LEARNING AS ONE NATION
Expanded Project

CESC_03

S H S L E A R N I N G A C T I V I T Y

Name: _____ **Score/Mark:** _____
Grade and Section: _____ **Date:** _____
Strand: ☐ STEM ☐ ABM ☐ HUMSS ☐ ICT (*TVL Track*)
Subject: *Community Engagement, Solidarity, and Citizenship*
Type of Activity: ☐ Concept Notes ☐ Skills: Exercise/Drill ☐ Illustration ☐ Performance Task ☐ Essay/Report ☐ Others: _____

Activity Title: Early Civilizations
Learning Target: To describe some characteristics of early civilizations
References: *(Author, Title, Pages)*
1. F. M. Zulueta, Anthropological and Sociological, pp. 396-397
2. J. Daguplo and J. J. V. Montañez, CVIF Learning Activities

In comparison with the ancient primitive communities, early civilizations were much more skillful and innovative. This age is called the **Neolithic Age** which is attributed to an agrarian lifestyle. In this age, people or communes were able to alter objects in their environment to their advantage. They no longer transferred from one place to another in search for food because they developed knowledge and skills to maximize the resources at hand. With development of skills, people were able to farm and cultivate food rather than merely gather fruits and vegetables from forests and naturally growing plants. Such activities led to various changes in human social organizations and interactions.

Moreover, since settlements were more permanent and work was becoming more structured, it gave time for the people or the communes to use their free time in pursuits other than foraging. This resulted in the materialization of societal relations and dynamics in the commune, which became more grounded and systematized, ushering in the dawn of civilization.

In the early civilizations, we can observe the presence of mixed economics. Farming and horticulture were supplemented by more systematic **herding** and **husbandry**. Thus, people were able to produce more food and trade with those who might be involved in non-agricultural labor. These exchanges played a key role in the emergence of the economics of contemporary communities.

Exercise:

Agriculture and herding played an essential role in the development of early civilizations. It has also been an important focus of government action in the history of advanced countries.

Suppose the government cannot give agriculture a sufficient support to uplift the lives of economically challenged farmers, fishermen, and those engaged in husbandry or raising livestock. What actions can people in your community take to address this issue? Give at least one.