

Early Civilizations in the Eastern Hemisphere

Chapter Review

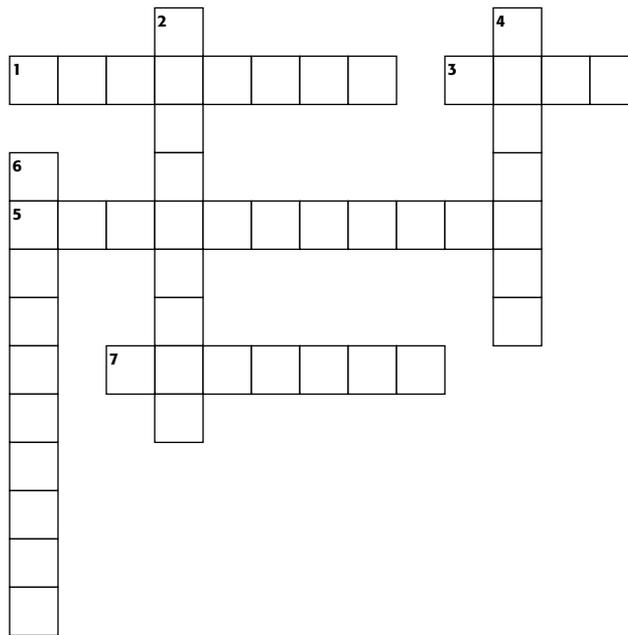


BIG IDEAS

1. Prehistoric people learned to adapt to their environment, to make simple tools, to use fire, and to use language.
2. As people migrated around the world they learned to adapt to new environments.
3. The development of agriculture brought great changes to human society.

REVIEWING VOCABULARY, TERMS, AND PLACES

Use the clues below to fill in the crossword puzzle.



Across

1. A relative who lived long ago
3. A handcrafted object that helps a person accomplish a task
5. Farming
7. Move to a new place

Down

2. Era after the Middle Stone Age
4. A community of people who share a common culture
6. A strip of land connecting two continents

COMPREHENSION AND CRITICAL THINKING

Read each pair of people or events. Circle the one that occurred first.

1. Paleolithic Era **OR** Neolithic Era
2. human **OR** hominid
3. tools **OR** megaliths
4. hunter-gatherers **OR** agriculture

REVIEWING THEMES

In the space provided, explain how each term relates to the theme listed below.

Theme: *geography*

1. ice ages _____

2. land bridge _____

REVIEW ACTIVITY: FACT PICTURE

Choose one of the facts below about early cultures. On a separate sheet of paper, draw a picture about it. You may use your book or other resources for help.

1. Lucy was a hominid that lived more than 3 million years ago. Her bones were small and she walked on two legs.
2. During the Paleolithic Era, humans used stone tools. These sharpened stones were used to cut, chop, or scrape.
3. People learned how to attach wooden handles to tools. By attaching a wooden handle to a stone arrow, they invented the spear, which they used for hunting.
4. Early humans were hunter-gatherers. Men were the hunters while women took responsibility for collecting plants and fruits.
5. During the Stone Age, people expressed themselves through art. They painted and carved images of people and animals on rocks and cave walls.