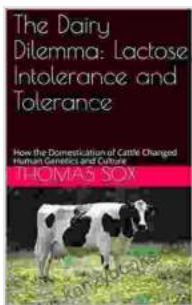


How The Domestication Of Cattle Changed Human Genetics And Culture

The domestication of cattle was a major turning point in human history. It led to the development of agriculture, the rise of civilization, and the spread of lactose tolerance. In this article, we will explore the genetic and cultural changes that occurred as a result of the domestication of cattle.



The Dairy Dilemma: Lactose Intolerance and Tolerance: How the Domestication of Cattle Changed Human Genetics and Culture by Deniz Aydoslu

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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File size : 4022 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 215 pages
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Genetic Changes

The domestication of cattle led to a number of genetic changes in humans. These changes include:

- **The development of lactose tolerance.** Lactose is a sugar found in milk. Humans are not naturally able to digest lactose, but the domestication of cattle led to the development of a mutation that allows

humans to do so. This mutation is thought to have arisen in Europe around 7,500 years ago, and it has since spread to most parts of the world.

- **The increase in height.** Cattle are much larger than humans, and the domestication of cattle led to an increase in human height. This is thought to have occurred because cattle provided humans with a new source of protein, which allowed them to grow taller.
- **The development of new diseases.** The domestication of cattle also led to the development of new diseases. These diseases include tuberculosis, brucellosis, and anthrax. These diseases are thought to have arisen because cattle are a reservoir for these bacteria and viruses.

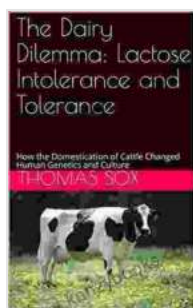
Cultural Changes

The domestication of cattle also led to a number of cultural changes in humans. These changes include:

- **The development of agriculture.** The domestication of cattle allowed humans to settle down in one place and grow crops. This led to the development of agriculture, which is the foundation of civilization.
- **The rise of civilization.** The development of agriculture led to the rise of civilization. This is because agriculture allowed humans to produce a surplus of food, which allowed them to build cities and develop complex social structures.
- **The spread of lactose tolerance.** The development of lactose tolerance allowed humans to drink milk and eat dairy products. This

led to the spread of lactose tolerance around the world, and it is now one of the most common genetic traits in humans.

The domestication of cattle was a major turning point in human history. It led to a number of genetic and cultural changes that have had a profound impact on human society. These changes have made it possible for humans to live in settled communities, develop agriculture, and build civilizations. They have also allowed humans to drink milk and eat dairy products, which has had a major impact on human nutrition.



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