**Guns, Germs, and Steel** Name:

Note-taking guide Block:

World History

**Introduction**

* Guns, Germs, and Steel is studied by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + His journey began in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + He is a professor at UCLA, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by training a specialist in human physiology
* Yali asked Professor Diamond “why do you white men have so much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and we New Guineans, have so little?”.
* Westerners believed themselves to be superior to New Guineans because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and thus it made sense that they should have so much more cargo than natives.

**Pre-Civilization**

* 13,000 years ago people were thriving in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (region).
  + The landscape was much less arid, with forests, trees, and plants.
  + Man hunted by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down whatever animal they could find. However, hunting is not a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way of finding food.
* In Papua New Guinea, gathering is done by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Some problems with gathering from the Sago trees include
    1. Not enough \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to support a large population
    2. One tree yields, 70 pounds of Sago with \_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_ days worth of work
    3. Sago is low on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and cannot be stored.
* In the Middle East, two cereal grasses were wild; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Eventually these fields were affected by a global change in climate, and the drought lasted more than a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years.

**Dhra’ - Earliest Settlement**

* Ian Kuijt, specializes in Stone Age history of the Middle East
  + His work is focused on a site in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, near the Dead Sea, called Dhra’
  + They believe that 40-50 people lived in this small village, one of the earliest permanent settlements. This settlement also developed at the same time as the major drought. But how is it possible to feed an entire village if times are so hard?
* Unique mud structures
  + You would have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, humidity - controlled environment
    - Protect from insects, protect from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, protect them from water percolating through.
  + In the center of the village, a place where grains could be stored collectively.
  + The grassy harvests were hardy enough to be stored for years.

**Agricultural Revolution**

* A radical shift in human behaviour: growing their own food.
* Unable to maintain a mobile way of life, they would have stayed close to any source of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they could find, and planted new fields of wheat and barley around them.
* The way crops are changed by human interference is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Not long after the Middle East came China, where people grew another high yield cereal grass - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Pockets of farming also emerged in the Americas, based on corn, squash and beans.
* Later, in Africa, people farmed sorghum, millet and yams
* Archaeologists now believe that people (In Papua New Guinea) have been farming here for almost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years – almost as long as the people of the Middle East.

**Why little benefit from farming for the Papua New Guineans?**

* Comes down to geographical luck
* They’re (Taro crops) also low in protein compared to wheat, so these farmers of the New Guinea highlands suffered from protein deficiency.
* People around the world who had access to the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crops became the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farmers.
* According to Jared Diamond, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have had an advantage over New Guineans because for centuries they’ve grown crops that are more nutritious and productive.

**Domestication of animals**

* Animal domestication, by which we mean humans were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where they were moving, they were controlling their feeding, and they were controlling their breeding.
* As well as meat, animals could be used for their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, providing an ongoing source of protein.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were the first animals to be domesticated in the ancient world, and were eventually followed by the other big farm animals of today.
* In New Guinea and many other parts of the world, people never used ploughs because they never had the animals to pull them.
* Most insects and rodents are of no practical use to humans, and not worth the effort of farming. Some birds, fish and reptiles have been domesticated, but most are simply impractical to farm. So are most carnivores, not because they’re dangerous but because you’d have to grow other animals just to feed them. The best animals to farm are large, plant-eating mammals.
* Animals which made suitable candidates for domestication can start giving birth in their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years.

**Fertile Crescent**

* The people of the Fertile Crescent were geographically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, with access to some of the best crops and farm animals in the ancient world. It gave them a huge head start.
* As villages grew bigger, there were more people to work on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Freed from the burden of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, some people were able to develop new skills, and new technologies
* Despite having some of the most nutritious crops on the planet, its climate was too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and its ecology too fragile, to support continuous intensive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Any two points of the globe that share the same latitude automatically share the same length of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and they often share a similar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and vegetation.