



## Hunter-Gatherer

## Agrarian or Farming Society



### Food sources: #7

#7. Mammoth, deer, and small animals from the environment as well as seeds and wild plants were used for food.

### Food sources: #5

#5. Some fishing/hunting in the environment but most food is produced from farming grain and herding domesticated animals (cattle/goats.)

### Division of labour: #3

#3. Everyone individually completes all work needed to be done in order to survive.

### Division of labour: #6

#6. Jobs became specialized. Every person does not have to be a farmer. Builders, scribes, and priests are just a few of the new kinds of jobs.

### Community size, population growth #9

#9. Small groups of related individuals with groups of 20 or less living together. Slow growth rate due to shortages of resources.

### Community size, population growth: #11

#11. Surplus food leads to larger groups and cities. Government and better living conditions reduce mortality so populations grow. Resources and large amounts of land for farming still limit city size.

### Movement of population: #1

#1. Frequent moves to find resources. They need most often times to follow or find a new food supply.

### Movement of population: #10

#10. Populations become more settled. People are controlling their environments to make life on one place possible through agriculture, herding, and irrigation.

## Hunter-Gatherer

## Agrarian (Farming)

Shelter and clothing: #2

Shelter and clothing: #12

#2. Natural caves and simple wood, bone huts, and animal skin clothing. Homes needed to be moveable due to nomadic lifestyle.

#12. Larger and more permanent home but still primitive with no running water or electricity. Clothing starts to be made from materials besides fur and hides. These other natural materials include cotton, wool, and silk.

Relationship to natural environment: #8

Relationship to natural environment: #4

#8. Close ties to nature. Small groups use nature for almost everything but do NOT do permanent damage to the environment. Nature is changed very little by this group.

#4. Humans are shaping nature to make life possible for larger populations and to make life easier. More resources are needed and damage to the environment is a danger. Farmers rely on the land/rain and folds to be successful but people outside of farming are less connected to nature.

Advantages of this lifestyle: #20 #15, #13, #16

Advantages of this lifestyle: #23, #18, #19

#13. Less damage to the environment.

#15. More mobile

#16. Self-sufficient

#20. Better nutrition and health and longer lifespan

#14, #22, #21

#14. More advanced technology.

#18. Easier life

#19. Larger populations

#21. More skilled workers

#22. Built more comfortable homes

#23. Surplus of food

Disadvantages: #25 #27 #26

Disadvantages: #24, #17, #28

#25. More people are not able to survive

#26. Homes are not ready for all seasons

#27. Can only support small groups

#17. Many rely on others for food

#24. Pollution and destruction of nature

#28. Shorter life span