

Chapter 5. People as Village Farmers: The Agricultural Wave

Chapter 5. I. World History Standards

Grades 5-12. This chapter complies with the following world history standards as found at the National Center for History in the Schools, at UCLA <http://nchs.ucla.edu/Standards/world-history-standards>

World History Era 1: The Beginnings of Human Society Giving Shape to World History

Standard 2: The processes that led to the emergence of agricultural societies around the world.

Standard 2A: The student understands how and why humans established settled communities and experimented with agriculture.

The student will be able to ...

Infer from archaeological evidence the technology, social organization, and cultural life of settled farming communities in Southwest Asia.

Describe types of evidence and methods of investigation by which scholars have reconstructed the early history of domestication and agricultural settlement.

Describe leading theories to explain how and why human groups domesticated wild grains as well as cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs after the last Ice Age.

Identify areas in Southwest Asia and the Nile valley where early farming communities probably appeared and analyze the environmental and technological factors that made possible experiments with farming in these regions.

Standard 2B: The student understands how agricultural societies developed around the world.

The student will be able to ...

Analyze differences between hunter-gatherer and agrarian communities in economy, social organization, and quality of living.

Describe social, cultural, and economic characteristics of large agricultural settlements such as Çatal Hüyük or Jericho.

Analyze how peoples of West Africa, Europe, Southeast Asia, East Asia, and the Americas domesticated food plants and developed agricultural communities in response to local needs and conditions.

Analyze archaeological evidence from agricultural village sites in Southwest Asia, North Africa, China, or Europe indicating the emergence of social class divisions, occupational specializations, and differences in the daily tasks that men and women performed.

Assess archaeological evidence for long-distance trade in Southwest Asia.

Assess archaeological evidence for the emergence of complex belief systems, including widespread worship of female deities.