1. What is the principal characteristic of the Paleolithic era? What does it mean to “forage” for food?

2. What do anthropologists and archaeologists learn about past peoples from studying contemporary hunting and gathering communities?

3. “A hunting and gathering economy virtually prevents individuals from accumulating ______________ and basing social distinctions on wealth.” What does this sentence mean?

4. “____________ distinctions no doubt arose, and some individuals became influential because of their ____________, ______________, ______________, intelligence, fertility, or force of personality.”

5. How did men contribute to the survival of the Paleolithic community? How did women contribute?

6. Did one sex have more importance than another? Explain.

7. Describe the hunting and gathering societal bands.

8. How did hunting and gathering peoples “systematically and efficiently” work the environment?

9. What “big game” did the early peoples hunt? Discuss two strategies early man used in hunting game.

10. What human traits were exhibited in joint hunting ventures? Explain.

11. What were the names of the most prominent Paleolithic settlements? When and where did they originate? Identify and label these locations on a map.

12. Describe the Neandertal burial site at Shanidar cave north of Baghdad in modern-day Iraq. What does this tell us about Neandertal peoples? Label Baghdad and Iraq on your map.

13. View the picture of the Venus figurine on page 14 and read the passage on Venus Figurines. Describe the Venus figurines found at the cave sites.

14. How old are the known examples of cave art? Where are most of them located?
15. Much of the cave art that has been located is “deep within remote chambers…at the end of long and constricted passages”? How do most analysts explain this?

16. Study the cave painting on pages 15 and 16 and read the description of the process on page 14 and 15. Describe some of the materials and techniques used to paint in caves?

17. What do these paintings indicate about early man?

18. How many hunter-gatherers are living in the world today?

19. What does the word “Neolithic” mean today?

20. Why did many foraging peoples resort to infanticide?

21. Describe the role both men and women played in the formation of agricultural communities? Why do you think women are often given credit for the establishment of these communities?

22. Why is the term “agricultural revolution” misleading?

23. According to your text, “Agriculture—including both the cultivation of crops and the domestication of animals—emerged independently in four different parts of the world. Create a chart that shows a side by side comparison of the four regions that include approximate date of origin, region, nations that currently exist there now, cultivated crops, and domesticated animals. On your map, label the modern-day countries and provide symbols for what was produced. Also, include on your map the Yellow River Valley and the Andes Mountains.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Date of Origin</th>
<th>Nations that Currently Exist there Now</th>
<th>Cultivated Crops</th>
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24. Why did horses, mammoths, and mastodons no longer exist in the Americas? How did horses reappear on the American continent?
25. Describe the process of slash and burn cultivation. How did this process bring about the spread of agriculture?

26. Study the map on pages 18-19. On your own map show the spread of the following food crops: wheat and barley, bananas, rice, potatoes, and maize.

27. What was the most significant outcome of agriculture?

28. What social institution emerged as a result of agriculture and increasing population?

29. Where was Jericho located? Label Jericho, the Dead Sea, and Israel on your map. What did the people of Jericho farm? What did they trade? What did the people of Jericho do to protect themselves from human predators?

30. How did a surplus of food encourage specialization of labor in agricultural communities?

31. What evidence at Çatal hůyük in modern-day Turkey proves the residents participated in specialization of labor? Label Turkey on your map.

32. What three craft industries illustrate the potential of specialized labor in Neolithic times?

33. Which of the three craft industries emerged first? What problem of agricultural society prompted this invention?

34. What was the earliest metal that humans worked systematically? What made this metal a natural development?

35. Fragments of textiles survive from as early as ______________ B.C.E.

36. How did agricultural society bring about the invention of social classes? Explain the process.

37. How did knowledge of “applied science” emerge with the development of Neolithic culture?

38. How was Neolithic religion different from Paleolithic religion?

39. Gradually, dense populations, specialized labor, and complex social relations gave rise to an altogether new form of social organization called the ______.

40. Discuss several ways cities were different from Neolithic villages and towns.