



MANKIND: THE STORY OF ALL OF US

EPISODES 1-12

THIS WORKSHEET SET INCLUDES FILL-IN-THE-BLANK, TRUE OR FALSE, AND SHORT ANSWER VIDEO NOTES FOR ALL EPISODES OF THE EPIC SERIES MANKIND: THE STORY OF ALL OF US. EACH WORKSHEET IS SEGMENTED AND TIME STAMPED, SO EDUCATORS CAN EASILY SHOW A PORTION OF THE VIDEO OR THE ENTIRE THING. THE SET ALSO INCLUDES, IN ORDER, AN ANSWER KEY.

SERIES SUMMARY FROM THE HISTORY CHANNEL: *Mankind The Story of All of Us* is an epic 12-hour series that tells the story of humanity for a new generation of viewers. At the heart of this series is the story of how humans have used our defining powers to learn, innovate and adapt, from the birth of our planet through today. How did Mankind overcome the possibility of extinction, growing from just a few thousand people to the billions in our world today? The series covers major world history milestones including the Ice Age, the advent of farming, the growth of cities, nations and empires, the rise of trade networks, the Industrial Revolution, major wars, disease and modern medicine, technology, space travel and more.

This series provides an exciting new way for students to learn about our world. This series interweaves history with science, allowing students to see how human actions have been shaped by the natural world and the ways humans have harnessed the resources of our planet to achieve progress. Critical turning points and advances are explained through a series of “keys” that humans have used to advance forward. These keys provide a road map for understanding the history of our world, and how we became the people we are today. Highly ambitious in scale and with cutting-edge CGI – this is the story of all of us.



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EPISODE 1: INVENTORS

THIS WORKSHEET SET INCLUDES, IN ORDER, A 53-QUESTION FILL-IN-THE-BLANK, TRUE OR FALSE, AND SHORT ANSWER WORKSHEET. THE SET ALSO INCLUDES, IN ORDER, AN ANSWER KEY.

EPISODE SUMMARY FROM THE HISTORY CHANNEL: On an extraordinary planet, an extraordinary species emerges. Liquid water and fire, known to exist only on Earth, allow mankind to thrive. Threatened by extinction, we use our defining powers to innovate. Farming is invented, animals are domesticated, small towns and cities emerge, and networks of trade and communication blossom. The written word enables new advances in technology and engineering, including stunning structures and monuments such as the Pyramids and Stonehenge. Yet disease and warfare also emerge, creating enormous challenges even as the population continues to grow.

Keys Include: Fire, Water, Domestication of Animals, Farming, Writing, Trade

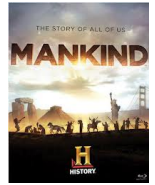
Terms to define: agriculture, domesticate, entrepreneur, fertile, flourish, olfactory, stereoscopic, dexterous, micro-climate



Name _____ Date _____ # _____

Mankind: The Story of All of Us
Episode 1: Inventors

from *The History Channel Series Mankind: The Story of All of Us*



History Channel episode description: On a unique planet, a unique species takes its first steps: Mankind begins. But it s a world full of danger. Threatened by extinction, we innovate to survive--discovering fire and farming; building cities and pyramids; inventing trade--and mastering the art of war. From humble beginnings, we become the dominant creature on the planet. Now the future belongs to us.

INTRODUCTION**0:00**

1. At the dawn of time the _____ explodes into being. With it, every _____ in our bodies, countless galaxies, enumerable stars, and around one of them, a blue planet, our _____.
2. No other known planet has both an _____ and liquid _____. The conditions needed for _____.
3. How long after the universe begins is mankind born? _____
4. The Rift Valley of East Africa was a fertile laboratory for what?

Bonus: How long would a thousand pounds of meat feed a family of six?

FIRE**6:00**

5. What does mankind invent to be able to compete against the natural predators of Africa?

6. Man's ability to project _____, the key to controlling our world. We'll spend the next hundred millennia perfecting _____ that kill at a distance.
7. What is the key to mankind's survival? _____
8. Better nutrition boosts the human _____. Over two million years, it more than _____ in size, with trillions of connections. The most _____ structure in the universe, letting us _____, communicate, and love.
9. True or False. The average life span of a man or woman living in the Rift Valley of East Africa was 30 years.
10. Around _____ years ago, a few hundred pioneers wander out of _____. The beginning of an extraordinary adventure.
11. Over _____ ago, mankind settles the Middle East, Asia, Australia and Europe. As we spread out, a slight shift in the Earth's axis away from the sun _____ the planet. Average temperatures drop up to _____. A third of the planet under _____.
12. What do we devise to help keep us alive? _____

13. In this frozen world, _____ makes a great leap forward. _____ turns caves into homes. We sharpen animal bones into the first _____, and make tailored _____ for the first time.
14. What is the most uniquely human invention? _____
15. What becomes man's best friend? _____
16. As _____ grips the planet, mankind pushes onward. Against all odds we _____. Then, the planet starts to warm again. By _____ the human population reaches a _____.
17. Four hundred generations ago, in the _____, a woman whose name we will never know, nurtures into life the _____ of humanity. Scientists call her: _____.

Bonus: How much of the globe does water cover? _____

FARMING / DOMESTICATION OF ANIMALS

15:50

18. What idea gives birth to the world we live in today? _____
19. Now an acre of land can feed a _____ times as many people as hunting and gathering.
20. A new crop conquers the globe: _____. From a single sixty-pound _____, seventy loaves of _____.
21. By _____ farming reaches Southern England, creating a blue print for the future: _____. Mankind's first settled communities. And a new figure: _____ ...The first farm _____: pigs, sheep, goats, cattle.
22. Taming and _____ other animal is they key to the growth of our _____. But farming also opens up a new battlefield against mankind's most enduring enemy: _____.

Bonus: How tall are the average man and woman around 3,000 B.C.?

23. Owning land gives birth to what new enemy? _____
24. The birth of _____. One in ten skeletons from early farming folk show signs of _____. A farmer can expect to die _____ years before our hunter-gatherer ancestors.

RISE OF ORGANIZED RELIGION

23:15

25. With farming life comes another leap for mankind: new ways of _____ and the beginnings of organized _____.
26. What was Stonehenge? _____
27. True or False. Belief in the afterlife inspires some of mankind's greatest engineering projects.
28. On the banks of the River Nile in _____, mankind builds one of the first great civilizations. Its greatest engineering feat: a vast _____ tomb for the pharaoh _____, god-king of Egypt. The tallest man-made structure for the next

_____ years. _____ workers. No _____ tools. No wheeled vehicles. Just soft _____ chisels and saws.

29. Who was one of the first and greatest engineers in the story of mankind?

30. What was the key to most of the achievements of mankind? _____

31. Developed 5,000 years ago in the _____, writing is an _____ of the human brain.

32. Hemiunu's vision brings together a _____ never seen before. It takes _____ years and _____ blocks of stone, each weighing more than a pickup truck, lifted _____ feet off the ground. Workers organized into _____ gangs.

33. In cemeteries around the pyramid, one in five _____ of the workers shows evidence of serious _____ from accidents.

34. What is deep inside the pyramid? _____

Bonus: What was the pyramid capped with? _____

CITIES / TRADE

30:25

35. Across the Middle East, the first _____ rise, a revolution in human life. _____, today in modern Turkey. The city gives birth to two new keys to human progress: _____ and _____. A new kind of man: the _____.

36. True or False: Imdi Ilim trades in one of the rarest and most valuable materials of his day: iron.

37. _____ is the key to a new industry. When added to copper it produces _____. Strong, sharp, the metal that changes the face of _____ for the next 2,000 years.

38. Who was Imdi's son? _____

39. What was he bringing from the mountains of Iran and Afghanistan? _____

40. Almost 4,000 years ago, traders like Imdi turned _____ into something new. They literally make _____. Hundreds of Imdi's _____ on clay tablets survive.

41. Trade and industry are forging new _____ across the world. Amur _____ a valuable cargo through bandit country.

42. True or False. Amur dies at the hands of bandits.

43. Traders spread _____ across the world, connecting the Middle East to India, Europe and beyond. But the trade in _____, and the struggle to _____ it, now lead to the birth of modern _____.

TUTMOSES III

36:30

44. Megiddo, in modern day _____ . April 16, 1457 B.C. Egypt's new pharaoh, _____ III. Young. Ambitious. Untested. Middle eastern warlords have seized _____ of the city of _____, the key to the trade networks of the ancient world. _____ troops. Officers. Regiments. Platoons. A new kind of army. Most are _____, farmers called up to arms, but also trained _____, fierce Nubian soldiers from modern day Sudan.
45. Why was April 16, 1457 B.C. important?

46. What is the top speed of an Egyptian chariot? _____

Bonus: In the Bible, what will Megiddo give its name to? _____

47. Mankind's struggle for _____ creates the world's first great empires. Egypt's _____ Tutmoses III leads an army of 12,000 into battle for _____ of the city of Megiddo.
48. Egyptian _____ record the turning point: the enemy _____ headlong into Mediggo in fear.
49. What do the rebel warlords hand over as hostages? _____
50. Tutmoses III _____ the Egyptian empire to its greatest size ever- _____ square miles.
51. From a species struggling to survive, mankind has unlocked the _____ to controlling our destiny: _____, _____, _____, building _____, pioneering _____, and the art of _____. One man can now control the lives of _____. Man with the power of a _____.
52. What is the new material that will transform our future? _____
53. Amidst the _____ of an unforgiving planet, most species will _____. But for one all the pieces will fall into place, and a set of _____ will unlock a path for mankind to _____. This is _____ story. The story of all of _____.