**NEOLITHIC TIMES p.13** KEY

MAIN IDEA: In the Neolithic Age, people started \_farming\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, building \_\_communities\_\_\_\_\_, producing \_goods\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_trading\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**CAUSE:** people learned to grow food

**EFFECT:** people could stay in one place to grow grains & vegetables

What replaced hunting & gathering? farming

**Neolithic Age / New Stone Age**

Began: 8000 B.C. Ended: 4000 B.C.

**WHY WAS FARMING IMPORTANT? p.13**

**affect** – to cause a change or to have an impact

**revolution –** changes that greatly affect many areas of life

***People in different parts of the world discovered how to grow crops at the same time.***

***Refer to the map on page 13.***

On which 2 continents did barley and wheat grow?

Africa & Asia

**Crops grown in**

**AFRICA**

1. millet
2. sorghum

**Crops grown in**

**MEXICO**

1. corn
2. squash
3. potatoes

**Crops grown in**

**ASIA**

1. wheat

2. barley

3. rice

4. soybeans

5. millet

**THE GROWTH OF VILLAGES p.14**

**Catal Huyuk –** another well-known communities in present day Turkey

Lived in…mud brick houses

Used buildings as…places of worship

**Jericho –** one of the oldest known communities found in the Middle East

Dates back to….about 8000 B.C.

People who farmed…could settle in one place

Herders remained…nomadic

What did people build in their villages?

permanent homes

**THE BENEFITS OF A SETTLED LIFE p.15**

What did a settled life mean for the Neolithic people?

1. greater security
2. steady food supply = bigger population
3. more workers to produce crops

**CAUSE**

Villagers produced more than enough to eat.

Effects of the Farming Revolution

After 4ooo B.C.

people in Asia mixed copper & tin to form bronze

3000 B.C. – 1200 B.C.

the period known as the Bronze Age

What advancements were made in the late Neolithic times? (name 2)

Better farming tools, such as the sickle

People began to work with metals, such as copper

Using skills allowed craftspeople and farmers to take part in \_\_\_trade\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**EFFECT**

People had time to develop

other types of skills

**CAUSE**

Not everyone was needed for farming.

**specialization –** the development of different kinds of jobs

**EFFECT**

People began to trade their extra supply.

1. People could stay in one place
2. Population growth – people stayed healthy
3. Trade begins
4. Development of jobs (specialization)
5. Tools improved – the sickle
6. Villages were built (Jericho & Catal Huyuk)