

Building Communities

DIRECTIONS As early cities and civilizations developed, people formed ways of building and supporting communities. Write a description of each of the following developments in early cities.

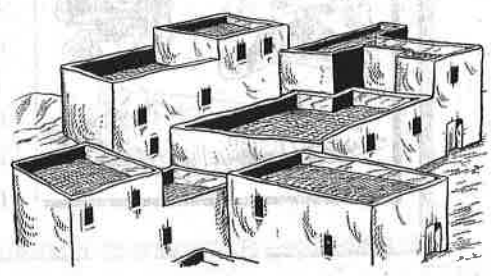
- 1 Division of labor: _____

- 2 Social classes: _____

- 3 Taxation: _____

DIRECTIONS Read the descriptions that follow. Use the terms in the box to identify what role each person might have had in an early city.

government worker	craftworker
town leader	merchant



- 4 I am skilled at making tools from obsidian. I am very busy, for people in many towns and cities want to buy my tools. _____
- 5 My family has ruled the town for many years, and I am now responsible for governing our community wisely. _____
- 6 I buy goods from traders and then sell them at the marketplace. _____
- 7 People come to me to pay their taxes. Some pay in crops and food. Others pay in goods they make. _____

Chapter
2

Name _____ Date _____

Study Guide

DIRECTIONS Fill in the missing information in this summary. Use the terms below to complete the report.

Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3
10,000	Asia	Jericho
domesticate	plow	government
agricultural revolution	Europe	civilizations
droughts	irrigation	division of labor
8,000	Africa	taxation
climate	barter	social classes

Lesson 1 The end of the Ice Age, about _____ years ago, brought tremendous changes to the world. For early people in southwestern Asia, the weather grew warmer and drier, and _____ caused times of food shortages. People learned to adapt to the changing _____ in new ways.

Farmers in the region experimented with finding seeds that would produce more successful crops. Experts believe that people in Abu Hureyra and Jericho were the first to _____ plants and animals.

By _____ years ago, people in regions of Africa, Asia, and South America had begun to farm in one area, rather than relying on hunting and gathering in many areas. This time is often referred to as the _____, because the knowledge of farming that people developed changed human life dramatically.

(continued)

Name _____ Date _____

Lesson 2 Archaeologists have learned a great deal about early farming cul-

tures around the world from the pottery of the Bandkeramik culture in

_____, the weaving of cloth in Mehrgarh in

and artifacts from villages along the Nile River in _____.

By 6,000 B.C., farmers had developed new technology to improve their

way of life. The _____ helped farmers grow larger crops with

fewer people, and _____ enabled them to bring water to crops.

Surpluses of foods and goods allowed communities to _____ with

others to obtain goods they needed. The need for leadership became important

in order to control trade and maintain peace.

Lesson 3 Human society continued to grow in complexity. Early towns, such as

Gatal Hüyük and _____, were situated along important trade routes

and near sources of water, and both established means of protecting themselves.

The success of farming allowed people to do more than just farm. People

also became craftworkers, merchants, and traders. This _____

resulted in more changes. _____ began to form as ways of pass-

ing on responsibility, power, and leadership. Around 3500 B.C., some towns

developed into cities that had specialized workers, marketplaces, public build-

ings, and an organized system of _____.

In the region of Mesopotamia, early cities such as Kish, Ur, Eridu, and Uruk

flourished. _____ was used to pay for many city services, and by

3100 B.C., cities had grown into _____ that covered large regions in

Mesopotamia and in Egypt.