Agricultural Revolution Map Homework

Directions:

Step One: Create a key for the domestication of plants

Use the data in tables 1& 2 to determine which plants where domesticated by humans. At the bottom left of your map list the plants in the order that they were domesticated with the earliest listed first, place the ones for which you do not have a date at the end of your list. Next to each type of plant create a symbol to represent that plant on your map.

Step Two: Map the domestication of plants

Again, use the data in tables 1 & 2, determine where in the world each plant was domesticated and draw your symbol for that plant in that area. Make your symbols small and neat!

Step 3: Create a key for the domestication of animals

Use the data in tables 3 & 4 to determine which animals where domesticated by humans. At the bottom center of your map list the animals in the order that they were domesticated with the earliest listed first, place the ones for which you do not have a date at the end of your list. Next to each type of animal create a symbol to represent that animal on your map.

Step 4: Map the domestication of animals

Again, use the data in tables 3&4, determine where in the world each animal was domesticated and draw your symbol for that animal in that area. Make your symbols small and neat!

Step 5: Create a key for the Diseases that resulted from the domestication of animals

Use the table 5 to identify the Disease for your key. On the bottom left of your map, list the diseases, next to each disease draw a box in a unique color.

Step 6: Map the Diseases that resulted from the domestication of animals

Use the data in table 5 to determine which animals where the source of each disease. Next use the key you created in step 3 and your map to identify where in the world these animals were domesticated. Shade these areas with the color that represents the disease that originated with that animal.

Consequences of Agriculture:

- Food surpluses, food **storage**
- Permanent **settlements** (villages) around fields
- Support larger **populations**
  - Within a few generations, wheat farmers were on the march, displacing and overwhelming hunter-gatherers as they went, and bringing with them their distinct Indo-European language, of which Sanskrit and Irish are both descendants.
- Allow **division of labor** and **stratified societies**, later **political organization**
- **Writing** developed as an accounting measure used in trade, taxes, and warehousing
- Wherever they went, the farmers brought their habits: not just sowing, reaping and threshing, but baking, fermenting, owning, hoarding.

(1)

Area Date	Domesticated Plants	Domesticated Animals
Southwest Asia 8,500 B.C.	Wheat, Pea, Olive	Sheep, Goat
China 7,500 B.C.	Rice, Millet	Pig, Silkworm
Mesoamerica 3500 B.C.	Corn, Beans Squash	Turkey
Andes, Amazonia 3500 B.C.	Potato Manioc	Llama Guinea pig
Eastern United States 2500 B.C.	Sunflower, Goosefoot	None

Domesticated Plants

(2)

Area	Cereals & Grasses	Pulses	Fiber	Roots & Tubers	Melons
Fertile Crescent	**wheat, barley**	pea, lentil, chickpea	flax	------	------
China	**Rice, millet**	soybean	hemp	------	------
Americas	**Corn**	**beans**	cotton	**potato**	**squashes**
West Africa	**Sorghum, millet**		cotton	**African yams**	watermelon, gourd
India	------	beans	cotton, flax	------	cucumber
Ethiopia	millet	(coffee)	------	------	------
E. United States	maygrass, barley, knotweed, goosefoot	------	------	artichoke	squash
New Guinea	**sugar cane**	------	------	yams, taro	------

Animal Domestication

- **Uses of animals**: Food (meat, milk), transportation, military use, work (plowing) and clothing (wool, hides)
- **Consquences**:
  - Populations with domesticated animals developed immunity earlier to epidemic diseases which had spread from animals to humans (measles, tuberculosis, smallpox, flu, pertussis, malaria)
  - Larger populations supported due to improvement in agriculture
  - Increased long-distance trade and travel
  - Increased military power

	Eurasia	Africa	America	Australia
Candidates	72	51	24	1
Domesticated Species	13	0	1	0
% of candidates	18%	0%	4%	0%

(3)

Species	Dates B.C.	Place
Dog	10,000	Mesopotamia, China, North America
Sheep	8,000	Mesopotamia
Goat	8,000	Mesopotamia
Pig	8,000	China, Mesopotamia
Cow	6,000	Mesopotamia (Crete), India
Horse	4,000	Ukraine
Donkey	4,000	Egypt
Water buffalo	4,000	China
Llama / alpaca	3,500	Andes
Bactrian camel	2,500	Central Asia
Arabian camel	2,500	Arabia

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	Herd/draft animals	Large birds	Other
Mediterranean West Asia	Cattle, Sheep, Camel, Horse Goat, Donkey Reindeer	Pigeon Geese Quail?	Dog, Rat Cat, Rabbit
East Asia	Pig, Elephant Water Buffalo	Chicken,Duck Peacock	Silk worm Rat, Dog
Sub-Saharan Africa	None	Guinea fowl	
Americas	Llama	Turkey	Guinea pig
Indo-Pacific Islands	None	None	

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Human Disease	**Animal with related pathogen**
Measles	cattle (rinderpest)
Tuberculosis	cattle
Smallpox	cattle (cowpox)
Flu	pigs and ducks
Pertussis	pigs, dogs
Malaria	birds