

Name: _____ Date: _____ Hour: _____

Midterm Study Guide: Units 1 and 2 (Answer Key)

Directions: Use your notes and what you learned to complete this study guide. Big Idea Cards and Vocabulary Cards can be found at <https://anchorbaysocialstudies7.weebly.com> under Units of Study (Units 1 and 2).

Vocabulary

1. **Perspective/point of view** – a particular attitude or way of regarding or seeing something
2. **Primary source** - first-hand account of the event that was created at about the time the event occurred
3. **Secondary source** – an account of an event that was created by people who did not experience first-hand the event you are researching
4. **Turning points** – important historical events that have long lasting effects on human life
5. **Region** – a geographic area considered as a unit for geographical, functional, social, or cultural reasons
6. **Paleolithic Age** – the period of the Stone Age that began about 2.5 to 2 million years ago, marked by the earliest use of tools made of chipped stone
7. **Adaptation** – the process or state of changing to fit a new environment or different conditions
8. **Foragers** - a group of people who survive by hunting and gathering over a large region
9. **Prehistoric** - the time or period before recorded or written history
10. **Human migration** – the physical movement by humans from one area to another
11. **The Great Thaw** – an event that happened about 10,000 years ago when the Earth’s climate warmed and regions of the planet became more temperate
12. **Neolithic Age** – a term that means “new stone age” and refers to period when humans came to live in agricultural communities
13. **Agrarian** - a type of society or culture based around farming and raising livestock
14. **Social institutions/cultural institutions** (Know the six we learned about in class – **government, economy, language, education, family, religion**) - structures created by people to help meet the needs of societies
15. **Culture** – the beliefs, customs, and institutions of a particular group, society, place, or time
16. **Domestication** – an approach to altering the genetic makeup of plants and animals to make them more useful to humans
17. **Surplus**- having more than you need (as opposed to more than you want)
18. **Specialization** – when different people in society take on specific roles or jobs that require unique skill sets

19. **Agricultural Revolution** – a turning point that began about 10,000 years ago when humans began to live in settled communities and raise plants and animals
20. **Global patterns** – the same or similar event that are occurring throughout the whole world
21. **Industrial Revolution** – a time period where items are mass produced with an interdependence on others to meet people's basic needs

Make Connections – Apply What You Learned

Paleolithic Age

How do the following terms relate to the Paleolithic Age? Do not write definitions. Explain how each term relates to the Paleolithic Age.

Old Stone Age – The Paleolithic Age is also known as the Old Stone Age. During this time period, people chipped stone (knapping) to make tools and weapons.

Foragers – During the Paleolithic Age, people hunted and gathered over a large area/region.

Nomadic – Due to the climate Paleolithic people were not able to settle in one area. They had to travel to find food or to follow the food source. They used temporary shelters.

Human migration - During the Paleolithic Age, people migrated to find food, escape weather patterns, and find space for a growing population.

Ice Age – During the Paleolithic Age, the climate periodically fluctuated between warm and cool temperatures. Many species were driven to extinction by the advancing and retreating ice ages. Paleolithic people had to adapt to their changing environments to survive. (migrate, make clothes, hunt/gather, build temporary shelters...)

Adaptation - Humans survived by becoming more intelligent and adaptable. This allowed them to develop new cultural technology to deal with cold environments and changing food sources. One of the greatest problems in the cold regions would have been the scarcity of plant foods that humans could eat during the winters. In response to this, our ancestors became more proficient at hunting animals, especially large animals that provided more calories. This required inventing more sophisticated hunting skills as well as better weapons and butchering tools. These changes were necessary for human survival.

Technology – Paleolithic people used simple tools and weapons made by knapping stones.

Prehistoric – The Paleolithic Age happened before recorded or written history. We know about the people from this time period from the non-linguistic artifacts that they left behind.

Non-linguistic - The Paleolithic people left non-linguistic artifacts (artifacts without writing) behind. Examples: stone tools, human remains/bones

World population – During the Paleolithic Age, human population did not increase. The population stayed low.

Natural environment/environmental factors – Paleolithic people lived nomadic lives hunting and gathering because of the climate and lack of food.

Global patterns – Small, nomadic hunting and gathering groups were a global pattern during the Paleolithic Age.

Make Connections – Apply What You Learned

Transition Period Between the Paleolithic Age and the Neolithic Age

The Great Thaw

What was The Great Thaw?

The Great Thaw was an event that happened about 10,000 years ago when the Earth's climate warmed and regions of the planet became more temperate.

How did The Great Thaw affect plants and animals?

Many plants and animals began to flourish due to the warmer climate. There were more plants and animals after the Great Thaw.

How did The Great Thaw affect people?

- Food was easier to obtain – there was an increase in plants and animals
- More and more people farming – people learned to domesticate plants and animals
- Less people moving – people were able to settle in one place
- Population growth increased with a stable food supply

How did life change for people after The Great Thaw?

People began to settle in small towns or villages in areas that were well suited for farming. People built permanent shelters. People learned to domesticate plants and animals. Eventually there was a surplus of food, so some people could specialize in jobs other than farming. Technology advanced because not everyone had to farm.

Why was The Great Thaw a significant turning point in history?

The Great Thaw generated warmer, wetter, and more productive climates. This allowed people to settle in one place. People learned how to farming. Note everyone needed to farm, so some people specialized in jobs other than farming. This led to advanced civilizations.

Make Connections – Apply What You Learned

Neolithic Age

How do the following terms relate to the Neolithic Age? Do not write definitions. Explain how each term relates to the Neolithic Age.

New Stone Age - Neolithic Age means “New Stone Age”. During this time period humans started to live in agricultural communities. People used stone tools to farm, hunt, and build. The stone tools became more advanced.

Agrarian - During the Neolithic Age, people developed societies based around farming and raising livestock.

Settlements – During the Neolithic Age, some people started to live in permanent settlements. Due to farming, they did not need to hunt and gather as much.

Social institutions (cultural institutions) – When people started settling in larger groups in permanent settlements, social institutions were needed to help meet the needs of the people and to solve problems. Government/leaders and laws were needed to help organize and to help people get along. Education, religion, language, economy, family and government helped meet the needs of the people.

Domestication – Neolithic people learned that certain animals could be domesticated. Domesticated animal could be used for food and labor.

Specialization - Once Neolithic people were able to produce a surplus of food, not everyone had to farm. Some people could specialize in other jobs besides farming. Examples: priests, basket weavers, artisans, craftsmen, builders, laborers

Surplus – Neolithic people were able to produce a surplus of food due to the climate and their ability to domesticate plants and animals. They were able to store food.

World population - Population increased during the Neolithic Age due because people could settle in permanent settlements and produce a surplus of food.

Culture - Neolithic people developed beliefs, customs, and social institutions within their settled groups. Culture includes similar music, food, art, clothing, and language.

Society – Neolithic people lived together in communities. Within their communities, they shared similar customs, laws, and organizations – culture.

Natural environment/environmental factors – Due to the Great Thaw, certain locations had climates that were ideal for domesticating plants and animals – farming. Specific plants and animals were available for domesticating. Fertile soil was available for farming. This allowed people to settle in one area and farm.

Global patterns – During the Neolithic Age, there were clear patterns of settled villages with greater numbers of people near important natural resources, growing dependence on agriculture and domestication of animals, the development of social institutions.

You will also need to know the following:

Map Skills

Be able to identify the seven continents on a map.

Complete the attached map to use as a study guide. *Use an atlas to label the continents on the map.*

Be able to identify oceans on a map.

Complete the attached map to use as a study guide. *Use an atlas to label the oceans on the map.*

Be able to analyze and compare two maps of the same location.

Calendar Systems

Given a chart of calendar systems, find similarities and differences between the calendars. *You can review the calendar system chart that you should have saved from earlier in the year. **Do not memorize the chart, just look for similarities and differences.***

Written/Essay Portion of the Midterm Exam

On _____ you will be given the written portion/essay portion of the midterm. You will be able to use any handouts you were given. You will also be able to use your Big Idea Cards and Vocabulary notes for Unit 1 and Unit 2. Notes will not be supplied to you. You will need to bring your saved materials.

