Stone Age & Archaeology

Unit Review
1. Archaeologists: What is an Archaeologist? What do they use to study the past?

- **Archaeologists** the past using **artifacts**.

**Tools of Archaeologists**

- A. Fossils:
- B. **Artifacts**: objects created and used by humans. **Example**: pottery
- C. Primary Source: is an account of an event created by someone who took part in or witnessed the event. **Example**: Journal Entry
- D. Secondary Source: is information gathered by someone who did not take part in or witness the event. **Example**: Textbook
- E. Geography
2. What is an artifact? Give 2 examples.

- An **artifact** is any object **used by man** and **made by man**.

- **Examples Include:**
  - Tools
  - Toys
  - Weapons
  - Pottery
  - Jewelry
  - ETC!!!!!
3. What type of Stone Age paintings have been found in caves? How might cave paintings tell us about Stone Age people?

- **Cave Paintings** included depictions of animals, humans, and also hand prints.

- Possibly created for religious rituals, communication, expression of emotions, to keep track of good hunting areas, etc.
Paleolithic & Mesolithic Era
4. What is a **Land Bridge** and what did it allow people to do?

- **Land Bridge**
  - strip of land connecting two continents
  - Visible above water during Ice Ages when water receded as it froze.
  - Allowed people to migrate between continents
5. What is scarcity? What does it have to do with the Stone Age?

**Scarcity:** not enough of a resource OR a resource in high demand with a low supply.

When food was scarce Stone Age people migrated to find it!
6. Describe a Hunter-Gatherer

- **Hunter-Gatherers:**
  - people who hunt animals and gather wild plants, seeds, fruits, and nuts to survive.
  - Nomadic
7. What tools did Mesolithic Hunter-Gatherers use (compared to Paleolithic Era)?

- The Mesolithic people used new tools that were smaller and more complex than those from the Old Stone Age.
- Bone and Stone tools with handles.
- Fishing hooks and spears
- Bow and arrow
- Canoes
- Pottery
- Better clothing and shelter
Neolithic Era
8. What were two important discoveries of the Neolithic Era?

- How to MAKE FIRE!

- Neolithic Revolution: FARMING!!!!
9. What is domestication?

- Changing plants and animals through selecting seeds or parents with the best traits... **picking the best parents to get the best offspring.**
- With animals, this also means keeping them pinned and **attempting to tame them.**
10. Why was farming so important? How did it change Hunter-Gatherers' lives?

- Farming changed EVERYTHING!
  - Stable Food Supply → enough to eat!
  - Permanent Homes → no longer nomadic
  - Villages & Towns grew → People built communities
  - New Jobs → Not everyone had to farm, so new jobs emerged
  - Trade began → people could trade for what they needed & wanted
  - Culture developed → religious worship, Megaliths
11. What are the 3 Eras of the Stone Age in chronological order?

- **Paleolithic Era (Old Stone Age)**
  - Migration due to Scarcity
  - Land Bridge
  - Simple Tools
  - Nomadic Hunter-Gatherers

- **Mesolithic Era (Middle Stone Age)**
  - Better tools & technology
  - Improved clothing and shelter
  - Learned to control Fire

- **Neolithic Era (New Stone Age)**
  - Made FIRE!
  - Learned how to FARM!
  - Settled in Villages!
  - Domesticated animals and plants
### 12. Fill in the chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stone Age Era</th>
<th>Innovation</th>
<th>How it made life better</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paleolithic Era</strong></td>
<td>Stone Tools</td>
<td>Helped Stone Age people hunt for food, process food, and defend themselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mesolithic Era</strong></td>
<td>Bow and Arrow, Fishing Hook, Tools with Handles</td>
<td>Made hunting/fishing easier, Made it easier to grip tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neolithic Era</strong></td>
<td>Fire Farming</td>
<td>Provided warmth and a way to cook food, Provided a steady supply of food</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Know your World Map (in binder)!