The Dawn of Agriculture
Notes

I. Agriculture
   A. The technology of farming.
   B. People grow crops and raise animals in agriculture.

II. Agricultural Revolution
   A. Started around 10,000 years ago.
   B. People ended hunter-gatherer lifestyle.
   C. Began growing crops and raising animals for food, clothing, and other uses.
   D. Controlled their sources of food for the first time in history.
   E. Changed the way we live forever.
III. The First Cities

A. With farming, people had to settle down.
B. They had to stay in one place to tend their crops.
C. They built permanent houses which grew into the first villages, towns, and cities.
D. Examples of Neolithic settlements:
   2. Jericho in the Jordan River Valley.
IV. A Revolution in Labor.

A. In hunter-gatherer societies, everyone has to look for food.

B. Farming made a surplus of food.

C. People did not have to spend all their time producing food.

D. Some people could do other jobs.

E. A class system began to form based on what people did for a living.

1. Rulers, soldiers, and priests were on top.
2. Merchants and craftspeople were in the middle.
3. Farmers were on the bottom.
v. The First Kings

A. With surplus food from farming, leaders became more important in the Neolithic Age than in Paleolithic times
   1. They organized storage of surplus food.
   2. They organize soldiers to protect society and its surplus food and enforce civil order.
   3. They organized labor to build projects like irrigation, temples, and tombs.
   4. They managed conflict in society.
   5. They served as go-betweens between gods and humans.
B. Leaders traded their services for food and other goods.
C. Leaders became very wealthy and powerful, the first kings.