

I'm not a robot!

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This time period correlates to a massive extinction of large game in those places. 16 Large Game in Eurasia Diamond's theory is that large game survived in Eurasia because humans took a million years to develop tools and become lethal predators of large game, giving game time to adapt. 17 Spreading to the Americas By 20,000 years ago, humans learned how to survive in Siberia. This led to migration to Americas by 12,000 BC. It took 1,000 years for humans to cover both N. and S. America. Time period correlates to a massive extinction of large game in Americas: Horses, lions, elephants, cheetahs, camels, and giant ground sloths. 18 A Natural Experiment of History Chapter 2 A Natural Experiment of History 19 Chatham Islands In 1835, a seal hunting ship visiting the Chatham islands 500 miles off the coast of New Zealand brought the first news to New Zealand of islands where: "there is an abundance of sea and shellfish; the lakes swarm with eels; and it is a land of the karaka berry... The inhabitants are very numerous, but they do not understand how to fight, and have no weapons". 20 Chatham Islands 21 Maori of New Zealand Nine hundred of the native Maori people of New Zealand, armed with guns, arrived in the Chatham Islands announcing that the Chatham Islands people (the Moriori) were now their slaves, and killed those who objected. 22 Moriori Slaughter An eyewitness account said "The Maori commenced to kill us like sheep... We were terrified, fled to the bush, concealed ourselves in holes underground, and in any place to escape our enemies. It was of no avail; we were discovered and killed -- men, women, and children indiscriminately". Maori 23 Maori Explanation A Maori conqueror explained: "We took possession...in accordance with our customs and we caught all the people. Not one escaped. Some ran away from us, these we killed, and others we killed -- but what of that? It was According to our custom. "24 Natural History Experiment This is an experiment of natural history. Both Maorâ and Moriori descended from the same Polynesian farmers who settled in New Zealand. 25 Moriori but Moriori, after moving to the chatham islands, hundreds of year before. Farm due to the cold climate and became hunters/collectors. They learned to live peacefully because their resources were very limited. 26 Maorâes Los Maorâes of New Zealand. The difference was the geography. Competeting agriCelas societies are prone to war 27 collision in Cajamarca chapter 3 collision in the conquest of Cajamarca 28 of the New World "The change in the most large population of modern times has been the colonization of the New World by Europeans and the conquest resulting, numatic, numatic numatica, numerical reduction or complete disappearance of the majority of the groups of American natives "29 Pizarro 1 Inas were asked about the Spanish Francisco Pizarro. 30 Pizarro Pizarro forces had 168 soldiers. They were in unknown territory, ignorant of the local inhabitants, were 1,000 miles away from the reinforcements, and were surrounded by the incan empire with 80,000 soldiers led by Atahuallpa. 31 weapons, gals and steel pizarro, however, they had steel and swords armor, mounted horsepower and weapons (a minor factor). 32 Traycion The story of Atahualpa's capture is one of the most diffamous passages that you can read, due to the betrayal used by Pizarro, and the religious justification used. Of course, we also know that Pizarro collected a huge rescue for Atahualpa in gold and silver, and then matched him anyway. Inca Gold 33 Conquerors In addition to horses and steel, the superior oceanic conqueror ships would have a higher political organization of European states sovitana sol ed %59 le nabaliuqina euq sasoiccefni (Strainpox, Sarampion, influenza, typhus, bubstical plague) had a superior knowledge of the human behavior of thousands of written history. 34 Pizarro conquerors obtained their treacherous ideas from Cortez's experience. The Incas did not know anything about the Spanish. Cortez and Montezuma 35 Why not on the other side? The year, why did Europeans have all the advantages instead of the Incas? Why did the Incas not invent weapons and steel swords, have horses or gave mortal diseases? Inca Inca Warrior 36 Food production Why did the production of food not evolved in large geographically adequate world of the world? Why the dates of the development of food production varied so widely? Are different humans or the environment? 37 All people on Earth were once hunters; Why did some left this and others not? 38 "Food production systems evolved as a result of the accumulation of many separate decisions on the assignment of time and effort." Food production was developed as a way of providing the majority of heat (particularly protein) with the least amount of effort. 39 The important importance of the evolution of food production was to release the time for certain tribal members to become specialists: weapons manufacturers, container manufacturers, tribal lasters, medications, etc. 40 In cultures that evolved food production, the main factors that contributed were: decreased the availability of wild foods. Greater availability of domestic wild plants development of technologies to collect, process and store wild foods 41 wild plants? 42 selection of large and attractive plants the preferential plantation of "greater" seeds that favor the beneficial mutations in the plants (almonds) of the selection of seeds that did not simultaneously germinate the selection of autopolitans, all of them slowly evolved for thousands of years. almonds but not acorns 43 problems with the cultivation of food in much of the north of america odanag ,yeub ,acav)latnedicco aisA ed raoseB ed arbac(arbac ed)ocit;Âisa nÂlfuoM(sajevo selapicnirp ocnic saL 55 selamina sotse ed avitisopaid al aeV .socitsÂmod selamina 41 f0 31 naÂnet aisaruE 45 .sonamuH sol arap litÂ s;Âm oglA ne namrofsnart es sejavlas selamina sol lauc le rop osecorp le se nÂaicacitsemod aL 35)senemrÂAg(nÂiccart al odara oreuc ed ratilim otlasa ed solucÂheV oreuc ed setnazilrif ed etropsnart ,soetc;Âl sotcudorp ,sotcudorp ,socitsÂmod selamina rop odanoicroporP 25 .)etnamaid(" arenam us a elbasimodni lamina adaC ;selaugi sotot nos selbacitsemod selamina sol ed lepap IE 15 05 .atoib al ne onis sanosrep sal ed senocatimil sal ne on ,norasab es satnalph ed nÂiccuclor al ed adagell al ne saicnerefid sal euq ed dnomaID ed siset al adlapses otse odoT 94 .noravitluc y noratnalph sol sanegÂdni sol ,sovitluc sol noragell euq zev anu euq ed aicnedive se atSE .sodavitluc etnemaipma noreuf ,sodicutdorni zev anU .ocixÂM ed sovitluc ed sanecod ed adagell al a srefeRecnecserolF ippississiM 84) omsilabinac aÂtsixe ednod saer;Â sal ne rotcaf nu odis rebah edeup(setneucerf sanÂetorp ed erbmah le ,sotnemila sol ed satla sarreit saveun sal a arutrepa nartseum euq secep sodimusnoc ,saretroc saer;Â ne 74 selbacitsemod sednarg sorefAmam ed necerac euq salocÂrga socitsÂmod onarg ed sonarg ed sovitluc norallorrased on sonaeniug soL .adaropmet ed sacit;Âmilc sedadeirav seroyam selamina y sertsevlis satnalph ed dadisrevid narG oen;Ârretidem amilc le ne laisAoruE ed ednarg s;Âm ertserret asam al ed sajatnev 44 odimoc res arap o nÂiccuclor ne raduya arap socitsÂmod selamina)sorrep y sovap(socop sanÂetorp ne ojab are nÂibmat euq zorra la sodatimil adidem narg ne sanÂetorp ed sejavlas sotsap sol ne sojab yum y ,etnanilopota on ,onredom o±Âamat le atsah ranoiculove ne so±Âa ed selim Âdrat ,o±Âeuqep yum are ,zÂam le ,ovitluc IE Now extinct, which are in the pig of Eurasia (Jabalâ, the Jabalâ, distributed over Eurasia and Africa of the north) horse (wild horses of Russia) 56 the slightest nine nine nine (Arabia and Central Asia) Llama and alpaca (Andes) Donkey (African wild ass of Northern Africa) Reindeer (Northern Eurasia) Water buffalo (Southeast Asia) 57 Yak (Himalayas and Tibetan plateau) Bali cattle (banteng from Southeast Asia) Mithan (the gar of India and Burma) 58 14 Domestic Mammals Animal Wild ancestor Date (BCE) location Sheep Asiatic mouflon sheep 8000 West and Central Asia Goat Bezoar goat West Asia Cow Aurochs 6000 Eurasia and North Africa Pig Wild boar Horse Wild horses 4000 Southern Russia (minor 9) Arabian camel (1-hump) Wild camel 2500 Arabia Bactrian camel (2-hump) Central Asia Llama and Alpaca Guanaco 3500 Andes Donkey African wild ass North Africa Reindeer Wild water buffalo Southeast Asia Yak Wild yak Himalayas and Tibet Bali cattle Banteng Mithan Gaur India and Burma Eurasian? 59 Why Were Eurasiaâââs Animals Domesticated? Why Eurasia's horses but not Africaâââs pigs but not America's or Africaâââs cattle but not buffalo? 60 Was it the peoples or the animals? The evidence that it was the animals themselves is based on the rapid adoption of domesticable animals once they arrived from other places. 61 There were repeated 19th and 20th century attempts to domesticate Eland, moose, ox, zebra, and bison. Modern geneticists met with little successâââso too indigenous peoples. 62 Why âââperpetually wildâââ? Diet Growth rate Problems with Captive Breeding (pandas, cheetahs, vicunas Nasty and dangerous dispositions (grizzly bear, American buffalo, zebra) Tendency to panic when approached (all gazelle species) Some too finicky about diets, costs of supplying food (calorie costs) elephants grow to adulthood too slowly 63 Social structure: Domestic animals live in herds, have a dominance hierarchy, overlap ranges rather than have exclusive territory. 64 Role of Direction of Major Axes in Dissemination of Ideas and Products #####