**Chapter 2 – Study guide**

domestication: The process of changing plants or animals to make them more useful to humans; to tame

ice ages: A time of long periods of freezing weather.

ancestor: A relative that lived in the past.

Stonehenge: A famous megalith

distribute: To divide among a group of people.

mammoth: Type of bone used to build early houses.

migrate: To move

Mary Leakey: Archaeologist who believed that bones found in East Africa in 1959 belonged to hominids.

agriculture: Farming

Mesolithic Age: People settled in new lands around the world, all continents except Antarctica

pit houses: The first human-made shelters in the ground with roofs of branches and leaves.

megalith: Huge stones used as monuments.

Anthropologists: Studied prehistory with archaeologists.

Donald Johanson: Discovered Lucy in 1974 which proved hominids ability to walk upright.

homo erectus: Upright man

land bridge: A strip of land connecting two continents.

1. Why was the study of ancient bones important?
Gives us information about our ancestors.
2. How did the invention of tools affect the early people?
Increased chances for survival.
3. Why did the early people learn to make clothes and build shelters when they left Africa?
They needed more protection to survive in colder areas.
4. What affect did farming have on the people of the Stone Age?
Build permanent shelters.
5. How did farming help develop societies?
Farming enabled people to make permanent shelters.
6. Which is the only continent during Mesolithic Era early people did NOT live on?

Antarctica

1. How did early people make their tools?
By hitting two rocks together.
2. Name the three reasons why early people settled where they did.

Water, trade and transportation, protection

1. List the 4 steps how civilization began.
Invention of farming, surplus of food, division of labor, villages-towns-cities