World Civ. Chapter One Test Review Sheet

1. Which provided a more steady food supply, hunting and gathering or farming? Why?
Farming because they were able to create a surplus of food that was available during all months of the year.

2. Describe the job of the Paleoanthropologist.
To study the ancestors of modern people.

3. On which continent did people probably appear first?
Africa

4. List three artifacts that might be found from the prehistory time.
**List anything that was man made from long ago.

5. What changes did agriculture bring?
A division of Labor, permanent homes, a steady reliable food supply, population growth, trade, better health.

6. What are the disadvantages of agriculture?
Losing crops to natural disasters, pests, disease, etc. If crops failed then people went hungry.

7. What is the job of an archeologist?
To study artifacts

8. Why was the discovery of Lucy important?
She was the oldest most complete Skelton

9. Explain why cooperation was important for hunters and gatherers.
Everyone had to work together in order to survive. Hunting and gathering enough for an entire band took more than one person alone.

10. Why was division of labor important?
People were then able to specialize and that increased quality of the products and trade.

11. How did migration affect the people of the world?
Increased trade, Cultural diffusion- the spreading of culture, languages, ideas, ways of living etc.

12. How is culture different from society?
Culture is a way of life and society is the gathering of people and the rules they live by.

13. List three of the main crops grown throughout the world during this time. Barely, wheat, flax

14. Fill in the chart below, listing examples from the 6 categories for the Paleolithic and Neolithic time period. USE YOUR CHART TO FILL IN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Paleolithic</th>
<th>Neolithic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Supply</td>
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<td>Shelter</td>
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<td>Population and settlement</td>
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<td>Technology</td>
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<td>Resources</td>
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<td>Occupations</td>
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Use the time line on the back of this study packet to answer the following questions.

15. Where did villages or towns start first, in China or in Crete?
   China

16. Where did cuneiform writing develop?
   Mesopotamia

17. Which people were growing potatoes by 2100 B.C.?
   The Americas

18. What was happening in China when city-states were developing in Mesopotamia?
   Chinese civilization in western and south western areas.
19. What was happening in Mesopotamia when farming was beginning in the Americas?
   Cuneiform writing was developed.

20. Did trade from Crete to Africa start before or after Sargon ruled in Mesopotamia?
   Before

21. What is the definition of pre-history?
   A time before writing

22. What are bands?
   Small groups of people

23. Hunting and gathering are the same thing as hunting and ________preparing________ food___________.

24. When did glaciers cover most of the Earth?
   Paleolithic Era

25. What is economy?
   Resources people used to meet their needs

26. What was the economy for the Neolithic people?
   Agriculture—their crops

27. What is another term for specialization?
   Division of Labor

28. What is cultivation?
   To prepare the soil for farming

29. Who used cultivation?
   Neolithic People

30. How did people domesticate plants and animals?
   **Use the reading from your prehistory wrap up** **DO NOT COPY ALL OF THIS—JUST CHECK AND SEE IF YOU ARE CORRECT**

Thousands of years ago, early humans began to tame wild plants and animals. Taming was the first step in the process of domestication, or changing the behavior and traits of plants and animals. Domestication altered the wild plants and animals by developing new strains and breeds. Domesticated plants and animals became dependent on humans for survival.

To domesticate vegetables, people selected plants with desirable traits—perhaps the most vigorous, most fruitful, or best-tasting plants. Then they collected and saved the seeds to plant the next year. Over generations, people bred plants that were adapted to the local environment and most useful to humans. Similarly, people tamed animals such as wolves, wild goats, and
horses, which were already the least fearful of humans. Over many generations, they selected for reproduction the animals with the traits they most desired. For example, domesticated cattle were developed not only to provide meat, skins, and milk but also to work—pulling a plough, for instance.

Domestication altered the conditions humans needed to survive. Instead of hunting and gathering, people could farm and raise animals and produce a surplus of food. Domestication helped to set the stage for the growth of cities.

31. What is a nomad?
   People without a permanent home.

32. Which group were the nomads?
   Paleolithic