

The earliest **people moved from place to place**, earning the name nomads. They found food by hunting and gathering.

Which of these was **developed first** by people?                      farming      fire      government  
**tools**

List some **tools** that were **used by early humans**: mattock, harpoon, ax, awls, drills, carrying bags

What **happened on the surface of Earth** that allowed **humans to spread** to new continents?

Glaciers began to move North

What was the “agricultural revolution?” shift in food gathering to food raising

A source of water was needed in order for early **farming communities to develop**.

Because of surpluses, people in villages began to **specialize in specific jobs** instead of everyone just hunting or gathering.

List some groups of **specialists that produced items for villages**: artisans, potters, weavers

Know example(s) of a complex village that was discussed in the chapter. Catal Huyuk

Archeologists can learn about ancient people’s religious beliefs by studying ruins of shrines found at the sites of ancient villages.

MAP SKILLS: Study the maps on pages 52 and 60-61. Understand what the purpose of each is.

Page 52

- Be able to identify how many years passed on each panel of the map.
- Understand how to use the map key/legend to get information from the map.
- Know why the amount of hunter-gatherers declined as the years passed.

Pages 60-61

- Understand how to use the map key/legend to get information from the map.
- Recognize what geographic features (mountains, beaches, rivers, etc.) are common around each of the earliest places where agriculture was developed.
- Identify common crops grown in certain areas:
  - southern Asia = lentils, peas, chickpeas, fava beans, flax
  - Central America and South America = corn, gourds, squashes, beans, chilli peppers
  - North Africa, Europe, and west Asia = rye, wheat and barley (SW Asia)

TIMELINE SKILLS: Know how to read a timeline, such as the one on pages 46-47.

ESSAY TOPICS: You'll choose one topic. Start your response with a **thesis statement** (restate the question).

- How early farmers changed the environment to find land to grow crops and get water to crops??? (How did early farmers gain control over their agricultural environment?) (pages 59-62)

\*how they cleared land--techniques: slash and burn (describe the process), used animals to plow fields and form rows to plant crops, tools like sickles to cut down plants

\*How they got water to crops--Irrigation was a technique to get water from rivers and transfer it to their fields (describe it!)

\*how they prepared upland areas for farming--terracing (carved out land from mountainous areas to make them flat for farming)

- Differences between simple villages and complex villages
- (How were simple villages different than complex ones? ) (page 65-68)

\*How simple villages were organized--farmers who grow crops, lower population so fewer issues to deal with like solving disputes, specialized works don't farm and instead create other services or products, simple system like a chief to decide solutions/fewer rules, less varied economy, less danger for disaster like fires among buildings

\*why complex village developed--larger population, specialization lead to advancements and so surpluses in food and materials allowed for more successful year, trade increased between villages, villages joined together to make a larger more complex village, chart on page 67

\*what advantages and disadvantages each held--