**Unit 2 Early Humans Study Guide**

You do not have to copy the questions or write in complete sentences.

Write your answers on another sheet of paper.

You must have both this sheet and the notebook paper in your binder as item #12.

1. Why was one of the most common activities of hunter-gatherers migration? They had to keep following their food that was seasonal and migratory

2. Why do archaeologists study objects from the past? They tell archaeologists what life was like in the past since there was no writing

3. Why is agriculture considered the biggest advancement that helped sustain human population? Agriculture is providing your own food and when you provide your own food you can live longer and feed as many people as you need to

4. If an archaeologist wanted to study culture of an ancient civilization, what types of items would he/she study? Things that are related to art like cave paintings, pottery, statues, sculptures

5. How did storing crops stabilize food supply? People could select seeds from good plants and save them to plant later

6. What were the main causes for the first interactions between ancient civilizations? Trade and war

7. What type of geography helped early civilizations? What types of geography limited spread of early civilizations? Rivers helped; mountains, deserts, and oceans limited spread

8. What three basic characteristics are needed for civilizations? Surplus food, division of labor, social hierarchy

9. Define cultural diffusion. The spread of culture (religion, art, and ideas)

10. What does it mean to have surplus food supply? Extra crops that can be stored or traded

11. What did the Fertile Crescent offer to early humans? Lush vegetation and a variety of animal life

12. How did cattle/cow and other domesticated animals help early humans? They could work harder and longer than humans so they did things like plow an entire field in a short amount of time

13. Give examples of early human technology. Fire, bow and arrow, metal tools, irrigation, new procedures

14. What were some forms of art produced by early humans? Which did they produce first? Cave paintings, pottery, stone statues, sculptures; stone statues were first

15. If archaeologists were to find a fire pit with animal bones surrounding it, what might they conclude about the peoples who lived there? The people had technological skills that allowed them to gather together to cook and eat their food

16. Improvement of tools showed early humans possessed what quality? Problem solving

17. Where have most early hominid remains been found? Why did early humans begin developing in this continent? Africa; because the climate was warm and good for vegetation and animals which they ate

18. Explain the difference between an archaeologist and an anthropologist. Archaeologists study items from the past to learn about life during the earliest time periods, whereas anthropologists study the people from the earliest time periods to figure out what they were like