Chapter 1

Lesson Reviews	
Question	Answer
1. Apply the "out-of-Africa" theory to explain the connection between early hominids such as neanderthals and Homo sapiens sapiens.	The "out-of-Africa" theory says that Homo sapiens sapiens probably spread out of Africa to other parts of the world. Homo sapiens sapiens replaced populations of earlier hominids in Europe and Asia.
2. Use your notes and other ideas from this lesson to describe early humans and their lives during the Paleolithic Age.	During the Paleolithic Age, early humans used simple stone tools and lived a nomadic life based on hunting and gathering. They lived in small groups.
3. How do we define and learn about prehistory?	Prehistory is the time before writing was developed. To learn about this time, archaeologists examine artifacts and human fossils. These objects help reveal information about early societies.
4. How did hominids develop?	Hominids developed from Australopithecus, found in eastern and southern Africa. From these "southern apes", other hominids developed: homo habilis and homo erectus.
5. How did the first humans adapt to survive?	The first humans adapted to survive by making stone tools and by learning to use fire.
1. What are the six basic characteristics of civilization?	
2. Explain the relationship between culture and civilization.	Culture is the way of life of a people in a certain time and place. As cultures become more complex, they become civilizations.
3. Use your notes and information in the lesson to explain how Catalhuyuk exemplifies major developments of the Neolithic Revolution.	Catalhuyuk exemplifies the shift to systematic agriculture; division of labor, or specialization; and the development of trade.

4. How did developments during the Neolithic period impact early human history?	They began to domesticate animals and grow staple crops. Permanent villages sprang up. Where there was a food surplus, specialization could begin and trade could develop.
5. What led to the development of the river valley civilizations?	A civilization is a complex culture in which many people share or have the same cities, religion, government, social structure, writing, and art.
1. In your own words, explain what a ziggurat was and how it was used.	A ziggurat was a pyramid-shaped tower with steps or levels. It honored the chief god or goddess of the city-state and had a temple at its top.
2. Use your notes you took and other information in this lesson to describe the city-states and society of Mesopotamia.	Students' descriptions should include physical, political, economic, religious, and social aspects of city-states, as well as their achievements.
3. What role did the physical environment play in the development of Sumerian civilization?	The settlement that became Mesopotamian city-states was founded in its location based on the 2 rivers. These provided fertile silt for agriculture and mud for making bricks. Proximity to mountains and deserts provided protection
4. How did religious beliefs influence the organiztion of Sumerian society?	Priests and priestesses held political power, were given the best houses, and were in the noble class. Commoners worked for estates attached to temples, and slaves worked for temple officials.
5. Based on their achievements, why do scholars consider the Sumerians to be innovative?	Students should mention the inventions and achievement in writing, transportation, mathematics, astronomy, and architecture.