

Chapter 1

The Peopling of the World Prehistory – 2500 B.C.

Humans migrate throughout much of the world and begin to develop tools, art, agriculture and cities.



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The Peopling of the World Prehistory – 2500 B.C.

SECTION 1 Human Origins in Africa

SECTION 2 Humans Try to Control Nature

SECTION 3 **CASE STUDY:** Civilization



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Section 1

Human Origins in Africa

Fossil evidence shows that the earliest humans originate in Africa and spread across the globe.



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Section 1

Human Origins in Africa

Scientists Search for Human Origins

Defining Prehistory

- _____

Scientific Clues

- _____—human-made objects
- _____—a group's way of life
- _____—plant or animal remains preserved in rock



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Scientists Search for Human Origins

Early Footprints Found

- Mary Leakey team discovers prehistoric footprints in Tanzania in 1978
- Laetoli footprints belong to _____.

The Discovery of “Lucy”

- Donald Johanson team finds female hominid in Ethiopia in 1974
- Nicknames 3.5 million-year-old skeleton “Lucy”



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Scientists Search for Human Origins

Hominids Walk Upright

- _____
- _____
- Early hominids, like Lucy, are a species of australopithecines



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The Old Stone Age Begins

Two Phases of the Stone Age

- _____
- _____
- Paleolithic Age had cold temperatures and large Glaciers (Ice Age)
- _____ during the Stone Age

Homo habilis May Have Used Tools

- Louis and Mary Leakey discover 2.5 million-year-old hominid fossil
- Found in Tanzania, is named *Homo habilis*, “man of skill”



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The Old Stone Age Begins

***Homo erectus* Develops Technology**

- Appeared about 1.6 million years ago in East Africa
- *Homo erectus*, upright man, used intelligence to develop technology
- _____
- Developed tools to dig, scrape, cut; became skillful hunters
- First hominid to use fire; might have developed language
- _____



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The Dawn of Modern Humans

Appearance of *Homo sapiens*

- Species name for modern humans; had larger brain than *Homo erectus*
- _____

Neanderthals Way of Life

- Powerful muscles and thick bones
- Lived 200,000 to 30,000 years ago in Europe and Southwest Asia
- Developed religious beliefs and performed rituals
- Lived in caves, shelters made of wood and skin



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The Dawn of Modern Humans

Cro-Magnons Emerge

- _____
- Physically identical to modern humans
- Hunted in groups; better hunters than Neanderthals
- Advanced skill in spoken language
- Migrated from North Africa to Europe and Asia
- _____



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New Findings Add to Knowledge

Fossils, Tools, and Cave Paintings

- _____
- _____
- Stone flute suggests Neanderthals might have made music
- _____



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Section 2

Humans Try to Control Nature



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Section 2

Humans Try to Control Nature

Early Advances in Technology and Art

Tools Needed to Survive

- _____
- Hunted animals, collected plant foods—were **hunter-gatherers**
- Cro-Magnons had more than 100 specialized tools; bone needles to sew

Artistic Expressions in the Paleolithic Age

- _____:
 - cave paintings, animal sculptures, rock engravings and paintings
 - jewelry of sea shells, lion teeth, bear claws
 - polished beads from mammoth tusks



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The Beginnings of Agriculture

The Neolithic Revolution

- _____
- Nomadic women scattered seeds, then discovered crops growing
- _____

Causes of the Agricultural Revolution

- Rising temperatures probably a key reason
- Longer growing season, drier land for wild grasses
- _____



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The Beginnings of Agriculture

Early Farming Methods

- _____
- Farmers moved to new area after year or two

Domestication of Animals

- _____
- Hunters and farmers tamed horses, dogs, goats, and pigs

Agriculture in Jarmo

- _____
- Wild grasses, goats, pigs, sheep, horses thrived near Zagros Mountains



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Villages Grow and Prosper

Farming Develops in Many Places

- _____
- Different crops developed in different areas

-
- Farming thrived here 8,000 years ago; located in modern Turkey

- _____
- _____

- In 1958, remains of village found; wall paintings, religious shrines



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Section-3

Civilization

CASE STUDY: Ur in Sumer



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Chapter 1

Section-3

Civilization

CASE STUDY: Ur in Sumer

Villages Grow into Cities

Agriculture Causes Change

- _____

Economic Changes

- _____
- _____
- Craftspeople make cloth, objects; traders profit from exchange of goods
- _____

Social Changes

- _____



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How Civilization Develops

Sumer

- Located in _____, now part of modern Iraq
- One of the first **civilizations**—a complex culture:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



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How Civilization Develops

Advanced Cities

- _____

Specialized Workers

- Labor becomes _____
- _____ and artistic ability

Complex Institutions

- **Institutions**—(governments, religion, the economy) are established
- _____
- Temples are centers for religion, government, and trade



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How Civilization Develops

Record Keeping

- Professional record keepers, scribes, record taxes and laws
- _____
- People begin to write about city events

Improved Technology

- New tools and techniques make work easier
- The _____
- _____



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Civilization

CASE STUDY: Ur in Sumer

Civilization Emerges in Ur

The City of Ur

- Flourished about 3000 B.C. in what is now southern Iraq
- _____
- Rulers, priests and priestesses, wealthy merchants, artisans, soldiers

An Agricultural Economy

- Food surpluses keep the economy thriving

Life in the City

- _____
- Artisans make trade goods and weapons for Ur's army



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Civilization

CASE STUDY: Ur in Sumer

Civilization Emerges in Ur

Ur's Thriving Trade

- _____
- Scribes make records of transactions

The Temple: Center of City Life

- _____
- Priests carry out religious rituals there



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