

Questions about Early Man
6th Grade Social Studies

1. The remains of Homo Erectus, “Upright Man”, have been studied by anthropologists. These studies show that Homo Erectus ate more meat than earlier hominids. What part of Homo Erectus’ bodies showed them this?
 - a. stomach
 - b. tongue
 - c. teeth
 - d. intestines

2. The ability to build shelters and control fire allowed groups of Homo Erectus to do what?
 - a. travel to, and survive in colder climates
 - b. as a rule, live longer than earlier hominids
 - c. follow groups of wild animals for hunting
 - d. all of the above

3. Having large brains, making even better tools, hunting as a team, and caring for each other’s health and well being are characteristics of which hominid group?
 - a. Homo Sapiens “Neanderthals”
 - b. Australopithecus Afarensis
 - c. Homo Halibis “Handy Man”
 - d. all of the above

4. The Neolithic Age, or “New Stone Age”, about 8000 B.C.E., marked the beginning of one of the greatest **advances** people have ever made. What was it?
 - a. the motivation to paint on the walls of caves
 - b. the ability to hunt wild animals
 - c. the discovery of sources of fresh drinking water
 - d. a shift from being hunter-gatherers to being farmers

5. What human invention ended the Neolithic Age, or “New Stone Age” around 3000 B.C.E?
 - a. the ability to make tools out of metal
 - b. the recipe for sugary candy
 - c. painting on tree bark instead of cave walls
 - d. the invention of the bow and arrow

6. Many Neolithic settlements, with fertile land used to grow crops in the early years of farming, were located on lands just to the east of which Sea?
 - a. the North Sea
 - b. the Mediterranean Sea
 - c. the Bering Sea
 - d. the Caribbean Sea

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7. The ability of humans to control animals, including for sources of meat and milk, as well as performing work, began in the Neolithic Age and is still done today. What is this ability to control animals called?
- mastication
 - extinction
 - domestication
 - inhalation
8. The Neolithic Age was a time when most humans had a stable food supply. This was because most groups could grow crops on fertile land **and** domesticate animals. **This set of skills together** is called _____.
- agriculture
 - migration
 - hunter-gatherer
 - none of the above
9. The development of permanent shelters offered which advantage(s) to humans during the Neolithic Age?
- greater safety from wild animal attacks
 - greater comfort and better ways to cook food
 - protection from harsh (bad) weather
 - all of the above
10. Living in larger communities, with populations in the hundreds with homes built closely together, allowed people to do what?
- divide up the work of producing foods and making other things they needed
 - be attacked more easily by wild animals
 - be selfish and not share with their neighbors
 - none of the above