

SECTION 1: Prehistory

- Without **writing**, the scientists must base their findings on **artifacts** or other ancient objects
- They are like detectives
- People who study artifacts to uncover different things like fossils and tools are known as **archaeologists**
- These people made important discoveries in **Africa**
- They found footprints of humanlike beings known as **Hominids**
- Archeologists actually found an entire skeleton of one of these beings and called her **LUCY**

Stone Age

- From 2.5 Million years ago to 8000 B.C.
- Consisted of hunters and gatherers
- Simple tools
- Cave paintings and art of animals

Different Types of Man

AUSTRALOPITHECUS

- 3 million years ago
- basic traits of humans
- could stand up and had hands that allowed grips
- LUCY was an example

HOMO HABILIS

- First true humans
- 2 million B.C
- Used stone tools that they created
- Were taller and had a larger brain
- Known as the "handy man" because of the increased use of their hands

HOMO ERECTUS

- 1 Million - 375,000 Known as the upright man
- First known to use and create fire
- Traveled over the land bridge from Africa all over the world
- Migrated throughout the Americas and Eurasia
- Primitive hunters

HOMO SAPIENS (Early Type)

- 375,000- 40,000 years ago
- they were known as the wise men
- **Neanderthals** were smaller than modern people
- Skulls had a thick ridge along forehead
- Very muscular
- Used hand axes
- Hunters of animals and gathered food
- Lived in warm caves and painted there
- Buried their dead

MODERN HOMO SAPIENS

- 20,000 - 3000 B.C
- Cro-Magnons
- like modern people
- used many tools like sickle and grass cutters
- stone axes and bow and arrows were used
- created stone houses
- these were the first people to become herders and farmers

SECTION 2

BASIC NEEDS OF MAN

- Food
 - Hunting
 - Gathering
- Clothing
- Protection from the environment (weather and seasons)
- Shelter
 - Caves
 - Use trees
 - Use anything from the environment to brave the elements

- People figured out that working together made things easier
 - They developed CULTURES

NOMADIC LIFE

- People moved for food(hunting or gathering)
- They migrated all over the world
- People eventually crossed a land bridge across the Bering Strait in to North America

AGRICULTURE

- Farming allowed people to settle down and create a village
- **Division of Labor**
- Specialization in art, religion, carpentry, etc.
 - The more you work at something the better you get

OLD STONE AGE	NEW STONE AGE
• Nomads	• Neolithic
• Hunters and Gatherers	• 8000 B.C – 3000 B.C
• Simple tools	• Farming-raise animals like horses, dogs, goats
• 2.5 Million yrs- 8000 B.C	• Villages near valleys and major waterways • Other skills like pottery and weaving developed

- **Agriculture** made a *surplus* of food, which enabled people to focus on other things like **specialization**
- People depended on one another and developed **communities**
- The division of labor leads to **advanced civilizations**
- **Technology** made life easier with **new tools** like plows/hoes
- **WRITING** and the ability to pass on and share information and knowledge to others made the civilizations **thrive**
- **IRRIGATION** brought water to other lands and made it possible to expand farming and towns
- **Boats and Carts** were created to make travel easier and faster
- As time progresses **SOCIETY** and **SOCIAL CLASSES** **DEVELOPED**