

Name: _____ HR: _____ Date: _____

Do Now 6th Social Studies: Day 1

Need help? Use the numbers below to call your teacher!

Ms. Flowers phone number: 615-306-7488

Mr. Permadi phone number: 202-375-0136

Directions: In the space below answer the open response question based off of the picture provided. Your answer should be no fewer than two sentences.



1. Based on the picture to the left, what was life like during the Paleolithic Age? (What were their homes like? What were their clothes like? How did they get food?)

Go Beyond Basic!

Directions: Use the timeline below to correctly label the following dates.

1300 BCE	100 BCE	1 BCE	1 CE
1300 CE	100 BCE	100 CE	
	BCE	CE	

HUSTLE.

Directions: In the space below, match the vocabulary term with its correct definition.

Domestication	Timeline	Before Common Era	AD	BC
Common Era	Nomad	fire	Chronological	Archaeologist

1. Anno Domini, means the year of our Lord, and is the same thing as CE _____
2. Tool historians use to place events in order _____
3. BCE _____
4. CE _____
5. Before Christ, and is the same thing as Before Common Era _____
6. To put things in the order they occur _____
7. The taming of plants and animals to use for daily life _____
8. Person who studies history by studying its artifacts _____
9. Major invention used by the Paleolithic people to help provide light, means for cooking, and warmth from the elements _____
10. A person who moves from place to place in search of food and shelter _____

Directions: Use the terms below to create a sentence that clearly shows that you understand what all words mean. Today I will provide you with assistance to help give you ideas on similar tasks!

Neolithic Age

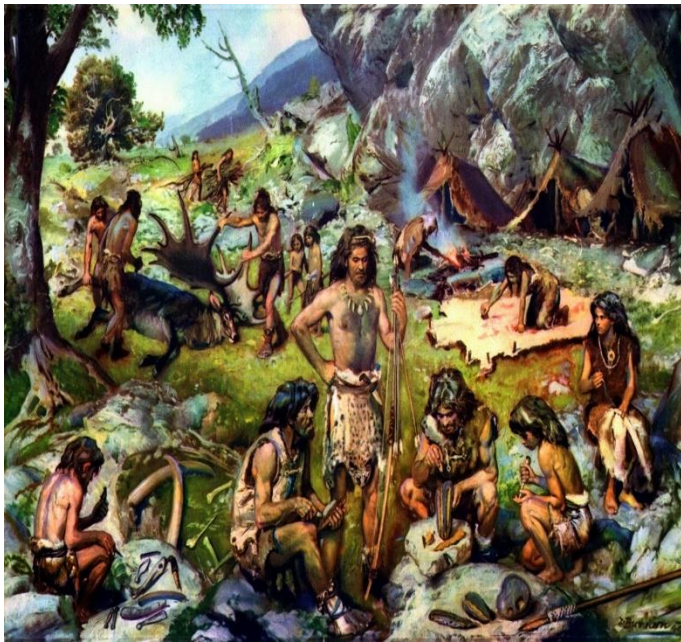
Nomadic

Hunter-gatherers

The _____ was different from the _____

Paleolithic _____, due to their constant movement in search of food and shelter.

Framing the Lesson



Directions: Using the images above, label which of the two pictures is the Paleolithic and which is the Neolithic Age. Then give two reasons for each picture explaining how you know what time period it is.

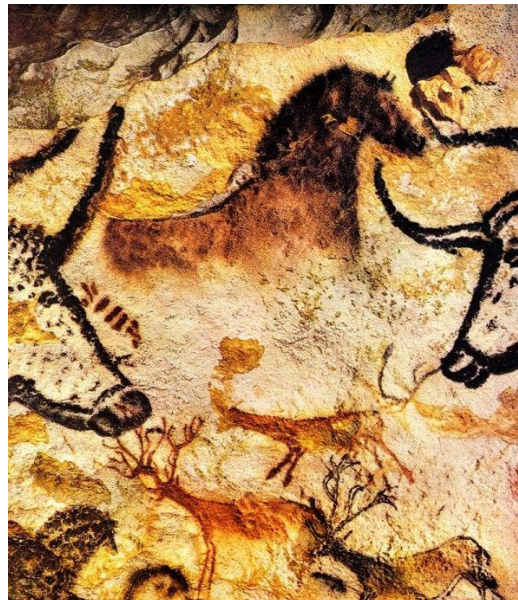
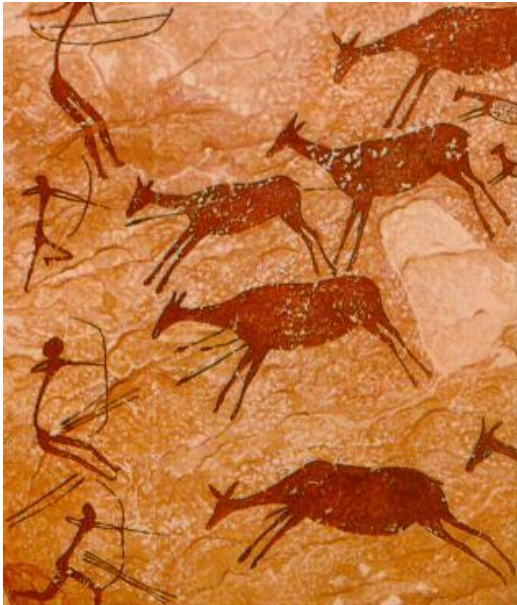
_____ Age	_____ Age
1. _____ _____ _____ _____	1. _____ _____ _____ _____
2. _____ _____ _____	2. _____ _____ _____

Document Dive

Directions: Please use a minimum three annotations per source. These annotations do not have to be long, however, they need to 3 – 4 words that explain the gist of what the paragraph is describing. Then answer the questions that follow.

Source A: *An excerpt from a History textbook discussing the important points of the Paleolithic Era, which began 2 million years ago. This source also provides two examples of cave art during the Paleolithic Era. Cave art was a common form of expression during this Era. (remember, the Paleolithic Era is considered prehistory – before written language)*

The Paleolithic Era began about 2 million years ago and lasted until about 8000 BCE. It was during this time early humans developed. Like the hominids that came before them, early humans were hunter-gatherers. They wandered from place to place as nomads, looking for animals to hunt and plants to gather for food. Often they took shelter in caves. The people of the Paleolithic Era only used tools made out of stone.



1. Based on this source, did Paleolithic people have a written language? How did they communicate with one another?

T: What is the topic of this source?

AOT: What is the author's opinion of this source?

After the last Ice Age ended, people began to change the way they lived. They learned how to domesticate, or tame animals. More control over animals meant more meat, milk, and wool. People also learned how to grow plants. People no longer had to roam from place to place in search of food. They could grow crops themselves. Gradually, farming replaced hunting and gathering. These changes marked the beginning of the Neolithic Age. Also called the New Stone Age, this period lasted from about 8000 BCE to 4000 BCE.

Why Was Farming Important?

Historians call the Neolithic Age the farming revolution. The word *revolution* describes changes that affect many areas of life.

People scattered across the globe discovered how to grow crops at about the same time. What they grew depended on where they lived.

Region	Crops
Asia	wheat, barley, rice, soybeans, millet
Africa	coffee, cocoa, millet, barley, onions, wheat, flax
Europe	oats, rye, olives
South America	beans, cotton, peanuts, potatoes, peppers, coffee, cocoa
North America	beans, sunflowers, squash

The Growth of Villages

Farming allowed people to stay in one place. Herders still drove their flocks wherever they could find grazing land. Farmers, however, had to stay put. They needed water to plant and protect them from hungry animals. They also had to wait to reap the harvest. So they built permanent homes and created villages.

Benefits of a Settled Life

Neolithic people had a more secure life. Steady food supplies meant healthy, growing populations. Larger populations meant more workers to produce a bigger crop. Now they had a surplus to use for trade both within and outside their communities.

1. Did farming help to create **permanent** settlements? How do you know?

T: What is the topic of this source?

AOT: What is the author's opinion of this source?

From Food Gathering to Food Producing (2007)

Civilizations: Past and Present Textbook

... Paleolithic men could not control their food supply. So long as they relied on foraging, hunting, fishing, and trapping, they were dependent on the natural food supply in a given area to keep from starving. But while Paleolithic men continued their food-gathering pattern of existence in Europe, Africa, and Australia, groups of people in the Near East began to farm plants and to breed animals. Often described as the “first economic revolution” in the history of man, this huge change from a food-gathering to a food-producing society initiated the Neolithic Age. Paleolithic man was a hunter. Neolithic man became a farmer and herdsman...

T: What is the topic of this source?

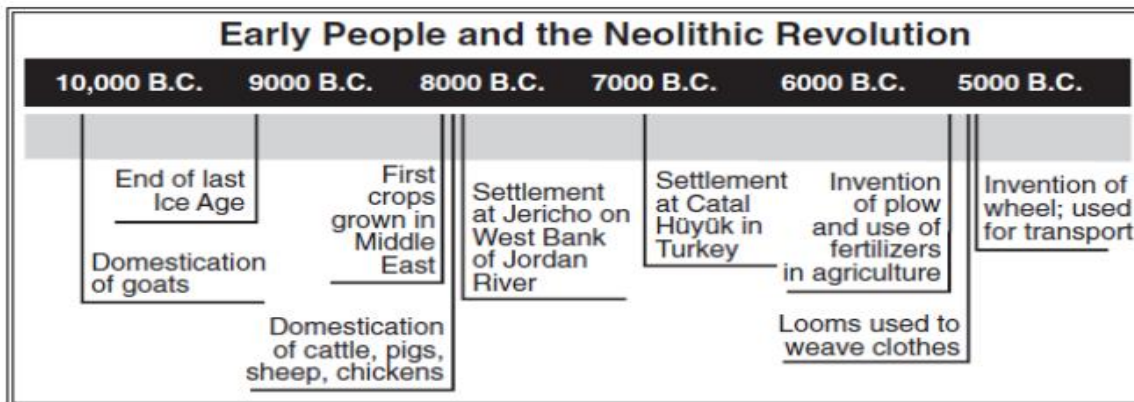
AOT: What is the author's opinion of this source?

Multiple Choice Practice

Directions: Review these questions and choose the best answer given.

1. What was one of the results of the Neolithic Revolution?
 - a. Increased warfare
 - b. Longer workdays
 - c. End of the Stone Age
 - d. Permanent Settlements
2. Why were plants and animals domesticated during the Agricultural Revolution?
 - a. To be used in ceremonies as sacrifices to the gods.
 - b. To create a regular and consistent food supply.
 - c. To establish power over competing civilizations.
 - d. To ensure no more plants or animals became extinct.

Timeline Practice



1. Based on the timeline, which of the following events came first?
 - a. Invention of plow
 - b. Invention of the wheel
 - c. First crops grown in Middle East
 - d. End of last Ice Age
2. Which event above would directly impact the civilization of Israel?
 - a. Settlement of Catal Huyuk
 - b. First crops grown in Middle East
 - c. Settlement at Jericho on West Bank of Jordan River
 - d. Looms used to weave clothes
3. If this timeline did not identify if it was BCE or CE, how would you know that this timeline is BCE?

Directions: In the space below, write your own definition of the word and then draw a picture of it.

Word	Definition	Draw a picture or write a sentence
Agriculture		
Hunter-gatherer		
Domestication		
Nomadic		