

Chapter 1.1

- (page 1) List items that can be considered artifacts:
 - Human remains
 - animal remains
 - art
 - tools
 - pottery
 - buildings
 - oral stories
 - written documents
- (Page 1) What was a problem with early archaeologists?
 - driven by greed - did not take care of artifacts + broke valuables
- (Page 2) Where are some common places archaeologists search for artifacts or dig sites?
 - closeness to water, big cities, soil, terrain
- (Page 3) Technology refers to the practical application of knowledge. What are some examples of technology from ancient times?
 - spears
 - knives
 - plows
 - systems of irrigation
- (Page 3) How do we know more about Neanderthals than we used to? (What did archaeologists discover?)
 - discoveries of hearth, personal adornments, simple graves
- (Page 4) What are two of the most famous hominids?
 - Ardi
 - Lucy
- (Page 5) Where have Archaeologists found most hominid remains?
 - Africa

Chapter 1.2

- (Page 3) List three reasons why early humans used campfires.
 1. food
 2. safety
 3. warmth
- (Page 3) What did burial rituals suggest to us about Early Humans beliefs?
 - They believed in afterlife
- (Page 4) Hunter-gatherers killed animals for food. What else did they do with their hunted animals? List two examples.
 1. hides + tendons to make clothes
 2. bones to make weapons + tools
- (Page 5) What does the improvement of tools show us about Early Humans?
 - shows development of problem solving + reasoning abilities
- (Page 5) Name the first tools made by Early Humans.
 1. stone blades
 2. bone to make eyed needles for tailored clothing
- (Page 7) Early art included paintings on cave walls, etchings, and statues carved from stone and bones.
- (Page 7) Archaeologists have found evidence and artifacts that have helped them draw conclusions about Early Humans. List 5 of the discussed conclusions.
 - Worked together in social groups
 - complex social structures
 - religious beliefs about an afterlife
 - created + used tools
 - developed art + culture.