Aim: How was life in the Neolithic Age different from life in the Paleolithic Age?

Homework: Study packet for quiz tomorrow on Paleolithic and Neolithic Age.
Specialization of Labor

Within the villages, towns, and cities, it was possible for people to specialize in the sort of work they could do best. Many stopped producing food at all, making instead tools and other goods that farmers needed, and for which they gave them food in exchange. This process of exchange led to trade and traders, and the growth of trade made it possible for people to specialize even more...


4 According to D.M. Knox, what is one way the development of agriculture affected life in the Neolithic Era? [1]

The development of agriculture affected life in the Neolithic Era because...

UNIT 2: The First Civilizations 1000 B.C.E. - What was life like during the Neolithic Era?
During the Neolithic Revolution, agriculture began, causing villages and towns to spring up and trade to begin. Archaeologists discovered farm tools made of deer antlers (Doc. 2B). These tools were used for ploughing, planting, and harvesting (Doc. 2B). Once people learned to farm, they settled in one place. Catal Huyuk, an archaeological site in modern-day Turkey, shows dense settlements made of mud bricks (Doc. 3). Because farmers produced so much food, not as many farmers were needed, so people started doing other jobs like making tools (Doc. 4). During Neolithic times, agriculture spurred new villages, new jobs, and trade.
Part I: Describe what life was like during the Neolithic Era.

While most people during the Neolithic Era were farmers, other people developed other jobs, too. Archeologists have found farming tools made of deer antler that farmers planted crops, ploughed fields, and harvested crops (Doc 2B). Neolithic people domesticated animals. A frieze in Mesopotamia shows that animals were kept in pens and people milked cows (Doc 1). Farmers produced so much food that not everybody had to farm. Some people started making tools to trade with farmers (Doc 4). In conclusion, while most people were farmers, other job opportunities opened up, too.
During the Neolithic Era, people lived in settled communities where they farmed their own food. Neolithic people were no longer nomads. They discovered that planting seeds could lead to crops growing in fertile land. In Catal Huyuk, modern-day Turkey, archaeologists found evidence of mud brick homes that together formed a dense settlement (Doc. 3). Neolithic people made tools for farming from deer antlers (Doc. 2B). They used these tools to plant crops, plough fields, and harvest (Doc. 2B).

In what is today Switzerland, Neolithic people ate grains, small apples and charred bread (Doc. 2A). They cooked out of cooking pots (2A). Neolithic people domesticated animals. They milked cows (Doc. 1). Farmers started to trade their extra crops for tools. As each farm produced more food, fewer farmers were needed so other people started doing other jobs, like making tools. Neolithic people used more advanced tools and developed towns and cities. In conclusion, learning to farm drastically changed the way people lived.