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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?
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| **OUTLINE****Agriculture and Early African Kingdoms**Saharan Villages, Towns, and KingdomsThe Kingdom of Aksum**The Spread of Villages in Sub-Saharan Africa**West African Savanna and Rain-Forest AgricultureThe Spread of Village Life to East and South AfricaPatterns of African History, 600 BCE-600 CE**Early States in Mesoamerica: Maya Kingdoms and Teotihuacan**The Maya Kingdoms in Southern MesoamericaThe Kingdom of Teotihuacan in the Mexican Basin**The Andes: Moche and Nazca**The Moche in Northern PeruParacas and the Nazca in Southern Peru**Putting It All Together** |  |
| **KEY TERMS**chiefdomskingdomssahelphytoliths tsetse flyAfrican spirituality witchcraftpolytheismglyphic scriptgeoglyphs |  |  |  |
| **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?
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| **NOTES: TO FOLLOW UP / QUESTIONS TO ASK IN CLASS** |