Dawn of Man
Paleolithic and Neolithic Ages

Name: ________________________________

Period: ________________________________

Due Date: ________________________________
Dawn of Man
Vocabulary

Prehistory:

Artifacts:

Archaeology:

Culture:

Technology:

Anthropology:

Historian:
Studying the Past

Directions: Read pages 6-10 in your textbook and answer the following questions based on the reading.

1. List and describe the five themes of geography.

2. How do anthropologist and archeologist learn about the lives of prehistoric peoples?

3. What does each of the following study: Geologists, Botanists, Zoologists, Biologists

4. What kinds of evidence to historians use to study the past?
Archeological Dig

Background: It is the year 3,000. You and your partner are on an archeological dig in North America. You are not sure what was here before but it is now a lush forest on the edge of a beautiful lake. As you are digging you find the object pictured below.

Directions: Your must make observations from the pictures below and come up with any information you can figure out about this society. Your only knowledge of this society is the pictures below.

What can you tell about this society based on the pictures of this artifact?
1 Where did Humankind begin?

2 What was the greatest key to our survival?

3 What happens to the human brain as result of cooking our food?

4 When people left Africa where did they go?

5 What changes to how we live develops during the Ice Age?

6 What are the significant changes to life that develop as a result of animal domestication?

7 What is the human population in 10,000 BC?

8 What was the job of men and women after the ice age?

9 What was the break through made by an early woman?

10 Why is farming a game changer?

11 What develops as a result of farming?

12 What are the problems that develop as a result from farming?

13 What are some examples of monuments to the dead identified in the film?

14 What does writing allow?

15 What is the purpose of the pyramid?

16 Why do cities develop?

17 Why is tin important?

18 What are the results of trade?
Pre-History

Prehistory

- The time before _________________ history began. Recorded history began roughly 5,000 years ago.

The Old Stone Age (2 Million – 10,000 B.C.)

- Also known as the _________________ age

How did life begin?

What are the two theories (read handout)

1) ___________________ 2) ___________________
   (religious) (scientific)

By looking at the picture, how did people change from 2 Million years ago to the present? (Evolution picture)

Where did life begin?

- 1959 – Mary and Louis ___________________ - find bone in rock in Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania

- 1974 – Donald ___________________ - finds “Lucy” in Ethiopia (after the Beatles song)

So where do you think most early people lived based on these stats?

Life in the Stone Age

- Lived in groups of 20/30 – ___________________

- Women ___________________ (nuts, berries) while men ___________________

- Traveled around looking for food - ___________________

- developed stone tools and weapons, fire, clothing
Religious Beliefs

- __________________ – the belief that all things have a spirit

- __________________ – may symbolize their belief in spirits in animals or that they want luck with the hunt.

- __________________ – near the end of the Stone Age they buried people with tools, weapons, and other life goods.

Why would they do this?

Movement

- Over time, these people __________________ from Africa into Europe and Asia and eventually over a land bridge to the Americas.

- Migration leads to __________________ or the exchange of ideas, customs, and goods among cultures.
Theories on the Origins of Man

Creationism (religious) – Creationism is the belief in the biblical account of the creation of the world and the creation of man. It is also known as creation science. Creationists believe that the world is less than 7,000 years old. Although some differences among creationists regarding the extent that the account should be taken literally, all believe that the Bible is the source for understanding the origins of man.

Evolution (scientific) – The theory of evolution is based largely on the studies conducted by Charles Darwin (Origin of Species). Its premise is that the members of a species that are physically and mentally superior are more likely to survive. Further, over time, the species, through reproduction, better adapts to the environment by passing along the characteristics of those that survived. This is known as natural selection. Most evolutionists believe the world is billions of years old and that man probably evolved from apes.

(Source: The Concise Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia)
Stages in the Evolutionary Process

2 Million yrs ago
750,000 yrs ago
100,000 to 40,000 yrs ago
Present
Neolithic/Agricultural Revolution
The New Stone Age (8,000 – 5,500 B.C.)

Characteristics of the Neolithic Revolution

1) _________________ from hunting and gathering to _________________

2) people began _________________ for _________________ and use as workers.

Changes in Life

- Council of Elders formed to rule group
- Men gain more power
- _________________ increases between groups
- Increase in personal possessions

New Technologies

- _________________
- simple metal tools – plow
- weave clothing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparing Paleolithic and Neolithic Peoples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Categories</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependant on Natural Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall/Evolution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Why Hunt? Why Gather?**

How goes the hunt?
Not so great. How's gathering?
So-so.

Look! A village! I wonder what they do over there?

Excuse me. I couldn't help but overhear. Let me tell you about living the Neolithic Way!

First off — we don't just look around for our food ... we actually grow some of it ourselves, where we live!

Gasp!

Plant and animal domestication is the key. We grow edible plants ourselves, right out of the ground, time after time!

Yum!

Animals, too! We control their reproduction to select desirable characteristics and eliminate bad ones.

Wow! How can we live the Neolithic way?

You can start by joining us in the village! Leave your troubles behind!

Settle down! Restore your environment.

Some hunting and gathering may be necessary to maintain dietary variety and avoid famine.

**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!
- Invent new ways of preparing and cooking plant foods!

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!
- Breed the best and eat the rest!

Build permanent structures.

Enjoy regular meals!

Be civil!

Be sociable!

Form complex societies.

Special offer! Free booklets! The Pleasures of Pondering. Learn Your Animals' Respect. How to Tell a Weed.

Disclaimers: 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 Based on this document, identify two characteristics of life before the Neolithic Revolution. [2]

2 Based on this document, state one impact of the Neolithic Revolution on the way people lived. [1]

3 Based on this document, state two changes in agriculture that occurred during the Neolithic Revolution. [2]
Paleolithic/Neolithic Drawing Assignment

Draw a scene below depicting life during the Paleolithic Age on one side and the Neolithic Age on the other. Your scene should include information that makes the two periods in history different.
Characteristics of Civilizations

- based on farming
  - crafts workers made pottery, cloth, other goods

- polytheistic — more than one god
  - priest and worshippers tried to gain favor of gods

- no longer can one person do everything for themselves
  - depend on others for various tasks

- cities built along rivers
  - More food, increase in population

- made sure there was enough food
  - built roads, bridges, walls

- people are ranked according to their jobs
  - 1(Priest/Nobles),
  - 2(Warriors/Merchants),
  - 3(farmers, slaves)

- writing begins in temples
  - first writing is pictures
  - over time more symbolic

- temples and palaces
  - symbols of power
**Directions:** In each box, write the name of one of the characteristics of a civilization. Then, using the materials provided, draw a picture that represents that characteristic of the society.
Dawn of Man
Review Sheet

General Information
- Historians study written evidence of the past
- Cultural diffusion is the spread of ideas and customs from one people to another
- Pre-historic refers to the period before the invention of writing
- Many of the fossils of early humans were found in Africa

Neolithic Revolution
- A result of the Neolithic Revolution was the establishment of villages and governments
- An example of a lifestyle change during the Neolithic Revolution was the domestication of animals (keeping a dog as a pet)
- Neolithic Revolution refers to a time when early humans began to organize governments
- Neolithic Revolution was characterized by the change from nomadic herding to settled farming
- Neolithic people buried stone tools and weapons with a person because they believed in an after life.
- The discovery of cave paintings reveals that early people had religious beliefs

Characteristics of Civilizations
- The main feature of a civilization is the development of cities (permanent settlements)
- Cities, organized religion, and system of writing are all examples of characteristics of civilizations
- Traditional societies are dependent on farming
- The central government of a civilization has the job of ensuring there is enough food, making sure the people are protected, and building roads and bridges.

Definitions to Know
- cultural diffusion, prehistory, culture, archaeology, anthropology, technology, evolution, creationism, nomads, animism, polytheism, Paleolithic period, Neolithic Revolution

Concept to Know
- Be able to describe life before and after the Neolithic Revolution