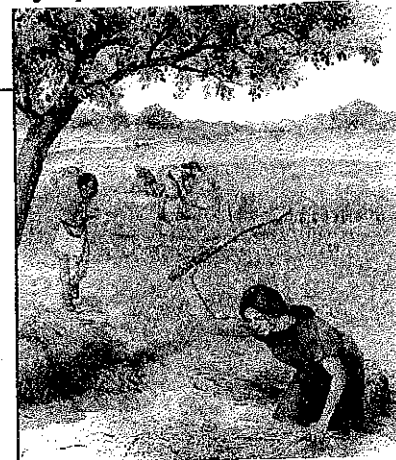


Chapter 3 – From Hunters & Gatherers to Farmers

How did the development of agriculture change daily life in the Neolithic Age?

Section 3.1 Introduction

1. What is the Stone Age?
 - What is the Paleolithic Age?
 - What is the Neolithic Age?
 - About when did the Neolithic Age begin?
2. What is ONE of the most important advantages in human development?
3. What were the results of farming (or agriculture)?
 1. - People built permanent _____.
 2. - People settled in larger _____.
 3. - People developed new _____.
 4. - People made a variety of new _____.
 5. - People began to exchange _____ with other communities for things they _____ in their own _____.



Hunter-gatherers are food _____
Farmers are food _____



Chapter 3 – From Hunters & Gatherers to Farmers

How did the development of agriculture change daily life in the Neolithic Age?

Section 3.2 From Old Stone Age to New Stone Age

Key Terms:

Paleolithic Age: _____

Neolithic Age: _____

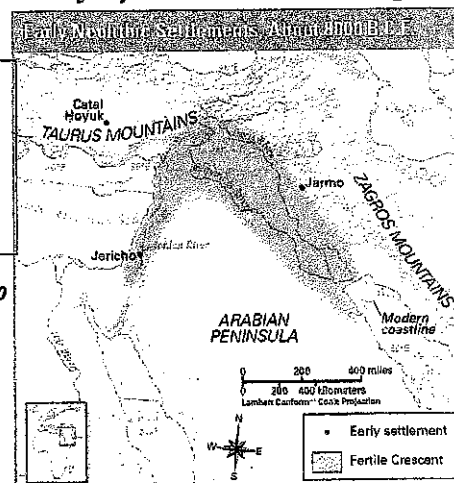
Fertile Crescent: _____

Catal Hoyuk: _____

Dates of the Paleolithic Age: _____

Dates of the Neolithic Age: _____

Name 3 early Neolithic settlements around 8000 BCE. Look at the map!



During the Paleolithic Age, early modern _____ developed. They wandered from _____ to _____ hunting _____ and gathering _____ for food. They took shelter in _____.

During the Neolithic Age, people started to _____ and _____ their own food. Rather than having to roam long _____ for food, people could _____ down in one _____.

The Neolithic Age began when people learned to make tools out of _____ instead of _____.

Look in the last paragraph on p26 to answer the following question:

What are four changes that made life safer, more comfortable and more interesting?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Chapter 3 – From Hunters & Gatherers to Farmers

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Section 3.3 Creating a Stable Food Supply

1. How did people obtain food in the Paleolithic Age?
2. What were some of the problems with obtaining food this way?
3. Answer each lettered question by filling in the speech bubbles for Neolithic NEL.

A

Rather than gather wild plants, what did Neolithic people learn to do?

We learned that we could _____ our own _____ by collecting and _____ seeds of plants.



What did Neolithic people learn about domesticating animals?

B

We learned how to raise _____ for their _____ and We also used animals to carry _____ loads and plow _____.



Define: domesticate-

C

What is agriculture? Why was this invention of agriculture important?

Agriculture means that we _____ our own _____ and domesticate _____ Agriculture was important because it gave us a _____ food _____.



Chapter 3 – From Hunters & Gatherers to Farmers

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Section 3.4 Making Permanent Shelters

1. What did people use for shelter in the Paleolithic Age?
2. Why were these shelters temporary?
3. Answer each lettered question by filling in the speech bubbles for Neolithic NEL.

A

How were houses built in the Neolithic Age?

Our houses were made of _____ mixed with _____ and tree _____.



How did Neolithic people use their houses to store and cook food?

B

We stored food in the _____ of our houses. We dug a _____ pit in the floor.



Why was the development of permanent shelters important?

Our permanent shelters protected us from _____ and _____ made life more _____ allowed new ways to cook _____, and let us form larger _____.



Define: nomad-