Name: ___________________________________________ Period: ________    Date: _________

**Unit 1**

The Earth as Humanity’s Home

**Development of Agriculture**

__________ ________ = the current interglacial period, extending 12,000 years ago. Perhaps 4-8 million people were alive at the beginning of this period

__________ ________ = the process of planned cultivation of root and/or seed crops that began as early as 14,000 years ago in several culture hearths across the globe; may have begun in southeastern Asia (Sauer)

- ______ _____ = plants that grow as tubers in the tropics (yams, sweet potatoes, manioc, …)
- ______ _____ = field crops, such as barley or wheat; more complex cultivation process involving seed selection, sowing, watering, and well-timed harvesting; may have begun in northwestern South America

__________ ________ = process of training and taming wild animals for use as beasts of burden, sources of meat, and providers of milk; goats may have been the first, followed by sheep, pigs, and so on…

__________ ________ ________ = began around 10,000 years ago in the area between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers (Iraq) known as the Fertile Crescent; most likely the origin of seed plant cultivation

**Early Settlements and Networks**

As villages grew, ________ ________ developed, where some people exerted more power and influence

Success of villages and early city-states was often a case of geography. ________ was one of the largest and most powerful cities of antiquity (began around 4,100 BC); a center of political power, economic strength, and religious dominance; the Fertile Crescent provided a wealth of food (e.g. Hanging Gardens)
Human/Environmental Interaction

How have humans transformed the earth during the Holocene? List seven ways:

Global Terrain

The map above is from pgs. 44-45 from the text. Key points to ponder: only 30 percent of the Earth’s surface consists of land; perhaps only 30 percent of that land is truly hospitable; generally mountains (look at central Asia) and high plateaus (all of Africa sustains fewer people than India) support sparse populations

Land and Climate

The map above is from pgs. 46-47 from the text. Key points to ponder: Wladimir Köppen’s map (classifies climates on temperature & precipitation); A climates – hot & generally humid (rainforest, monsoon); B – dry climates; C – humid and temperate (e.g. Mediterranean – Chile, South Africa’s Cape, southern Australia, California); D – humid & cold (upper US Midwest & Canada); E – cold polar (tundra & ice); and H – unclassified highlands; the natural environment may strongly affect cultures and regions