Ancient History Study Guide KEY

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Hour: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The following material will be found on your first “Quest” next week. We will plan on testing on Tuesday 10/18 – Make sure you are preparing and spend a little time with your study guide each day. The study guide is due: **Monday 10/17**

What is history? P. 6

The study of the past.

Why are historians concerned about culture? P. 7

It tells the knowledge, beliefs, customs and values of a group of people.

What is archaeology? P. 7

The study of what people left behind.

Why do we learn about the past? P. 8

Understanding the past helps us to understand the world today. History can also provide us with a guide to making better decisions in the future.

What can history teach us? P. 8-9

History can teach you about yourself.

History is just as important for groups as it is for individuals.

History teaches us about the experiences we have been through as a people.

It shapes our identity and teaches us the values that we share.

What is a fossil? P. 10

 A part or imprint of something that was once alive (bones, footprints, etc).

What is an artifact? P. 10

 An object created by and used by humans (coins, arrowheads, tools, toys, and pottery).

Why are fossils and artifacts considered important? P. 10

 We rely on them to learn history.

What is the difference between a primary and a secondary source? P. 10

A Primary source is an account of an event created by someone who took part in or witnessed the event. (Treaties, letters, diaries, laws, court documents, royal commands, audio and/or video recording, photographs).

A Secondary source is information gathered by someone who did NOT take part in or witness and event (history books, journal articles, encyclopedias).

What is geography? P. 12

 The study of the earth’s physical and cultural features.

Why do geographers study climate and landforms? P. 12-13

Climate affects many features of a region (plant life). Climate affects landforms (erosion) and landforms affect climate (mountains-dry or wet).

What is human geography? What can we learn from human geography? P.13

Human geography is the study of people and the places where they live. They study many different things about people and their cultures. It also deals with how the environment affects people.

Why do we study location? P. 14

To try to understand the effects that different locations have on human populations. By comparing locations, geographers learn more about the factors that affected each of them.

What is a region? Provide an example of a region . 15

It is an area with one or more features that make it different from surrounding areas. Ex: desert area, mountain region, metropolitan region, farming region, and language spoken or religious regions.

What can we learn about culture and history from geography? P. 16-17

Geography gives us important clues about the people and places that came before us. (Early peoples developed vastly different cultures because of their environments. Some people developed religious beliefs based on the geography of their area. Geography also played a role in the growth of civilizations (along rivers). Geographic features could also protect areas from invasion.)

Geography has helped shaped history and has affected the growth of societies. (Many societies became rich by trading goods with other peoples.)

What is the difference between history and prehistory? P. 28

Prehistory is before humans used writing; up until 5,000 years ago. History is the study of the past.

What is a hominid? P. 28

 An early ancestor of humans.

What are the four types of hominids that we discussed in class? P. 30-31

 Australopithecus, Homo habilis, homo erectus, Home sapiens

Why do we define a period of time in history as the Stone Age? P. 30

The Stone Age is named that way because it refers to the type of technology that people had access to. They used Stone Tools, so it was the Stone Age!

What is a hunter-gatherer? Why did people live this way in the past? P. 33

A hunter-gathers is a person who hunts animals, gathers wild plants, seeds, fruits and nuts to survive. They lived this way in the past out of necessity (farming hadn’t been invented). Early hunter-gatherer societies provided protection for their members.

Who was Otzi? What do we know about him? (Ice Man Packet)

Otzi is the oldest, best preserved European mummy that was discovered in the Swiss Alps in the 1990’s. We know that Otzi was found with materials like a copper ax and intact clothing made of goatskin. We know that he had eaten a full meal before he died in the mountains, and it appears that he was killed by someone as scientists have found an arrowhead embedded in his shoulder blade.

What was found at Lascaux in 1940? (Lascaux Cave Virtual Tour)

In the 1940’s in France a cave system was found that contained prehistoric cave art.

What can we learn from the Lascaux caves? (Lascaux Cave Virtual Tour)

These caves are one of the few clues that we have that provide insight into how people lived in the past. These caves contain artwork that shows the types of animals that were present in the area and might have been made for religious reasons, or to teach others how to hunt.