INTERACTIONS WITH THE ENVIRONMENT (INT)

Early Civilizations
Elaborate irrigation systems

Assyrian empire used iron resources for weapons and chariots

Efficient transportation with the invention of the wheel

Phoenician trading network – advanced ship technology
Climate change made their region hotter and drier - desertification of the Sahara

Irrigation systems to tame the Nile for farming

Slow to adopt metal tools and weapons until after the Hyksos invasion

Adopted wheeled technology from Mesopotamia

Had to import trees
Indus Valley

Interactions with the Environment

Competition for land and resources

No central government meant raids for resources they needed

Learned to work with iron for tools and plows as they began to rely more on agriculture
Huang He River is known as “China’s Sorrow” for its unpredictable and devastating flooding.

Early civilizations dredged the river to make it deeper and cause less flooding.

Shang dominated bronze production.

Migrations into modern-day Taiwan, Vietnam, and Thailand.

Intensive cultivation of rice with elaborate irrigation.
Humans arrived over the land bridge during the Ice Ages.

No large domesticated animals meant human power was used for labor and trade.

Difficult geography in the Andes made communication and trade difficult.
Human migrations using canoes outfitted with sails

Lower sea levels during the Ice Ages allowed early humans to reach Australia and New Guinea

Austronesian speakers brought agriculture and more permanent settlement

Maritime technology allowed migration throughout the Pacific and across the Indian Ocean

Easter Island (location of massive stone statues) became overpopulated. Deforestation and war between factions caused the population to disappear.