

Sedentary Societies

A defined geographical area that a society occupies, uses, or organizes.

Search for food.

Moving over a large territory as needed.

Permanently settled in a territory.

Means old stone age.

Means new stone age.

Study of ancient societies based on evidence left behind. The science that studies material recovered from the past.

Object made or transformed by humans, often discovered during archaeological excavations.

Control the growth and reproduction of a plant, or tame an animal.

The act of creating or manufacturing goods, such as food or objects.

A group of individuals who live in the same territory and share common features, such as language, beliefs, etc.

Something that belongs to a person or group.

Distribution of tasks among individuals who perform different activities.

Trade goods or services in exchange for other goods and services.

Classification of groups of people who make up a society, ranging from the most to the least powerful.

Particular authority or influence attributed to individuals.

Physical evidence of past society.

Structure consisting of one or more large stones.

Structure or space used as a burial chamber.

Painting done on a rock, usually in the open air.

Domesticate

Society

Power

Archeology

Megalith

Forage

Production

Property

Territory

Remains

Sedentary

Tomb

Division of Labour

Nomadic

Artifact

Paleolithic

Social Hierarchy

Neolithic

Rock Painting

Barter