

# THE PROGRESSION OF SOCIETY

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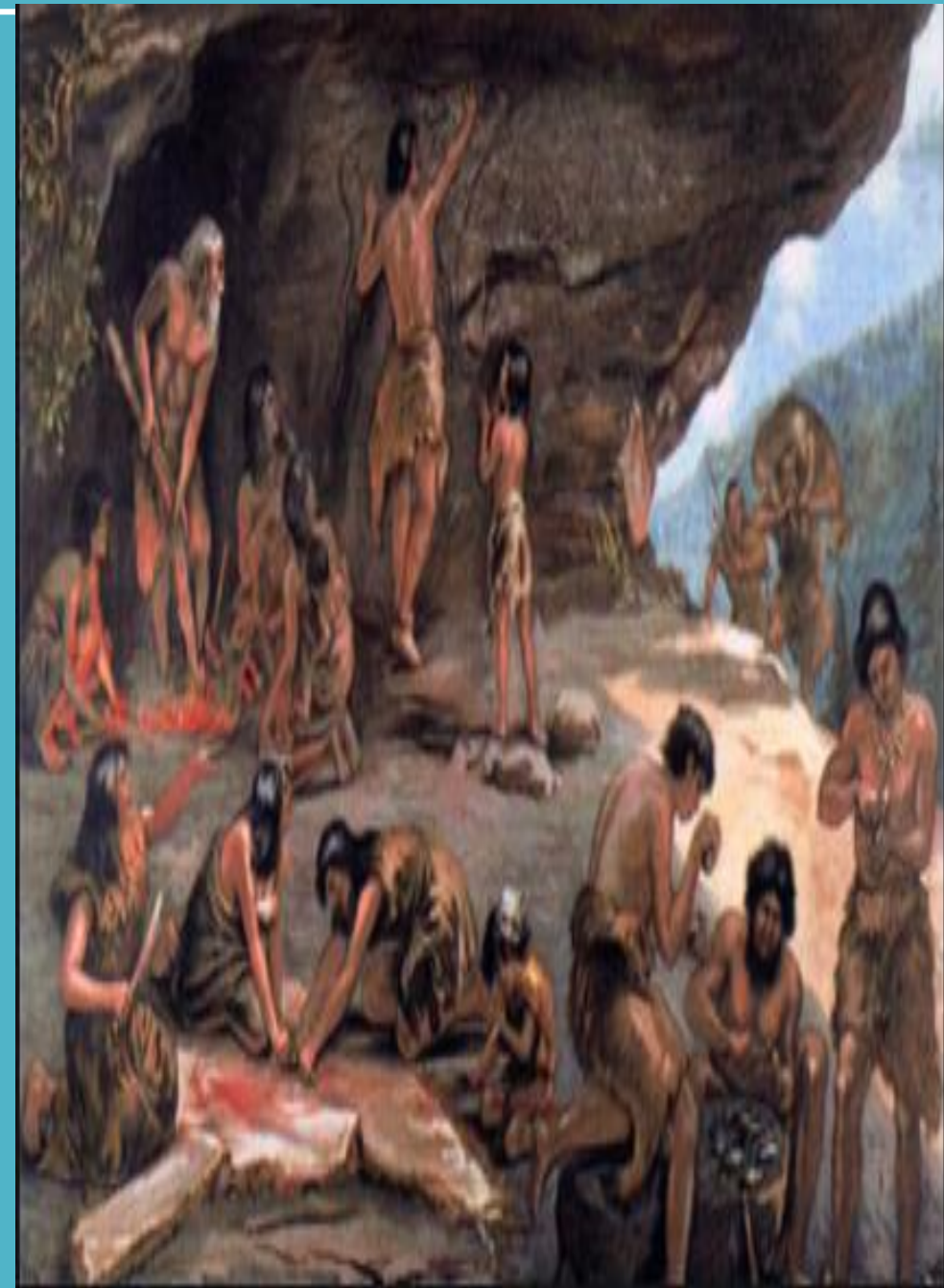
# INTRODUCTION

Throughout history, the progression of society has been shown through the change in time whether it be through technology, art, human interaction, civilizations, government, and more. Which eventually led to the advancement of mankind.

# THE PRE-HISTORIC WORLD: THE WORLD TO 3000 BCE

## The Paleolithic Age

During the Pre-historic Age the early man lived very differently from the modern man for instance: individuals believe that the early man lived on the grasslands of Africa but the earth became cooler and land bridges formed to africa leading the early man to migrate" People were able to **migrate**, or make their way, around the desert of northern Africa and across the land bridges" [chap02 - pre historic world.pdf](#). In the course of this time individuals acquired their food by hunting and gathering and they would do these in groups "Paleolithic people lived in small **bands**, or groups, of about 30 members. When the food supply was good, the bands grew to about 40 or 50 members". [chap02 - pre historic world.pdf](#). In those groups they worked together to sustain each other. In the duration of their lives they would live to their mid 20's and some would die from other causes like illnesses and threats in that time.





They also used tools to make lives more easier for example "At first the only tools people had were sticks and stones they found on the ground. Soon they learned to shape stones to make them more useful." With the advancement of time tools became better modified for the abilites it could be used for. In that time early man digged pits in order to seek shelter or lived under rocks "by digging pits in the ground or by crouching in dry river beds. They also took shelter under an overhanging rock or piled up brush. At first, early people used caves only for such emergencies as escaping from a sudden storm or a large animal". [chap02 - pre historic world.pdf](#).

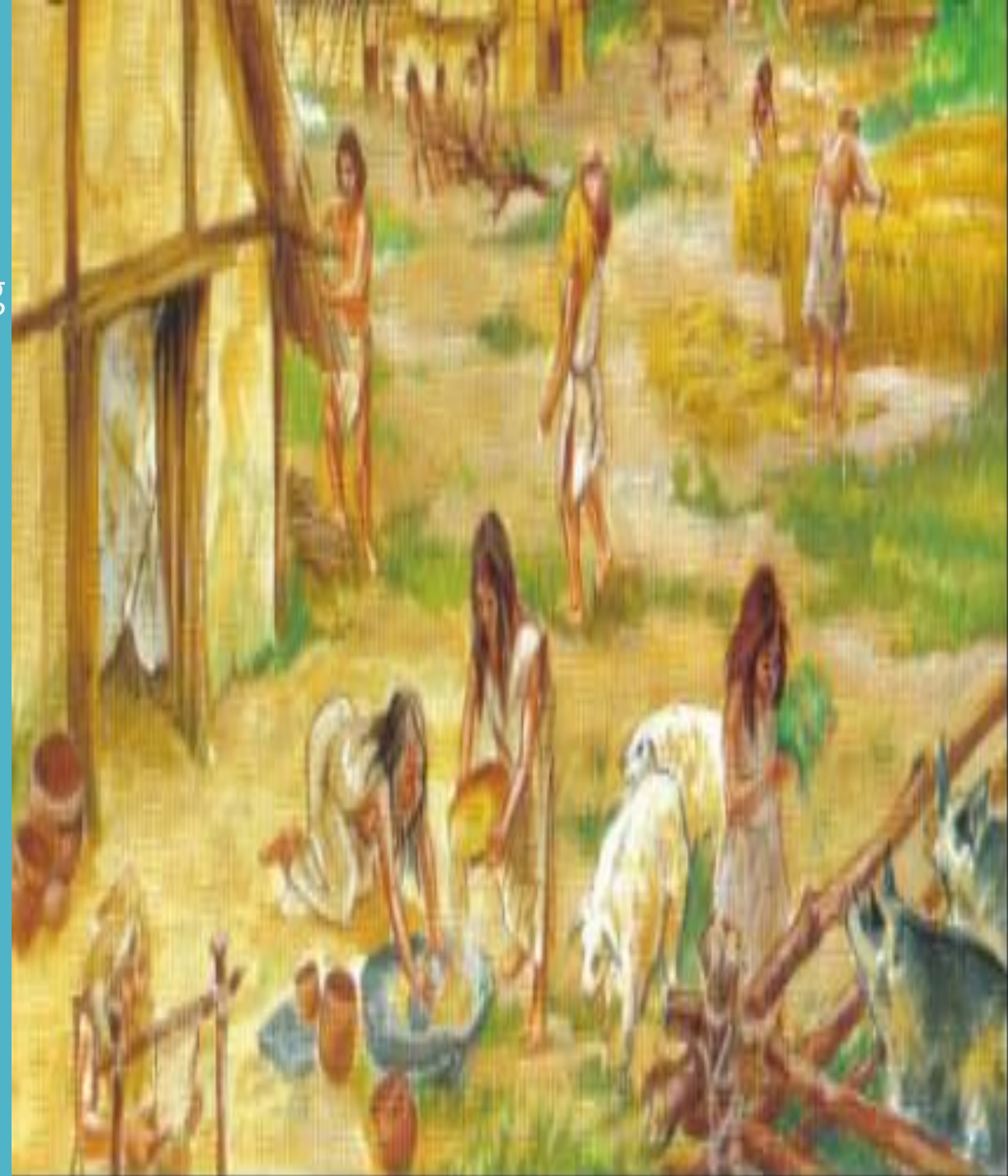
They also started to develop language at first with speaking only then it became more complex which led to the benefits such as "It made it possible for people to work together, share ideas, and pass on their beliefs and stories". [chap02 - pre historic world.pdf](#).



## The Neolithic Age

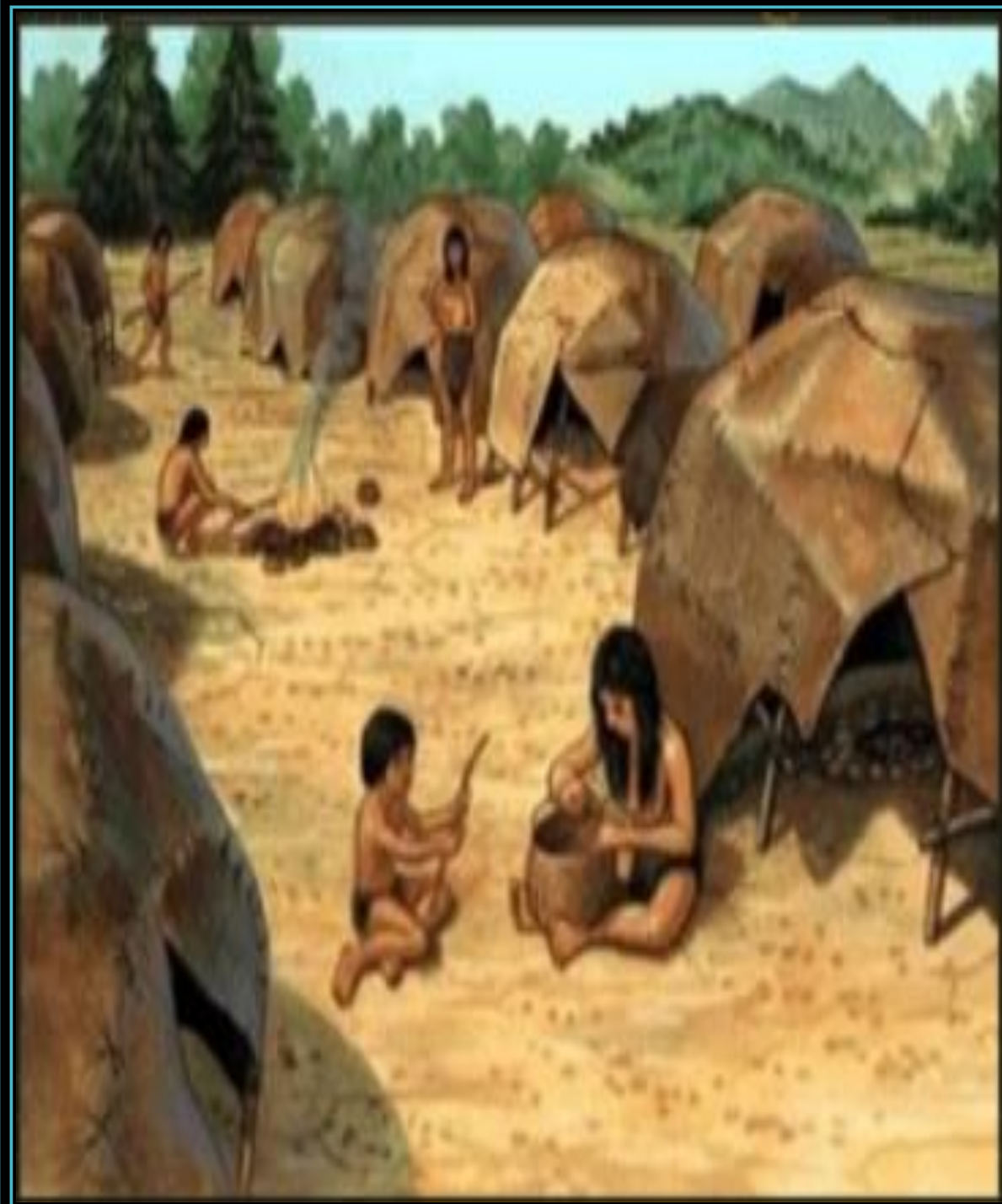
In this time the new stone age man looked to start producing rather than gathering. To point out the evidence "One was learning to grow food. The other was learning to herd animals." Demonstrating that the new stone age did not only believe in the acquirement of food but the ability to sustain themselves without gathering.

With the Neolithic Age population size began to increase with the surplus of food. For instance "Within 4,000 years the population grew to about 90 million. People were also living longer". This invites the idea that the further through time with the advancement of the progress of shelters, food development, and animal domestication led to the betterment of mankind.



With the population growing groups started forming permanent shelters and this was the start of early villages "formed villages of about 150 to 200 people in areas with a good soil and water supply". [chap02 - pre historic world.pdf](#).

Likewise to add to early civilizations as a means to protect others in that civilization they used many tactics. As an illustration "As protection against attack, the houses in this village had two or three rooms and no doors. People went in and out of the houses through a hole in the roof by using a ladder." [chap02 - pre historic world.pdf](#).



# THE ANCIENT WORLD: THE WORLD IN 3000 BCE- 700

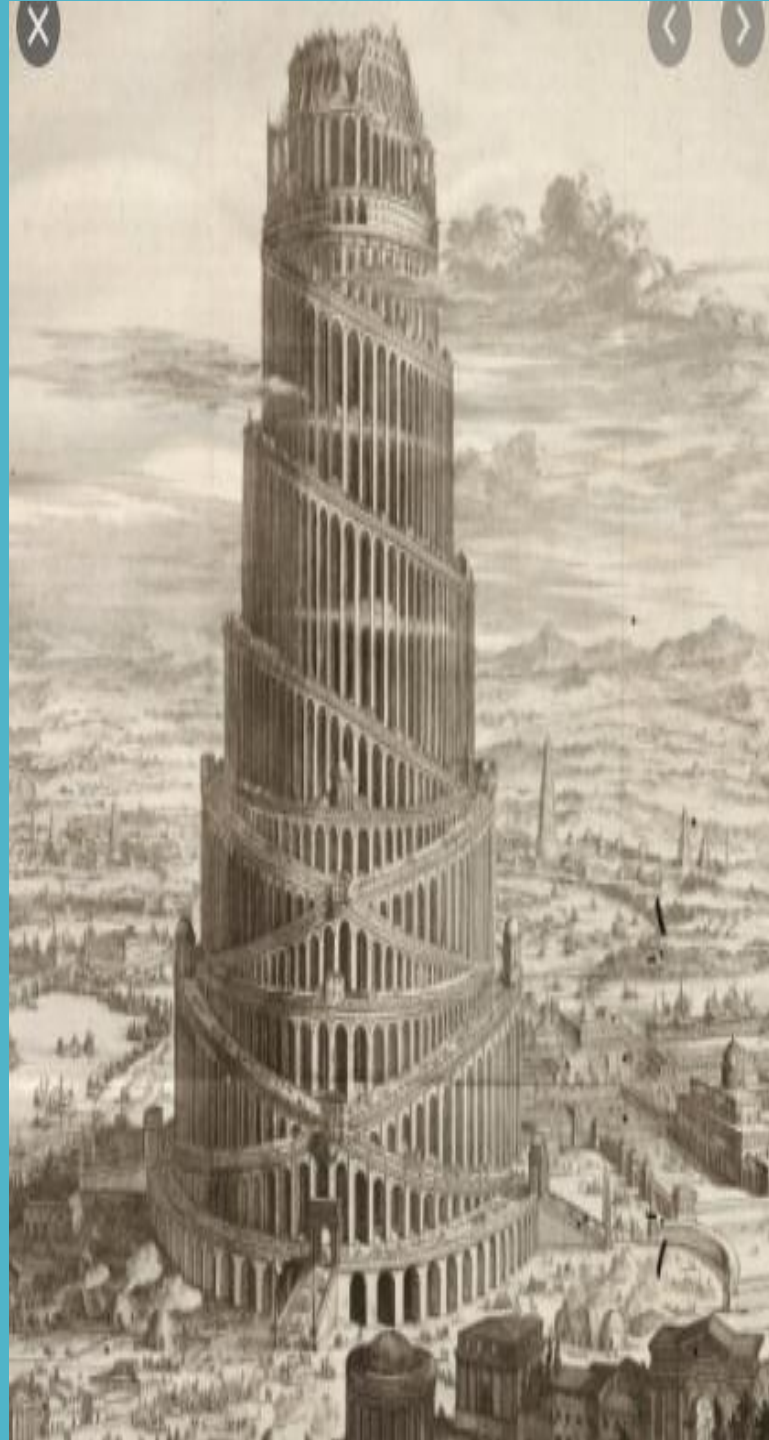
Where civilizations began to become more advanced in innovation and there was more strife between neighbors.



## THE RISE OF BABYLON:

During the Aakkadian Empire there was a success to unite the Near east which brought the whole region together.(World history55).

The annexing of northern states became centralized. Some advancements they made were "A calendar was introduced for the whole of Babylonia, new systems of taxation and standardized weights and measures were imposed, and Akkadian became the language of government".(World history55).



## :THE DECLINE OF BABYLON

Under the rule of Samsuiluna Babylon faced rebellion which led to the loss of "The south of Mesopotamia went into decline". While the northern dynasty fell to the group Kassites.





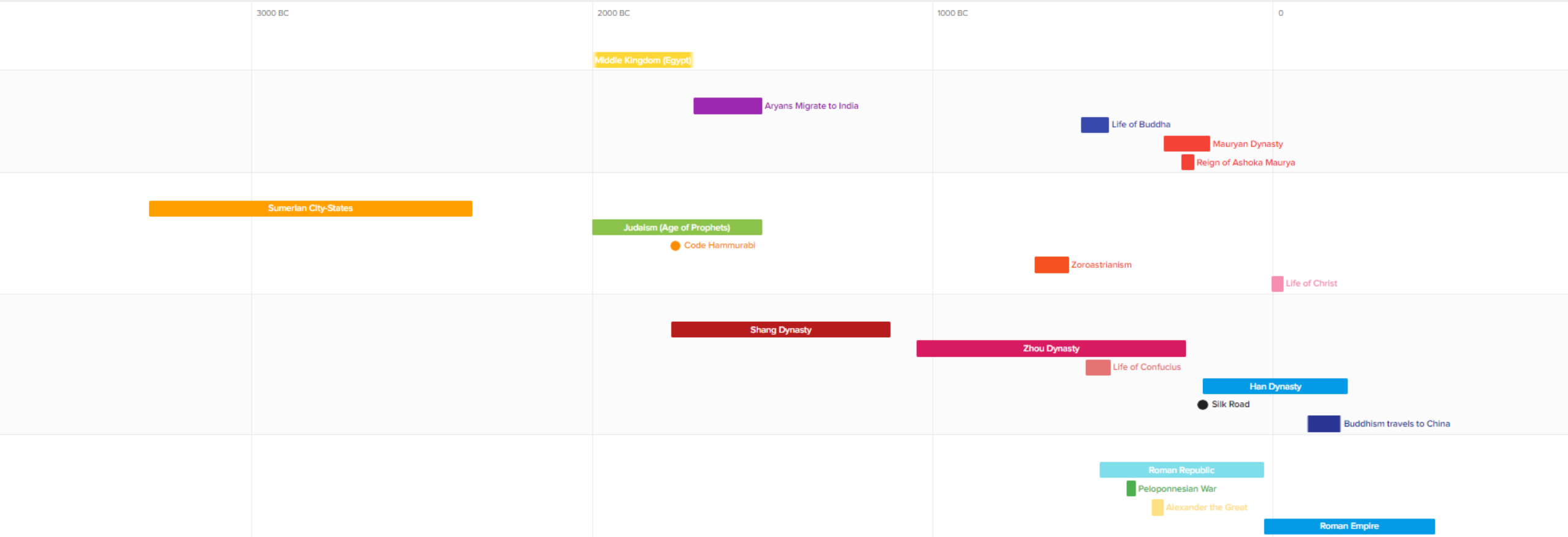
# THE INVENTION OF WRITING:

The first forms of writing started by using symbols "Early writing was made up of pictures, which helped create visual records of trading transactions". (World history55). Mesopotamia introduced cuneiform writing. Egyptians used hieroglyphics. While individuals later used scribes and literacy in both Mesopotamia and Egypt. And the alphabet changed to the Phoenicians 22 sign alphabet.

# EGYPT

The creation of pyramids was started after the use of mastabas by a 3rd dynasty pharaoh called Djoser where he decided on the creation of pyramids by stacking mastabas together. However the decline of pyramids came in the new kingdom of pharaohs where they were placed in less lavish tomb.





# THE CLASSICAL WORLD: THE WORLD IN 700 BCE-600 BC

In the classical world religion took a big part of different civilizations for instance it brought a sense of advantages and disadvantages; an instance can be found on ppt 2 <http://www.anderson.k12.ky.us/Downloads/Period%202%20APWH%20PP.pptx> where it states, "Community bonds & moral and ethical codes to follow". For this reason religion amongst individuals can be positive because it brings a sense of unity, but a negative is "Differences lead to conflict" showing that religion can be detrimental to mankind in the sense of Individual's strife for the domination of their own religion.

## The spread of belief systems

HINDUISM DELT WITH THE SOCIAL CASTE SYSTEM WHICH TIES IN WITH KARMA WHERE THEY BELIEVED IN MONOTHEISM

CONFUCIANISM WHOS FOUNDER WAS KONG FU ZI FORMED BELIEFS AROUND MORAL BEHAVIOR, FAMILY, AND POLITICAL ORDER

BUDDHISM STARTED WITH THE FOUNDER SIDDHARTHA GAUTAMA WHO BELIEVED IN REINCARNATION LIKE HINDUISM HOWEVER DISBELIVED IN THE CASTE SYSTEM AND BECAUSE HE BELIEVED ALL COULD ACHIEVE PEACE.

DAOISM INSISTS ON PEOPLE LOOKING TO NATURE TO FIND A BALANCE WHERE THE RELIGIONS OF TAOISM AND BUDDHISM WERE INCORPORATED WHEN MAKING THIS RELIGION

HEBREWS HAD THE RELIGION OF JUDAISM WHERE IT SPREAD THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THROUGH ASIA

WITH CHRISTIANITY IT DERIVED FROM JUDAISM WHERE THE FOUNDER WAS JESUS CHRIST A HEBREW WHO SPREAD THE BELIEF OF SALVATION THROUGH HIM

ANIMISM AND SHAMANISM BELIEVE IN THE RESPECT OF DEAD ANCESTORS WHERE ANIMISM BELIEVES THE NATURAL WORLD HAS SPIRITUAL POWERS WHILE SHAMANISM BELIEVES THAT SHAMANS ARE CONNECTED TO THIS WORLD AND THE SPIRITUAL

The following are creations made during the classical civilization:



Hellenism  
Architecture also  
displayed a form of  
undividedness



For instance sculptures with  
influential meanings/  
backgrounds such as the  
Hellenistic and the religious  
means of Asian



Also during the Classical Empire, empires began to rise but in their own sustaining way where it led to Prosperity:

## CHINA

- \* THE ZHOU DYNASTY WAS THE LONGEST
- \* DURING THE QIN DYNASTY THE FIRST EMPEROR WAS SHI HUANGDI WHO UNIFIED CHINA FOR THE FIRST TIME HE BEGAN THE GREAT WALL, LIKEWISE THE TOMBS OF THE TERRACOTTA WARRIORS WERE MADE
- \* THE HAN DYNASTY WAS KNOWN FOR ITS GOLDEN AGE AND FOR THE START OF THE SILK ROAD

## INDIA

- \* DURING THE GUPTA AGE IT WAS AN AGE OF PROSPERITY WHERE THERE WAS MATHEMATICAL GROWTH

## MEDITERRANEAN

- \* GREECE WAS WHERE TRADE ROUTES WERE MADE THROUGH SEA BECAUSE OF MOUNTAINS
- \* WHERE ATHENS AND SPARTA WERE ON OPPOSITE ENDS
- \* THE HELLENISTIC EMPIRE CONSISTED OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT TAKING RULE OVER GREECE, EGYPT, PERSIA, AND NORTHERN INDIA

# REFERENCES

1. <file:///C:/Users/josep/Downloads/chap02%20-%20pre%20historic%20world.pdf>
2. <http://www.anderson.k12.ky.us/Downloads/Period%202%20APWH%20P.Pptx>
3. World History textbook