

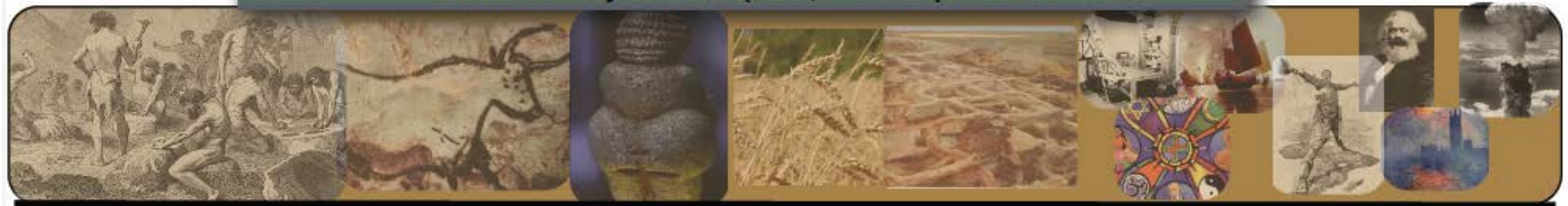
Lesson 7: Interaction in Era 2 – Conflict and Cooperation



Driving questions...

**In Era 2, who was in conflict,
who was cooperating,
and why?**

World History Timeline (~250,000 BCE-present)



The Era of Foragers (Paleolithic) about 200,000+ years

- All human communities lived by searching out/hunting for food and other necessities.
- First and longest era of human history
- Small, egalitarian communities based on kinship
- Global migrations
- Slow population growth
- Slow technological change

The Agrarian Era 10,000 years

- Intensification
- Rapid population growth
- Cities, states, empires
- Writing
- Different histories in different world zones
- Perhaps 70% of all humans lived in this era

The Industrial Era 250 years

- Single, global system
- Rapid growth of energy use
- Increasing rates of exchange
- Increased life expectancies

250,000 BCE

8,000 BCE

Era Two
(4000-1000 BCE)

0 300 CE

1750 CE

Present

Trends

Nomads make their mark

Rise & fall of kingdoms

Population growth

Interaction: conflict & cooperation

4,000 BCE

3,000 BCE

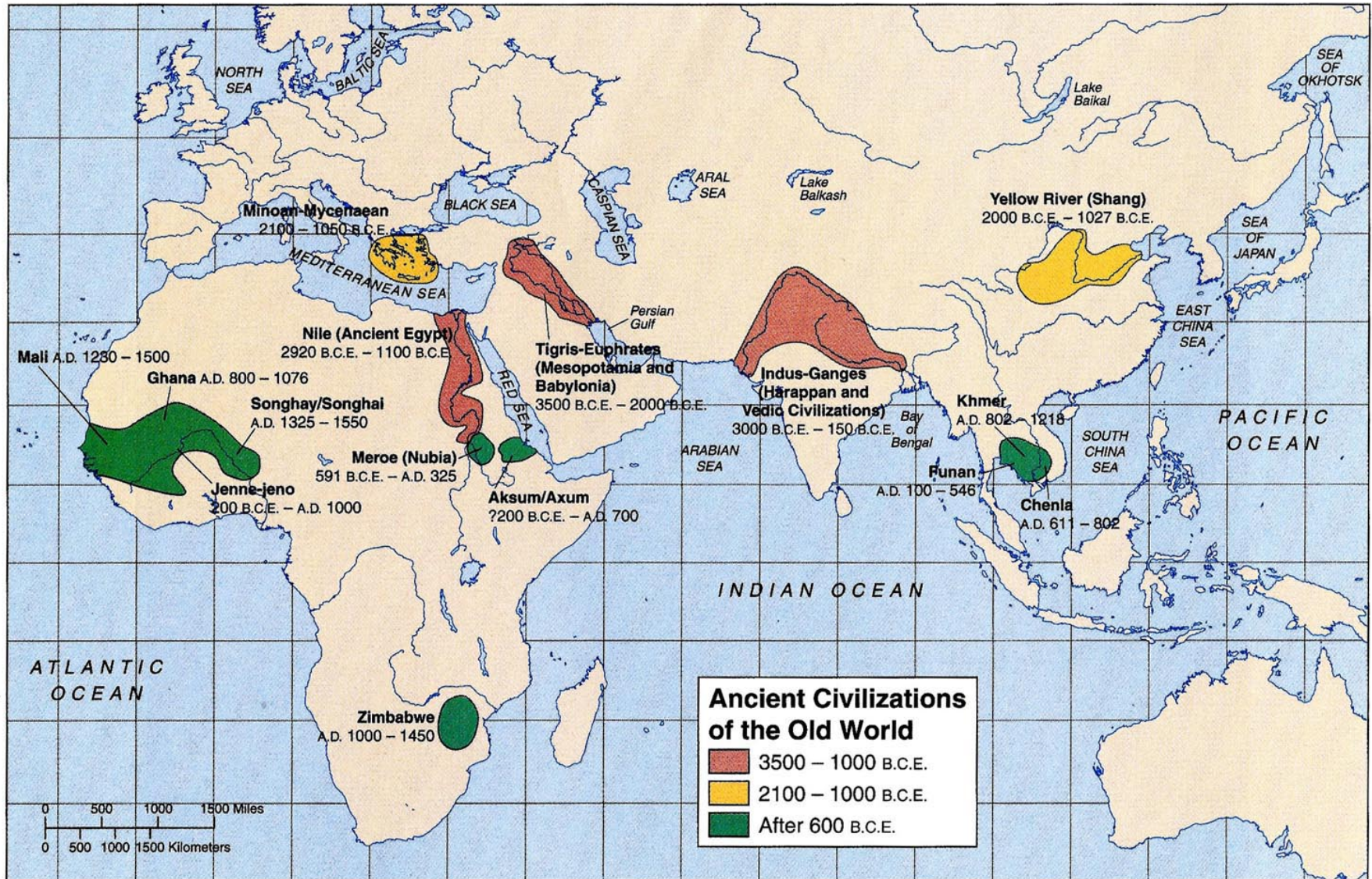
2,000 BCE

1,000 BCE

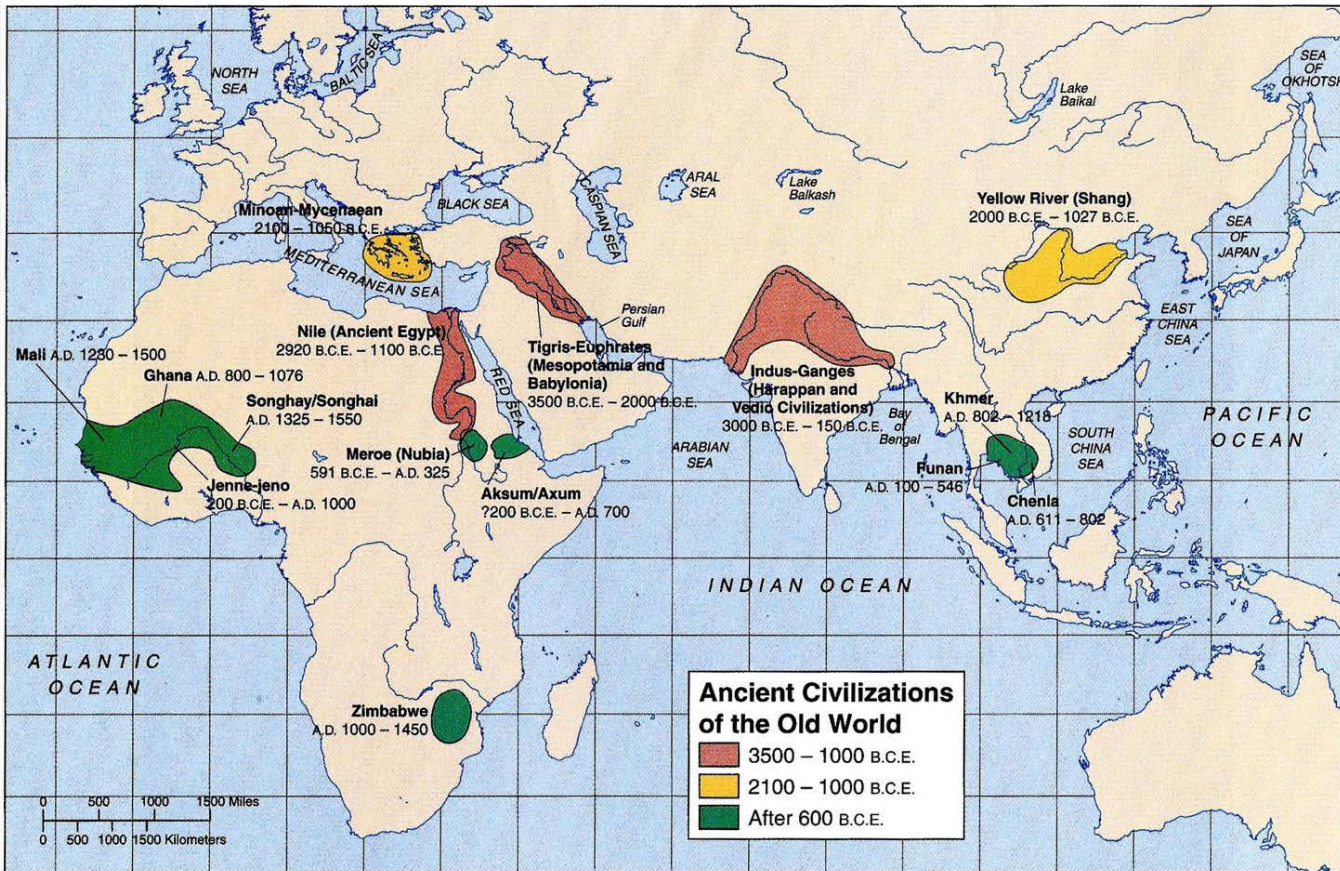
Focusing in on Kingdoms...



Ancient Civilizations of the Old World



Ancient Civilizations of the Old World



- The Shang dynasty in China.
- Small kingdoms in the Indus and Ganges valleys of northern India.
- The Akkad, Babylonian, Kassite, and Mitanni kingdoms in Mesopotamia (present day Iraq).
- The Greek Mycenaean city-states in the Aegean Sea basin.
- The Hyksos conquest of Egypt and the later replacement of the Hyksos by the Egyptian New Kingdom.

Kingdoms of this period had these in common:

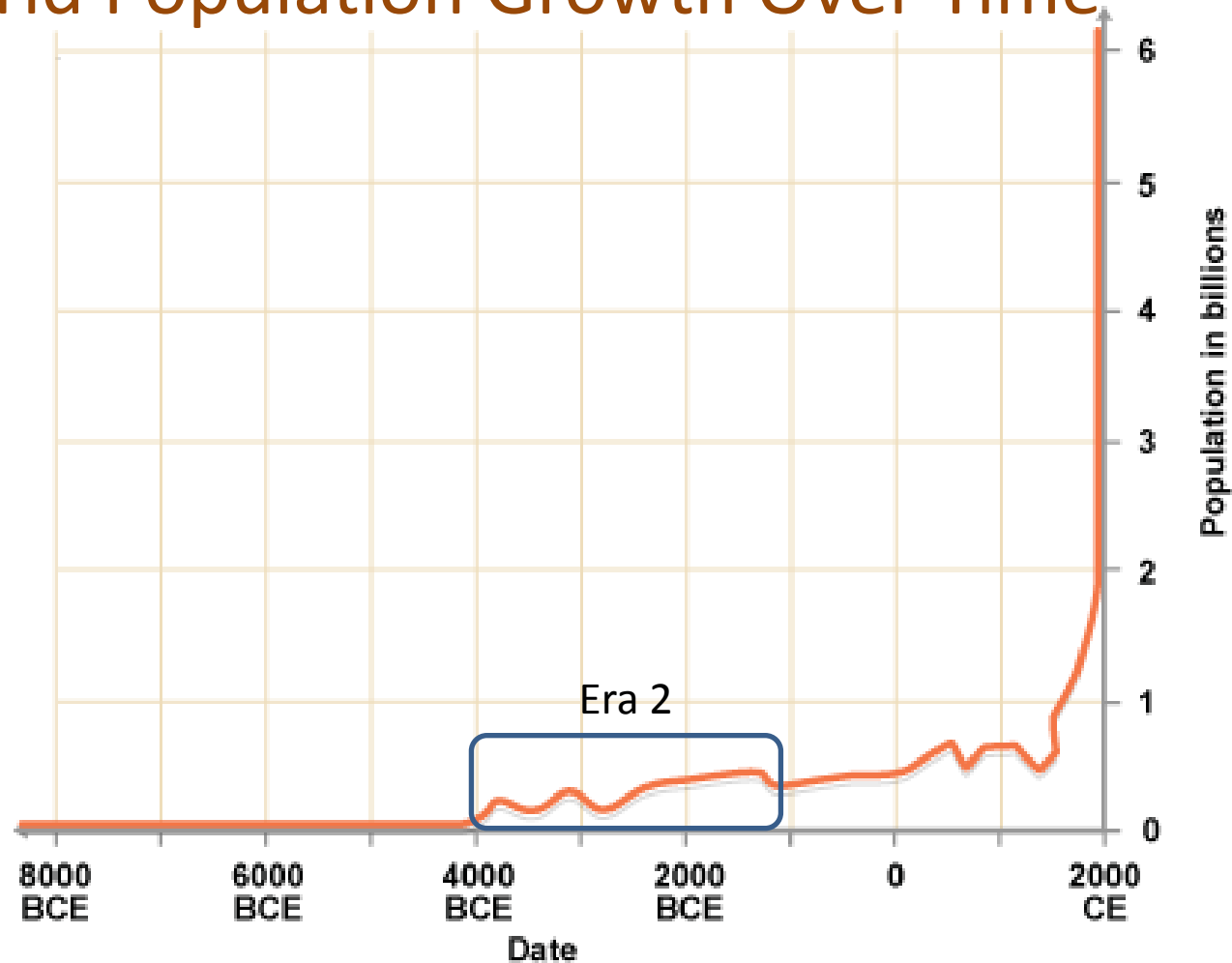
- A monarch (a single, powerful leader)
 - Central control
 - Power through force and military leadership
- Social hierarchy
 - Rigid (not easy to move up in)
 - Military leaders and elites at the top
 - Religious leaders (priests) also at the top and powerful
 - Workers and slaves at the bottom
- Conflict with nomadic groups, especially in border areas
- Growth of large cities as centers of power

Turn and Talk: Even though people had different cultures (language, religions, etc.) in these kingdoms, these kingdoms all shared these features. How do you think this happened? Why did early civilizations get organized this same way?

Focusing in on population:



World Population Growth Over Time



- What does the graph show? What is the title?
- What does the horizontal axis represent? What does the vertical axis represent?
- At what point in time did the biggest change in population take place?
- How can you summarize the trends shown by this graph?

Think back to Lesson 6 and the growth of new technologies during Era 2.

- Ceramics (pottery)
 - The plow
 - Metallurgy... particularly the use of bronze
 - Textiles
 - Wheels and wheeled vehicles
- **What is the connection between more technology and more people?**
- **How does more technology allow for more people, and how do more people create a need for new technology?**

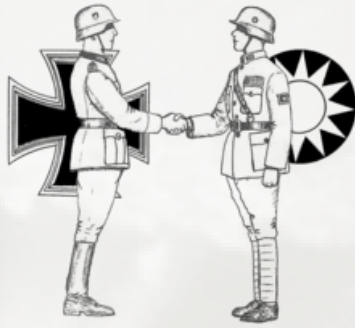
Turn and Talk about your ideas, then be ready to share.

The technology feedback loop....



Focusing in on Interactions...





Conflict or cooperation?



Patterns of interaction...

	Interaction in Afroeurasia during Era 2	
	Conflict	Cooperation
Within farming societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tensions and disputes • Slavery • Enforced social hierarchy • Crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialization • Following the rules and norms • Trade and commerce... doing business
Across farming societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War • Conquest • Tribute (Egypt) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiation and treaties • Trade (Uluburun) • Technology sharing
Between farming and nomadic societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tensions and disputes • Raiding and theft • Invasion and conquest (Hyksos) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiation • Trade • Technology sharing

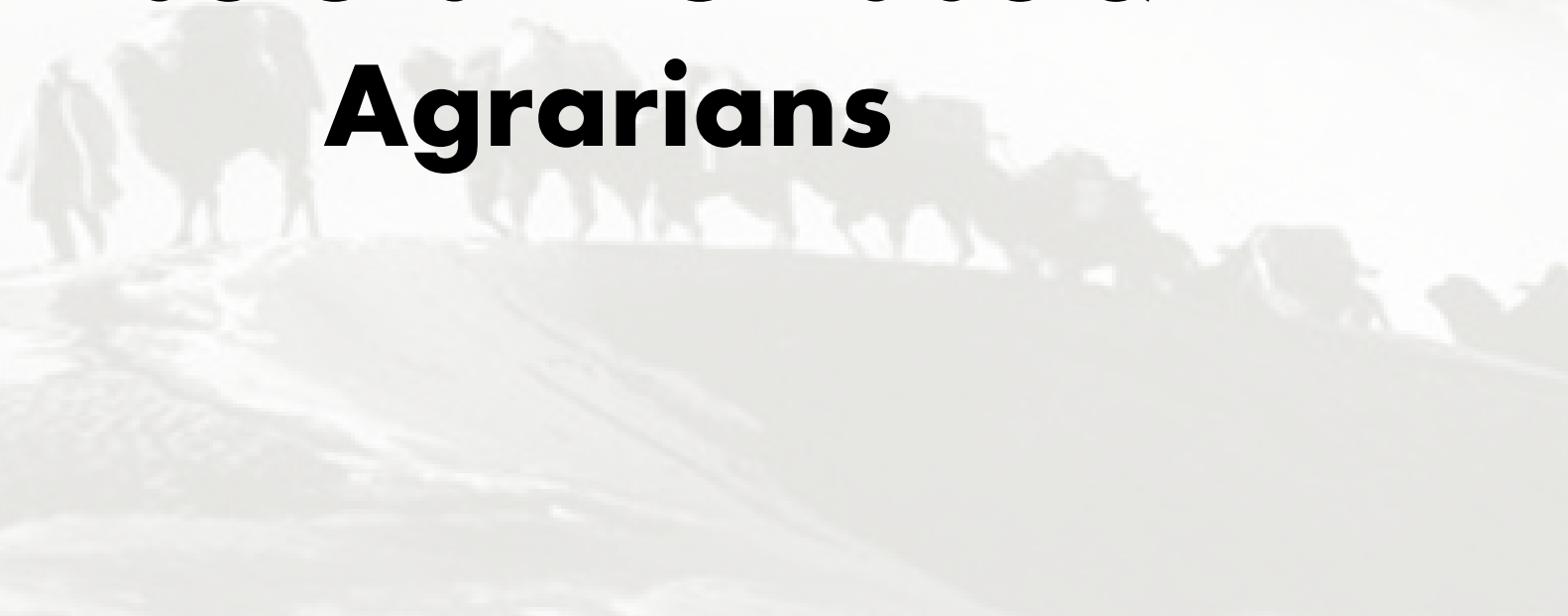
Stations 1-5

- You will now move through 5 stations.
- At each station, there is an information handout and an activity. Complete each activity and follow your teacher's instructions as to when to move to the next station.

Station 6...

As a whole group, we'll explore

Cooperation between Pastoral Nomads & Agrarians



- Use the following images and texts that depict the geographic realities of both pastoral nomads and agrarian/settled people to help you think about what each group would want or need from the other.
- Consider:

How might settled people and pastoralists cooperate or trade for each other's benefit?



Pastoral Nomads



Life on the Eurasian Steppes

Turn and Talk:

What resources and skills could nomads offer to agrarian peoples?



Pastoral Nomads



Turn and Talk:

What resources and skills could nomads offer to agrarian peoples?

Agrarians/Settled People



Yellow River--China



Nile Valley

Turn and Talk:

What resources and skills could farmers offer to pastoral nomads?

Agrarians/Settled People



Indus Valley

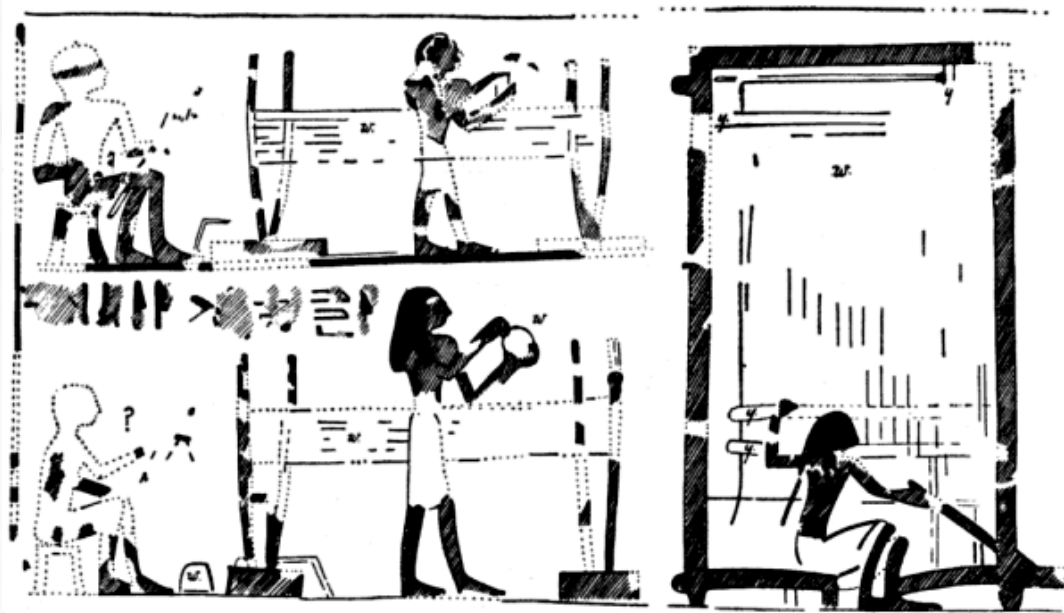
Turn and Talk:

What resources and skills could farmers offer to pastoral nomads?



Using the yoke and plow

Agrarians/Settled People



Cotton

Weavers at work as represented in the Tomb of Nefer-ronpet,

Turn and Talk:

What resources and skills could farmers offer to pastoral nomads?

Pastoral Nomads & Agrarians

“Pastoral communities usually followed regular migratory routes from pasture to pasture as the seasons changed. When families were on the move, they lived in hide tents or other movable dwellings, and their belongings had to be limited to what they could carry along.

This does not mean that they wished to cut themselves off from farming societies or cities.

Rather, pastoralists eagerly purchased farm produce or manufactures in exchange for their hides, wool, dairy products, and sometimes their services as soldiers and bodyguards. The ecological borders between pastoral societies and town-building populations were usually scenes of lively trade.”

<http://worldhistoryforall.sdsu.edu/eras/era3.php>

Pastoral Nomads & Agrarians

Nomads depended for subsistence on the meat and milk of their flocks, but they still needed some agricultural products, such as grain. As a result, pastoral nomadic societies have never been completely independent of farming societies. They have always had to trade, yet in most exchanges they were at a commercial disadvantage.

Nomadism made it impossible to accumulate large surpluses of anything except live- stock. Pastoral nomads usually needed the grains and the luxury products of agricultural societies more than farmers needed surplus livestock. This unbalanced relationship explains many of the conflicts between farmers and nomads in the borderlands between Inner and Outer Eurasia.

p. 195, David Christian, “Inner Eurasia as a Unit of World History,” *Journal of World History*, vol. 5, no. 2 (1994).
<http://www.uhpress.hawaii.edu/journals/jwh/jwh052p173.pdf>

***How do these ideas match up to your Turn and Talk ideas after seeing the pictures?
Think for a moment and then be ready to share with the class.***

Case study: How conflict can lead to cooperation

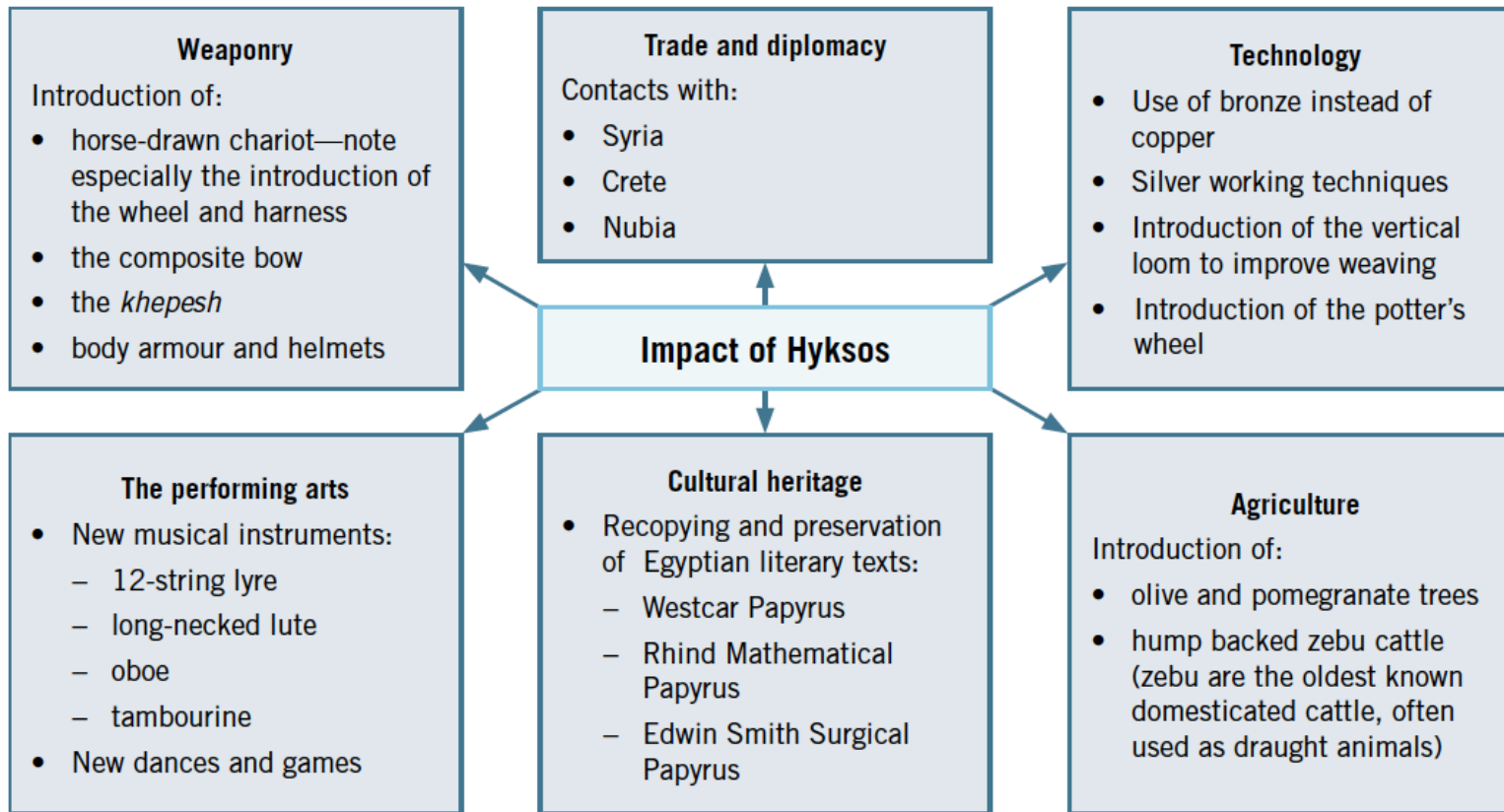


FIGURE 2
Diagram showing the impact the Hyksos had on Egyptian society

Processing patterns of interaction –

Exit Slip:

- What were the larger patterns of interaction you saw?
- Why do you think different groups had conflict sometimes and cooperated at other times?

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Authors: Stacie Woodward and Darin Stockdill

Editors: Amy Bloom and Kimberly Hase Galek



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