Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Ancestry-** One's hereditary background, one's race, ethnic and/or geographic heritage.

**Ancient-**The period of history before the fall of the Roman Empire (476 AD); old, long ago.

**Archaeologist-**A person who studies the remains (as fossil relics, artifacts, and monuments) of past human life and activities

**Archaeology-**Study of the remains of a culture, its relics and artifacts.

**Architecture-**The branch of art that deals with construction of buildings and their use of space.

**Artifact-**An object produced by humans. For example, pots and pans.

**Australopithecus Afarensis-**First group of early Hominids – (Lucy)

**Biped-**Walking on two feet

**Civilization-**The society and culture of a particular group, usually indicates a level of organization that has a formal government, art and written communication.

**Domesticate-**To tame, to make use of by humans. Horses are domesticated animals.

**Domestication-**Taming of animals for human use.

**Excavation-**Digging

**Farmer-**Someone who cultivates land and raises animals for food.

**Fossil-**An impression, or trace of a living thing from a former age.

**Government-**A group or system that takes control and makes decisions.

**Hominids-**Prehistoric Humans ( 5 groups)

**Homo Habilis-**

Second group of hominids also called handy man for the ability to make tools. Discovered by Mark Leakey

**Homo sapiens-**Fourth type of hominid. Found in Africa, Near East, Europe and parts of Asia.

**Homo erectus-**Third type of hominids. “ Upright man” These are the first hominids to migrate

**Hunter-Gatherer-**People who get food by hunting game and gathering wild berries, roots, grains and fruits rather than raising livestock or crops.

**Ice** **Age-**A period when glaciers covered a great deal of the earth's surface. The last ice age was beginning about 2 million years ago until about 10,000 years ago.

**Land Bridge-**Strips of land eventually covered with water

**Leakey,** **Mary-**Leading anthropologist; Known for discovery of footprints in East Africa that are 3.6 million years old.

**Neanderthals-**Fifth type of hominid - existed for 10,000 years. No one knows how or why they disappeared

**Neolithic** **Age-**Era begun 10,000 years ago; Marked by the beginning of agriculture. The Neolithic Age is the second part of the Stone Age. (new stone age)

About 8000B.C.E.

**Neolithic** **Revolution-**Beginning of farming and the use of domesticated animals for food and work, began about 10,000 years ago.

**Nomad-**Someone who travels from place to place in search of food and shelter.

**Old Stone age –** Paleolithic age – began about 2 million years ago

**Pangaea –** A super continent that encompassed almost all major landmasses on earth

**Paleolithic** **Age-**Earliest and longest part of the Stone Age. It was a time of hunting and gathering and began around 2.5 million years ago and lasted until the beginning of farming around 10,000 years ago.

**Prehistoric-**Belonging to a time period before recorded or written records of history.

**Historian -**A person who studies and records the past

**Geographer -** A person who studies and creates maps of the world

**Social Scientist -** Individuals who study the past

**Paleoanthropologist -** A scientist who studies the earliest humans

**Stone age -** The first period of prehistoric human culture where tools were made of stone

**Technology -** A way of applying knowledge, tools and inventions to meet a human’s needs

**Prehistory-**The story of humans before there was written history.

**Primary** **Source-**A first-hand account; an original source from someone who was at the scene when the event occurred.

**River** **Valley** **Civilization**

Ann area with fertile river valleys where settled living based on agriculture began in ancient times. Civilizations first began in these river valleys in many places around the world.

**Ruins**

Remains, leftovers from earlier times. For example, the ruins of an ancient civilization.

**Site**

A specific place, as in "the site of the accident."

**Social** **Class**

A distinction made among people based on their wealth, education, and family background.

**Tanzania**

Nation in East Africa; home to some of the oldest human settlements; often referred to as "The Cradle of Mankind."

**Trade**

Exchange; in business, the exchange of goods and services to make a profit; commerce.

**Village**

A small group of people living in a rural community.