

*World History*  
Topic 1  
**Origins of Civilization**  
*Prehistory-4,000 BCE*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

I. The Distant Past

A. Studying Early Humans

1. **anthropology** – the study of how \_\_\_\_\_ beings behave, how they \_\_\_\_\_ together, where they came from, and what makes one group \_\_\_\_\_ from another
2. **archaeologists** – study \_\_\_\_\_ life in the \_\_\_\_\_ by examining the things people left behind
3. study **prehistory** – time before \_\_\_\_\_
4. study **fossils** – hardened \_\_\_\_\_ or imprints of \_\_\_\_\_ things that existed long ago (plants, feathers, \_\_\_\_\_, and footprints)
5. **geologists** – study \_\_\_\_\_ materials of Earth such as soil and \_\_\_\_\_
6. study **artifacts** – anything made by \_\_\_\_\_ (tools, pottery, and \_\_\_\_\_), to learn about ways of life

B. Where Did Human Ancestors Live?

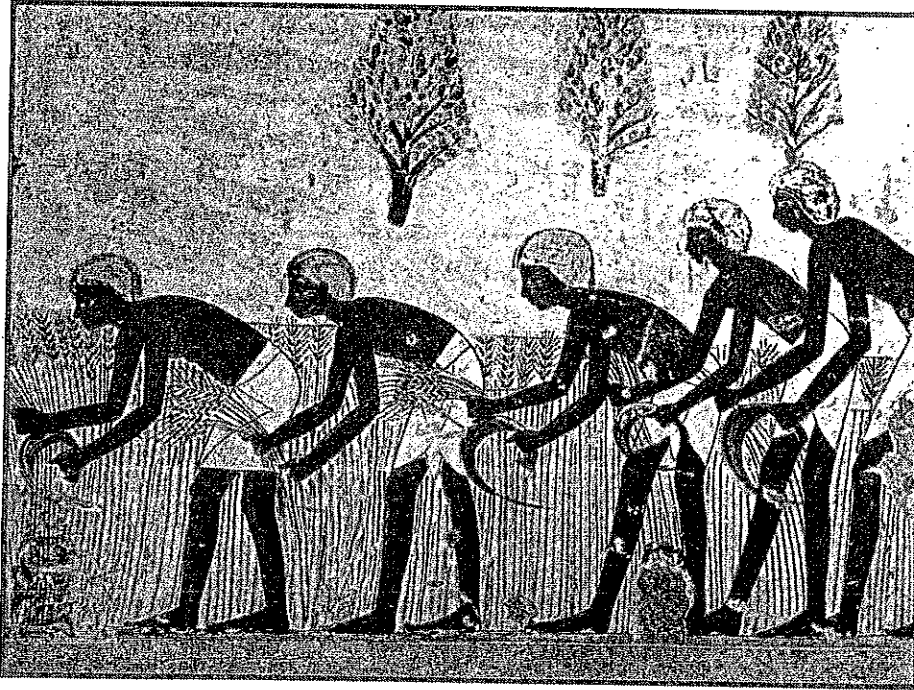
1. oldest found in \_\_\_\_\_
2. **evidence** – \_\_\_\_\_, found that these “handy men” used \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ million years old
4. \_\_\_\_\_ – 3.5 feet tall and 3.2 million years old
5. \_\_\_\_\_ – taller and heavier and 4.2 million years old
6. theorized that humans evolved from \_\_\_\_\_ 5 to 7 million years ago
7. **conclude** – \_\_\_\_\_, that humankind began in East Africa 4.5 million years ago
8. then found a \_\_\_\_\_ in central Africa that is 7 million years old

C. How Did Hunter-Gatherers Live?

1. **hunter-gatherers** – lived by hunting small \_\_\_\_\_ and gathering \_\_\_\_\_
2. developed societies and \_\_\_\_\_ to survive
3. Paleolithic Era – \_\_\_\_\_ Age when they used stone \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ – to see at night, cook food, protect themselves, and stay warm
5. **culture** – way of \_\_\_\_\_ of a group of people (family structure, beliefs, \_\_\_\_\_, religion, \_\_\_\_\_, homes, \_\_\_\_\_, pastimes, rituals, art, etc.)
6. lived in small \_\_\_\_\_ (10-12 adults with children) and were \_\_\_\_\_ to find food

## Quick Activity Explore Ancient Innovations

In prehistoric times, people developed new tools and practices that changed societies by increasing the population and improving the standard of living. What innovations do you see in the painting? Write your ideas in the space below.



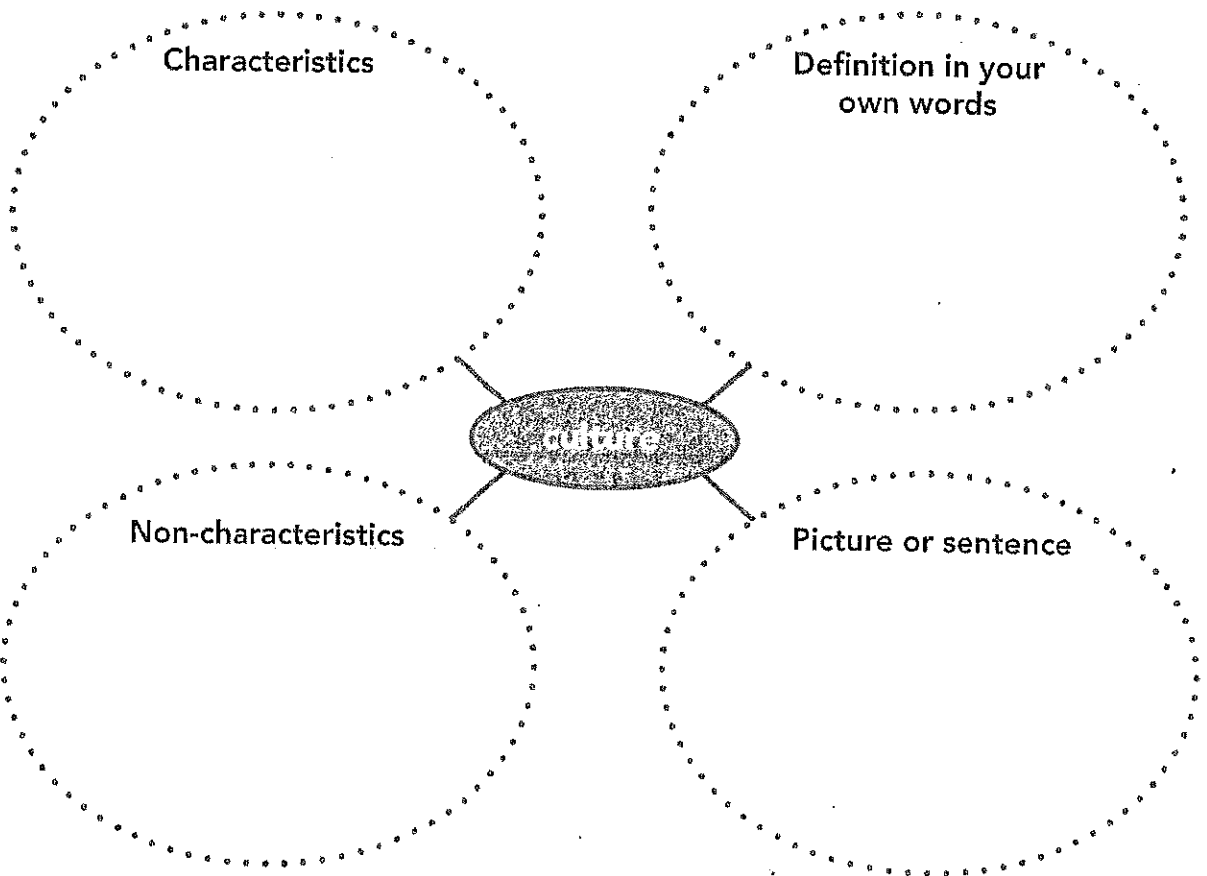
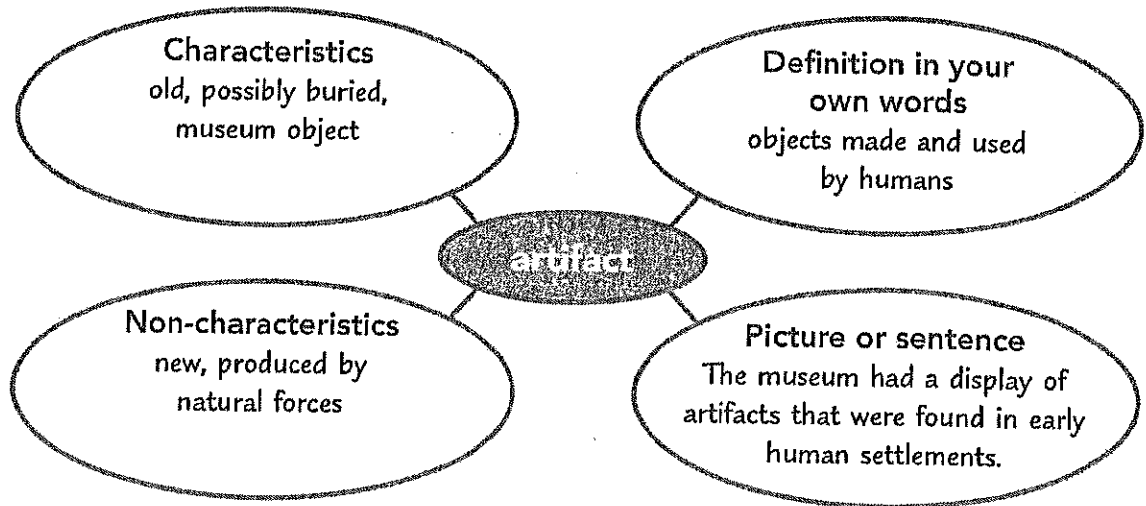
My Ideas

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**Team Challenge!** With a partner discuss the effect that one of the following innovations would have had on society: domestication of animals and plants; the ability to make tools; the ability to create art and music. Compare your ideas with classmates who discussed the same innovation.

## Practice Vocabulary

**Word Map** Study the word map for the word *artifact*. Characteristics are words or phrases that relate to the word in the center of the word map. Non-characteristics are words and phrases not associated with the word. Use the blank word map to explore the meaning of the word *culture*. Then make word maps of your own for these words: *anthropology*, *archaeologist*, *prehistory*, *fossil*, *geologist*, *technology*, and *hunter-gatherer*.



## II. Humans Spread Out

### A. What Were Later Stone Age Peoples Like?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ found in Germany and Denisovans found in \_\_\_\_\_
2. first to bury their \_\_\_\_\_
3. made \_\_\_\_\_, used \_\_\_\_\_, and hunted animals
4. \_\_\_\_\_ were similar but were taller, lighter, and less muscular
5. developed a **complex** \_\_\_\_\_ – having many related parts, not simple
6. helped them \_\_\_\_\_

### B. What Do We Know About Early Human Migration?

1. have walked the Earth for \_\_\_\_\_,000 years
2. started in Africa; the “\_\_\_\_\_” theory
3. **migration** – \_\_\_\_\_ from homeland to another region
4. African communities have the most \_\_\_\_\_ variations in the world
5. then migrated to Europe, Asia, Australia, and the \_\_\_\_\_

### C. How Did Humans Adapt to Varied Environments?

1. settled in different **environments** – \_\_\_\_\_
2. had to **adapt** – \_\_\_\_\_, to suit their new environment (new food and shelter)
3. also adapted to survive the \_\_\_\_\_ Age
  - a. water was locked up in \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. land was exposed and \_\_\_\_\_ animals crossed new land \_\_\_\_\_ and the humans followed
  - c. built warmer shelters out of \_\_\_\_\_ bones and hide
  - d. formed communities of 25-50 to survive, creating a **network** – a closely \_\_\_\_\_ group of people or things
  - e. began to \_\_\_\_\_ and exchange knowledge

## Take Notes

**Literacy Skills: Analyze Cause and Effect** Use what you have read to complete the organizer. For each event, write the cause in the box to the left and the effect in the box to the right. The first one has been completed for you.

Cause	Event	Effect
200,000 years ago, the last new group of humans appeared: Homo sapiens.	Homo sapiens developed the skill of complex language.	Language skills gave these modern humans an advantage in the struggle to survive.
	Glaciers form.	
	Sea levels drop, exposing "land bridges."	
	About 15,000–18,000 years ago, humans enter North America by crossing a land bridge from Asia.	

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For extra help, review the 21st Century Tutorial: **Analyze Cause and Effect**.

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## Practice Vocabulary

**Vocabulary Quiz Show** Some quiz shows ask a question and expect the contestant to give the answer. In other shows, the contestant is given an answer and must supply the question. If the blank is in the Question column, write the question that would result in the answer in the Answer column. If the question is supplied, write the answer.

### Question

1. What happens when people leave their homeland to live elsewhere?

2. ....

3. What do you call it when you change your way of life to suit a new environment?

### Answer

1. ....

2. environment

3. ....

### III. Developing Complex Cultures

#### A. When Did People Start to Create Art?

1. large-\_\_\_\_\_ "wise people" were always on the move
2. **populate** – become \_\_\_\_\_ of, the whole world
3. early art – Lascaux cave paints in \_\_\_\_\_, 16,000 years old
4. statues representing animals and pregnant \_\_\_\_\_
5. art showed **potential** – \_\_\_\_\_ to grow and change in the future

#### B. What Do We Know About Stone Age Religion?

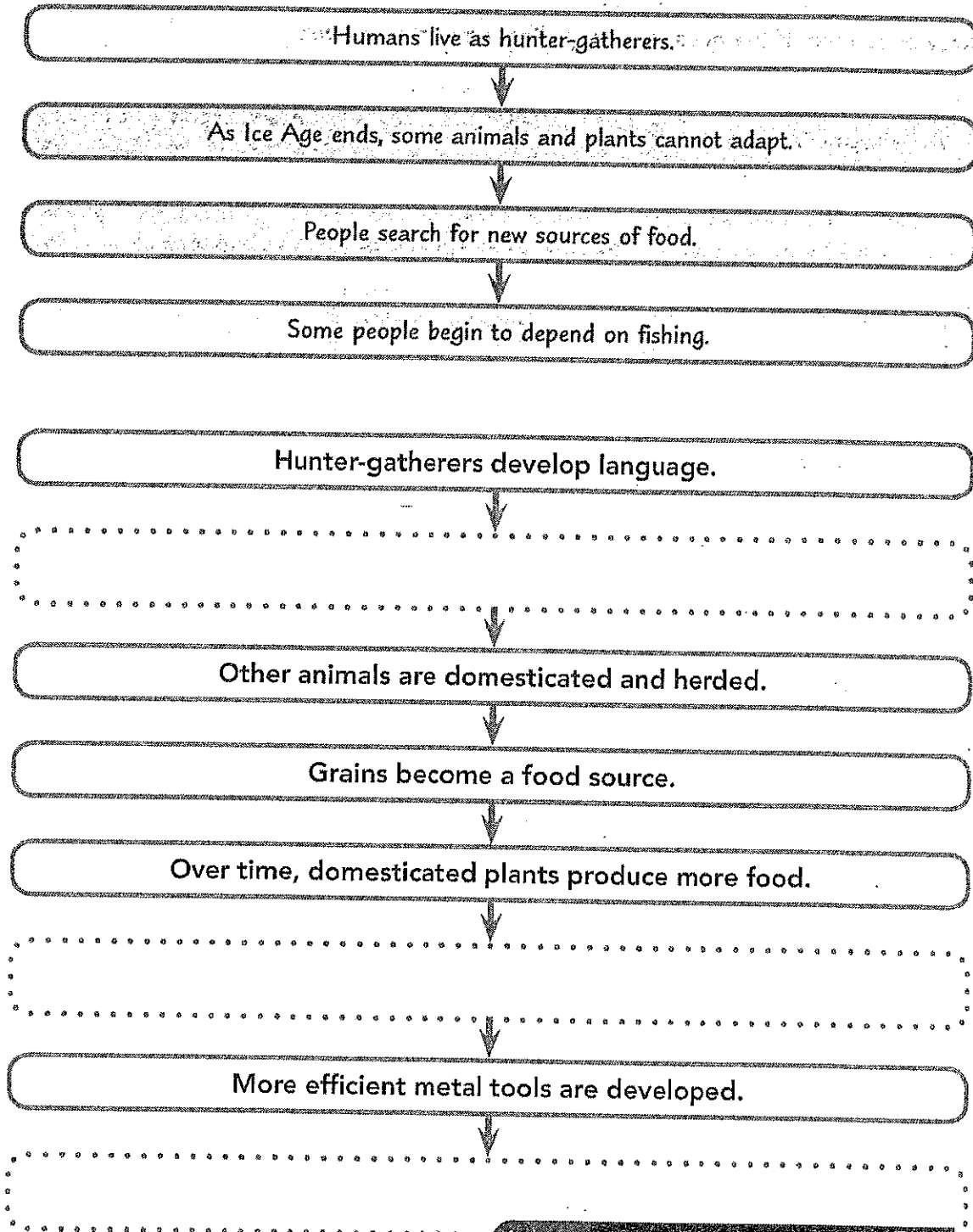
1. early practices involved death and \_\_\_\_\_
2. two Ice Age children buried in \_\_\_\_\_ covered in beads
3. believed in **animism** – a belief that the world was filled with \_\_\_\_\_

#### C. When Did People Start to Farm?

1. began farming around \_\_\_\_\_,000 years ago when it warmed up
2. Neolithic Era – \_\_\_\_\_ Age when they began to farm
3. some animals couldn't adapt and \_\_\_\_\_ out
4. people found different animals to hunt and began to \_\_\_\_\_
5. cleared trees and planted wild \_\_\_\_\_
6. began to **domesticate** – control growth of plants and animals for \_\_\_\_\_ use
7. agricultural **revolution** – complete change in thinking, working, or \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. wolves became \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. crops (wheat, rice, and \_\_\_\_\_) became **reliable** – \_\_\_\_\_, steady, not risky
  - c. animals provided \_\_\_\_\_, eggs, milk, honey, wool, and \_\_\_\_\_ for cloth
  - d. became pastoral **nomads** – people who move from place to place with their \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. domesticated crops were more abundant, larger, and \_\_\_\_\_ better
  - f. domesticated animals were \_\_\_\_\_ and easier to manage
  - g. new tools for farmers – axe, \_\_\_\_\_, grinding stones, and \_\_\_\_\_
  - h. began to use \_\_\_\_\_ for tools (\_\_\_\_\_ Age to Bronze Age to \_\_\_\_\_ Age)

## Take Notes

**Literacy Skills: Sequence** Use what you have read to complete the flowcharts to show the sequence of events. The first flowchart has been completed for you.



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For extra help, review the 21st Century Tutorial: **Sequence**.

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## Practice Vocabulary

**Sentence Builder** Finish the sentences below with a key term from this section. You may have to change the form of the words to complete the sentences.

### Word Bank

animism                  nomad                  revolution  
domesticate              populate

1. Due to centuries of migrations, there were few places on Earth that humans did not

.....  
.....  
.....

2. The adoption of farming led to so many changes that it has been called a(n)

.....  
.....  
.....

3. The wolf was one of the first animals that humans were able to

.....  
.....  
.....

4. The belief that the natural world is full of spirits is known as

.....  
.....  
.....

5. A person with no permanent home who moves from place to place is known as a(n)

.....  
.....  
.....

#### IV. New Ways of Life

##### A. Where Did Farming Begin and How Did It Spread?

1. hunter-gatherers had few \_\_\_\_\_ and life was short and \_\_\_\_\_
2. then began to stay in one place
3. began farming 10,000 years ago in \_\_\_\_\_ and spread to Africa and Europe
  - a. Asia – \_\_\_\_\_, barley, \_\_\_\_\_, and millet
  - b. America – \_\_\_\_\_, beans, and squash
  - c. Africa – sorghum and \_\_\_\_\_
4. dangers of farming and herding
  - a. took \_\_\_\_\_ and energy and wasn't certain
  - b. attacked by \_\_\_\_\_
5. **benefit** – \_\_\_\_\_, favorable result
  - a. produced more food and took up less \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. built \_\_\_\_\_ homes and villages
  - c. provided new sources of \_\_\_\_\_ for clothing

##### B. How Did Farming Change Human Culture?

1. built different \_\_\_\_\_
2. Catalhoyuk
  - a. oldest farming settlement (\_\_\_\_,000 years ago)
  - b. Turkey
  - c. had no \_\_\_\_\_, lots of artwork, and \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. grew \_\_\_\_\_ and raised sheep and \_\_\_\_\_
3. clothes
  - a. hunter-gatherers wore \_\_\_\_\_ and fur
  - b. farmers used \_\_\_\_\_, flax, wool, and \_\_\_\_\_ (much lighter)
4. **surplus** – \_\_\_\_\_ than needed, so villages grew
5. **specialization** – spend most of their time working at a single \_\_\_\_\_ or craft
  - a. toolmakers, \_\_\_\_\_, weavers, metalworkers
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ with others
6. **accumulate** – \_\_\_\_\_ or attain a large amount of food and possessions
7. was the beginning of \_\_\_\_\_

##### C. How Did the First Cities Begin?

1. farming villages in the \_\_\_\_\_ East
2. Uruk
  - a. 6,000-7,000 years ago
  - b. much \_\_\_\_\_ than others
  - c. houses, gardens, and \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. temple priests ruled and later \_\_\_\_\_ (instead of a village council)
  - e. **economy** – system that a community uses to \_\_\_\_\_ and distribute \_\_\_\_\_ and services
  - f. \_\_\_\_\_ and attracted many people
  - g. surrounded by a \_\_\_\_\_

### Take Notes

**Literacy Skills: Analyze Cause and Effect** Use what you have read to complete the organizer. For each event, write the cause in the box to the left and the effect in the box to the right. The first one has been completed for you.

Cause	Event	Effect
1. Farming begins.	1. People settle in one place.  2. People learn how to make clothes from cotton, flax, and other plants.  3. Some farming families raise a surplus of food.  4. Specialization develops.	1. People develop permanent shelters.

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For extra help, review the 21st Century Tutorial: **Analyze Cause and Effect**.

## Practice Vocabulary

**Matching Logic** Using your knowledge of the underlined vocabulary words, draw a line from each sentence in Column 1 to match it with the sentence in Column 2 to which it logically belongs.

Column 1
1. The villagers traded their <u>surplus</u> crops for pottery made in a nearby settlement.
2. <u>Specialization</u> led to a more complex society and an increase in trade.
3. The city of Uruk had a complex <u>economy</u> .

Column 2
Some people became skilled at weaving, pottery, or toolmaking.
The community had a system to produce and distribute goods and services.
The good harvest supplied them with more than they could eat.

## V. The Rise of Civilizations

### A. How Did Cities Lead to Civilizations?

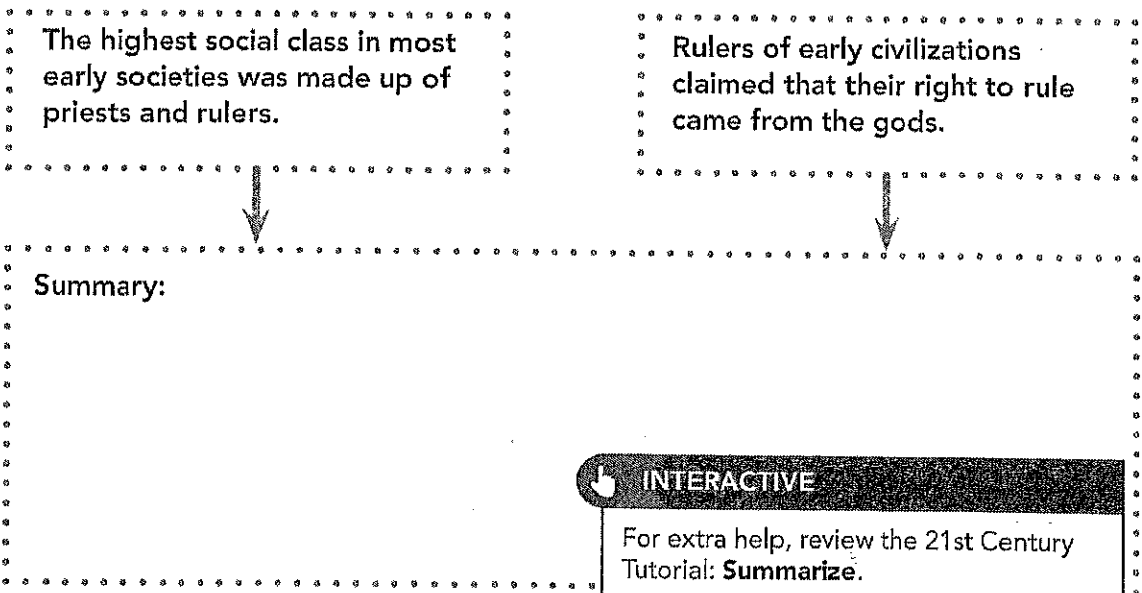
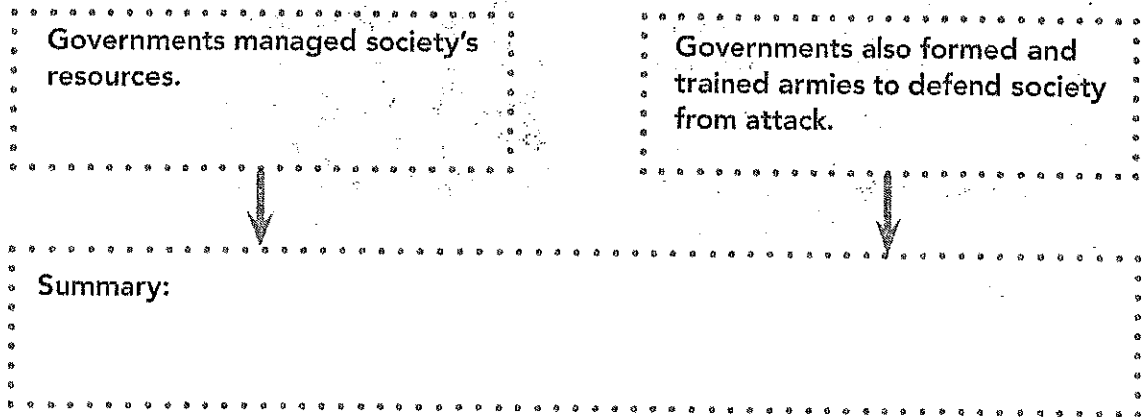
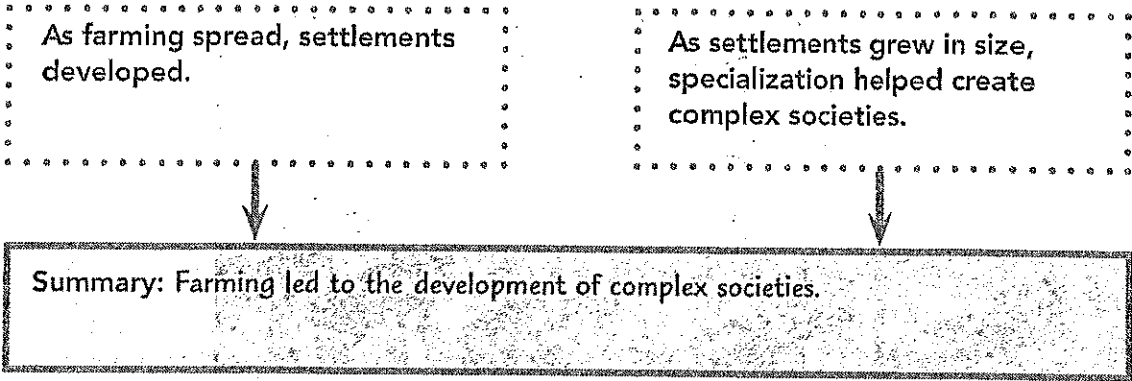
1. settlements to \_\_\_\_\_ to cities to early \_\_\_\_\_
2. **civilization** – complex \_\_\_\_\_ that has cities, \_\_\_\_\_, and specialized workers
3. **resource** – \_\_\_\_\_ of something that can be used as needed
  - a. fertile \_\_\_\_\_, fresh \_\_\_\_\_, and seeds
  - b. labor, \_\_\_\_\_, and planning
4. early civilizations (many in \_\_\_\_\_ river valleys)
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ in Asia
  - b. the \_\_\_\_\_ River in Africa
  - c. the Tigris River and Euphrates River in \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. the Indus River in South \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. the \_\_\_\_\_ River in China
  - f. the \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe and the Mediterranean Sea
5. built \_\_\_\_\_ systems, cut down \_\_\_\_\_, and cleared land to build

### B. What Are the Features of Civilization?

1. cities – centers of \_\_\_\_\_, government, and \_\_\_\_\_
2. government
  - a. **manage** – to \_\_\_\_\_, have control over
  - b. control \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. form and train an \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. became \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
3. **religion** – shared \_\_\_\_\_ beliefs
  - a. often linked to \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. believed in gods and goddesses
  - c. offered \_\_\_\_\_ and led \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. beliefs about life after \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. rules about how to treat one another and live \_\_\_\_\_
4. **job specialization** – act of concentrating on a \_\_\_\_\_ number of goods or activities
5. **social classes** – groups of people that occupy different \_\_\_\_\_ or levels in society
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ and rulers at the top
  - b. farmers, \_\_\_\_\_, and skilled workers
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ – prisoners of war or debtors
6. public workers – \_\_\_\_\_, water systems, \_\_\_\_\_, and granaries
7. arts and architecture
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_, tombs, and palaces
  - b. statues and \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ and perfume boxes
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_ and literature
8. system of \_\_\_\_\_ – leads us from prehistory to recorded history

### Take Notes

**Literacy Skills: Summarize** Use what you have read to complete the flowcharts. Write a summary for each set of facts. The first flowchart has been completed for you.



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For extra help, review the 21st Century Tutorial: **Summarize**.

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## Map Skills

Using the map in your text, label the outline map with the places listed.

Gulf of Aden

Red Sea

Lake Victoria

Ethiopia

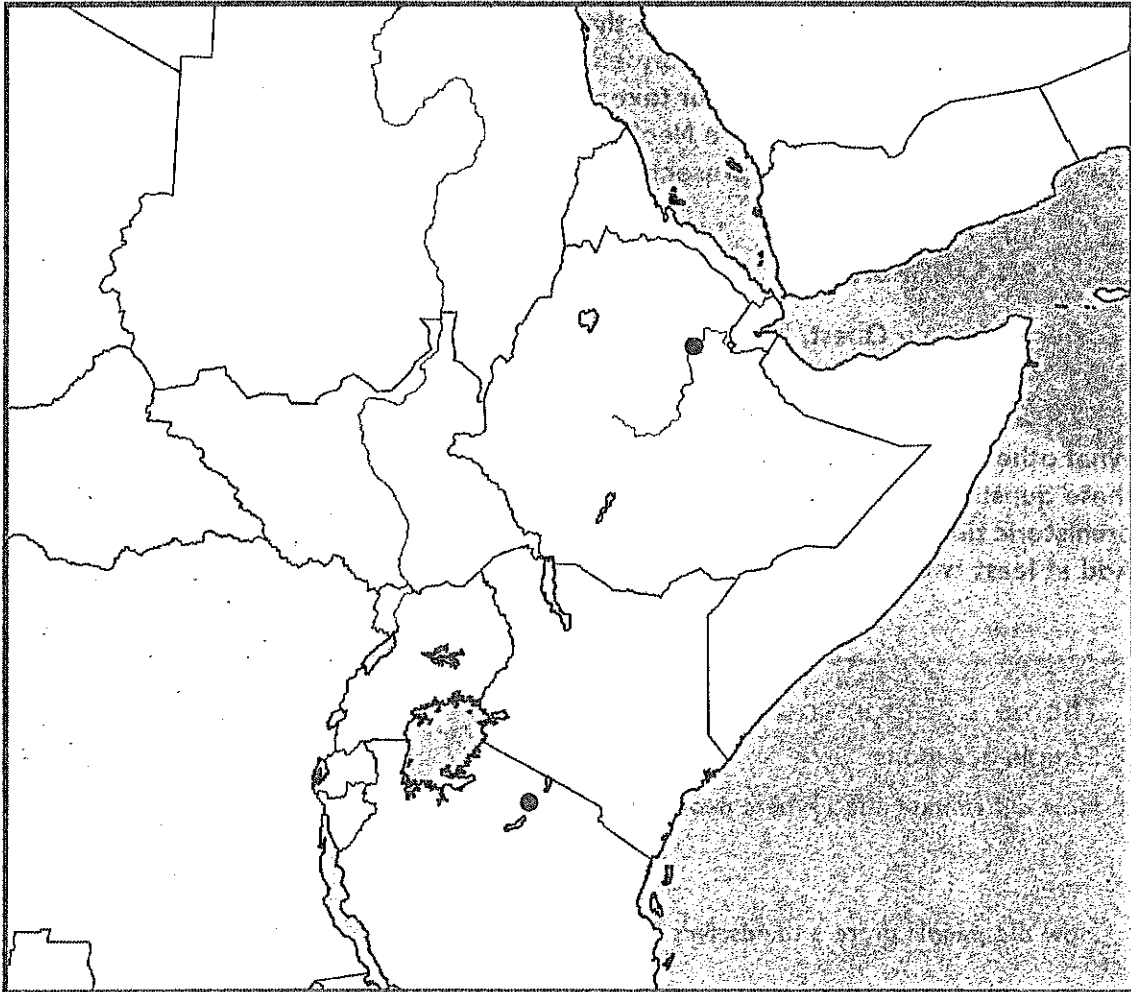
Kenya

Tanzania

Olduvai Gorge

Indian Ocean

Hadar



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20,000  
years ago

15,000  
years ago

10,000  
years ago

5,000  
years ago