

THE FOUNDATIONS OF COMPLEX SOCIETIES

- (Essential Questions)
- Where did Humans come from?

How did we get to this point in Human evolution?

Where are we headed as a species?

What are Complex Societies?



You can look at this from to points of view









Religion - You have creation stories based around religious events





The second is...



Science - Looking at evolution, carbon dating and astrological events.



Through the religious points of view you will find fantastic tales, myths legends and wonderful events that have shaped the world...creation stories





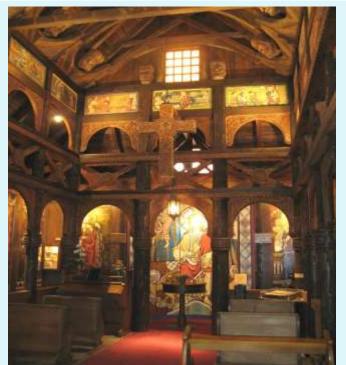


 Every ancient complex culture has some type of story that shapes their foundations... today in many cases we see them as nothing more then mythology

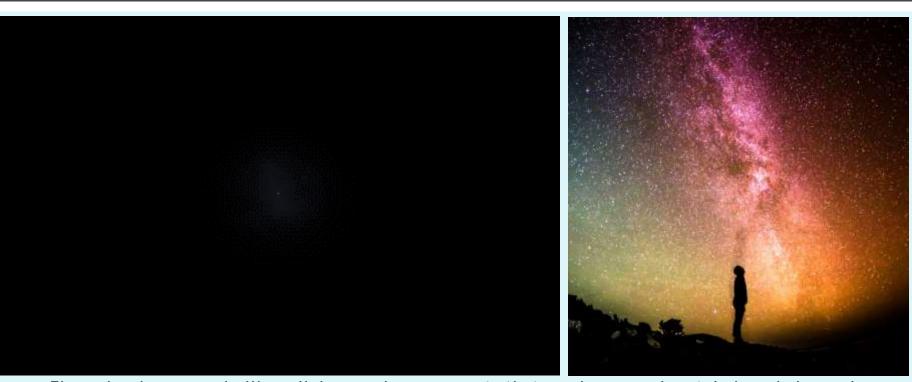








Nordic Mythology (Vikings) (Hopperstad Stave Church)



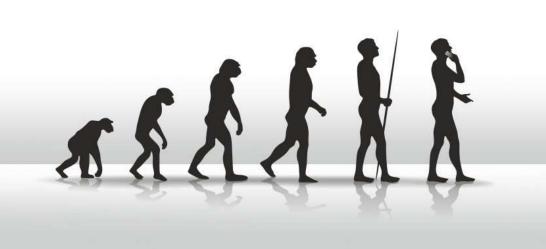
Through science, again like religion you have accounts that revolve around certain knowledge and evidence...The Big Bang is a perfect example of this.

Evolution ... another example of a scientific way of interpreting life... A gradual process in which something changes into a different and usually more complex form.









A process of developing.







Carbon Dating - The determination of the approximate age of an ancient object, such as an archaeological specimen, by measuring the amount of carbon 14 (radiation) it contains.

It is also entirely possible to misinterpret information... viewpoints change, new information is discovered and new truths are reveled.





What are they going to say about this in 1000 years...

Throughout the class we will explore both sides of the story when we look at different cultures and countries...





But right now lets focus on the Earth which is about 4.5 billion years old...and has seen a lot of shifts and changes in owners.

■ The Paleolithic Era - (Stone Age) Is a time in human between about 2.5 million and 20,000 years ago.







It begins with the earliest human like behaviors of crude stone tool manufacture, and ends with modern human hunting and gathering societies.







During the Paleolithic Era, humans grouped together in small societies and began to learn from each
other and develop communication skills



Band Societies - Humanities simplest form...basic human interaction.

Then about 9500 B.C.E. the Neolithic Era began.







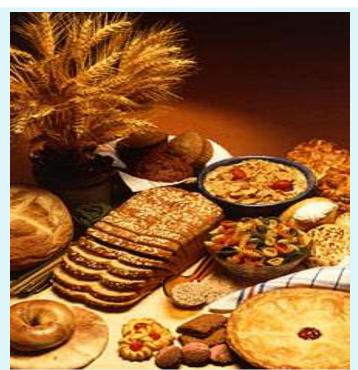
This was a period where early humans development in the Middle East and began the beginning of a modern style of farming.



Farming will be our primary focus today...



What did you have for breakfast today???









...and what is they key ingredient in all of those items????







Have you even seen the bread isle at the grocery store?





So lets talk about grain and why it is so important to the human race.

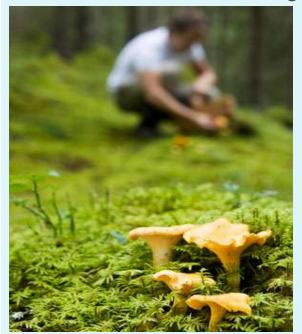






 About 12,000 years ago, humans crossed an important threshold when they began to experiment with agriculture...farming

Prior to the fundamental advancements in agriculture our ancestors relied heavily on foraging...but there are a few problems with that.





Foraging - The act of searching for food or other provisions...hunting as well

■ The methods of foraging became to unpredictable to sustain large populations.





It quickly became clear that cultivation of crops provided a larger and more reliable food source then foraging.





 Groups of early humans that turned to agriculture over foraging experienced an extreme rapid population growth









 This population growth led to the first permanent settlements...opposed to the hunter gatherer methods that was closely related to nomadic tribes. (City of Ur)







Nomadic Tribe - "Nomads" people who have no permanent home but move about according to the seasons or game





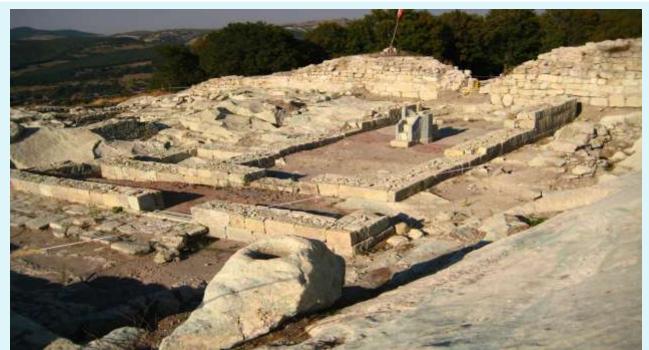








There are still large bands of modern nomadic tribes living in various places throughout the world today.





Some of these early settlements then grew into the first cities and the world's first complex societies. (City of Jericho, Palestine)





 Complex Society - a form of large scale organization in which productive agricultural economies produced a surplus of food.





This surplus of food allowed people to devote time to specialized task, other then food production. (3500B.C.E.)









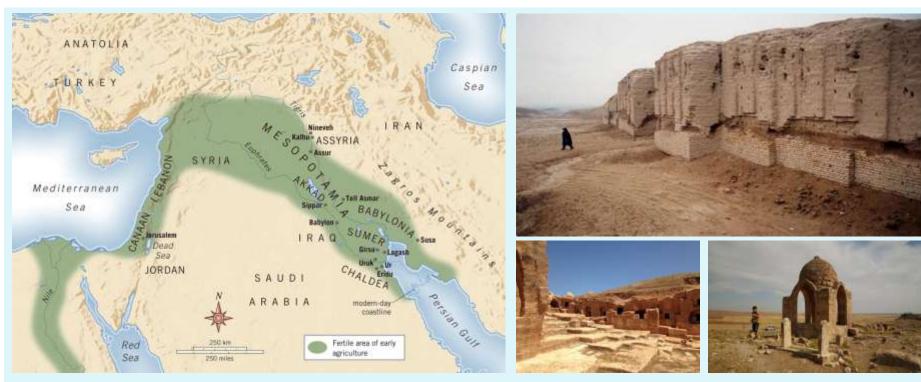


During the centuries from 3500 to 500 B.C.E. (Before Common Era) complex societies arose independently in several regions of the world...

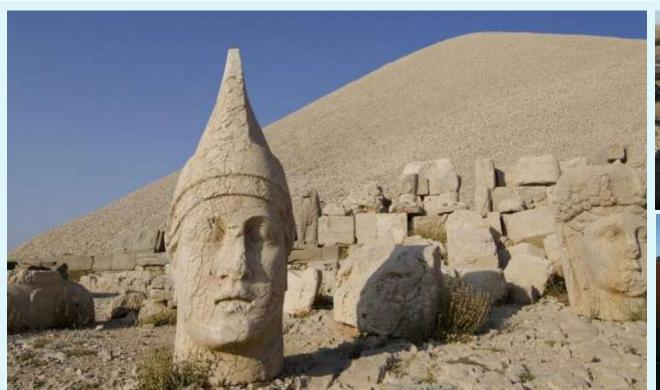




Now you may be familiar with the old way of naming dates like, "B.C.", or "Before Christ" and "A.D.", or "Anno Domini"...Anno Domini is a phrase that comes from the Latin Language and means "In the Year of the Lord".



Mesopotamia, Modern Day Iraq











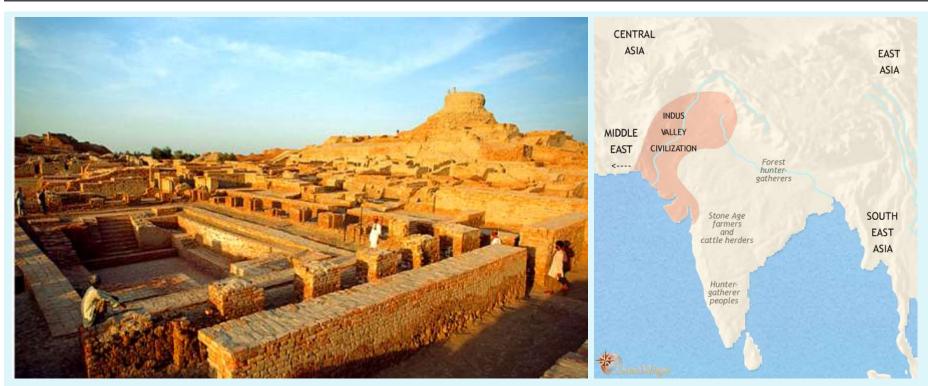












Northern India, Indus River Valley









China, Shang Dynasty

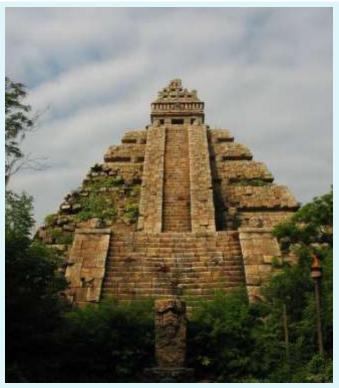






■ Meso-America, Olmec







Each of these areas simultaneously developed into individual and unique societies...which is pretty amazing if you think about it.

Just to put this in perspective...





It would be like someone from Northern Canada and the Australian Outback grew up and developed the same ideas, values, language etc....its pretty much impossible

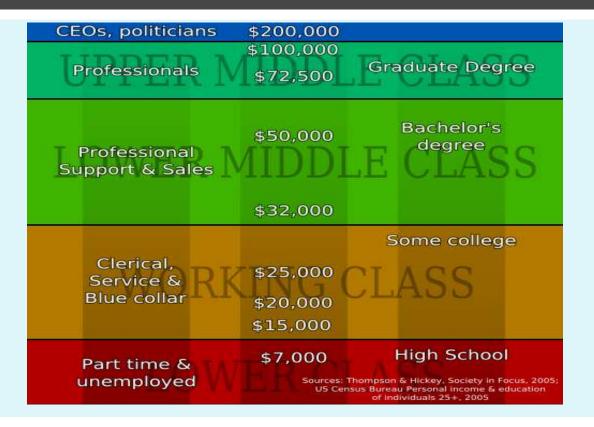






Many of these societies developed different kinds of social classes including ruling elites, commoners and slaves.

■ Do we use social classes in the United States???

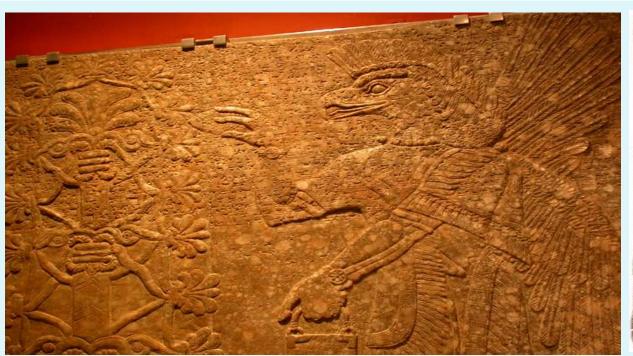








 These societies also developed unique cultural traditions including forms of written language...some of which was just symbols





Many early forms of organized religion were created during these early societies...almost all of which revolved around Nature and some type of Higher Spirit.







The most important part of Complex Societies is the connection between people







 As areas and agriculture grew so did the interactions with neighboring cities and cultures...trade formed





Farmers traded seeds and agriculture tips, while artisans shared ideas on how to sculpt, create clothing and even music.







 Our complex societies today have the same idea as the early human complex societies...we buy, trade and share technologies and products.