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| **SEEING PATTERNS**   * How does comparing and contrasting sub-Saharan African with the Americas during 600 BCe-600 Ce help in understanding the agrarian-urban patterns of social and political development across the world? * Where did chiefdoms, cities, and kingdoms arise in sub-Saharan Africa and why? On which forms of agriculture, urbanization, and trade were they based? * Which areas in the Americas saw the development of a corn- and potato-based agriculture that did not depend on the plow, the wheel, and ironmaking? | |  | |
| **OUTLINE**  **Agriculture and Early African Kingdoms**  Saharan Villages, Towns, and Kingdoms  The Kingdom of Aksum  **The Spread of Villages in Sub-Saharan Africa**  West African Savanna and Rain-Forest Agriculture  The Spread of Village Life to East and South Africa  Patterns of African History, 600 BCE-600 CE  **Early States in Mesoamerica: Maya Kingdoms and Teotihuacan**  The Maya Kingdoms in Southern Mesoamerica  The Kingdom of Teotihuacan in the Mexican Basin  **The Andes: Moche and Nazca**  The Moche in Northern Peru  Paracas and the Nazca in Southern Peru  **Putting It All Together** | |  | |
| **KEY TERMS**  chiefdoms  kingdoms  sahel  phytoliths  tsetse fly  African spirituality  witchcraft  polytheism  glyphic script  geoglyphs |  |  |  |
| **THINKING THROUGH PATTERNS**   1. How does comparing and contrasting sub-Saharan African with the Americas during 600 BCe-600 Ce help in understanding the agrarian-urban patterns of social and political development across the world? 2. Where did chiefdoms, cities, and kingdoms arise in sub-Saharan Africa and why? On which forms of agriculture, urbanization, and trade were they based? 3. Which areas in the Americas saw the development of a corn- and potato-based agriculture that did not depend on the plow, the wheel, and ironmaking? | |  | |
| **NOTES: TO FOLLOW UP / QUESTIONS TO ASK IN CLASS** | | | |