The Beginnings of Civilization Section 3

Objectives:

Find out about the advantages people gained from settling down in one place.

Learn about the growth of early cities.

Understand how the first civilizations formed and spread.

Advantages of a Settled Life

 Irrigation- Often needed for farming Farming _____ than h/g but more Steady supply of food, no Often had a surplus stored for later use

Advantages of a Settled Life

- The Population Grows
 - Surpluses allowed _____
 - Led to ______
 - 10k years ago- world pop. at 5 million
 - 7k years ago- most of the world farmed- world pop. at 20 million
 - Population grows exponentially

Advantages of a Settled Life

- Early Villages and Towns
 - NSA farming settlements eventually grew into

-____

Food surpluses let some people

______ (a worker who is specially skilled in crafting items by hand)

The Growth of Cities

- Most farming settlements didn't become cities
- To be a city, large surplus needed
 - For a large surplus, plenty of ______ needed
- - _____ in Egypt
 - _____ in Iraq
 - _____ in China
 - ______ in India

The Growth of Cities

- The Earliest Cities
 - Cities were different from farming villages
 - •
 - Larger ______
 - Storage buildings, buildings to worship gods, market buildings
 - Wider variety of ______

The Growth of Cities

Governments Form

Needed for	
– Kept	in society
– Provided	
– Settled	
Managed	
– Managed	

		CIOII	Civilizatio
	e Age	in New Storacteristics:	
	e Age		

- The ______ Age
 6600 bc- Europe and Asia- artisans could
 3000 bc- learned (by accident) to mix
 to make bronze-enter the Bronze Age
 - More durable than copper

- Trade and the Spread of Ideas
 - Traded pottery, tools, weapons, baskets, cloths, spices, etc to distant cities for other goods
 - 3500 bc- _____ (rod on which a wheel turns)
 - _____ in city markets
 - Goods could _____
 - Water trade developed- merchant ships
 - Goods not the only thing traded- also

- Social Classes Develop
 - Trade → prosperity → wealth → social classes
 - Social class

- Most social class orders:
 - 1. King
 - 2. priests and nobles (officials and military officers)
 - 3. artisans, traders, and merchants
 - 4. common farmers and workers
 - * slaves below the class system