

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Basic Skills Worksheet 1

Topic: The Domestication of Animals
Skill: Interpreting a Chart

Use the information in the chart below to answer the questions that follow.

THE DOMESTICATION OF ANIMALS

Animal	Sites	Estimated Date	Main Uses
Dog	Europe, N. America	15,000 B.C.	hunting, hauling, herding, guarding
Goat	Persia, Anatolia	7000 B.C.	meat, milk, skin, hair
Sheep	Southwest Asia	6500 B.C.	meat, milk, wool
Cattle	Anatolia	6000 B.C.	meat, milk, hauling, thrashing grain
Pig	Anatolia	6000 B.C.	meat, skin
Ass	Egypt	4000 B.C.	carrying, riding, milk
Elephant	South Asia	2500 B.C.	hauling, battle
Horse	Southwest Asia	2250 B.C.	meat, hauling, riding, battle, milk
Camel	Arabia	1200 B.C.	carrying, riding, milk

Source: C. D. Darlington, *The Evolution of Man and Society*

1. Give two main uses of each of these domesticated animals:

(a) dog: _____

(b) pig: _____

(c) elephant: _____

2. Which animals were domesticated between 6000 B.C. and 2000 B.C.? _____

3. Name all the domesticated animals that were used for each of these purposes:

(a) hauling _____

(b) milk _____

(c) riding _____

4. Put an X by the conclusion that is supported by the chart.

(a) By 6500 B.C., there were domesticated animals in Egypt.

(b) After 2250 B.C., no other animals were domesticated.

(c) The first animal to be domesticated was the dog.

Name: _____

HOW DID THE NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION ALLOW EARLY CIVILIZATIONS TO DEVELOP?

DO NOW: So far in Global History class, we have learned about four different early civilizations; _____, _____, _____, _____ Three of those four began during the third Millenium BC which was approximately years ago? _____

Document #1

“Five thousand years before the earliest civilizations began, a revolution began in human history. Take Fred and Barney, two of the earliest humans on the Earth. Before the Neolithic Revolution, they had to wander around the land looking for wild plants to eat and animals to hunt and kill. After the Neolithic Revolution, they could plant seeds and grow crops as well as raise farm animals of their own.”

According to document #1, what changes did the Neolithic Revolution bring to human history?

Document #2

“Once agriculture was introduced, Fred and Barney no longer had to wander around for food. Wilma and Betty soon followed in the footsteps of Fred and Barney. They began to build permanent homes and villages. As farming techniques improved, more food was produced, which allowed the population to grow in these villages. Soon large cities began to appear in areas such as the Fertile Crescent and the Nile River Valley.”

According to document #2, why did human population begin to grow after the Neolithic Revolution? _____

Document #3

The Neolithic Revolution brought further changes to human society. Once large cities began to develop, they were vulnerable to attack from other people or tribes. To protect themselves, two classes of people began to develop; a warrior class to protect Betty and Wilma, and a priest class to perform religious rituals that would protect the crops and the cities from danger”.

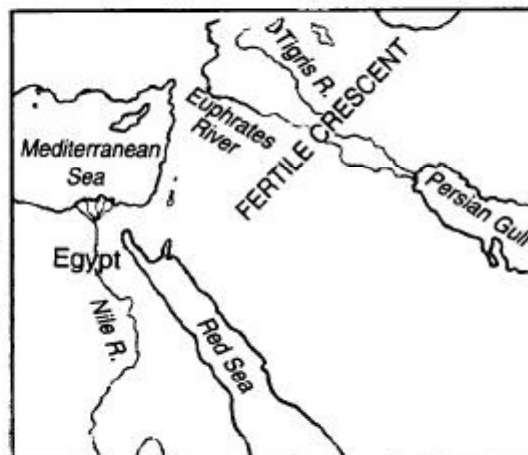
According to document #3, why did a warrior class begin to develop? _____

Mesopotamia

Between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in the Middle East lies a fertile land once called Mesopotamia. Mesopotamia, in fact, means "land between the rivers." Today, most of this region makes up the nation of Iraq.

Mesopotamia was part of a larger area referred to as the Fertile Crescent. The Fertile Crescent extends from the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea in a huge arc to the Persian Gulf. In this narrow strip of land, eight great civilizations rose and fell between the years 3000 B.C. and 331 B.C.

Unlike Egypt, which was protected by natural barriers, Mesopotamia lay open to invaders. Wave after wave of ancient peoples moved into the area over a period of roughly three thousand years, each conquering the other in turn. The first inhabitants were the Sumerians; the last were the Persians. Each of the civilizations of Mesopotamia made lasting contributions to western civilization.



Circle the letter of each correct answer.

1. The land once called Mesopotamia is located in
a. the Far East b. Eastern Europe c. the Middle East
2. The term *Mesopotamia* means
a. fertile land b. land between the rivers c. gift of the gods
3. The western end of the Fertile Crescent touches the
a. Mediterranean Sea b. Persian Gulf c. Red Sea
4. The first civilization to arise in Mesopotamia was that of the
a. Persians b. Egyptians c. Sumerians
5. The Tigris and Euphrates rivers run through present-day
a. Iran b. Iraq c. Egypt
6. The peoples of Mesopotamia
a. made no lasting contributions to later civilizations
b. were open to invasion
c. had armies so strong that invaders dared not attack them
7. Suppose Mesopotamia had been protected by natural barriers as Egypt was. Do you think so many different civilizations would still have arisen there? Why or why not?

DID HAMMURABI’S CODE PROVIDE JUSTICE FOR ANCIENT BABYLON?

Directions : Read the following documents and answer the questions that follow.

Document #1

“As king of Babylon in 1790 BC Hammurabi had artisans carve 300 laws into a stone pillar located in the center of town. Never before had history seen such a vast collection of laws such as Hammurabi’s Code.”

1. According to document #1, why was Hammurabi’s Code an important historical development?

Document #2

“During the course of an armed robbery, Babboo stabs and blinds his victim, a fellow citizen of Babylon. Under Hammurabi’s Code, Babboo punishment was having his own left eye removed with a sharpened knife.”

2. According to document #2, why was Babboo’s eye cut out?

Document #3

“If a house collapses because of poor construction techniques by the builder and the homeowner is killed, the builder shall himself be put to death.”

3. According to document #3, why was the builder put to death?

4. Do you think justice was served? Why?

Document #4

“The purpose of punishment can only be to prevent the criminal from inflicting new injuries on its citizens and to stop others from similar acts...Punishment should inflict the least torment on the body of the criminal.” - Cesare Beccaria 1764 AD

5. According to document #4, what is the reason for punishing criminals?

6. Does this philosophy differ from Hammurabi’s Code?

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Geography Skills Worksheet 3

Chapter 3 ♦ Ancient Egypt

1. List the four cities shown on the map.

2. The symbol = across the Nile River represents a _____

3. Match each city with the appropriate geographic description.

Memphis

a. closest to stone quarries

Akhetaton

b. closest to a gold mine

Thebes

c. closest to Lake Moeris

4. Name three major temple sites in ancient Egypt.

5. In what direction does the Nile flow?

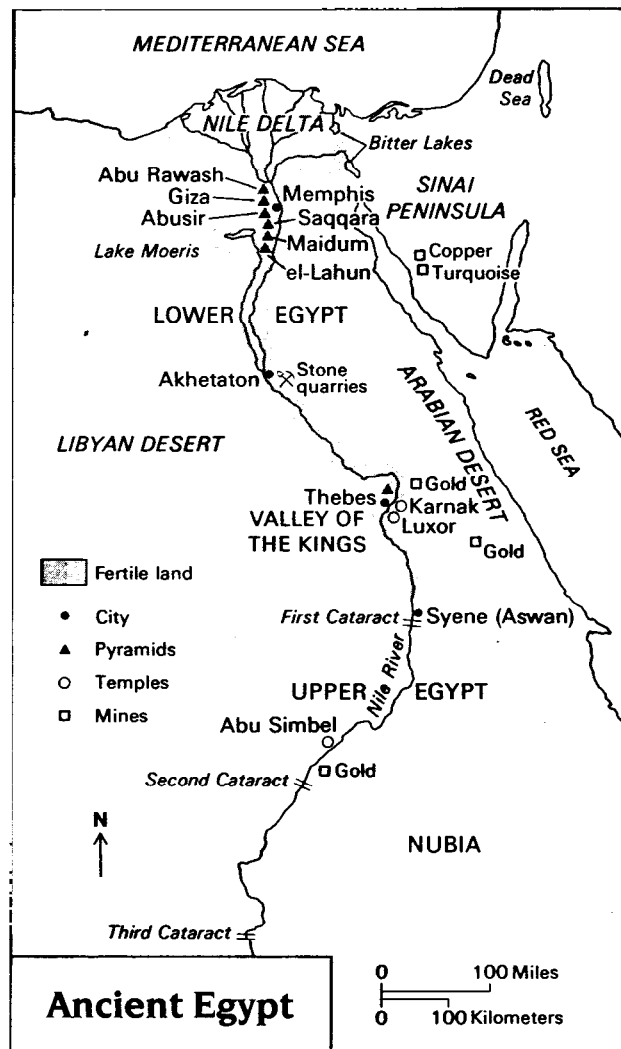
6. Using the scale of miles, estimate the shortest distance between each pair of locations.

a. _____ the Third Cataract and the Second Cataract

b. _____ mouth of the Nile to the First Cataract

c. _____ Giza pyramid to Karnak

7. How would the ancient Egyptians probably have made each of those journeys?



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