

Name _____ Date _____ Hour _____

Unit 2: Study Guide (Modified)

Part 1 – Test Date _____

Directions: Use your BIC (Big Idea Cards) and Vocab Packet for Unit 2 to answer the questions.

1. What is the end of the Ice Age known as? BIC, Lesson 6

2. Define foragers. Vocab, Lesson 5

Do foragers still exist today? BIC, Lesson 6

What is foraging? (Class discussion)

3. How could foragers have a surplus of food? (Class discussion)

Would foragers or agrarian people have a greater surplus of food?
BIC, Lesson 7

4. Define settlement? Vocab, Lesson 7

5. What is technology? Vocab, Lesson 8

Did the Paleolithic people have technology during the Old Stone Age?

Did the Neolithic people have technology during the New Stone Age?

6. By the end of which era/age did humans spread across most of the earth?
BIC, Lesson 6

7. If a settlement had a surplus of food during the Neolithic Age, what did those that did not have to participate in food production do? (Class discussion and videos)

8. Define specialization. Vocab, Lesson 7

What types of jobs did people start to specialize in?
(Class discussions and First Farmers video)

9. What is an example of an artifact used to help us understand the characteristics of Paleolithic societies? BIC and Vocab, Lessons 2 & 5

10. Why did humans migrate to new biomes during the Paleolithic age?
BIC, Lesson 4

11. Which age was the Paleolithic Age a part of? Vocab, Lesson 5

12. How do historians and archaeologists know about prehistoric people?
BIC/Vocab, Lessons 2 & 5

Define non-linguistic.

Give examples of non-linguistic artifacts.

13. What did the Great Thaw “generate”? BIC, Lesson 6

14. What factors did regions that were well suited for farming have in common?
BIC, Lesson 6

15. What did the developments in farming permit when dealing with population?
BIC, Lesson 7

16. What did changes in agricultural technology lead to? BIC, Lesson 7

17. What did agriculture, specialization, and social structures show across early human settlements? BIC, Lesson 8

18. What were settled villages near which characterized global patterns of early human development? BIC, Lesson 8

Note: Global patterns means similar events that happened in different places in the World.

19. How long ago did a global pattern show a clear turning point in human history? BIC, Lesson 8

20. What evidence do historians use to support the claim that language developed in Africa? (PowerPoint and class discussion)

21. What are some non-textual/non-linguistic sources of information that historians use today to learn about foragers from the Paleolithic societies? BIC/Vocab, Lessons 5

22. What revolution was a turning point that changed how humans ate, worked, and lived? Explain. Vocab, Lesson 6

23. What did farming allow people to develop? Explain. BIC, Lesson 7

24. What kind of evidence can we analyze to learn about local as well as global patterns of technology development, agriculture, culture, and social institutions? BIC, Lesson 8

What would be some examples of evidence used to analyze patterns of technology development, agriculture, and social institutions? (Videos and class discussions)

25. How were global patterns characterized? BIC, Lesson 8

Note: Global patterns means similar events that happened in different places in the World.

26. Be able to answer questions about the Changing Ways of Life chart.

Example: Which era did people start building mud-brick homes?

Changing Ways of Life

	Paleolithic Era	Neolithic Era
Arts and Crafts	Painted cave walls; usually painted animals	Made pottery; carved objects from wood; built shelters and tombs
Obtaining Food	Hunted animals; gathered nuts, berries, and grains	Began farming in permanent villages; raised and herded animals
Adapting to Surroundings	Learned to make fire; developed language; created simple tools and shelters	Built mud-brick houses and places of worship; had specialized jobs; created more complex tools out of copper and bronze

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Compare the Paleolithic Age to the Neolithic Age

Directions: Place the following phrases/words in the chart below. (BIC and class discussions)

had a steady food surplus
majority of the people were nomadic
Old Stone Age
New Stone Age
farmers
main food source was obtained through hunting and gathering
population increased
developed technology
specialization
hunters/gatherers
created and used stone tools
majority lived in groups of 20-30 people
permanent housing
had livestock (domesticated animals)

Paleolithic Age	Both	Neolithic Age

Short Answer Questions

Directions: Answer the following questions.

1. For thousands of years humans were nomadic. How and why were humans able to start living in settled villages? BIC, Lesson 8

2. Define adaptation. Vocab, Lesson 4

3. How were humans able to survive and migrate throughout the world, while other species (animals) were not able to survive/migrate? Provide examples of how humans were able to adapt to/survive changing weather patterns. (BIC/Vocab Lesson 4 and Paleolithic Foldable)

4. How did the natural environment shape the way people lived during the Paleolithic Age?
Give three examples with explanations. BIC, Lesson 5

1.

2.

3.

5. How do we know about prehistoric people? BIC/Vocab, Lessons 2 & 5

6. Define turning point.

Give examples of turning points throughout history. Vocab, Lesson 6