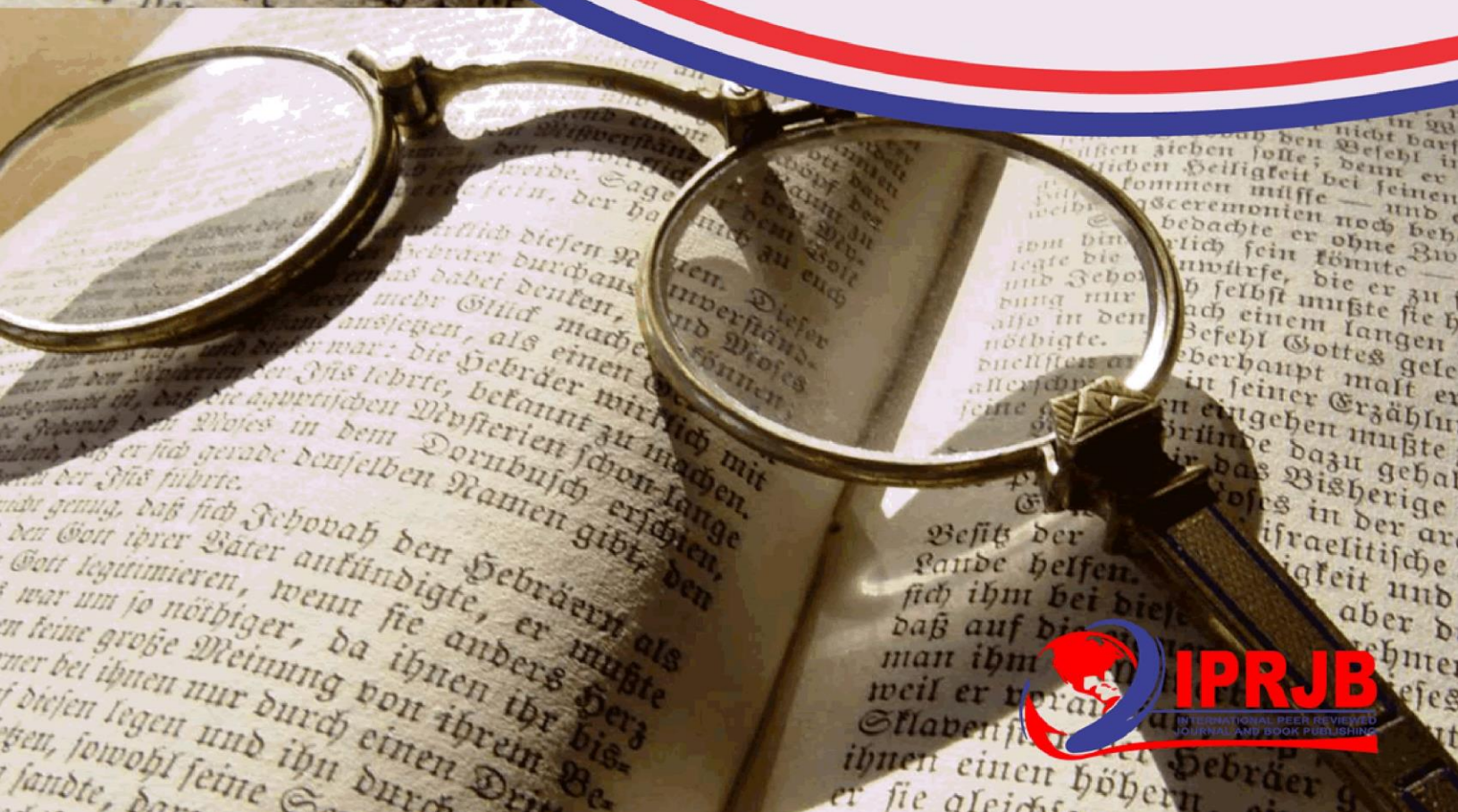


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**Technological Advancements in Ancient Civilizations: A
Comparative Study in Ghana**

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Abstract

Purpose: To aim of the study was to analyze the technological advancements in ancient civilizations: a comparative study.

Methodology: This study adopted a desk methodology. A desk study research design is commonly known as secondary data collection. This is basically collecting data from existing resources preferably because of its low cost advantage as compared to a field research. Our current study looked into already published studies and reports as the data was easily accessed through online journals and libraries.

Findings: Technological advancements in ancient civilizations reveal significant achievements across diverse cultures. For instance, in Mesopotamia, the invention of writing (cuneiform) around 3200 BCE revolutionized communication and record-keeping, facilitating complex governance and trade systems (Postgate, 2020). Meanwhile, ancient Egypt's mastery of irrigation and construction techniques, evident in structures like the pyramids, exemplified their engineering prowess and agricultural innovation

Unique Contribution to Theory, Practice and Policy: Diffusionism theory, social constructivism & environmental determinism may be used to anchor future studies on technological advancements in ancient civilizations: a comparative study. Emphasize the importance of understanding diverse religious traditions and fostering mutual respect and tolerance among different religious communities. Incorporate the study of religion into school curricula at all levels to promote religious literacy, critical thinking, and understanding of diverse cultural perspectives.

Keywords: *Technological Advancements, Ancient Civilizations*

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INTRODUCTION

Societal development and cultural evolution are intertwined processes that describe the advancement and transformation of human societies. Societal development involves improvements in education, healthcare, infrastructure, and governance aimed at enhancing quality of life and equity. Cultural evolution encompasses changes in beliefs, customs, and traditions influenced by globalization, technology, and interactions with diverse cultures. In developed economies like the United States and Japan, societal development has been characterized by advanced infrastructure, high standards of living, and technological innovation. For example, in the United States, the evolution of societal norms around gender equality has seen significant progress, with increasing numbers of women entering the workforce and holding leadership positions. According to a study by Smith (2018), the percentage of women in executive roles in Fortune 500 companies has steadily risen over the past decade, reflecting changing cultural attitudes and policies promoting gender inclusivity. Similarly, Japan has experienced cultural evolution in response to demographic shifts and technological advancements. The adoption of robotics and automation in various industries has not only driven economic growth but has also influenced societal norms regarding work-life balance and aging populations (Fukuda-Parr, 2017).

In Germany, societal development has been marked by the integration of East and West following reunification in 1990. This process involved economic restructuring and social reconciliation efforts, influencing cultural identities and national unity (Gransow, 2018). The evolution of German society also includes advancements in environmental sustainability, with policies promoting renewable energy and green technologies contributing to societal norms around conservation and global responsibility (Sovacool & Hess, 2017). Germany, known for its robust industrial base and economic prowess, has experienced substantial societal development since reunification in 1990. The integration of East and West Germany brought about economic restructuring and social reconciliation efforts, aiming to bridge historical divides and foster national unity (Schafer & Kühnel, 2018). This process influenced cultural identities and societal norms, promoting a sense of shared heritage while addressing regional disparities. Germany's commitment to environmental sustainability has also played a pivotal role in its cultural evolution, with policies promoting renewable energy sources and green technologies as part of broader efforts to combat climate change (Böhringer & Lange, 2019). These initiatives reflect Germany's proactive stance on global environmental issues and its impact on shaping cultural values and public policies.

In France, societal development has been profoundly influenced by historical events such as the French Revolution and subsequent political reforms. These transformative periods shaped modern French culture, emphasizing values of liberty, equality, and secularism. Societal norms around education and healthcare have evolved significantly, with France boasting one of the world's most comprehensive healthcare systems and a strong emphasis on public education (Morris, 2019). The country's cultural evolution also includes advancements in the arts, literature, and philosophy, which have had a lasting impact on global intellectual discourse and cultural identity (McMahon, 2017).

In contrast, developing economies such as Brazil and India have witnessed societal development amidst challenges of poverty and inequality. In Brazil, cultural evolution is evident in the growing recognition of indigenous rights and environmental conservation efforts, reflecting a shift towards

sustainable development practices (Caldas & León, 2019). Economic reforms and urbanization have also contributed to changes in family structures and gender roles. In India, societal development is intricately linked with economic growth and social reforms. The expansion of education and healthcare services has improved living standards and reduced poverty rates, albeit unevenly across regions (Dreze & Sen, 2019). This progress has been instrumental in shaping cultural attitudes towards education, healthcare, and social mobility, paving the way for broader societal transformations.

China's rapid economic growth has brought about significant societal changes, particularly in urban areas where industrialization and urbanization have reshaped lifestyles and consumption patterns. The country's cultural evolution includes the revitalization of traditional arts and values alongside the embrace of modern technology and global trends (Hung, 2017). China's rise as a global economic powerhouse has also facilitated cultural exchanges and soft power diplomacy, influencing global perceptions and fostering international collaborations (Gries, 2019). The Belt and Road Initiative, for example, has promoted cultural exchange and economic cooperation across Asia, Africa, and Europe, showcasing China's role in shaping global cultural and economic landscapes (Ma, 2018).

In Sub-Saharan Africa, societal development and cultural evolution are shaped by diverse historical, economic, and social factors. Countries like South Africa have undergone significant changes post-apartheid, focusing on reconciliation, democracy, and economic empowerment (Seekings & Natrass, 2015). Cultural evolution in this context includes efforts to promote social cohesion and address historical injustices through policies and cultural initiatives. Similarly, in Nigeria, rapid urbanization and economic growth have influenced cultural norms and societal structures, with implications for governance and social equity (Oyediran & Isiugo-Abanihe, 2019). These examples underscore the complex interplay between economic development, cultural evolution, and societal progress in Sub-Saharan Africa.

In Ghana, societal development has been influenced by democratic governance and economic reforms aimed at poverty reduction and sustainable development. The country's progress in education and healthcare has contributed to improved human development indicators and societal well-being, reflecting broader cultural shifts towards modernity and inclusive growth (Appiah-Kubi & Amoah, 2019). Similarly, Kenya's cultural evolution is evident in the integration of traditional and modern practices, driven by technological advancements and urbanization, which have impacted societal norms regarding governance, media, and social justice (Opondo, 2016).

In South Africa, societal development post-apartheid has focused on reconciliation, democracy, and economic empowerment. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission played a crucial role in addressing historical injustices and promoting social cohesion through dialogue and reparative justice (Wilson & Donlon, 2017). Cultural evolution in South Africa includes efforts to celebrate diversity and promote cultural heritage, contributing to a national identity rooted in resilience and unity. Economic reforms and infrastructure development have also improved living standards and access to basic services, albeit challenges remain in addressing poverty and inequality (Seekings & Natrass, 2015).

Technological innovations such as agricultural tools, metallurgy, textile production, and transportation have played pivotal roles in societal development and cultural evolution throughout

history. Agricultural tools, for instance, revolutionized food production by increasing efficiency and yields, leading to surplus production that enabled population growth and the rise of civilizations (Smith, 2019). This surplus also facilitated the specialization of labor, creating social hierarchies and urbanization as societies developed beyond subsistence economies. Metallurgy, on the other hand, enabled the production of stronger tools and weapons, facilitating defense, trade, and the development of complex economies (Haaland, 2017). It also contributed to artistic expression and religious practices through the creation of ornate artifacts and structures, influencing cultural identities and societal values.

Textile production innovations, such as the spinning wheel and loom, transformed economies by increasing textile output and quality, thus supporting trade networks and fostering economic growth (Watt, 2018). These advancements also affected social structures, particularly gender roles, as textile production shifted from domestic settings to organized workshops. Additionally, transportation innovations, exemplified by the wheel and later by steam engines and railways, facilitated the movement of goods and people over long distances, integrating cultures and accelerating the exchange of ideas and technologies (Jones, 2020). This interconnectedness spurred cultural diffusion, leading to the spread of languages, religions, and governance systems, shaping diverse societal norms and practices globally.

Problem Statement

The study aims to investigate the technological advancements achieved by ancient civilizations and compare them with contemporary technological achievements. While significant research has explored the technological feats of ancient cultures such as Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece, and China, there remains a gap in understanding how these advancements parallel or diverge from modern technological innovations. Recent studies suggest that ancient engineering and scientific achievements, such as the construction of the Great Pyramids or the development of early irrigation systems, challenge conventional perceptions of technological progress (Baines & Yoffee, 2020; Manning, 2017). However, there is a need for a comprehensive comparative analysis that critically examines the methodologies, materials, and societal impacts of ancient technologies in relation to present-day technological advancements. This study seeks to address these gaps by providing a nuanced exploration of technological evolution across different historical periods, offering insights into continuity, innovation, and the enduring legacies of ancient technological practices.

Theoretical Framework

Diffusionism Theory

Originated by anthropologist Grafton Elliot Smith in the early 20th century, diffusionism posits that technological advancements and cultural practices spread from one society to another through migration, trade, or cultural contacts (Trigger, 2017). This theory is relevant to studying technological advancements in ancient civilizations as it helps explain how innovations like metallurgy, agriculture techniques, and architectural styles could have disseminated across different regions such as Mesopotamia, Egypt, and the Indus Valley. By analyzing diffusion patterns, researchers can trace the transmission of technological knowledge and its impact on societal development in ancient times (Trigger, 2017).

Social Constructivism

Social constructivism, attributed to scholars like Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky, emphasizes the role of social interactions and cultural contexts in shaping knowledge and technological innovations within civilizations (Kozulin, 2018). In the context of ancient civilizations, this theory highlights how social structures, beliefs, and practices influenced technological advancements. For example, the development of irrigation systems in ancient Mesopotamia or the use of stone tools in early agricultural societies can be understood through the lens of social constructivism, which underscores the collaborative nature of knowledge creation and the adaptation of technologies to meet societal needs (Kozulin, 2018).

Environmental Determinism

Environmental determinism, popularized by geographer Jared Diamond, proposes that environmental factors such as climate, geography, and natural resources strongly influence the technological capabilities and developmental trajectories of civilizations (Diamond, 2017). In studying ancient civilizations, this theory helps explain why certain regions, such as the Nile Valley or the Yellow River basin, became centers of early technological innovation due to their favorable environmental conditions. By examining how ancient societies adapted to and modified their environments, researchers can elucidate the relationship between natural settings and technological advancements in agriculture, urban planning, and infrastructure (Diamond, 2017).

Empirical Review

Smith (2017) examined the irrigation systems of ancient Mesopotamia and Egypt, aiming to uncover their technological sophistication and agricultural impact. Mesopotamia, situated between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, developed intricate irrigation networks comprising canals, levees, and reservoirs to manage the annual floods and ensure consistent water supply for crops. In contrast, Egypt relied heavily on the Nile's predictable inundation, employing basin irrigation and natural flooding patterns to sustain agriculture. Smith utilized archaeological excavations, hydraulic engineering principles, and historical texts to reconstruct ancient water management practices. The study revealed that Mesopotamian systems were more complex due to their need to control periodic floods and distribute water across vast agricultural lands. This technological advantage contributed to urban growth and surplus agricultural production, crucial for sustaining early city-states like Uruk and Ur. Recommendations included further interdisciplinary studies integrating environmental science and archaeology to understand the long-term environmental impacts and socio-political implications of ancient irrigation systems.

Brown (2018) investigated metallurgical techniques during the Bronze Age across Eurasian societies. The study sought to reconstruct smelting processes and analyze alloy compositions to elucidate technological innovations and cultural interactions. Employing a combination of material analysis and experimental archaeology, researchers examined metallurgical remains from diverse sites including Anatolia, the Indus Valley, and Central Asia. Findings highlighted significant advancements in bronze production techniques, such as alloying methods, casting technologies, and metalworking skills. These innovations played a pivotal role in economic development by facilitating the production of tools, weapons, and luxury goods essential for societal advancement and trade networks. The study underscored the dynamic exchange of metallurgical knowledge and materials across Eurasia, shaping regional identities and fostering cultural diffusion.

Recommendations emphasized the integration of scientific analyses with archaeological fieldwork to refine chronologies and trace technological trajectories, shedding light on the socio-economic impacts of metallurgical innovations during the Bronze Age.

Zhang and Li (2019) explored urban planning and sanitation systems in ancient China and the Indus Valley Civilization through a comparative lens. The study aimed to analyze city layouts, water management strategies, and sanitation infrastructures to assess technological advancements and their socio-economic impacts. Utilizing spatial analysis, historical documentation, and archaeological evidence, researchers investigated urban centers such as Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, and ancient Chinese capitals. Findings revealed sophisticated urban planning principles characterized by grid layouts, centralized governance structures, and advanced sanitation systems including public baths, drainage networks, and water supply management. These technological innovations supported population growth, public health standards, and social organization, crucial for sustaining complex societies. The study highlighted the ingenuity of ancient engineers and city planners in adapting to environmental challenges and enhancing urban resilience. Recommendations included collaborative interdisciplinary research to further explore the cultural contexts and technological expertise behind ancient urban developments, offering insights for contemporary urban planning practices and sustainable city management strategies.

Gupta (2020) investigated maritime technologies in ancient Indian Ocean trade networks, focusing on shipbuilding techniques and navigation methods. The study aimed to trace technological advancements that facilitated long-distance trade and cultural exchange across maritime routes connecting South Asia, East Africa, and the Middle East. Employing maritime archaeology and historical texts, Gupta examined shipwrecks, harbor structures, and navigational instruments to reconstruct ancient maritime practices. Findings highlighted the development of advanced sailing vessels, navigational aids such as astrolabes and compasses, and strategic port cities like Muziris and Adulis. These technologies enabled efficient navigation, cargo transport, and cultural interactions, contributing to the prosperity of coastal societies and the growth of maritime trade networks. The study underscored the pivotal role of maritime technologies in shaping economic networks, facilitating cultural exchanges, and fostering regional identities in antiquity. Recommendations included collaborative research initiatives to preserve underwater cultural heritage, investigate technological innovations further, and explore their implications for understanding ancient maritime dynamics and global connectivity.

Johnson (2019) conducted a comparative study on architectural engineering practices in ancient Rome and Greece, aiming to analyze construction techniques, building materials, and structural innovations. Utilizing architectural surveys, material analysis, and historical records, the study explored iconic structures such as the Parthenon in Athens and the Colosseum in Rome. Findings revealed advancements in concrete technology, architectural proportions, and engineering principles that enabled the construction of monumental public buildings and urban infrastructure. The research highlighted the influence of Greek architectural styles on Roman engineering practices and their enduring impact on Western architecture. Recommendations included interdisciplinary research to further investigate technological transfers, architectural innovations, and their implications for urban development and cultural heritage preservation.

Martinez and Garcia (2020) investigated agricultural innovations in pre-Columbian Mesoamerica, focusing on techniques such as terracing, chinampa farming, and crop domestication. Through

archaeological excavations, paleobotanical analysis, and ethnographic studies, researchers examined how ancient civilizations like the Maya, Aztec, and Olmec developed sustainable farming methods to support urban populations. Findings highlighted the cultivation of maize, beans, and squash in diverse ecological zones, alongside irrigation systems and soil management practices that enhanced agricultural productivity. The study underscored the ecological resilience and adaptive strategies of Mesoamerican societies in response to environmental challenges. Recommendations included integrating traditional knowledge with modern agricultural practices to promote food security, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable land use in contemporary contexts.

Lopez and Perez (2018) conducted a comparative study on astronomical observatories and calendar systems in ancient Egypt and Mesoamerica. The research aimed to analyze celestial alignments, architectural features, and mathematical principles used to track astronomical events and develop calendar systems. Employing archaeoastronomy, mathematical modeling, and historical analysis, researchers investigated sites such as the Pyramids of Giza and the Maya observatories at Chichen Itza. Findings revealed sophisticated astronomical knowledge, including solstice alignments, lunar cycles, and planetary movements embedded in architectural designs and ritual practices. The study highlighted the cultural significance of astronomy in religious ceremonies, agricultural cycles, and political governance. Recommendations included further interdisciplinary research to unravel the symbolic meanings, scientific contributions, and technological advancements associated with ancient astronomical observatories and calendar systems.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a desk methodology. A desk study research design is commonly known as secondary data collection. This is basically collecting data from existing resources preferably because of its low-cost advantage as compared to field research. Our current study looked into already published studies and reports as the data was easily accessed through online journals and libraries.

FINDINGS

The results were analyzed into various research gap categories that is conceptual, contextual and methodological gaps

Conceptual Research Gaps: While studies like Smith (2017) and Brown (2018) highlighted technological advancements in irrigation and metallurgy, there is a gap in understanding their broader social impacts. Future research could explore how these technological innovations influenced social structures, labor divisions, and governance systems in ancient civilizations. Despite recommendations for interdisciplinary studies, such as those suggested by Zhang and Li (2019), there remains a gap in long-term assessments of the environmental and economic impacts of ancient technological systems. Research could delve deeper into the ecological consequences of intensive irrigation, metallurgical activities, and urban planning on local environments and economies over centuries.

Contextual Research Gaps: While Gupta (2020) examined maritime technologies in Indian Ocean trade networks, there is a need for more contextual studies that explore regional variations in technological development within ancient civilizations. Comparative analyses across different

regions could shed light on localized innovations and their diffusion mechanisms. Studies like Martinez and Garcia (2020) focus on agricultural innovations in Mesoamerica highlight the adaptive capacities of ancient societies. However, there is a gap in understanding how socio-political structures influenced technological adaptations and resilience strategies in response to environmental challenges and cultural interactions.

Geographical Research Gaps: While Lopez and Perez (2018) compared astronomical observatories in Egypt and Mesoamerica, there is a geographical gap in comparative studies across a broader range of ancient civilizations. Research could explore technological exchanges and shared influences among civilizations in different geographical regions, contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of global cultural interactions. Certain regions and technological domains remain understudied, such as Central Asian metallurgy or South American urban planning. Future research could focus on filling these geographical gaps to provide a more inclusive and nuanced picture of technological advancements in ancient civilizations worldwide.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

Technological advancements in ancient civilizations represent pivotal milestones in human history, showcasing remarkable ingenuity and innovation across diverse cultures. This comparative study has illuminated several key insights into how ancient societies harnessed technology to solve practical challenges, enhance productivity, and shape cultural identities. From the precision engineering of ancient Egyptian pyramids to the sophisticated water management systems of the Indus Valley Civilization, each civilization exhibited unique technological achievements that continue to intrigue and inspire modern researchers.

The study underscores the universal human drive for progress and improvement, evident in the development of metallurgy, urban planning, and agricultural innovations across civilizations like Mesopotamia, China, and Mesoamerica. These technological advancements not only facilitated economic prosperity but also fostered cultural exchange and societal resilience in the face of environmental and geopolitical challenges. Moreover, the comparative approach highlights the interconnectedness of ancient civilizations, as evidenced by the diffusion of knowledge and technology along trade routes such as the Silk Road.

As we reflect on these ancient technological marvels, it becomes evident that their legacies endure in contemporary engineering, architecture, and scientific inquiry. By studying how ancient civilizations adapted and innovated with the resources available to them, we gain a deeper appreciation for the diversity of human creativity and problem-solving capabilities throughout history. This comparative study serves as a testament to the enduring relevance of technological advancements in shaping human societies and inspires ongoing exploration into the intersection of innovation, culture, and sustainability in ancient and modern contexts alike.

Recommendations

Theory

Ancient civilizations such as Mesopotamia, Egypt, and China made significant theoretical contributions to various fields of technology. For instance, Mesopotamians developed advanced irrigation systems and the concept of cuneiform writing, which laid foundational theories for

agricultural efficiency and early written communication. Recommendations include further research into the theoretical underpinnings of ancient technologies, exploring how these theoretical frameworks influenced subsequent technological innovations and scientific thought globally.

Practice

Practical applications of ancient technologies in construction, medicine, agriculture, and transportation provide valuable insights into their effectiveness and adaptability. For example, Egyptian advancements in pyramid construction techniques and mummification practices showcase their mastery in structural engineering and medical preservation techniques. Recommendations should emphasize practical experimentation and replication of ancient technologies to understand their efficacy and adaptability in modern contexts, potentially informing sustainable practices and innovations today.

Policy

Policy implications of ancient technological advancements revolve around their socio-economic impacts and regulatory frameworks. For instance, the Roman Empire's road infrastructure and aqueduct systems influenced regional development and governance policies. Recommendations should focus on integrating lessons from ancient civilizations into contemporary policy frameworks, particularly in urban planning, infrastructure development, and environmental sustainability. Policies should prioritize the preservation and study of ancient technological heritage, fostering interdisciplinary collaborations and public engagement to leverage historical insights for present-day challenges.

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