

## THE HUMANITIES: The Ancient World and the Classical Past

### Chapter 1 – The Rise of Culture

What was common (geographically) about the first urban civilizations in India, Egypt, and Middle East?

Understand the connection between farming and communal development/organization.

What did Jean-Marie Chauvet and friends discover in 1994? What was its significance?

Know the definition and corresponding “dates” for Paleolithic and Neolithic.

What differentiated *homo sapiens* from other hominids?

Why are female figures frequently found among prehistoric sculpture?

Understand the difference between sculpture in the round and relief sculpture.

What sociological/sustenance shift corresponds with the Neolithic era?

What technological/agricultural advances contributed to this shift?

What is one of the oldest known settlements of the Neolithic era?

Identify what was unique about the construction of Skara Brae.

The transition from hunting and fishing to agriculture led to what technological development? What

is remarkable of this artwork from Susa? What advance did the Egyptians make? The Nok?

Know the basic elements of megalith construction (terms, size, examples, purpose). What purpose do archeologists believe Stonehenge served?

What purposes do myths serve?

Who were the Anasazi? According to their myths, where did their ancestors come from? How long have the

Pueblos maintained the active practice of their religious rites and ceremonies? What are the Zuni?

What connection exists between a culture’s myths and its religion? What is a Japanese example? What are the three sacred treasures? What is the role of priests and priestesses?

List some the contributions of the Olmecs. Who were the Mound Builders?

### Vocabulary:

Agency	creation myth	myth
animism	culture	naturalism
anthropomorphism	emergence tale	prehistoric
civilization	hominids	shaman

