Across

4) Cities allowed for common cultural traits to spread beyond on place to others. This is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

7) Humans made another advance by learning to do this with certain animals.

9) Humans called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began herding domesticated animals.

10) Civilization allowed humans to focus on specific activities. This is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Down

1) The creation of wealth and the emergence of cities led to this sociological construct in which some people were leaders, others were followers.

2) The name given to a lifestyle in which people do not move, or to civilizations that put down roots in one place.

3) The revolution in this area was key to humanity’s ability to transition from a nomadic life to one that fostered civilizations.

5) The oldest era of the Stone Ages is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Era.

6) The last (or most recent) period of the Stone Ages was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Era.

8) Agriculture eventually led to this, which allowed more people to eat, which allowed people to make more people.