

The first people were hunters and gatherers. They were nomadic and followed food sources. About 10,000 years ago, people developed farming. They also made stronger tools made of metal. These changes allowed civilizations to emerge.

Nomadic groups were dependent on herds of animals and foods they could find by gathering. During the Neolithic Age, early man learned to plant and cultivate seeds. The development of agriculture meant they could settle in one place and tend to the land through growing seasons. These permanent settlements were the beginning of villages and towns. Early man also domesticated animals at this time and that meant animals could be used for labor and for a food supply. Meat, milk, and wool became valuable necessities to early man. A reliable food supply through farming helped increase the population

At the end of the Neolithic Age, early men began to use metal for tools. They discovered how to use copper and to make bronze. This made tools much stronger than those from wood or stone. The tools in the photograph are made of bronze, one of the first metals formed by early men from other metals like copper. The shapes of the tools show their purpose. Early men could break up the soil and harvest crops more efficiently. Efficiency in production meant more food became available and as the food supply increased, people began to diversify their labor. With additional time and jobs open to them, people developed writing, art, architecture, and all the other parts of civilization.

By the end of the Neolithic Age, early men were on their way to civilized societies where tools were stronger and more efficient, and farming had developed to the point that food surpluses made it possible for people to do more than work the land. Cities were to come from these developments.

**“Look-fors” Content Knowledge:**

- **Toward end of Neolithic Age**
- **Metallurgy = learned to work with metal like copper and how to make bronze. (Beginning of Bronze Age)**
- **Made tools stronger.**
- **Stronger tools led to improved farming methods (increase in food production, beginnings of food surplus)**
- **Advantages of Agriculture:**
  - **Permanent Settlements**
  - **More reliable food supply**
  - **Made clothing from different materials**
  - **Animals available for meat, milk, wool, farm labor (domestication)**
  - **Growing populations (more workers)**
  - **Specialization/ division of labor**

**“Look-fors” Organization:**

Intro – state importance of agriculture and metal tools to the development of civilization

Body - 1. Development of agriculture and benefits/impact    2. Development of metallurgy and tools/benefits/impact

Conclusion – Connect the development of agriculture and tools to the rise of civilizations (cities)

**“Look-fors” Evidence:**

Photograph of bronze tools – use to indicate types of tools and uses by early men

World Book reference info – should be incorporated into the essay