## Unit 2 Study Guide Name:

Answer all the questions on this sheet either alone or with a partner. I will post an answer key on Wednesday. Test is on Thursday 10/12. It will be part multiple choice and part short answer.

### Content Questions

You should be prepared to answer the following basic content questions.

* What was better about hunter-gathering lifestyles compared to agriculture?
	+ Better diet, people lived longer, grew taller, were happier, less vulnerable to disease
* What advantages did farming civilizations have over their hunter-gathering neighbors?
	+ Could support a larger population and saw considerably quicker technological improvement.
* What changed about human societies once they began to farm?
	+ Stopped moving around, had food surplus, became more specialized, larger populations, technological advances increase
* What is the theory of Geographic Luck?
	+ The theory that the most important factor for whether or not a society can develop an advanced civilization is whether they have geographic resources and advantages.
* What are the 3 important geographic factors for Geographic Luck?
	+ Useful animals, useful plants, good location
* What makes a plant “useful?”
	+ Edible or can be made into clothes, able to be farmed
* What are the traits of a Cereal Grain?
	+ Easy to farm, easy to store/preserve, lots of calories
* What are some examples of cereal grains?
	+ Rice, wheat, barley, corn, millet, sorghum, etc.
* What makes an animal useful?
	+ Able to be domesticated by humans. Serves some sort of purpose
* What are the 6 ways an animal can be useful? Provide an example of each
	+ Food (chicken), work (cow), transport (horse), security/war (dogs), clothes (alpaca), and meat (pig, guinea pig)
* Which parts of the world had no “Work” Animals?
	+ Most of the world except for Eurasia
* Which parts of the world had no “Transportation” Animals?
	+ Most of the world except for Eurasia
* Which parts of the world had no animals?
	+ Papua New Guinea, most of Indonesia and Oceania. North America, Central Mexico, and Sub-Saharan Africa all had access to very small numbers of animals (Dogs available to all of them, Guinea fowl as well in Africa, Turkey in North America)
* What is diffusion?
	+ The spread of something to neighboring areas (inventions, disease, religions, etc.)
* What is an innovation?
	+ A new way of doing something
* Why do innovations diffuse?
	+ Through trade or other contact, humans see and mimic good ideas
* Why is access to diffusion so important for a civilization?
	+ You can “borrow” the good ideas of your neighbors and don’t just have to rely on your own innovations
* What parts of the world had easy access to diffusion?
	+ Most parts of Eurasia had easy access to diffusion. Some parts of Africa also had easy access
* What parts of the world saw little diffusion before the premodern era (1500AD)?
	+ There was little diffusion between the great civilizations of the Americas, even less to places like Australia, papua new guinea, oceania

### Analysis Questions

You should be prepared to answer questions such as the following.

* One society has access to corn, beans, rice, and tomatoes as well as horses, cows, and sheep. The other society has access to potatoes, chili peppers, chocolate, coffee, avocado, bananas, tea, tobacco, cotton, and flax. According to Geographic Luck, which would grow faster and why?
	+ Society #1. Has cereal grains and useful animals. Society #2 has no cereal grains or useful animals.
* One society has access to wheat, rice, barley, millet, watermelon, cucumber, and peas as well as sheep and pigs. The other society has access to wheat as well as horses, donkeys, cow, pigs, llamas, dogs, and geese. Which would grow faster and why?
	+ Society #2. Both societies have cereal grains but society two has a ton of helpful animals.
* One society has corn, beans, oranges, wheat, and coffee as well as pigs, donkeys and guinea pigs but is also fairly isolated.. The other has bananas but is pretty well connected to a number of other farming societies. Which would grow faster and why?
	+ Hard to say but probably #2. Through diffusion, that society might very well get better plants and animals. They would also get all the technological innovations of their neighbors. However, if they did not get better crops through diffusion then it would probably not be enough.
* Choose one of the following: Middle East, Europe, East Asia, North America, South America, Central America, Australia, Papua New Guinea. Explain, according to Geographic Luck, why the societies of that region either had an advanced civilization or an unadvanced civilization by 1500AD. OR explain why this is an exception to Geographic Luck.
	+ Look to your geographic luck proof