Chapter 1 - LESSON 1: Early Gatherers and Hunters (read p. 10-16)

1. A(n) ______________________ is a person who carefully uncovers evidence by studying ancient cultures and artifacts. (p. 11)

2. Archaeologists draw conclusions about the daily lives of prehistoric peoples by ______________________ left behind. (p. 11)

3. Tools, weapons, and jewelry are examples of ______________________. (p. 11)

4. Humans had to wait for glaciers to ______________________ (melt) before they could begin growing crops. (p. 12)

5. ______________________ means to move from one area to another. Early humans moved from East Africa to Europe, Asia, and the Americas thousands of years ago in search of food (p. 12)

6. The sequence of events that shows the migration of people to North America starts with the Ice Age, then the ______________________ ______________________ ______________________ forms, people and animals began migrating to North America, and then the Ice Age comes to an end. (p. 14)

Chapter 1 - LESSON 2: Early Farmers (read p. 18-23)

7. The Old Stone Age ended about ______________________ ______________________. Little progress was made during this time. (p. 19)
8. The use of ____________________ ____________________ ____________________ marked the beginning of the New Stone Age. (p. 19)

9. ____________________ means to make tame. Now selected plants could grow without losing seeds and farmers could raise more crops. Humans began to use animals for food, clothing, and agricultural work. (p. 19)

10. Plant and animal domestication affected community life because people had ____________________ food, also known as a surplus. (p. 21)

11. Surplus food led to ____________________ ____________________ within a community during the Stone Age. (p. 22)

12. ____________________ is an area’s average weather conditions over a long span of time. (p. 23)

Chapter 1 - LESSON 3: Developing Cultures (read p. 26-29)

13. Culture includes the ____________________ ____________________ beliefs, customs, and art of a people. (p. 27)

14. ____________________ are surface features such as a valley, plain, hill, or mountain. (p. 27)

15. The study of the relationship between physical features, climate, and people is called ____________________. (p. 27)

16. The different cultures in the Americas relied on ____________________ ____________________ for development. (p. 27)

17. Resources, landforms and climate contribute to a culture’s ____________________. (p. 28)

18. As cultures progressed, established farming led to ____________________. (p. 28)

19. The cave paintings in Lascaux, France were produced about 17,000 years ago during the ____________________ Stone Age. (p. 28)

20 – 23. SHORT RESPONSE: Be able to answer all 4 of the questions below using COMPLETE SENTENCES and LOOOOOTS of DETAILS. Practice these on another sheet of paper.

20. What is an archaeologist?
21. How do archaeologists draw conclusions about ancient civilizations?
22. Why do people migrate?
23. What could cause groups living in different regions to develop differently?

**Review your graded assignments and folder activities too!**
1. A(n) **archaeologist** is a person who carefully uncovers evidence by studying ancient cultures and artifacts. (p. 11)

2. Archaeologists draw conclusions about the daily lives of prehistoric peoples by **analyzing artifacts** left behind. (p. 11)

3. Tools, weapons, and jewelry are examples of **artifacts**. (p. 11)

4. Humans had to wait for glaciers to **retreat** before they could begin growing crops. (p. 12)

5. **Migrate** means to move from one area to another. (p. 12)

6. The sequence of events that shows the migration of people to North America starts with the Ice Age, then the **Beringia land bridge** forms, then migration to North America, and then the Ice Age ends. (p. 14)

7. The Old Stone Age ended **10,000 years ago**. Little progress was made during this time. (p. 19)

8. **The use of polished rock tools** marked the beginning of the New Stone Age. (p. 19)

9. **Domesticate** means to make tame. (p. 19)

10. Plant and animal domestication affected community life because people had **more** food (surplus). (p. 21)

11. Surplus food led to **social divisions** within a community during the Stone Age. (p. 22)

12. **Climate** is an area’s average weather conditions over a long span of time. (p. 23)

13. Culture includes the **technology**, beliefs, customs, and art of a people. (p. 27)

14. The study of the relationship between physical features, climate, and people is called **geography**. (p. 27)

15. **Landforms** are surface features such as a valley, plain, hill, or mountain. (p. 27)

16. The different cultures in the Americas relied on **available resources** for development. (p. 27)

17. Resources, landforms and climate contribute to a culture’s **development**. (p. 28)

18. As cultures progressed, established farming led to **settlements**. (p. 28)

19. The cave paintings in Lascaux, France were produced about 17,000 years ago during the **Old** Stone Age. (p. 28)
20. What is an archaeologist?

An archaeologist is one who carefully uncovers evidence from the past by digging up artifacts such as bone needles to learn about the development of various civilizations.

21. How do archaeologists draw conclusions about ancient civilizations?

Archaeologists draw conclusions about ancient civilizations by finding and then analyzing artifacts to learn about the daily lives of ancient peoples. Archaeologists study artifacts, such as tools, weapons, jewelry, and pottery. Archaeological work is like trying to piece together a puzzle with lots of pieces missing.

22. Why do people migrate?

People migrate because they are in need of resources such as food, shelter, and protection. Climate (weather) and environmental disasters also cause people to migrate. The movement is often over long distances and from one country to another.

23. What could cause groups living in different regions to develop differently?

Groups living in different regions develop differently because they depend on the resources available to them. Different resources such as landforms, plants, animals, and climate, might cause groups to develop differently.
**Extra.** Review “Parallel Time Lines” found on pages 24-25 of your textbook. You should be able to:

1. Determine the amount of years represented on a time line.
   a. Start with the biggest number (it will be at one of the ends) and then subtract the smallest number (it will be at the other end). This will be your answer.
2. Locate events on a time line and be able to sequence events in chronological order.

**Example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8000 years ago</th>
<th>7000 years ago</th>
<th>6000 years ago</th>
<th>5000 years ago</th>
<th>4000 years ago</th>
<th>3000 years ago</th>
<th>2000 years ago</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **8000** Start with the biggest number (it will be at one of the ends)
- **-2000** Subtract the smallest number (it will be at the other end)
- **6000** This is your answer. **This timeline represents 6000 years of history.**

1. 14000 years ago 12000 years ago 10000 years ago 8000 years ago 6000 years ago 4000 years ago 2000 years ago

This timeline represents __________ years of history.

2. 20000 years ago 19000 years ago 18000 years ago 17000 years ago 16000 years ago 15000 years ago 14000 years ago

This timeline represents __________ years of history.
**Review “Parallel Time Lines” found on pages 24-25 of your textbook. You should be able to:**

1. Determine the amount of years represented on a time line.
   a. Start with the biggest number (it will be at one of the ends) and then subtract the smallest number (it will be at the other end). This will be your answer.

2. Locate events on a time line and be able to sequence events in chronological order.

### Remarks:
For the AD years, sometimes we can omit ‘AD’ to make things simple.
For BC years, however, we must not do that.

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### Cave Art Paintings

- Chauvet, France
- Lascaux, France
- Altamira, Spain

### The Stone Age

- Old Stone Age ends
- New Stone Age Begins
- New Stone Age ends