

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 2: Study Guide (Answer Key)

### Part 1 – Test Date \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Use your BIC (Big Idea Cards) and Vocab Packet for Unit 2 to answer the questions. Both can be found at <https://mrsramseyworldhistory7thgrade.weebly.com> under Units of Study – Unit 2.

1. What is the end of the Ice Age known as? **The Great Thaw**

2. Who are foragers? Do they still exist today?

**a group of people who survive by hunting and gathering over a large region**

**yes, forager still exist today**

3. Did foragers ever have a surplus of food? Explain by comparing foragers and agrarian people.

**leftover food from hunting/gathering – probably only enough for a few days**

**foragers could have a surplus, but on a much smaller scale than agrarian and not really more than they would want**

4. What is a settlement?

**a permanent settlement where people live**

5. What is technology? Did they have technology during the Stone Age?

**a branch of knowledge that relates to inventions and discoveries that help modernize human lifestyles and surrounding environment**

**yes, there was technology during the Stone Age**

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

**Paleolithic Era/Age**

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?

**specialize in new jobs**

8. What types of jobs did people start to specialize in?

**labor, art, building, tools, make wheat into flour, make bricks, make pots, etc.**

9. What is an example of an artifact used to help us understand the characteristics of Paleolithic societies?

human remains/bones, DNA, cave paintings, tools, art

10. Which age was the Paleolithic Age a part of?

The Old Stone Age and The Ice Age

11. What did the Great Thaw “generate”?

warmer, wetter, and more productive climate – led to more plants/animals and good for farming

12. Name factors that farming was based upon in several different regions of the world.

environmental factors – good soil, warmer, wetter, productive climate, natural resources

population patterns – people for farming in the locations that were good for farming

13. Define adaptation. How did humans adapt during changing weather patterns?

the process or state of changing to fit a new environment or different conditions

hunting/gathering, migrating, stone tools, clothing, shelter, developed rafts, worked together, fire, etc.

14. What did the developments in farming permit when dealing with population?

increase in population

15. What did changes in agricultural technology lead to?

allowed people to store food

16. What did agriculture, specialization, and social structures show across early human settlements?

similarities – similar forms of agriculture, specialization, and social institutions

17. What were settled villages near which characterized global patterns of early human development?

natural resources

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

18. How long ago did a global pattern show a clear turning point in human history?

10,000 years ago

19. What evidence do historians use to support the claim that language developed in Africa?

the earliest human remains were found in Africa

20. What are some non-textual/non-linguistic sources of information that historians use today to learn about the past?

non-linguistic – artifacts that do not have written language (stone tools, human remains/bones, existing societies)

21. What is foraging?

relying on food provided by nature through the gathering of plants and small animals, birds, and insects: scavenging animals killed by predators: and hunting

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

Agricultural Revolution – most people obtained their food through farming, people that did not have a job farming could specialize in other jobs, and people lived in permanent shelters/settlements

23. What did farming allow people to develop? Explain.

food surpluses – animals that they domesticated/grain could be stored for long periods of time

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?

archaeological evidence – human remains/bones, DNA, cave paintings, tools, art

existing societies

25. How were global patterns characterized? (What did farming settlements that never met have in common?)

settled villages with greater numbers of people  
settled near important natural resources  
growing dependence on agriculture and animal domestication  
development of social institutions and culture  
specialization of labor – not everyone had to farm

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

	<b>Paleolithic Era</b>	<b>Neolithic Era</b>
<b>Arts and Crafts</b>	Painted cave walls; usually painted animals	Made pottery; carved objects from wood; built shelters and tombs
<b>Obtaining Food</b>	Hunted animals; gathered nuts, berries, and grains	Began farming in permanent villages; raised and herded animals
<b>Adapting to Surroundings</b>	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

27. Compare the Paleolithic Age to the Neolithic Age. Place the following phrases/words in the chart below.

steady surplus of food

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/gathers

created and used stone tools

majority lived in groups of 20-30 people

permanent housing

had livestock (domesticated animals)

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

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## Unit 2: Study Guide

### Part 2 – Test Date \_\_\_\_\_

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?

**Key Points:** The Great Thaw, human adaptations, domestication of plants/animals, surplus of food, technology to store food

2. Define claim. Define evidence.

**claim** – a statement about what someone thinks is true, especially when open to question (debate)

**evidence** – information used to support a claim

3. Be able to find claims and evidence in reading passages. (Review - Toddlers May Have Had Art Lessons handout)

4. 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 survive changing weather patterns.

**human adaptation** – list examples of how humans adapted

5. How did the natural environment shape the way people lived during the Paleolithic Age?

**weather patterns/climate** – had to adapt to changing weather patterns

**vegetation (plants)** - limited sources, moved with food sources

**available game for hunting** – limited sources, moved with the food source

**Note:** You will need to explain, not just list answers. Explain how this shaped how the people lived.

6. How do we know about prehistoric people?

**non-linguistic artifacts** – human remains/bones, DNA, cave paintings, tools, art

**studying existing societies/foragers** to see how people may have lived