

Name _____ Section _____ Date _____

LT: I can explain the importance of geography on the earliest civilizations.

Do Now:

1. True/False The humans who began farming were a more advanced species than the hunter/gatherers.
2. True/False Symbolic language is when words are used to represent ideas or other things that can't be shown.

Geography & Civilization

Part 1: Reviewing Big History

It's been awhile since we've talked about Big History. So let's review our modern-day origin story, all the way from the beginning. _____ billion years ago, the Big Bang happened, and the universe itself was created. There was nothing but blackness, with a hazy fog of the simplest elements, _____ and _____. Eventually, these formed into dense clouds called _____. The temperature began to rise and _____ increased, causing the hydrogen atoms to collide. This released _____, which are a form of light energy. We call it a _____.

When stars run out of hydrogen, _____ causes the star to collapse on itself, again increasing pressure and temperature until it begins to fuse a heavier element and burns photons again. Sometimes elements are so heavy that incredibly intense heat and temperatures are required. These intense temperatures and pressures can only be found in _____. In this way, all the elements were created. Examples of elements include _____, _____, and _____.

Around these stars were flat, cloudlike discs of dust and dirt. The dust and dirt spun around the stars, running into each other. As more particles ran into each other, the chunks got bigger, in a process known as _____. Dust became rock, then meteoroids, then asteroids, and eventually, this process formed all eight _____ in our solar system, including Earth.

Earth is unique for a few reasons. One reason is _____, basically our crust shifting and "surfing" over the hot liquid mantle. These can cause geographic features like _____ and _____.

The first form of life was probably _____, found near the ocean vents. Slowly, over millions of years, life became more complex. Single-celled bacteria eventually became multi-celled bacteria, and then _____. Land mammals were the last to evolve. They were more complex than aquatic animals because _____.

This evolution never stopped. Animals kept evolving and adapting to be best fit for their biomes. Examples of biomes are _____ or _____. Humans are no exception. We were once the same as apes, and only recently have we evolved to become a different species. One example of how we've evolved is _____.

Humans spread all over the world, figuring out how to use their environment to their advantage. For a long time they were nomadic, simply _____ and _____ their food. One of the most important changes in human history was the _____. If that didn't happen, we wouldn't have _____.

Part 2: Physical Features

Physical Feature	Pros	Cons	How humans have taken altered/taken advantage of it.

Part 3: Thinking Bigger

1. Pretend you are in a large village with a growing surplus of food. Based on what we learned in Part 2, where do you think the ideal location would be? Shade it in on the map below.

2. Where I shaded is advantageous because:

a.

b.

c.

3. My village would still be concerned with:

a.

b.



Major Physical Features of Eurasia: Rivers, Mountains, Deserts