AP WORLD HISTORY VOCABULARY QUIZ
FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 12th

MS. G. BELESIS

TOPIC: PALEOLITHIC & NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION

PLEASE STUDY THE FOLLOWING KEY TERMS

**Hunting and Gathering:** means of obtaining subsistence by humans before the mastery of sedentary agriculture; normally typical of band social organization.

**Civilization:** societies with reliance on sedentary agriculture, ability to produce food surpluses, and existence of nonfarming elites, along with merchant and manufacturing groups.

**Paleolithic:** the Old Stone Age ending in 12,000 B.C.E.; typified by use of evolving stone tools and hunting and gathering for subsistence.

**Neolithic:** the New Stone Age between 8000 and 5000 B.C.E.; period in which adaptation of sedentary agriculture occurred; domestication of plants and animals accomplished.

**Nomads:** cattle- and sheep-herding societies normally found on the fringes of civilized societies; commonly referred to as "barbarian" by civilized societies.

"Savages": societies engaged in either hunting and gathering for subsistence or in migratory cultivation; not as stratified or specialized as civilized and nomadic societies.

**Culture:** combinations of ideas, objects, and patterns of behavior that result from human social interaction.

**Homo sapiens:** the species of humanity that emerged as most successful at the end of the Paleolithic.

**Neanderthals:** species of genus *homo* that disappeared at the end of the Paleolithic.

**band:** a level of social organization normally consisting of between 20 and 30 people; nomadic hunters and gatherers; labor divided on a gender basis.

**Agrarian revolution:** occurred between 8000 and 5000 B.C.E.; transition from hunting and gathering to sedentary agriculture.

**Natuftian complex:** preagricultural culture; located in present-day Israel, Jordan, and Lebanon; practiced collection of wild barley and wheat to supplement game; large settlement sites.

**Matrilocal:** a culture in which young men upon marriage go to live with the bride's family.

**Matrilineal:** family descent and inheritance traced through the female line.

**Pastoralism:** a nomadic agricultural life-style based on herding domesticated animals; tended to produce independent people capable of challenging sedentary agricultural societies.

**Huanghe or Yellow river basin:** site of the development of sedentary agriculture in China.

**Mesoamerica:** Mexico and Central America; along with Peru, site of development of sedentary agriculture in western hemisphere.

**Jericho:** early walled urban culture based on sedentary agriculture; located in modern Israel-occupied West Bank near Jordan river.

**Çatal Huyuk:** early urban culture based on sedentary agriculture; located in modern southern Turkey; larger in population than Jerico, had greater degree of social stratification.

**Bronze Age:** from 4000 to 3000 B.C.E.; increased use of plow, metalworking; development of wheeled vehicles, writing.