

# Guns, germs, and steel ch 6 and 8



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

Piecemeal One piece at a time  
 Mississippi Fluorescence In Cahokia, they began farming with the Mexican Trinity, and it made their food output become surplus, thus yielding a population to food production to surplus to population circle  
 Mexican Trinity Maize, beans, and squash, make Mississippi Florescence possible  
 Biota The stuff in the Biome  
 Cereal Crop Maize, oats, wheat, barley are all cereal crops  
 Larder pantry  
 Circumscribe To draw a line around and therefore to narrowly limit or restrict actions  
 Botany Study of plants  
 Ethnobiology Study of human relation to plants/animals  
 Grafting Put two things together  
 Mediterranean zone California, Chili, Australia, South Africa, Mediterranean  
 Auto-catalytic processthe more added, the bigger it gets  
 Dichotomy Two opposing things (HG and Farming)  
 Hermaphroditic Selfer Has both male and female reproductive organs and self pollinates  
 Pleistocene An epoch of 2, 000, 000 to 10, 000 years ago  
 Glaciation A period of glaciers  
 Why did agriculture never arise in some fertile and highly suitable areas? The climate and topography wasn't suitable, it took to long to change over, they didn't want to change over, or they didn't have the proper crops to change over. What is the relationship between a climate and the plants grown there? They have similar characteristics, season & plant cycles work together  
 Why was the fertile crescent the earliest site for agricultural development? Crops were easily gethered, preferred crops were grown easily, and it was the easiest spot to farm. What is animal husbandry? The keeping track and breeding of animals for the most desirable traits  
 Why did Jordan Valley Farmers domesticate barley and emmer wheat as opposed to other crops of that region They had the largest seeds. Barley is in the top 4 most abundant cereals, and emmer is of medium abundance. Barley could evolve quickly. Other seeds were in

lower abundance, perennial, making them evolve too slowly for domestication

Explain Mark Blumler's studies and tell the reason behind why the Fertile Crescent was so successful in food production

The climate, the way the summer is dry and the winter is wet. Most helpful grasses are concentrated into the fertile crescent. Were hunter/gatherers/incipient farmers aware of the possible uses of wild crops? If so, why didn't they use them in this way? Yes, hunter-gatherers were aware of possible uses for wild crops. The New Guineans were very aware what was edible and what was not. They didn't use them in this way because they didn't supplement enough and traditions and society intervened. Know about the crops, but they don't know how to farm them at helpful rates. Why aren't dream crops used today? Why were they considered to be dream crops? They were high in oil & fats, but they had small seeds and had irritating scents and could cause rash

Why did NG's biota suffer?

1. No cereal crops were domesticated there
2. NG fauna lacked any domesticatable large mammal
3. Available root crops lacked protein and calories

How/Why were the Fertile Crescent, NG, and Eastern US different in domesticating crops

NG had few animals and they didn't have the proper flora to do so. The East US had a few better crops, but weren't able to thrive until the Mexican Trinity. The FC did the best with the best cereals and the best climate to work in harmony with the cereals.

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