**Unit 1: Early Human Study Guide**

**Know the following vocabulary:**

**Nomad: a person who moves from place to place following food**

**Climate: long term weather in a region**

**Geography: the study of land and land forms; the study of relationships between physical features, climate and people**

**Migrate: to move from place to place**

**Domesticate: to tame plants or animals**

**Culture: traditions of groups of people; a way of life; the technology, customs, beliefs, and art of a group of people**

**Social division: developed when work is divided among villagers**

**Adapt: to make suitable for a new use or purpose; to alter one's behavior to surroundings**

**Surplus: having more than one needs; extra supply**

**Hunter-gatherers:** **group of people who survive by hunting and gathering**

**Agriculture: the practice of growing crops and raising livestock**

**Review your Cornell notes and Venn diagram.**

**Which landform was used to migrate to North America? A land bridge**

**How did plant and animal domestication affect the lives of Early Humans? Created more food to eat which creates food surplus; no longer nomadic- built villages**

**How did the Early Humans communicate with each other and with us today? They used cave art.**

**What is a group’s culture? Culture includes beliefs, customs, art, and technology. It also will include the resources available to its people as well as the climate and geography of the region.**

**What was the Early Humans number one (1) tool? Stone tools- arrowhead, spear, axe, etc.**

**What exactly does an archaeologist study? Studies ancient people and artifacts**

**What continent do scientists believe the Early Humans first lived on? Africa**

**What was the importance of food surplus? Allows trade; growth in population; healthy people; no longer on the move; creates civilization and social division**

**Compare and contrast the Old and New Stone Ages. Communication, better tools created, domestication of animals and plants in N.S.A.**

**What tools did the hunters/gatherers use? Stone tools (spear, arrowhead, axe); control of fire; the ability to create cave art.**

**What lead to the beginning of the New Stone Age and the end of the New Stone Age? The beginning of the New Stone Age was the use of better tools such as polished rock tools. Domesticated plants and animals came during the middle of the N.S.A. The discovery of the use of metals was at the end.**

**Short Answers:**

**1. Describe how Hunter/gatherers adapted to their natural environment. Be able to give at least 3 examples.**

**2. Describe the climate change that occurred during the Stone Age and how this influenced societal development. Think Ice Age!!**