Chapter 3: From Hunter Gatherers to Farmers
3.1 - Introduction

- The Stone Age was divided into 2 periods:
  - Paleolithic Age (Old Stone Age)
  - Neolithic Age (New Stone Age)
- Humans discovered farming during the end of the stone age.
- The shift from hunter-gatherers to farmers was one of the most important advances in human development.
- People developed new skills now that farming took up less time than hunting.
3.2: From Old Stone Age to New Stone Age

- The Paleolithic Age began about 2 million years ago.
- Early humans first appeared and were hunter-gatherers.
- They wandered from place to place in search of food.
- The Neolithic Age began when people started to farm and produce their own food.
- People gradually learned to raise animals and plant crops.
- Many Neolithic settlements were located in the Fertile Crescent.
- Towns such as Catal Hoyuk, Jericho, and Jarmo were born.
Welcome to Catal Hoyuk
3.3: Creating A Stable Food Supply

- People discovered by planting seeds and harvesting crops they could maintain a continuous food supply.
- Over time, farmers learned which seeds produced the most crops.
- Farmers also learned to domesticate animals and raise the for people’s needs. (Ex: Mules to carry heavy loads)
- The growing of crops and the domestication of animals is called agriculture.
- It was the first time people had control over their food supply.
Early Farming Skills in Mesopotamia
3.4: Making Permanent Shelters

- Permanent shelters were a direct result of agriculture.
- In many areas people used mud bricks, packed together to build rectangular shaped or round homes.
- Some people added stone and trees to strengthen the walls and roofs of their homes.
- Scientists believe people entered their homes through ladders.
- There were several rooms inside with places to store food and cooking pits dug right into the floor.
- People finally had protection from the harsh weather.
Neolithic Type Homes
3.5: Establishing Communities

- As people began to grow food and settle near their farms, small villages and towns developed.
- Living in a small community allowed settlers to organize themselves more efficiently.
- Settlers would divide and share work amongst each other.
- With more time available, people invented ways to make their homes more comfortable and thought of ways to protect themselves.
- Jericho was one example where stone walls were built for protection.
Typical Neolithic Home
Neolithic Village
3.6: Developing New Jobs

- A stable food supply also allowed people to develop new kinds of jobs.
- Weavers, tool makers, basket makers and traders were just some examples of newly created jobs.
- These specialized jobs allowed people to become more skilled in the work they did.
- Neolithic people also wanted to improve their surroundings by making things like pottery.
- These new jobs added great variety of daily life
3.7: Beginning to Trade

- The growth of trade became very important.
- As people settled into villages, trading became common.
- Settlers would trade for resources they didn’t have.
- Some traders traveled hundreds of miles to search for goods.
- They crossed mountains on foot, rode donkeys across deserts and sailed the seas on ships.
- The growth of trade allowed for people to make use of more resources.
- Traders also met new people from new places which spread contacts and ideas across the world.