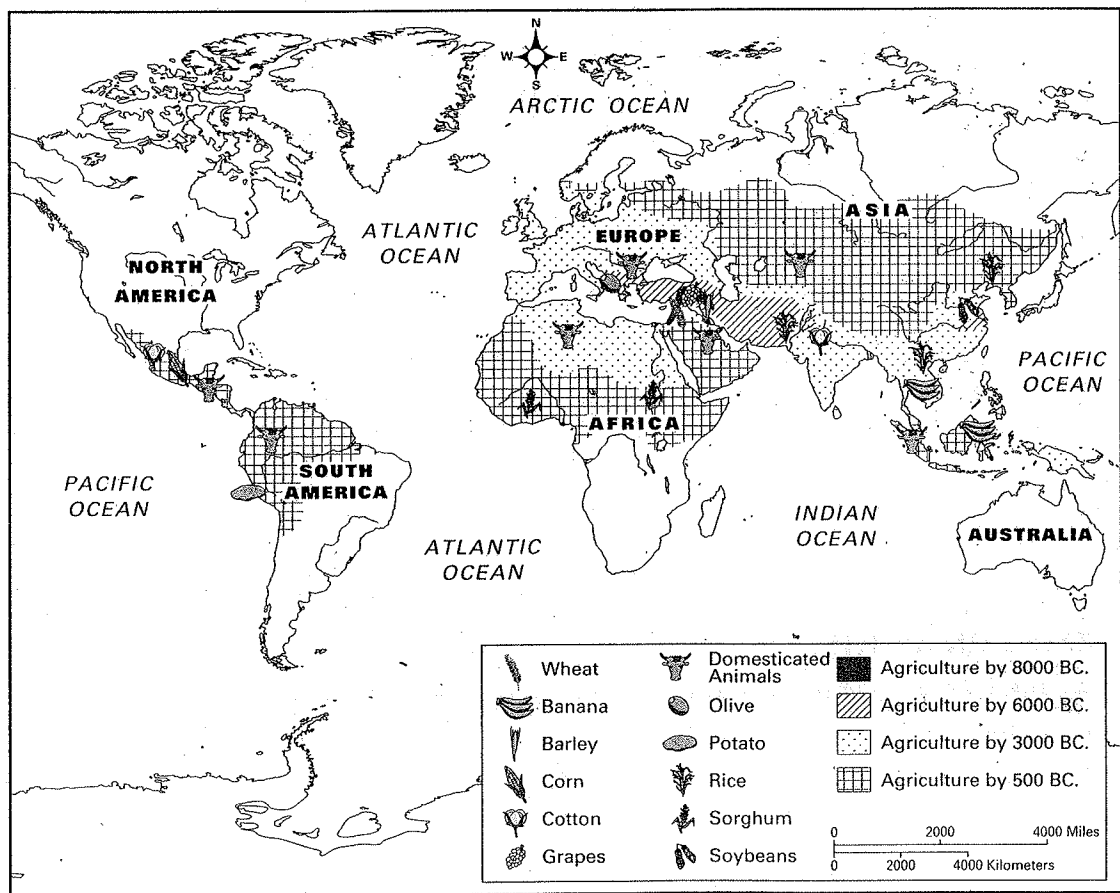


# The Stone Ages and Early Cultures History and Geography

## Agriculture and Animals

During the Neolithic Era, people learned how to domesticate animals and plants. People found that if they planted seeds, they could grow their own crops. Farmers also learned how to select wild animals and breed them in captivity. Farmers kept sheep, goats, and pigs for milk, food, and wool. Farmers also began to use large animals like cattle to carry loads. The farmers learned to store food. This meant that they no longer needed to move each year to keep their families clothed and fed.



### MAP ACTIVITY

1. Use a light color to shade in the areas on the map where animals were domesticated in the Americas.
2. Use a bright color to highlight the icons representing corn on the map.
3. On the map, circle the area where both olives and domesticated animals were found.

### ANALYZING MAPS

**1. Place** What crop originated in South America?

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**2. Region** What crops are shown on the map? In which region was rice grown?

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**3. Human/Environment Interaction** How do you think the development of farming led to civilization? Explain your answer.

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**4. Location** Why do you think cattle domestication areas were located around the Mediterranean Sea?

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**5. Human/Environment Interaction** Why do you think cattle were useful animals for farmers to domesticate?

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### EXTENSION ACTIVITY

Cut out a large circle from colored cardboard or drawing paper. On one side of the circle, write the name of an animal or plant that early farmers domesticated, and draw it in the center. Around the edges of the circle, write words that describe the animal or plant. For example, words or phrases to describe rice could include the following: white, brown, small, sticky, can grow wild, yummy. Turn the plate over and make a list of the different ways this food or animal may have been used, such as for clothing, wool, food, or to pull farm tools.