Journey Across Time
Discussion Notes & Study Guide
Unit 1 – Early Civilizations
Chapter 1 – The First Civilizations
Section 1 – Early Humans

• **History** – study of humans in the past
• The people who study history are called **historians**.
• Two types of historians:
  – **Archaeologists**: hunt for evidence buried in the ground.
    • Looking for fossils and artifacts
  – **Anthropologists**: study how humans developed and related to each other
Archaeologists & Anthropologists
Stone Age

• Early period of human history
• Used stone to make tools and weapons
• Earliest part of the stone age is called the **Paleolithic Period**
Paleolithic People

• Were **nomads** – traveled from place to place to hunt and search for food

• Hunted animals, caught fish, ate insects, and gathered nuts, berries, fruits, grains, and plants.

• Traveled in bands of 30 or so people
Paleolithic People

Men
- Hunted animals
- Used clubs, spears, traps, and bows and arrows

Women
- Cared for children
- Gathered berries, nuts, and grains
Paleolithic People’s Adaptations

• Warm Climates
  – Wore little clothing and had little need for shelter

• Cold Climates
  – Used caves for shelter
  – Overtime created new shelters using animal hides
Fire!

- Paleolithic people tamed fire
  - Keeps you warm
  - Cooks food
  - Lit the darkness
Ice Ages

- 100,000BC to 8,000BC
- Extreme cold and huge sheets of ice covered the earth
- People adapted by changing their diet, building stronger shelters, and using furs to keep warm.
- Used fire to stay warm.
Paleolithic People

Language, Art, Religion
• Developed a spoken language
• Expressed themselves through art
• Their art may have had a religious meaning

Invention of Tools
• Created tools such as spears and hand axes
• Used a stone called flint
Neolithic People

• “Neolithic” – stands for New Stone Age
• 8,000BC to 4,000BC
• People began to domesticate – tame animals
  – Carried goods
  – Provided meat, milk, wool
Neolithic Artifacts
Neolithic Artifacts
Farming Revolution

• Revolution – changes that greatly affect many areas of life
• One of the most important events in human history
• People began to domesticate plants/crops
• People in different parts of the world began growing crops
Effects of Farming Revolution

• Because farmers needed to stay close to their fields there was a need for permanent shelter
  – Villages developed
  – Oldest village is Jericho (Israel & Jordan)
  – Catal Huyuk (Turkey)
Jericho
Catal Huyuk
Benefits of Settled Life

• Permanent villages provided:
  – Security & Safety
  – Steady food
    • Food surplus lead to trade
  – Larger populations

• People began to specialize
  – Not everyone was a farmer
    • People made pottery, mats, cloth
Bronze Age

- As people began to create new technology they tried to invent better farming tools.
  - Began working with metal, copper, and tin
  - Realized you could mix copper and tin to form bronze
    - Harder and longer lasting than copper