From Flintstones to Millstones
Unit 2 – Study Guide

1. What was the chronological sequence of human settlement of the planet? (You can either list the regions with dates or draw a map of the world with arrows showing migration of early humans)
   - The first human migration out of Africa occurred 100,000 years ago.
   - Humans first reached Australia 60,000–40,000 years ago.
   - Human entry into Europe occurred 40,000 years ago.
   - Human entry into the Americas happened 30,000–15,000 years ago.

2. What were the key changes in human society that came with permanent settlements?
   - Societies became larger.
   - Permanent settlement allowed households to store and accumulate goods to a greater degree than their nomadic ancestors, who had clearly defined rules governing the regular distribution of resources.
   - Settlement led to greater social inequality, which ran counter to the egalitarianism of Paleolithic communities.

3. Some positive features of Paleolithic societies that disappeared when the First Civilizations emerged:
   - the relatively egalitarian social structure of the Paleolithic era, without great differences in wealth and power
   - the relative equality in gender relations
   - fewer hours spent working, with greater leisure time than in later societies.

4. In what ways did a gathering and hunting economy shape other aspects of Paleolithic societies?
   - Because gathering and hunting did not allow for the accumulation of much surplus, Paleolithic societies were highly egalitarian, lacking the inequalities of wealth and power found in later agricultural and urban life.
   - Paleolithic societies also lacked specialists - most people possessing the same set of skills, although male and female tasks often differed sharply.
   - Relationships between women and men were usually far more equal than in later societies. This was in part the result of gathering women bringing in more of the food consumed by the family than hunting men.
5. What are the most prominent features of Paleolithic life?

- They practice a gathering and hunting way of life.
- They use stone-age tools and technology.
- Their society is characterized by mobility, sharing, and equality.
- They live in band or camp of ten to thirty people who are connected by kinship.
- They are semi nomadic; seldom staying in one place for more than a few months and living in quickly built grass huts.
- There are no formal leaders, chiefs, priests, or craft specialists.
- Relations between men and women are more equal than in most societies.

6. List the regions of the earth in which the Agricultural Revolution occurred separately and independently.

- Southeast Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- China
- New Guinea
- Mesoamerica
- The Andes – South America
- Eastern North America

7. What are some key changes as human settled down from a gathering and hunting system to a full-time agricultural existence?

- Larger communities in a more densely populated landscape
- In many cases, a poorer diet and more disease
- Greater social and material inequalities
- Development of more sophisticated technologies

8. What accounts for the emergence of agriculture after thousands of years of human life without it?

- The end of the last Ice Age brought a process of global warming around 16,000 years ago that by about 11,000 years ago made agriculture possible. The warmer, wetter, and more stable climatic conditions permitted the flourishing of more wild plants, especially cereal grasses, which humans would come to rely on.
- At the same time, this climate change, along with human hunting, pushed various species of large mammals into extinction, adding to the need for new food sources.
- Humans were able to take advantage of favorable climate changes because they had already developed a deep knowledge of the natural world and, in some cases, an ability to manage it actively. They had learned to make use of a large number of plants and animals. Besides, they had developed techniques to encourage the growth of favored plants and to harvest wild plants and animals more easily.
9. In what different ways did the Agricultural Revolution take shape in various parts of the world? (map on pg. 57 in your textbook and chart worksheet)

- Fertile Crescent – Barley, wheat and goats, sheep
- China – Millet and chickens, pigs
- Africa – Barley, wheat and cattle, goats, sheep

10. What was revolutionary about the Agricultural Revolution?

- The ability to support much larger populations
- The beginning of the dominance of the human species over other forms of life on the planet
- An explosion of technological innovation, including techniques for making pottery and weaving textiles etc.
- The growing impact of humans on their environments

11. What are pastoral societies?

- Pastoral societies were societies that relied far more extensively on domesticated animals than on crops. Pastoral societies were common in regions where farming was difficult or impossible—arctic tundra and deserts. Wherever pastoral societies arose, they were mobile, as they relied on moving seasonally, following the changing patterns of vegetation, in order to feed their animals.

12. How are agricultural societies different from Paleolithic societies?

- Agricultural societies experienced greater social inequality.
- Agricultural societies were larger and more densely populated than gathering and hunting societies.
- Agricultural societies, with the exception of pastoral societies, were less mobile than their Paleolithic counterparts.
- Agricultural societies developed more advanced technologies than Paleolithic societies, including techniques for making pottery and weaving textiles.
- Farming involved more and harder work than gathering and hunting. Agricultural diets were often nutritionally poorer than those of Paleolithic societies, and agricultural societies were often more vulnerable to famine should their crops fail.
Using the word bank complete a cause and effect chart using what each category meant to the society.

- Development of Agriculture
- Increased Population
- Solutions to food production, waste management, and civil order

- Job Specialization
- Extra Food
- Improved Life Expectancy

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**Development of Agriculture**
individuals can raise more food than they can consume

**Extra Food**
some humans were able to spend time specializing in technology, culture, or science

**Job Specialization**
humans began to make technological improvements that improved quality of life and life expectancy.

**Improved Life Expectancy**
The population of communities began to increase due to surplus food and increased technology

**Increased Population**
Cities begin to develop, causing humans to adapt their cultures to solve new issues (food production, waste management, civil order)

**Solutions to food production, waste management, and civil order**
with job specialization solving issues about basic needs, cultures begin to develop complex ideas in culture, science, industry, and government

**CIVILIZATION**