

GLOBAL 10



Unit I: Ancient World and Early Civilizations

Chapter 1:

Peopling of the World

Section 1: Human Origins in Africa

Section 2: Humans Try to Control Nature

Section 3: Civilization

Homo Develops

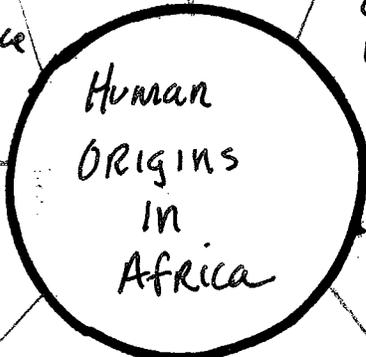
- Homo Habilis = East Africa 2.5 million yrs ago
- Louis + Mary Leakey discover hominid fossil @ Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania
- Habilis = "Man of Skill"
- used tools to cut meat + crack open bones
- Homo Erectus = "upright man"
- 1.6 million yrs ago
- more intelligent + adaptable
- Skillful hunters + better tools
- Beginnings of language + fire
- Helped them to migrate greater distance

- Better Tools + Cave Paintings
- larger brains + resemble Homo Erectus
- Homo Sapien = "wise men"
- Neanderthal develop Religion + Rituals also funerals
- It Competed + lost to Cro-Magnon who plan their hunts + cooperate
- 1997 DNA Test show it was not ancestor of modern human
- Neanderthal found in 1856 Neander Valley, Germany

Modern Humans

Search for Human Origins

- Pre-history dates back to time before invention of writing or 5,000 yrs ago
- Archaeologists study artifacts or human-made objects such as tool, + jewelry
- Anthropologists study culture or people's way of life
- Paleontologists study fossils or life preserved in rocks such as teeth, skulls, bones
- Culture = way of life + include common practices, shared understandings + social organization



Old Stone Age

- OR Paleolithic Age (Ice Age)
- Mastery of tools, fire + language began during human tool-making periods
- Stone Age was first = 2.5 million to 8000 BCE
- Mesolithic or "Middle" came next
- Neolithic polished stone tools, made pottery, farm

Discovery of "Lucy"

- 1974 Dr. Donald Johanson in Ethiopia Africa 40% complete adult female hominid skeleton discovered
- Nicknamed after song "Lucy in the Sky.."
- 3.5 million yrs old

Enculturation

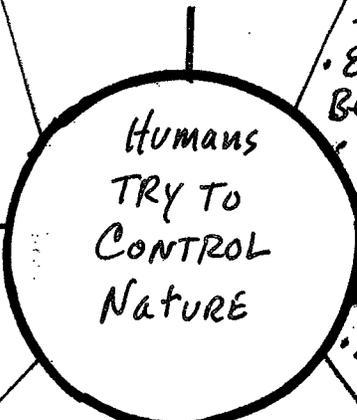
- OR Socialization = How culture is learned
- By Family, Friends, School, govt., Religion, Media, Workplace
- Components of Culture are beliefs, values, norms, language + Technology
- All determined by environment

Hominids Walk upright

- It helped travel long distances
- Could see threatening animals
- Carry food + children
- Developed Opposable Thumb to help fashion tools

Australopithecine

- Human-like or Hominid
- 1978 prehistoric foot-prints found in Tanzania East Africa in the Laetoli Region
- Creatures that walk upright discovered by Mary Leakey



Catal Huyuk

- 1958 agricultural village Catal Huyuk or "forked mound" discovered
- South Central Turkey
- 5,000 to 6,000 Population
- Showed benefits of farming
- Surplus food supported highly skilled workers (obsidian objects)
- Able to support varied cultural life
- Colorful wall paintings
- Religious Shrines
- Downside = Floods, fire, drought, disease + bandits

Early Technology + ART

- 40,000 yrs ago humans become fully modern in physical appearance
- Adaptive patterns determined by environment
- 5 adaptive patterns are
 - ① Hunting/gather
 - ② Nomads
 - ③ Horticulture
 - ④ Agriculture
 - ⑤ Industrial
- Stone, bone, wood used to fashion more than 100 different tools for hunters during Paleolithic Age
- European Cave Paintings were Best Known + told their story
- Early Signs of jewelry

Farming develops Worldwide

- Africa - Nile River Valley
- China - Huang He (Yellow River)
- Mexico/Central America
- Peru/Central Andes

Neolithic Revolution

- 10,000 yrs ago, Agricultural Revolution
- Shift from food gather + food produce
- Probable Causes = climate change,
- Early Method = horticulture or slash + burn farming
- Domestication of animals OR Taming of animals used by herders + farmers

TRIGGER Effect

- Farming developed independently and at different times around the world
- Growth of farming developed settled towns
- Trigger Effect = New Tools (Plow) → Surplus → Trade → Mkts → Towns → Civilization

Civilization

- Specialized workers
- Record Keeping
- Complex Institutions
- Advanced Cities
- Advanced Technology

Agriculture in Tarmo

- 9,000 yrs ago in Northeast Iraq = Birthplace of farming

Life in UR

- Walled City
- Windowless, one-story boxlike houses
- Wealthy got two-story + Inner Courtyard
- Artisans = Bronze Metal-workers
- Well organized Armies
- Marketplace or Bazaar
- No Coins or money
- Use Barter System Instead of trading for other goods + services
- Scribes Needed to Keep Record of Complicated trading

Villages to Cities to Civilizations

- As Surplus grows so does Population
- Domesticated animals, + New Tools help growth
- Social Relationships became more Complicated
- Economic Changes
- Need to produce more Surplus brought elaborate Irrigation Systems
- Extra Surplus freed people to pursue other jobs + other skills
- Traders Develop because of Surplus
- Big Inventions = Wheel + the Sail
- Both helped move goods longer Distances

The Temple

- Elaborate burials + belief in afterlife
- Also houses Storage area for grain, fabrics + gems
- At Peak priests perform Rituals w/ Animal Sacrifices
- Ziggurat (mountain of god) or Pyramid-shaped monument
- Surrounded by heavy wall
- Center of City Life

Civilization

Social Changes

UR Emerges

- One of the earliest cities of Sumer
- Along Euphrates River / South Iraq
- Long lost Civilization 3000 BCE
- Well-defined Social Classes
- Rulers + Priests had the power
- Wealthy Merchants
- Large scale Irrigation system develop large Public Works project
- Govt officials direct projects

- Complex Economy Affected Social Structure of village life
- Specialized labor brought variety of jobs + Ranking System
- Ranking of jobs brought Social Class Divisions based on wealth
- As Cities grew Social Classes became more defined
- Religion is more organized

5 Traits to Civilization

- ① Advanced Cities = Trade Center or Mkts
- ② Specialized Workers = Specialization of skills for specific kind of work + workers or artisans
- ③ Complex Institutions = Need to organize large pop. Institutions or a long lasting pattern of organization Religion, govt grow with temple as hubs of govt. Sumerians believe every city belonged to a god
- ④ Record-keeping = Need to keep Records of taxes, laws, calendar, debts, payments + storage of grain Sumerian Scribes or Record Keepers invented system of writing called Cuneiform or "Wedge shaped" Stylus = scribe's tool or a sharpened reed w/ wedge shaped point
- ⑤ Improved Technology = Ox drawn plows, Irrigation Systems, Potter's Wheel Also melted copper + tin to make bronze tools = Bronze Age 3000 BCE

Case Study: Sumer

- Located in Mesopotamia or modern Iraq
- 5 Traits to Civilization