

GLOBAL HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY IR

PALEOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC ERAS ASSIGNMENTS

MR. REGAN

Date	Classwork	Homework
Wed. 9/18	<p>HTS Quiz</p> <p>The Paleolithic Era</p> <p>What evidence do we have about life during the Paleolithic Era?</p> <p>What was life like during the Paleolithic Era?</p>	<p>Complete through the Vocabulary Review on p. 4 of the Unit Packet.</p>
Thurs. 9/19	<p>The Paleolithic Era</p> <p>Paleolithic Era Document Investigation</p>	<p>Complete the Writing assignment on p. 8 - 9 of the Unit packet.</p>
Fri. 9/20	<p>The Neolithic Revolution & Era</p> <p>Neolithic Revolution Activity</p> <p>What was the Neolithic Revolution? What effects did it have?</p>	<p>Complete through p. 11 of the Unit Packet.</p>
Mon. 9/23	<p>The Neolithic Revolution & Era</p> <p>When and where did the Neolithic Revolution occur first?</p> <p>What was life like during the Neolithic Era?</p>	<p>Complete the Unit Packet</p> <p>Read "Early Men and Women Were Equal, Scientists Say." Link is found on the Google Presentation on the page with the Flintstones cartoon (slide 11). Be prepared to discuss in class tomorrow</p> <p>Prep for Paleolithic Era & Neolithic Revolution quiz on Tues. 9/24</p>
Tues. 9/24	<p>Quiz, Paleolithic & Neolithic Eras</p> <p>Collect Unit Packet</p> <p>Article Discussion</p>	

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVILIZATION

Main Idea: The development of agriculture enabled the rise of the first civilizations, located primarily along river valleys; these complex societies were influenced by geographic conditions, and shared a number of defining political, social, and economic characteristics.

During the Paleolithic Era, life was characterized by non-sedentary hunting and gathering lifestyles. During the Neolithic Era, life was characterized by a turn to agriculture, herding, and semi-sedentary lifestyles. Students will analyze the political, social, and economic differences in human lives before and after the Neolithic Revolution, including the shift in roles of men and women.

What evidence do we have about life during the Paleolithic Era?

Slide 1 -- Introduction / Do Now

List three things you *see* in the image on the slide.

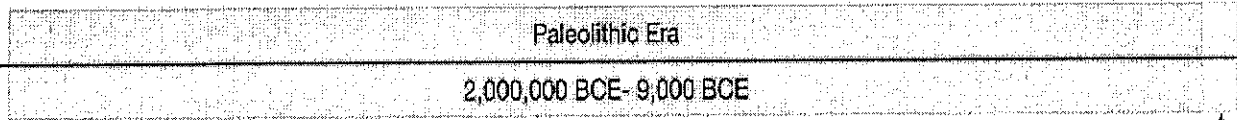
Based on your observations, infer what you *think* life was like for people during the Paleolithic Era.

Contextualizing the Paleolithic Era

What is B.C.E.? B.C.E. stands for Before Common Era. This means that the date came before the year "1 C.E. (Common Era)." B.C.E. is commonly written as B.C. which stands for "Before Christ" and represents all time before the birth of Jesus of Nazareth, whom Christians believe was the son of God. C.E. is often referred to as "A.D." which stands for Anno Domini, or "in the year of the Lord."

The Paleolithic Era, or Old Stone Age, was the time period from 2,000,000 B.C.E. to about 9,000 B.C.E.

Timeline of Human Existence*



* the genus "homo" begins around 2,000,000 BCE, but modern humans, "homo sapiens," evolved around 250,000 BCE

The rest of human history after the start of farming

The Paleolithic Era, also known as the Stone Age / Era, is the time period from the evolution of the genus "homo," that is human-like beings, to around 9,000 BCE when modern day humans started to farm. Modern-day humans evolved around 250,000 BCE, then spread across the world in search of food.

During this time, humans did not live in villages, towns, or cities. Instead, they lived in small groups of less than 100 people and lived a **nomadic** lifestyle. **Nomads** are people who frequently move from place to place in search of food, never living in one place for very long. Paleolithic nomads were **hunter-gatherers**, meaning that they got their food from foraging, the act of finding food, and through hunting or fishing.

1. When was the Paleolithic Era?
2. Why did humans spread around the world?
3. What are nomads?
4. How did Paleolithic people get their food?

Slide 2: Migration of Humans from Africa to the Rest of the World

Directions: Examine the map on the screen, then respond to the prompts that follow.

4. What effects did the hunter-gatherers in the videos have on their environment?

5. What effects did their environment have on them?

Vocabulary Review

Directions: Match each of the words on the left with the correct definition on the right.

Letter	Vocabulary Word	Definition
_____	hunting and gathering (v.)	A. having to do with the Old Stone Age, the time period from 2 million B.C.E. to about 10,000 B.C.E., characterized by the use of stone tools
_____	nomad (n.)	B. one who gets their food by killing wild animals and collecting wild fruit, vegetables, and nuts
_____	nomadic (adj.)	C. a person who moves from one place to another following food sources
_____	paleolithic (adj.)	D. the act of getting one's food by killing wild animals and collecting wild fruit, vegetables, and nuts
_____	hunter-gatherer (n.)	E. the characteristic of moving from place to place staying in one place temporarily

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Before the Neolithic Revolution

. . . Man survived the fierce test of the Ice Ages because he had the flexibility of mind to recognise 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 rigours 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

Based on this document, identify two characteristics of life during the Paleolithic Era.

	Paleolithic Era (Old Stone Age) 2,000,000 B.C.E. - 8,000 B.C.E.
Lifestyle	Nomadic; in groups of up to 50; tribal society; hunters and gatherers
Economy	There was no concept of private property
Art	Cave paintings, pottery
Technology	Fire; Rough stone tools
Food	Hunted and gathered for food; people followed animal herds that they hunted and moved locations when wild plants in other areas were ripe

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Based on the table in Document 1, identify **two** characteristics of life during the Paleolithic Era.

A woman gathers on one day enough food to feed her family for three days, and spends the rest of her time resting in camp, doing embroidery, visiting other camps, or entertaining visitors from other camps. For each day at home, kitchen routines, such as cooking, nut cracking, collecting firewood, and fetching water, occupy one to three hours of her time. This rhythm of steady work and steady **leisure** [free time] is maintained throughout the year. The hunters tend to work more frequently than the women, but their schedule is uneven. It is not unusual for a man to hunt avidly for a week and then do no hunting at all for two or three weeks. Since hunting is an unpredictable business and subject to magical control, hunters sometimes experience a run of bad luck and stop hunting for a month or longer. During these periods, visiting, entertaining, and especially dancing are the primary activities of men.

Source: Richard Lee, "What Hunters Do for a Living," in *Man the Hunter*, eds. R.B. Lee and I. DeVore (Chicago: Aldine, 1968)

According to Richard Lee, identify one characteristic of life for women during the Paleolithic Era.

According to Richard Lee, identify one characteristic of life for men during the Paleolithic Era.

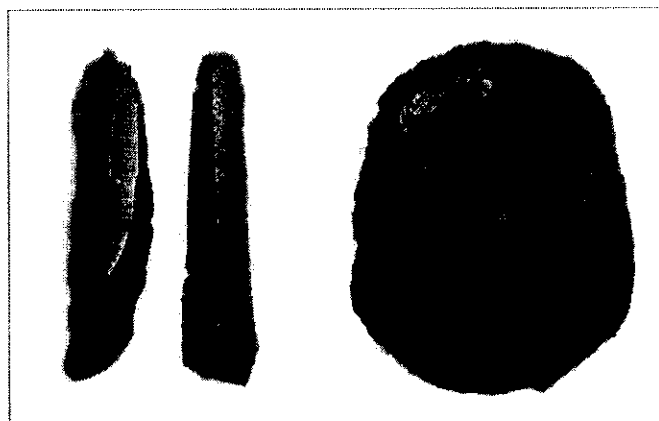
A Paleolithic cave painting in the Lascaux Cave in France depicting a bull and horses, animals that were important to the nomadic hunters that created the images.

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Based on the cave painting above, identify one characteristic of Paleolithic life.

Tools from Hunter-Gatherer Societies



Hunter-gathering societies have used various types of stones, as well as bone and antler, to make a variety of tools such scrapers, blades, arrows, spearheads, needles, awls, fishhooks, and harpoons. The 6.5- to 6.7-cm (2.5- to 2.6-inch) flint blades on the left are from North Africa, dating from 5000–4500 BCE. The 5.7- x 4.6-cm (2.2- x 1.8-inch) scraper on the right is made of green jasper, dates from 5200 to 2500 BCE, and was found in the south-central Sahara Desert

Based on the tools above, identify one characteristic of Paleolithic life.

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Should you be Eating like a Caveman?

...Dr. Eaton, a radiologist, and Cordain, an exercise physiologist... believes evolutionary forces dictate that we will live healthiest when we **consume** [to eat or drink] a diet similar to what early man ate 2.5 million years ago during the hunter-gatherer days of the Paleolithic Era. This diet included more (low-fat) proteins and (healthy) fats than most of us eat today, and fewer carbohydrates, mainly because Paleo man ate no wheat, rice, or corn whatsoever. These modern grains were not "invented" until 10,000 years ago. In other words, throughout 99.6 percent of our evolutionary history, we ate no bread, pancakes, pasta, or chow mein. As a result, they say, we aren't adapted to process them healthfully.

... Cordain first learned about Paleo nutrition in 1985 when the New England Journal of Medicine published a "Special Article" by Dr. Eaton and his colleague Melvin Konner. In that article, the authors concluded that the Paleo diet contained vastly more vitamin C, fiber, calcium, iron, folate, and essential fatty acids than our current supermarket-based fare. It also contained far less sugar, salt, and saturated fats. They concluded: "The diet of our remote ancestors may be a reference standard for modern human nutrition and a model for defense against certain 'diseases of civilization.'"

It's easy to make fun of the Paleo diet. Right away, everyone says, "Sure, and how long did your basic caveman live?" About 20 to 25 years, it turns out. But primitive hunter-gatherers didn't die from heart disease, diabetes, and high blood pressure like we do. They died from germs, viruses, and traumas. We live longer today, in large part, because we have sewers, inoculations, and amazing (if expensive) health-care systems

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What was the Neolithic Revolution? What effects did it have?

Directions: Read and annotate the definition below.

*The Neolithic Revolution was a **turning point** in history that changed the way Paleolithic people lived their lives. People shifted from **hunting and gathering** for food to **agriculture**. Instead of living as **nomads**, people settled down in **permanent settlements**. The Neolithic Revolution led to the **first civilizations**.*

Slides 4 - 6. Examine the images on the screen related to each of the vocabulary words below, then predict the effects of each innovation on Paleolithic people.

**Innovation &
Definition**

**What effects might this innovation have had on
Paleolithic people?**

agriculture-
farming

domestication-
the act of changing
a wild plant or
animal so it can be
grown or raised by
humans

**permanent
settlements-**
places where
people live for long
periods of time,
possibly for their
whole lives

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When and where did the Neolithic Revolution first take place?

Directions: Read the passage below. Annotate and close read the passage.

The **Neolithic Revolution**, the switch that people made from hunting and gathering food and living a nomadic lifestyle to farming and living in permanent settlements, was not one event. Instead, the Neolithic Revolution happened at different times in different areas of the world.

Some societies developed farming independently. Those regions with societies that experienced the Neolithic Revolution on their own are represented on the map above in green. They include the Fertile Crescent, an area in the Middle East between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers which developed agriculture around 11,000 BCE, the Yangtze and Yellow River valleys in China (9,000 BCE), the highlands of New Guinea

(9,000-6,000 BCE), Northern South America (5,000- 4,000 BCE), central Mexico (5,000-4,000 BCE), the eastern North America (4,000-3,000 BCE), and sub-Saharan Africa (5,000-4,000 BCE).

All other societies who went through the Neolithic Revolution did so because of contact with the societies who started farming independently. Through contact with settled people, most of the rest of the world learned how to domesticate plants and animals and realized the benefits of building permanent settlements. This process of exchanging goods and ideas is called **cultural diffusion** and it will have a great impact on the rest of human history. The directions the Neolithic Revolution spread are represented by the blue arrows on the map.

Slide 10: The Fertile Crescent: Birthplace of Agriculture

fertile (adj.) - good for growing crops

crescent (n.) - a shape that has a single curve on two sides and comes together at each point

The Fertile Crescent is an important region in global history. It is located in modern day Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel, and Egypt. Today much the area is not productive for farming, but in the past it was a region that was rich in agriculture. It includes the land between the Tigris and Euphrates river and the Nile river valley.

Some of the first agricultural societies developed in the Fertile Crescent and later the first civilizations started here. After the Neolithic Revolution transformed life for people in the Fertile Crescent around 11,000 BCE, farming practices spread from here to North Africa, the Indian subcontinent, and Europe.

1. What is the Fertile Crescent?

2. Why is the Fertile Crescent an important region in global history?

Slide 12: Directions: Examine the timeline on the screen and read the passage below, then answer the questions in the right hand column.

The **Neolithic Era**, or New Stone Age, was the time period from about 9,000 B.C.E. to about 3,000 B.C.E.

The **Neolithic** (or "New" Stone Age) was a period in human history that came after the start of agriculture and before the development of the first civilizations during which people started creating and using metal tools, called the "Bronze Age." The inhabitants of a Neolithic village would have farmed using tools made of wood, stone, or bone. The Neolithic Revolution took place at different times in different regions, so the start of the Neolithic Era varies. The development and use of metal tools occurred at different times in different regions, so the start of the Bronze Age also varies.

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Document Investigation

Directions:

- Annotate the documents below using the key provided.
- Respond to the prompts that follow each document.

Then, about 6000 B.C., and somewhere in the Near East (as far as we know), the Neolithic way of life began. It is still called "Neolithic" (New Stone Age, as Mesolithic means Middle, and Paleolithic means Old Stone Age), because the older anthropologists saw everything in the light of stonework, and thought of this "period" as the age of polished stone axes. But it means, rather, a state of culture in which food is planted and bred, not hunted and gathered — in which food is domesticated, not wild. If we had to choose the greatest single change in human history right up to the present, this would be it. I mean, of course, a change by cultural evolution, as distinct from a biological change like standing erect, or gradually becoming able to use culture and language in the first place. And I do not mean that the change was sudden, or dramatic to those who were changing, as though a light were being switched on. It was dramatic, but long after, in its consequences, because everything else we have achieved flowed out of this as a beginning. . . .

— William Howells, *Back of History*, Doubleday & Co.

Based on this document, identify one important result of the Neolithic Revolution.

From Food Gathering To Food Producing

. . . Paleolithic men could not control their food supply. So long as they relied on foraging, hunting, fishing, and trapping, they were dependent on the natural food supply in a given area to keep from starving. But while Paleolithic men continued their food-gathering pattern of existence in Europe, Africa, and Australia, groups of people in the Near East began to cultivate edible plants and to breed animals. Often described as the "first economic revolution" in the history of man, this momentous change from a food-gathering to a food-producing economy initiated the Neolithic Age. Paleolithic man was a hunter; Neolithic man became a farmer and herdsman. . . .

Source: T. Walter Wallbank, et al., *Civilization: Past and Present*, Scott, Foresman and Company

According to the authors of this passage, what is one significant change between the Paleolithic Age & the Neolithic Age?

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WHY HUNT? WHY GATHER? **THE NEOLITHIC**

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, cool! 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!
*Since hunting and gathering may be necessary to maintain dietary variety and avoid famine.

Build permanent structures!
Enjoy regular meals!
Be civil!
Settle down!
Re shape your environment!
Be sociable!
Form complex societies!

Special offer!
Free booklet!
The Measures 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!

Source: Mysteries of Çatalhöyük!, Science Museum of Minnesota, www.smm.org/catal (adapted)

Based on this comic, state two effects of the Neolithic Revolution.

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My name is Ogg, and I am a hunter. I usually walk a great distance each day to find my food. . . .

I continue to hunt for a living, even though many of my friends have given up. They have learned to plant crops and keep animals. They live in houses made of brick, stone, and grass.

One day, while returning from the hunt, I happened to pass the field of my friends Ulana and Lute. . . .

"Look how well we live," Ulana replied. "We have a steady supply of meat, milk, vegetables, and wool. In fact, we have everything we need." . . .

"We are not afraid, nor are we hungry. We all work together and help one another. Some till the soil. Others care for the animals. Still others make weapons and tools. We trade goods with people in other villages. You should give up the hunt and join us, Ogg. You will have a better life." . . .

I left Ulana and continued to hunt for my food. But last week I returned from the hunt empty-handed every day. I was cold, tired, and hungry. . . .

Source: Henry Abraham and Irwin Pfeffer, *Enjoying Global History*, AMSCO

Identify one way that progress during the Neolithic Revolution helped Ulana and her friends.

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

According to D.M. Knox, what is one way the development of agriculture affected life in the Neolithic Era?

Unit Anchor Question(s): How does our environment affect us? How do we affect it?

The Neolithic Revolution changed the way humans interacted with their environment.

Based on what you have learned so far about the effects of the environment on Neolithic farmers and their effect on it, fill out the chart below.

Identify two ways the environment in which they lived affected Neolithic farmers.

In the space on the following page, identify two ways Neolithic people affected their environment.

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