

Name:

Chapter 1: The World: Pre-history to 2300 BCE

1.1 - Early Humans

1.2 - The Neolithic Revolution

1.3 - Mesopotamia

Questions:

How does archaeology and anthropology teach us about pre-history?

LESSON 1 - Early Humans

* *What is meant by "Pre-History?"* the time before writing was developed

What is used by archaeologists to understand what happened during this time period?

artifacts and the archaeological and (recently) biological records

artifacts: objects that are made or altered and used by humans - examples: tools, weapons, art, buildings

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

* ***anthropology:*** the study of human life and culture: clothes, society, values, food, beliefs

* ***homo sapiens sapiens:*** "wise, wise human" appeared in Africa 1000's of years ago

- Began to spread out and populate the earth approx. 140-250,000 years ago

Paleolithic Age: 2,500,000BCE-10,000BCE means "Old Stone" Age

hunters-gatherers: early humans relied on hunting/gathering berries, nuts and wild grains for survival

- Formed tools out of stone

nomads: people w/o a permanent home - moved place to place following animals and other sources of food

Why were people nomadic during this period? had to follow animal migration and vegetation cycles

- constantly moved in search of food (in small bands of 20-30)

What was their main concern? day by day survival and finding enough food

* *How were jobs divided between men and women?* co-operation was a must and everyone had a job

Men - mainly hunting

Women - gathering foods/trapping animals/maintained camps/cared for children

(also learned to work very early) Everyone contributed

What important knowledge was critical during the Ice Age and in colder regions? use of fire

How did archaeologists learn about these pre-historic people without writing? cave paintings,
not just what they drew, but by the technology they used: dyes, reeds, colors, locations