

PALEOLITHIC AGE

NEOLITHIC AGE

ARCHAEOLOGY

BEGINNING OF CIVILIZATION

ARCHAEOLOGY

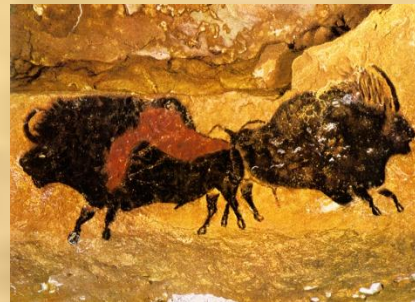
The study of past societies through an analysis of what people have left behind.

ARTIFACTS

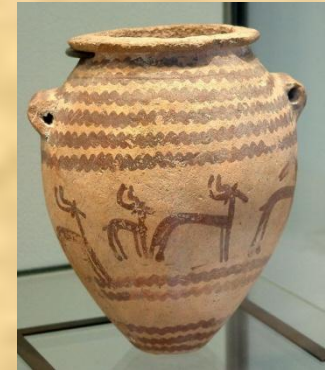
Artifacts are those things that people left behind, they can include:



Tools and Weapons



Art and Sculpture



Pottery



Jewelry



Human Remains



Ancient Buildings and Monuments

ANTHROPOLOGY

The study of human life and culture

FOSSILS

The remains of ancient plants and animals.

By studying fossils archaeologists and anthropologists can learn about what people ate, what animals they had around, and their way of life.



CARBON DATING

Carbon dating can be used to date organic artifacts, or things that were once alive

All living things contain a radioactive isotope of Carbon called Carbon 14 which they absorb from the sun while they are alive.

Carbon 14 has a half-life of 5000 years. That means it takes 5,000 years for half of the Carbon 14 in something to break down.

If we know how much Carbon 14 something has left we can count back to how much is had to begin with to determine the age of the artifact. Is limited to things 50,000 years old or less.

HOMO SAPIENS SAPIENS

Modern Human Beings

Believed to have appeared in Africa between 150,000-200,000 years ago

Began to migrate outside of Africa 100,000 years ago.

Believed by many to have replaced the Neanderthals by 30,000 B.C..

By 10,000 B.C. Homo Sapiens Sapiens could be found throughout the world due to migration.

There are two theories for this migration:

One is the "out of Africa" model which states that *homo sapiens sapiens* migrated out of Africa and slowly replaced other groups they encountered throughout the world.

The other theory is the multiregional model, which states that development from earlier hominids to modern humans occurred in different locations in Africa, Asia, and Europe at different times.



Paleolithic - Neolithic

- **Paleolithic** or Old Stone Age dates from the first stone tool makers (approx. 2 million BCE) to about 10,000 BCE.
- Strong archeological evidence indicates the first humans came from Africa
- This evidence was provided by Mary and Louis Leaky & Donald Johanson

PALEOLITHIC



“*Paleo*” means old “*Lithic*” means stone

Paleolithic= Old Stone Age

- This era was called the stone age because early man used stone to make his tools and weapons
- dates from the first stone tool makers (approx. 2 million BCE) to about 10,000 BCE.
- archeological evidence indicates the first humans came from Africa
 - ◆ This evidence was provided by Mary and Louis Leaky & Donald Johanson

Nomadic: Wandered from place to place in search of food and shelter

- Invented the first tools and weapons including **simple stone tools**
- Learned to make and control **fire** to keep warm and cook their food
- Developed **oral**, or spoken language



- Gathering was a more reliable source of food and so in Paleolithic society it is thought that it may have been **Matriarchal**, or female dominated.
- Women were often seen at the time as symbols of life and fertility. Many ancient religions were centered around the worship of the earth and the woman was often representative of the earth and life because of the fact that women gave birth.
- Early ideas about religion are often called **sympathetic magic**.
- It is thought that early man often drew, or made representations of what he/she wanted to happen (ex. Fertility statues for having many children, paintings of successful hunts etc.)



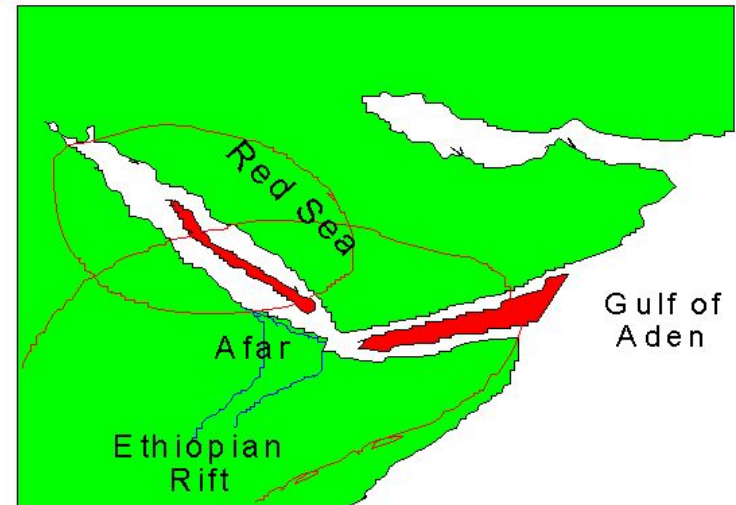


The oldest human footprints in the world were unearthed at Laetoli, near Olduvai Gorge, in Tanzania. These footprints led Owen Lovejoy to conclude that even these early hominids walked with an upright, striding gait just as modern humans do.





Lucy - is one of the oldest and most complete skeletons of human ancestry, which was discovered by Don Johanson in Ethiopia's Afar Triangle.



The Afar Triangle



- **Otzi, the oldest mummy ever unearthed, was found in the Italian Alps in 1991. Scientists were thrilled to find he had remained frozen, and almost perfectly preserved, for thousands of years.**





Characteristics of Paleolithic Period

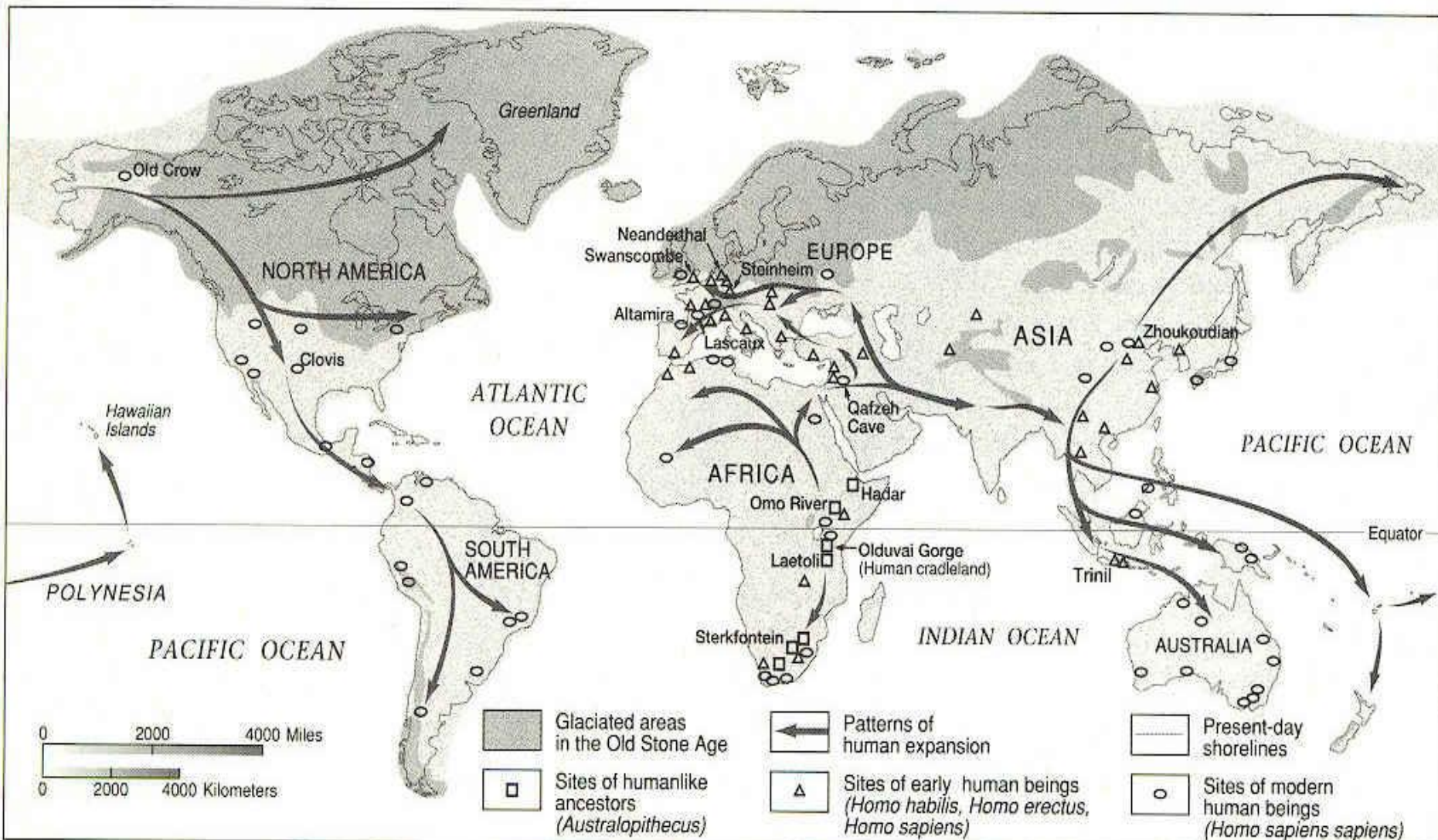
- The people were hunters and gatherers because they hunted animals and gathered fruits/berries
- They lived in small groups of about 20-30 people called **clans**
- Sexual division of labor- meaning separate jobs for men and women
 - The role of **men** was to do the **hunting**
 - The role of **women** was **gathering** and caring for children
- Nomadic people moved from place to place following game and ripening fruit
- Developed simple tools from stone, bone or wood
- Invented clothing
- Cave paintings and religious rituals Cave Art

Paleolithic Age: Old Stone Age (2,000,000 B.C.E.-10,000 B.C.E.)

Nomads <ul style="list-style-type: none">● people who moved around a lot	Hunters-Gathers <ul style="list-style-type: none">● hunting animals or fished; gathered berries, fruit, nuts, wild grains, & roots	Small Population <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 20-30 people	Simple Tools & Weapons <ul style="list-style-type: none">● used materials found around them like bone, wood, stone
Discovered Fire <ul style="list-style-type: none">● used for warmth & cooking	Cave Paintings	Belief in Afterlife <ul style="list-style-type: none">● <u>animism</u>: believe that spirits & forces may live in animals, objects, or dreams	Women Important <ul style="list-style-type: none">● statues of pregnant women found, women gathered food in times of animal scarcity

Out of Africa

The Spread of Human Populations, About 10,000 B.C.



The Mesolithic Age

- Between the Paleolithic and Neolithic eras there was a transitional stage known as the Mesolithic Age
 - Gradual shift from the old food-gathering and hunting economy to a food-producing one.
 - There was also a gradual taming of animals, these changes led to a new period, the Neolithic age.

NEOLITHIC

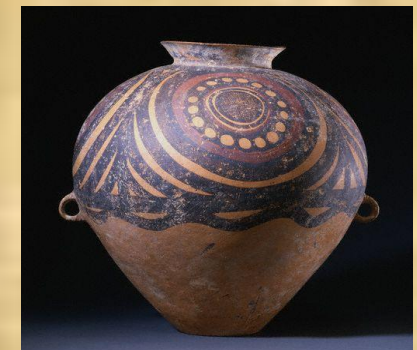
"Neo" means new

"Lithic" means stone

Neolithic means new stone age.



- Approx. 10,000 years ago Hunter and Gatherers began to **FARM**
- Life became more sedentary and permanent villages developed
- The Neolithic Agricultural Revolution was the change from the Paleolithic period to the Neolithic Period.
 - ◆ The thing that allowed for this change was the discovery of agriculture.
 - ◆ Domestication of Animals: In addition to growing crops Neolithic man also tamed animals for hunting (dogs) and other animals for their food such as sheep, cows, etc. . .

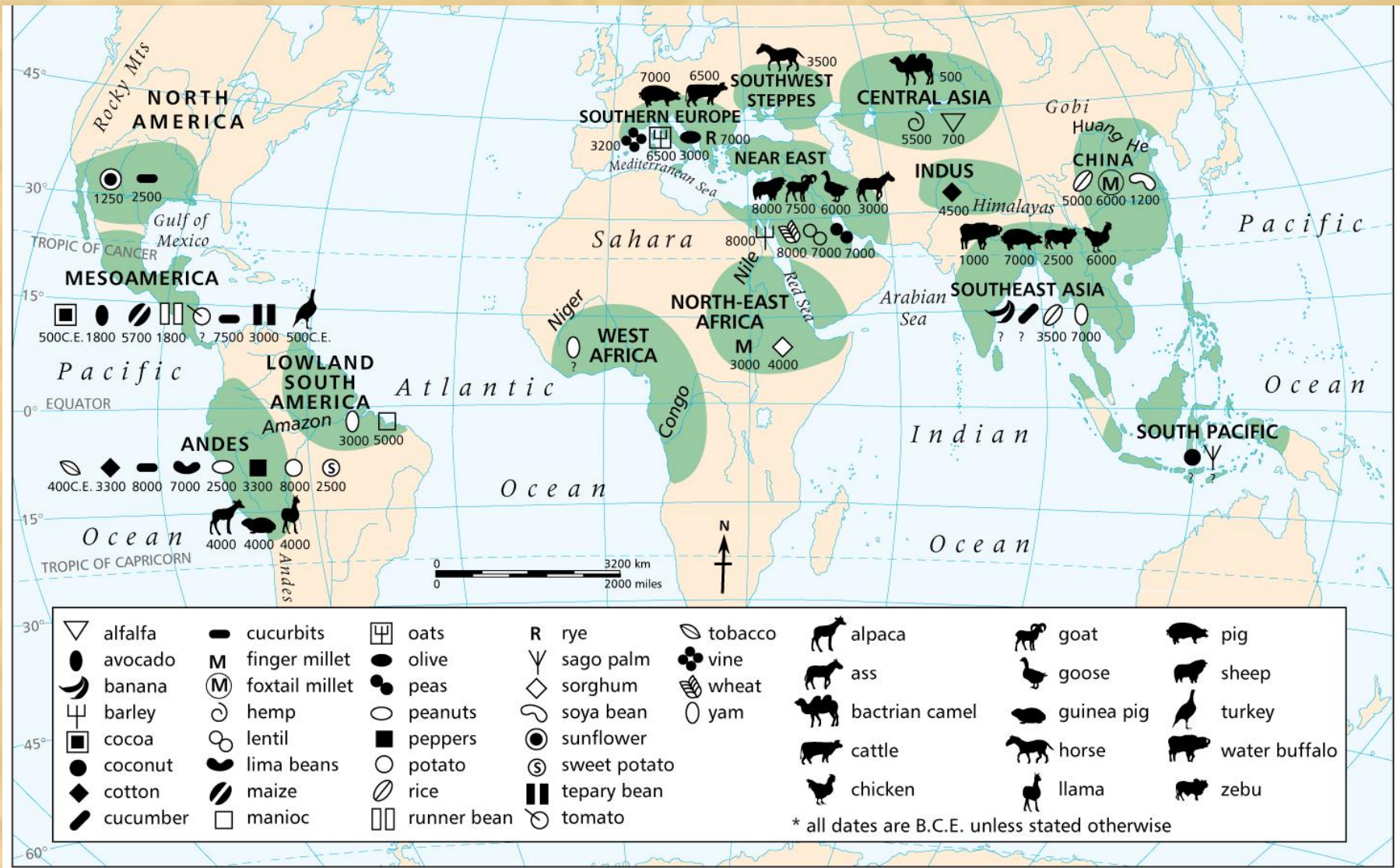


CRADLES OF CIVILIZATION



Variations on Agriculture

- As agriculture spread, different areas began to grow different crops that were suited to their environment.
- These places where people began to settle down, grow crops, and start villages became known as the **Cradles of Civilization**.
- Most of these areas were in **river valleys**.
 - First was **Mesopotamia** between the Tigris and Euphrates River Valleys.
 - Other river valleys include The Nile in Egypt, the Indus in India, and the Huang He in China.
- These villages spread throughout Europe and the rest of the world.
- The oldest and largest of the villages are found in SW Asia.



The development of agriculture and the domestication of animals took place independently in different parts of the world, but the Near East, Mesoamerica, southeast Asia, and China were among the first and most significant regions.

Domesticated Plants

- There are about 200,000 wild species
- 12 domesticated plants account for 80% of the tonnage of all crops:
 - Cereals: wheat, corn, barley, rice, sorghum
 - Pulses: soybeans
 - Tubers: potato, manioc, sweet potato
 - Sugar: sugar cane, beet sugar
 - Fruit: banana

Large Terrestrial Domesticates

The Major Five:

1. Sheep
2. Cow
3. Goat
4. Pig
5. Horse

The Minor Nine:

6. Arabian Camel
7. Bactrian Camel
8. Llama and Alpaca
9. Donkey
10. Reindeer
11. Water Buffalo
12. Yak
13. Bali Cattle
14. Mithan

WHY HUNT? WHY GATHER?

JOIN THE NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION!



Special offer!
Free booklets!
The Pleasures of Porridge
Earn Your Animals' Respect
How to Tell a Weed

Your KEYS to a BETTER LIFE!

Harness Plant Power!

- Learn how the seeds you drop can become next fall's crop!
- Use seed selection to make future plants more productive and easier to harvest!
- Preserve and store surpluses for hard times!

Put Animals To Work For You!

- Learn which species are slow and submissive!
- Use food and fences to keep them around!
- Influence their choice of mates!

Disclaimer: Plant and animal domestication can lead to overpopulation, deforestation, erosion, flooding, desertification, materialism, diminished nutrition, cavities, and television. Caution advised. YOUR RESULTS MAY VARY

1. What are some key components to the Neolithic Revolution?
2. What does the term "domestication" mean?
3. What advantages might farming and herding have over hunting and gathering?
4. What possible problems could arise due to the development of permanent settlements?

CHANGING ROLES OF MEN AND WOMEN

-As villages turned into cities, men took over the work of farming.

➤ Now men were the primary providers of food and women no longer filled that role.

-Because of this, the role of women changed to that of family caregiver and society became mostly male dominated (**patriarchal**) in most cultures

Copper

The first metal used by ancient man was copper. This was a natural metal and could be cast into tools.

Bronze Age

Later, copper was mixed with tin to make Bronze. Bronze was the metal of choice from about 3000-1200 BCE

Iron Age- About 1000 BCE the use of iron became common.





Skara Brae

An early Neolithic village



2788 Skara Brae Neolithic village, Orkney - aerial
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<http://www.charles-tait.co.uk> e-mail charles.tait@zetnet.co.uk

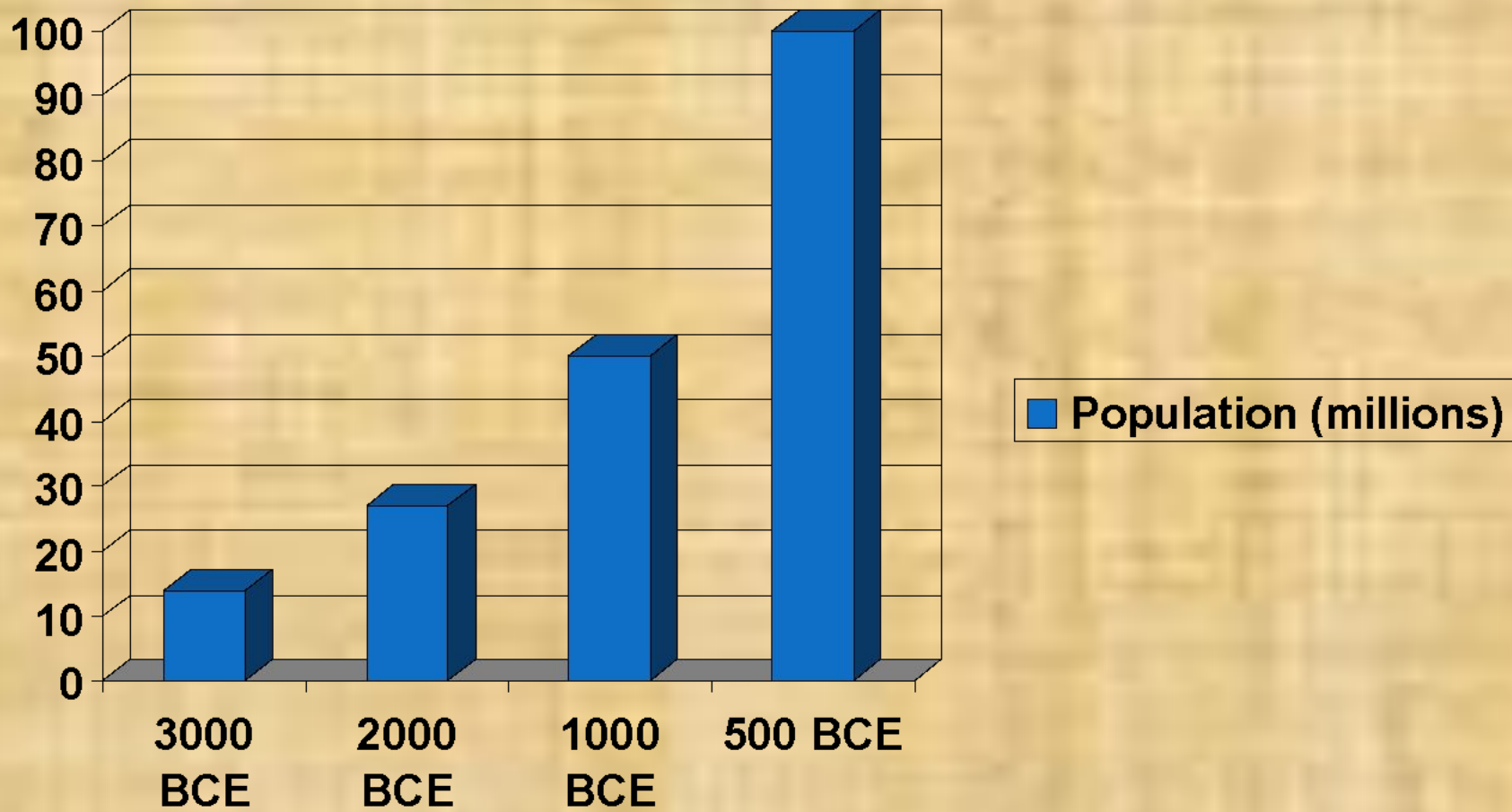




Characteristics of Neolithic Period

- **Developed Agriculture**
 - **Agriculture led to enormous productivity increases**
 - **Agriculture led to significant population increase and density**
- **Councils of elders began making decisions**
- **Individuals accumulated more personal property**
- **Some type of calendar was invented**
- **Animals used in field work (Domestication)**
- **Used Advanced Stone Tools**
- **Developed Weaving (better clothing)**
- **Made Pottery (for food storage)**
- **Specialization of technology and skills developed**

These innovations led to the emergence of civilizations



Neolithic Age: New Stone Age (8000 – 3500 B.C.)

<p>Sedentary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● stayed in one place; villages emerged	<p>Increasing population</p>	<p>Farming, irrigation, plowing, domesticating animals</p>	<p>Calendar and Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● created calendar to measure time for cultivation of crops and harvesting
<p>Personal Possessions</p> <p>How does gaining personal possessions help to create social classes?</p>	<p>Women less important</p>	<p>Religious Beliefs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● polytheistic: belief in more than one god	<p>Writing, organized society</p>