

Early Humans and the Agricultural Revolution

I. Hunter-Gatherers

A. The Paleolithic Age (_____) ~2.5 mill. years ago – 8000 BC

1. earliest human remains were found in eastern _____
2. Paleolithic people were _____ who often moved around in search of _____
 - a. the men _____ for animals to eat
 - i. _____, bison, wild goats, _____, etc.
 - ii. Had to develop _____ skills
 - iii. Developed _____ and _____ to help them hunt
 - b. the women stayed close to _____
 - i. took care of _____
 - ii. _____ food items like nuts, berries, grains, and edible greens

B. Use of _____ - tools and methods to perform tasks & meet our needs

1. Made from items in the _____ - stone, wood & _____
2. Flaking = the practice of hitting stone together to make one sharper
 - a. _____, knives, spear and _____ heads, etc.
3. sticks and tree branches could be used for shelters, tool handles, clubs, etc.
4. bones weapons and small, sharp tools
 - a. bone _____ to make nets, baskets, and sew together animal _____
5. protected from weather by using shelters
 - a. natural shelters included _____ and rock overhangs
 - b. constructed shelters include _____ and huts sticks, bones, and animal hides
6. discovered how to make/control _____
 - a. provided _____, gave _____, & used for _____

C. Language and Art

1. Direct communication through _____ and _____
2. _____ depicted hunted animals
 - a. Used colored rocks with fingers, sticks, or simple brushes of _____

D. The Ice Age - huge glaciers moved across _____, Asia, and _____

1. provided an ice bridge, allowed people to cross from _____ to _____
2. build sturdier _____ and make warmer _____

II. Neolithic Times

A. The Neolithic Age (_____) ~ 8000 BC – 4000 BC

1. defining characteristic = _____

a. this meant that people could _____

i. took a long time to develop

b. includes _____ of animals (and plants!)

2. Agricultural _____ changed how humans lived on Earth

a. for the first time, they had a constant _____ of food

b. _____ grew at a faster rate

c. started to develop _____ settlements

3. Widespread farming

a. by 8000 BC people in Southwest Asia were using agriculture

i. growing _____ and _____ (by 5000 BC included _____)

iii. domesticated _____, _____, goats, and sheep

b. by 6000BC, people in Nile River Valley and other areas of Africa were using agriculture

i. growing _____, wheat, barley, and _____

c. people in India growing _____ and _____ between 8000 BC – 5000 BC

d. by 6000 BC, people in China were growing _____ and domesticating dogs & _____

e. between 7000 BC & 5000 BC, agriculture starts in Mexico and Central America

i.growing _____, _____, and potatoes

ii. domesticated _____ and _____

f. by 4000 BC, farming was an established _____ activity in Europe

B. Life in the Neolithic Age –

1. people built _____ homes

a. near fields so they can plant, grow, and harvest their _____

b. near sources of _____, especially _____

c. farming villages develop throughout _____, India, Egypt, China, and _____

2. _____ was one of the oldest communities/farming villages (ca 8000BC)

a. located in Southwest Asia, between modern _____ and _____

i. covered several acres in the area now known as the _____

ii. had sun-dried _____ with thick walls

3. _____ was located in present-day Turkey and covered about 32 acres
 - a. Active sometime between 6700 BC and 5700 BC; population of about 6,000 people
 - b. Depended on farming for survival
 - i. Grew _____, nuts, and grains
 - ii. Keep “_____ food” in storerooms to be used later
 - iii. Raised sheep, goats, and _____ for _____ and _____
 - iv. Also ate _____ and _____ from nearby wetlands
 - c. Mud-brick houses built close together
 - i. Entered through a “door” on the _____
 - ii. “decorated” on the inside
 - d. _____ was becoming important to people
 - i. The city included _____ or holy places
 - ii. Decorated with statues of _____ and _____
 - iii. Statues of women _____

4. Results of Settling in One Place

- a. Lived longer, healthier lives
 - i. Better shelters = protection from _____ and _____
 - ii. Steady _____ supply = healthier, growing populations
- b. More people = more workers in the _____
- c. More workers = more _____ being grown = _____ of food
 - i. A surplus = more than enough
 - ii. A surplus of food = less people were needed in fields
- d. People could _____ in other jobs
 - i. Artisans, jewelers, weapon/tool makers, basket weaving, brick making, potters
 - ii. Leads to the develop of _____
- e. Men worked in fields farming and _____ animals
 - i. Became responsible for protection and leading the community
- f. Women had _____ and stayed in the village
 - i. Wove cloth, made clothes, managed food supplies, etc.
- g. “too many” people in an area used up resources such as _____ from forests
 - i. Deforestation led to some areas becoming _____

5. End of Neolithic Age caused by the development of better _____
 - a. Toolmakers made better _____ tools
 - i. Hoes for digging soil, sickles for cutting grain, millstones for grinding flour
 - b. Started using metals like _____ to make stronger tools
 - i. Copper discovered when rocks were heated and the copper melted
 - ii. Copper tools were easier to make than _____ tools
 - c. Craftspeople in Asia starting mixing cooper with _____ to make _____
 - i. It was stronger than copper
 - ii. Became very widely used between 3000 BC and 1200 BC
 - iii. Relatively rare because it was expensive to get / make
 - iv. This results in the _____ Age

6. Civilizations Begin to Emerge with Similar Characteristics
 - a. 4 great civilizations develop along _____ - Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, & China
 - i. Civilizations are _____ cultures and communities
 - b. Development of Cities and _____
 - i. Government _____ people and their food supplies
 - ii. _____ = ruled by a king
 - c. Religions helped people explain their _____
 - i. Explained forces of _____ and the role of _____
 - ii. Believed gods were responsible for their _____
 - d. Social structure organized people into groups
 - i. Rulers, _____, officials, and _____ at top
 - ii. Working class of _____, _____, and craftspeople
 - iii. _____, many of whom were captured from enemies in war
 - e. Writing and Art
 - i. _____ used to pass on important information & keep records
 - ii. Used _____ instead of letters and words
 - iii. _____ used for enjoyment and practical purposes
 - iv. paintings and sculptures depicted forces of _____ and the _____