

Pre modern civilization essay examples

[Technology](#), [Development](#)



Civilization was primarily used to refer to tools and objects of a human society that is intricate in term of discipline, technology and division of labor. The term is commonly applied to refer to humanity that has achieved certain advancement in urbanization, occupational specialism, farming and regional trade. Any civilization is usually marked by secondary development such as; scientific, inscription, transportation, political and currency. Pre-modern era was a period where people sense of nature and reason was often articulated through faith. The pre-modern culture has not been seen to create a distinctive human as compared to the other civilization period. Religious leader were the intermediate between the gods and the people. The pre-modern era was different from present civilization in terms of government, economies, religion, food and shelter.

During the pre-modern civilization entrepreneur organizations and economies become more refined and internationally articulated. This process started in the medieval North Italian city-states especially in Venice, Milan and Genoa. The stage saw the beginning and the rise of supremacy of financial theory of mercantilism. The period also witnessed the European colonization during the 15th century upto four years later that lead to spread of Christianity. Agriculture revolution was witnessed during this period of pre-modern civilization. Agriculture was used as a food production in the pre-modern civilization. Agriculture leads to development of the first cities that were the centers of manufacturing, trade and political power. Symbiosis established the cities in their neighborhood that were supplying manufactured goods by taking agriculture products from agricultural sector established in the pre modern civilization. The growth of cities was identical

with the increase of civilization. Before the development of cities people were staying in huts in the northern and central Asian but in the pre-modern civilization they started living in mud-brick houses. The cities also lead to development of widespread trade, social, economical complexity and inscription. Agriculture also created job opportunity to the society and thus creating a surplus in the market.

The religious leaders were the governor during the pre- modern civilization. The societies were divided into groups that were controlled by the priest. The leader ensured that the people remained in harmony and unity in the community. The men were the source of security in the community with the boys being trained from early age. The people were hunter and gather before the revolution of agriculture. The pre-modern civilization was different from other civilization since it was the first era when farming was introduced and writing. The era leads to development of other civilization that is the middle modern and post modern civilization. It is also in this period that the first cities were established which lead to development of trade.

Pre-modern civilization was the only time that the religious leader governed the community while during the other civilization emperor was the governor. Pre-modern civilization paved way for development of scientific, technological knowledge in the other of civilization. Trade also developed during this era and hence encouraging regional trade among the neighbor. Through this interaction with the neighbor socialization was encouraged and hence promoting unity among the neighbor. The pre-modern civilization was an important period in the history of a nation since it is through this civilization period advancement cities started. Agriculture's revolution in this

period created job opportunity for the community abolishing idleness among the people. The pre- modern civilization was an era where people depended on faith in their reasoning. Advancement of society by establishment of cities was a vital thing in the development of civilization.