

# Chapter 1: Nature, Humanity, and History: The First Four Million Years

(Read only sections 3, 4, and the conclusion; pp.18-25.)

## Vocabulary

Neolithic Revolution  
Agricultural Revolutions  
Holocene  
megalith

swidden agriculture, p. 18  
domestication/domesticated (plants and animals)  
pastoralism

## Images

- Domestication of wheat
- Religion of Neolithic peoples



## Maps

p. 9: Human Dispersal to 10,000 Years Ago

1. List the continents in the order that early humans occupied them.
2. Which hominid species was the first to leave Africa?
3. Which hominid species was the first to arrive in Western Hemisphere (“New World”)?
4. Identify the two most important (and obvious) “land bridges” which connected continental regions during the Pleistocene.

p. 19: Centers of Plant and Animal Domestication

5. When did the Agricultural Revolution begin to occur?
6. List the crops domesticated in the region that we call the “Middle East” today
7. According to the caption, what types of lands had pastoralism and hunting?
8. List three places in the world where foraging predominated. What is “foraging” (see p. 14)?

## Be able to:

1. Explain the Agricultural revolutions in terms of:
  - Significance and effects
  - Advantages/Disadvantages
  - Comparison of forgers vs. farmers
2. Identify and locate early crop and animal domestications
3. Discuss problems faced by earliest settled agricultural villages
4. Describe the spread of farmers and farming villages
5. Examine religious beliefs of Neolithic peoples
6. Compare Jericho and Catal Hutyuk

## Reading Assignments:

Section 3 → The Agricultural Revolutions, pp 18-21

Section 4 → Life in Neolithic Communities, pp. 22-24

Conclusion, pp. 25