

Name: _____

Below is the plan for the unit on the Paleolithic and Neolithic era. Lessons/assignments are subject to change, but this should give every student an idea on what to expect in the coming days!

Unit one: Paleolithic and Neolithic Era

<u>Date</u>	<u>Lesson/Topic</u> <u>Assignment</u>	<u>What is due?</u>
Day one:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quiz on map/timeline• Reading on Paleolithic Era• Vocab Terms on Paleolithic Era• Notes on Paleolithic Era• Textbook worksheet, side one	
Day two:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Warmup Questions• Reading on Neolithic Era• Vocab Terms on Neolithic Era• Notes on Neolithic Era• Textbook worksheet, side two	Textbook worksheet, side one Terms on Paleolithic Era
Day three:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Warmup Questions• Quiz on Paleolithic Era/Neolithic Era• Civilization Notes• Civilization Chart• Civilization Cut/paste activity• Finish terms	Textbook worksheet, side two Terms on Neolithic Era
Day four:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unit Review• Beginning of "Mankind" movie, episode one	
Day five:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unit one test• Begin new Unit	Test Everything in packet is collected

Warmup Questions

Day one

Day two

Day three

Day four

Day five

Inventions of the time:

Homo Sapiens:

Caves:

Clans:

Africa:

Neolithic:

Paleolithic:

Prehistory:

2,000,000 BCE:

Hunters and gatherers:

Ice Age:

Nomadic:

Agricultural Revolution:

Permanent Dwellings:

Villages:

Domesticate:

Pottery:

Advanced tools and weapons:

Archaeologists:

Carbon 14 Dating:

Jericho and Aleppo:

Stonehenge:

Prehistory

Page 2, 3 (map and time line)

1. Which happened first: The Paleolithic Age or Neolithic Age?
2. In which age did the first agriculture take place?
3. How many years between the beginning of the Neolithic Age and the Bronze Age?
4. Where did the first humans originate? Where did they migrate?
5. Find two settlements located on rivers. Why might they be located on rivers (think)?
6. Why were there few sites located in Northern Europe?

Page 4

7. What did early humans need to survive (think)?
8. How might the tools on page 4 help humans to survive?
9. What materials did early humans use from their environment to make these tools?

Page 5

10. What can provide one of the richest sources of clues to a prehistoric way of life?
11. What do bones and artifacts tell us about early humans?

Page 7

12. What is the earlier and longer part of the Stone Age called?

Page 8

13. What were tools invented by Homo erectus used for?
14. What did fire provide for early humans?
15. How did the development of spoken language boost the chance for survival?
16. How were Homo sapiens different from Homo erectus?

Page 10

Draw lines on the map below to show migration routes of humans out of Africa



17. What continent did Homo erectus migrate to first?
18. Where did Homo sapiens migrate last?

Page 14

- 19. Why were nomads always moving from place to place?
- 20. How did hunter-gathers increase their food supply?

Page 15

- 21. Hunter-gathers lived in bands of how many people?
- 22. What's another name for the Neolithic Revolution?
- 23. Why do scientists think it happened when it did?
- 24. How did farming offer an attractive alternative?

Page 16

- 25. What is another word for the taming of animals?
- 26. What advantages were there to keeping animals in man-made enclosures?
- 27. Why were people able to settle down and build communities or villages when they learned to farm (think)?

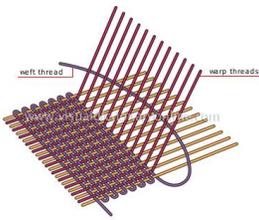
Page 17

- 28. Where was cotton first grown?
- 29. Where was Catal Huyuk located? How many people lived there?
- 30. What was this village best known for?

Complete the chart using your notes	Paleolithic Age	Neolithic Age
Food sources		
Type of language		
Dwellings (Where did they live?)		
Technologies (list all)		

Name _____

Prehistory to Early Civilizations

Prehistory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The period of time before _____ existed. It includes the _____ and _____ era
Paleolithic Era 2 million BCE to 8000 BCE	 <ul style="list-style-type: none">Stone Age - lasted from the appearance of _____ until the development of _____.
<i>Where are the oldest remains of humans found?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">East Africa_____ (Modern _____) emerged in _____ between _____ and 400,000 years ago.
<i>How did geography affect the lives of early humans?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Early humans were _____ and _____ whose survival depended on the availability of _____ plants and animalsThey were _____ (migrated in search of food, water, and shelter)They _____ from Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas
<i>What were the characteristics of hunter-gatherer societies?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Because they followed _____ of wild animals, they lived in _____ shelters such as _____ and tents.Lived in _____ (extended _____ groups)
Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The way people apply _____, _____, and inventions to meet their _____.
<i>What technologies were developed during the Paleolithic era?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Simple _____ and _____ (made from stone and wood)_____ (spoken) ____________________ 
Neolithic Era 8000 BCE to 3500 BCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Stone Age - period of time that _____ when people took up _____ (the Agricultural Revolution) and _____ with the advent of _____.Humans learned how to _____ both _____ and _____.Domesticated (_____) animals were _____ or herded to provide a ready supply of _____, milk, fur, etc. 
<i>How did the beginning of agriculture and the domestication of animals promote the rise of settled communities?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">People could _____ in one place because they didn't have to search for food.They built _____ dwellings and settled in small _____.They spent less time searching for food and had some 'spare time' in which to _____ and create _____ technologies.
<i>What technologies were developed during the Neolithic era?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">_____domesticated __________ tools and _______________ 

How do we learn about prehistoric humans?

_____ Study past cultures by locating and analyzing human remains, settlements, _____, and _____ (things _____ by people)
_____ dating: used to find the _____ of _____ materials.

What Neolithic sites are being studied by archaeologists today?



- **Aleppo and Jericho:** Two of the world's earliest _____ located in the _____
- **Catalhoyuk:** An example of a large _____ settlement currently under excavation in _____ (present- day _____)
- **Stonehenge:** an example of an archaeological _____ located in _____. It was begun during the Neolithic and completed during the _____.

Civilization
What is a civilization?

• A complex culture with _____, _____ (record keeping), a system of _____, _____, _____ workers, and advanced _____.

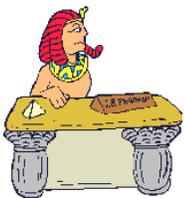
What is the key feature to the emergence of civilization?

• The growth of _____

What caused cities to grow?

farming technology improved to the point that in fertile areas people were able to produce _____ then they _____.
Agricultural surplus (_____) caused _____ to _____ and _____ to develop.

What were the characteristics of early civilizations?



- cities**
- written language/ record keeping**
 - _____ language developed from _____
 - _____ – earliest written _____
- Centralized Governments:**
 - _____ - _____, _____, and _____
 - Power was often based on _____ authority
- Hereditary Rulers:**
 - Power usually passed from _____ to _____.
 - _____ (ruling families) of kings, emperors or pharaohs
- Written Law Codes:** such as the _____ Commandments and the _____ of Hammurabi
- Job Specialization:** An abundant food supply allowed some people to become expert at _____ besides farming.
- Rigid Class System:**
 - Very small _____ class: kings, nobles, priests
 - Small _____ class: artisans, scribes, merchants
 - Huge _____ class: peasant farmers and laborers
 - _____ developed in most cultures
- Polytheism:** (a belief in _____) was practiced by _____ early civilizations
- Metal Tools and Weapons:** _____ and _____.



Characteristic	Description	Picture to represent this
Cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	
Centralized Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power passed from one generation to next (father to son) • Dynasties – ruling families in power 	
Written Law Codes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People became experts at jobs outside of farming • Farming gives people more free time for trade 	
Rigid Class System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • 	
Polytheism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made from bronze and iron • Hittites specialized in these • Used for protection 	

Prehistory to the First Civilizations Test Review

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false. If it is false, correct the statement by crossing out the incorrect word and replacing it with the correct word.

- _____ 1. Early written languages developed from sounds.
- _____ 2. Dynasties were families that ruled for generations.
- _____ 3. In early civilizations most people were members of the middle class.
- _____ 4. Most early civilizations believed that there was one God.
- _____ 5. Slavery was accepted in most early civilizations.

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. **Paleolithic humans were able to adapt to their environment by learning how to do all of the following EXCEPT**
 - a. make fire
 - b. use oral language
 - c. make tools and weapons
 - d. develop written language
- _____ 7. **Which of the following is NOT characteristic of governments in early civilizations?**
 - a. hereditary rulers
 - b. two-party system
 - c. city-states, kingdoms, and empires
 - d. written law codes

Short Answer

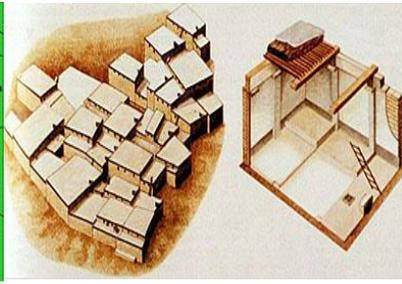
- 8. Name five ways early humans (**Paleolithic Era**) were able to adapt to their environment.
- 9. Where did hunter-gatherers live?
- 10. Why couldn't hunter gatherer's settle in one place and build permanent dwellings?
- 11. What technologies enabled early humans to stop roaming and settle in one place?
- 12. Which era began when humans developed agriculture and domesticated animals?
- 13. Name three other technologies that developed during the **Neolithic Era**.
- 14. Name four Neolithic sites being studied by archaeologists today and tell where they are located.
- 15. What is a **civilization**? Circle the key feature of civilization.

16. What caused cities to grow?
17. Name four additional of early civilizations.
18. **Number these events in the correct order**
 8,000 BCE: First grains are cultivated
 476 CE: Fall of the Roman Empire
 500,000 BCE: Discovery of fire
 7,000 BCE: Pottery-making begins



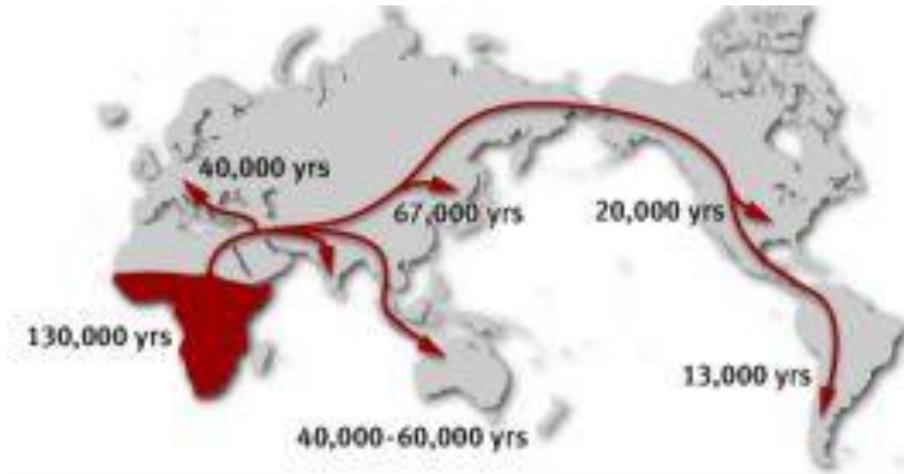
19. Two of the earliest known cities, Aleppo and Jericho, are currently being studied by archaeologists. They are located in the _____.

20. Mark each of the following as characteristic of Paleolithic (P), Neolithic (N), or Civilization (C).
- Hammurabi's Code
 - survival depended on the availability of wild plants and animals
 - settled farming communities
 - bronze tools and weapons
 - city-states, kingdoms, and empires
 - building of Stonehenge begins
 - nomadic lifestyle
 - pottery and weaving
 - written language
 - first use of oral language, simple tools, and fire
 - Catal Hoyuk, Aleppo, and Jericho



21.

This map shows the location of the ancient settlement of Catal Hoyuk which is located today in Turkey. What is the ancient name for Turkey?



22. From which continent did man migrate from originally?

Where did humans migrate to first?

When did humans migrate to Australia?



23. What is the name of this archaeological site? Where is it located? When was it built?

Essay

24. Why were early humans (Paleolithic Era) nomadic?

25. How did the development of agriculture and the domestication of animals lead to the establishment of villages?

Prehistory Review

Matching

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|----|-------------------|
| a. | East Africa | m. | pictogram |
| b. | agriculture | n. | hereditary rulers |
| c. | domestication | o. | artifacts |
| d. | migration | p. | carbon-14 dating |
| e. | Fertile Crescent | q. | clans |
| f. | Old Stone Age | r. | Homo sapiens |
| g. | New Stone Age | s. | written laws |
| h. | archaeologists | t. | civilizations |
| i. | polytheism | u. | irrigation |
| j. | plow | v. | nomads |
| k. | centralized governments | w. | food |
| l. | written language | | |

- ___ 1. Paleolithic Era
- ___ 2. The movement people or animals from one place to another is called
- ___ 3. Scientists who study past cultures are called
- ___ 4. Aleppo and Jericho are early Neolithic cities that developed in the
- ___ 5. modern humans
- ___ 6. farming
- ___ 7. taming and breeding of plants and animals for human use
- ___ 8. Neolithic Era
- ___ 9. man-made method of watering crops
- ___ 10. farming tool which loosens the soil
- ___ 11. better tools, plows, and irrigation led to a surplus of
- ___ 12. people who migrate (usually following migrating animals)
- ___ 13. prehistoric refers to the time before
- ___ 14. Early humans emerged in
- ___ 15. A scientific test used to determine the age of fossils and artifacts
- ___ 16. Humans of the Old Stone Age lived in family groups called
- ___ 17. things made by people
- ___ 18. Because kings (monarchs) pass power through the family they are considered to be
- ___ 19. metal tools and weapons (bronze and iron) are characteristic of early
- ___ 20. Hammurabi's Code and the Ten Commandments are examples of
- ___ 21. Belief in many gods (practiced by most early civilizations)
- ___ 22. early written picture symbols
- ___ 23. city-states, kingdoms, and empires are examples of