

CIVILIZATION COMPARISON CHART (ANSWER KEY)

Directions: Use the Agriculture and Civilization Infographic and the appropriate agrarian civilizations article to fill in the column for the civilization you've been assigned.

	Mesopotamia (Uruk)	East Asia (China, Korea, Japan)	Greco-Roman (Greece, Rome)	Mesoamerica (Olmec, Aztec, Maya, Inca)	Jericho
Time span	Farming began in the Middle East about 12,000 to 9,000 years ago with the first agricultural civilizations forming about 3500 BCE.	Agriculture began about 6500 BCE but there were nomadic foragers in this area for thousands of years before this time.	Human settlement existed in this area for thousands of years prior to the development of civilization, which began about 1600 BCE to 146 BCE.	Humans migrated to the Americas about 20,000 years ago but agriculture did not develop in this part of Mesoamerica until about 7000 to 3500 BCE.	Archaeologists have dated the earliest evidence for human settlement at Jericho to about 14,000 years ago.
World zone	Afro-Eurasia	Afro-Eurasia	Afro-Eurasia	The Americas	Afro-Eurasia
Main food sources (grains, fruits, vegetables)	Barley, flax, wheat, chickpeas, lentils, peas	China: Rice, millet, wheat Japan: Rice	Greece: Barley, grapes, olives, figs, lentils Rome: Wheat, oats, rye,	Maya: Corn, beans, squash, peppers, cacao Aztec: Amaranth, maize, breadnut, beans, cacao, chilies, papaya, squash, tomatoes Inca: Quinoa, beans, coca, potatoes	Emmer wheat, barley, bananas, dates
Main domesticated animals	Cows, dogs, goats, sheep	China: Chicken, goats, sheep, pigs, cattle	Sheep, goats, horses, dogs, cattle, chickens, pigs, donkeys	Aztec: Dogs, ducks, turkeys Inca: Alpacas, guinea pigs, llamas	Sheep
Agricultural, geographical, and environmental challenges	Climate change, droughts, fertile soil, flooding of major rivers, salinity of the soil, frequent warfare between city-states competing for resources.	China: Flooding, monsoons, mountains Japan: Volcanic activity, earthquakes, tsunamis, jagged mountains, relatively small amount of fertile land.	Greece: Mountains, poor soil, reliance on the sea, silver deposits Rome: Natural barriers, fertile soil, salt deposits, volcanic activity	Maya: Poor soil, small rivers Aztec: Floating islands of soil (chinampas) Inca: Mountains	City lies 864 feet below sea level, natural "walls" created through seismographic activity, situated along trade and migration routes, sits on a natural oasis
Legacy and accomplishments	Area where the first major agricultural civilizations and writing systems emerged, first written legal code, invention of the wheel, sundial, epic poetry, large scale architecture, art	China: Philosophy, art, science, inventions such as paper and gunpowder Korea: Mining as ancient granites contain metals such as gold, copper, tin, and iron	Greece: Art, architecture, philosophy, literature, politics (democracy in Athens) Rome: Roman Republic, Senate, branches of government), science (engineering)	Olmec: Large carved heads of volcanic rock Maya: Writing system, mathematics, calendar system Aztec: Irrigation systems, astronomy, poetry, mathematics, architecture, art Inca: Architecture, mummification	Oldest continuously inhabited city in the world, irrigation systems, city of significant Biblical importance for Jews, Christians, and Muslims

