

Society

- A large group of people who live together in an organized way, making decisions about how to do things and sharing the work that needs to be done.(Cambridge Dic.)

- The aggregate of people living together in a more or less ordered community.(Oxford Dic.)

- A society is a group of individuals involved in persistent social interaction, or a large social group sharing the same geographical or social territory, typically subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations. Societies are characterized by patterns of relationships (social relations) between individuals who share a distinctive culture and institutions; a given society may be described as the sum total of such relationships among its constituent of members. In the social sciences, a larger society often exhibits stratification or dominance patterns in subgroups.

Social structure

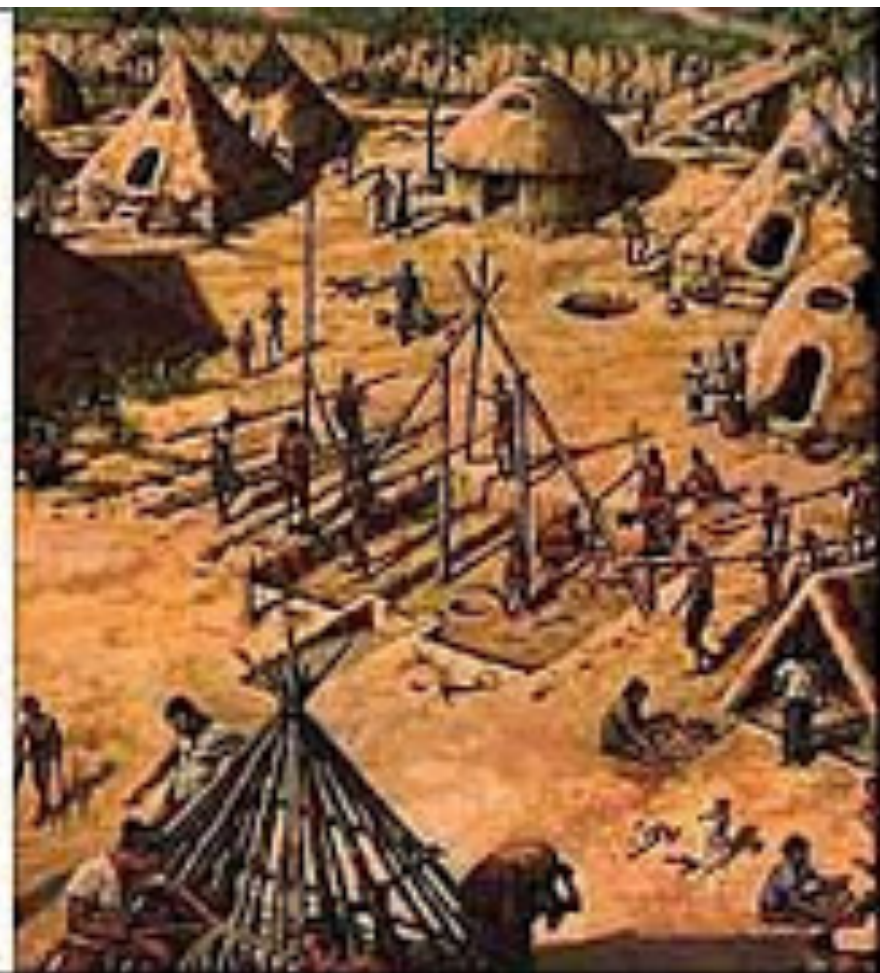
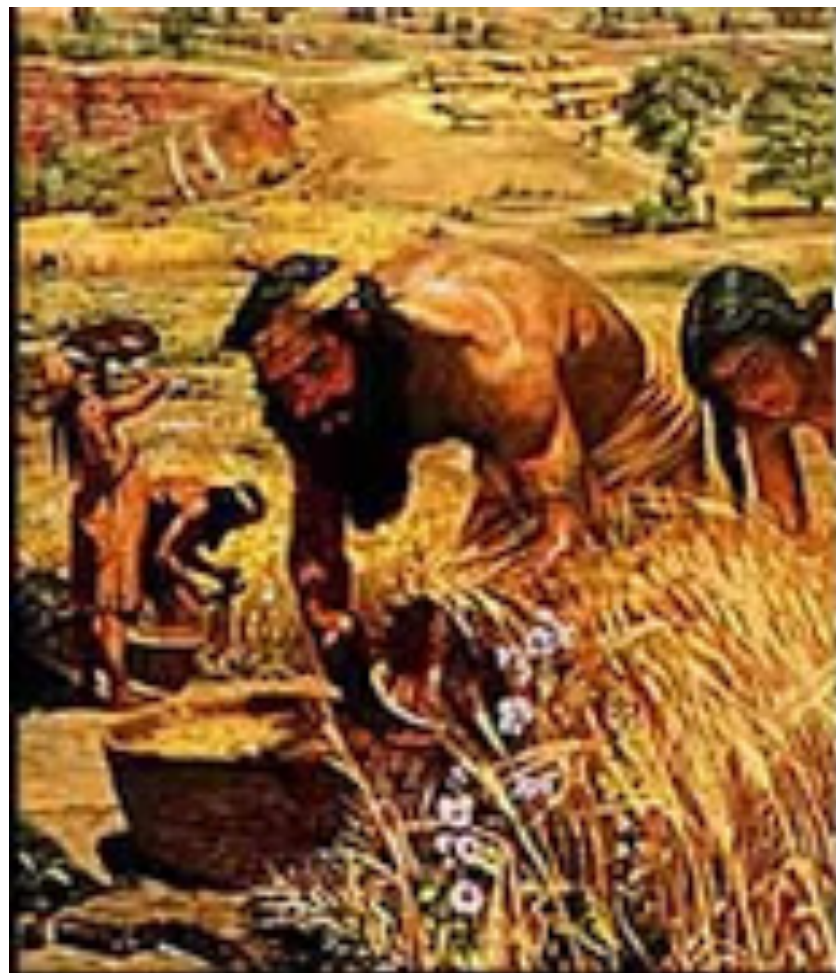
- Group living
- Relation and interaction
- Territory
- Rule or social norm
- Culture

Social evolution

Hunting and Gathering Society

The main form of food production in such societies is the daily collection of wild plants and the hunting of wild animals. Hunter-gatherers move around constantly in search of food.







Pastoral Society

Pastoralism is a slightly more efficient form of subsistence. Rather than searching for food on a daily basis, members of a pastoral society rely on domesticated herd animals to meet their food needs.

Pastoralists live a nomadic life, moving their herds from one pasture to another.

As a result, the division of labor (the specialization by individuals or groups in the performance of specific economic activities) becomes more complex.

-Craftworker

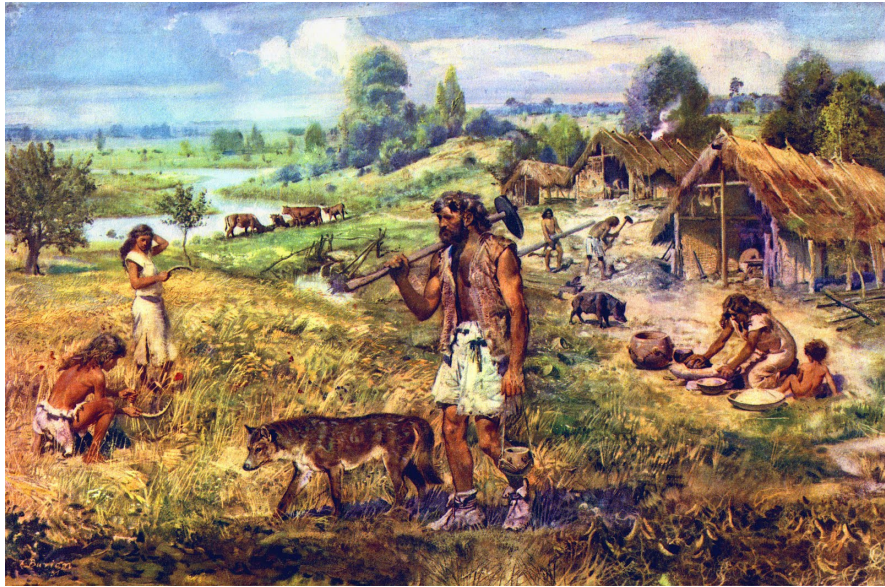
Horticultural Society

Fruits and vegetables grown in garden plots that have been cleared from the jungle or forest provide the main source of food in a horticultural society.

- Shamans (religion leader)
- Traders

Wealth and Power

horticultural political systems, developed because of the settled nature of horticultural life.





Agricultural Society

Agrarian societies use agricultural technological advances to cultivate crops over a large area. Sociologists use the phrase agricultural revolution to refer to the technological changes that occurred as long as 8,500 years ago that led to cultivating crops and raising farm animals.

Larger group of people

Increases in food supplies then led to larger populations than in earlier communities. This meant a greater surplus, which resulted in towns that became centers of trade supporting various rulers, educators, craftspeople, merchants, and religious leaders who did not have to worry about locating nourishment.





Surplus

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Trade

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Cities

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Empire

Paleolithic Age

Nomadic Lifestyle

Constantly following herds of animals

Violent lifestyle

Neolithic Age

Permanent Lifestyle

Are able to settle in one place due to farming and domestication of animals

More civilized lifestyle

Birth of Civilizations

Still permanent lifestyle

Still farming and domesticating animals

Surplus of food and more free time allows....

Civilization