

Chapter 1 Notes

“HUMAN BEGINNINGS”

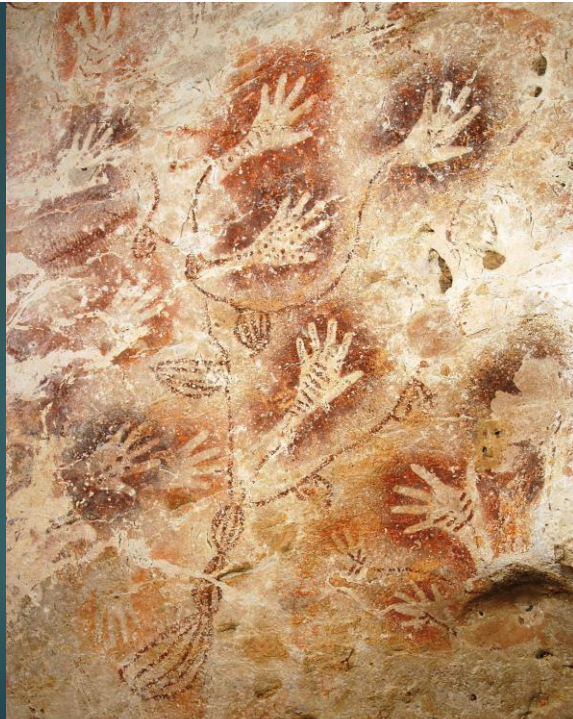
Score	Discussion Notes
4.0	Student has mastered the learning goal and can fully explain and apply information from the agricultural revolution.
3.0	Student can summarize the goal and explain most of the information about the agricultural revolution
2.0	Student can recall some elements of the goal, but does not feel confident applying information about the agricultural revolution
1.0	Student does not understand the agricultural revolution fully but can identify some of its features.

Bellwork: DBQ

- ▶ What animals are pictured?
Which tools?
- ▶ What does the presence of art
tell us about a culture?



Figure 1: Cave painting found in Lascaux, France. Paintings are believed to have been made 16,000 years ago



Discovery of Early Americans

Important Terms to Know:

- ▶ **Prehistory** = period of time before people developed writing
- ▶ **Hominids** = human beings and the humanlike creatures that preceded them
- ▶ **Anthropology** = the scientific study of hominids (physical features, development, behavior, etc.)
- ▶ **Paleontologist** = study fossil remains
- ▶ **Archaeologists** = unearth and interpret objects left behind by prehistoric people



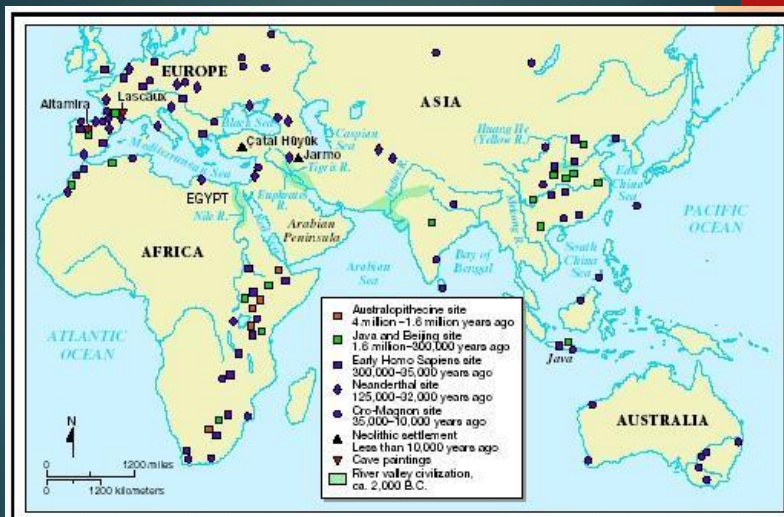
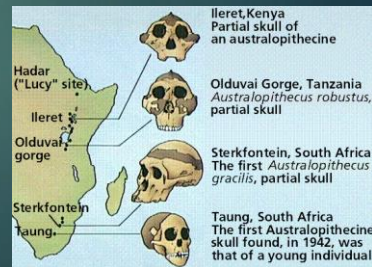
Dating Early Artifacts

- ▶ **Radiocarbon dating** is used to determine the age of once living things
- ▶ Scientists also use DNA evidence to understand earlier peoples



Prehistoric Finds in Africa

- ▶ Aramis = a site in Ethiopia where paleontologist Gen Suwa discovered the oldest human remains ever found (4.4 million years old)
- ▶ Hadar = a site farther north where scientists discovered "Lucy" - a woman's remains from 3.2 million years ago



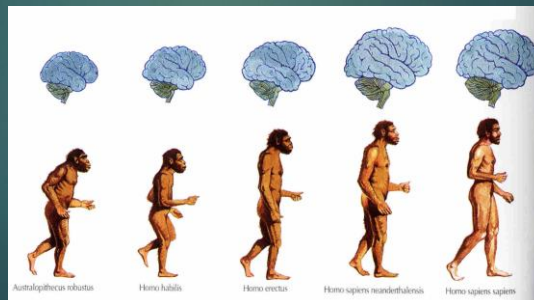
Human Origins

- ▶ First pre-human hominids date back about 4.4 million years
 - ▶ Called *Australopithecus* = "southern ape"
 - ▶ About 65 pounds and 4 feet tall
 - ▶ Mostly likely nomads = moving constantly in search of food
 - ▶ No evidence that they used tools

Human Origins

- ▶ Human hominids are divided into 3 species that arose at different times in prehistory:
 - 1) *Homo habilis* = person with ability
 - 2) *Homo erectus* = person who walks upright
 - 3) *Homo sapiens* = person who thinks

**Homo* is a Latin word meaning "human"

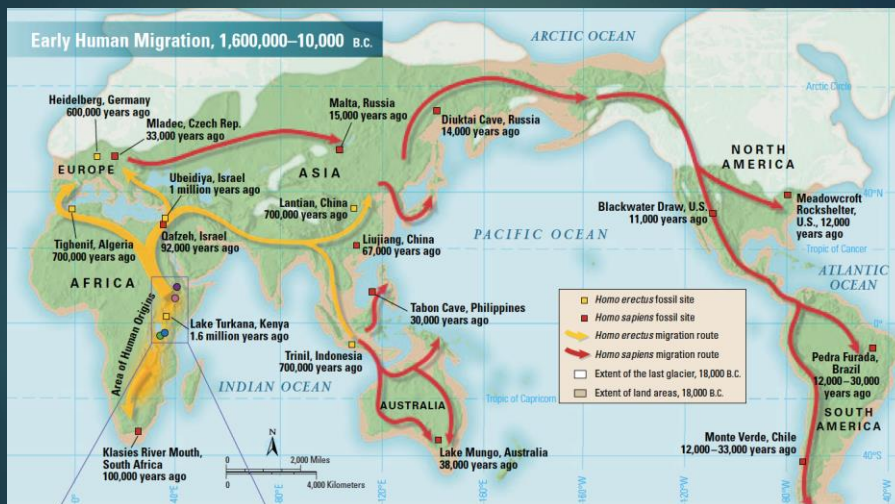


The Ice Ages



- ▶ Between 2 million and 10,000 years ago, the Earth experienced 4 long periods of cold climate (Ice Ages)
- ▶ Average temperatures dropped below freezing and glaciers spread from the Poles
- ▶ Level of the oceans dropped, causing land bridges to appear
- ▶ Early humans responded by adapting to the cold or moving to warmer places
- ▶ Early humans also developed other strategies for keeping warm, such as clothing and fire

Human Migration



Early Human Culture

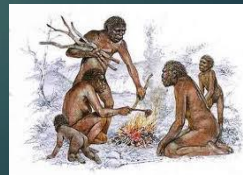
- ▶ **Culture** = a way of life that includes language, religion, eating habits, clothing, arts, etc.
- ▶ Humans began making tools (began with sticks and stones)
- ▶ Improved their way of life through **technology** = skills and knowledge available
- ▶ Began making more specialized tools
- ▶ The use of stone tools led to the term "Stone Age"
 - ▶ Divided into 3 periods:
 - 1) Paleolithic = Old Stone Age
 - 2) Mesolithic = Middle Stone Age
 - 3) Neolithic = New Stone Age



Paleolithic Hunter-Gatherers (*Homo habilis* & *Homo erectus*)



- ▶ Not much is known about their culture
- ▶ *Homo habilis* (2.5 to 1.5 million years ago) = oldest hominid known to create tools
- ▶ *Homo erectus* (1.8 million to 30,000 years ago) = more is known about this species
 - ▶ First appeared in Africa then migrated to parts of Europe and Asia
 - ▶ Learned how to make fire
 - ▶ Lived in caves
 - ▶ Mostly food gatherers
 - ▶ Made clothing
 - ▶ Used grunts and gestures for communication



Paleolithic Hunter-Gatherers

- ▶ But by 50,000 years ago, prehistoric people developed language
- ▶ This achievement allowed them to work with one another and pass knowledge down to the next generation



The Appearance of *Homo Sapiens*

- ▶ First *Homo sapiens* = the Neanderthals
 - ▶ Evidence of the first *Homo sapiens* = 200,000 years ago
 - ▶ Named after the Neander Valley in Germany where they were discovered
 - ▶ Stood about 5.5 feet tall with very stocky bodies
 - ▶ Slightly larger brains
 - ▶ Nomadic hunter-gatherers



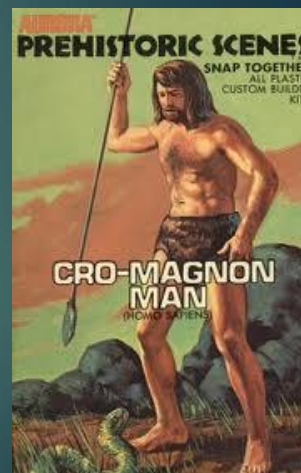
The Neanderthals



- ▶ Made better tools -- knives, spear points
- ▶ Lived in groups of 35-50 people
- ▶ Shelters build out of branches & animal skin -- used caves in colder climates
- ▶ Practiced medicine
- ▶ Believed in life after death -- covered bodies of the dead with flowers in shallow graves with food, tools, and weapons

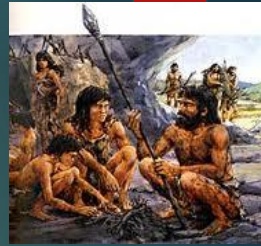
Homo Sapiens Sapiens = Modern Humans

- ▶ Originated in Africa about 50,000 years ago
- ▶ Dominated the Neanderthals and maybe even *Homo erectus*
- ▶ Earliest *Homo sapiens sapiens* were called **Cro-Magnons**
- ▶ Taller but less stocky than Neanderthals



Cro-Magnons Better Technology

- ▶ Thinner and sharper blades
- ▶ Hammers, hoes, fishhooks, needles
- ▶ Axe - chopped down trees for canoes
 - ▶ Could now travel rivers and seacoasts
- ▶ Spear-thrower & bow and arrow
 - ▶ Allowed them to hunt larger animals and more at a time
 - ▶ This meant there was more food and more people
 - ▶ By 15,000 BCE = 2 million people in the world
 - ▶ Groups joined together for big hunts
 - ▶ Resulted in establishment of rules and leaders



Cro-Magnons

- ▶ More permanent homes
- ▶ Created cave paintings (found in France) and sculptures



The Neolithic (Agricultural) Revolution



- ▶ Humans began producing food
- ▶ Tamed & domesticated animals for their use (dogs, goats, etc.)
- ▶ Sickle invented for cutting grains; pottery used as containers
- ▶ Crops grown
- ▶ People began settling into communities
 - ▶ Earliest villages = Jericho (in modern West Bank) and Catal Huyuk (in present-day Turkey)

Agricultural Revolution

- ▶ Invented plow and trained oxen to pull it
- ▶ Used fertilizer
- ▶ Invented the loom (to make cloth)
- ▶ Invented the wheel, bricks, calendars
- ▶ Warfare began as people competed for land and water
- ▶ Believed in gods and goddesses



A surplus of food leads to job specialization and the ability and time to develop:



- ▶ Organized religion
- ▶ A written language
- ▶ Goods that can be traded
- ▶ Government
- ▶ Social Stratification
 - ▶ Rulers, priests, artisans, merchants, peasants, slaves
- ▶ Monuments and buildings that illustrate architectural achievement
- ▶ Improved technology

Metallurgy

- ▶ Copper
- ▶ Copper + Tin = Bronze
 - The Bronze Age** (3000 BCE)
- ▶ Iron
 - The Iron Age** (1300 BCE)

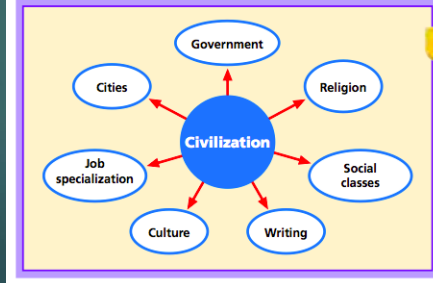
Emergence of Civilization



- ▶ Early farming villages developed into complex societies known as **civilizations**

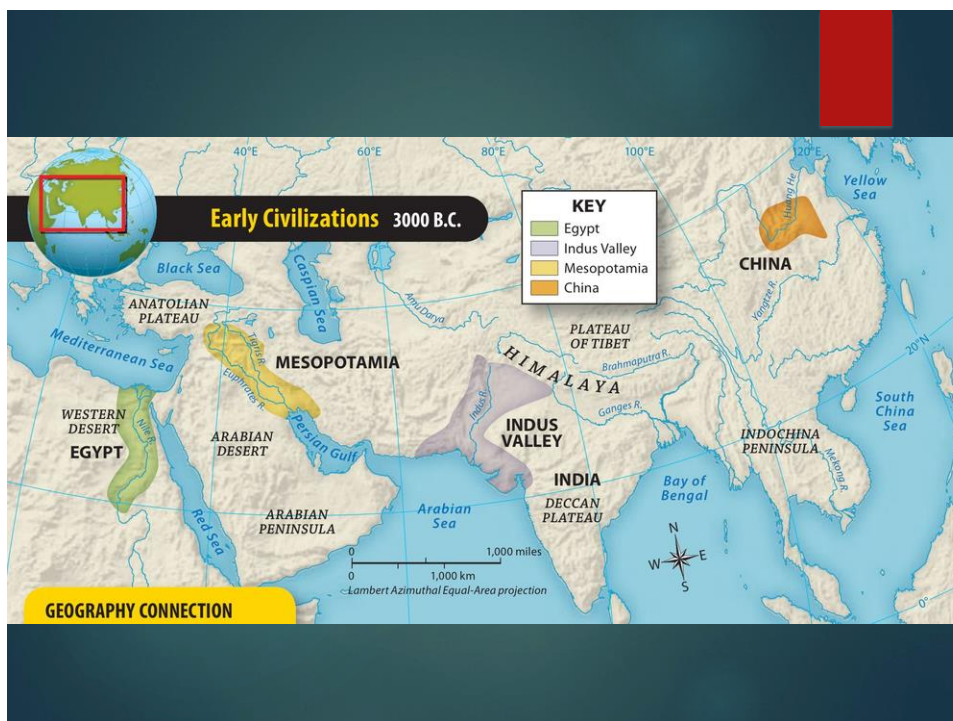


Shared Features of Civilizations



River Valley Civilizations

- ▶ Earliest civilizations were in river valleys
 - 1) Nile River in northeastern Africa
 - 2) Tigris & Euphrates rivers in Middle East
 - 3) Indus River in India
 - 4) Huang He in China
- ▶ Men & women did specific jobs
- ▶ There was a form of government
- ▶ Had values and beliefs



The Economy of a Civilization

- ▶ **Economy** = the way people use the environment to meet their material needs
- ▶ Economy of early civilizations depended on farmers growing surplus food
- ▶ Built irrigation systems for crops (dug ditches & canals)
 - ▶ Let farmers grow more food because they didn't have to wait for rain



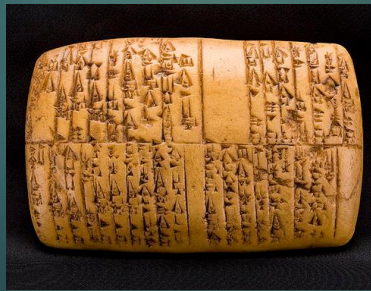
The Rise of Cities

- ▶ Government officials oversaw the collection & distribution of crops
- ▶ Professional soldiers were hired to guard the territory & trade routes
- ▶ Led by a king
- ▶ Developed a writing system
 - ▶ Was first invented by priests as a way of recording religious gifts
 - ▶ Important tool for record keeping, taxes
 - ▶ Later, used to record battle victories and laws



Systems of Values

- ▶ Priests recorded **myths**
 - ▶ Explained how the world was formed
 - ▶ Told of how people came into being
- ▶ Sumerians (ancient people from Mesopotamia) wrote their myths on 7 clay tablets



Meaning	Outline Character, B. C. 4500	Archais Character, B. C. 3500	Assyria, B. C. 700	Late Babylonian, B. C. 500
1. The sun				
2. God, heaven				
3. Mountain				
4. Man				
5. Ox				
6. Fish				
7. Heart				
8. Hand				
9. Hand and arm				
10. Foot				
11. Grain				
12. Piece of wood				
13. Net				
14. Enclosure				

Big Picture

- ▶ Environment is altered (Theme 1)
- ▶ Developments were made and cultures interacted (Theme 2)
- ▶ As civilizations progress, the status of women declines (Theme 5)