What’s the **BIG** deal?

**Neolithic Settlement, Surplus, Specialization, and Social Institutions**

* Farming allowed people to develop food surpluses and changes in technology allowed people to store food. These developments permitted population growth and resulted in the settlement of denser populations.
* Because there was a larger population with a food surplus, not everyone had to put their energy into food production. People began to specialize in new types of jobs that were needed in these agrarian, village based societies.
* New problems emerged as people lived in larger groups and settled in villages, and social institutions changed to respond to these changes.
* Settled villages required people to gather, produce, and use their resources in new ways.