literature reflect the culture in which it was created?