<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DBQ TOPIC</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
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<td>Turning Points</td>
<td>Neolithic: Timeline</td>
<td>JUNE</td>
<td>2003</td>
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<td>Neolithic: Compare H/G to Farming</td>
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<td>Neolithic: Macrochange</td>
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<td>Revolution</td>
<td>Neolithic: Life Before</td>
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<td>2004</td>
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<td>Neolithic: Impact Cities, Specialization</td>
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<td>Neolithic: Domestication Plants and Animals</td>
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<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>River Valleys Map</td>
<td>AUG</td>
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<td>Neolithic: Cartoon H/G to Farming</td>
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<td>Mesopotamian Art/ Writing and Food Supply</td>
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<td>Human Geography Interaction</td>
<td>Ancient Egypt: Nile Irrigation</td>
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<td>Ancient Egypt: Nile Irrigation Art/ Invention (Shaduf)</td>
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<td>Ancient Egypt: Nile Government Regulation</td>
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</table>
Part A
Short-Answer Questions

Directions: Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

Document 1

Early People and the Neolithic Revolution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10,000 B.C.</th>
<th>9000 B.C.</th>
<th>8000 B.C.</th>
<th>7000 B.C.</th>
<th>6000 B.C.</th>
<th>5000 B.C.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End of last Ice Age</td>
<td>First crops grown in Middle East</td>
<td>Settlement at Jericho on West Bank of Jordan River</td>
<td>Settlement at Catal Hüyük in Turkey</td>
<td>Invention of plow and use of fertilizers in agriculture</td>
<td>Invention of wheel; used for transport</td>
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<tr>
<td>Domestication of goats</td>
<td>Domestication of cattle, pigs, sheep, chickens</td>
<td>Looms used to weave clothes</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Vivienne Hodges, New York State Global History Regents Coach, Educational Design, Inc. (adapted)

1 Based on this time line, identify two ways that people’s lives changed during the Neolithic Revolution. [2]

(1) ____________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________

(2) ____________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________

Score □
My name is Ogg, and I am a hunter. I usually walk a great distance each day to find my food. . . .

I continue to hunt for a living, even though many of my friends have given up. They have learned to plant crops and keep animals. They live in houses made of brick, stone, and grass.

One day, while returning from the hunt, I happened to pass the field of my friends Ulana and Lute. . . .

“Look how well we live,” Ulana replied. “We have a steady supply of meat, milk, vegetables, and wool. In fact, we have everything we need.” . . .

“We are not afraid, nor are we hungry. We all work together and help one another. Some till the soil. Others care for the animals. Still others make weapons and tools. We trade goods with people in other villages. You should give up the hunt and join us, Ogg. You will have a better life.” . . .

I left Ulana and continued to hunt for my food. But last week I returned from the hunt empty-handed every day. I was cold, tired, and hungry. . . .

Source: Henry Abraham and Irwin Pfeffer, Enjoying Global History, AMSCO

2 Identify one way that progress during the Neolithic Revolution helped Ulana and her friends. [1]
Then, about 6000 B.C., and somewhere in the Near East (as far as we know), the Neolithic way of life began. It is still called “Neolithic” (New Stone Age, as Mesolithic means Middle, and Paleolithic means Old Stone Age), because the older anthropologists saw everything in the light of stonework, and thought of this “period” as the age of polished stone axes. But it means, rather, a state of culture in which food is planted and bred, not hunted and gathered — in which food is domesticated, not wild. If we had to choose the greatest single change in human history right up to the present, this would be it. I mean, of course, a change by cultural evolution, as distinct from a biological change like standing erect, or gradually becoming able to use culture and language in the first place. And I do not mean that the change was sudden, or dramatic to those who were changing, as though a light were being switched on. It was dramatic, but long after, in its consequences, because everything else we have achieved flowed out of this as a beginning. . . .


3 Based on this document, identify one important result of the Neolithic Revolution. [1]  

____________________________________________________________________________________  

____________________________________________________________________________________  

Score
Part A

Short-Answer Questions

Directions: Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

Document 1

Before the Neolithic Revolution

. . . Man survived the fierce test of the Ice Ages because he had the flexibility of mind to recognize 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

1 Based on this document, identify two characteristics of life before the Neolithic Revolution. [2]

(1)________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________

(2)________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________

Score [ ]

Score [ ]
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.

Source: D. M. Knox, The Neolithic Revolution, Greenhaven Press

2 Based on this document, state one impact of the Neolithic Revolution on the way people lived. [1]

__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________

Score [ ]
This extract summarizes the findings of several archaeologists in the 1950s and 1960s.

. . . The first archaeological evidence for the domestication of cereals, and some of the earliest evidence for the domestication of animals, comes from a broad region stretching from Greece and Crete in the west to the foothills of the Hindu Kush south of the Caspian in the east. Here are found the wild plants from which wheat and barley were domesticated, whilst it is only in this zone that the wild progenitors [ancestors] of sheep, goats, cattle and pigs were found together, for the latter two had a much broader distribution than wild sheep and goats. By the tenth millennium B.C. peoples who relied upon hunting and gathering were reaping wild barley and wild wheat with knives, grinding the grain and using storage pits. By the sixth millennium there is evidence of village communities growing wheat and barley, and keeping sheep and goats, in Greece and Crete in the west, in southern Turkey, the Galilean uplands of the eastern littoral [coastal region] of the Mediterranean, in the Zagros mountains of Iran and Iraq, the interior plateaux of Iran, and in the foothills south east of the Caspian. Subsequently the number of domesticated plants grown was increased, including flax, for its oil rather than for fibre, peas, lentils and vetch [plants used for food]. By the fourth millennium the olive, vine and fig, the crops which give traditional Mediterranean agriculture much of its distinctiveness, had been domesticated in the eastern Mediterranean. Cattle and pigs are thought to have been domesticated after sheep and goats. Cattle were used as draught animals, and for meat; not until the late fourth millennium is there evidence of milking in South West Asia. . . .


3 Based on this document, state **two** changes in agriculture that occurred during the Neolithic Revolution. [2]

(1)________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________

(2)________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________

Score [ ]
Part A
Short-Answer Questions

Directions: Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

Document 1

1 Based on this map, identify one geographic feature that influenced the location of early centers of civilization. [1]

_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
Part A  
Short-Answer Questions

Directions: Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

Document 1

Hymn to the Nile  
ca. 2100 B.C.

Adoration to the Nile!  
Hail to thee, O Nile!  
Who manifestest thyself over this land 
And comest to give life to Egypt!  
Mysterious is thy issuing forth from the darkness,  
On this day whereon it is celebrated!  
Watering the orchards created by Ra 
To cause all the cattle to live,  
Thou givest the earth to drink, inexhaustible one!  
Path that descendest from the sky, 
Loving the bread of Seb and the first-fruits of Nepera,  
Thou causest the workshops of Ptah to prosper!  
Lord of the fish, during the inundation,  
No bird alights on the crops. 
Thou createst the corn [grain], thou bringest forth the barley,  
Assuring perpetuity to the temples. 
If thou ceasest thy toil and thy work, 
Then all that exists is in anguish. 
If the gods suffer in heaven 
Then the faces of men waste away. . . .

Source: Oliver J. Thatcher, ed., The Library of Original Sources, University Research Extension Co. (adapted)

1 Based on this poem, identify two ways the Nile River influenced the economic development of Egypt.  [2]

(1)__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________

(2)__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________

Score: [ ]
Based on this graphic organizer, identify **two** river systems in Asia, and for each, state **one** effect of that river system on society.  

**Tigris and Euphrates**
- Mesopotamia — site of one of the world's first civilizations
- 30 dams along the rivers provide fresh water and hydroelectric power
- Flows through Turkey, Syria, and Iraq

**Yangxi (Yangtze)**
- Most fertile region of China
- Navigable
- Three Gorges Dam displaced millions while under construction; provides hydroelectric power

**Mekong**
- Provides irrigation for crops
- Flood waters enrich soil deposits on banks
- Dry season causes lower water level
- Forms border between Laos and Thailand

**Indus**
- Site of one of the earliest civilizations
- Led to tension over the territory of Kashmir
- Part of one of the largest irrigation networks in the world used for agriculture
- Flows through northern India and Pakistan

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>River Systems in Asia</th>
<th>Effect on Society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Score: [ ]

Score: [ ]
Part A
Short-Answer Questions

Directions: Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

Document 1

From Food Gathering To Food Producing

. . . Paleolithic men could not control their food supply. So long as they relied on foraging, 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. . . .

Source: T. Walter Wallbank, et al., Civilization: Past and Present, Scott, Foresman and Company

1 According to the authors of this passage, what is one significant change that occurred between the Paleolithic Age and the Neolithic Age? [1]
• Learn how the seeds you drop can become next fall's crop!
• Use seed selection to make future plants more productive and easier to harvest!
• Preserve and store surpluses for hard times!
• Invent new ways of preparing and cooking plant foods!

Put Animals To Work For You!
• Learn which species are slow and submissive!
• Use food and fences to keep them around!
• Influence their choice of mates!
• Breed the best and eat the rest!

2 Based on this comic, state \textit{two} effects of the Neolithic Revolution. [2]

(1)__________________________________________________________________________________

(2)__________________________________________________________________________________

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE
3 Based on these images, state one advance that occurred as the Mesopotamian culture developed a stable food supply. [1]
Part A
Short-Answer Questions

Directions: Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

Document 1

The first successful efforts to control the flow of water were made in Mesopotamia and Egypt, where the remains of the prehistoric irrigation works still exist. In ancient Egypt, the construction of canals was a major endeavor of the pharaohs and their servants, beginning in Scorpio’s time. One of the first duties of provincial governors was the digging and repair of canals, which were used to flood large tracts of land while the Nile was flowing high. The land was checkerboarded with small basins, defined by a system of dikes. Problems regarding the uncertainty of the flow of the Nile were recognized. During very high flows, the dikes were washed away and villages flooded, drowning thousands. During low flows, the land did not receive water, and no crops could grow. In many places where fields were too high to receive water from the canals, water was drawn from the canals or the Nile directly by a swape or a shaduf. These consisted of a bucket on the end of a cord that hung from the long end of a pivoted boom, counterweighted at the short end. The building of canals continued in Egypt throughout the centuries….

Source: Larry W. Mays, “Irrigation Systems, Ancient,” Water Encyclopedia online (adapted)

1 Based on this document, state two problems ancient Egyptians faced as a result of the uncertain flow of the Nile. [2]

(1) ____________________________________________  

(2) ____________________________________________  

Score [ ]

Score [ ]
This frieze, or architectural adornment, on an ancient temple portrays Egyptians using shadufs, devices that enabled them to transfer water from the Nile to their fields.


**Document 2b**

After the death of Alexander the Great, a series of three pharaohs named Ptolemy ruled Egypt. The culture of Egypt during that period was primarily Greek.

… In the Ptolemaic period, Greek temple records presented each region as an economic unit, and referred to the name of the canal which irrigates the region, the cultivated region which is located on the river's banks and is directly irrigated with its water, and the lands located on the region’s border that could be reclaimed. The beds irrigation system allowed cultivating one winter crop; while in summer, the only lands that could be cultivated were the high lands away from the flood. Thus, when the Egyptians invented tools to lift water, such as the shaduf, they were able to cultivate two crops per year, which was considered a great advance in the field of irrigation. The shaduf was invented in the Amarna period and is a simple tool which needs two to four men to operate. The shaduf consists of a long, suspended pole weighted at one end and a bucket tied at the other end. It can lift about 100 cubic meters (100,000 liters) in 12 hours, which is enough for irrigating a little over a third of an acre.…

Source: Agriculture – Part I, Ancient Egypt History, EgyptHistory.com

2 Based on these documents, what was **one** effect the invention of the shaduf had on the Egyptians?  [1]
... The water laws of ancient Egypt were primarily concerned with ensuring that each farmer along the river had fair access to the waters during the floods and that no farmers were denied their fair share of irrigated water. If a farmer, for example, farmed many miles from the river, those owning land close to the river had to allow him to have access to a water canal running through their land.

Water laws also prohibited the taking of water from canals by farmers not contributing to the labor of filling the canal with water. How much water one was entitled to take from a canal depended on how much time one spent filling that canal. If, for example, ten farmers contributed ten hours of labor filling irrigation canals with water, any one of them who took more than one hour’s worth of water could be put to death....


3 According to James Barter, in what way did the government ensure that farmers had fair access to water? [1]