

Prehistory

Events that occurred
before writing was
developed.

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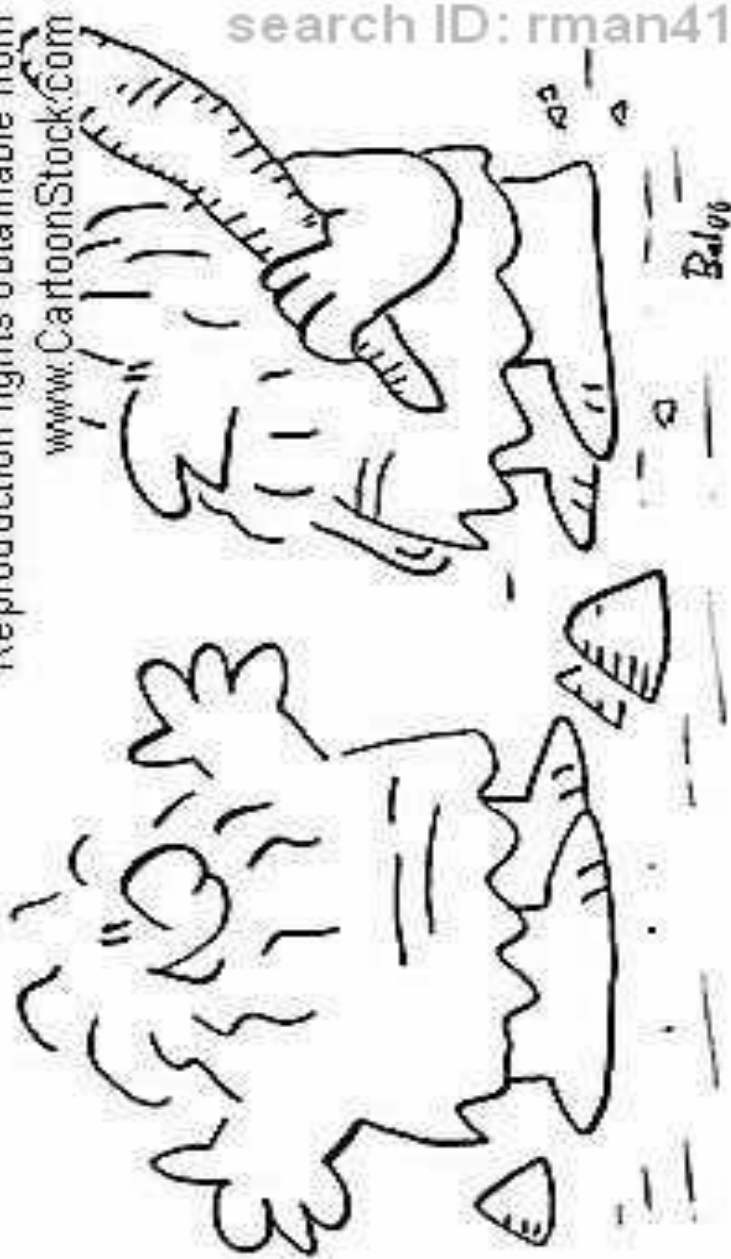
Grog is happy to be named
best dressed man of 8006 B.C.

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**"Read my lips — I just
invented language!"**

Archaeology

**the study of past societies through an analysis of
what people left behind**



Anthropology

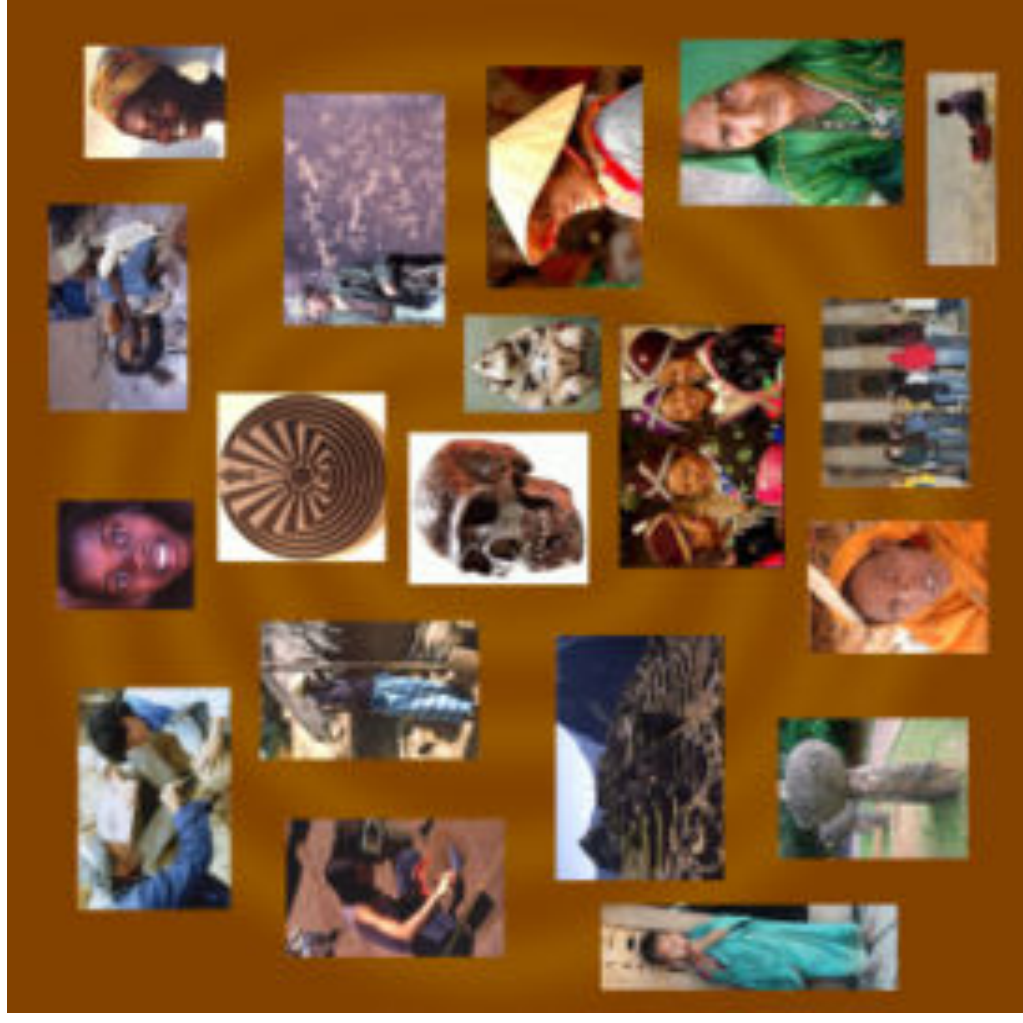
the study of human life and culture

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"I'm getting too old to hunt. Let's contact that professor who wanted to study us and eat the students he sends to do the research."

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Fossil

a remnant or impression of an organism from a past geologic age that has been preserved in the Earth's crust



Artifact

items left behind by early people. Examples would be tools, pottery, paintings, weapons



Primary Source

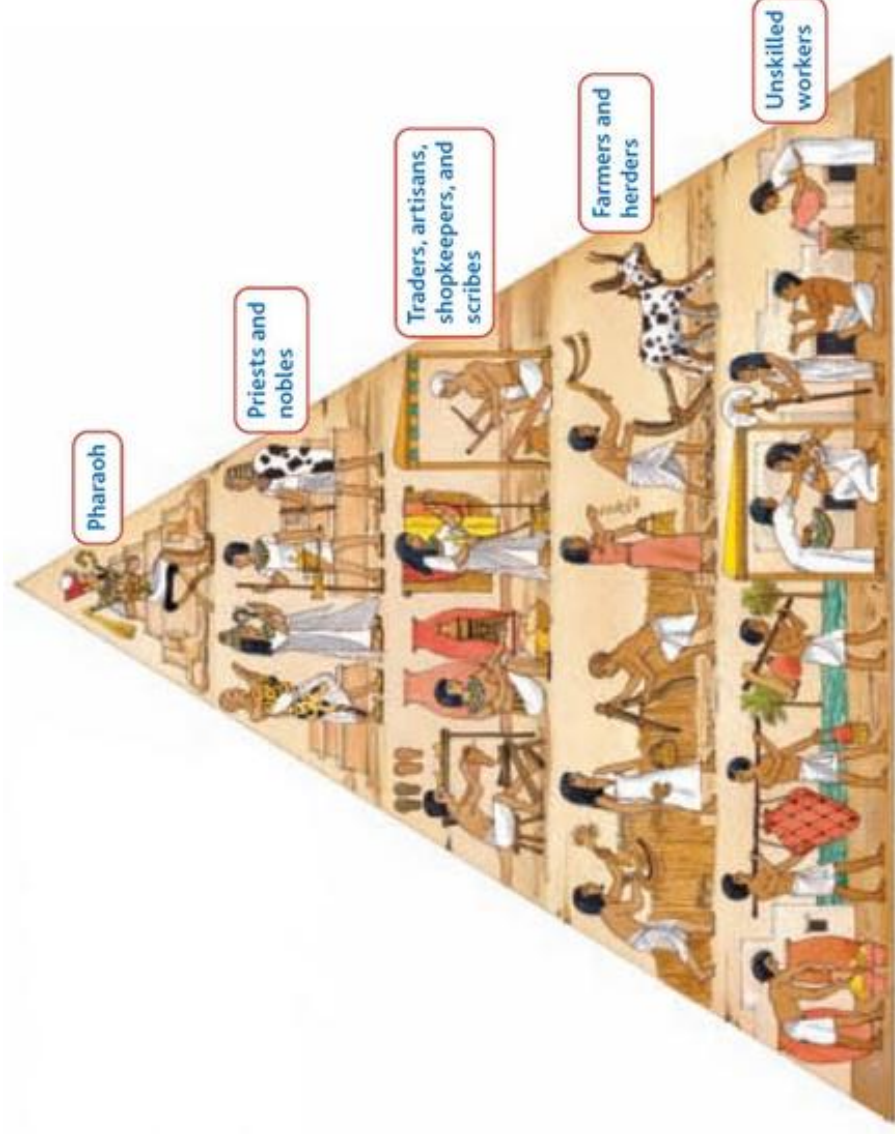
A firsthand or eyewitness account of an event

Secondary Source

A secondhand account about an event that is based on what someone else has experienced

Hierarchy

a system or organization in which people or groups are ranked one above the other according to status or authority

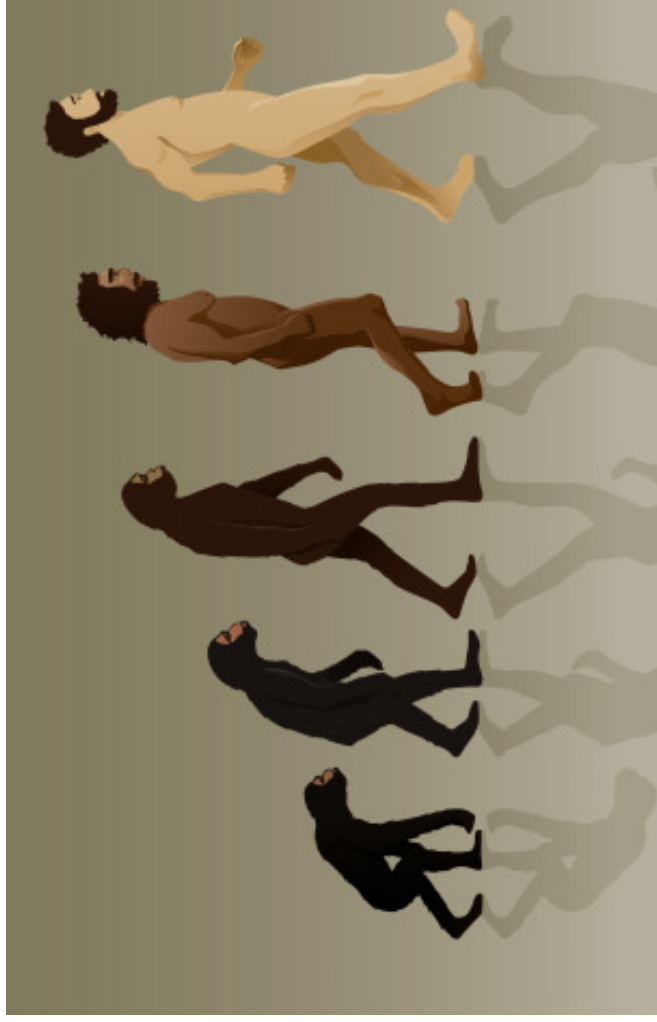


Technology

- **the application_of knowledge, tools, and materials to make life easier**

HOMINIDS

Humans and other humanlike creatures that walk upright



Hominids

**Humans and other humanlike creatures that
walk upright**

Australopithecines

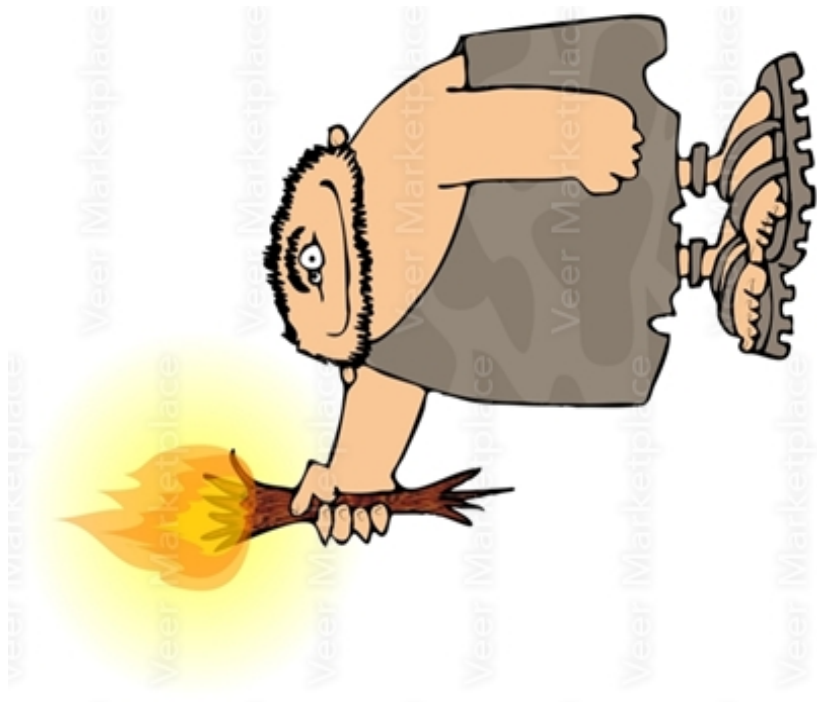
- **Appeared about 4-5 million years ago**
- **Found in Africa**
- **Stood upright and walked on two legs**
- **Brain was one-third the size of humans today**

Homo habilis

- **Appeared about 2.4 million years ago**
- **Found in Africa**
- **Learned to make and use crude stone tools**
- **Brain was half the size of humans today**

Homo erectus

- Appeared about 2-1.5 million years ago
- Started out in Africa, then spread to Europe and Asia – first hominid to leave Africa
- Learned to control fire



Neanderthals

- **Appeared 200,000 – 30,000 years ago**
- **Found in Europe and Southwest Asia**
- **First early people to bury their dead**
- **Died out, possibly due to a conflict with the Homo sapiens sapiens**

Cro-Magnons

- Appeared about 40,000 years ago
- Made finely crafted tools and cave art

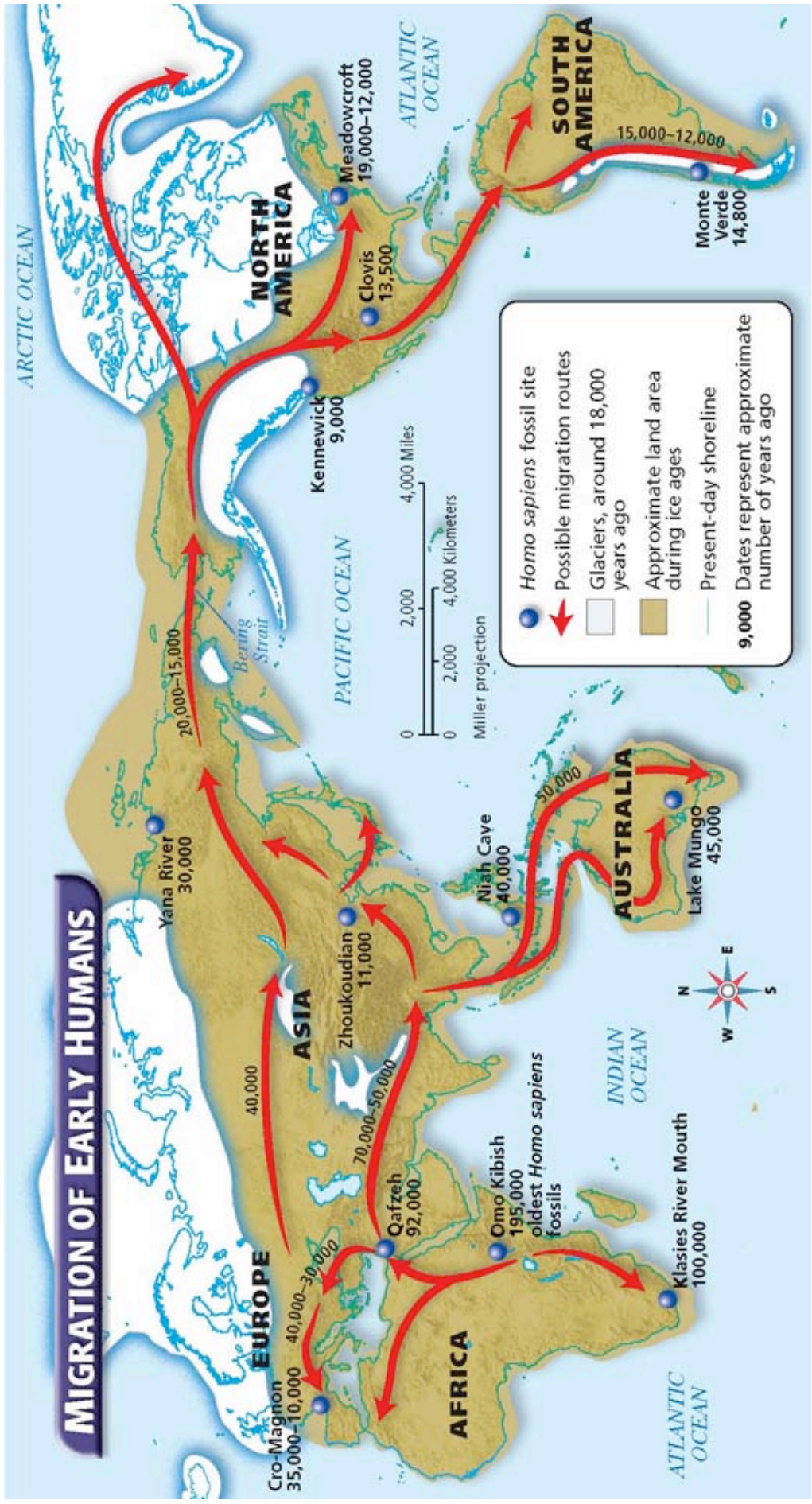


Cave painting, Lascaux, France, 15,000 to 10,000 B.C.

Homo sapiens sapiens

- **Appeared 200,000 – 150,000 years ago**
- **First anatomically modern humans**
- **Started to spread outside of Africa about 100,000 years ago**
- **All humans today belong to this subspecies**
- **Name means “wise, wise human being”**

MIGRATION OF EARLY HUMANS



Spread of the Hominids

- **Started out in Africa and migrated around the world**
- **Moved from Africa to the Middle East (Southwest Asia), then to Asia and Australia, next up was Europe and northern Asia (colder)**
- **This was aided by the use of fire**
- **Finally people arrived in the Americas, probably by crossing a land bridge in the Bering Strait**
- **By 9000 BC humans had spread to six continents**

Paleolithic Age

- **Known as the Old Stone Age, lasted from 2.5 million – 10,000 BC**
- **Named because people used simple stone tools**
- **People were hunter-gatherers who hunted, fished, and gathered wild plants for food**
- **People also lived as nomads, moving around from place to place to follow animal migrations and vegetation cycles**
- **Lived in small bands and relied on resources around them to survive**
- **Both men and women were responsible for obtaining food, which made them equal**
- **Used fire to adapt to the environment**

Neolithic Revolution

- A shift from hunting and gathering to farming and the domestication of animals**
- This was one of the most important developments in human history and changed how people lived**
- Happened around 10,000 years ago when people experimented with planting seeds and learned to farm gradually over a long period of time**
- With the development of farming, people began to practice domestication**
- Domestication = adaptation for human use, such as animals and plants**

The world population grew significantly

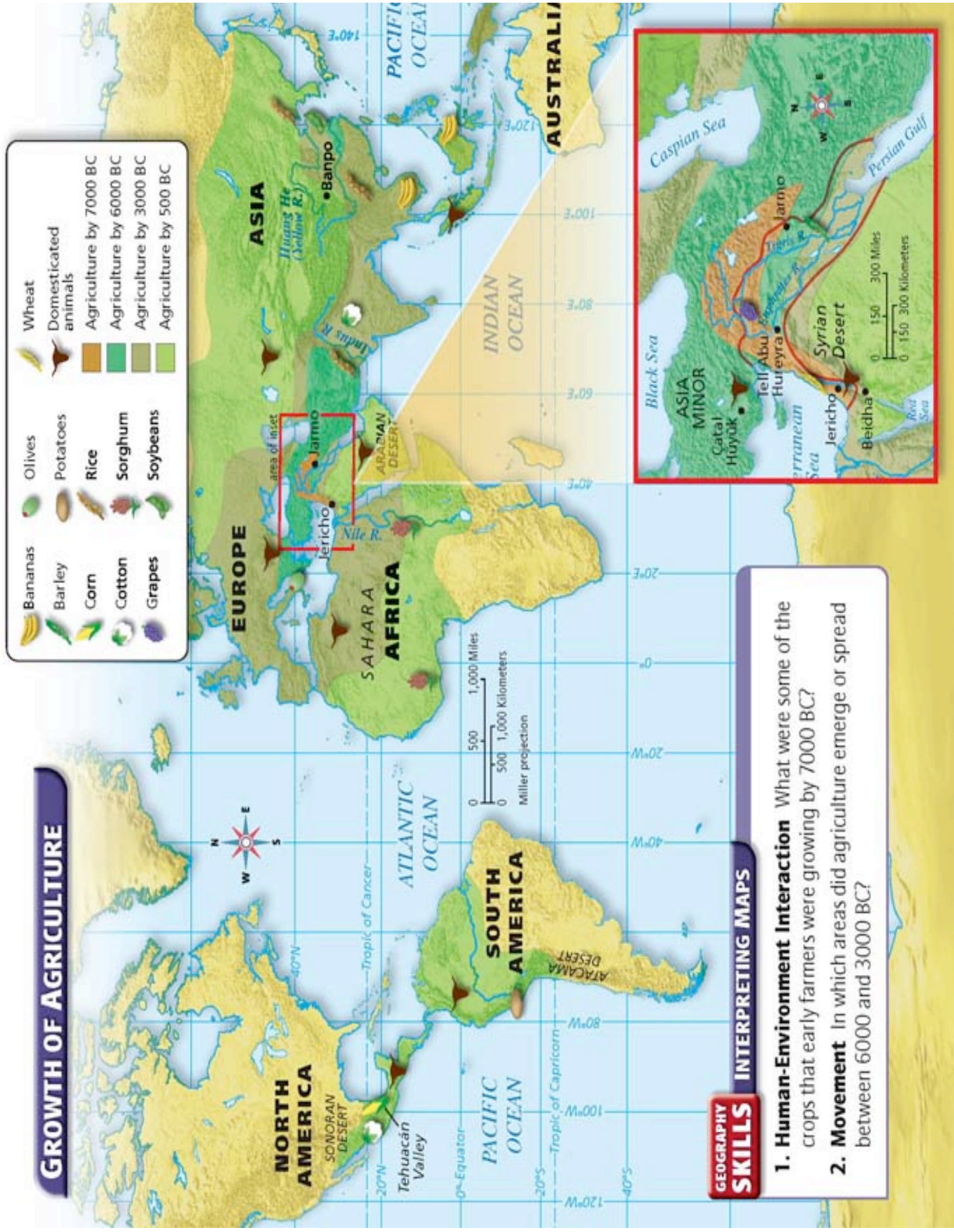
The growing of crops meant that people had greater control over their environment and could now settle in one place and formed permanent settlements

Since men were responsible for farming, they became dominate over women

The first civilizations came about in river valleys

Used the water from the rivers to irrigate the crops

GROWTH OF AGRICULTURE



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

- 1. Human-Environment Interaction** What were some of the crops that early farmers were growing by 7000 BC?
- 2. Movement** In which areas did agriculture emerge or spread between 6000 and 3000 BC?

HISTORY CLOSE-UP

Çatal Hüyük: An Early Farming Village

The village of Çatal Hüyük is among the oldest farming sites. Around 8,000 years ago the village was home to some 5,000 to 6,000 people, who lived in more than 1,000 houses. The houses were built so closely together that there were few if any streets. The people of Çatal Hüyük farmed, hunted, and fished; traded with people in distant lands; and built shrines.

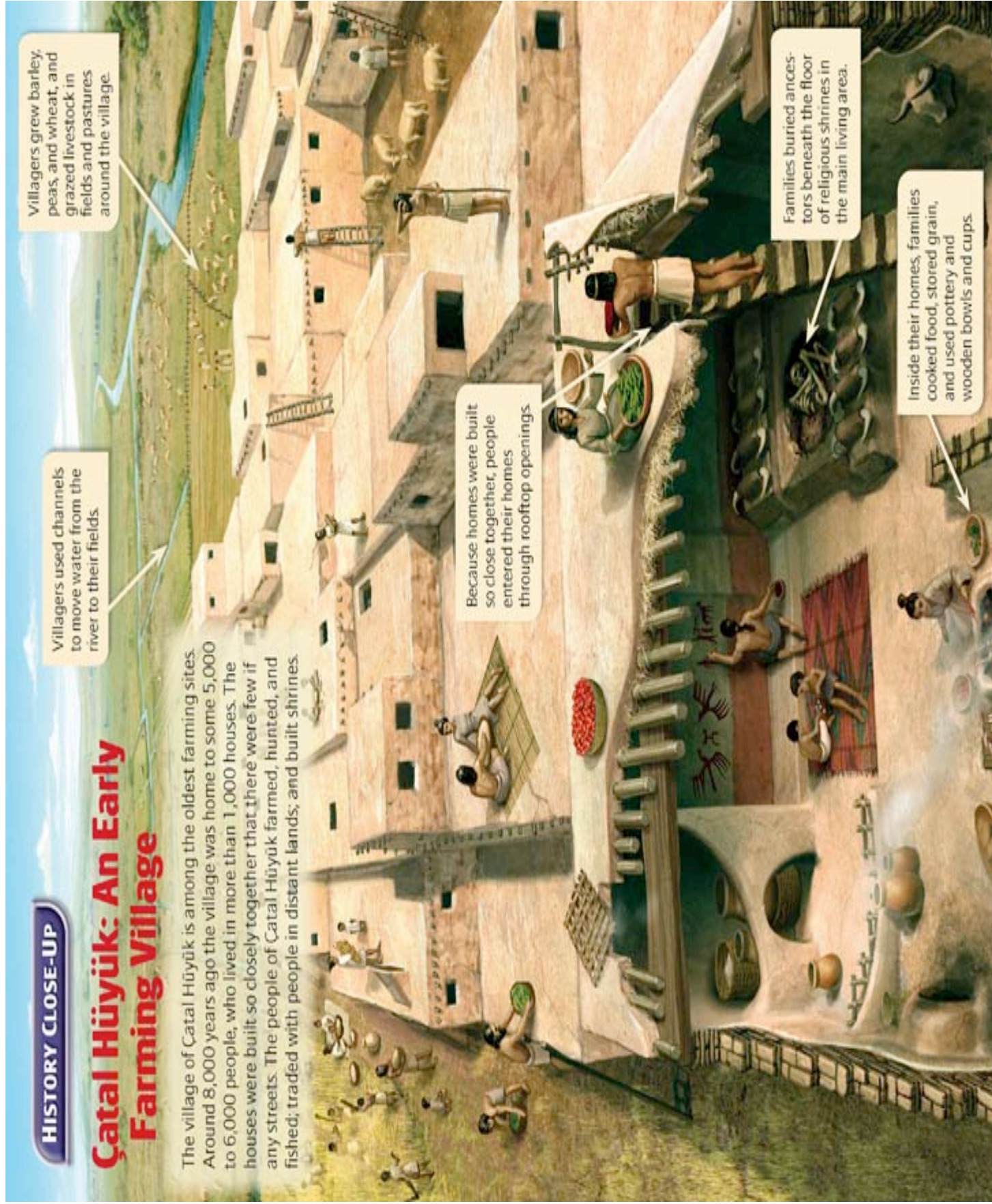
Villagers used channels to move water from the river to their fields.

Villagers grew barley, peas, and wheat, and grazed livestock in fields and pastures around the village.

Because homes were built so close together, people entered their homes through rooftop openings.

Families buried ancestors beneath the floor of religious shrines in the main living area.

Inside their homes, families cooked food, stored grain, and used pottery and wooden bowls and cups.



FOUR RIVER VALLEYS

- **Tigris and Euphrates Rivers = Mesopotamia**
- **Also known as the Fertile Crescent**
- **Nile River = Egypt**
- **Indus River = India**
- **Huang-He River = China**



Pink box highlighting northern China.

Green box highlighting the Himalayas.

Black box highlighting the Caspian Sea region.

Black box highlighting the Sahara Desert.

HISTORY & Geography

Interactive

River Valleys and Civilizations

Pure, sparkling water—it makes life possible. Water also made civilization possible. The first civilizations all arose in river valleys. Common geographic features made these river valleys ideal for farming. The rivers provided water for irrigating crops. The soil along the rivers was highly fertile, nourished each year by rich flood deposits. Flat land bordered the rivers, which made it easier to plant crops. In addition, the river valleys fall in a similar latitude with a warm to hot climate, providing a long growing season.



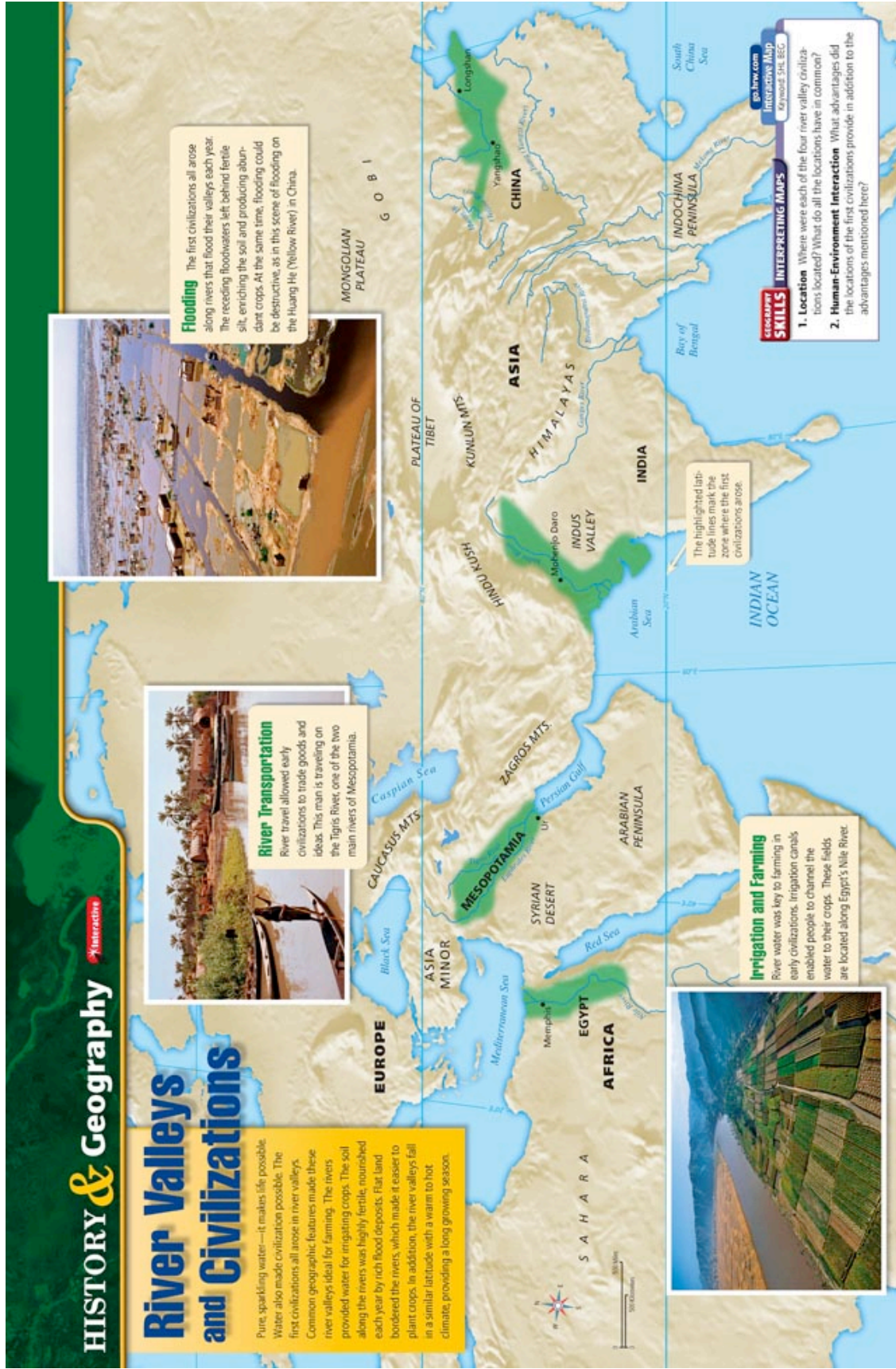
Flooding The first civilizations all arose along rivers that flood their valleys each year. The receding floodwaters left behind fertile silt, enriching the soil and producing abundant crops. At the same time, flooding could be destructive, as in this scene of flooding on the Huang He (Yellow River) in China.



River Transportation River travel allowed early civilizations to trade goods and ideas. This man is traveling on the Tigris River, one of the two main rivers of Mesopotamia.



Irrigation and Farming River water was key to farming in early civilizations. Irrigation canals enabled people to channel the water to their crops. These fields are located along Egypt's Nile River.



The highlighted latitude lines mark the zone where the first civilizations arose.

GOVERNANCE SKILLS **INTERPRETING MAPS**

1. Location Where were each of the four river valley civilizations located? What do all the locations have in common?

2. Human-Environment Interaction What advantages did the locations of the first civilizations provide in addition to the advantages mentioned here?

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Interactive Map
Keywords: 3rd, BEC

Key Discovery	Discoverer and Location
Nutcracker Man, 1959	Mary Leakey, East Africa
Lucy, 1974	Donald Johanson, Ethiopia
Laetoli footprints, 1970s	Mary Leakey, Tanzania
<i>Homo habilis</i> fossil, 1959	Mary and Louis Leakey, Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania
Chad skull, 2001	French Team, Chad

Hominid Group	Appeared About
Australopithecines (Southern Ape)	4–5 million years ago
<i>Homo habilis</i> (Handy Man)	2.4 million years ago
<i>Homo Erectus</i> (Upright Man)	2–1.5 million years ago
<i>Homo Sapiens</i> (Wise Man)	200,000 years ago
• Neanderthals	• 200,000 years ago
• Cro-Magnons	• 40,000 years ago

Paleolithic Era (Old Stone Age)

- nomadic bands of hunter-gatherers
- use of simple, chipped stone tools
- use of fire
- development of language
- creation of cave paintings and figurines
- burial of the dead

Neolithic Era (New Stone Age)

- farming and the domestication of plants and animals
- polishing of stone tools
- settlement of farming villages
- increases in types of activities, trade and differences in wealth
- pottery, weaving, and the plow

The First Cities and Civilizations

- irrigation leads to food surpluses
- development of division of labor
- rise of the first cities and civilizations
- development of government and religious institutions
- emergence of social classes
- invention of record keeping/writing

**GOOGLE CLASSROOM FIRST
BLOCK**

CODE: rubk486

**GOOGLE CLASSROOM SECOND
BLOCK**

CODE: aj41i2p

**GOOGLE CLASSROOM FOURTH
BLOCK**

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