Unit 1
Origins
In what parts of the world did early civilizations develop?

How long ago did early people migrate to the different regions on Earth?

When did Gilgamesh rule Uruk?
What will I learn in this unit?

- Study the origins of humans and the development of hunter-gatherer societies
- Discover how the world’s first cities and civilizations developed
- Learn about Mary Leakey’s discoveries and the rule of Gilgamesh.
Chapter 1: Early People
Mary Leakey

http://www.pearsonschool.com/index.cfm?locator=PSZw7k
Section 1: Studying the Distant Past
3, 2, 1 for pages 152-157

- 3 things you learned
- 2 things you found interesting
- 1 question you have
Learning Target

• I can identify main ideas about the scientific study of early humans.
Origins Vocabulary

- **Anthropology**: the study of how human beings behave, where they came from, and what makes one group of people different from another.
- **Archaeologists**: people who study human life in the past by examining the things that people left behind.
- **Fossils**: hardened remains or imprints of living things that existed long ago.
- **Geologists**: scientists who study the physical materials of Earth itself, such as soil and rocks.
Key Ideas

- Scientists use fossils and artifacts to draw conclusions about early humans.
- Archaeological evidence indicates that human life began in Africa.
Study of Early Humans

- To study prehistory, archaeologists look for the places where people may have lived.
- Archaeologists depend mainly on fossils to learn about the earliest humans.
  - Bones, teeth, feathers, plants
- Geologists study materials of earth to help determine ages of prehistoric objects.
- Archaeologists look in ancient villages or campsites to study human remains and artifacts.
  - Helps us understand how people lived
The Hunt for Early Humans

- Mary Leakey discovered human-like skull at Olduvai Gorge in Africa called Homo habilis (“Handy Man”) that was at least 1.75 million years old
- “Lucy” was discovered by Johanson- 3.5 foot tall woman’s skeleton who lived 3.2 million years ago
- Tim White discovered “Ardi” who was 4.4 million years old and larger than Lucy
- Brunet discovered human skull in Africa over 7 million years old
Assessment Questions

Textbook p. 157 # 1,3,5 in notebook

Complete sentences
1.

Studying **prehistory** is hard because there are no written records.

**Anthropology** is the study of early human remains.

**Archaeologists** examine the objects left behind by early people.

**Fossils** are remains of beings that lived long ago.

**Geologists** use their knowledge of the earth to help date past remains.

**Artifacts** are objects people made.
They find places where early people may have lived and then dig for their artifacts.
Written records give direct evidence, while scientists have to draw conclusions from artifacts.
Section 1 Quiz OREO

O- Opinion:

R- Reason:

E- Example:

O- Opinion stated in new words
Section 2: Hunter-Gatherer Societies
Origins Vocabulary

- **Hunter-gatherer**: Early humans that lived by hunting small animals and gathering plants.

- **Nomads**: people who moved from place to place with the seasons.
Learning Target

- I can describe features of early human societies of the Stone Age.
Development of Tools

Because of tools, early humans could ...
Use of Fire

Because of Fire, early humans could...
Development of Language

Because of language early humans could...
Development of Culture

Because of culture, early humans could...
Homework:

Textbook p. 161

# 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9 in complete sentences in notebook.
1. How did early hunter-gatherers get what they needed to survive?
   a. They went from place to place hunting small animals and gathering plants.

2. Give two examples of Paleolithic technology.
   a. Stone tools, Fire

4. How did the Paleolithic Era get its name?
   a. The name comes from words for “old” and “stone” and refers to a time when humans made stone tools.

5. How was Paleolithic society organized?
   a. Hunter-gatherers lived in small bands of families that moved from place to place for food.

6. How did Neanderthals and Homo sapiens differ from earlier people?
   a. They had larger brains and more developed cultures.
“Get Yours Now”

You are an early human in the Paleolithic Era. You are to select a tool from your reading and identify ways it can improve life for your hunter-gatherer community.

You will work in teams of 4-5 people.

With your teams, you will prepare and present an argument to persuade the community to use your tool.
Tools

1. Stone tools

2. Spears and arrows

3. Bones and antler weapons

4. Fire
Tool:

What It Does:

A Drawing of the tool:

Reasons It Will Make Life Easier:

Ways to Persuade My Community:
Hunter-gatherers video


National Geographic: Hunter-Gatherers Today

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E_Q5LnNlwZs
# Neanderthals vs. Homo Sapiens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neanderthals</th>
<th>Homo sapiens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● First appeared about 200,000 years ago</td>
<td>● First appeared about 100,000 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Had short, sturdy skeletons</td>
<td>● Had taller, slimmer bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Had only very simple language skills</td>
<td>● Had complex language skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Made no art or music</td>
<td>● Made art and music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Had simple burial practices</td>
<td>● Had more complex burial practices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Both</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Made hunting tools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Used fire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Buried their dead</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Had large brains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Lived in the same regions about 30,000 to 40,000 years ago</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 3: Populating the Earth
Origins Vocabulary

- **Migration**: when people leave their homeland to live somewhere else.
- **Adapt**: change your way of life to suit your new environment
- **Clans**: groups of families with a common ancestor
- **Animism**: the belief that the natural world is filled with spirits
Learning Target

- I can describe migration paths and the development of complex societies.
The Human Migration Debate

“Out of Africa” Theory

- Homo sapiens originated in Africa and began a long migrations to other regions of the world.
- From Africa to new places

Other scientists believe:

- Large-brained humans developed separately in many different parts of the world.
- Populations mixed together and different groups eventually became known as one group (homo sapiens)
How did the environment in which people lived change during the last Ice Age?

The Ice Age made environments much colder and drier.

- Glaciers spread across large regions of the Earth (Europe, Asia, North America)
- Moving glaciers created many of the world’s mountains, lakes, and rivers.
- Rainfall decreased because so much of Earth’s water was frozen in glaciers.
- Well-watered grass areas became deserts and sea levels dropped
The Evidence of Art

- One of the most important signs of a complex culture is the existence of artwork such as painting and statues.
- Early works of art show that Stone Age people were capable of complex thoughts and actions.
What subjects did Stone Age people show in their art?

Stone Age people showed *animals, human figures, and abstract designs* in their art.
The Caves of Altamira

Located in Spain

The first Paleolithic cave paintings discovered in modern times

First discovered in 1879 but not accepted as real until the 1890s

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qylfPbn0RDs
What Religious beliefs did Stone Age people develop?

Stone Age people developed a belief in animism, the idea that the natural world is filled with spirits.
The Paleolithic Era

What was accomplished:

● Humans occupied many regions in the world
● Developed complex spoken language
● Learned to make a variety of tools and weapons
● Adapted to different environments

What had not changed:

● Lived in relatively small groups as hunter-gatherers, following the herds of animals that they depended on for survival
Migration Path Sequence

- The last Ice Age begins
- Humans learned to farm and the Neolithic Era begins
- Humans adapt to their colder, drier environment as the Ice Age continues.
- Homosapiens begin to walk on Earth
- Modern humans were living in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Australia
Chapter 2: Beginning of Civilization
The Story of Gilgamesh

The legendary King of Uruk

P. 173-175 and workbook p. 67

http://www.pearsonschool.com/index.cfm?locator=PS1aDo
Section 1: Early Agriculture
Learning Targets:

- I can describe links between agriculture and early human societies.
Origins Vocabulary

- **Revolution**: a complete change in ways of thinking, working, or living.
- **Domesticate**: to change the growth of plants or behavior of animals in ways that are useful for humans.
- **Surplus**: more than needed
- **Specialization**: people spend most of their time working at a single job or craft
Today’s Goal

Today I want to teach you to analyze cause-and-effect links between agriculture and early human societies and to draw conclusions about the future needs of an early agricultural settlement.
Key Ideas

- Human life changed dramatically when people learned to farm and to domesticate animals.
- Farming enabled people to settle in one place and develop specialized skills.
The Neolithic Era or “New Stone Age”

During this period (10,000 years ago) people learned how to farm.

Widespread domestication marked the birth of farming.

The change from hunting to farming was called the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution.
Domestication

Why was it important?

Domestication of plants and animals was important because it allowed early humans to stay in one place, develop farming, and increase their food supplies.
The Spread of Farming

Historians believe that about 10,000 years ago, southwestern Asia became the first center of agriculture. Farming spread outward from here and also arose independently in other parts of the world.
## Costs and Benefits of Farming

### Costs
- Planting crops and herding animals took a lot of time and energy.
- It was uncertain.
- It could be dangerous.

### Benefits
- Produced more food and required less land than hunting and gathering.
- Led to more people building permanent homes and farming villages.
Catalhoyuk (chah tahl hyoo yook)

The largest and best-preserved Neolithic village/farming settlement in the world.

Located in Southern Turkey

Discovered in the 1960s.

http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1405/gallery/

What do you think the people at Catalhoyuk felt about the value of community?

Why is Catalhoyuk an important discovery?
Effects of Farming:

- Hunter-Gatherers must travel to obtain food. In small bands of nomads, everyone is involved in getting food.
- Farming develops. People domesticate plants and animals and build settled communities.
- Tools and crops improve. People can grow more food and build up surpluses.
- Populations grow larger.
- With more people and enough food, not everyone must be involved in farming.
- Specialization develops. People become potters, weavers, toolmakers, healers, and storytellers.
The Birth of Farming Effects
Quiz Review

Textbook p. 183 # 1, 2, 3, 4, 7
Answers

1. Varied answers.
2. Domesticating plants and animals made farming possible.
3. Cost: Starving if crops failed; benefit: getting food from less land
4. Because they could grow food, people settled and built more permanent homes.

7. Everyone likely shared in decisions within small hunter-gatherer groups. It was likely harder for everyone to participate in the complex decisions of larger farming communities.
Quiz Tomorrow- Ch. 2 Section 1

Learning Target: I can describe links between agriculture and early human societies.

Vocab: domestication, revolution

Study notes, welcome work, review questions

Effects of farming flow chart!!!
Section 2: Cities and Civilizations
Origins Vocabulary

- **Civilization**: a complex society that has cities, a well-organized government, and workers with specialized job skills
- **Economy**: a system that a community uses to produce and distribute goods and services
- **Resource**: supply of something that can be used as needed
- **Religion**: set of shared beliefs
- **Social classes**: groups of people that occupy different ranks or levels in society
Today’s Goal

Today I want to teach you how villages became cities and then civilizations, along with the common features of early civilizations.
Learning Target

● I can describe how villages became cities and then civilizations.
● I can identify features of early civilizations.
The First Cities

The City of Uruk was founded 6,000 to 7,000 years ago.

It was different from Catalhoyuk and other farming villages:

- More than 40,000 people lived there.
- Had houses, gardens, and large public buildings such as temples
- Had a strong, well-organized government
  - Kings ruled
- Complex economy based on farming and trade.

The wealth of Uruk attracted many people, and many moved from the countryside to the city.
The Rise of Civilizations

The earliest civilizations appeared in Southwestern Asia, in the city-states of Sumer.

Four of these early civilizations developed in the fertile valleys surrounding the major rivers:

- The Nile in northeastern Africa
- The Tigris and Euphrates River in southwest Asia
- The Indus in South Asia
- The Huang River in China
Why did many early civilizations arise in river valleys?

- They arose in river valleys because these locations offered fertile land for agriculture.
- They provided a good setting for permanent settlements. Each year, the rivers rose and flooded the nearby land. When the flood waters went down, a fresh layer of fertile soil remained that farmers could use to grow crops.
Features of Civilizations

1. Cities
2. Organized governments
3. Established religion
4. Job specialization
5. Social classes
6. Public works
7. Arts and architecture
8. System of writing
Cities

- Early cities emerged near farming centers.
- They served as centers of religion, government, and culture.

Organized Government

- As populations grew, government became more difficult. Rulers had to rely on large numbers of public officials who handled different duties.

Established Religion

- Linked to government
- The right to rule came from their gods.
- Gods and goddesses controlled most events in their lives.
Job specialization

- Most people were farmers
- There were traders, craft workers, merchants, priests, soldiers
- Allowed people to develop the many skills and talents needed to create and maintain a civilization.

Social Classes
Public works

- Workers built large-scale projects such as roads, water systems, city walls

Arts and Architecture

- Built and decorated temples, tombs, and palaces
- Skilled crafts workers produced luxury items for upper class

System of Writing

- Recorded laws
- Wrote down prayers to the gods
- Described the mighty deeds of rulers
- Marks our passage from prehistory to recorded history
Test Wednesday

- Origins Chapter 2
  - Vocab
  - Notes Section 1 and 2
  - Welcome works
  - Class activity worksheets

Effects of farming flowchart

Timeline of Paleolithic and Neolithic Era

8 features of a civilization

- I can identify links between agriculture and early human societies
- I can describe how villages became cities and then civilizations.
- I can identify features of early civilizations.
Numbered Heads Together Ch. 2 Review
What is a complete change in ways of thinking, working, or living?
Domesticate means to change the growth of plants or behavior of animals in ways that are ________________ to humans.
What do historians believe to be the first center of agriculture?
Name one benefit of farming
What is the largest and best neolithic village/farming settlement in the world?
Building homes close together in Catalhoyuk suggests that they value ____________________________.
The shift from hunting to farming is called the

a. Old stone age
b. Paleolithic agricultural revolution
c. Neolithic agricultural revolution
This is a complex society with cities, government, and specialized jobs
A group of people that occupies a rank or level in society.
Civilizations emerged near

a. Mountains
b. Rivers
c. Kingdoms
What were the most important resources for early civilizations?

a. Workers and their skills
b. Soil, water, seeds
c. Hunters and gatherers
What happened first?

A. uruk was settled.
B. Catalhuyok was founded.
What happened first?

A. People learned to farm.
B. Paleolithic era begins
This feature of civilization allowed them to record laws and write down prayers
What groups of people are missing?

Farmers, workers, skilled merchants

Slaves
These are large scale projects like road systems and temples.
Religion is strongly linked to ______________________________ in early civilizations
The first city to emerge was Uruk. Name one way it is different from Catalhuyok.
List the 8 features of a civilization.
Sequence the effects of farming

______ populations grow larger

______ tools and crops improve. People can grow surplus.

______ in small bands of nomads, people hunted and gathered.

______ with more people and enough food, not everyone is involved in farming.

______ specialization develops and people become potters, toolmakers, etc.

______ farming develops and people domesticate plants and animals.