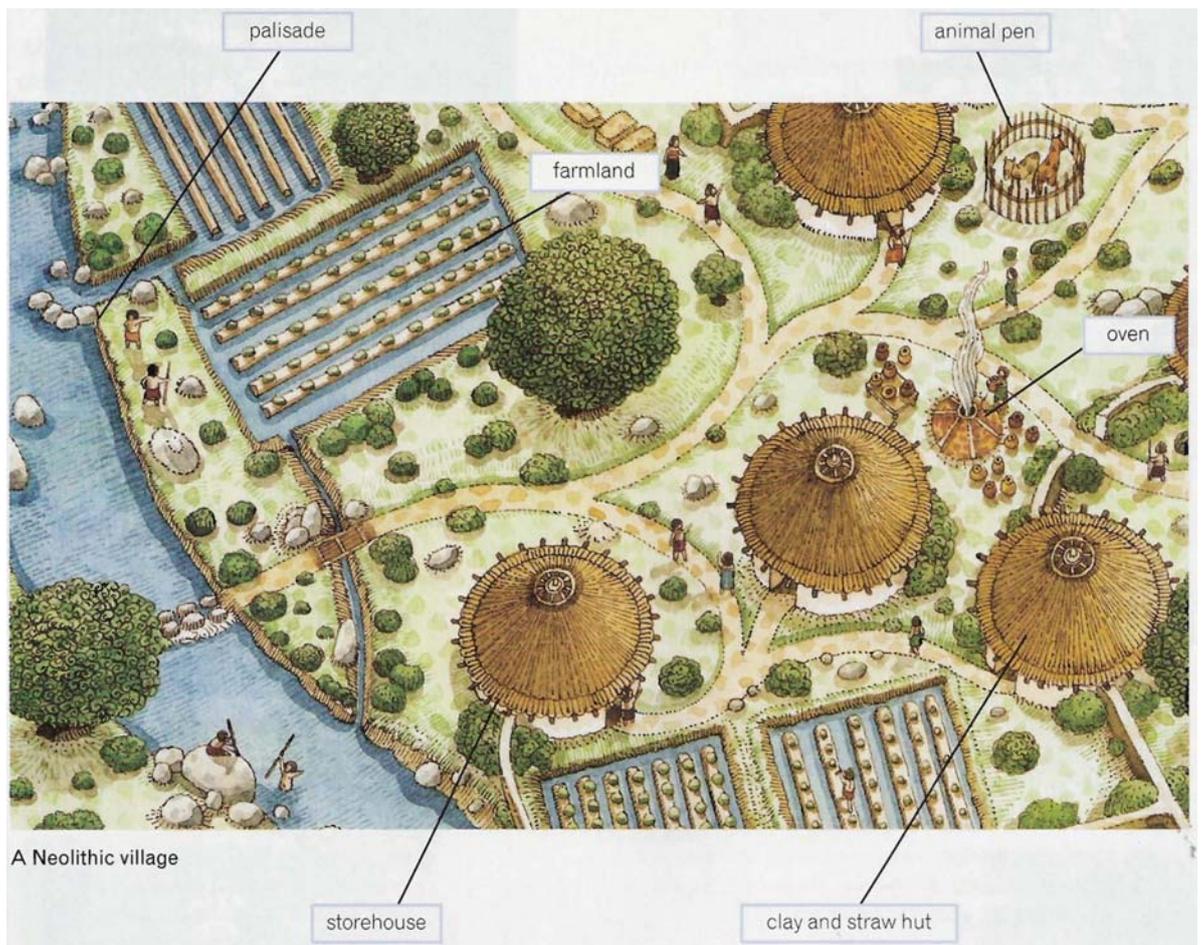


TEST BOOK

NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION

1. Draw a table with the differences and similitudes you can recognize between the Palaeolithic and the Neolithic ways of life.
2. What is the Neolithic Revolution about? Why do we use the term revolution for this historical change?
3. Look carefully at the painting, and describe how was life in a Neolithic village, pointing out the main discoveries and technical changes that happened in the Neolithic Age.



4. How did affect agriculture to plants? Write a short composition on the topic, using two examples at least.

ANSWER KEY

1.

Feature	Paleolithic Age	Neolithic Age
Settlement	Caves, short period camps	Permanent Villages
Economy	Predatory (hunting and gathering)	Productive (agricultural and stock raising)
Way of Life	Nomadic	Sedentary
Main technological advances	Fire, arrow type armour, specialized stone tools	Pottery, building, store skills, irrigation techniques, ovens (fire advanced control)
Society	Tribes and Clans. Small groups	Large groups of people, increasing number through the period, and increasing social inequality through it.
Religion	Forces of nature (animism?)	Mother Earth as main god and a more elaborated forms of religion.
Art	Cave wall painting, sculpture	Cave wall painting, sculpture, pottery.

2. Open answer.

Neolithic revolution is mainly a change of human behaviour in relation to nature. It is the first main change of human behaviour, going from a predatory way of life to a productive one. This change brought an enormous quantity of changes in human society, in almost every aspect of human life. It is because of the quantity and the quality of this changes that historians uses the term revolution, although it took more than a millenium to take place.

3. Open answer.

Students' answers must be in literary form, and must include references to agriculture (irrigation, cultivated plants like wheat, rice, etc), stock raising (with the use of pens to keep animals, life sheep, goats) , the village type of settlement (building techniques, palisade as defensive building, space organization), the need to store food (storehouse), and the making of pottery (oven construction and adadvanced fire control), all of them consequences of the new productive way of life.

4. Open answer

Students' answers must be in literay form. They can choose, as examples, a variety of plants like wheat, rice, corn, peas, beans, chickpeas, lentils... Answers must include two main aspects of the effects of agriculture to plants:

- a) the spreading of the plants cultivated by humans, in clear oppositon to those not chosen by humans, and,

- b) the selection of different features in them by humans, resulting in new varieties of the same plant selected by human choice. For example, in the case of cereals (wheat, rice, corn) the more grains a particular plant had the more was used as seeds for next crops, resulting through time in a different variety of wheat, with a significant increasing in the number of grains per plant, and of food to humans.