

Name _____ Date _____ Hour _____

Unit 2: Study Guide - Answer Key (Modified)

Part 1

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? BIC, Lesson 6

The Great Thaw

2. Define foragers. Vocab, Lesson 5

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

Do foragers still exist today? BIC, Lesson 6

yes

What is foraging? (Class discussion)

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

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

leftover food from hunting and gathering - probably only enough for a few days

foragers could have a surplus, but on a much smaller scale than agrarian people (farmers)

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

agrarian

4. Define settlement? Vocab, Lesson 7

a permanent community where people live

5. Define technology? Vocab, Lesson 8

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

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

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

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

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? (Class discussion and videos)

specialize in new types of jobs

8. Define specialization. Vocab, Lesson 7

when different people in society take on roles of jobs that require unique skill sets

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

labor, art, building, making tools, making bricks, making pots, pottery, etc.

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

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

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

to find food, escape weather patterns, and find space for a growing population

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

Stone Age

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

non-linguistic artifacts

Examples: human remains/bones, DNA, cave paintings, tools, art,
studying existing societies

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

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

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

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

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

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

increase in population – more people

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

allowed people to store food

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

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

Note: There were similarities between settlements that had no interactions
with one another.

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

natural resources

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

10,000 years ago

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

the earliest human remains were found in Africa

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

non-linguistic – artifacts that do not have written language like stone tools or human remains, existing societies

Examples: bones, DNA, cave paintings, tools, art

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

Agricultural Revolution

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

food surpluses

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

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

existing societies

25. How were global patterns of human settlements characterized? BIC, Lesson 8
(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

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

Unit 2: Study Guide (Modified)

Part 2

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

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

The Great Thaw, humans adapted by domesticating plants and animals for farming, farming led to a surplus of food, technology to store food

2. Define adaptation. Vocab, Lesson 4

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

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 changing weather patterns. (BIC/Vocab Lesson 4 and Paleolithic Foldable)

adaptation

migrating

hunting/gathering

stone tools

clothing

shelter

developed rafts to cross water

learning to work together

fire

4. How did the natural environment shape the way people lived during the Paleolithic Age? BIC, Lesson 5

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

vegetation (plants) - limited sources, they had to move to follow the food sources

available game (animals) for hunting – limited sources, had to move to follow the food sources

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

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

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

6. Define turning point. Vocab, Lesson 6

an event or occurrence which causes a very significant change

Give examples of turning points throughout history.

The Great Thaw, Agricultural Revolution, inventions of cars, invention of phones/cell phones, invention of computers, etc.