Objectives

WHI.2 The student will demonstrate knowledge of early development of humankind from the Paleolithic Era to the agricultural revolution by

a) explaining the impact of geographic environment on hunter-gatherer societies;
b) listing characteristics of hunter-gatherer societies, including their use of tools and fire;
c) describing technological and social advancements that gave rise to stable communities;
d) explaining how archaeological discoveries are changing present-day knowledge of early peoples.
1. The life of early hunter-gatherer societies was shaped by their physical environment.
2. Early human societies, through the development of culture, began the process of overcoming the limits set by the physical environment.
3. The beginning of settled agriculture (including permanent settlements) was a major step in the advance of civilization.
4. Archaeologists continue to find and interpret evidence of early humans and their lives.
5. Rivers/waterways were extremely important to early civilizations.
1. More than anything else, what shaped the lives of early hunter-gatherer societies?
2. What were the key characteristics of societies of the Paleolithic Age (Old Stone Age)?
3. What were the major characteristics of the Neolithic Era (New Stone Age)?
4. Why were river valleys important to the development civilization?
5. How did the beginning of agriculture and the domestication of animals promote the rise of settled communities?
1. Early humans’ discoveries helped them survive, grow in numbers, and spread across the globe to inhabit the areas we live in today.

2. New methods for obtaining food and the development of technology laid the foundations for modern civilizations.

3. Contemporary civilizations share the same characteristics typical of ancient civilizations.

4. All major modern cities are located on a river or other body of water.
I. Paleolithic Age
1. When does the Paleolithic Age begin?

Begins about 2.5 Million BCE, with the appearance of Homo Habilis.
2. What does Paleolithic Age mean?

Old Stone Age
3. How is this age characterized?

a. People were nomadic (hunter-gatherers; moved from place to place in search of food; their lives are shaped by their environment)
b. Invention of the first tools
c. Learn how to make fire
d. Lived in clans
e. Developed oral (spoken) language
f. Created cave art
II. And then something happened...
4. What is an agricultural revolution?

Skip
5. What major advancement by man led to the advancement of civilization?

Settled agriculture or FARMING
6. How did it happen?

Warmer climates led to crop growth
Farming allowed humans to develop permanent settlements, meaning they no longer had to travel to find food.
8. What does Neolithic Age mean?

New Stone Age
9. When did it begin?

Around 8000 BCE, with the extinction of Cro-Magnon.
10. How is this age characterized?

a. Development of agriculture
b. Domesticated animals
c. Use of advanced tools
d. Made pottery
e. Development of weaving tools
11. What does domestication mean?

Taming animals for human use
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHANGE</th>
<th>SOCIAL CONSEQUENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People lived in one place and no longer carried all possessions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers could grow more food than they needed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land and water became valuable economic resources.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male warriors competed for land, water, and power.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Why did villages begin appearing in river valleys?

a. provided drinking water for humans and animals
b. was a source of water for crops and plants
c. was a source of food – fishing and hunting any wild animals that came to get a drink
d. used for transportation and trade – easier than traveling overland

Cities with more than a million in population
### List of the top 20 most populated cities in the US.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>2011 Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>8,244,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>3,819,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>2,707,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>2,145,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>1,536,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Phoenix</td>
<td>AZ</td>
<td>1,469,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>San Antonio</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>1,359,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>1,326,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>1,223,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>San Jose</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>967,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jacksonville</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>827,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Indianapolis</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>827,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>820,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>812,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>797,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Fort Worth</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>758,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>751,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>706,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>El Paso</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>665,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Memphis</td>
<td>TN</td>
<td>652,050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. What are the five characteristics of a civilization?

a. Advanced Cities - have a center of trade, villages do not
b. Specialized Workers – artisans – skilled workers who make things by hand (jewelry, weapons, clothing)
13. What are the five characteristics of a civilization?

a. Advanced Cities - have a center of trade, villages do not

b. Specialized Workers – artisans – skilled workers who make things by hand (jewelry, weapons, clothing)

c. Complex Institutions - long lasting pattern of organization i.e. government, religion, schools
13. What are the five characteristics of a civilization?

a. Advanced Cities - have a center of trade, villages do not
b. Specialized Workers – artisans – skilled workers who make things by hand (jewelry, weapons, clothing)
c. Complex Institutions - long lasting pattern of organization i.e. government, religion, schools
d. Advanced Technology - new tools for farming
e. Record Keeping - priests needed some way to keep track of the yearly calendar and important rituals
IV. Examples of a Neolithic Settlement
Examples of a Neolithic Settlement

14. Catal Huyuk
15. Began around 7000-63000 BCE in Turkey
16. Possibly housed up to 6,000 people.
V. Technological Advancements
17. Plow – domestication of oxen
18. Fertilizer – ashes, manure
19. Loom – weaving linen and wool
20. Wheel – transportation
21. Baked Clay Brick – construction
22. Calendars – measure the seasons in order to plant