

DUE ON TEST DAY: THIS SHEET & Daily Questions

Vocab Words to Know

- Biped: Animal or human who walks on their rear two legs
- Human Migration – Humans moving around the globe. Began leaving Africa around 100,000 years ago. Settled near water in comfortable climates
- Foraging – Process of hunting and gathering for food. Difficult – couldn't find enough food to feed large groups. Had to constantly move from place to place
- Agrarian – Era when people farmed and domesticated crops and animals to feed themselves. Produced more than foraging.
- Hominid – Our upright, walking early ancestors
- BCE/CE – BC/AD : BC – Before Christ, AD: Anno Domini (After Jesus was born). BCE – Before common era, CE, Common Era
- Domestication: Raising plants, and breeding animals to provide food.
- Settlement: Creating a civilization by staying in one spot, using natural resources and creating housing.
- Specialization/Division of Labor: When people take on different jobs to everyone's needs are met.

Multiple Choice/Short Answer Concepts to Understand

- How old do scientists think the Earth is?
- How do Historians use non textual sources to learn about the past?

Short Answer

1.) What is one example of how historians break up time into periods or eras? (2 pts)

- a. Civil Rights Era
- b. Reconstruction
- c. Middle Ages
- d. BC/AD

2.) How did a more stable food supply lead to a larger population? (2 pts)

- a. More Food meant more people could survive. This meant more people could have kids and those kids would survive.

3.) How was domesticating animals better than hunting and gathering? (2 pts)

- a. Raising animals led to a more stable food supply. You could keep animals and have them graze, raise them/breed them and have an “easier” time getting food. Less risky.

4.) How did WHERE people settled affect their culture? (Clothes, food, etc) (2pts)

- a. Inuit (people of the arctic) lived differently than lets say Native Americans of the desert.
- b. Igloos vs Adobe mud houses
- c. eating seal/using furs vs hunting bison
- d. Depending on where you settled, your life would be very different because you would have to live off that specific environment.

Essay section: Some of these essays will appear on your test. You will need to answer 2 of them. Prepare a round draft below for each one. Should be at least 5 sentences. Use additional paper if necessary.

1.) Describe the Agricultural Revolution and why it was a turning point in history. Include how people lived differently from the Paleolithic era focusing on population size, amount of available food, where they lived and how they got food. – HINT Make a T-Chart comparing the two

Paleolithic	Neolithic
Foraging: Hunting and Gathering	Domestication: Farming and Raising Animals
Not a lot of food	Created a food surplus
Small groups	Larger rapid growing populations
Nomadic: Always moving around looking for food	Staying in one spot to farm – develops towns
Everyone working to survive	Specialization – Everyone doing different jobs

2.) How do historians/Archeologists/Anthropologists learn about the past? Use specific examples from class to explain how they come up with theories. (Looking at Skulls, Fossils, DNA, Carbon Dating)

- a. Think of Kennewick Man Example (radiocarbon dating)
- b. King Richard DNA testing on remains
- c. Review the activity where we looked at Skulls of our distant ancestors
- d. In short, historians/scientists piece together all facts from the past to get a clear picture of what life was like. Some of this is an educated guess, but DNA, Carbon Dating and fossils can give us some clue of what life was like.