

Name _____

Seeds of Change: The Agricultural Revolution Unveiled

Short Answer Key

1. The primary innovations of the Agricultural Revolution were the cultivation of crops and the domestication of animals. These innovations transformed human societies by enabling settled farming, surplus food production, and the development of civilizations.
2. The cultivation of cereal grains, such as wheat, barley, and rice, had a significant impact on food production and human diets during the Agricultural Revolution. These grains provided staples for human diets and allowed for more reliable food production, reducing dependence on wild plants and animals.
3. The domestication of animals during the Agricultural Revolution provided additional sources of food, clothing, and labor. It allowed for the transition from hunting to herding, enabling a more sedentary lifestyle and the development of agricultural communities.
4. The development of towns and cities became possible during the Agricultural Revolution due to surplus food production and population growth. Surplus food could be stored for future use, leading to population expansion and the emergence of specialized trades. Early civilizations like the ancient Egyptians benefited from these developments.
5. Irrigation systems played a crucial role in the advancement of agriculture during the Agricultural Revolution by enabling consistent water supply for crops, exemplified by the complex canal networks developed by the Sumerians in Mesopotamia.

