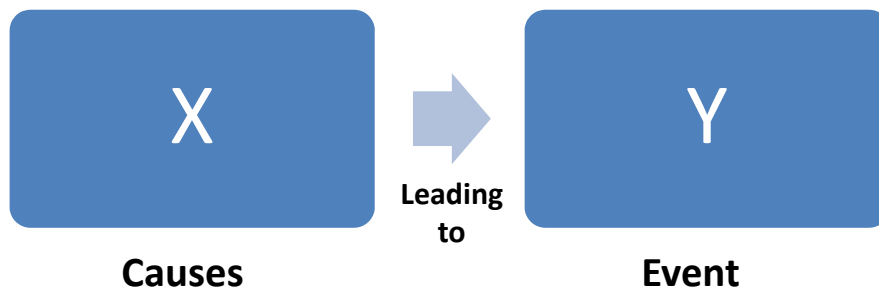


**Periodization in the
Preclassical Period?**

Historical Cause & Effect



What changed & what stayed the same?

Development
of Agriculture



New Types of
Human
Societies

Domestication of
Plants & Animals



Farming



1) Population Growth
2) Occupational Specialization



Civilization

Human Society Continuum

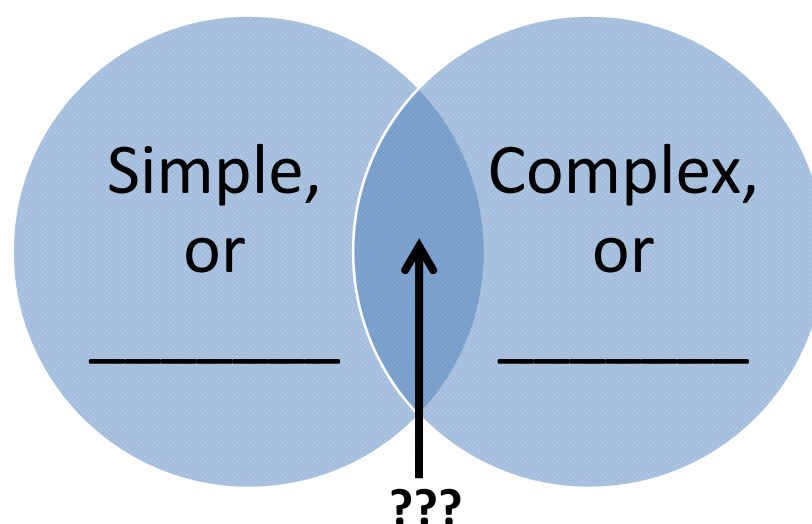
Foraging

1. Food subsistence achieved through hunting and gathering.
2. Individuals who are "Jacks of all Trades."
3. Nomadic.
4. Limited social stratification.
5. Gender division of labor, but gender equality.
6. Animist beliefs.
7. Tools, including stone axes, flint arrow heads, bone needles.
8. Spoken language.
9. Kinship groups, or tribal bands.
10. Cave paintings, carved objects, Venus Figurines.

Civilization

1. Agricultural Surplus & trade
2. Labor Specialization
3. Urban
4. Social Stratification
5. Gender inequality
6. Organized Religion
7. Technology including plow and irrigation
8. Spoken & written language
9. Bureaucracy & military organization
10. Epics & myths, monumental architecture

3 Types of Human Societies

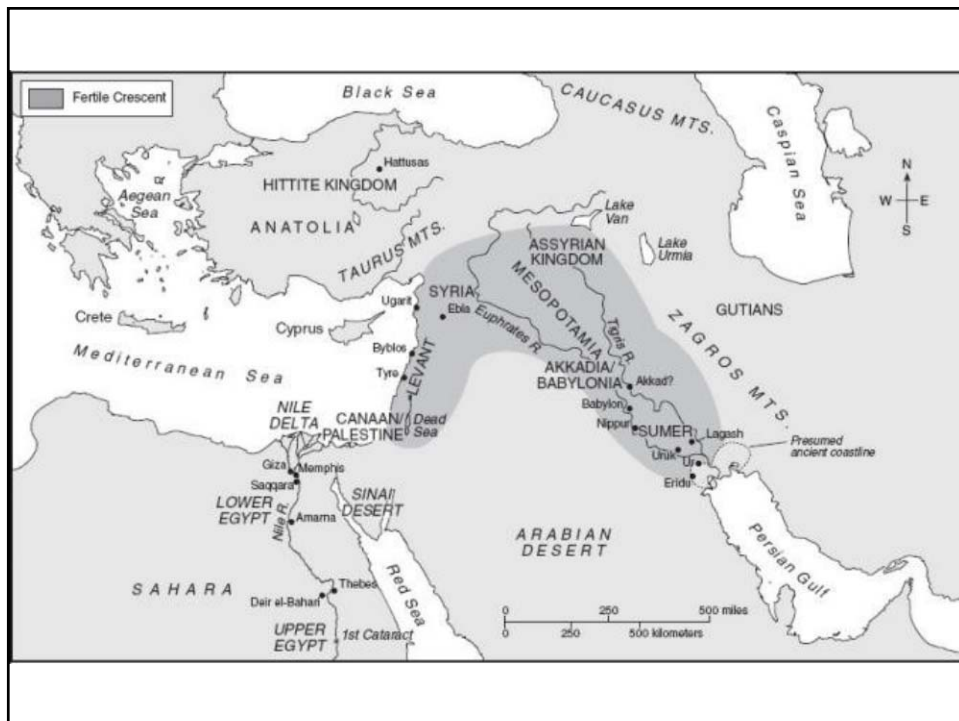
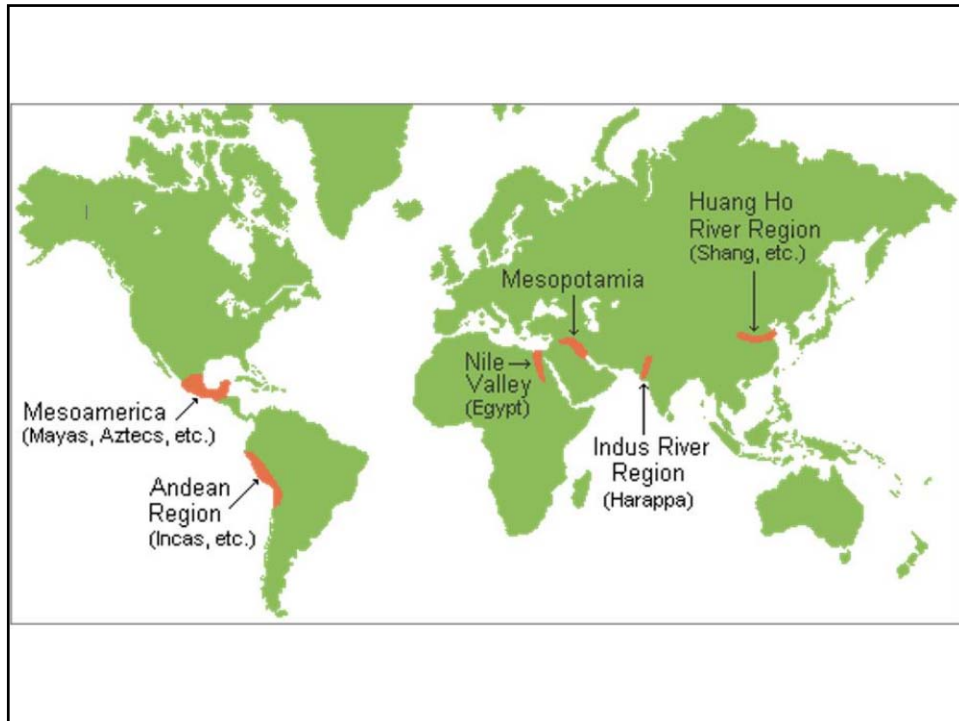


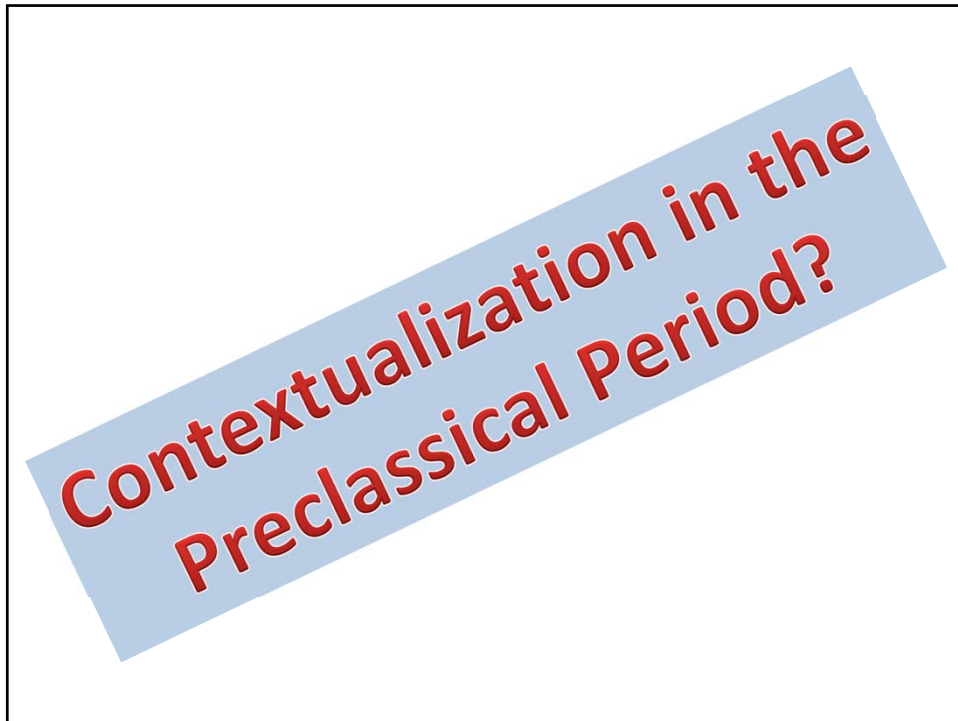
Pastoral Societies

1. Domesticated herd animals with no food surplus; Sometimes traded peacefully with sedentary societies for food and goods
2. Jacks of all trades but emphasis on horse-cavalry & warfare
3. Semi-nomadic - Patterns of migration were routine; groups keep away from rival groups
4. Little social stratification because of a lack of labor specialization
5. Patriarchal—men controlled herds, trade, household, inheritance – but less inequality than in civilizations
6. Some animism, but also polytheistic; practiced animal sacrifice
7. Spoken language
8. Technology including trousers, stirrups, saddles, tents
9. Lived in kin-related clans; creates loyalties and rivalries
10. Oral histories & limited visual art




Map 3-1
Ways of the World, First Edition
© 2009 Bedford/St. Martin's

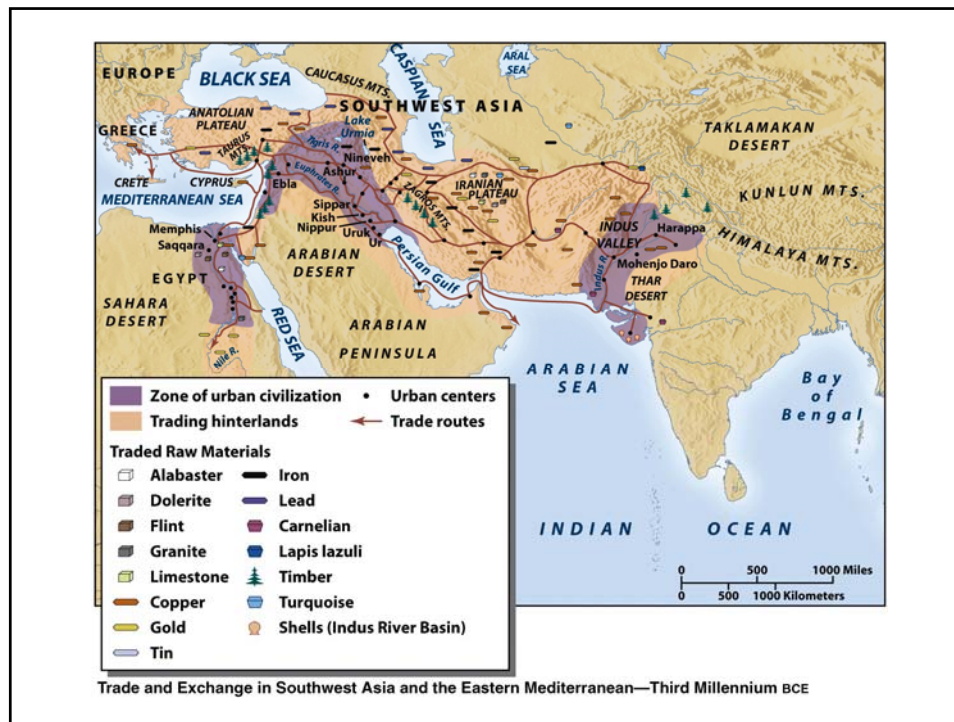




Characteristics of *Civilization*

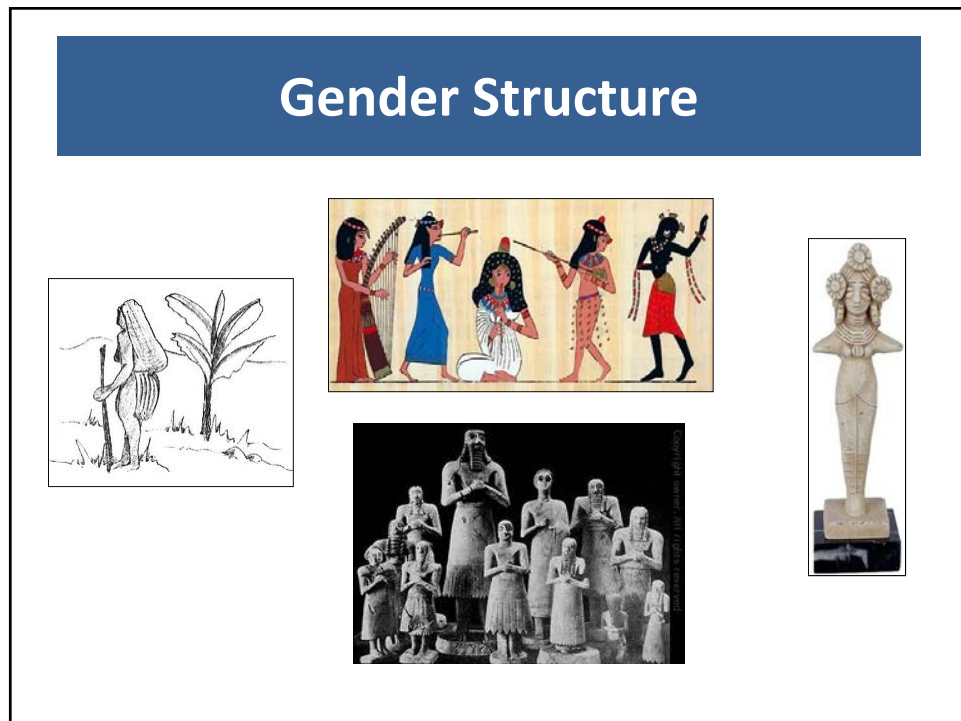
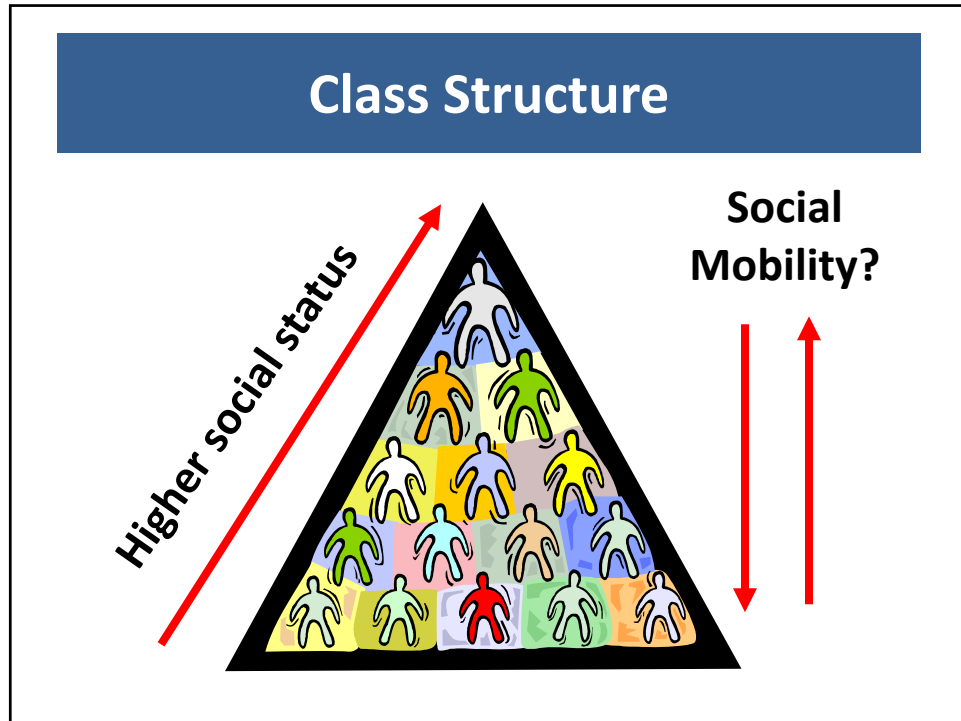
Are all human societies civilizations?
Why might it be significant if a society does not have the "civilization" label?





Theme: Social Structure

- **Groups** → wealth, occupation, gender, family, ethnic association, race
- **Stratification** → hierarchy/levels of groups in a society, mobility (moving between levels)
- **Status & Privileges** → access restricted based on group, education for example; individuals “better” than others based on group membership
- **Roles & Expectations** → women cook & men work outside of the home



Social Structure Primary Sources



Theme: Cultural Systems

- **Artistic Styles** → arts, architecture, literature
- **Religious Beliefs** → organized spiritual practices with formal institutions
- **Philosophies & Ideas** → role of individual in society, influence of society in individual's life, meaning and purpose of life (OUTSIDE of religion if that space exists in the society)
- **Knowledge** → education, humanities, science & technology

Role of Cultural Systems

- Examples to illustrate the reading:
 - Our time today.
 - Preclassical.
 - How do cultural systems and social structures (class & gender) interact to support inequality?

Theme: Political Structure

- FORMS → City-state, Kingdom, Empire, Nation-state
- TYPES → Authoritarian, Constitutional
- ECONOMIC CONTEXT → Productive process, policies
- SOCIAL CONTEXT → Roles & status, hierarchy
- IDEOLOGY → Religions, Philosophies, ISMs