**Unit 1: Paleolithic and Neolithic Ages**

**Enduring Understanding(s):**

* **DEVELOPMENT OF CIVILIZATION**: The development of agriculture enabled the rise of the first civilizations, located primarily along river valleys; these complex societies were influenced by geographic conditions and shared a number of defining political, social, and economic characteristics.
* 9.1a The Paleolithic Era was characterized by non-sedentary hunting and gathering lifestyles, whereas the Neolithic Era was characterized by a turn to agriculture, herding, and semi-sedentary lifestyles.
* 9.1b Complex societies and civilizations adapted to and modified their environment to meet the needs of their population.

**Essential Questions**

* 9.1a: How did the Neolithic Revolution change history?



**Important Vocabulary**

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| **Word/Phrase** | **Definition** |
| nomadic | living like a nomad; moving from place to place staying in one place temporarily |
| hunting and gathering | the act of getting one’s food by hunting for it and collecting wild fruit, vegetables, and nuts |
| domesticate | to tame; to change a wild plant or animal so it can be grown or raised by humans |
| settlements | places where people start a new place to live where others have not before |
| revolution | a very great change from things in the past |
| Paleolithic | having to do with the Paleolithic Period, or Old Stone Age, the time period from 2 million B.C.E. to about 10,000 B.C.E., characterized by the use of stone tools |
| sedentary | living in a fixed location; not nomadic |
| agriculture | farming |
| crops | plants grown on a farm |
| hunter-gatherer | one who gets their food by hunting for it and collecting wild fruit, vegetables, and nuts; most humans in the Paleolithic Period were hunter-gatherers |
| nomad | a person who lives a nomadic lifestyle, moving from one place to another following food sources |
| river valley | the area of land nearby and parallel to a river |
| fertile | able to produce farm cops or other plant life |
| Neolithic | having to do with the Neolithic period or New Stone Age, the time period from about 8,000 B.C.E to about 3,500 B.C.E characterized by the beginnings of farming |
| civilization | an advanced state of development of a society as judged by such things as having a system of government and laws, using a written language, and keeping written records |
| reliable | capable of being trusted |
| adapt | to change |