**SPICE**

**SOCIAL – development and transformation of social structures:** gender roles and relations, family and kinship, racial and ethnic constructions, social and economic classes; includes the processes through which social categories, roles and practices were created, maintained and transformed

**POLITICAL – state building, expansion and conflict:** development and expansion of different political structures and forms of governance (e.g. kingdoms, empires, nation-states) and the interactions among them, including warfare, revolts and revolutions, diplomacy, commercial and cultural exchange, and the formation of regional, transregional and international organizations

**INTERACTION between humans and the environment:** includes the physical location of civilizations; how geographical features influence people; how people change, adapt to and exploit their environment; migration and patterns of settlement; trade networks; emergence and spread of disease; demographic trends

**CULTURE – development and interactions of:** origins, uses, dissemination and adaptions of ideas, beliefs and knowledge within and between societies – includes thinkers, religion, philosophy, ideology, literature, art, architecture, science and technology, inventions, tools, weapons, infrastructure (e.g. roads, irrigation systems)

**ECONOMIC – creation, expansion and interaction of economic systems:** production, distribution and consumption of goods and services, including agriculture and pastoral production, labor systems, patterns of trade and commerce between various societies, economic growth and decline; also includes how these webs of interaction influenced cultural and technological diffusion, migration, state formation, social classes and human interaction with the environment.

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