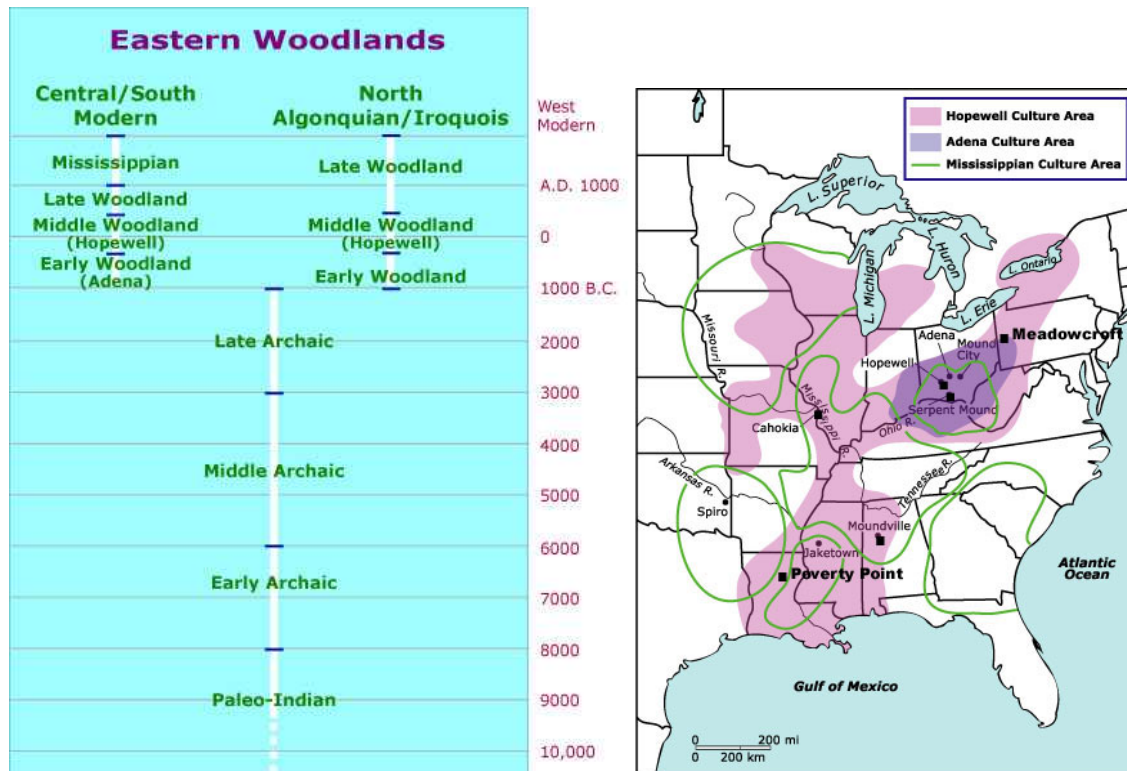


ANT 202 Fact Sheet Week 9, November 17-19, 2014

XI The Early Farming Adaptation in North America

C. Eastern North America



1. Archaic 8000 –500 B.C. (dating is approximate—varies from region to region): Hunting and gathering with some use of domesticates)
 - i. Late Archaic (Formative) 2000 -500 B.C.-Some domestication: Goosefoot (*Chenopodium*), Marsh elder (*Iva annua*), Sunflower (*Helianthus*)
 - ii. The Poverty Point Site is an unusual example of a late Archaic site in the Southeast. It dates from 1500 B.C. to 700 B.C. This site produced some of

the oldest earthworks in the East.—precursor to
the later monumental construction.

- a Parallel linear mounds-Living platforms
- b Mound A
- c Mound B
- d Baked clay balls
- e Extremely crude pottery
- f Atlatl
- g Charmstones
- h Bone awls
- i Abandoned 700 B.C.

2 Woodland (post 500 B.C.) (Mounds, and greater reliance on
domesticates dated to 1000 B.C. in some areas).

- a. Increased reliance on domesticates- first local
domesticates (goosefoot, marsh elder, sunflowers)-
later maize
- b. Marked increase in preoccupation with the dead-
Burial mounds
- c. Marked increase in pottery
- d. Adena Culture Ohio Valley 500 B.C.- A.D. 400. It is
marked by
 - i. Burial mounds.
 - ii. Earthworks in the shape of circles and squares.

- iii. Beginning of long distance trade.
- e. Hopewell Culture A.D. 1-400
 - i. Serpent Mound
 - ii. Evidence of trade
 - iii. Platform pipes
 - iv. Copper artifacts
 - v. Pottery
 - vi. Primarily hunter-gatherers!
- f. Mississippian (A.D. 1000-1500 [historic contact])
 - i. Based on intensive maize horticulture—slash and burn .
 - ii. More storage features at Mississippian sites.
 - iii. Larger, more dense settlements in river valleys.
 - iv. Platform mounds
 - v. Cahokia (And Moundville)
 - Planned and palisaded settlements
 - Monks Mound
 - 25,000 people (a true city)
 - Abandoned AD 1250
 - Mound 72 Human sacrifice (?)
 - Chiefdom

XII Civilization

A Basic Concepts

- 1 Primary characteristics:
 - a Urbanization (Cities)
 - b Full-Time Labor Specialization
 - c Social Stratification (Society broken into ranked groups)
 - d Surplus
 - e States
- 2 Secondary traits
 - a Water control
 - b Writing
 - c Monumental architecture
- 3 Classic (Peak fluorescence of a civilization)
- 4 Post-Classic (After the decline)

B Theories

- 1 V. Gordon Childe and the "Urban Revolution"
 - a Full-Time Crafts-people (including metallurgists)
 - b Need for increased production of food (surplus)
 - c Metal-tipped plow invented
 - d Need for Traders
 - e Producers not self-sufficient
 - f Need for accountants to keep track of surplus
 - g Leaders to allocate it
- 2 Boserup and population pressure
- 3 Wittfogel and the Hydraulic State

4 Robert Cairner and warfare

C The Old World

- 1 Mesopotamia The oldest civilizations in the world are in Mesopotamia.

a Precursors

- i Farming communities like Jericho 8000 B.C. outside of Mesopotamia
- ii Irrigation based farming communities in Mesopotamia ca. 6000-5000 B.C.
- iii Plow 4000 B.C.
- iv Wheel 4000 B.C.

b The first city: Uruk Period (3600-3000 B.C)

- i monumental architecture—ziggurats—stepped pyramids that were temples—large and increasingly elaborate over time
- ii craft specialization
- iii pronounced social differentiation—social stratification
- iv writing on clay tablets—cuneiform—replacing an earlier system that involved bulla or spherical clay envelopes

v metallurgy including copper, gold, silver—
although first copper metallurgy – much
earlier about 6000 B.C.

2. Egypt

- a. Farming communities on Nile
- b. Hieroglyphics (3100 B.C.)
- c. Rosetta stone Hieroglyphics stopped being used
around A.D. 400.
- d. The beginning of Egyptian civilization about 3100
B.C. First pharaoh.
- e. 3rd-6th dynasties (2700-2200 B.C. Old
Kingdom—biggest pyramids)
- f. Giza Pyramid of Khufu
- g. New Kingdom 1600-1000 B.C.