Section 1 Unit 1 - 3 Document Based Questions!

Answer the Following Questions on a separate Sheet of Paper
For short answer questions, answer the question in a full sentence.
For Multiple choice questions, write out the letter and the full response in order to get credit.

Example Answer: A. The nomads were moving to pursue animals

Document 1 -- Before the Neolithic Revolution

... Man survived the fierce test of the Ice Ages because he had the flexibility of mind to recognise inventions and to turn them into community property. Evidently the Ice Ages worked a profound change in the way man could live. They forced him to depend less on plants and more on animals. The rigours of hunting on the edge of the ice also changed the strategy of hunting. It became less attractive to stalk single animals, however large. The better alternative was to follow herds and not to lose them — to learn to anticipate and in the end to adopt their habits, including their wandering migrations. This is a peculiar adaptation — the trans-humance [nomadic] mode of life on the move. It has some of the earlier qualities of hunting, because it is a pursuit; the place and the pace are set by the food animal. And it has some of the later qualities of herding, because the animal is tended and, as it were, stored as a mobile reservoir of food. ... 

Source: Jacob Bronowski, The Ascent of Man, Little, Brown and Company

Question 1: Based on this document, identify two characteristics of life before the Neolithic Revolution?

Document 2

... The Neolithic Revolution also changed the way people lived. In place of scattered hunting communities, the farmers lived in villages. Near groups of villages, small towns grew up, and later cities too. Thus the Neolithic Revolution made civilization itself possible. (The Ancient Near East)
Within the villages, towns and cities, it was possible for people to specialize in the sort of work they could do best. Many stopped producing food at all, making instead tools and other goods that farmers needed, and for
which they gave them food in exchange. This process of exchange led to trade and traders, and the growth of trade made it possible for people to specialize even more. . . .


**Question 2 -- Based on this document, state one impact of the Neolithic Revolution on the way people lived?**

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**Document 3**

. . . Paleolithic men could not control their food supply. So long as they relied on foraging (scavenging), hunting, fishing, and trapping, they were dependent on the natural food supply in a given area to keep from starving. But while Paleolithic men continued their food-gathering pattern of existence in Europe, Africa, and Australia, groups of people in the Near East began to cultivate edible plants and to breed animals. Often described as the “first economic revolution” in the history of man, this momentous change from a food-gathering to a food-producing economy initiated the Neolithic Age. Paleolithic man was a hunter; Neolithic man became a farmer and herdsman.

**Question 3 -- Based on the text, which of the following best describes why the shift from paleolithic to neolithic society was such a drastic change?**

A) The shift from Paleolithic to Neolithic society was in fact not that drastic of a change
B) The shift completely revolutionized the way human beings lived
C) The shift prevented human beings from living together in larger numbers
D) The shift kept human population low