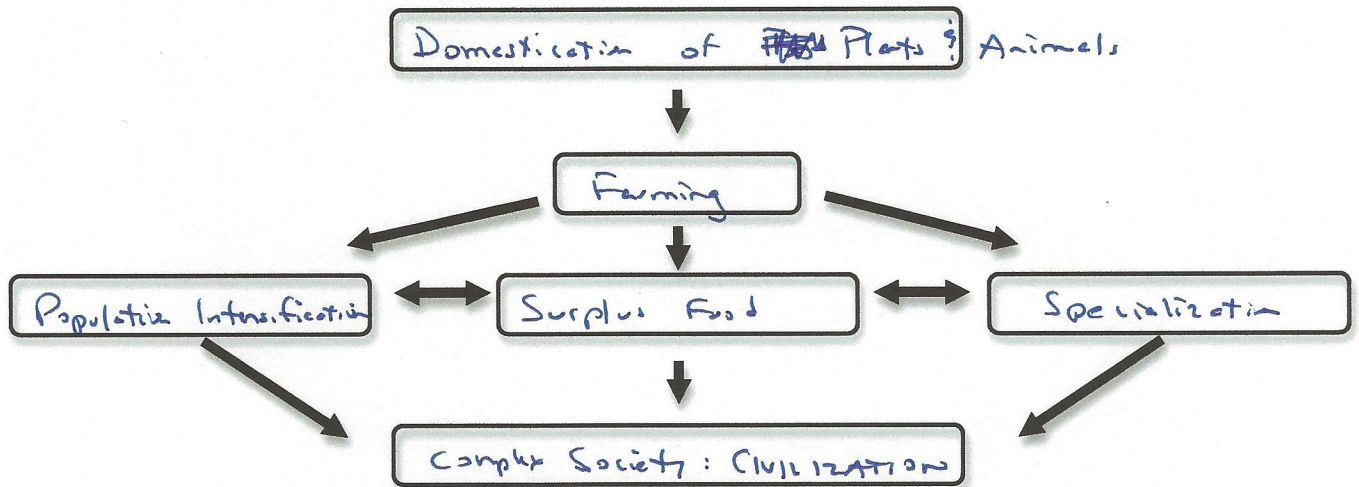


THE RISE OF EARLY CIVILIZATIONS



A civilization is a complex culture in which large numbers of people share a number of common elements.

- A. Cities arose on the foundations of early settlements.
- B. People specialized in occupations and professions rather than spending time collecting, producing, or processing foods.
- C. A hierarchy of social classes appeared in which some men and women—the elite classes—had more wealth, power, and privilege than did others.
- D. A centralized government regulated behaviors.
- E. Complex exchanges of food and other products took place within the society and lines of trade connected the society to neighbors far and near.
- F. Technological innovations multiplied, and each new useful invention leading to several others.
- G. Monumental building took place—city walls, temples, palaces, public plazas
- H. A system of the writing, or at least a complex method of record-keeping, came into use.
- I. Spiritual beliefs, public laws, and artistic expression all became richer and more complex.
- J. The emergence of collective learning to share information and ideas and to pass beliefs and ideas from one generation to the next.

Complex societies exhibited constant change—change over time; change by progress; change through contact with other societies.