Title: The Agricultural Revolution – Chapter 3 – 2 Notes

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| *Directions: Read Chapter 3 Lesson 2 in your textbook (pg.62-69). As you read, fill in the blanks on the guided notes below with the appropriate information available in the text. Highlight/Underline any vocabulary words used in the notes.*  |
|  | **Neolithic Times*** Earliest people were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who moved from place to place
	+ moved to mild climate and fertile lands
	+ began to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tame) plants and animals
		- Stayed in one place
* Change brought about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Age.
	+ from 8,000 BC to 4000 BC
	+ means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Greek
	+ shift from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- people grew food on a regular basis
		- change did not happen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Historians call change to farming the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ the word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means any change that has an enormous effect on people’s way of life
	+ constant food allowed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to grow
	+ nomads began to live in settled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Farming was widespread
	+ by 8,000 BC people in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began growing wheat and barley
		- spread into southeastern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ farming spread along the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ River to Africa
		- grew roots called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, (yams), and fruits such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ India and China both developed farming
		- millet, rice and domesticated dogs and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ By 5,000 BC, Mexico was growing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Life in the Neolithic Ages** * People settled villages with permanent homes
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ founded by 8,000 BC
		- between Israel and Jordan
		- adobe (sun-dried brick) houses surrounded by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ several feet thick
	+ Catalhuyuk founded in present-day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		- people entered homes through roof
		- decorative paintings and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, (holy places).
		- role of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increased in the lives of Neolithic people
* Settled life had many benefits
	+ provided security and growing populations
	+ produced a surplus, more food than they ate
		- traded with other settlements for supplies
	+ people begin to train for different jobs in a process called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (skilled workers) made weapons, jewelry and pottery.
		- exchanged and traded for other goods
* Roles of men and women changed
	+ men work in fields and herd animals
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the village
		- family and community \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ women bore \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and stayed in the villages
		- wove \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and made clothing from animal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- managed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supplies
* Technology advances
	+ new tools such as hoes, sickles and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for grinding grain
	+ discovered metals such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- easier to make and lasted longer
	+ eventually, copper and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were united to form \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a stronger metal
		- led to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Age and the end of the Neolithic Age

**Civilizations Emerge** * By the beginning of the Bronze Age, more complex cultures called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began to develop.
	+ developed cities and formed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		- protected themselves and their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supplies
		- first governments were called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (type of government ruled by a king or queen)
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emerged in civilizations to help people explain their lives
		- early people believed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were responsible for their survival
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ performed religious rituals (ceremonies done to honor something) to win support from the gods
	+ early civilizations had social class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- people organized in to groups based on type of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they did and amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they had.
	+ to pass on information people invented ways of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in place of letters and words to keep accurate records and preserve stories.
		- created \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for enjoyment and practical purposes

**Lesson Review –** *Use complete sentences and proper grammar.* 1. *What was the Agricultural Revolution? How did it change people’s lives?*
2. *What are the advantages and disadvantages when a community grows?*
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