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?* |