

# Chapter 1 Section 2: Turning Point- The Neolithic Revolution

**Focus Question: How was the introduction of agriculture a turning point in prehistory?**

## Lesson Objectives

6. Define Paleolithic and Neolithic.
7. Define nomads and describe their way of life.
8. Explain the “Neolithic Revolution”.
9. Describe the effects of the “Neolithic Revolution” on humans throughout the world.

## 6. Define Paleolithic and Neolithic.

### Two Stone Ages

- \_\_\_\_\_ - “Paleolithic Period”
  - 2 million B.C. to \_\_\_\_\_ B.C.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - “Neolithic Period”
  - 10,000 B.C. to the end of \_\_\_\_\_.

## 7. Define nomads and describe their way of life.

### Nomadic Way of Life

- Modern humans lived toward the end of the Old Stone Age.
- These humans were **nomads**, or \_\_\_\_\_.
- People lived together in small groups- \_\_\_\_\_ people.
  - Men- \_\_\_\_\_ and fished
  - Women and children- \_\_\_\_\_ berries, fruits, nuts, grains, and shellfish.

### Humans Develop Strategies for Survival

- Food- use food available to them in their home \_\_\_\_\_.
- Shelter- use \_\_\_\_\_ available to them in their environment.
- Fire- at some point early humans learned to \_\_\_\_\_ fire.
- Spoken language- allowed humans to \_\_\_\_\_ during hunting as well as \_\_\_\_\_ for the future.
- Water travel- some early humans learned to travel across water. Humans moved into different parts of the world.

### Early Religious Beliefs

- Toward the end of the Old Stone Age people began to leave clues that they had \_\_\_\_\_ beliefs.

- Burying their dead with \_\_\_\_\_.
- Cave Paintings- show a belief that \_\_\_\_\_ are found in everything.
- Animism- belief that spirits and forces reside in \_\_\_\_\_, plants, \_\_\_\_\_, or dreams. The first known “religion”.

## 8. Explain the “Neolithic Revolution”.

### The New Stone Age Begins With \_\_\_\_\_

- The New Stone Age began about 10,000 B.C. when humans made a huge breakthrough; they learned to farm.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution- when humans learned to farm to produce \_\_\_\_\_.

### People Domesticate Plants and Animals

- Farmers learned to \_\_\_\_\_ plants and animals.
  - Domesticate- \_\_\_\_\_ in a controlled way that makes them best suited to \_\_\_\_\_ use.
- Benefits of domesticating animals:
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_

### Domestication around the World

- China
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - first domesticated animal.
- Western Asia
  - \_\_\_\_\_, sheep, \_\_\_\_\_
- Turkey/Western Africa
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- South America
  - \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

## 9. Describe the effects of the “Neolithic Revolution” on humans throughout the world.

### What major lifestyle changes did farming allow people to make?

- More \_\_\_\_\_ = more \_\_\_\_\_
- People could stay in one place.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ ---->Towns ----> \_\_\_\_\_
- Better \_\_\_\_\_ of life.

## Earliest Villages Established

- \_\_\_\_\_
  - Built between 10,000 and 9,000 B.C.
  - Inhabited by a few thousand people.
  - Surrounded by a huge wall.
    - Protection
    - Government/Leader
- \_\_\_\_\_
  - Developed around 7,000 B.C.
  - 6,500 people.
  - Hundreds of rectangular mud-brick houses connected together.

## Settled People Change Ways of Life

- Men begin to \_\_\_\_\_ family, economic, and political life.
- Older men formed councils and made \_\_\_\_\_ for the society.
- Little food = \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Warriors become powerful
- More personal \_\_\_\_\_
  - Differences in wealth (\_\_\_\_\_)

## New Technologies

- To farm successfully people had to develop new \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Protect crops
  - Measure out seed
  - Measure time accurately- \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Food \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ fields
- Knowledge traveled slowly.
  - Technologies did not develop \_\_\_\_\_ in the world at the same time.