

CHAPTER  
**1**

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Human Origins in Africa*

Section 1

**Determining Main Ideas**

The following questions deal with the development of a culture. Answer them in the space provided.

1. What do anthropologists mean when they use the term *culture*?

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2. What are some common practices that a culture shares?

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3. What are some examples of the social organization of a culture?

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4. From what institutions or groups in a society do individuals learn their culture?

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**Reading Comprehension**

Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

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|--|------------------------|
| 5. _____ human-made objects  | a. technology          |
| 6. _____ humans and other creatures that walk upright                          | b. hominids            |
| 7. _____ another name for the Old Stone Age                                    | c. <i>Homo sapiens</i> |
| 8. _____ ways of applying knowledge, tools, and inventions to meet human needs | d. Lascaux             |
| 9. _____ species name for modern humans  | e. Paleolithic Age     |
| 10. _____ famous discovery of cave paintings                                   | f. artifacts           |

**CHAPTER**  
**1****RETEACHING ACTIVITY*****Humans Try to Control Nature*****Section 2*****Multiple Choice***

Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_ 1. Highly mobile people who moved from place to place searching for new food sources were called
- neanderthals.
  - hominids.
  - nomads.
  - farmers.
- \_\_\_\_ 2. People whose food supply depended on hunting animals and collecting plant foods were called
- nomads.
  - a culture group.
  - Cro-Magnons.
  - hunter-gatherers.
- \_\_\_\_ 3. Discoveries of artistic works from early men and women include all of these *except*
- polished beads made from mammoth tusks.
  - cave paintings.
  - watercolor paintings.
  - necklaces of seashells.
- \_\_\_\_ 4. Another name for the Neolithic Revolution is the
- industrial revolution.
  - agricultural revolution.
  - New Stone Age.
  - technological revolution.
- \_\_\_\_ 5. Early farmers used slash-and-burn methods because
- the ashes fertilized the soil and brought renewed growth after a few years.
  - they didn't want their neighbors to be able to use the land.
  - it produced the largest crops in the shortest period of time.
  - lack of rain made it the only method possible.
- \_\_\_\_ 6. The taming of animals in order to raise them as a constant source of food was known as
- the agricultural revolution.
  - domestication.
  - herding.
  - ranching.
- \_\_\_\_ 7. The agricultural village known as Catal Huyuk was best known for its
- obsidian products.
  - religious artifacts.
  - fossilized animal skeletons.
  - strong social organization.
- \_\_\_\_ 8. One drawback to the new settled way of life of people in villages such as Catal Huyuk was
- boredom.
  - crowded conditions.
  - easily spread diseases.
  - overproduction of food.

**CHAPTER**  
**1**  
**Section 3**

**RETEACHING ACTIVITY**

*Civilization*  
*Case Study: Ur in Sumer*

**Summarizing**

Complete the chart below by summarizing information about the key characteristics of a civilization.

<b>CHARACTERISTIC</b>	<b>EXPLANATION</b>	<b>EXAMPLE</b>
Advanced cities	1.	2.
Specialized workers	3.	4.
Complex institutions	5.	6.
Record keeping	7.	8.
Improved technology	9.	10.

**Reading Comprehension**

Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

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|---|-------------------|
| ___ 11. the development of skills in a specific kind of work                                    | a. ziggurat       |
| ___ 12. professional record keepers   | b. scribes        |
| ___ 13. the time when people began using a mixture of copper and tin to shape tools and weapons | c. cuneiform      |
| ___ 14. a system of writing invented in Sumer   | d. Bronze Age     |
| ___ 15. a way of trading goods and services without money                                       | e. barter         |
| ___ 16. a pyramid-shaped, tiered monument found in Ur   | f. specialization |