History 6: Chapter 1 Study Guide

1. _____ are hardened remains of living things that existed long ago, such as plants, feathers, and bones.
2. Without the benefit that came from developing different kinds of _____, the lives of early humans were short.
3. When archaeologists study an excavation site, objects found closer to the surface are not as _____ as those found in deeper layers.
4. tools were first developed during the _____ era.
5. What major advantage did *Homo sapiens* have over Neanderthals?

   _____.
6. Modern humans belong to which group?

   _____.
7. Archeologists were interested in the cave paintings found near southern France because they provided evidence that humans had become more _____.
8. Scientists used radioactive dating to determine the age of an object by measuring the amount of _____ remaining in a fossil. This is possible because the _____ elements in both living things and rocks _____ over time.
9. The ability to use fire meant that humans no longer had to live in warmer climates. They could use fire to _____ and could live in _____ areas, which gave humans new freedom in their choice of habitats

10. During the last Ice Age, when ice covered much of the Earth's surface, many animals had to _____ to find food. Because these animals were food for early humans, they had no choice but to follow them and _____ to the new, icy environment.

11. Why do you think that having a spoken language and the ability to pass knowledge and skills to their children was an important skill for *Homo sapiens*?

Societies without a spoken language	**Societies with a spoken language**
- Cannot pass _____ to children - Each generation must _____ what has already been learned by their parents. - Progress moves _____.	- Can pass _____ to children. - Each new generation can _____ on the achievements of their parents. - Progress goes much _____.