Study Guide for Final Exam

Be familiar with the following terms/concepts, and be able to explain their relevance:

- agriculture
- domestication
- artificial selection / selective breeding / controlled breeding
- carrying capacity
- ancestor worship
- cattle cult
- pastoralism
- longhouse
- megalith
- Linearbandkeramik Culture
- plastered skulls
- plastered floors
- Cardial pottery/Cardial Neolithic
- Peiligang Culture
- Hemudu Culture
- Yangshao Culture
- Lapita
- teosinte
- Savannah complex
- Forest Margin complex
- civilization
- social stratification
- social class
- status
- monumental architecture
- government
- organized religion
- city-state
- territorial state
- empire
- metallurgy
- primary civilization
- secondary civilization
- chinampas
- slash-and-burn agriculture
- urbanization
- writing
- scapulimancy
- human sacrifice
- split inheritance
- "maritime foundations model"
- stela
- irrigation
- intensive agriculture
- warfare
- metallurgy
- trade

Be familiar with the following archaeological sites, including their locations, ages, and importance:

- Nahal Oren
- Ain Ghazal
- Çatal Höyük
- Jericho
- Merimde
- Skara Brae
- Pengtoushan
- Hemudu
- Banpo
- Coxcatlan Cave
- Guilá Naquitz
- Los Pozos/Las Capas
- Great Zimbabwe
- Jenné Jeno
Be able to fill in EACH box in the following chart, including the regions that are filled in here (on the exam, the majority of the boxes will be filled in for you—the others you will have to fill in yourself):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Center of Domestication</th>
<th>Most Important Domesticated Plants</th>
<th>Most Important Domesticated Animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle East (Fertile Crescent)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern China</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern China</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mesoamerica</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern North America</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note that “none” may be an appropriate answer in some boxes.

Be familiar with the following regions/places, including their archaeological importance, and be able to locate them on a map (WARNING: this list is not exhaustive):

- Fertile Crescent
- Sahel
- Fayyum
- Balkans
- Anatolia
- Mainland Southeast Asia
- Island Southeast Asia
- Melanesia
- Micronesia
- Polynesia
- Nile Valley
- Yangzi (Yangtze) Valley
- Huang-Ho (Yellow River) Valley
- Danube Valley
- Mesoamerica
- Andes
- Junín Basin
Be familiar with the following ancient societies (to the extent they were covered in class), and their geographic locations:

- Mississippian
- Sumer
- Akkadian Empire
- Egypt
- Harappan (Indus River)
- Shang
- Zhou
- Olmec
- Maya
- Teotihuacán
- Aztec
- Toltec
- Wari
- Chimu
- Inka

Be able to fill in each blank box in the following chart (on the exam, the majority of the boxes will be filled in for you—the others you will have to fill in yourself):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region (e.g., northeast Africa)</th>
<th>Environment (e.g., river in desert)</th>
<th>City-States or Territorial State</th>
<th>One Major City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sumer</td>
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<td>Old Kingdom Egypt</td>
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<td>Harappan</td>
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<td>Shang China</td>
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<td>Maya</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aztec</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Inka</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Be prepared to answer the following questions in one page:

Define pre-adaptation to agriculture, listing at least three major characteristics that are necessary. Give one example of an archaeological culture that was pre-adapted to agriculture, providing detailed descriptions of the factors that make the culture pre-adapted.

Define domestication. Describe the process of domestication and the kinds of changes that people make in a species as they domesticate it, as well as how they produce those changes. How does this differ for plant and animal domestication? Choosing one domesticated plant or animal, describe the changes made and how these relate to the plant or animal being domesticated rather than wild.

Why are so many early complex societies associated with irrigation-based agriculture? Be sure to cover both food-production and power-centralization aspects. Use examples where possible.

What is the importance of writing systems to ancient states? With examples from lecture, readings, or videos, discuss the role of writing and what we can and cannot learn about ancient states from their written records. What are some of the problems that can arise when we use ancient writings to learn about the past?

List three characteristics of complex societies (other than intensive agriculture) that distinguish them from middle-range societies. Describe why each is unlikely to appear or have noticeable impact in a subsistence-agriculture situation.