

I'm not robot!



- Why was farming important to the Neolithic people?  
 (Farming allowed people to settle in one place, and it provided a steady food supply.)

## Today's Objectives(s):

- ★ I can describe hunter-gatherers (people in the Paleolithic Era of the Stone Age.)
- ★ I can explain how agriculture started in the Neolithic Era.
- ★ I can explain how agriculture affected early human communities, such as the domestication of plants and animals, irrigation techniques, and subsequent food surpluses.

**6) What was the most important find during the Neolithic Era?**

a. The Wheel                      b. Fire  
 c. The Seed                        d. Electricity

**7) What is domestication?**

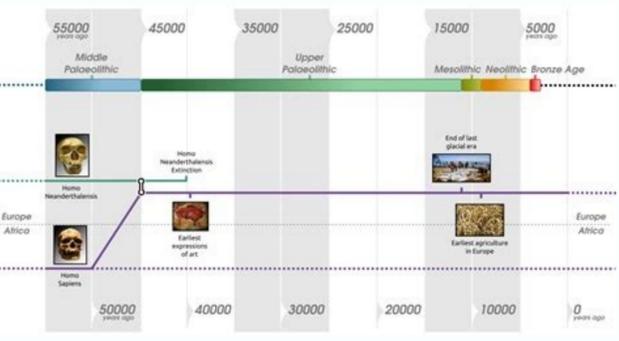
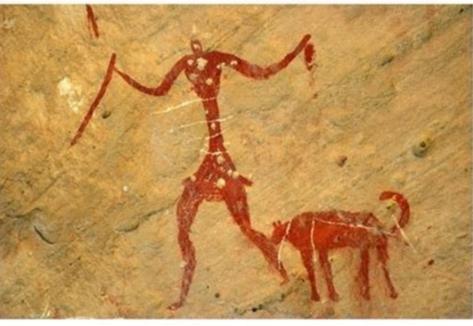
a. The use of fire to cook food  
 b. The creation of small towns  
 c. The taming of animals  
 d. The change from stone to tools to copper tools

**8) What is prehistory?**

a. The present  
 b. The entire past before today  
 c. All of history before the 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. President  
 d. The time before writing

**9) Which of these occurred during the Paleolithic Era?**

a. Tools were made of stone  
 b. People wrote letters to each other  
 c. Pottery was created  
 d. Man built log cabins to live in



Comparing paleolithic and neolithic eras worksheet answers.

The Paleolithic Era (or Old Stone Age) is a period of prehistory from about 2.6 million years ago to around 10,000 years ago. The Neolithic Era (or New Stone Age) began around 10,000 BC and ended between 4500 and 2000 BC in various parts of the world. In the Paleolithic era, there were more than one human species but only one survived until the Neolithic era. Paleolithic humans lived a nomadic lifestyle in small groups. They used primitive stone tools and their survival depended heavily on their environment and climate. Neolithic humans discovered agriculture and animal husbandry, which allowed them to settle down in one area. The Mesolithic era followed the Paleolithic era but the period of the Paleolithic—Mesolithic boundary varies by geography by as much as several thousand years. A reconstruction of the head from a skull of a Paleolithic man excavated from Gongwangling, Lantian County. Paleolithic people were hunter-gatherers. They were nomads who lived in tribes and relied on hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruits. They hunted animals like bison, mammoths, bears and deer. Meat was a source of food and animal hide was used to make clothes. They lived in clans of 20-30 people in caves, outdoors or in cabins made of tree branches and animal skin. The Neolithic era began when humans discovered agriculture and raising cattle, which allowed them to no longer have a nomadic life style. They were able to settle in fertile areas with predictable climate, usually near river basins. Rice and wheat were the first plants they cultivated, and the first animals to be domesticated were dogs, goats, sheep, oxen and horses. A painting at Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park showing paleolithic men hunting a mammoth using spears. Important Discoveries and Inventions Perhaps the most important invention of paleolithic man was language. A close second was their discovery of how to control fire. Neolithic humans discovered how to cultivate plants and domesticate animals. They also invented writing, pottery and weaving. The agricultural revolution in the early Neolithic era had a profound impact on the human species. The wheel is also believed to have been invented in this era. Health and longevity In general, Paleolithic people were healthier than Neolithic man. Life expectancy was 35.4 years for men and 30.0 years for women in the late Paleolithic era (30000 to 9000 BC). In the early neolithic era (7000 to 5000 BC) this fell to 33.6 and 29.8 years, and in the late Neolithic era (5000 to 3000 BC) fell even further to 33.1 and 29.2 years respectively. The adoption of grains in the Neolithic era coincided with a shortening of stature, thinner bones and crooked, cavity-ridden teeth. Another interesting physiological change was a decline in pelvic inlet depth, making childbirth more difficult in the Neolithic era compared with the Paleolithic era.[1] Diseases like tooth cavities, malaria, tuberculosis and typhoid fever are first known to have occurred in the Neolithic era. Tools Paleolithic tools were made of wood, stone and animal bones. Tools and weapons like harpoons, axes, lances, choppers and awls were used. An obsidian arrowhead belonging to in Middle Paleolithic age Two Lower Paleolithic bifaces Neolithic era tools were more sophisticated. A variety of tools were invented in the New Stone age, such as sickle blades and grinding stones for agriculture, and pottery and bone implements for food production. Stone axes allowed Neolithic man to clear forests, and the adze allowed him to fashioning wood for shelter, structures and canoes. Archaeologists have also found projectile points, beads, and statuettes from this era. Art Paleolithic people are believed to have animistic religious beliefs. They decorated walls of their cave dwellings with pictures of animals, including deer, bison and mammoths. They also made small sculptures; notably Venus. The most famous prehistorical paintings are in the caves of Altamira, in Spain, and Lascaux, in France. This kind of art, distinct from natural formations in caves, is called cave art. Cave art has been found all over Europe, Asia and Africa. People in paintings were depicted as stick figures. A neolithic statue in China Paleolithic cave art in Lascaux, France Stonehenge, an archaeological site in the UK from the Neolithic era. A standing female figurine from the Neolithic era (circa 5th or 6th millenium B.C.) The human figure became more important in Neolithic art, which often paints scenes with groups of people hunting, farming or dancing. Figures in these paintings were very schematic. Religion Religion in the paleolithic era was not institutionalized nor was the concept well-developed. Paleolithic people believed in animism or spirits that controlled their environment and animals around them. Small stone statues of pregnant women may suggest worship of fertility or nature. They usually buried their dead. Human Species There were several Homo species related to modern humans (including Neanderthals) during the paleolithic era but only one - Homo sapiens sapiens - survived until the neolithic age. Here is an interesting video where Chip Walter, author of Last Ape Standing, describes what we know of day-to-day Neanderthal life and how Homo sapiens outlasted them: References Share this comparison: If you read this far, you should follow us: "Neolithic vs Paleolithic." Difen.com. Difen.com. Web. 2 Aug 2022. < > The Era of Good Feelings was the name applied to the period in the United States corresponding with the term of President James Monroe, from 1817 to 1825. The phrase is believed to have been coined by a Boston newspaper shortly after Monroe took office. The basis for the phrase is that the United States, following the War of 1812, settled into a period of rule by one party, the Democratic-Republicans of Monroe (which had their roots in the Jeffersonian Republicans). And, following the problems of the administration of James Madison, which included economic problems, protests against the war, and the burning of the White House and Capitol by British troops, the Monroe years seemed relatively placid. And Monroe's presidency represented stability as it was a continuation of the "Virginia dynasty," as four of the first five presidents, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, had been Virginians. Yet in some ways, this period in history was misnamed. There were a number of tensions developing in the United States. For instance, a major crisis over the practice of enslavement in America was averted by the passage of the Missouri Compromise (and that solution was, of course, only temporary). The very controversial election of 1824, which became known as "The Corrupt Bargain," brought an end to this period, and ushered in the troubled presidency of John Quincy Adams. The issue of enslavement was not absent in the early years of the United States, of course. Yet it was also somewhat humberg. The importation of African captives had been banned in the first decade of the 19th century, and some Americans expected that enslavement itself would eventually die out. In the North, the practice was being outlawed by the various states. However, thanks to various factors including the rise of the cotton industry, enslavement in the South was becoming more entrenched. As the United States expanded and new states joined the Union, the balance in the national legislature between free states and states that allowed enslavement emerged as a critical issue. A problem arose when Missouri sought to enter the Union as a state that allowed enslavement. That would have given such states a majority in the U.S. Senate. In early 1820, as the admission of Missouri was debated in the Capitol, it represented the first sustained debate about enslavement in Congress. The problem of Missouri's admission was eventually decided by the Missouri Compromise (and the admission of Missouri to the Union as a state that practiced enslavement at the same time Maine was admitted as a free state). The issue of enslavement was not settled, of course. But the dispute over it, at least in the federal government, was delayed. Another major problem during the Monroe administration was the first great financial depression of the 19th century, the Panic

of 1819. The crisis was prompted by a fall in cotton prices, and the problems spread throughout the American economy. The effects of the Panic of 1819 were most deeply felt in the South, which helped exacerbate sectional differences in the United States. Resentments about the economic hardship during the years 1819-1821 were a factor in the rise of Andrew Jackson's political career in the 1820s. If you're seeing this message, it means we're having trouble loading external resources on our website. If you're behind a web filter, please make sure that the domains \*.kastatic.org and \*.kasandbox.org are unblocked. At the time, she was still an executive at Salesforce. Now, she's the CEO of Hearsay Labs based in Silicon Valley. Over the course of all this time, Clara has been SUPER patient with me in re: the time it has taken me to get this interview uploaded. (Thank you, Clara!)In the interview, we talk about how she got started with Faceconnector (she developed it in her spare time!) and what went into writing her book and her thoughts behind some of the content. I should mention that this book is NOT just about Facebook. It's a good-as-all-get-out primer for using social networking to build rapport and mindshare - and, oh, yeah, "sell more stuff".)So, take a listen. It's about 22 minutes, so feel free to listen while you go grab a cuppa - and COMMENT to let Clara and I know what you think. If you've read the book, chime in via comments below. Created and maintained by the American Federation of Teachers, Share My Lesson is a community of teachers, paraprofessionals and school-related personnel, specialized instructional support personnel, higher education faculty, and parents and caregivers who contribute content, collaborate, and stay up to date on the issues that matter to students and educators everywhere. Sign up to receive our newsletter.

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