In class exam 2: Economic Development: ECON 410: Fall 2016

Answer all of the following questions using the possible answers in the right column. The possible answers in the right column are on two pages! An answer may be used more than once, and perhaps some answers are never used! Each question in this section is worth 4 points.

1. The major reason why Fertile Crescent agriculture diffused faster & farther than either Meso-American and African agriculture did was _____.

2. The two spectacular examples of clashing civilizations presented in *Guns, Germs & Steel* are: _____.

3. Three reasons why the Mediterranean climate of the Fertile Crescent produced advantages for incipient farmers are: _____.

4. List three examples (three different plants) of changing plant reproduction as a result of purposeful human selection during the hunting and gathering phase of our existence as a species _____.

5. The four most valuable domesticated animals arising from wild ancestors in the Fertile Crescent region are: _____.

6. Converting to domestic agriculture with plants and animals means that the typical ecosphere can support _____ times more farmers than hunter-gatherers.

7. List the six major reasons why some candidate animals are not domesticable? _____.

8. The major consequence of the lack of large domesticable wild animals in the Americas was_____, which prevented the American Indians (North and South) from having better defenses against European explorers and would be conquerors.

9. Mankind's hunting and gathering activities affected plant evolution by favoring plants with useful traits for humans. Due to genetics, these traits had to arise from dominant genes or if not then the plants had to propagate via the following three ways in addition to self-polinating hermaphrodites (hint: two apply to fruit trees) _____

10. List 5 diseases afflicting people that arose from our herd animals_____

A. the non-shattering wheat stalk
B. Spanish versus French
C. smallpox
D. goats
E. rising numbers of wild grazing animals that were domesticable
F. too slow growing
G. usuable power to apply to tasks like plowing
H. grafting
I. the non-exploding pea pod
J. East-West orientation
K. Sheep
L. Cross pollination
M. Rooting, cutting and planting
N. Tuberculosis
O. Incapable of breeding in captivity
P. Maori versus Moriori
Q. Cloning
R. potatoes
S. Scandinavia vs Germany
T. plague
U. Animal hides
V. Panicky
W. flu
X. pertusis
Y. tomatoes
Z. horses
AA. Germans versus French
BB. fertilizer
CC. Too friendly
DD. 5
EE. Sweet non toxic almond
FF. syphillis
GG. cows
HH. Southwest Australia vs New Zealand
II. Mean
JJ. Pigs
KK. 10 to 100
LL. Malaria
MM. wide ranging topography, characterized by long, hot dry summers , and cooler, rainy seasons in fall and spring
NN. A relative abundance of annual plants and a large proportion of self pollinating hermaphrodites
OO. Too fast growing
PP. Spanish versus Incas
QQ. North-South orientation
RR. measles
SS. Italy vs Germany
TT. Cross species reproduction
UU. Random mutation
VV. Carnivorous
WW. Lack of large domestic herds that would have been a breeding ground for human infectious diseases
XX. Solitary or unable to live in large numbers of their own kind
YY. China vs Japan

Answer the following. The entire question is worth 35 points. Individual point values are given beside each category.

a. (20) A crowning achievement of Western Civilization is the empowerment of the individual. A person is recognized to have natural rights that are not the result of government, but rather to be protected by and also from government. List out the development of this from the start of human society. In hunting and gathering days, if one group felt taken advantage of by another, the typical response was to exterminate the entire offending group.

(1): (5) Mankind had little understanding of climate/weather. Thus a human could create a supernatural world inhabited by immortals or gods that demand obedience by mankind. Often this obedience took the form of human sacrifices, seen on every continent settled by humans. The Western Civilization elimination of human sacrifice is credited with one person/religion. List that person and the founding religion. (Hint: He was willing to sacrifice his only legitimate son, but did not have to.)

(2): (5) This religion also declared that mankind was made in the image and likeness of God. This religion developed a set of rules in dealing with members of their own tribe. In this religion's faith tradition, these rules were delivered directly from God to a single individual to present to his large tribe of families. Give the common name for these set of rules, and the person credited with bringing these rules to his people.

(3): (5) A crime or offense by a member of the descendants of (2) above, would be dealt with in a manner that became known as "proportionality." List the typical phrase that is used to describe this "proportionality." This treatment however was only required in dealing with members of the same extended tribe. In dealings with people outside of this faith, justice did not require the application of this "proportionality."

(4): (5) As (3) states, "proportionality" as to be enforced as justice amongst the members of this religious faith, but not for non-members. A new religion arose that extended the virtue of justice-mercy to all mankind. In fact it went even beyond "proportionality" and was one that stressed forgiveness. List the religion, the individual who taught this. A prime example of the expansion of the gift of this religion to all peoples is given in the tale of the helper to a stranger. What is the name that we now refer to these people who help with no expectation of return?

b. (5) "Alphabet letters were given easy to remember names. The Semitic names given to them did possess meaning. These names were related _____ to the Semitic consonants to which they refer." Fill in the blank with the missing word. What other conventions were required to make alphabets the fundamental writing method, and give the modern (Roman alphabet) names of the final invention allowing alphabets to become dominant.

c. (5) List three standard conventions of any writing system that must be agreed upon in order to convert spoken language into a written form.

d. (5) There are three types of writing systems. Give their names and list at least one example of each. For two of your examples, they must be modern, that is still in use today.