Aim: Who were the first human beings?

Do Now: Handout on Skulls.

Ask them what conclusions can be drawn from these skulls about human evolution.

I. Paleolithic* Era

- a. Existed 25 Million to 12,000 BCE
- b. Known as the Old Stone Age
- c. Homo Erectus, Neanderthal, Cro-Magnon were early humans
- d. Homo Sapiens appear 25,000 BCE
- e. Characteristically hunter/gatherers, nomadic*
- f. At the mercy of climate, famine & natural disasters
- g. Lived in natural caves & canyons, eventually built simple shelters/huts
- h. Created simple tools using bone, wood & stone
- i. Used fire
- j. Clothing was animal skin & guts
- k. Art: cave paintings
- 1. Religion is Animism*
- m. Declined around 12,000 BCE from changing climate
- n. End of the Ice Age

II. Mesolithic*

- a. Existed 12,000 to 10,000 BCE
- b. Known as the transition from ice age to warmer climate

III. Neolithic* Revolution

- a. 10,000 BCE End of Ice Age
- b. Milder warmer climate
- c. Population grew
 - i. 2 million during the ice age
 - ii. 10 million lived around 5000 BCE
- d. The need for more food caused people to settle in areas
- e. Farming was created
- f. Domestication of animals (first was dog, then horses, oxen)
- g. Led to Pastoralism*: system based on the raising and herding of livestock

IV. Effects

- a. Settled communities appeared
- b. People were tied to the land
- c. Rise in population
- d. Food surplus
- e. Development of civilizations soon appeared
- f. Early forms of gov't, armies, religion
- g. Growth of towns, roads, & stone monuments
- h. Use of metals like copper & tin
- i. ***The two earliest cities were Jericho & Çatal Hüyük located in Palestine & Turkey

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Paleolithic Era versus Neolithic Era chart

Categories	Paleolithic Era	Neolithic Era
Social	 lived in small nomadic groups hunter & gatherer 30-50 people constantly moving 	 Social structure New agriculture Domesticating animals Food surplus Settled farming Growing population
Government	 Elders controlled the clan Power organized based on age 	Hierarchy Military & religious leaders had authority
Economy	 Everyone shared property People were all equal 	 Valued tools, food, clothes, pottery All of these important Private property Private wealth
Health	Good health If clan suffered from a virus, the whole clan would become extinct	Declined health Cavities, malaria, tuberculosis, typhoid fever were now rampant
Roles of Men	 Men were rulers Elders controlled power They were the hunters 	 Power now in warrior and religious men's hands Plowed fields New jobs
Roles of Women	 Gathered nuts, twigs, roots Child bearing was limited 	 Had more children because of new farming Children were more helpful Shorter lives Stayed with children

Gender Roles

Aim: How were women treated throughout history?

- I. Role of women during Old Stone Age
 - Gathered berries
 - Tended to children
 - Shared equal responsibility for food
 - Many religious female gods

II. Neolithic Age

- Men have harder jobs: they plow and hunt
- Man = military
- Women bear more and more children
- Rise of patriarchy (society based on males)
- Men own and inherit property
- Men were concerned with who inherited property
- Begin to regulate women's sexual behavior
- Early idea of marriage
- 2000 b.c.e introduction of the veil
- Religion stressed more male gods, less females
- Overtime, women's status declines and they lose rights