

## Prehistory

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the time before written records.

The 2. \_\_\_\_\_ of all human culture (Technology, Religion, Art, Music, Dance, Storytelling, and Social Structure etc.) were developed during prehistory.

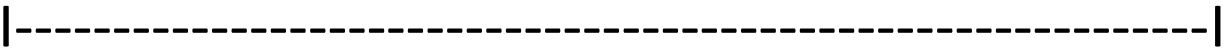
Prehistory is divided into three time periods: Paleolithic (3. \_\_\_\_\_) Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) and 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (New stone age).

If Paleo- means old and meso- means middle and neo- means new: What does lithic mean?

5. \_\_\_\_\_. (Use Inductive reasoning)

**Complete the timeline by entering in the Paleolithic and Neolithic time periods.**

### Timeline of Prehistory



6. Paleolithic - ?? to 12,000 BCE (BC)

Mesolithic- 12,000BCE to 10,000BCE

7. Neolithic- 10,000BCE to 5,000BCE

### Achievements of Old Stone Age

1. **Mastery of Fire**
- 2.
3. **Creation of communications skills (language, art, dance)**
- 4.
5. **Organization into Social Groups**

### Achievements of New Stone Age

1. **Farming**
2. **Permanent Settlements**
- 3.

## Social Structure

Social 11. \_\_\_\_\_ for living in groups...

The roles individuals develop... in the groups in which they live (shaman/spiritual leader, hunters, tool makers, gatherers, artists, elders etc...)

Hunter/ 12. \_\_\_\_\_ Nomads Clans/Tribes

13. \_\_\_\_\_ Development of villages and permanent settlements...leads to an increase in 'Job specialization'

## Technology

Application of 14. \_\_\_\_\_ for practical use...

Development of tools, weapons, machines, shelter, and clothing to assist a species in living...

Hand axe Knives Lean -to Sewing needles

Neolithic period will reflect the development of 15. \_\_\_\_\_ and the mastery of surroundings for benefit.

## Art/Storytelling/Music/Dance

Expression of the Human 16. \_\_\_\_\_ and 17. \_\_\_\_\_ through images, words, sounds and movement...

Development of petro glyphs, percussion instruments, sound/music, dance and language...

Rock/cave painting Drums Whistles animal imitation

## Religion

Explanations of the 18. \_\_\_\_\_ and interpretations of the 19. \_\_\_\_\_

Development of first religious ideas are 20. \_\_\_\_\_.

Animism- Belief all things are alive and contain a spirit or soul. Spiritualism Shamanism

## Geography

**The physical environment, resources, climate, location/place and the interaction and movement of species within them...**

**THE MOST DOMINATE 21. \_\_\_\_\_ !!!**

## Introduction to Ancient Civilizations

**Civilization-** a 22. \_\_\_\_\_ highly organized 23. \_\_\_\_\_. (made up of many interrelated parts)

### Basic features/characteristics that Define a Civilization

Use chart on page 20 in textbook and describe each characteristic below.

- Cities-
- Organized Government-
- 24. \_\_\_\_\_ -
- Job Specialization-
- Social Classes-
- Art and Architecture-
- 25. \_\_\_\_\_ -
- Writing System-

**According to the map on page 18 in the textbook:**

List the 4 earliest known civilizations: 26. \_\_\_\_\_ 27. \_\_\_\_\_ 28. \_\_\_\_\_ 29. \_\_\_\_\_

The world's earliest civilizations arose in 30. \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ in Africa and Asia.

**Using the Table of Contents in your text (vi-vii) list 10 other civilization from this time period.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

**Briefly explain why the Greek and Roman civilizations are considered the "classical" civilizations.**

Classical- 1. of the first or highest quality, class, or rank: 2. serving as a standard, model, or guide:

Name	Period	Area	Occupations	Writing	Religion
<u>Indus Valley Civilization-Harappa / Mohenjo-daro</u>	3000 – 1500 BC	Northwest India, Pakistan,	Potter's wheel, <u>Agriculture, dams, city planning, seals</u>	<u>Pictographic</u>	<u>Polytheistic</u>
<u>Mesopotamian</u>	3000 – 750 BC	Sumer, Babylonia, Assyric Highlands	<u>Dairy farming, textile, metal working, potter's wheel, sexagesimal system</u>	<u>Cuneiform</u>	<u>Polytheistic</u>
<u>Egyptian</u>	3000 – 800 BC	North Eastern Africa along River Nile	<u>Egyptian Pyramids, Mummification, Decimal system, Solar calendar</u>	Hieroglyphic	Polytheistic
<u>Chinese</u>	1600 BC – 1 AD	China	<u>Silk, Pottery, Chinaware, Metals, Great Wall, Paper</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Taoism, Confucianism</u>
<u>Persian</u>	730 BC	Greater Persia	Agriculture, <u>architecture, landscaping, postal service</u>	<u>Cuneiform, Pahlavi</u>	<u>Zoroastrianism</u>
<u>Greek</u>	2700 BC - 1500 BC (Cycladic and Minoan civilization), 1600 BC – 1100 BC (Mycenaean Greece), 800 BC (Ancient Greece)	Greece (Peloponnese, Epirus, Central Greece, Western Greece, Macedon), later Alexandria	Agriculture, <u>winemaking, architecture poetry, drama, philosophy, history, rhetoric, mathematics, political science, astronomy, physics, chemistry, Medicine</u>	<u>Greek</u>	Polytheistic
<u>Roman</u>	600 BC	Italy	Agriculture, <u>Roman calendar, concrete</u>	<u>Latin</u>	Polytheistic
<u>Mayan</u>	1500 BC – 300 AD	Central America	Agriculture, <u>cotton, dyeing, Mesoamerican pyramids</u>	<u>Hieroglyphic</u>	Polytheistic
<u>Aztecs</u>	1325 AD – 1519 AD	Mexico	Agriculture, <u>smelting, metal working</u>	<u>Pictographic</u>	Polytheistic
<u>Incas</u>	1300 AD – 1532 AD	Ecuador, Peru, Chile	<u>Textile looms, agriculture, Inca architecture</u>	–	Polytheistic