	NameLit. Sci. 2 <u>Sapiens</u> Chapter 5 question	าร
	the Levant: modern Israel/Lebanon/Syria Ubiquitous: all over the place	
	Plethora: a lot, a large amount Exponentially: extremely rapid	
	Helix: the spiral shape of DNA Depredations: attacks, plunde	
_	Utilitarian: focused on usefulness Faustian: taking a huge risk (d	
1.	1. What major change in human culture occurred about 10000-12000 years ago? What ke	y lasting effects
	have been retained by humans today from this change?	
2.	2. Why did this change occur in certain places where humans lived but not in others?	
3.	3. According to Harari, was this change beneficial for humans? Why or why not?	
4.	4. What is Harari's unique and interesting take on the relationship between humans and v	vheat?
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5.	5. What does Harari say was bad for humans physically, nutritionally and socially about th	is new situation?

6. What does Harari say was the one advantage to humans of this big change?
7. What were the stages of the domestication of wheat (or of humans by wheat, as Harari says)?
8. What unexpected disadvantages did settling down have for the wheat farmers?
9. What lessons does Harari preach about luxuries based on this experience?
10. What does archeology indicate might be another reason that people created villages and farms?
11. What effects on animals did the Agricultural Revolution have? (dedicated to Devon)