

## *Bridging History*

### *Theme 4: Agricultural & Urban Revolutions*

Before viewing the video, look at the following outline of the causes and effects of the Agricultural Revolution and predict what kinds of images will be used in the video to show causes and effects.

#### **Outline of the Causes and Effects of the Agricultural Revolution**

- I. Definition of the Agricultural Revolution (also called the Neolithic Revolution)
  - a. Evidence of plant and animal domestication appears clearly about 10,000 years ago in the Middle East (Jericho and Çatalhöyük)
  - b. Previously, humans gathered wild plants and hunted animals. Earlier, hominids scavenged animals killed by other predators.
- II. Theories about the causes of the Agricultural Revolution vary.
  - a. The human population increased, so more reliable sources of food were needed.
  - b. The climate became more conducive to plant cultivation.
  - c. The gradual experimentation by gatherers of wild plants (mostly women) led to dependence on plant cultivation.
- III. Effects of the Agricultural Revolution
  - a. The global population increased
    - i. World population was six to eight million around 8,000 BCE
    - ii. World population was around 300 million in 1 CE
  - b. Labor divided into food-producing and non-food-producing jobs, creating hierarchies in economic and political organization of human societies.
  - c. Social complexity increased and created greater differences in the responsibilities and powers of the genders.
  - d. Population density increased leading to more diseases and a need for a higher birth rate.
  - e. The types of pottery, irrigation, and metallurgy technologies increased.