Skills
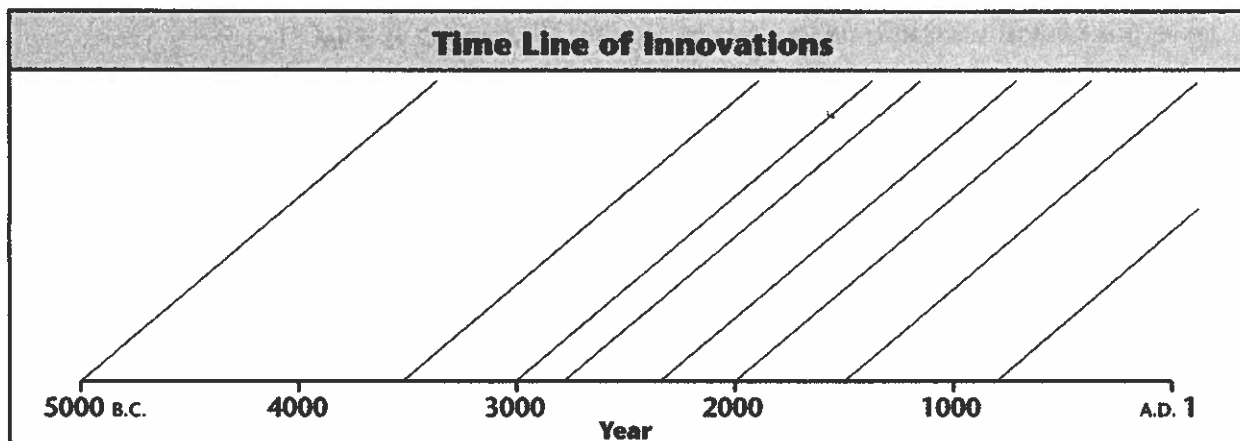
Making and Using a Time Line

The events listed below signify progress made by humans in meeting their basic needs. Place each event at the appropriate place on the time line. Then answer the questions that follow.

Domesticated dogs in Egypt (3000 B.C.)

First weaving loom in Europe (2900 B.C.)

Silk fabrics in China (1500 B.C.)

First iron utensils (800 B.C.)

Earliest cities in Mesopotamia (5000 B.C.)

Manufacture of first iron object (2500 B.C.)

Horses used to pull vehicles (2000 B.C.)

Wheeled vehicles used in Sumer (3500 B.C.)

Time Line of Innovations

| 5000 B.C. | 4000 | 3000 | 2000 | 1000 | A.D. 1 |

Year

Source: Simon & Schuster: The Timetables of History of People and Events, 1987.

1. According to the time line, what is the first example of the domestication of animals?

_____

2. How long a time elapsed from the first manufacture of iron objects to the development of iron utensils? _____

3. How long after the first use of wheeled vehicles were horses used to pull them?

_____

4. According to the time line, what is the earliest example of urbanization? _____

5. Was weaving known in Europe before or after silk fabrics were developed? _____

Exercise 80 Analysis   **Studying Families**

Name _____ Date _____

Study the chart and answer the questions.

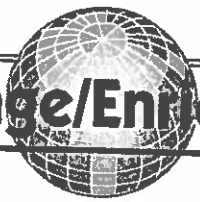| How Families Differ Around the World				
	Kenya	China	Hungary	United States
Number of Children O = 1 child	OOOOOO OO	OOd	Od	Od
Life Expectancy ⇨ = ten years	⇨⇨⇨⇨ ⇨ᵤ	⇨⇨⇨⇨ ⇨⇨ᵤ	⇨⇨⇨⇨ ⇨⇨⇨	⇨⇨⇨⇨⇨ ⇨ᵤ
Daily Calories △ = 500 calories	△△△△◁	△△△ △△◁	△△△ △△△△	△△△△ △△△◁

1. What is the average number of children an American woman will bear?

   _____

2. On the average, how many more children will a woman from Kenya bear than an

   American woman? _____

3. To what age should the average baby born in Hungary expect to live?

   _____

4. Which country has the highest life expectancy? _____

5. In which country does the average person consume about 3,500 calories?

   _____

6. Which country do you think is the poorest? Why?

   _____

   _____

lenge/Enrichment

raits and patterns spread from the areas where they originate through a
:alled **cultural diffusion**. Below are two lists: List A, which names places
ht in the diffusion of the trait of wheat growing and List B, which shows
 when wheat growing spread to these places. Using an atlas, label each of
:s in List A on the map below with the number given for each place.
· 1, the Fertile Crescent, has been placed on the map for you.) Then, use
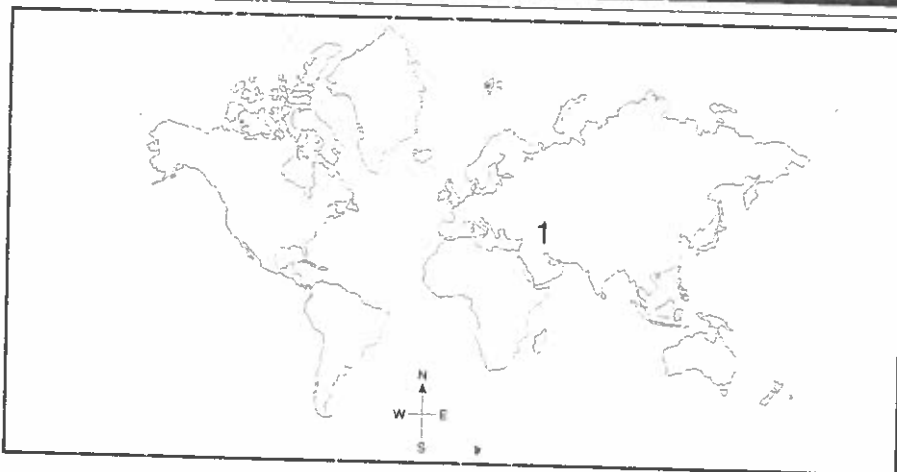draw arrows on the map to illustrate the pattern of cultural diffusion.

List A	List B
: Crescent	4000s B.C. From the Fertile Crescent to Egypt
:	4000s B.C. From the Fertile Crescent to Europe
ie	3000s B.C. From the Fertile Crescent to India
	3000s B.C. From Egypt to Ethiopia
ɔia	1500s B.C. From Europe to western Russia
	1000s B.C. From the Fertile Crescent to China
	A.D. 1400 From Europe to the Caribbean
ɔean	A.D. 1500 From the Caribbean to Mexico
o	A.D. 1500 From the Caribbean to Peru
	A.D. 1500 From Europe to Argentina
tina	A.D. 1600 From Europe to Virginia in the United States
ia (U.S. state)	A.D. 1700 From Virginia to the midwestern United States
Aidwest	A.D. 1700 From Europe to Australia
lia	A.D. 1800 From western Russia to Siberia
ɪ	

The Diffusion of Wheat Growing