

Moving or Settling

Compare daily life before and after early farming.

SS.6.W.2.1 "Compare the lifestyles of hunter-gatherers with those of settlers of early agricultural communities."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline details about hunter-gatherers, circle details about early settlers, and number one detail that shows a similarity. These marks will help you compare their lifestyles.

From Seasonal Camps to River Homes

- ① Long before cities, many people lived as hunter-gatherers. They searched for wild plants, caught fish, and hunted animals. Because nearby food could run out or animals could move away, a group often traveled with the seasons. People carried or rebuilt simple shelters instead of staying in one place. Hunter-gatherer groups were usually small, since a large group needed more food. Their daily work depended on knowing animal paths, edible plants, weather, and places to find water.
- ② Later, some groups learned to grow crops and raise animals. Early agricultural communities often settled near rivers, where water and rich soil helped crops grow. Instead of moving often, families built more lasting homes and stored grain for later use. Farming required people to prepare fields, plant seeds, protect crops, and harvest them. A dependable food supply could support larger populations. Not everyone had to find food each day, so some people could make tools, pottery, cloth, or buildings.
- ③ Settling brought benefits and challenges. Stored food could help a community survive a poor season, but farmers depended on rain, river water, and successful crops. A flood, drought, or plant disease could damage a harvest. Settlers also needed rules for sharing water, protecting food, and organizing work. Hunter-gatherers and settlers both worked together, cared for children, and used natural resources. However, their ways of getting food, moving, building homes, and organizing daily life were different. River settlements later became centers of early civilizations in several regions.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 Why did hunter-gatherer groups often travel with the seasons?

2 How did hunter-gatherers get food differently from early settlers?

3 How did farming change where people lived and the kinds of homes they built?

4 State one similarity and two differences between hunter-gatherers and early settlers.

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Write exactly five sentences comparing a hunter-gatherer family and an early farming family. Include one similarity, two differences, and one way farming changed daily life.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline details about hunter-gatherers, circle details about early settlers, and number one detail that shows a similarity. These marks will help you compare their lifestyles. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Why did hunter-gatherer groups often travel with the seasons?	They traveled because nearby food could run out or animals could move away.
2	How did hunter-gatherers get food differently from early settlers?	Hunter-gatherers hunted, fished, and gathered wild plants. Early settlers grew crops and raised animals.
3	How did farming change where people lived and the kinds of homes they built?	Farming led many people to settle near rivers and build more lasting homes instead of moving often.
4	State one similarity and two differences between hunter-gatherers and early settlers.	Both groups worked together, cared for children, and used natural resources. Hunter-gatherers moved often and found wild food, while settlers stayed near rivers and farmed or raised animals.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

A hunter-gatherer family might move when the nearby berries and game become scarce. An early farming family could remain near a river because it grows crops there. Both families would cooperate to get food and care for children. The farming family could store grain in a lasting home. Farming could also allow some community members to make pottery instead of searching for food.

Accept equivalent comparisons supported by the passage. For the open response, check for exactly five sentences, one accurate similarity, two accurate differences, and a clear effect of farming on daily life.