

# Chapter 1

## Section One

### I. Human Beginnings

- A. Writing started 5,500 yrs ago
- B. Time before writing- prehistory
- C. 1st human like creatures 4.4 million
  - 1. Called hominids
    - a. Study of people, development, behavior- anthropology
    - b. Physical anthropologists
      - 1. bones and fossil remains
      - 2. features (brain size)

Paleontologist-fossils from different periods

Archaeologist-prehistoric life and look for artifacts (are what)

Dating items-radiocarbon and degradation

### II. Finds in Africa

- A. Oldest remains- teeth/jaw/skull parts/bones 4.4 million years- Aramis, Ethiopia
- B. Just north in Hadar- 1974 Lucy found
  - could walk upright
  - Male and Female different size
  - spent time in trees
- C. Kenya 4 mile 1995 shinbone upright walker

\* Many different theories about human origins

### III. First Humans

- A. Ethiopia 4.4 million
  - 1. humid forests east and south Africa
  - 2. small brain could bipedal loco.
  - 3. teeth for grinding and biting
    - a. meat and fruits
  - 4. nomadic
  - 5. family groups
  - 6. no tool evidence
    - a. may have used sticks as tools like chimps do today

### IV. Hominid Groups

- A. Not sure exact relationship
- B. Not sure if they became humans
  - 1. Three main groups after Australopithecus
    - a. Homo habilis (person with ability)  
Until 1.5 million years ago
    - b. Homo erectus (person walking upright)  
about 200,000 years ago
    - c. Homo sapiens (person who thinks)  
Us (sort of related)

Climate- Between 2 million years ago and 10,000 years ago the Ice age

- permitted migration over land bridges
- forced people to adapt to cold
- some people died out

## Human Culture- Way of life

1. language
2. dress
3. beliefs
4. diet
5. art/ music
6. crafts

## Tools- 1st thing in culture

- digging sticks
- stone tools
- craftsmanship- wood tools/ choppers/ skinners/ spear points

## Use of stone tools by people "Stone age"

3 periods- different level of styles

1. Paleolithic - old
2. Mesolithic - middle
3. Neolithic - new

## Paleolithic Hunter- Gatherers

1. Homo habilis  
oldest hominids to make tools, large brains, many found in Olduvai Gorge  
Tanzania East Africa
2. Homo erectus  
woodlands and grasslands, gathered food and made weapons to kill food, fire  
makers, clothing, language

Migration- probably several waves of migration, more advanced/adaptable replacing other species, not really sure why (difficulty to find fossils in most places).

Language- believed that 50,000 B.C. actual language began, Homo erectus may have used gestures and Homo sapiens first to use actual language.

## Section Two

### I. Appearance of Homo Sapiens

#### A. Neanderthals

1. earliest evidence 200,000 B.C.
2. first found in the Neander Valley in Germany
3. large brains/ stocky bodies, thick bones/ muscular
4. adapted to colder climates & harsh conditions.

#### B. Way of Life

1. hunter-gatherers (nomadic)
2. used fire
3. stone knives/ spear points/ bone tools
4. lived in small groups of 30 to 50 people
5. shelters
  - a. cold climates- caves
  - b. temperate- huts skins and wood
6. heavy skins for clothing

#### C. Culture and Beliefs

1. Cared for sick and old
  - a. specimens show injuries healed over before death later on
2. Belief in after life
  - a. Buried with: tools/ food/ ornaments

## II. Homo Sapiens Sapiens

### A. Intro.

1. Africa 50,000, World 20,000, probably existed same time as Neanderthals & Homo erectus.

### B. Cro-Magnons

1. Earliest Homo Sapiens Sapiens
2. Taller but less built than the Neanderthals
3. Superior technology
  - a. knapping better cutting edges
  - b. used bone- ivory- antlers like the Neanderthals
  - c. used hammers, hoes, pincers, fishing hooks, needles to sew clothing
  - d. stone ax to help with shelter and canoe making
  - e. bow and arrow/ spear-thrower
4. Culture
  - a. still hunter-gatherers but more efficient
  - b. walked in large groups
    1. formed leadership, believed because of burial mounds with sign of rank
  - c. first lived in caves and built temporary structures
  - d. later made stone long houses
  - e. lived in communities of 30-100 people
5. cave paintings and art
  - a. famous find at Lasaux and Vallon-Pont d'arc
  - b. hunting scenes
  - c. not known true purpose
    1. training
    2. stories
    3. mystical images

## III. Neolithic Revolution

### A. Intro.

1. Began with end of Ice Age, 10,000 B.C.
2. Hunting and gathering shifted to domestication of plants and animals
  - a. dogs first to help with hunting
3. agriculture ushered in revolution
  - a. different times and places began
4. 8,000 B.C. Middle East Tigris and Euphrates
  - a. wheat and barley staple crop
5. 5,000 B.C. China
  - a. rice staple crop
6. 5,000 B.C. Americas
  - a. potatoes/pumpkins/peanuts/corn staple crop
7. Because of agriculture, stable villages and eventually cities, one of earliest villages found so far Jericho 8,000 B.C.

### B. Technology

1. Plow and oxen domesticated
2. Loom for weaving wool
3. Wheel for transportation (food carts from fields)
4. Clay bricks
5. Use of metals, copper/lead/gold weapons, jewelry, tools
6. Calendar use to determine planting time

7. land ownership started
  - a. who could plant where
  - b. warfare over land
  - c. laws and rules for trade
8. Deities emerged
  - a. tributes and prayer offered
  - b. controlled crops and weather

#### IV. Emergence of Civilization

##### A. Civilization is superior technology, government, art, science etc...

1. Most civilization developed near rivers
  - a. began forming settlements Nile/Tigris and Euphrates/Indus
  - b. first urban community Huang He 100 B.C.
2. Labor specialized
3. metalworking skills
4. large scale public works
5. advanced government and religion

##### B. Economy

1. Surplus food allowed economies to begin
  - a. efficient farming allowed people to do other things
  - b. irrigation massive scale imperative
    1. ditches first leading to canals and reservoirs
    2. dikes and dams to control flooding
2. Special labor
  - a. artisans (skilled craftsmen)
    1. doing one or several things=very good products
  - b. metal copper/lead/gold then mix alloys (bronze most important)

##### C. Bronze Age

1. Most superior metal to that date
  - a. harder for weapons
  - b. easier to mold
  - c. expensive/ limited use to government and religion

##### D. Trade

1. Needed raw materials (copper and tin)
2. First local trade then to nearby areas
3. Merchants and traders began trade expeditions
4. Pack animals overland and boats for water prompting use of sail
5. Goods and ideas traded “cultural diffusion”

#### V. Rise of Cities

##### A. Early cities 5,000 to 30,000

##### B. Need infrastructure

1. Provide food, strained farmers time
2. Farmers needed to be protected
3. Government oversaw food needs
  - a. collection/storage/distribution
  - b. organized large scale labor, irrigation and buildings
4. Soldiers to guard food and trade routes
5. Ruling class based on religion
  - a. gods/goddesses ensured food
  - b. kings job make sure it happens
  - c. first king probably elected leading to the inheritance

## VI. Social Standing

- A. Center, King and religious/ gov. center
  - 1. Ruling upper class
  - 2. Merchant homes
  - 3. Shops
  - 4. Farmers, fishermen outlying areas

## VII. Writing

- A. Came about because of agriculture
- B. Used widely by priests
  - 1. Keep track of offerings
  - 2. Legal codes/ med. texts

## VIII. System of Values

- A. Myths traditional stories
  - 1. Explained reason for laws
  - 2. History
  - 3. Religious stories
  - 4. Penalties for bad behavior

STONEKING'S NOTES - DO NOT USE TO MAKE YOUR OWN