

1st Interim Study Aid



Early Humans

1. Archaeology refers to the scientific study of _____ and fossils. Early humans did not leave us _____, therefore little is known about their lives.
2. Two important discoveries were made by Mary Leakey and Donald Johnson. 3.6 million year old footprints in Tanzania and a 3.5 million year old skeleton in Ethiopia. We can conclude that these early humans or hominids originated in East _____.
3. The ability to make fire was important for many reasons such as cooking food. Cooked food reduced _____.
4. Hunters and gatherers, as the name suggested, traveled about to find food and life's necessities. They were '_____'. Hunting and _____, subsistence agriculture, and the barter system are characteristics of a traditional economy.
5. Over time, hunters and gatherers who roamed in search of food became more sophisticated. Evidence of this sophistication is their _____ drawings. The cave drawings found in France, Spain, and areas of Africa were probably done for religious reasons, or to teach young hunters, or to boast of heroic feats, or maybe, for all of these reasons.
6. In the Paleolithic Age, the Old Stone Age, around 6000 B.C., hominids walked upright, were hunters and gatherers, made clothes, and used simple _____ tools. In the Neolithic Age, hominids began farming, domesticating animals, and establishing villages. Growing and harvesting crops and domesticating animals was the beginning of '_____'. People needing to stay and tend their crops, or farm, helped lead to permanent villages, and the growth of these villages.

disease
nomads

written records
agriculture

stone
cave

artifacts
gathering

Africa

Ancient Mesopotamia

7. The Kings of Sumer and the Egyptian pharaohs were thought of as _____.
8. The main advantage of _____ writing in Mesopotamia was that it supported a system for keeping business records. Cuneiform writing also provided the basis for the development of _____.
9. _____ soil from the rivers was the geographical feature that was most important in the development of early river valley civilizations. In ancient Mesopotamia, as in other ancient civilizations, calendars helped farmers plan their crops to avoid floods, which allowed them to grow more food and to feed more people in the cities. To help with this issue, they built _____ to help control the river's flow in order to prevent flooding and increase farming. With the invention of the metal plow, farmers could plant faster, helping them to plant larger areas and grow extra grain for traders to sell. High crop yields in ancient Mesopotamia contributed most directly to the development of a division of _____.
10. One thing that serves as evidence that the Mesopotamians were _____ was the discovery that the city of Ur had temples dedicated to worshipping the goddess Ishtar and the god Enki.
11. _____ was the ancient Babylonian king who created the earliest known written code of laws which focused on harsh punishments to keep order in his society. Some ancient civilizations wrote down and published their laws to ensure that citizens could _____ and understand the laws.
12. Ancient Mesopotamian traders had connections with traders in India and Egypt. The word commerce refers to business, or in ancient times, trading. As different civilizations traded goods, they also shared cultural values and beliefs. This is known as '_____ '.

read

Hammurabi

canals

cuneiform

cultural diffusion

recorded history

gods

polytheistic

labor

fertile