

The Paleolithic Age

I. Paleolithic Age Intro.

- Scientists believe the first humans lived in Africa
- Climate conditions allowed humans to migrate out of Africa, this time is known as **The Paleolithic Age (Old Stone Age)**
- These people survived by hunting and gathering

II. Obtaining Food

- Food supply and Population is directly related
- Humans had a very short life expectancy
- Childhood illnesses were deadly
- Paleolithic humans only stayed in one spot until the food supply was gone

II. Obtaining Food (Continued)

- Women and Children's roles
 - Gathered nuts, berries, and eggs
 - Collected honey
 - Dug for roots
- Men's roles
 - Hand fishing
 - Hunting small animals w/ sticks and rocks
 - Hunting for larger animals in groups

III. Making Tools

- Sticks and stones were sharpened into useful tools for hunting and other jobs
- The first tools = Olduwan Pebble Tools
- Chips were taken out of large stones to make jagged sharp edges



Scientists can study what the tools were used for by examining the edges of them

IV. Making Fire

- Fire was 1st discovered by humans as a natural element, lighting causes fires
- Soon they realized that they could make fire by rubbing 2 sticks together to create sparks

IV. Making Fire (continued)

- Fire was used by early humans many ways :
 - Stay warm and dry
 - As a weapon
 - For hunting
 - For clearing land
 - Cooking food

IV. Making Fire (Continued)

- Cooking food helped the digestion process allowing humans more time to complete other tasks
- Cooking also allowed for better nutrition



V. Seeking Shelter

- The first humans lived on the open plains of Africa, they took shelter in pits they dug and dry river beds in bad weather
- As the prehistoric humans moved out of Africa and into Europe and Asia they began to use caves as shelter



VI. Making Clothing

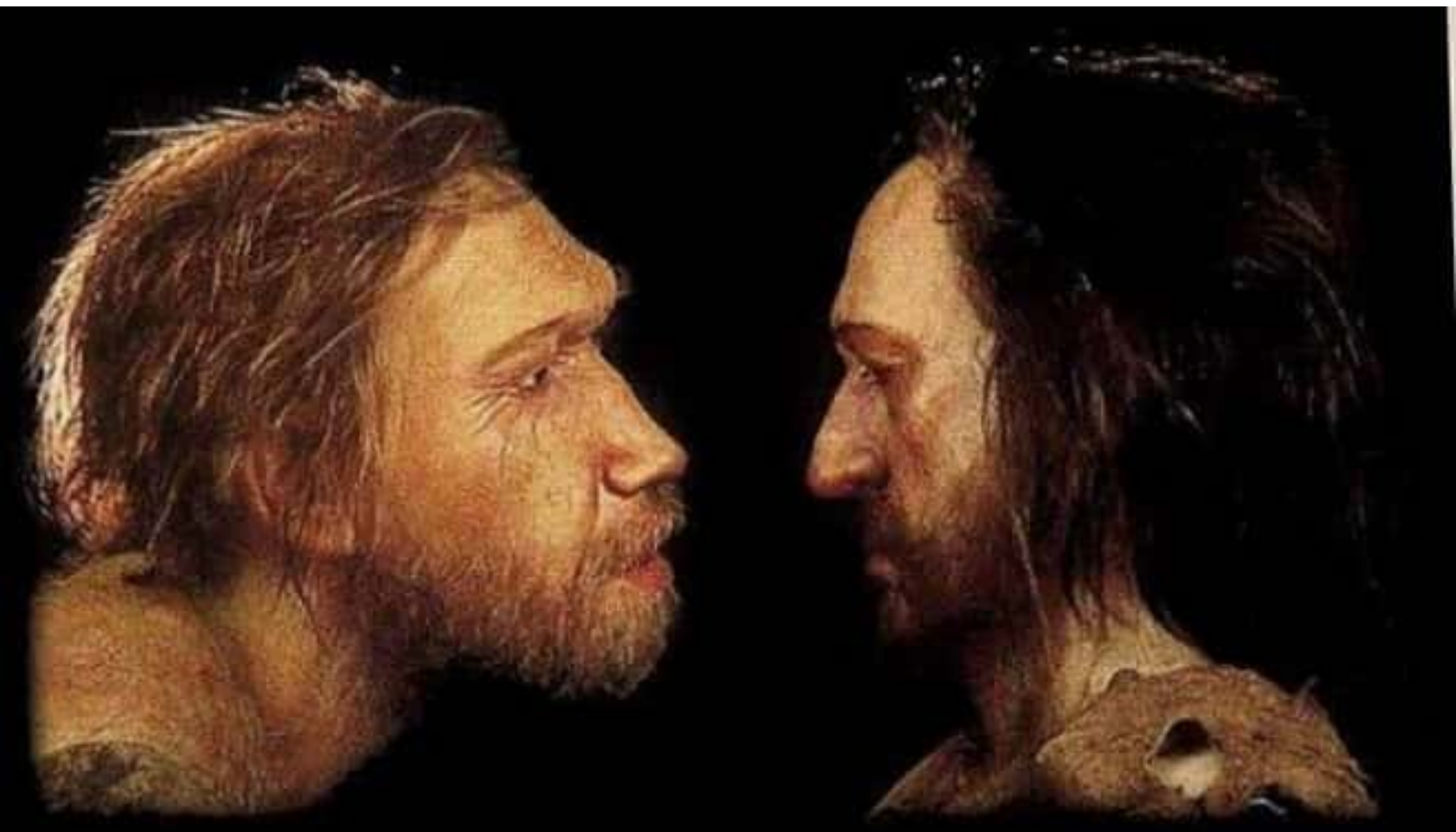
- As climate changed to cool and wet prehistoric man began to use large animal hides for clothing
- They were sewn together to provide protection and warmth



VII. Developing Language

- Language made it possible to pass on stories and share ideas
- Younger generations learned from older generations how to improve civilization





VIII. The Neanderthals

- Discovered in Germany, found through out Asia, Africa, and Europe
- Believed 1 million lived on Earth at 1 time
- Skilled hunters, used traps (pitfalls) to catch larger prey
- 1st to bury their dead

IX. The Cro-Magnons

- Discovered in France, remains found in North Africa, Asia, and Europe
- Tool makers, invented the burin to make better weapons for hunting larger game
- Spear throwers were invented to expand their food source and make hunting safer

IX. The Cro-Magnons (continued)

- Invented the axe to cut down trees and bamboo to make rafts and boats
 - Rafts allowed them to become the 1st humans to reach Australia
- 1st to use bones, ivory, and shells for jewelry, and decorate clothing
- Made flutes from hollow bones to create music

IX. The Cro-Magnons (continued)

- Cro-Magnons created art:
 - Carved Statues from ivory
 - Molded statues out of clay
 - Painted pictures on cave walls with mineral paint
- Cave Paintings = Religion
 - The Cro-Magnons believed that by painting the animals picture on the cave wall it would weaken the animal and make it easier to hunt

IX. The Cro-Magnons (continued)

- Cave Paintings = History
 - They left records for younger generations to follow

- Many of the Cro-Magnon bands would work together to hunt, exchange ideas, and trade



Depiction of Cro-Magnon
(American Museum of Natural History)



Vocabulary:

- Migrate – to move from one place to another
- Prehistory – time period before written language
- Civilization – time period when people began to develop cities
- Bands – groups of people, often used for hunting purposes

Vocabulary (Continued):

- Paleolithic Age – “Old Stone Age”, period when humans lived in bands and were hunters and gatherers
- Home Territory – The area where a band of paleolithic people hunted and gathered
- Homo habilis – “Skillful Man” 1st human beings
- Homo erectus – “Man Who Walks Upright”

Vocabulary (Continued):

- Homo sapiens – “Man Who Thinks”, Modern Humans
- Neanderthals – a group of prehistoric humans that lived along the Neander River in Germany
- Pitfalls – a type of trap that was made of a huge hole in the ground covered by debris from the surrounding area, used to capture large animals

Vocabulary (Continued):

- Cro-Magnons – group of prehistoric humans found in cave structures in France, 1st modern humans
- Burin – an ancient chisel used to make tools
- Spear Throwers – a device similar to a bow that helped to make spears fly faster and farther

Neolithic Age

Vocabulary:

- Neolithic Age – “New Stone Age”, period in prehistory when humans began to farm for food
- Domesticated – Tamed
- Population – the number of people
- Post and Lintel – the type of building where a horizontal piece of lumber is placed across two upright poles
- Specialization – development of occupations

I. Introduction to the Neolithic Age

- The beginning of farming and permanent villages
- Also known as the “Neolithic Revolution”



II. Farmers and Herders

- Two important discoveries during the Neolithic Age:
 - 1. learning how to grow food
 - 2. learning to herd and raise animals

II. Farmers and Herders (Continued)

- Farming: discovered when discarded seeds were discovered sprouting
- Herding: discovered when hunters trapped a herd of animals in a ravine and fenced it off, then killed the animals one at a time as they needed them
- Over time the animals became domesticated and humans began to breed and raise animals for their consumption

II. Farmers and Herders (Continued)

- Farming and Herding = more food = more people
- People also had longer life expectancy



III. Early Villages

- Ability to produce food = Permanent Settlements
- Good Soil and Fresh Water = Great Village Location
- Jericho, located in Israel is the oldest studied village





III. Early Villages (Continued)

- Catal Huyuk, Turkey
 - Ancient Neolithic Village that was preserved by a fire that blacked the village
 - Houses made of sun-dried brick
 - Post and Lintel style houses
 - Entrance was at the top for protection



Çatal Hüyük

En una faja llanura del centro de Turquía que hoy se llama Konya, se levantó la ciudadela de Çatal Hüyük. Construida por un pueblo de agricultores, el asentamiento estaba rodeado de cultivos de trigo, arvejas, lentejas y cebada. Çatal Hüyük se fue construyendo una y otra vez, a lo largo de cientos de años, usando ladrillos de barro. El poblado que consistió en un conglomerado de casas pequeñas pegadas entre sí, que tenían las puertas de entrada en los techos.

Muros
El exterior con el que se conectaba era el suelo de barro cocido al sol.

Decoración
Decoraban algunas paredes con pintura roja que representaba escenas de animales salvajes. También usaban, y hasta tallaban en arcilla, figuras.

Techos
El techo era de barro cocido y estaba cubierto por una alfombra de paja sobre la que ponían barro apisonado. La gente dormía sobre ellos ya que Çatal Hüyük no tenía cunas y las camas estaban pegadas entre sí.

Los animales y las personas vivían en el interior de las cuevas.

Se usaba el barro cocido para hacer cerámica y otros objetos.

Decoración
Los pintos hechos se utilizaban como recipientes de barro.

Decoración
Cada habitación se rodeaba con un muro de ladrillos, que servían para almacenar cosas, especialmente comida.

Decoración
Los techos se abrieron a la izquierda y, solo así, se podía entrar al exterior, se entraban bajo las plataformas de los techos.

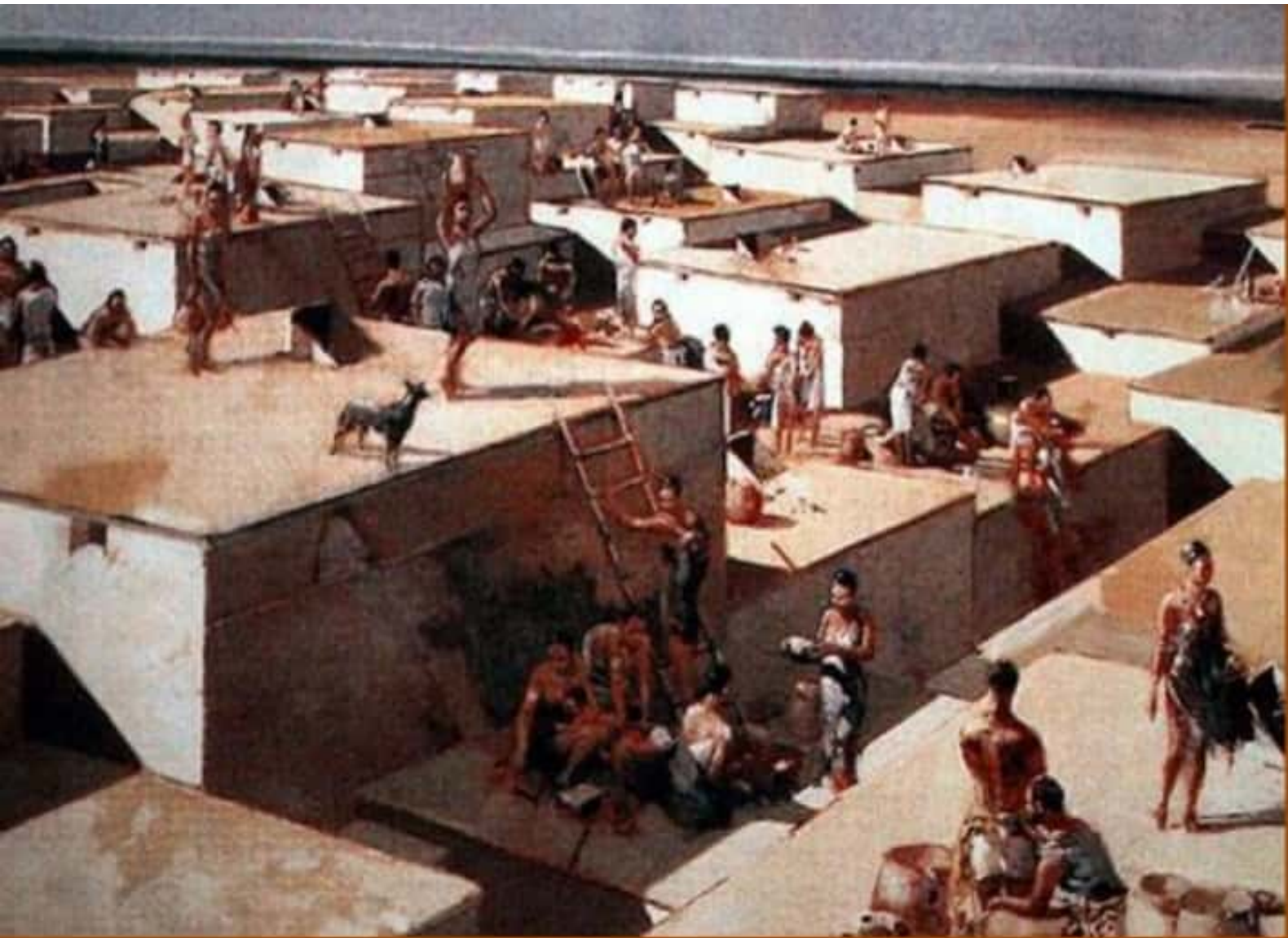
ACCESO

Por medio de una escalita, el acceso a todas las viviendas se realizaba por los techos.

El primer asentamiento

Çatal Hüyük era una aldea sobre un montículo de unos 20 m de altura. A su alrededor había una llanura y, alrededor por un río. El río era usado en verano y regaba los cultivos. Hasta el 8000 a.C. la ciudad fue abandonada. ¿Por qué? En un momento, había un volcán, aunque el río que podía haber sido por un cambio en su curso.







III. Early Villages (Continued)

- Center of the village was a community oven for baking bread
- The fields were planted around the outside of the village away from the houses

IV. Specialization

- Fewer people were needed to find food so other jobs became important
- 2 new jobs became available during the Neolithic Age: Potter and Weaver
 - Potters began making oven dried pottery, needed to hold crops in
 - Weavers began to make clothing, because they were no longer hunting as many animals
- The first metal workers appeared during the Neolithic Age, but metal was rare

V. Government

- Leadership was needed in the villages to prevent problems that arose because of landownership
- A single chief was appointed to settle disputes between villagers
- A small council was appointed to direct the village activities

VI. Religion

- Neolithic Chiefs often filled the role of priest
- Prayed for the necessities of life
- #1 Goddess = Goddess of Fertility
- Temples and alters appeared to allow worship in places other than the home



