

# 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.

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

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

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

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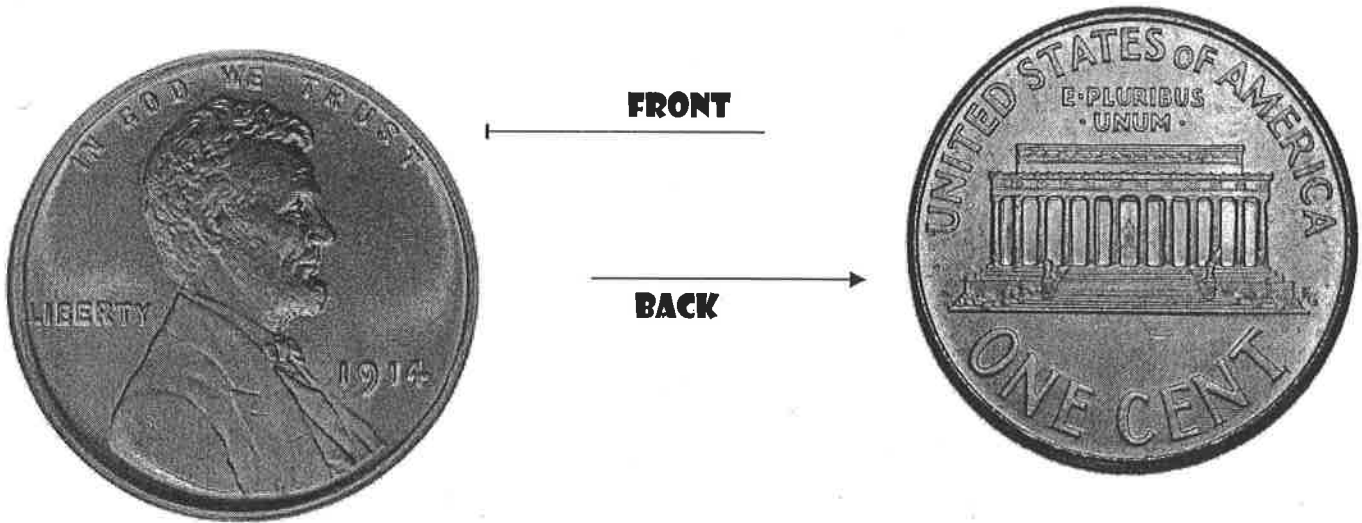
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## Archeological Dig

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: You 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?

# Mankind - The Story of All of Us: Inventors

## Video Questions

- 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.)

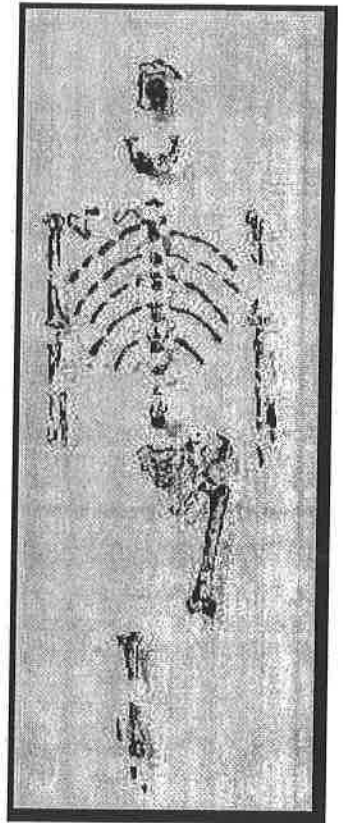
- Also known as the \_\_\_\_\_ age

## How did life begin?

What are the two theories (read handout)

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (religious)      2) \_\_\_\_\_ (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

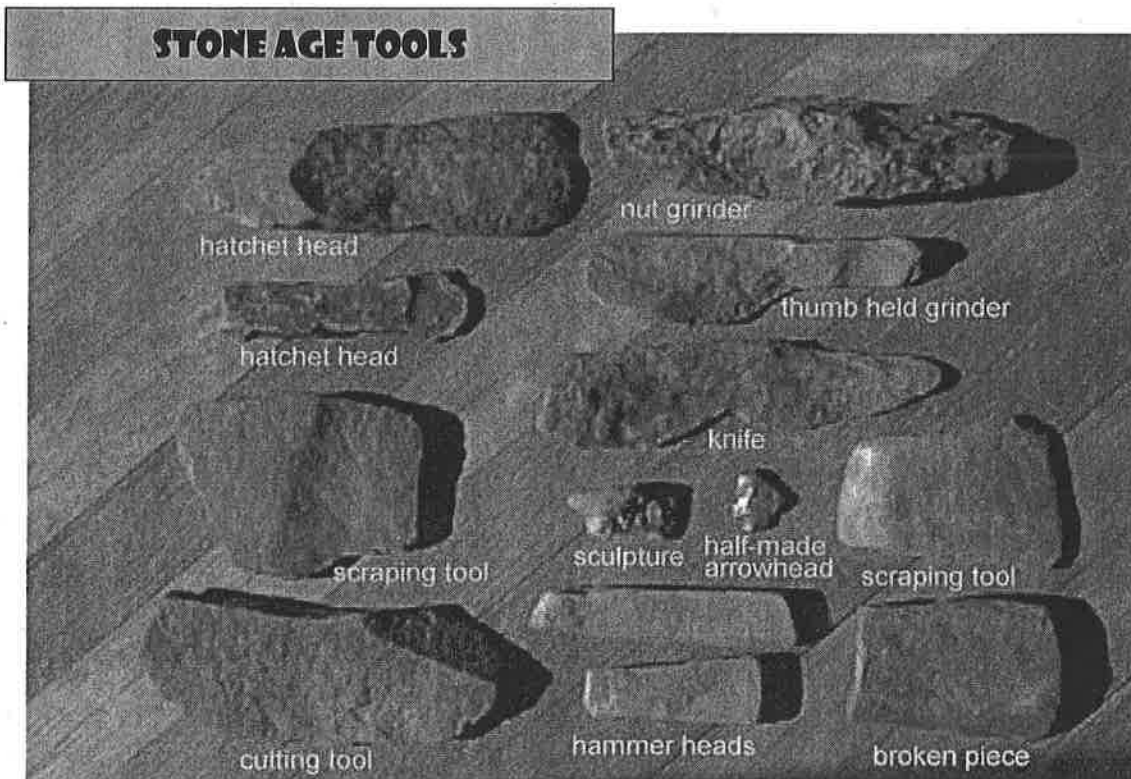
- \_\_\_\_\_ - the belief that all things have a spirit
- \_\_\_\_\_ – may symbolize their belief in spirits in animals or that they want luck with the hunt.
- \_\_\_\_\_ – near the end of the Stone Age they buried people with tools, weapons, and other life goods.

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

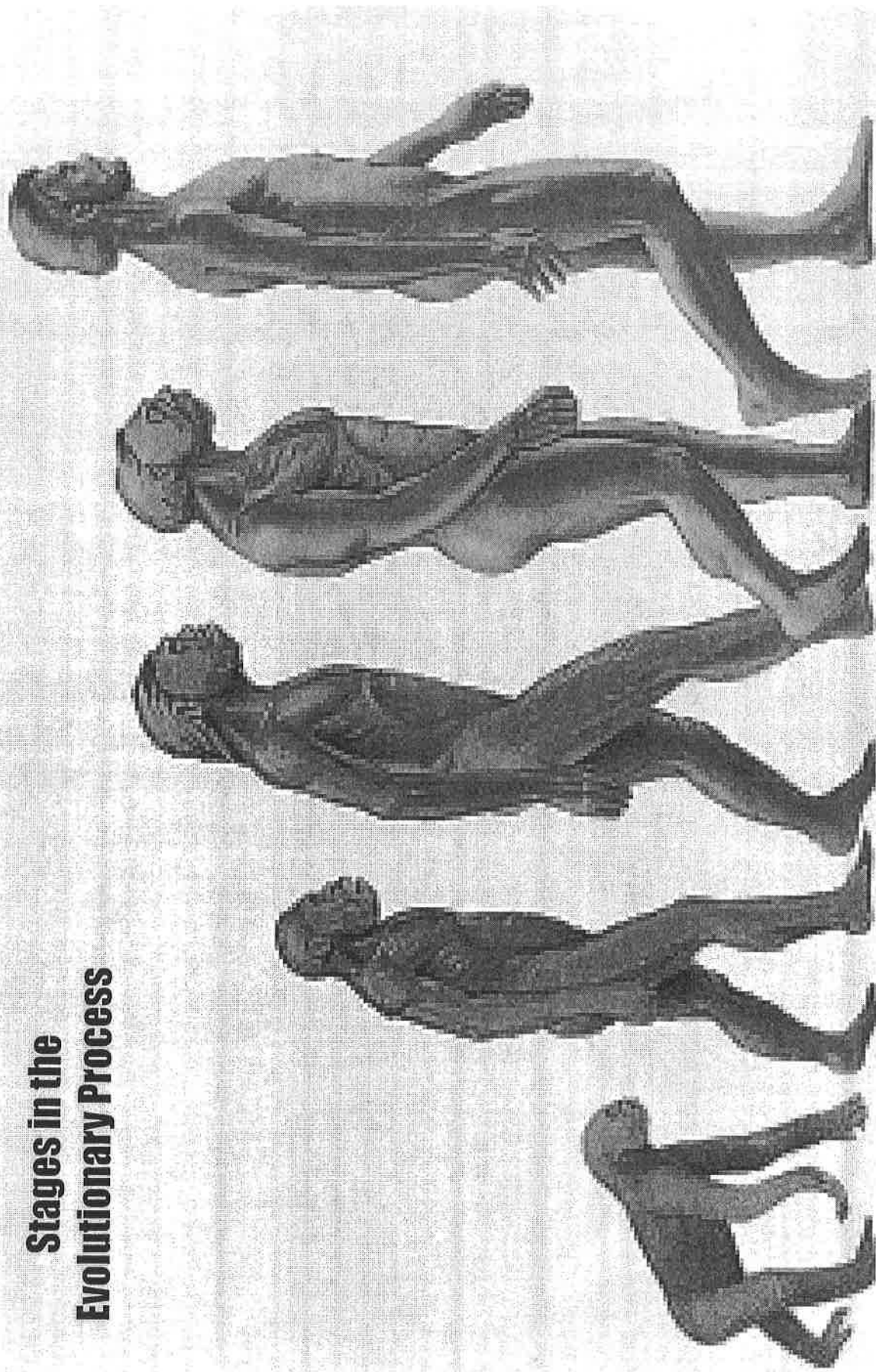
Creationism (religious) – Creationism is the belief in the biblical account of the creation of the world and the creation of man. It is also known as creation science. Creationists believe that the world is less than 7,000 years old. Although some differences among creationists regarding the extent that 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

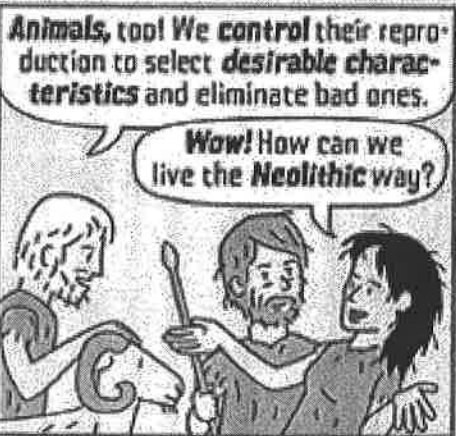
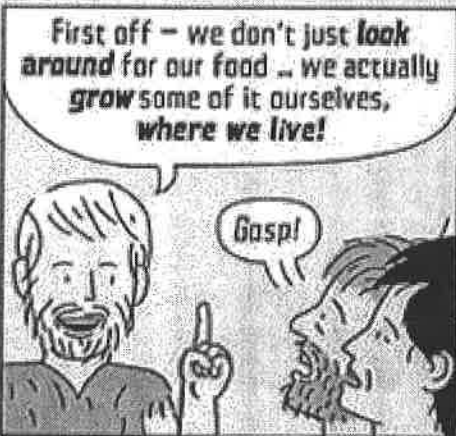
- \_\_\_\_\_
- simple metal tools – plow
- weave clothing

Comparing Paleolithic and Neolithic Peoples		
Categories	Paleolithic	Neolithic
Dependant on Natural Resources		
Government		
Economy		
Religion		
Social		
Technology		
Fall/Evolution		

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!
- 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!

**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

## Document 1

### Before the Neolithic Revolution

... Man survived the fierce test of the Ice Ages because he had the flexibility of mind to recognize inventions and to turn them into community property. Evidently the Ice Ages worked a profound change in the way man could live. They forced him to depend less on plants and more on animals. The rigors of hunting on the edge of the ice also changed the strategy of hunting. It became less attractive to stalk single animals, however large. The better alternative was to follow herds and not to lose them — to learn to anticipate and in the end to adopt their habits, including their wandering migrations. This is a peculiar adaptation — the trans-humance [nomadic] mode of life on the move. It has some of the earlier qualities of hunting, because it is a pursuit; the place and the pace are set by the food animal. And it has some of the later qualities of herding, because the animal is tended and, as it were, stored as a mobile reservoir of food. . . .

Source: Jacob Bronowski, *The Ascent of Man*, Little, Brown and Company

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

## Document 2

... The Neolithic Revolution also changed the way people lived. In place of scattered hunting communities, the farmers lived in villages. Near groups of villages, small towns grew up, and later cities too. Thus the Neolithic Revolution made civilization itself possible. (The Ancient Near East) Within the villages, towns and cities, it was possible for people to specialize in the sort of work they could do best. Many stopped producing food at all, making instead tools and other goods that farmers needed, and for which they gave them food in exchange. This process of exchange led to trade and traders, and the growth of trade made it possible for people to specialize even more. . . .

Source: D. M. Knox, *The Neolithic Revolution*, Greenhaven Press

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

## Document 3

This extract summarizes the findings of several archaeologists in the 1950s and 1960s.

... The first archaeological evidence for the domestication of cereals, and some of the earliest evidence for the domestication of animals, comes from a broad region stretching from Greece and Crete in the west to the foothills of the Hindu Kush south of the Caspian in the east. Here are found the wild plants from which wheat and barley were domesticated, whilst it is only in this zone that the wild progenitors [ancestors] of sheep, goats, cattle and pigs were found together, for the latter two had a much broader distribution than wild sheep and goats. By the tenth millennium B.C. peoples who relied upon hunting and gathering were reaping wild barley and wild wheat with knives, grinding the grain and using storage pits. By the sixth millennium there is evidence of village communities growing wheat and barley, and keeping sheep and goats, in Greece and Crete in the west, in southern Turkey, the Galilean uplands of the eastern littoral [coastal region] of the Mediterranean, in the Zagros mountains of Iran and Iraq, the interior plateaux of Iran, and in the foothills south east of the Caspian. Subsequently the number of domesticated plants grown was increased, including flax, for its oil rather than for fibre, peas, lentils and vetch [plants used for food]. By the fourth millennium the olive, vine and fig, the crops which give traditional Mediterranean agriculture much of its distinctiveness, had been domesticated in the eastern Mediterranean. Cattle and pigs are thought to have been domesticated after sheep and goats. Cattle were used as draught animals, and for meat; not until the late fourth millennium is there evidence of milking in South West Asia. . . .

Source: D. B. Grigg, *The Agricultural Systems of the World*, Cambridge University Press

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

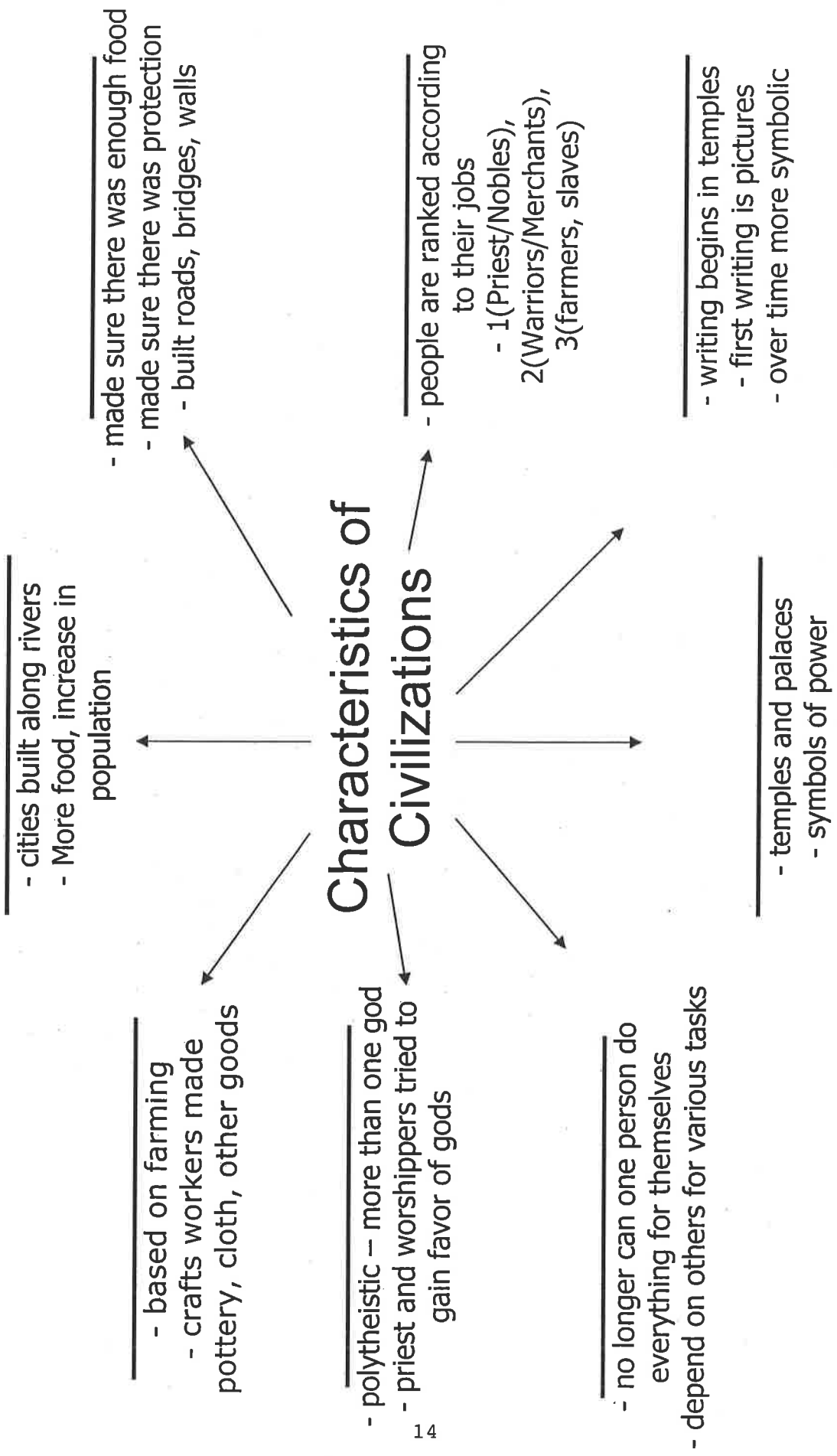
# Paleolithic/Neolithic Drawing Assignment

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.

**Paleolithic Age**



**Neolithic Age**





**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.

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# **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