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14 September 2018

Villages vs. Cities

 The Agricultural Revolution encouraged early people to begin settling together to work the land. As farming expanded, villages grew into the first cities. Cities were different from villages in three distinct ways: size, government, and economy. To begin with cities were larger than villages in both geographic size and in population. For example the village of “Catalhoyuk covered about 32 acres and was home to no more than 6,000 people” (Karpiel et al. 90). The city of Uruk, on the other hand, contained “more than 40,000 people” within 1,000 acres (90). With tens of thousands of people bustling together, cities then had to develop new systems of government to manage daily life. Villages could rely on a council, but cities needed a more centralized source of power. Some early cities were governed by priests, but eventually military leaders took over as kings. “These rulers had far more power than a village council did” (91). Besides size and government, economy was another distinction between villages and cities. A village economy generally centered on farming only. However a city’s economy was more complex because it “was based on both farming and trade” (91). Workers not needed for farming had time to produce all kind of goods. These goods attracted newcomers and further increased the city’s population. Clearly the cities of early people were another innovation in the growth of civilization.

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Works Cited

Karpiel, Frank. et al. *My World History: Early Ages*. Boston: Pearson, 2012.

By P.E.E.L. section…

Villages vs. Cities

**Background:** *When writing a paragraph, it doesn’t always make sense to jump right into your point or thesis. Often you need to offer your reader a bit of context or background on what you are about to say so that your point will make sense.*

The Agricultural Revolution encouraged early people to begin settling together to work the land. As farming expanded, villages grew into the first cities.

**Point:** *Your point is your topic AND what you are going to say about it.*

Cities were different from villages in three distinct ways: size, government, and economy.

**Evidence and Explanations:** *These E’s go hand in hand. You need to make sure that you have 2-4 distinct supports for your point. These supports should include evidence from the text along with your explanation of how the evidence does indeed “prove” your point. Sometimes the evidence comes first followed by an explanation. Other times you might have your explanation first and then back it up with evidence. Just have both!*

**Support #1:** To begin with cities were larger than villages in both geographic size and in population. For example the village of “Catalhoyuk covered about 32 acres and was home to no more than 6,000 people” (Karpiel et al. 90). The city of Uruk, on the other hand, contained “more than 40,000 people” within 1,000 acres (90).

**Support #2:** With tens of thousands of people bustling together, cities then had to develop new systems of government to manage daily life. Villages could rely on a council, but cities needed a more centralized source of power. Some early cities were governed by priests, but eventually military leaders took over as kings. “These rulers had far more power than a village council did” (91).

**Support #3:** Besides size and government, economy was another distinction between villages and cities. A village economy generally centered on farming only. However a city’s economy was more complex because it “was based on both farming and trade” (91). Workers not needed for farming had time to produce all kind of goods. These goods attracted newcomers and further increased the city’s population.

**Link:** *The link in a paragraph should tie the concluding sentence back to the point. In an essay, this sentence would connect to the next paragraph.*

Clearly the cities of early people were another innovation in the growth of civilization.

With P.E.E.L. colors all together…

Villages vs. Cities

 The Agricultural Revolution encouraged early people to begin settling together to work the land. As farming expanded, villages grew into the first cities. Cities were different from villages in three distinct ways: size, government, and economy. To begin with cities were larger than villages in both geographic size and in population. For example the village of “Catalhoyuk covered about 32 acres and was home to no more than 6,000 people” (Karpiel et al. 90). The city of Uruk, on the other hand, contained “more than 40,000 people” within 1,000 acres (90). With tens of thousands of people bustling together, cities then had to develop new systems of government to manage daily life. Villages could rely on a council, but cities needed a more centralized source of power. Some early cities were governed by priests, but eventually military leaders took over as kings. “These rulers had far more power than a village council did” (91). Besides size and government, economy was another distinction between villages and cities. A village economy generally centered on farming only. However a city’s economy was more complex because it “was based on both farming and trade” (91). Workers not needed for farming had time to produce all kind of goods. These goods attracted newcomers and further increased the city’s population. Clearly the cities of early people were another innovation in the growth of civilization.