

# World History: The Human Odyssey

## Unit 1 – Chapter 1 Vocabulary

### Lesson 1

- Archaeology: study of past societies by analysis of what people have left behind them
- Anthropologists: scientists who use artifacts and the remains of humans in order to determine how people lived their lives
- Radiocarbon dating: method used to calculate the age of objects by measuring the amount of C-14 left in them
- Thermoluminescence dating: method for dating objects back to 200,000 years by measuring light given off by electrons trapped in the soil.

### Lesson 2

- Hominids: earliest humanlike creatures
- Australopithecines: earliest humanlike creatures living in East and South Africa first to use simple stone tools
- Homo erectus: upright human being
- Homo sapiens: wise human being
- Neanderthals: a type of Homo sapiens found in Neander Valley
- Homo sapiens sapiens: wise, wise human being
- Paleolithic Age: term used to designate that period in human history when the earliest stone tools were made
- Nomadic: describes Paleolithic people who moved from place to place

### Lesson 3

- Neolithic Revolution: shift from hunting and gathering to systematic agriculture
- Neolithic Age: a time when there was a shift from hunting of animals and the gathering of food to the keeping of animals and the growing of food systematically
- Mesolithic Age: period when systematic agriculture spread to different areas of the world
- Neolithic farming villages: permanent settlements
- Bronze Age: period after 4000 B.C. when bronze was discovered and used widely

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### Lesson 4

- Civilization: complex culture in which large numbers of human beings share a number of common elements
- Governments: a body of people organized to regulate human activity