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
Fossil evidence shows that the earliest humans originate in Africa and spread across the globe.
Chapter 1

Section 1

Human Origins in Africa

Scientists Search for Human Origins

Defining Prehistory

- Time before the invention of writing, about 5,000 years ago

Scientific Clues

- Archaeologists study bones and artifacts—human-made objects
- Anthropologists study culture—a group’s way of life
- Paleontologists study fossils—plant or animal remains preserved in rock
Scientists Search for Human Origins

Early Footprints Found
- Mary Leakey team discovers prehistoric footprints in Tanzania in 1978
- Laetoli footprints belong to hominids—creatures that walk upright.

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

- Walking upright helps hominids travel distances easily
- They also develop opposable thumb
- Early hominids, like Lucy, are a species of australopithecines
The Old Stone Age Begins

Two Phases of the Stone Age

- **Paleolithic Age** (Old Stone Age) lasted from about 2.5 million to 8000 B.C.
- **Neolithic Age** (New Stone Age) lasted from about 8000 to 3000 B.C.
- Paleolithic Age had cold temperatures and large Glaciers (Ice Age)
- Use of tools, fire, and language develops 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
- **Technology**—ways of applying knowledge, tools and inventions
- Developed tools to dig, scrape, cut; became skillful hunters
- First hominid to use fire; might have developed language
- First hominid to migrate from Africa; moved to Asia and Europe
The Dawn of Modern Humans

**Appearance of *Homo sapiens***

- Species name for modern humans; had larger brain than *Homo erectus*
- Neanderthals and Cro-Magnons appear; not ancestors of *Homo sapiens*

**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**

- About 40,000 years ago Cro-Magnons appear
- 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
  - Population grew quickly, replaced Neanderthals
New Findings Add to Knowledge

Fossils, Tools, and Cave Paintings

- New fossil discovery places hominids in Africa 6 or 7 million years ago
- Stone tools suggest tool making began earlier than previously thought
- Stone flute suggests Neanderthals might have made music
- Cave drawings of people, animals give clues to ways of life
Section 2

**Humans Try to Control Nature**

The development of agriculture causes an increase in population and the growth of a settled way of life.
Section 2

Humans Try to Control Nature

Early Advances in Technology and Art

Tools Needed to Survive

• Paleolithic (Old Stone Age) humans were nomads—moved in search of food
• 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

• Early modern humans created art:
  - 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

- **Neolithic Revolution**—agricultural revolution, began about 10,000 years ago
- Nomadic women scattered seeds, then discovered crops growing
- Shift from food-gathering to food-production great breakthrough

Causes of the Agricultural Revolution

- Rising temperatures probably a key reason
- Longer growing season, drier land for wild grasses
- Constant supply of food led to population growth
The Beginnings of Agriculture

Early Farming Methods
- **Slash-and-burn farming**—clear land by cutting and burning trees
- Farmers moved to new area after year or two

Domestication of Animals
- **Domestication**—taming wild animals to ensure a constant source of food
- Hunters and farmers tamed horses, dogs, goats, and pigs

Agriculture in Jarmo
- Site in northeastern Iraq where people farmed 9,000 years ago
- Wild grasses, goats, pigs, sheep, horses thrived near Zagros Mountains
Villages Grow and Prosper

Farming Develops in Many Places
- Farming in Africa, China, Mexico and Central America, Peru
- Different crops developed in different areas

Catal Huyuk
- Farming thrived here 8,000 years ago; located in modern Turkey
- Population of 5,000 to 6,000 grew crops, raised sheep and cattle
- Made pottery, wove baskets, traded valuable obsidian
- In 1958, remains of village found; wall paintings, religious shrines
Section-3

Civilization

CASE STUDY: Ur in Sumer

Prosperous farming villages, food surpluses, and new technology lead to the rise of civilizations.
Chapter 1

World History: Patterns of Interaction

Section-3

Civilization

CASE STUDY: Ur in Sumer

Villages Grow into Cities

Agriculture Causes Change

- Farming success leads to larger communities

Economic Changes

- Ancient people build irrigation systems to increase food production
- Food surpluses free some people to develop new skills
- Craftspeople make cloth, objects; traders profit from exchange of goods
- Invention of wheel and sail enable traders to travel longer distances

Social Changes

- Social classes develop; religion becomes more organized
How Civilization Develops

Sumer

- Located in Mesopotamia, now part of modern Iraq
- One of the first civilizations—a complex culture:
  - advanced cities
  - specialized workers
  - complex institutions
  - record keeping
  - advanced technology
How Civilization Develops

Advanced Cities

- Cities with larger populations arise, become centers of trade

Specialized Workers

- Labor becomes *specialized*—specific skills of workers developed
- **Artisans** make goods that show skill and artistic ability

Complex Institutions

- **Institutions**—(governments, religion, the economy) are established
- Governments establish laws, maintain order
- Temples are centers for religion, government, and trade
How Civilization Develops

Record Keeping

• Professional record keepers, scribes, record taxes and laws
• Scribes invent cuneiform, a system of writing about 3000 B.C.
• People begin to write about city events

Improved Technology

• New tools and techniques make work easier
• The Bronze Age starts in Sumer around 3000 B.C.
• People replace copper and stone with bronze to make tools, weapons
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
- Population about 30,000; live in well-defined social classes
- Rulers, priests and priestesses, wealthy merchants, artisans, soldiers

An Agricultural Economy

- Food surpluses keep the economy thriving

Life in the City

- Families live in small houses tightly packed near one another
- Artisans make trade goods and weapons for Ur’s army
Civilization

CASE STUDY: Ur in Sumer

Civilization Emerges in Ur

Ur’s Thriving Trade

- Goods and services *bartered*, or traded without using money
- Scribes make records of transactions

The Temple: Center of City Life

- *Ziggurat*, a temple, is tallest, most important building
- Priests carry out religious rituals there
This is the end of the chapter presentation of lecture notes. Click the HOME or EXIT button.
Print Slide Show

1. On the **File** menu, select **Print**
2. In the pop-up menu, select **Microsoft PowerPoint** If the dialog box does not include this pop-up, continue to step 4
3. In the **Print what** box, choose the presentation format you want to print: slides, notes, handouts, or outline
4. Click the **Print** button to print the PowerPoint presentation