

Chapter 1 only

[History](#)



Insert Stability of the Agricultural Revolution Several years ago, global warming reduced the glaciers, allowing the nomadic hunters to migrate into the heart of North America. They journey to South America within a few more years. They were the Paleo Indian hunters whose population grew rapidly because of the seemingly inexhaustible supply of meat. They, therefore, contributed to an ecological process in which they had diminutive control over. Therefore, their growing population led to the eradication of the population of the large mammals, camels and horses (Brands 14). The warm climate in the region further worsened the situation by transforming well-watered regions into arid areas putting the large mammals in severe danger of extinction.

They, therefore, had to adjust to the changing environment as they scatter across North America. They consequently developed innovative food sources. These were the smaller mammals, nuts, fish and berries. They also learned how to cultivate new plants like the corn, squash and beans. This is what is known as the agricultural revolution which the shift to essential crops. The shift took place in the southwest before the Atlantic coast, overwhelmingly changing the indigenous American societies. The nomadic people were liberated from the hunting and gathering insecurities by the availability of reliable food (Brands 4). This led to the production of ceramics technology for storing grain. This also led to the people permanently building villages and increase in population size.

In conclusion, the enormous distances and diverse climates of North America led to the vast diversity of human culture and the advancement of new strategies for coping with their exceptional environments. They build a complex society to uphold the sophisticated system of irrigation canals to

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overcome aridity of the desert environment.

Work Cited

Brands H. W. New world encounters prequest. newyork: 2014 Pearson.