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.
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
Section 1

**Human Origins in Africa**

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

Scientists Search for Human Origins

Defining Prehistory

- ____________________________ —________

Scientific Clues

- ____________________________ —______
- ____________________________ —______
- ____________________________ —______
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”
Scientists Search for Human Origins

Hominids Walk Upright

- •
- •
- • Early hominids, like Lucy, are a species of australopithecines
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”
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
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
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
New Findings Add to Knowledge

Fossils, Tools, and Cave Paintings

- __________________________________________________________________________
- __________________________________________________________________________
- Stone flute suggests Neanderthals might have made music
  - ________________________________________________________________
Section 2

Humans Try to Control Nature

_____________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________
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
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
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
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
Section-3

Civilization

CASE STUDY: Ur in Sumer

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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

• ____________________________________________________________________________
Chapter 1

How Civilization Develops

Sumer

- Located in _____________________, now part of modern Iraq
- One of the first civilizations—a complex culture:
  - _____________________________
  - _____________________________
  - _____________________________
  - _____________________________
  - _____________________________
  - _____________________________
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
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 ____________________________
- ____________________________
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
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