

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

## Unit 2: Study Guide (Due \_\_\_\_\_)

### 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?
2. Who are foragers? Do they still exist today?
3. Did foragers ever have a surplus of food? Explain by comparing foragers and agrarian people.
4. What is a settlement?
5. What is technology? Did they have technology during the Stone Age?
6. By the end of which era/age did humans spread across most of the earth?
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?

8. What types of jobs did people start to specialize in?
9. What is an example of an artifact used to help us understand the characteristics of Paleolithic societies?
10. Which age was the Paleolithic Age a part of?
11. What did the Great Thaw “generate”?
12. Name factors that farming was based upon in several different regions of the world.
13. Define adaptation. How did humans adapt during changing weather patterns?
14. What did the developments in farming permit when dealing with population?
15. What did changes in agricultural technology lead to?
16. What did agriculture, specialization, and social structures show across early human settlements?

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

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?

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

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

21. What is foraging?

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

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

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?

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

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/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



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.

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

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?