LEARNING AS ONE NATION
Expanded Project

CESC_02

SHS LEARNING ACTIVITY

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 Communities
Learning Target: To describe the nature of early communities
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 order to have a deeper understanding of community dynamics and community action, it is good to look back and see the origin of communities in the history of human civilizations. This anthropological perspective can serve to strengthen strategies for achieving goals of community action initiatives.

In trying to trace the history of early communities, we often come across communities that were in constant struggle for survival. Indeed, these early communities were formed by people motivated by the need to address their longing for themselves and their families to survive. Such need and efforts to survive were manifested in group hunting, foraging for fruits and vegetables **(Paleolithic Age / Old Stone Age)**, and fishing and cultivation of plants **(Mesolithic Age / Middle Stone Age).** The Paleolithic Age is attributed to a kind of hunter-gatherer lifestyle, while the Mesolithic Age is of horticultural and agricultural lifestyle.

Since survival was the main priority of the early communities, there was movement from one place to another. Often, there was no permanent or particular place for settling down because when hunting and other means to supply food became ineffective or unproductive in their present location, they had to transfer and seek another place to hunt and look for food. In short, the early communities were migratory. It was only in the Mesolithic Age that people became less nomadic; thus, it was the start of communal settlements, for they had finally found ways to provide food for themselves.

Exercise:

At present, many refugees and migrants are moving from one country to another in different parts of the world. Can we compare the survival efforts of early communities and those of these present migrants? Give similarities and/or differences, if any.