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## Chapter 2, Lesson 1

### Hunters and Gatherers

#### TERMS AND NAMES

Terms	Definition	Importance
hunter-gatherers	Person who obtains food by hunting animals and gathering plants. Moves when food scarce	The geography of a place affected how people could eat and survive
nomad	A person who moves from place to place without a permanent home	To know how societies started and notice the changes
migration	The act of moving from one place to settle in another place	Naming the process of human movement

#### MAIN IDEAS

1. How did early humans interact with the environment?

Early humans hunted animals and gathered plant for food

2. Why might one group of hunter-gatherers be threatened by another that moved into its area?

With another group in the same area, there is more competition for fewer resources. More people for the same amount of food.

3. Look at the map of page 52. What can you infer from the map about hunter-gatherers in the modern world?

The closer you get to modern time (later in the BC years) the fewer amount of hunter-gatherers there are in the world.

4. Why did hunter-gatherers move often?

Hunter-gatherers move often because they had to follow the sources of food, animals migrated or plants not growing in that season for them to pick.

5. What were some tools created by early hunters?

Carrying bags, stone hand axes, awls (tools to pierce leather or wood), drills, spear heads, harpoons, bowls, and mattock (digging tool)

6. What is meant when historians describe the development of technology in this time period?

Historians describes the development of technology to match the needs of the people as the needs changed.

7. How did early humans use fire?

Early humans used fire to provide heat, light, cook food, protection from animals, and to temper/harden tools made of metal. \*\*Question 8 was a repeat. Ignore.

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8. What kind of culture did early humans create?

Early human culture involved the development of language, religion, and art.

9. How might language have helped make hunters more effective?

Language made it easier to work together to coordinate hunting trips so that they could be quicker, smarter than the animals. Also it would have helped in order to share or trade food items with each other.

10. What is religion?

Religion is the worship of God, gods, or spirits.

11. How were religion and art connected for early people?

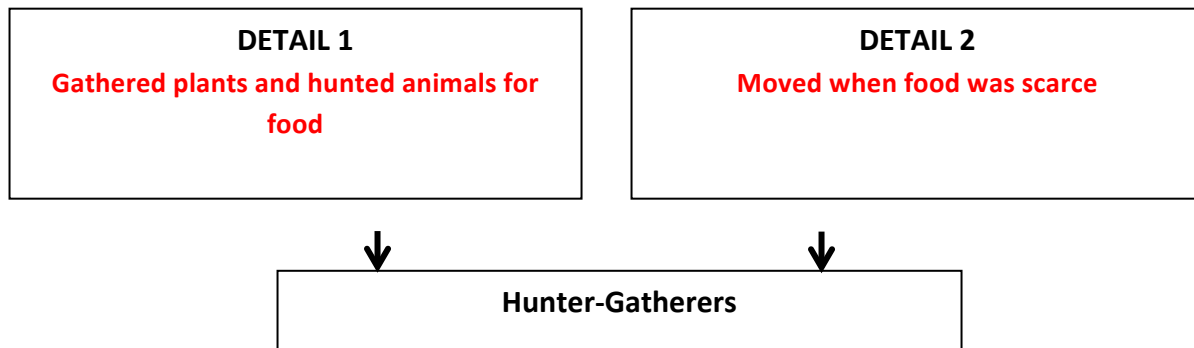
Early people used art as an expression of their beliefs and still do today.

12. Why do you think prehistoric artists painted in caves?

Cave art could have been to honor spirits of animals killed for food and to celebrate a successful hunt.

#### NOTE TAKING SKILL

**Summarizing:** Read p. 51 and summarize the paragraph



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## Chapter 2, Lesson 2

### Learning to Farm and Raise Animals

#### TERMS AND NAMES

Terms	Definition	Importance
domesticated	To grow and tend wild plants or animals	Early man changed their environment to meet their needs
agriculture	Planting of seeds to grow crops	Changed the way societies existed and civilizations developed
slash and burn	The clearing of land for farming by cutting and burning vegetation	Man changed again the environment to meet his needs

#### MAIN IDEAS

1. What new farming tools and methods did early farmers invent?

Planting seeds, use of sickles to cut grass, slash and burn technique, use of tools like hoes and digging stick, domestication of animals for food and personal use

2. What can you infer from the fact that the introduction of agriculture is referred to as “revolution”?

Revolutions are major changes in governments etc. For the beginning of agriculture to be referred to as a revolution it means that there was a major change in how people gathered food and what they ate.

3. Early farmers discovered that land was especially rich in which kind of location?

River Valley areas were super rich in good minerals to grow crops.

4. What factors encouraged the settlement of villages?

Settlements of villages started because of access to good land that could provide constant and enough crops to feed people without having to travel for that food. They did not have to move as often in order to eat.

5. What was the impact of new tools on early humans?

People did not have to use their hands to do every task. New tools were used to grow and harvest crops and animals. It made using the rich soil easier to do.

6. Why did villages develop?

Villages developed because food was more plentiful, living in larger groups was easier to defend themselves against attacks from enemy groups and people stand in one place longer.

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7. How might the settlement of communities have affected the development of human culture?

People were staying in one location longer and could develop more common ways of living. Cooperation between groups forced people to have common ways to share/exchange food and naturally stories, accepted behaviors, etc. would develop.

8. How did farming change the way people lived?

People began to settle in one place permanently. Less nomadic lifestyle.

9. Where did farming develop?

River valleys such as Huang He in China, and the Nile in Egypt. 8,000 BC

10. What does irrigation mean?

Irrigation is the watering of crops in a system

11. What is one example of how farmers in the Americas adapted their practices to the environment?

Farmers terraced the land, which means they made steps out of the sloped land so that they could grow crops in more hilly or mountainous regions.

12. What are two reasons referred to in the text that may help explain why farming first developed in river valleys?

Rivers make the soil more rich in nutrients and they provide water for irrigation

13. What crops did early farmers raise in the Americas?

Corn, beans, potatoes, and squash

#### NOTE TAKING SKILL

##### Cause and Effect:

CAUSE	EFFECT
Agricultural Revolution	1. farmers develop new tools
	2. farmers improve growing of crops more efficiently (easier, less work)
	3. farmers moved less often

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## Chapter 2, Lesson 3

### The First Communities

#### TERMS AND NAMES

Terms	Definition	Importance
surpluses	An amount of good that is extra or excess of what is need to survive	Changed how people lived, where they spent their energy
specialization	A skill in a particular work or job	People could focus more time on a new product or service to use
artisans	A person trained in a skilled craft	Now hunters and farmers could be
social class	Group of people with similar customs, backgrounds, training, and income (\$ earned)	Groups of people changed how societies grew and what positions were higher than others
government	Ways of creating order and offering leadership	Rules and an order of command are important for large groups of people to get along/survive

#### MAIN IDEAS

##### 1. How did farming villages develop?

Farming villages produced surpluses that allowed for specialization of skills. Village economies became more varied. People grew and made new things to buy and sell to each other. Could survive bad seasons of growing crops if they had extra from before

##### 2. How did surpluses contribute to the development of religion?

People could dedicate more time to thinking about the reasons for why natural events happened and how to explain that involving beliefs in spirits or gods. Certain people were holy and these shamans were the spiritual leaders of the village.

##### 3. How did surpluses affect village life?

Surpluses meant that not everyone had to be a farmer and could specialize in new skills

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4. How did life in villages become more complex?

Surplus and new skills led to more increased trade and more complicated social structure (relationships and rules on how to interact). Governments had to develop to manage the new classes or groups of people that were developing.

5. What are some examples of specialized labor?

Potters, weavers, other craftspeople

6. How did life in a complex village compare with that in a simple village?

Larger population meant a bigger more complicated government. First public buildings for government to work and meet in. Specialized works and more social classes to deal with. More trade and more money.

7. About how many people lived in the early complex village?

5,000 people was a good size for a complex village

8. How do we know so much about life at Catal Huyuk?

It has been studied since 1961 and was preserved well enough until it's discovery to give archaeologists enough information about early complex villages.

9. What special evidence supports the notion that people of Catal Huyuk had a religious life?

Primary sources such as artifacts were left in burial sites and places where sacrifices may have taken place. Special daggers for sacrifices and seals are artifacts that suggest there was a religious life to the people of Catal Huyuk.

10. What characteristics of Catal Huyuk identify it as a complex village?

Permanent buildings, wall paintings, shrines, specialized labor, and trade.

#### NOTE TAKING SKILL:

**Categorizing:** Find examples/details for each category in the web diagram.

