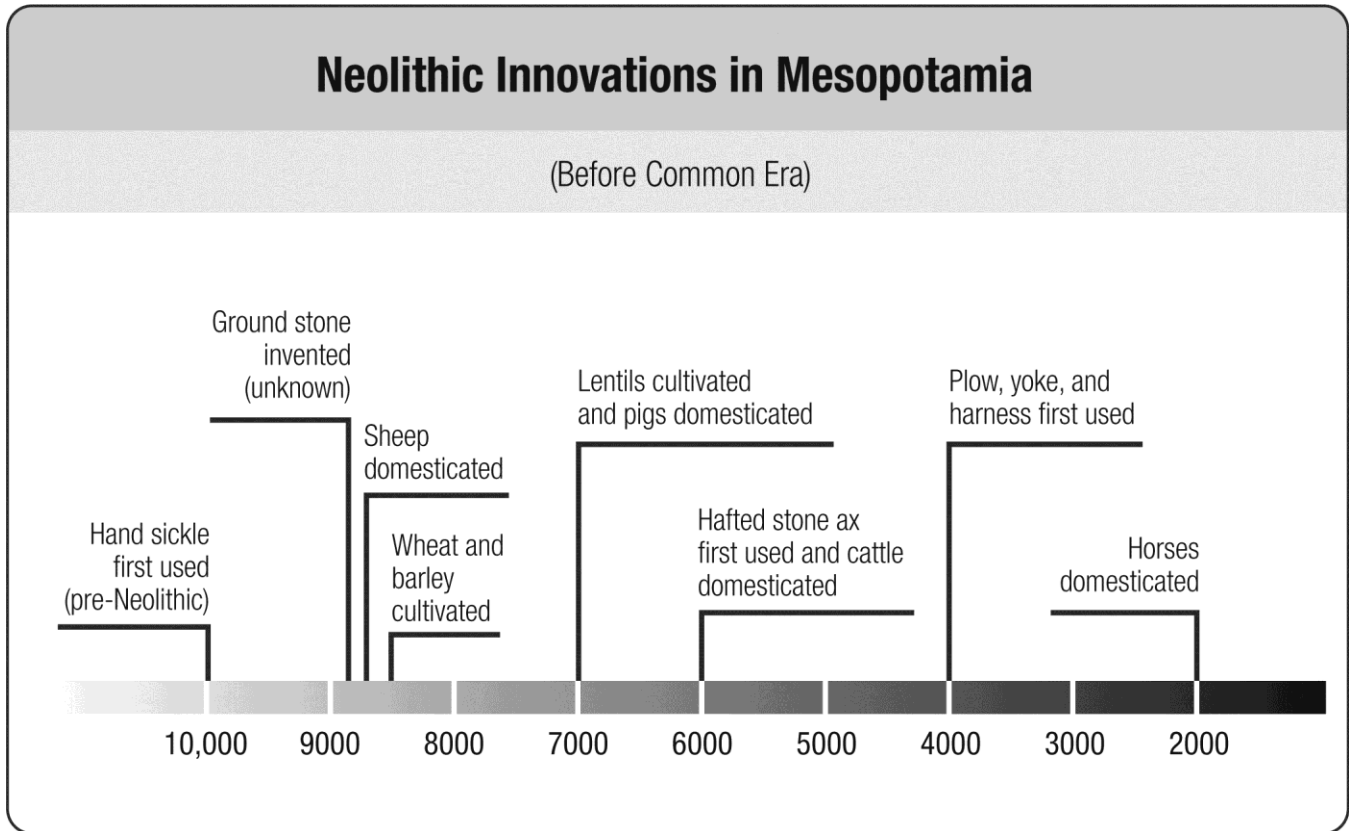
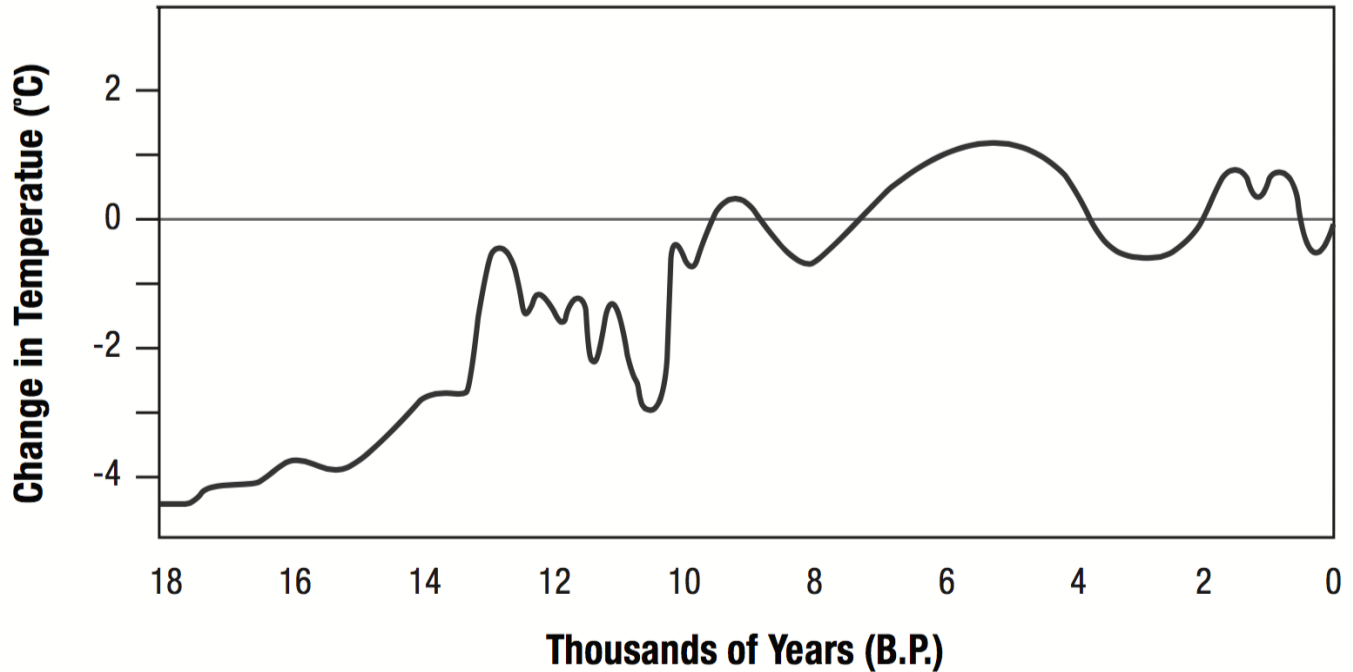


Timeline of the Neolithic Revolution



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Historical Temperature Data



The chart shows temperature change over the past 18,000 years. The horizontal axis indicates the years before the present (B.P.). The vertical axis shows changes in temperature from the current average global temperature.

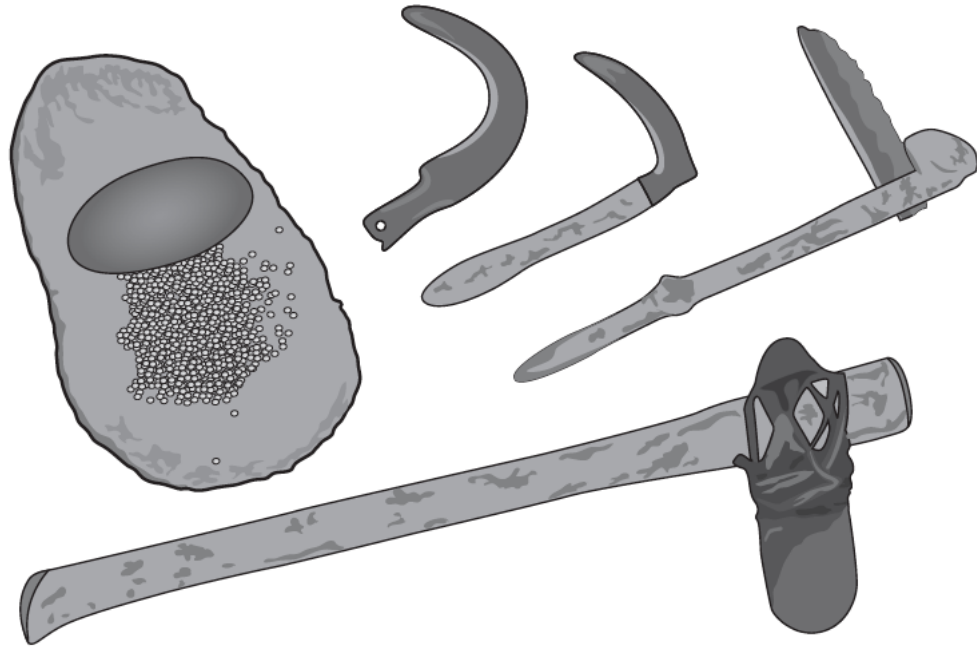
Created for the New York K-12 Social Studies Toolkit by Agate Publishing, Inc., 2015.

Adapted from J. A. Eddy, OIES, and R. S. Bradley, University of Massachusetts, Earthquest, Spring 1991.

Neolithic Farming Tools

Image one

An ax (bottom) used for clearing, flint sickles (top right) used for harvesting cereal crops, and a flat rock and stone (top left) used for grinding flour.



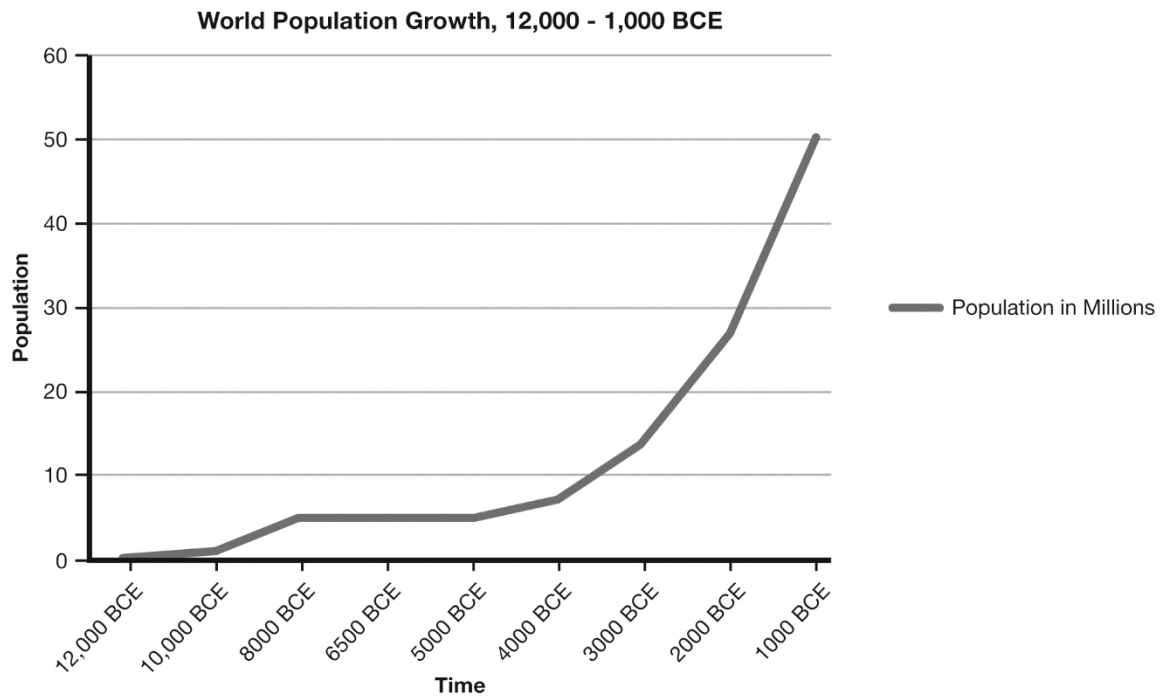
Neolithic Farming Tools

Image 2: The Ard: a tool used to break up soil to get it ready for planting crops.



Copyright © Virneth Studios. Used with permission. <http://3dhistory.co.uk/timeline-british/00-pre-history.php>.

Graph of Population Changes in the Neolithic Period




Although the graph does not show it, the world population had been steady for millennia before approximately 10,000 BCE.

Created for the New York K-12 Social Studies Toolkit by Agate Publishing, Inc., 2015.

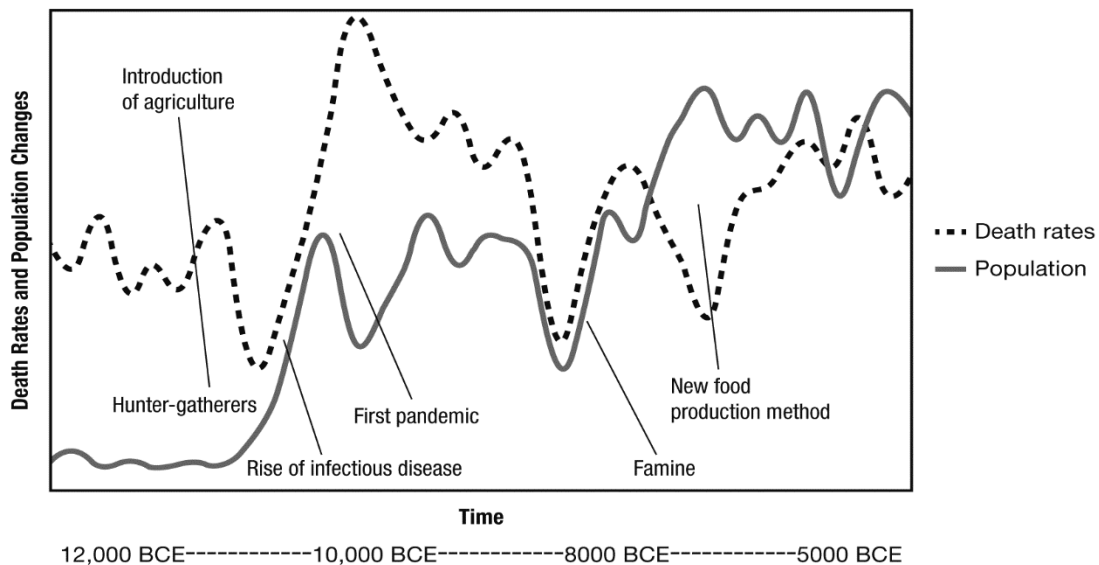
Adapted from Colin McEvedy and Richard Jones, *Atlas of World Population History*. New York: Facts on File, 1978: pp. 342–351.

Image Bank: Life in Paleolithic and Neolithic Communities.

In the Paleolithic period, humans lived in communal settings sharing hunting and gathering tasks and the rewards of those efforts. With the rise of agriculture in the Neolithic period, humans began to produce surpluses of food and other materials, such as tools, clothes, and decorative items.

Paleolithic	Neolithic
 <p>Image 1 © David Hawgood; licensed for reuse under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 license.</p>	 <p>Image 2 © AWK/Masterfile.</p>
<p>Question:</p> <p>Think about how humans spent much of their time outside their homes or dwellings. What does this picture tell you about Paleolithic life?</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>Think about how humans lived inside these buildings. What does this picture tell you about Neolithic life?</p>
<p>Taken together, what do we learn from these two images about the transition from the Paleolithic to the Neolithic eras?</p>	

Graph of Changes in Population and Death/Disease Rates 12,000 to 5000 BCE



Death rates were impacted by diseases, which came from multiple sources that all emerged as a result of agriculture. Waterborne diseases increased as humans created irrigation systems that altered the flow of water and put them in close contact with these new water sources. Diseases from animals increased as humans domesticated and penned animals, coming in regular close contact with animals in ways they had not before. Famines became more prevalent as humans began to depend on food stores that were subject to destruction from natural and human causes.

Created for the New York K-12 Social Studies Toolkit by Agate Publishing, Inc., 2015.

Adapted from Razib Khan, "Grain, Disease, and Innovation," *Discover* magazine website, June 18, 2011.

<http://blogs.discovermagazine.com/gnxp/2011/06/germs-disease-and-innovation>.