Note: the question "numbers" are my own customization, and do NOT reflect official College Board designation.

Ask yourself the question in the left column. Your answer should come close to what's written in the middle column. The right column is words you should look for in a MC question, or use in an essay.

Key Concept 1.1 Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth	Answer Concepts & Relevant Factual Examples in <u>Underline</u>		"Factoids"
1.1 What is the evidence that explains the <u>earliest history of humans</u> and the planet? How is this evidence <u>interpreted</u> ?			
 1.1.I <u>Where did humans first appear</u> on Earth, and what were their society, technology, and culture? 1.1.I.A-B Describe earliest humans' <u>technology & tools</u> 	Humans used <u>fire</u> in new ways: to aid hunting and foraging, to protect against pre- and to adapt to cold environments. Humans developed a wider range of <u>tools</u> spe- adapted to different environments from tropics to tundra. Religion was most likely <u>animistic</u> . Economic structures focused on small <u>kinship</u> of hunting/ foraging bands that could make what they needed to survive. Howeve all groups were self-sufficient; they exchanged people, ideas and goods.	ecially groups	 animism "Out of Africa" kinship group
1.1.I.C How did the earliest humans' society help them procure enough supplies to survive?	Economic structures focused on small kinship groups of hunting/foraging bands t could make what they needed to survive. However, not all groups were self-suffic they exchanged people, ideas and goods.		

Key Concept 1.2 Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth	Answer Concepts & Relevant Factual Examples in <u>Underline</u>	"Factoids"
1.2 What were the long-term <u>demographic,</u> <u>social, political, and economic effects</u> of the Neolithic Revolution?	In response to warming climates at the end of the last <u>Ice Age</u> from about 10,000 years ago, some groups adapted to the environment in new ways while others remained hunter/foragers. Settled agriculture appeared in several different parts of the world. The switch to agriculture created a more reliable, but not necessarily more diversified, food supply. Agriculturalists also had a massive impact on the environment, through intensive cultivation of selected plants to the exclusion of others, through the construction of <u>irrigation</u> systems and through the use of <u>domesticated animals</u> for food and for labor. Populations increased; family groups gave way to village and later urban life with all its complexity. <u>Patriarchy</u> and forced labor systems developed giving elite men concentrated	 Ice Age Neolithic (Agric) Revolution domesticated animals irrigation patriarchy Religion to gain powersome kings made themselves divine regents

How did <u>pastoral societies</u> resemble or differ from early agricultural societies?	power over most of the other people in their societies. (Domesticated plants & animap) Pastoralism emerged in parts of Africa and Eurasia. Pastoral peoples domesticated animals and led their herds around grazing ranges. Like agriculturalists, pastoralist tended to be more socially stratified than were hunter-foragers. Because pastorali were mobile, they rarely accumulated large amounts of material possessions, whi would have been a hindrance when changing grazing areas. Pastoralists' mobility allowed them to become an important conduit for technological change as they int with settled populations. Includingwait for it The Mongols!	ed sts sts ch	• pastoralism
 1.2.I How did the Neolithic Revolution affect human societies <u>economically & socially</u>? 1.2.IA Why did the Neolithic Revolution <u>start</u> (at all)? Where did the Neolithic Revolution first transform human populations? 1.2.I.B <u>Where did pastoralism persist</u> even after the Neolithic Revolution? 	Beginning about 10,000 years ago, the Neolithic Revolution led to the development new and more complex economic and social systems. Possibly as a response to climatic change, permanent agricultural villages emerge in the lands of the eastern Mediterranean. Agriculture emerged at different times i <u>Mesopotamia</u> , the <u>Nile</u> River valley and sub-Saharan Africa, the <u>Indus</u> River valley <u>Yellow</u> River or <u>Huang He</u> valley, <u>Papua-New Guinea</u> , <u>Mesoamerica</u> and the <u>Andr</u> Pastoralism developed at various sites in the grasslands of Afro-Eurasia.	ed first n /, the	• River Valley Civs (Nile, Tigris- Euphrates, Indus, Huang He / Yellow)
 1.2.I.C What various <u>crops & animals</u> were developed or domesticated during the Neolithic Revolution? 1.2.I.D What <u>labor adjustments</u> did humans make in order to facilitate the Neolithic Revolution? 	Different crops or animals were domesticated in the various core regions, depend available local flora and fauna. Agricultural communities had to work cooperatively to clear land and to create the control systems needed for crop production. (e.g. <u>irrigation</u>)	-	• wheat, maize (corn), barley, millet
1.2.I.E What were the <u>environmental</u> <u>effects</u> of the Neolithic Revolution?	These agricultural practices drastically impacted environmental diversity. Pastoral affected the environment by <u>grazing</u> large numbers of animals on fragile grassland leading to <u>erosion</u> when over-grazed.	ists also ds,	 goats, sheep, water buffalo, llamas, camels Irrigation
 1.2.II What were the effects of pastoralism & agriculture on humans? 1.2.II.A What effects did pastoralism & agriculture have on the <u>food supply</u>? 1.2.II.B What were the <u>social effects</u> of 	Agriculture and pastoralism began to transform human societies. Pastoralism and agriculture led to more <u>reliable and abundant food supplies</u> which increased popu	lation.	

the increased food supply caused by increase of agriculture?	Surpluses of food and other goods led to <u>specialization of labor</u> , including new <u>cla</u> <u>artisans</u> and <u>warriors</u> , and the development of <u>elites</u> .	<u>sses</u> of	
1.2.II.C What <u>technological innovations</u> are associated with the growth of agriculture?	Technological innovations led to improvements in agricultural production, trade, ar transportation, including <u>pottery</u> , <u>plows</u> , woven <u>textiles</u> , <u>metallurgy</u> , <u>wheels</u> and wh vehicles.		

Key Concept 1.3 The Development and Interactions of Early Agricul- tural, Pastoral, and Urban Societies	Answer Concepts & Relevant Factual Examples in <u>Underline</u>	"Factoids"
1.3 What is a ' <u>civilization</u> ,' and what are the defining characteristics of a civilization? How did civilizations develop and grow more complex before 600 BCE? What were the effects of this increasing complexity?	From about 5,000 years ago, <u>urban</u> societies developed, laying the foundations for the first <u>civilizations</u> . The term civilization is normally used to designate large societies with cities and powerful states. While there were many differences between civilizations, they also shared important features. They all produced <u>agricultural surpluses</u> that permitted significant specialization of labor. All civilizations contained <u>cities</u> and generated complex <u>institutions</u> , such as <u>political bureaucracies</u> , including <u>armies</u> and <u>religious</u> hierarchies. They also featured clearly stratified <u>social</u> hierarchies and organized long-distance <u>trading</u> relationships. <u>Economic exchanges</u> intensified within and between civilizations, as well as with nomadic pastoralists.	 civilization (complex society) 1. cities, urban 2. political authority 3. relig authority 4. social hierarchy 5. economic / trade / currency
1.3.I <u>Where</u> did the earliest civilizations develop, and <u>why</u> did they develop in those locations?	Core and foundational civilizations developed in a variety of geographical and environmental settings where agriculture flourished. NOTE: <u>Students should be able to</u> identify the location of all of the following (Map) • Mesopotamia in the Tigris and Euphrates River valleys valley • Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa in the Indus River valley Mesoamerica • The Shang in the Yellow River or Huang He valley	

	America.		
1.3.II What is a " <u>state</u> ?" Who ruled the early states, and which segments of society usually supported the ruler?	The first states emerged within core civilizations. States were powerful new system rule that mobilized surplus labor and resources over large areas. Early states were led by a ruler whose source of power was believed to be divine or had divine supp who was supported by the religious hierarchy and professional warriors.	e often	Define (they're NOT synonyms!) • statethe government • nationgroup of people • country
1.3.II.B <u>Why</u> were some early states able to <u>expand</u> and conquering neighboring states?	As states grew and competed for land and resources, the more favorably situated greater access to resources—including the <u>Hittites</u> ' access to <u>iron</u> , produced more food and experienced growing populations.		Hittites -iron
1.3.II.C Give <u>four examples of early</u> <u>empires</u> in the Nile & Tigris/Euphrates	Early regions of state expansion or empire building were Mesopotamia and Babyle <u>Sumerians</u> , <u>Akkadians</u> and <u>Babylonians</u> —and <u>Egypt</u> and <u>Nubia</u> along the Nile Val Pastoralists were often the developers and disseminators of new weapons and mo	ley.	 Sumeria Akkadia Babylonia Egypt Nubia
River Valleys. 1.3.II.D What role did <u>pastoral</u> <u>civilizations</u> play vis a vis empires?	 ransportation that transformed warfare in agrarian civilizations. compound bows chariots iron weapons horseback riding 	des of	• bows • chariots • iron weapons
1.3.III How did <u>culture</u> play a role in unifying populations?	Culture played a significant in role in unifying states through law, language, literature religion, myths and monumental art.	ıre,	• pyramids • ziggurats
1.3.III.A What <u>architectural forms</u> did early civilizations produce?	Early civilizations developed monumental architecture and urban planning • ziggurat • temples • streets and roads • pyramids • defensive walls • sewage and water systems		
1.3.III.B Which <u>social strata</u> encouraged the development of art in ancient civilizations?	Elites, both political and religious, promoted arts and artisanship. • sculpture • painting • wall decorations • elaborate weaving		
1.3.III.C What <u>forms of writing</u> developed in ancient civilizations?	Systems of record keeping arose independently in all early civilizations. • cuneiform • hieroglyphs • pictographs • alphabets • quipu		 cuneiform hieroglyphics
1.3.III.D What was the <u>relationship</u> <u>between literature and culture</u> ?	Literature was also a reflection of culture. • the Epic of Gilgamesh • Rig Veda • Book of the Dead		• alphabet • quipu
1.3.III.E What pre-600 BCE <u>religions</u> strongly influenced later eras?	New religious beliefs developed in this period continued to have strong influences periods, including the <u>Vedic</u> religion, <u>Hebrew</u> monotheism and <u>Zoroastrianism</u> .	in later	
1.3.III.F How "big" were the pre-600 BCE trading regions?	Trade expanded throughout this period, with civilizations exchanging goods, cultur and technology. <u>Trade expanded</u> from local to regional and transregional, includin		

	between Egypt and Nubia, Mesopotamia and the Indus valley.	
1.3.III.G How did <u>social and gender</u> <u>identities</u> develop pre-600 BCE?	Social and gender hierarchies intensified as states expanded and cities multiplied.	