
Reminders
this week

Sign up for research assignment (by Sept.
18th)

Sign up for chatboard (see email)

Tutorials NEXT WEEK (week of Sept 18th) in
library classroom

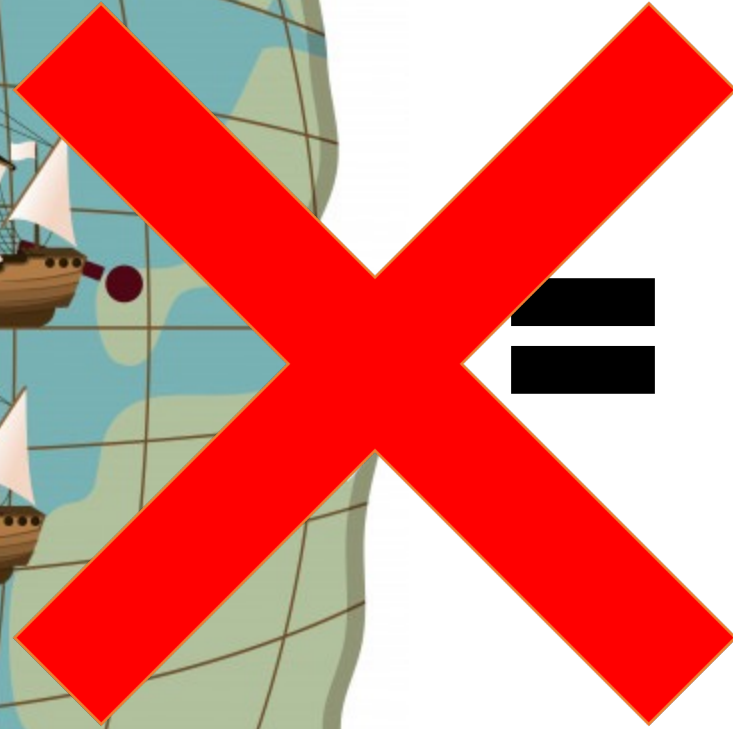
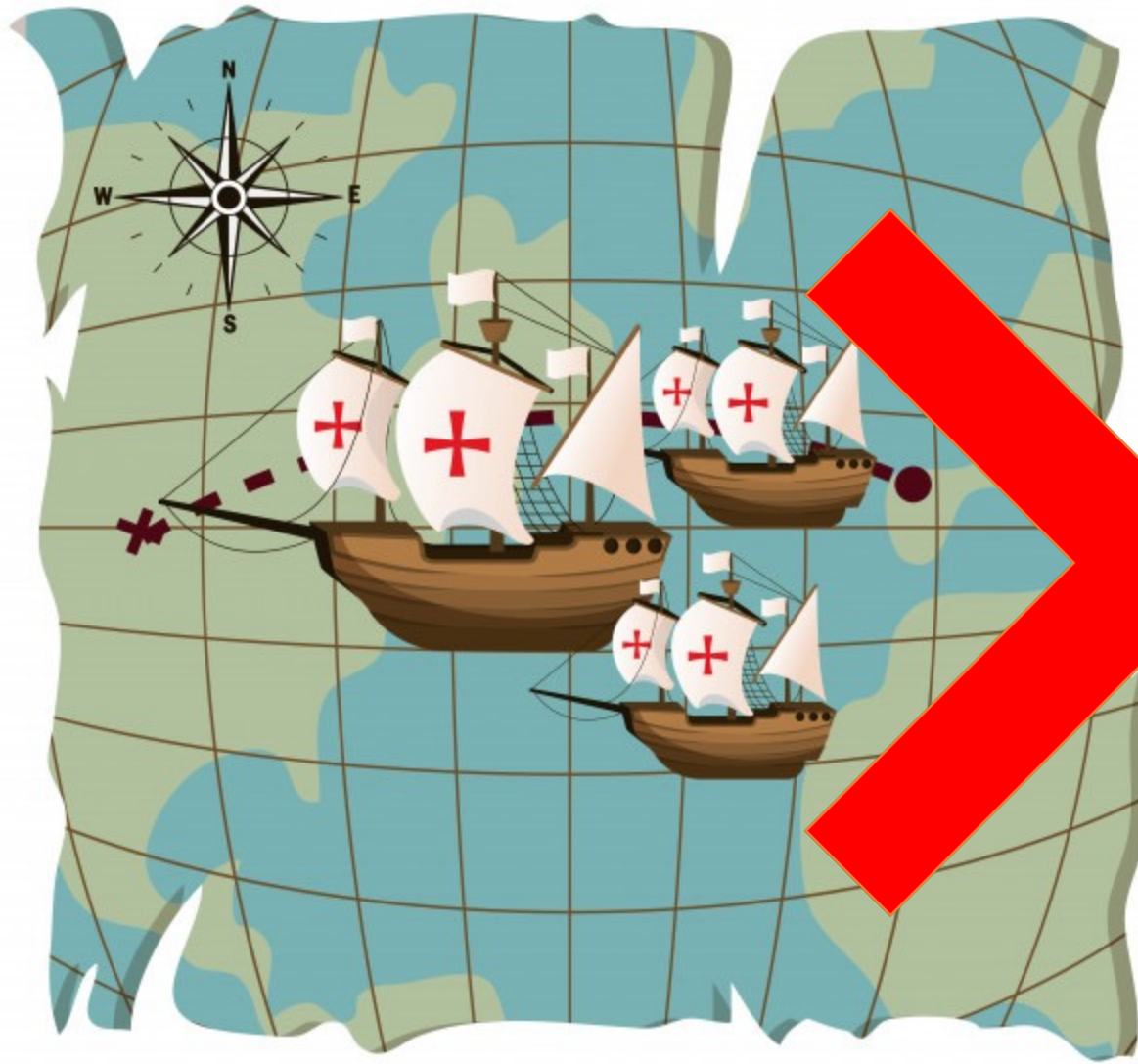
Short Videos for research assignment

Lecture Channel on Chatboard

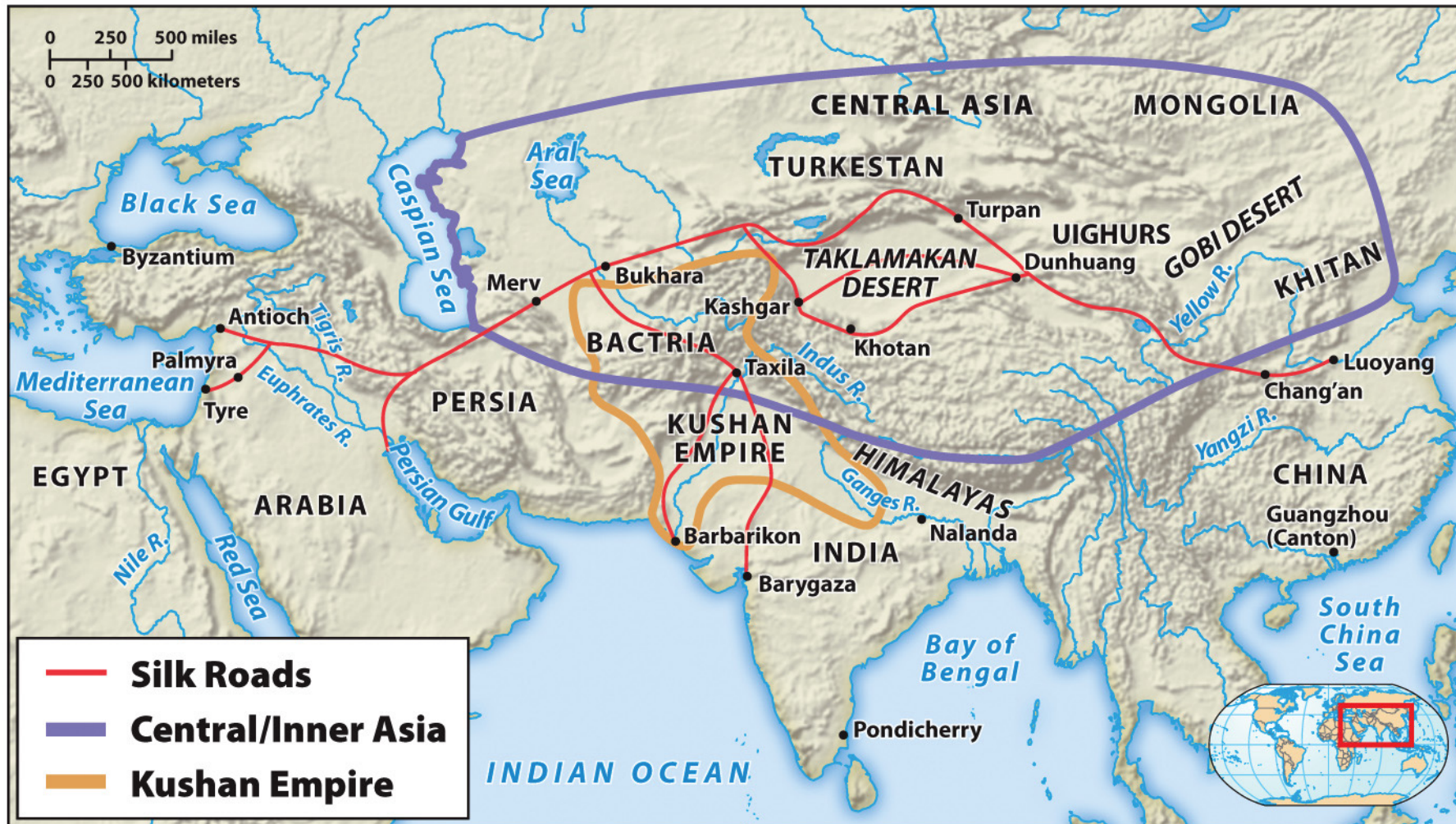
menti.com
Code: 4502 9550

“Maps are graphic representations that facilitate a spatial understanding of things, concepts, conditions, processes or events in the human world.”

--J.B. Harley and David Woodward, *History of Cartography* (1987)



Start of
Globalization



Map 7.1 The Silk Roads
 Chapter 7, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources*, Fourth Edition
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A detailed prehistoric cave painting featuring several animals, including a large black bull with a white body and a smaller black bull with a white body. The background is a mix of earthy tones like ochre, red, and grey. The painting is set against a dark, textured background, possibly a cave wall.

The Agricultural Revolution



Globalization started long before Columbus sailed across the Atlantic in 1492.



The creation of maps is subjective and based on the perspective of the person creating those maps.



Maps are influenced by a variety of factors, including political, religious, economic, and military agendas.

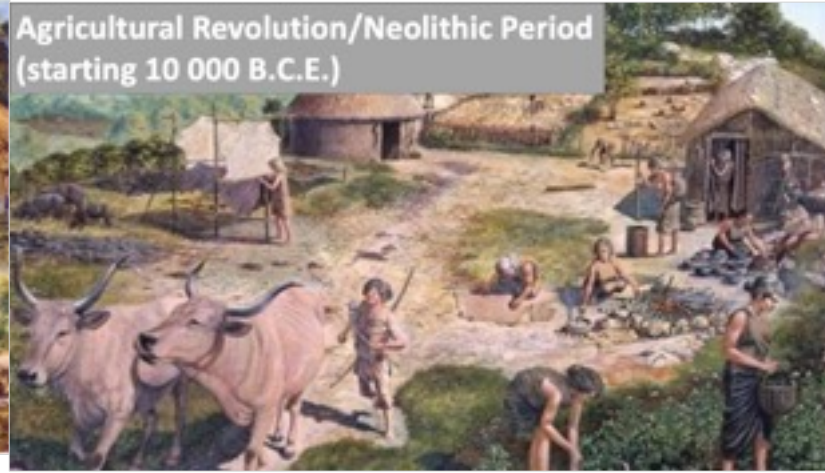
Hunter-Gatherer



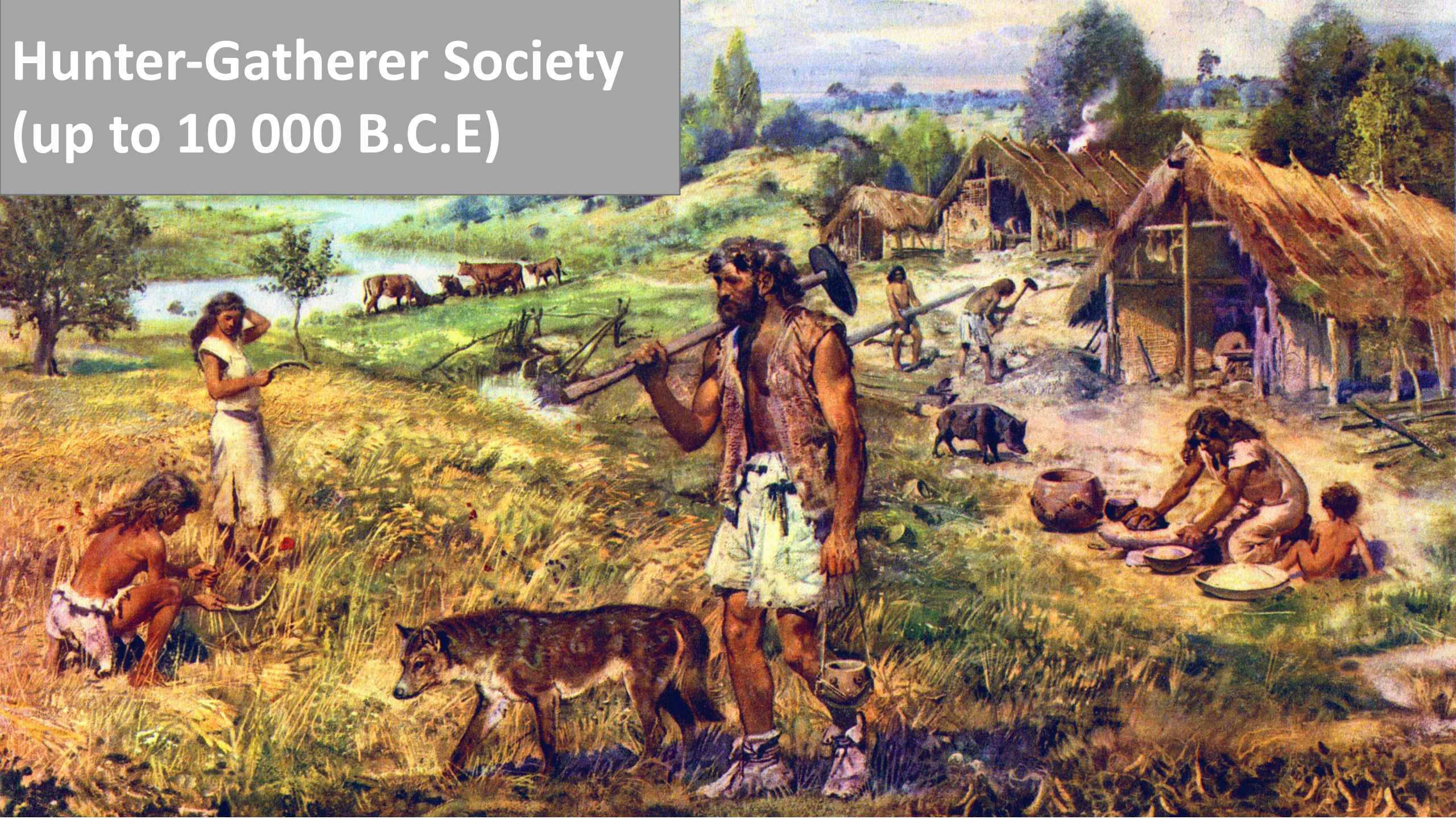
Agricultural Revolution



Beer!



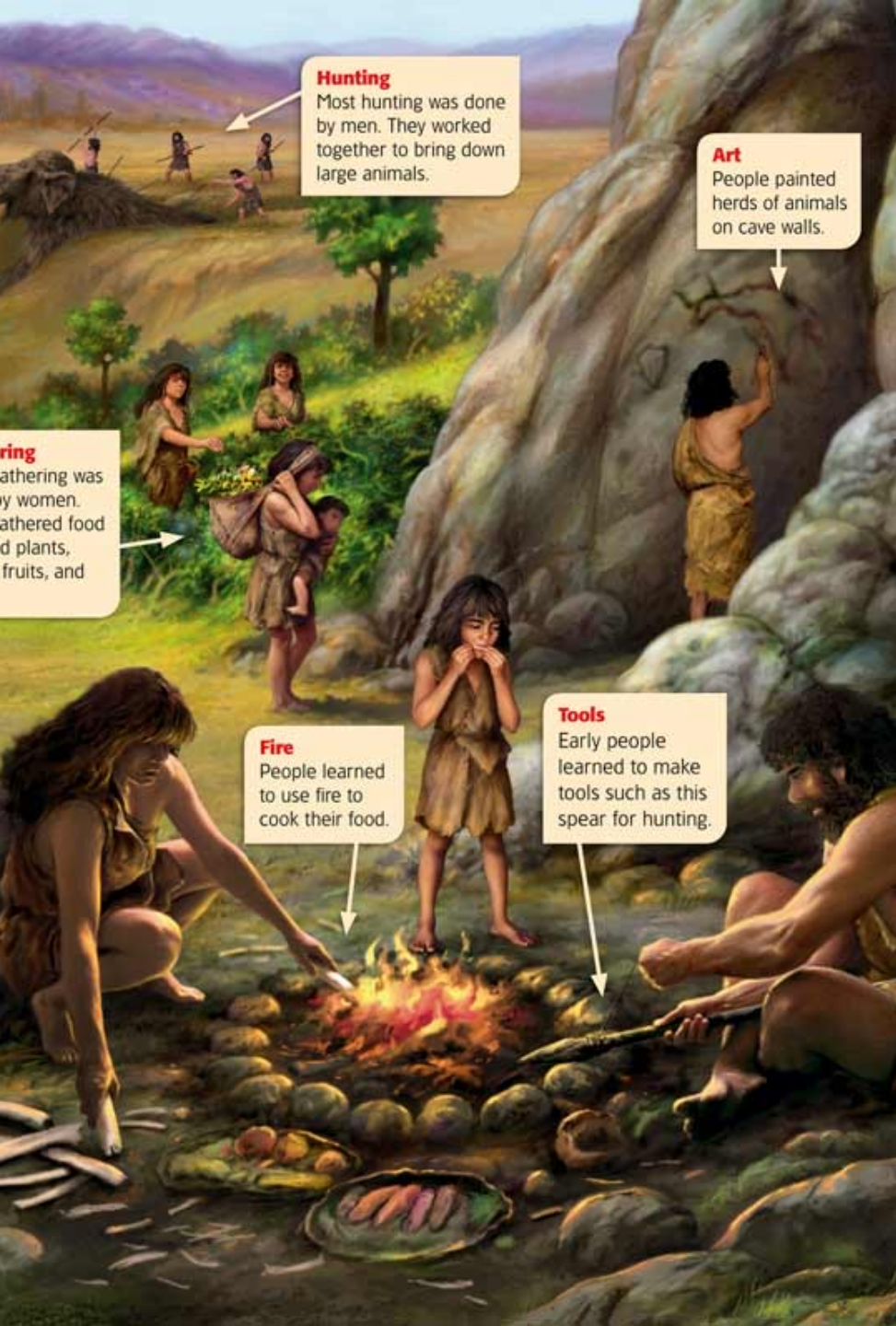
Hunter-Gatherer Society (up to 10 000 B.C.E)





Depictions in media

- Early Man (2018)



Hunting

Most hunting was done by men. They worked together to bring down large animals.

Art

People painted herds of animals on cave walls.

Gathering

Gathering was done by women. They gathered food plants, fruits, and

Fire

People learned to use fire to cook their food.

Tools

Early people learned to make tools such as this spear for hunting.

Prehistoric men and women

Hunter-Gatherer Society

35,000 to about 10,000
years ago

Paleolithic = Old Stone Age

paleo = old

lithic = pertaining to
stone



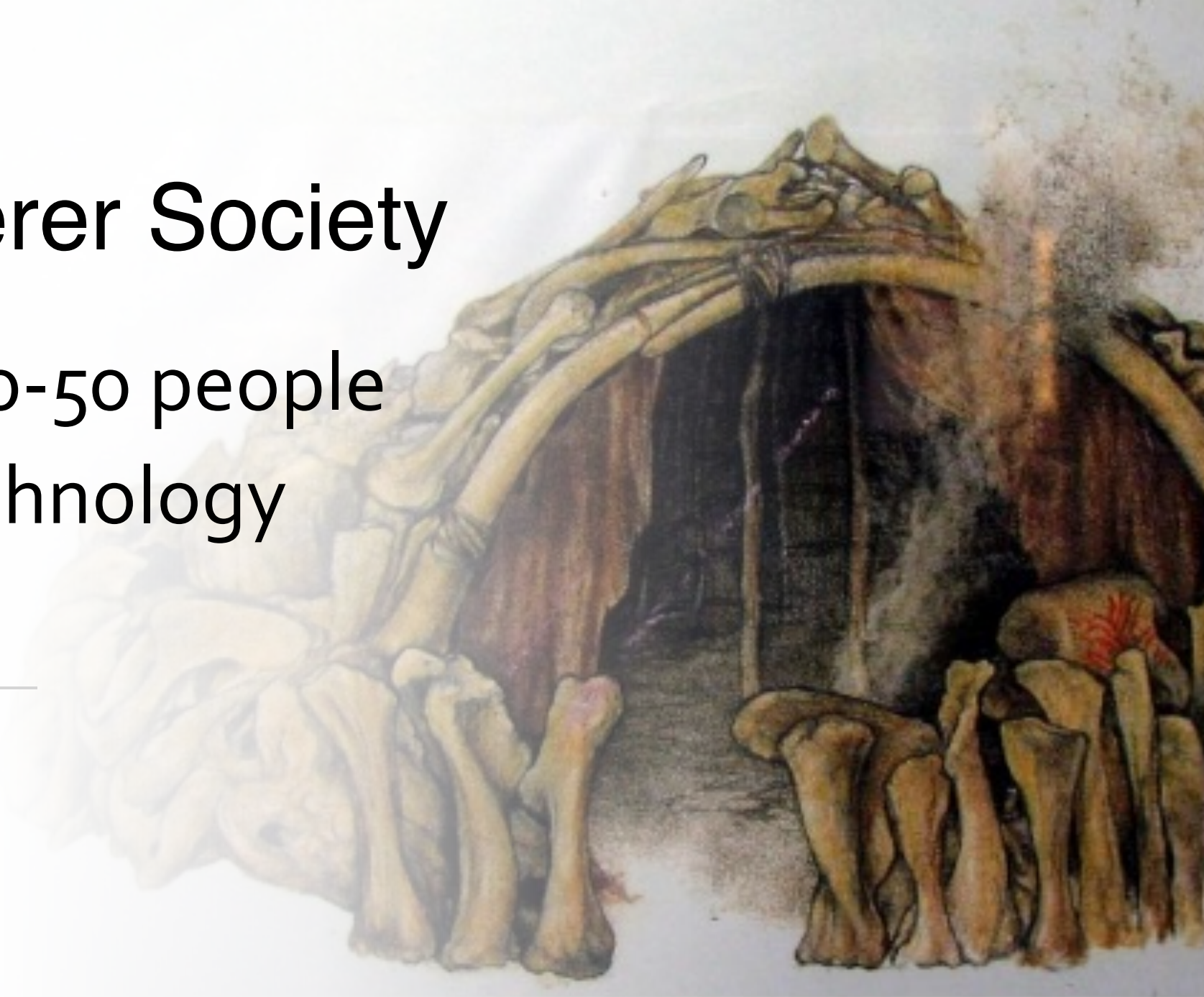
From Iran, 2.7 million years ago to
300 000 years ago

Hunter-Gatherer Society

- Small groups; nomadic lifestyle
- Followed food resources
- Division of labour
- Men traveled in hunting expeditions
- Women & children gathered plants, roots, nuts, fruits

Hunter-Gatherer Society

- Groups of 30-50 people
- Portable technology

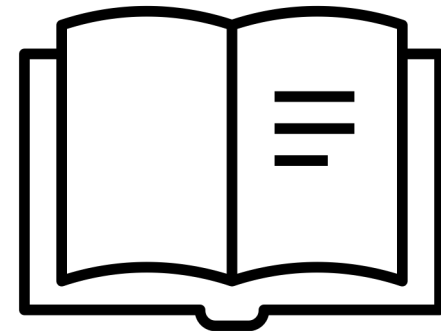
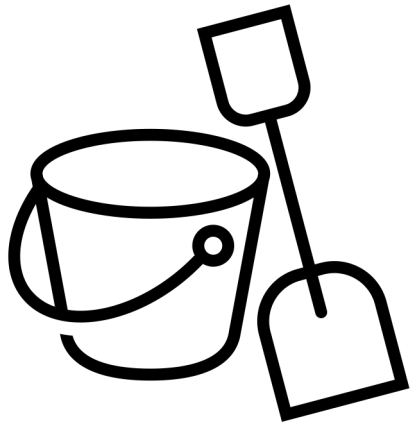


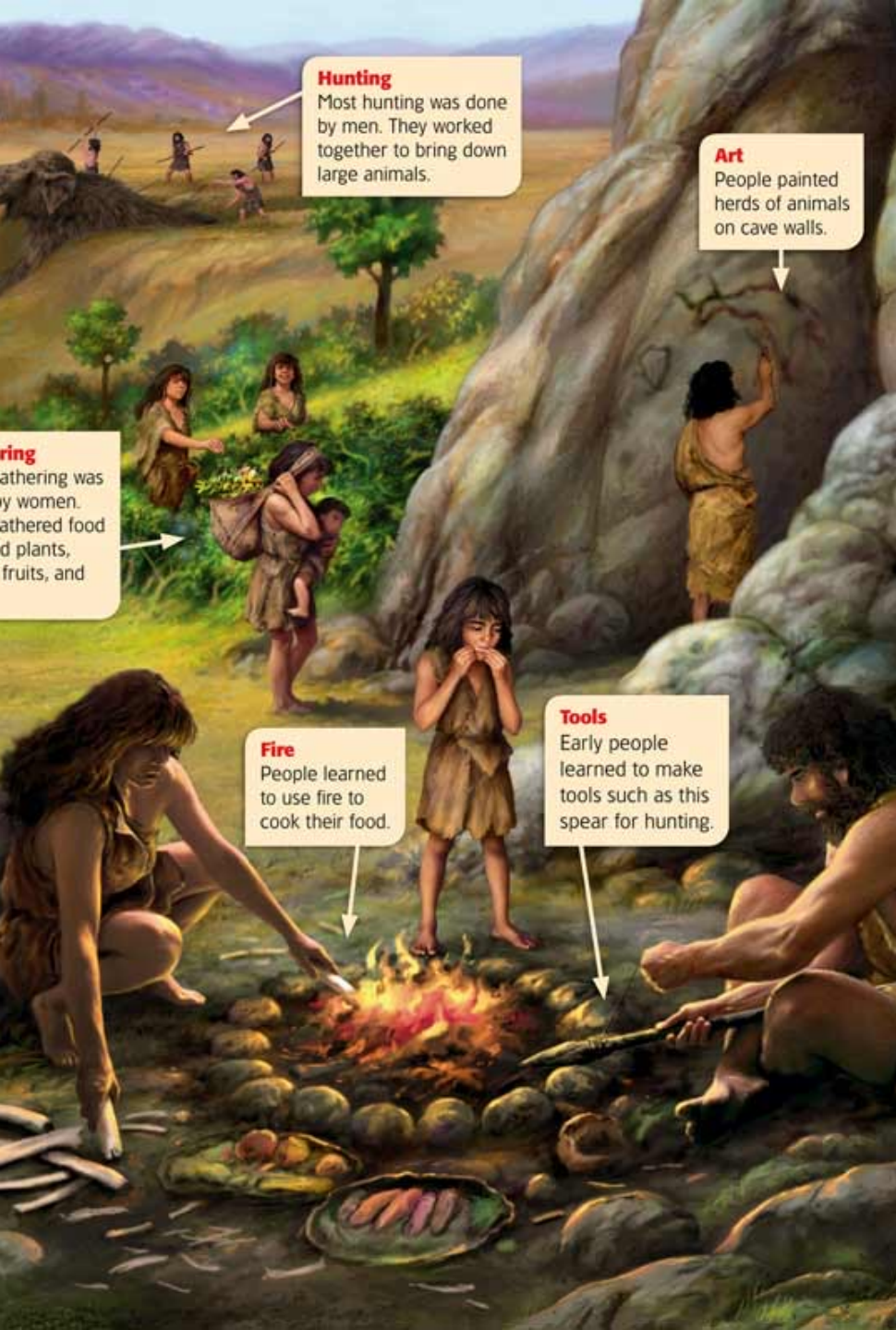
THE HUNT



Hunter-Gatherer Society

- Recent studies





Prehistoric men and women

Sources:



ARCHAEOLOGY
evidence from the past

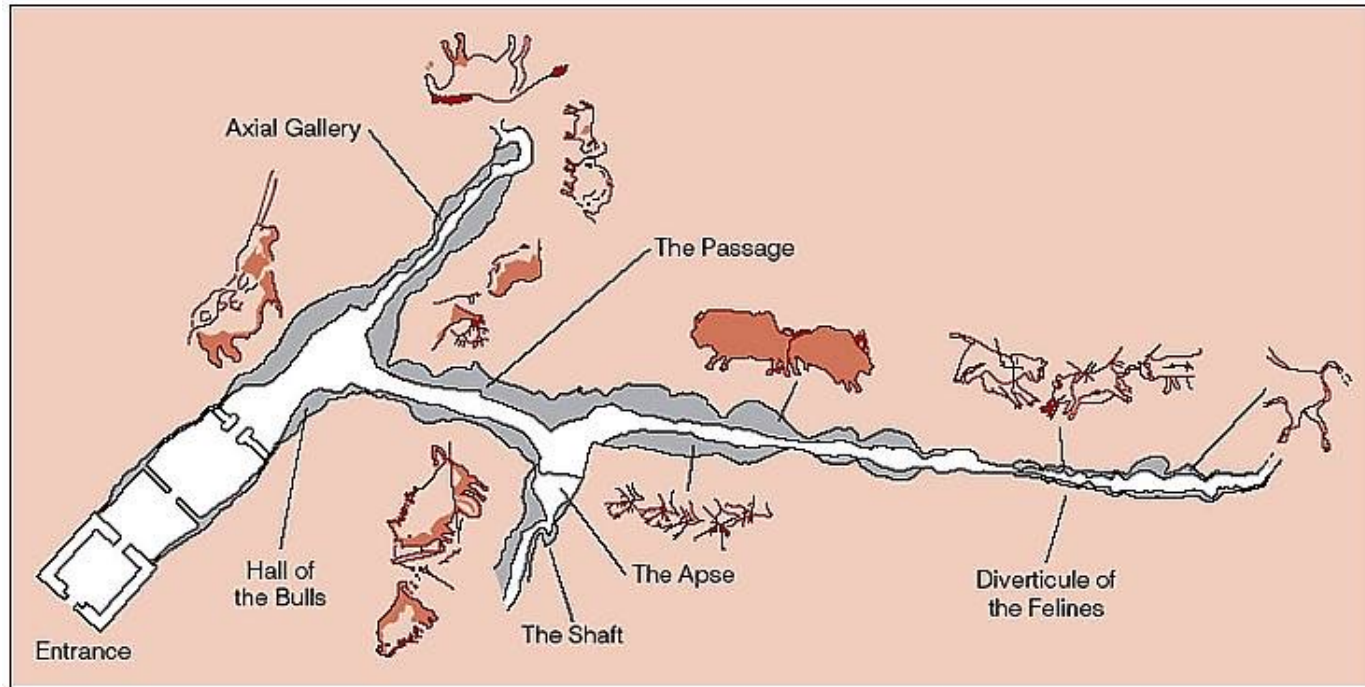


ANTHROPOLOGY
evidence from hunter-gathering societies today

Spain, 65 000 years old by
Neanderthals



Caves of Lascaux, France



French Ministry of
Culture
Guided tour

17 000 years ago

<https://archeologie.culture.fr/lascaux/en>

“



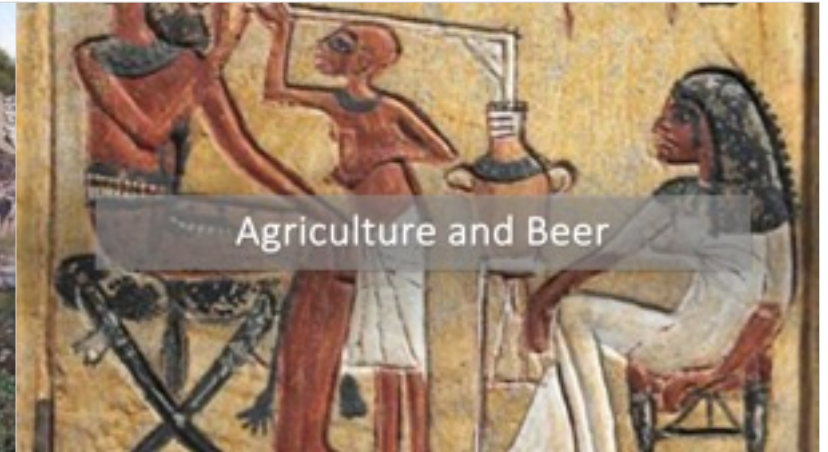
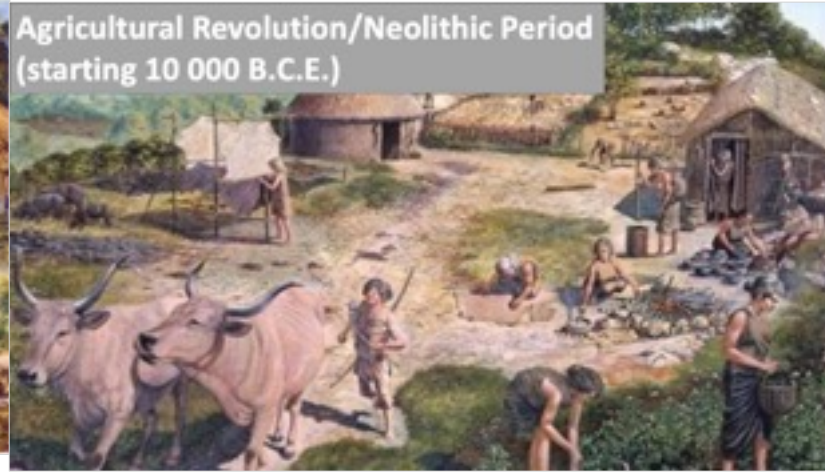
Hunter-Gatherer



Agricultural Revolution



Beer!



Agricultural Revolution/Neolithic Period (starting 10 000 B.C.E.)



Agricultural Revolution

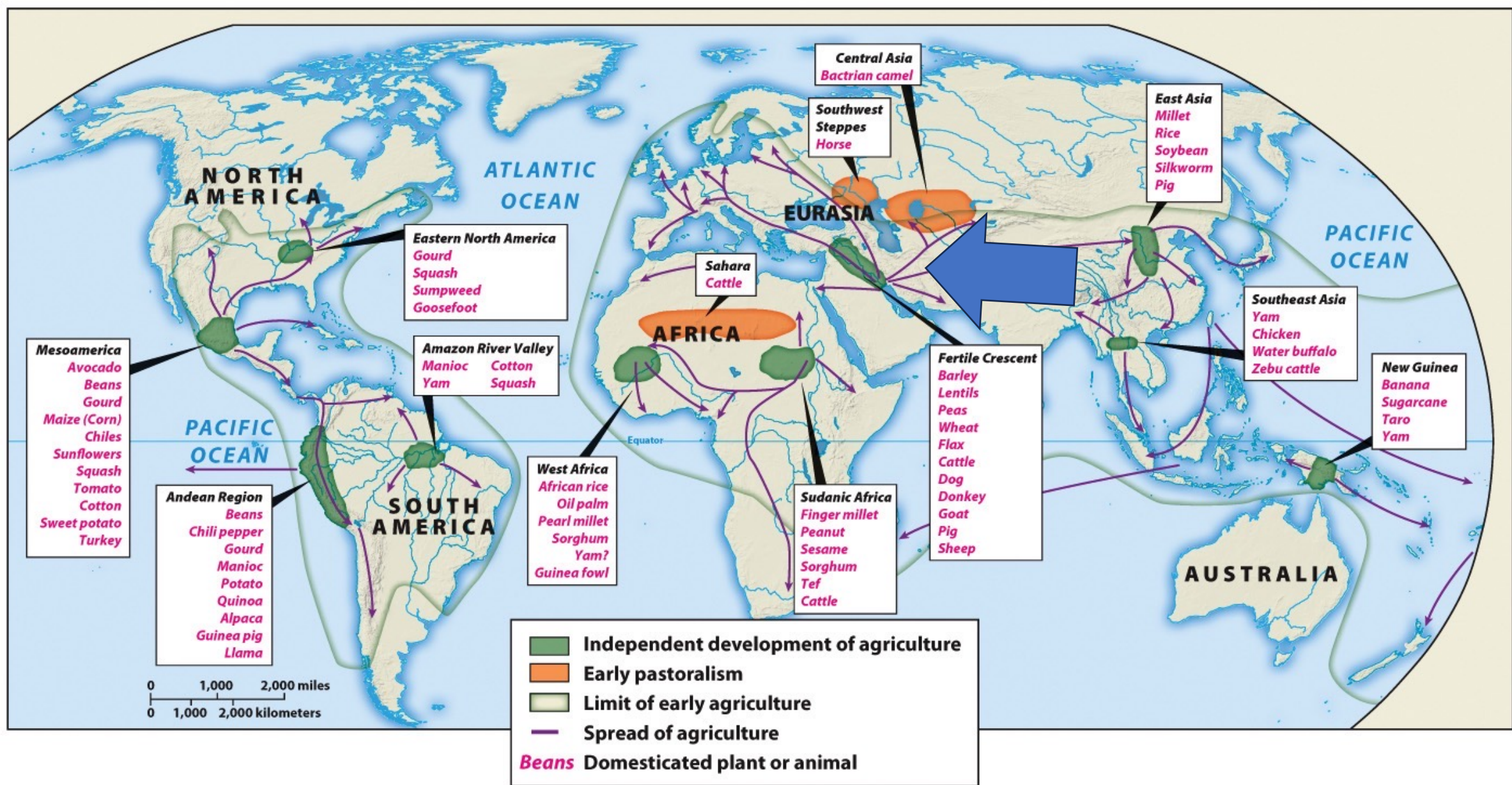
- 10,000 years ago
- hunting & gathering -> domestication of plants (agriculture) & animals (pastoralism)
- Neolithic / New Stone Age



Map 1.4 The Fertile Crescent
Chapter 1, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources*, Fourth Edition
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Why agriculture?



Map 1.3 The Global Spread of Agriculture and Pastoralism
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Gradual shift

- Advantages of cereal grains (wheat, barley) -> could be stored for a long time
- encouraged people to settle



A Korean Neolithic pot
found in Busan, 3500 BCE

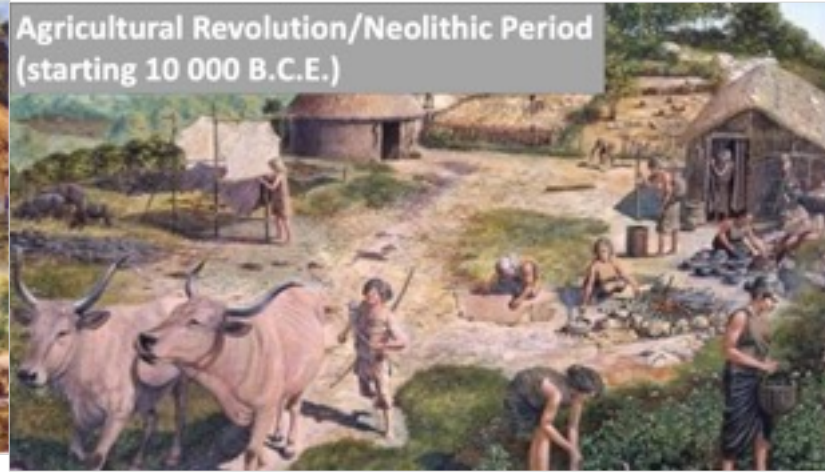
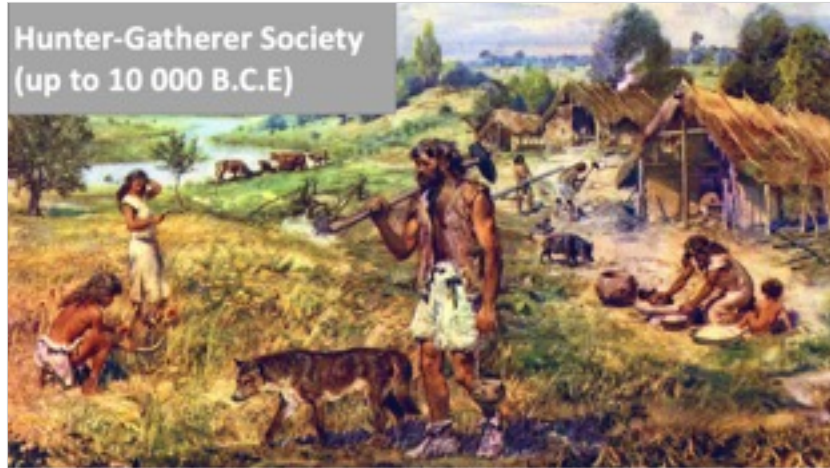
Hunter-Gatherer



Agricultural Revolution



Beer!



An ancient Egyptian wall painting depicting the process of beer-making and consumption. On the left, a man in a red tunic is shown in profile, holding a long wooden staff or pole. In the center, another man in a red tunic is shown in profile, holding a large, dark, rounded jar with a long neck, which is likely used for brewing or storing beer. On the right, a woman in a white dress and a dark, patterned headscarf is seated on a wooden chair, looking towards the man with the jar. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The painting is rendered in a traditional Egyptian style with flat colors and clear outlines.

Agriculture and Beer



Neolithic pot from Hajji Firuz Tepe, Iran
(c. 5400 BCE)

wet grain started to sprout

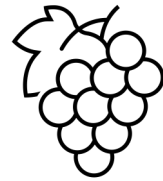
starch -> malt (maltose sugar)

fizzy & intoxicating -> yeast
fermented

BEER

Other forms of fermented drinks

fruit
juice



wine



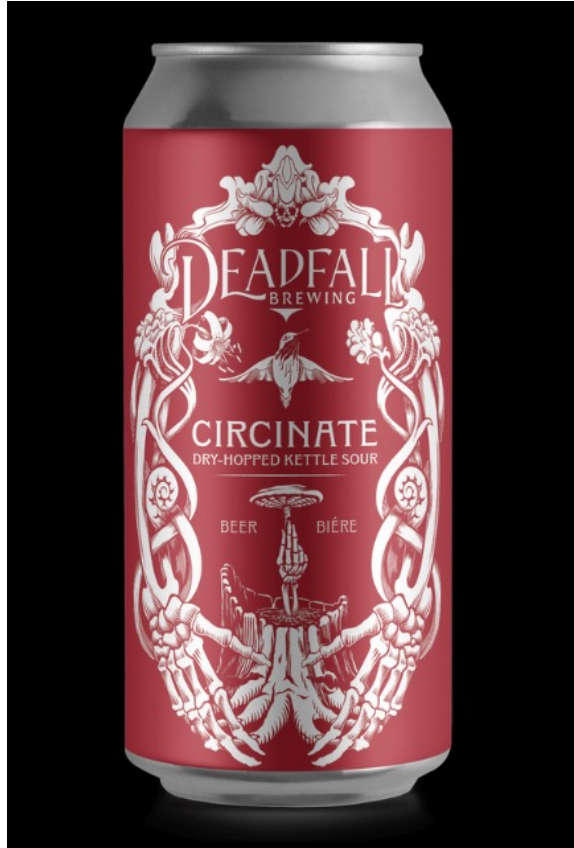
honey



mead



Image: Getty Images / Alissa Sanderson



Beer
today



Egypt

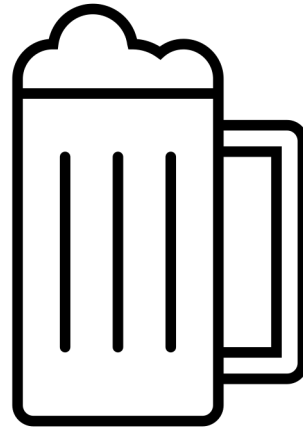
the plentiful

the fermented

the heavenly

the joy-bringer

the addition to the meal



Beer
In ancient
societies

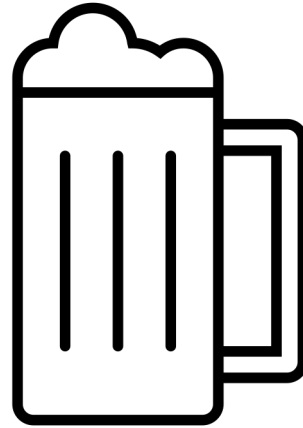
Mesopotamia

strong beer

dark beer

fresh beer

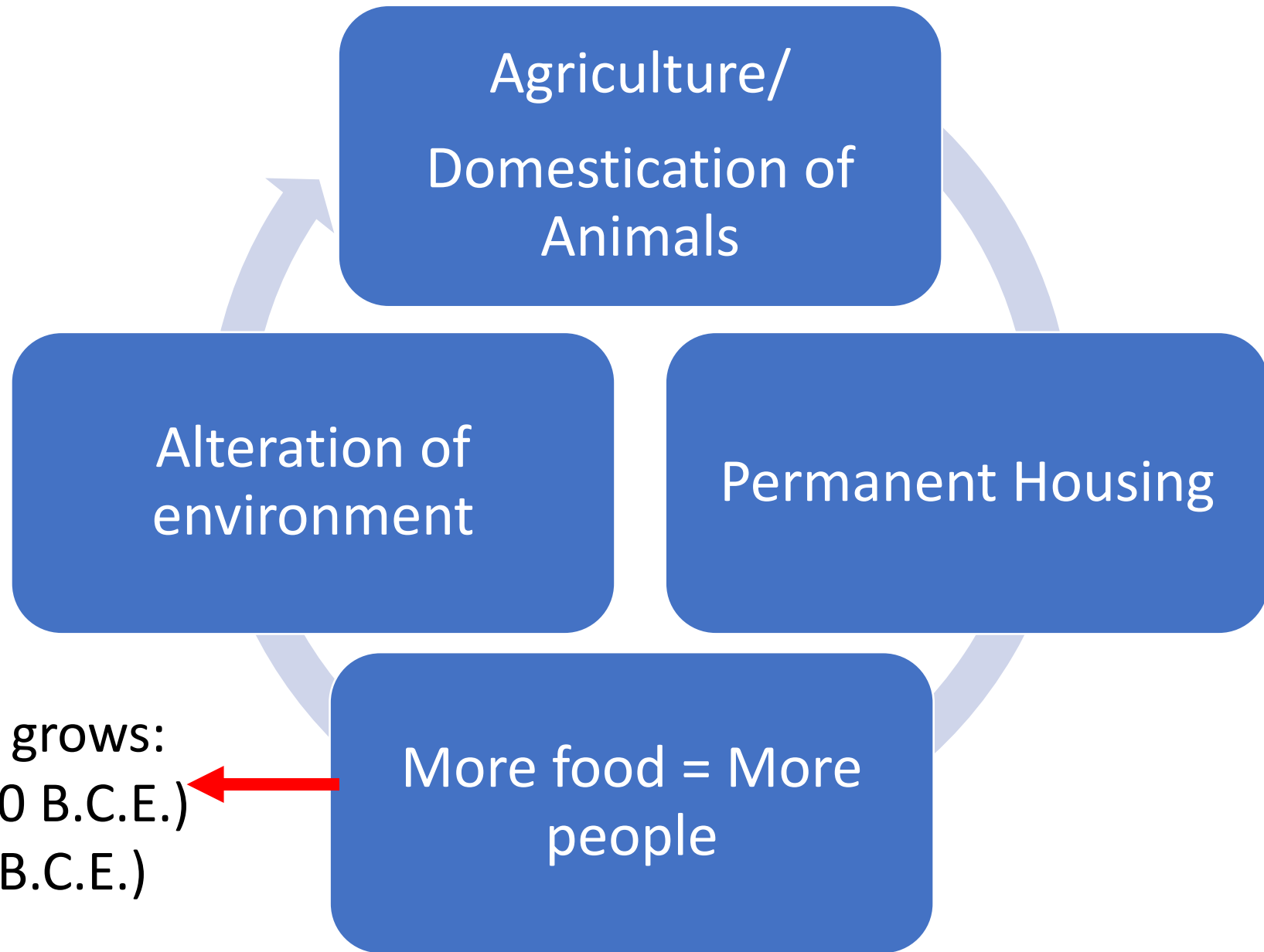
fresh-dark beer



Beer
In ancient
societies

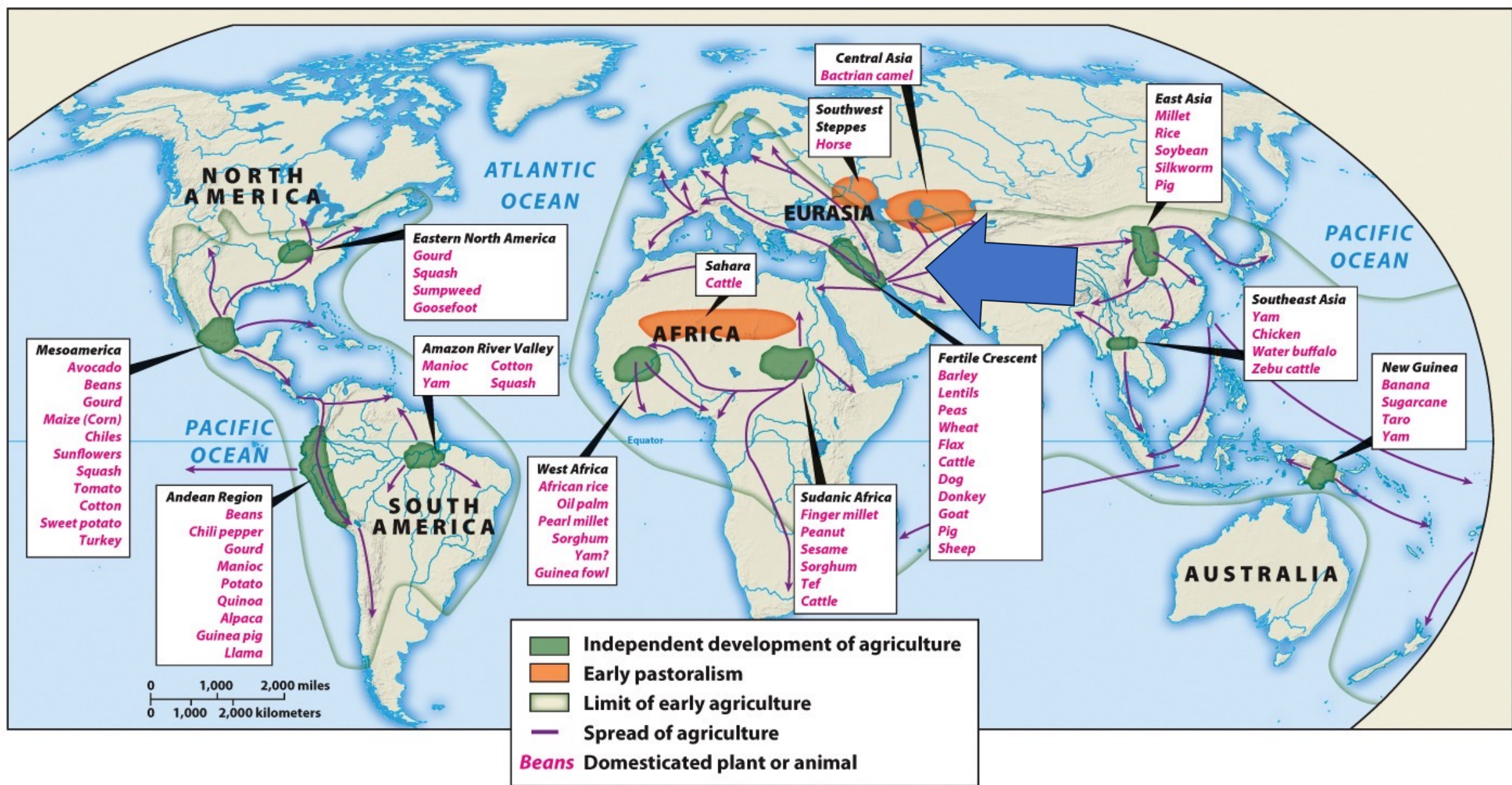
Beer & the origins of agriculture?

What is the relationship?



World population grows:

- 4 million (10 000 B.C.E.)
- 5 million (5000 B.C.E.)



Map 1.3 The Global Spread of Agriculture and Pastoralism
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CONCLUSION

- development of early human societies
 - what were hunter-gatherer societies like
 - shift from hunter-gatherer society to agrarian-pastoral society
 - invention of beer