

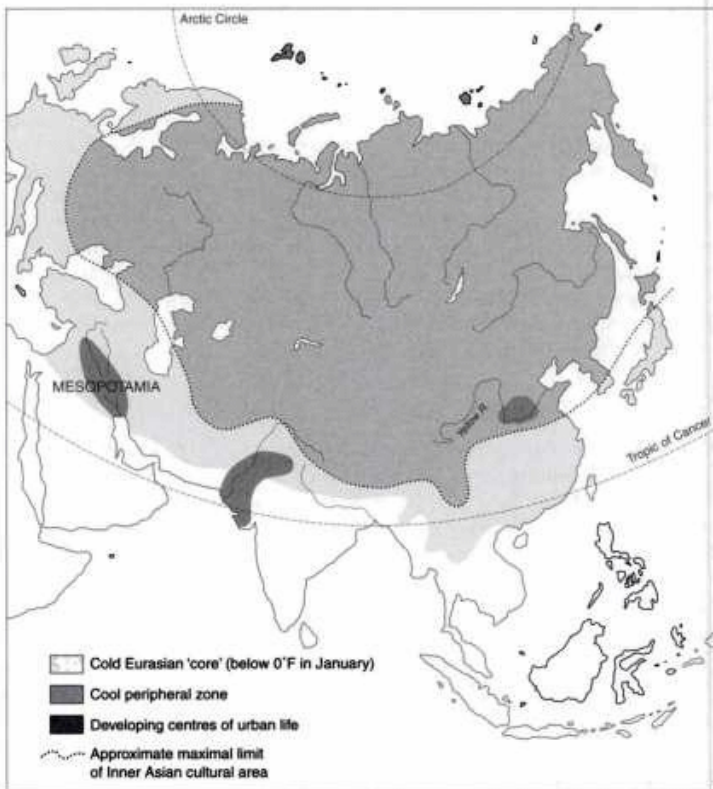
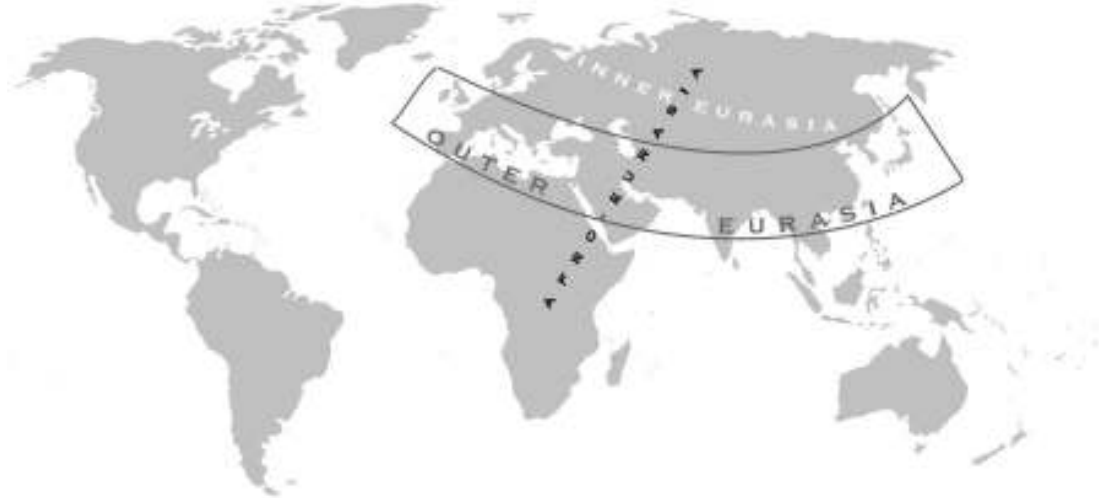
Teacher Reference Sheet -- Student Handout 4 -- Source Analysis of Documents

	Source	Primary or secondary (P or S)	Point of view (pastoralist, agrarian, or Neutral) P, A, or N)	Possible purpose of document	Possible evidence of bias
1) Document on the Xiongu	Chinese historian	P	A	To describe the Xiongu from the Chinese perspective... To describe a people with whom they have conflict... history	Use of the word "barbarian;" Limited information, kind of vague "from their rulers on down"... is he putting down their rulers?
2) Mesopotamian document... farmer is the man of my heart	A poet from Mesopotamia	P	A	Art, poetry, story-telling... To demonstrate the common point of view towards shepherds	Shepherd is judged because of his clothes.. "coarse" "rough" Farmer... maybe "great heaps" of grain is an exaggeration
3) A Pastoralist's View	A writer from a group who used to be nomads.. a poet or story teller, historian of his people	P	P	To celebrate the warrior past of this people... To prepare men for battle... to psyche them up	It only talks about war and battle... Doesn't mention other areas of life Presents these guys as ultimate warriors
4) Militant Pastoralists	Modern historians	S	N?	To describe the pastoralists in the past... writing a history book	One sided view of pastoralists... doesn't show what life was like... "cowboys of the ancient world"?

Student Handout 5: Pastoral Nomads: Adaptations and Interactions

Pastoral nomads are animal-herding people who migrate seasonally in search of grazing land for their livestock. Pastoral nomadic groups became significant on the stage of Afroeurasian history in the second millennium BCE.

Adaptations: Like hunting, pastoralism offered a technological solution to the ecological problems that the harsh environment of Inner Eurasia posed. Its success encouraged population growth, and as populations grew, Inner Eurasian communities faced new challenges. They had to find ways to mobilize scarce resources both to sustain themselves and to defend themselves against rival groups. The relatively flat landscape of Inner Eurasia offered a few natural resistances. Where geography offered no shield, societies had to rely on tactical and fighting skills.



Map 1.1 The 'cold Eurasian core' (below 0 degrees in January).

Stop and Jot after reading the paragraph and studying both maps:

Why was farming not an option for people living in Inner Eurasia?

Why was pastoral nomadism more practical?