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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Lesson/Topic Assignment</th>
<th>What is due?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day one:</td>
<td>- Quiz on map/timeline&lt;br&gt;- Reading on Paleolithic Era&lt;br&gt;- Vocab Terms on Paleolithic Era&lt;br&gt;- Notes on Paleolithic Era&lt;br&gt;- Textbook worksheet, side one</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day two:</td>
<td>- Warmup Questions&lt;br&gt;- Reading on Neolithic Era&lt;br&gt;- Vocab Terms on Neolithic Era&lt;br&gt;- Notes on Neolithic Era&lt;br&gt;- Textbook worksheet, side two</td>
<td>Textbook worksheet, side one Terms on Paleolithic Era</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day three:</td>
<td>- Warmup Questions&lt;br&gt;- Quiz on Paleolithic Era/Neolithic Era&lt;br&gt;- Civilization Notes&lt;br&gt;- Civilization Chart&lt;br&gt;- Civilization Cut/paste activity&lt;br&gt;- Finish terms</td>
<td>Textbook worksheet, side two Terms on Neolithic Era</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day four:</td>
<td>- Unit Review&lt;br&gt;- Beginning of “Mankind” movie, episode one</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day five:</td>
<td>- Unit one test&lt;br&gt;- Begin new Unit</td>
<td>Test&lt;br&gt;Everything in packet is collected</td>
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<td>Day one</td>
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<td>Day five</td>
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*Prehistory (Paleolithic Era and Neolithic Era) Vocabulary*
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?
19. Why were nomads always moving from place to place?
20. How did hunter-gathers increase their food supply?

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?

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)?

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Complete the chart using your notes</th>
<th>Paleolithic Age</th>
<th>Neolithic Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food sources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Type of language</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dwellings (Where did they live?)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technologies (list all)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Prehistory to Early Civilizations**

### Prehistory
- The period of time before ______ existed. It includes the ______ and ______ era.

### Paleolithic Era
- **Stone Age** - lasted from the appearance of _____ until the development of ______.
  
  *2 million BCE to 8000 BCE*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where are the oldest remains of humans found?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• East Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• _______ (Modern _____) emerged in ______ between ______ and 400,000 years ago.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How did geography affect the lives of early humans?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Early humans were _______ and _______ whose survival depended on the availability of _______ plants and animals</td>
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<tr>
<td>• They were _______ (migrated in search of food, water, and shelter)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• They __________ from Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas</td>
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</tbody>
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### What were the characteristics of hunter-gatherer societies?
- Because they followed _______ of wild animals, they lived in _______ shelters such as _______ and tents.
- Lived in _______ (extended __________ groups)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
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<tr>
<td>• The way people apply __________, __________, and inventions to meet their __________.</td>
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</table>

### What technologies were developed during the Paleolithic era?
- Simple _______ and _______ (made from stone and wood)
- _______ (spoken) ____________________
- _______
- _______
- _______

### Neolithic Era
- **Stone Age** - period of time that _______ when people took up _______ (the Agricultural Revolution) and _______ with the advent of _______.
  
  *8000 BCE to 3500 BCE*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How did the beginning of agriculture and the domestication of animals promote the rise of settled communities?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• People could _______ in one place because they didn’t have to search for food.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• They built ____________ dwellings and <strong>settled</strong> in small _____________.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• They spent less time searching for food and had some 'spare time' in which to _______ and create _______ technologies.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### What technologies were developed during the Neolithic era?
- _______
- 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?

1. **Cities**
2. **Written language/record keeping**
   - _________ _________ language developed from _________
   - _________ _________ _________ _________ _________ – earliest written _________
3. **Centralized Governments**:
   - _________-__________, _________, _________
   - Power was often based on _________ authority
4. **Hereditary Rulers**:
   - Power usually passed from _________ to _________.
   - _________(ruling families) of kings, emperors or pharaohs
5. **Written Law Codes**: such as the _________ Commandments and the _________ of Hammurabi
6. **Job Specialization**: An abundant food supply allowed some people to become expert at _________ besides farming.
7. **Rigid Class System**:
   - Very small _________ class: kings, nobles, priests
   - Small _________ class: artisans, scribes, merchants
   - Huge _________ class: peasant farmers and laborers
   - _________ developed in most cultures
8. **Polytheism**: (a belief in _________ _________) was practiced by _________ early civilizations
9. **Metal Tools and Weapons**: _________ and _________.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Picture to represent this</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cities</td>
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<td>Power passed from one</td>
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<td></td>
<td>generation to next (father to son)</td>
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<td>Dynasties – ruling families in power</td>
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<tr>
<td>Written Law Codes</td>
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<td>People became experts at jobs outside of farming</td>
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<td>Farming gives people more free time for trade</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rigid Class System</td>
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<td>Polytheism</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Made from bronze and iron</td>
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<td>Hittites specialized in these</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Used for protection</td>
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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).

   a. Hammurabi’s Code

   b. survival depended on the availability of wild plants and animals

   c. settled farming communities

   d. bronze tools and weapons

   e. city-states, kingdoms, and empires

   f. building of Stonehenge begins

   g. nomadic lifestyle

   h. pottery and weaving

   i. written language

   j. first use of oral language, simple tools, and fire

   k. 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