



Steady food supplies of grains, meats, vegetables, and dairy lead to better health, and people are able to have more children.



Out of a common language and common experiences, creative arts are made by skilled people and shared within the community and beyond.



Cultural characteristics develop within the community, including fine arts, story telling, and religious beliefs.



Storage areas can now be built near houses to store surplus crops for emergencies, winter months, or trade.



Instead of a household making all of the tools, food, clothes, and other needed items, they begin to buy or trade with skilled people who make those goods.



Nomadic hunters and gatherers see patterns in nature and eventually learn how to plant seeds and grow food.



Now that people can stop moving from place to place, they make more permanent housing structures.



With more time on their hands, people begin to develop individual skills, which allow them to specialize and serve the whole community



Population grows and more and more people settle in the fertile river valleys.



The surplus food can be used to feed animals that can be domesticated and kept on or near the settlement..



As different families settle in the same region, conflicts over lands and resources begin to occur.



The people of the community become a more homogenous group, with shared culture (foods, language, religious beliefs, traditions, etc.)



Basic governments are formed to establish rules, divide lands and resources, and settle disputes among the people.



Realizing the importance of a steady fresh water supply to maintain their crops, people settle in fertile river valleys.



The community has grown into an advanced society that has a high level of social and political organization, as well as advanced levels of achievement.



Out of a need to make governing and trade less confusing, a common language is established among all people in the community, which also allows detailed records to be kept.