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 you ideas in the space below.

My Ideas

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Definition in your own words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>old, possibly buried, museum object</td>
<td>objects made and used by humans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-characteristics</th>
<th>Picture or sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new, produced by natural forces</td>
<td>The museum had a display of artifacts that were found in early human settlements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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

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

Origins of Civilization
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, work, 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.

Humans live as hunter-gatherers.

As Ice Age ends, some animals and plants cannot adapt.

People search for new sources of food.

Some people begin to depend on fishing.

Hunter-gatherers develop language.

Other animals are domesticated and herded.

Grains become a food source.

Over time, domesticated plants produce more food.

More efficient metal tools are developed.

INTERACTIVE

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

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The villagers traded <strong>their surplus</strong> crops for pottery made in a nearby settlement.</td>
<td>Some people became skilled at weaving, pottery, or toolmaking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>Specialization</strong> led to a more complex society and an increase in trade.</td>
<td>The community had a system to produce and distribute goods and services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The city of Uruk had a complex <strong>economy</strong>.</td>
<td>The good harvest supplied them with more than they could eat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

As farming spread, settlements developed.

As settlements grew in size, specialization helped create complex societies.

Summary: Farming led to the development of complex societies.

Governments managed society's resources.

Governments also formed and trained armies to defend society from attack.

Summary:

The highest social class in most early societies was made up of priests and rulers.

Rulers of early civilizations claimed that their right to rule came from the gods.

Summary:
Practice Vocabulary

Words in Context For each question below, write an answer that shows your understanding of the boldfaced vocabulary term.

1. Why did different social classes emerge in the early cities?

2. What resources were important to farmers?

3. What are some characteristics of civilization?

4. What were some features of religion in early civilizations?
Origins of Civilization Preview

Essential Question  How much does geography shape people’s lives?
Before you begin this topic, think about the Essential Question by completing the following activity.

1. List the geographical features of your hometown. Describe any that influence how people live in your region.

2. Preview the topic by skimming lesson titles, headings, and graphics. Then study this list of the developments that took place in prehistoric times. How does each relate to geography?

- humans domesticate animals
- the first cities appear
- societies become more complex
- sea levels rise
- rivers deposit fertile soil
- sea levels drop during Ice Age

Timeline Skills
As you read, write and/or draw at least three events from the topic. Draw a line from each event to its correct position on the timeline.
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural Elements</th>
<th>Civilization:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geography &amp; Climate</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Religion &amp; Values</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government &amp; Laws</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Economy &amp; Jobs</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Language &amp; Education</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Food</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Clothing</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Shelter</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Art</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pastimes &amp; Hobbies</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>