

## 2.2. Agricultural Era



# What is Agricultural Era?



Agricultural Era

Hunter-Gatherer



Industrial Era

# Characteristics of Agricultural Era

- Increasing technology results growth in population
  - In modern society Increasing technology results increasing living standards.
- Landlords and peasants
- Isolated units
- Less interconnectivity (at all)
- self-sufficient economy
- No-dramatic growth in living standards
- Stable per-capita income

# Agricultural revolution

## Neolithic Revolution

- (approximately 10,000 years ago)
- Which formed the basis for human civilization to develop. commonly referred to as the 'First Agricultural Revolution'.

## Green Revolution

- (1945-)
- The use of industrial fertilizers and new crops greatly increases the world's agricultural output. It is commonly referred to as the 'Second Agricultural Revolution'.

# Neolithic Revolution

- The transition from hunting and gathering to agriculture , spurred major social changes
  - high population density
  - the organization of a hierarchical society
  - Specialization in non-agricultural crafts
  - standing army, barter and trade
  - expansion of man's "control" over nature

# Neolithic Revolution

Hunter-Gatherer way of life



Domestication of crops  
Domestication of animals

- More sedentary lives.
- Permanent settlements
- Subsistence agriculture
  - people farmed for their own subsistence (not for sale or profit)
- Crop rotation → semi-permanent settlements
  - letting fields lie uncultivated between planting seasons
- Reduction in nomadic lifestyles
- Concept of land ownership

# Neolithic Revolution

- Modifications to the natural environment
- Ability to sustain higher population densities
- Increased reliance on vegetable and cereal foods in the total diet
- Alterations to social hierarchies
- "trading economies"
  - using surplus production from increasing crop yields
- Development of new technologies.