

Analyzing the Artifacts of the Neolithic Era

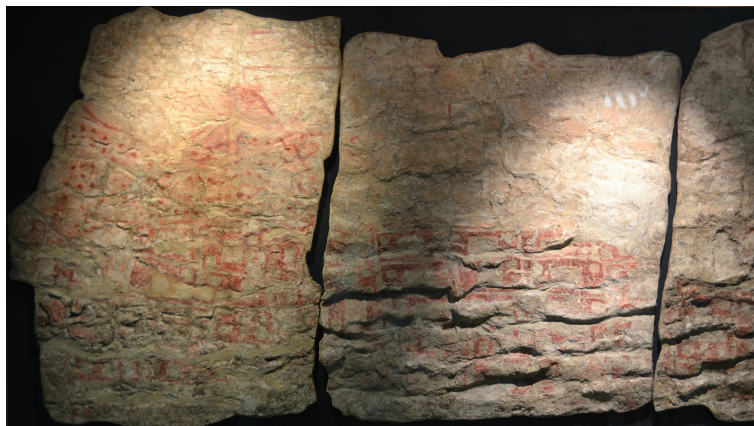
Before humans farmed, they lived in the Paleolithic (Old Stone) Age and hunted and gathered, or “foraged” for their food. The Neolithic (New Stone) Revolution changed all of that. The Neolithic Age changed history because for the first time, people did not have to move to gain their food. They also had more food available, because they began to have what we call surplus food, or extra food. That caused an avalanche of changes to how the world’s people work together on this planet. This change seemed to happen all over the world at roughly the same time, give or take a few thousand years.

In the following activity, you’ll be taking a look at several sources from the Neolithic Age, and analyzing (or thinking deeply) about the documents and what they might be showing you about the effects of the Neolithic Revolution—the effects of farming.

Source	Summarize the Document in one or two sentences. What do you see? What is this?	What are some conclusions (inferences) about the IMPACTS or EFFECTS of the Neolithic Revolution on the world? How does this SHOW that farming changed the world?
Source 1: Possible Early Map on a wall in Catalhoyuk		
Source 2: Ġgantija Temple Complex, Malta		
Source 3: Ceramic jar from China		
Source 4: Flint Dagger from Jordan		
Source 5: Necklace from northern France		

Source 1: The original (on the left) as well as a reproduction (on the right) of what some historians believe is one of the very first maps in history. It is in Catalhoyuk, one of the first Neolithic settlements, located in modern day Turkey.

From an NPR Story titled "There She Blew! Volcanic Evidence Of The World's First Map," January 9, 2014. As told by Journalist Nell Greenfieldboyce.



Source 2: Three Sacrificial Altars of the Ġgantija Temple Complex on the Mediterranean Island of Gozo, a part of Malta.
Photograph taken 2010 and uploaded to Wikimedia Commons.



Source 3: An earthenware jar from the Neolithic Period in China. The jar was made somewhere between 2350 and 2050 B.C.E. in what historians call the “Machang Phase.”
Photograph taken by the Met Museum in New York City, United States.



Source 4: Neolithic Flint Dagger, found in a group burial. Made sometime around, 7500-7000 BCE. From Ba'ja, north of Petra, Jordan.
Photograph by Osama S. M. Amin, dagger is in The Jordan Museum, Amman, Jordan.



Source 5: A necklace from the Neolithic period in Carnac, north-west France.

Photograph by Michael Cartwright, artifact in the Archaeological Museum of Carnac in France.

