

2

society

the community of people living in a particular country or region and having shared customs, laws and organizations



Example: Language, the legal system, and shared folklore are a few of the elements that bond American society together.

(SS070201)

9

documentation

providing written evidence to support a claim or a point of view.



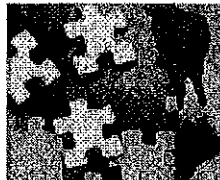
Example: If you want a job that requires special skills or education, you may have to provide documentation that you have met the requirements.

(SS070201)

3

reconstruct

to put something together, to build again,



Example: To reconstruct the past, to understand what happened in earlier times, we have to put together information from a lot of different sources.

(SS070201)

4

culture

the beliefs, customs, and institutions of a particular group, society, place, or time



Example: Culture includes our food, music, art, clothing, and language. Our beliefs and religions are also part of culture.

(SS070201)

5

archaeology

the scientific study of ancient cultures through the examination of artifacts, buildings, and other remaining material evidence.



Example: Archaeologists help us understand life in Ancient Egypt by studying the pyramids and all of the objects left inside them.

(SS070201)

6

anthropology

the scientific study of humankind, especially the study of human ancestry and culture over time and across the world.



Example: Anthropologists study the ways that foragers – or hunters and gatherers – still live today and then they make theories about how people lived in the past.

(SS070201)

7

Census

the official process of counting the number of people in a country, state, or town, and collecting information about them.



Example: In the 2010 census in the United States, we found out that Michigan has fewer people now than it did in the year 2000.

(SS070201)

8

logs

the record of events or day to day activities; also a record of a ship's speed, course, and progress.



Example: In the Star Trek TV show and movies, the captains keep a recorded log of their travels and adventures.

(SS070201)


10
world history

the field study concerned with global processes and patterns of humanity over time.

Example: Studying how different societies in different places changed to from hunter-gathering to farming is a global pattern that is examined in world history.

(SS070202)

11
prehistoric




the time or period before recorded or written history

Example: Prehistoric man used tools made of stone.

(SS070202)

12
Stone Age




the earliest known period of human culture, marked by the creation and use of stone tools

Examples: The Stone Age lasted during the Paleolithic and Neolithic periods because during both humans used tools.

(SS070201)

13
topographical map




a type of map characterized by large-scale detail and contour lines representing elevation changes.

Example: I can tell the difference between mountains and valleys on a topographical map.

(SS070201)

14
cave paintings




paintings on cave walls and ceilings, especially those dating from prehistoric times.

Example: The Cave Paintings of Lascaux were created in prehistoric times.

(SS070202)


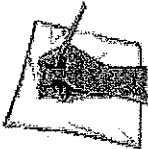

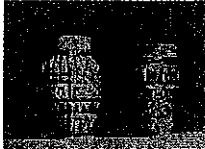
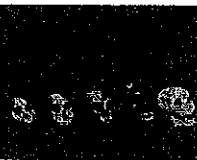


15
relative dating



determining the age of an object based upon surrounding fossils and geological deposits

Example: Through relative dating, one could determine that the stone tools found beneath several layers of sediment were older than the artifacts found near the surface.

(SS070202)

<p>16 absolute dating (carbon dating / radioactive dating)</p>  <p>the process of determining a specific date of an artifact based on physical or chemical properties of the object</p> <p><i>Example:</i> The archaeologist used carbon dating to determine the date of the skull found at the site.</p> <p>(SS070202)</p>	<p>17 claim</p>  <p>a statement about what someone thinks is true, especially when open to question</p> <p><i>Example:</i> The historian made a claim about how prehistoric people used stone tools.</p> <p>(SS070202)</p>
<p>18 evidence</p> <p>information used to support a claim</p>  <p><i>Example:</i> The historian used evidence such as a fragment of Egyptian papyrus to support her claim about communication patterns.</p> <p>(SS070202)</p>	<p>19 artifact</p>  <p>any object made or used by mankind.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> The archaeologist found a falcon sculpture at the site.</p> <p>(SS070202)</p>
<p>20 human evolution</p>  <p>represents the evidence-based, scientific understanding of the origin and development of humanity</p> <p><i>Example:</i> The Nakalipithecus fossil found in Kenya thought to be the last common ancestor between apes and humans.</p> <p>(SS070203)</p>	<p>21 hominid</p>  <p>humans and their closest relatives.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Humans, chimpanzees, gorillas, and orangutans are all hominids.</p> <p>(SS070203)</p>
<p>22 bipedalism</p>  <p>a form of motion where an organism moves by means of its two rear limbs.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> An ostrich is a bipedal bird.</p> <p>(SS070203)</p>	

23
biome

a major ecological community that corresponds to a climate and is characterized by plants that live in that are adapted to that environment



Example: Low latitude biomes include rainforest, savanna, and desert.

(SS070204)

24
adaptation

the process or state of changing to fit a new environment or different conditions



Example: Sherpas of Nepal have a higher number of red blood cells which allow them to live at higher Himalayan altitudes.

(SS070204)

25
human migration

The physical movement by humans from one area to another, sometimes over long distances or in large groups.



Example: Homo sapiens appear to have moved out of Africa around 70,000 years ago.

(SS070204)

26
Paleolithic Age or Era

the period of the Stone Age that began about 2.5 to 2 million years ago, marked by the earliest use of tools made of chipped stone



Example: The Paleolithic Age is also known as the Old Stone Age.

(SS070205)

27
foragers

a group of people who survive by hunting and gathering over a large region

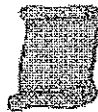


Example: Foragers spread to most parts of the globe following large mammals.

(SS070205)

28
linguistic artifacts

artifacts that are written language or have writing on them



Example: Linguistic artifacts provide textual information about the past.

(SS070205)



29
non-linguistic artifacts

artifacts that do not have written language like stone tools or human remains



Example: Non-linguistic artifacts like arrowheads help us study prehistory.

(SS070205)

<p>30 lifeways</p>  <p>the ways in which a group of people live, find food, and behave</p> <p>Example: Foraging lifeways were characteristic of the Paleolithic Age.</p> <p>(SS070205)</p>	<p>31 social institutions</p>  <p>organizations that large groups of humans (societies, cultures) create to help solve social problems</p> <p>Example: Religion is one social institution that almost every culture has.</p> <p>(SS070205)</p>
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VOCAB TERMS: Supplemental Reading Chapter 1

1-1

- **history** (HIS tuh ree) *n.* written and other recorded events of people
- **prehistory** (pree HIS tuh ree) *n.* time before writing was invented
- **archaeologist** (ahr kee AHL uh jist) *n.* a scientist who examines objects to learn about the human past
- **oral traditions** (AWR ul truh DISH unz) *n.* stories passed down by word of mouth
- **geography** (jee AHG ruh fee) *n.* the study of Earth's surface and the processes that shape it

1-2

- **hominid** (HANM uh nid) *n.* a modern human or a member of an earlier group that may have included ancestors or relatives of modern humans
- **Stone Age** (stohn ayj) *n.* a period of time during which hominids made lasting tools and weapons mainly from stone; the earliest known period of prehistoric culture
- **nomad** (NOH mad) *n.* a person who has no settled home
- **domesticate** (duh MES tih kayt) *v.* to adapt wild plants or tame wild animals and to breed them for human use

1-3

- **irrigation** (ih uh GAY shun) *n.* supplying land with water through a network of canals
- **surplus** (SUR plus) *n.* more than is needed
- **artisan** (AHR tuh zun) *n.* a worker who is especially skilled at crafting items by hand
- **civilization** (sih vuh luh ZAY shun) *n.* a society with cities, a central government, job specialization, and social classes
- **social class** (soh shul klas) *n.* a group of people with similar backgrounds, incomes, and ways of living