

GLOBAL 10



Unit I: Ancient World and Early Civilizations

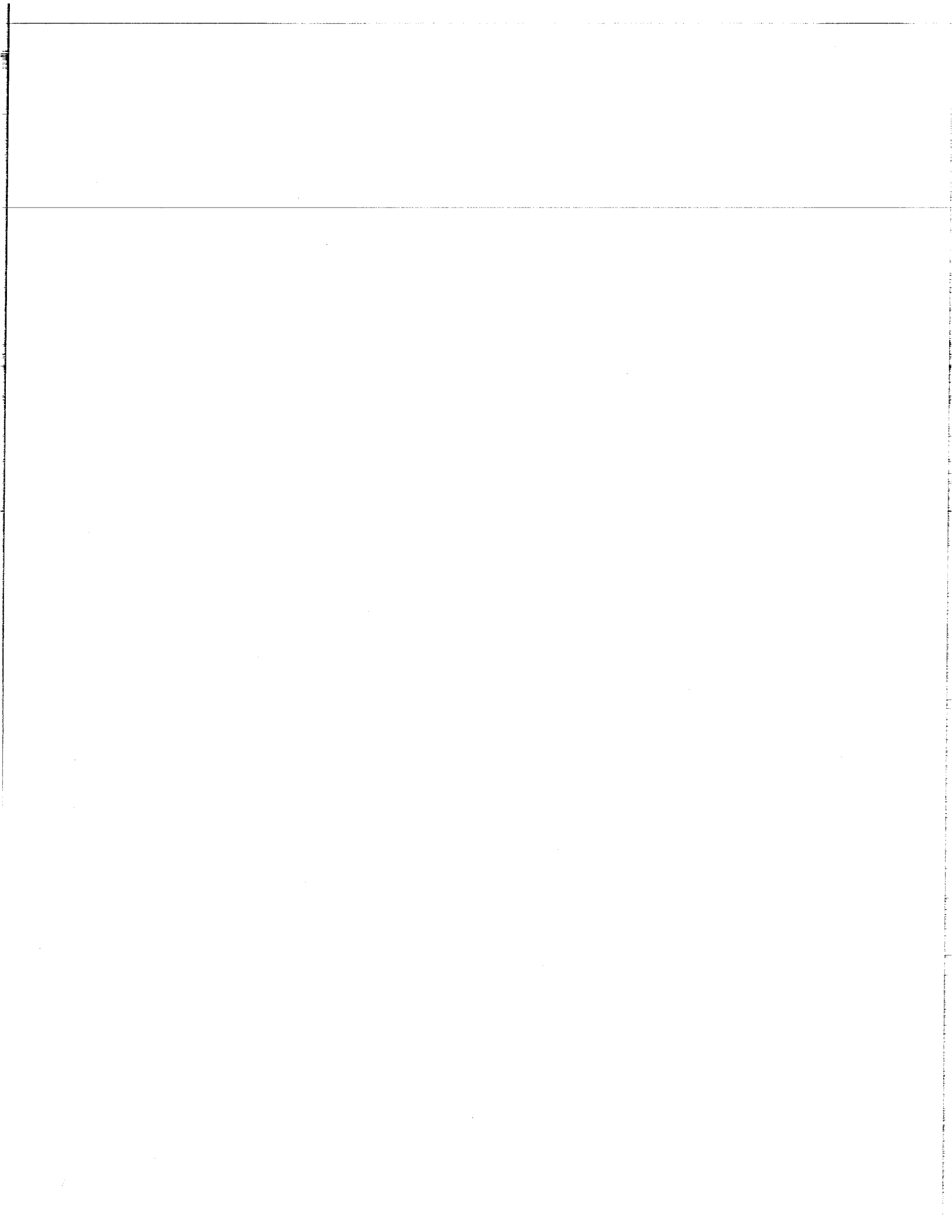
Chapter 1:

Peopling of the World

Section 1: Human Origins in Africa

Section 2: Humans Try to Control Nature

Section 3: Civilization



Chapter 1: The Peopling of the World, Prehistory-2500 B.C.

Section 1: Human Origins in Africa

artifact: _____

culture: _____

hominid: _____

Paleolithic Age: _____

Neolithic Age: _____

technology: _____

Homo sapiens: _____

Homo Develops

Search for Human Origins

Modern Humans

OLD STONE AGE

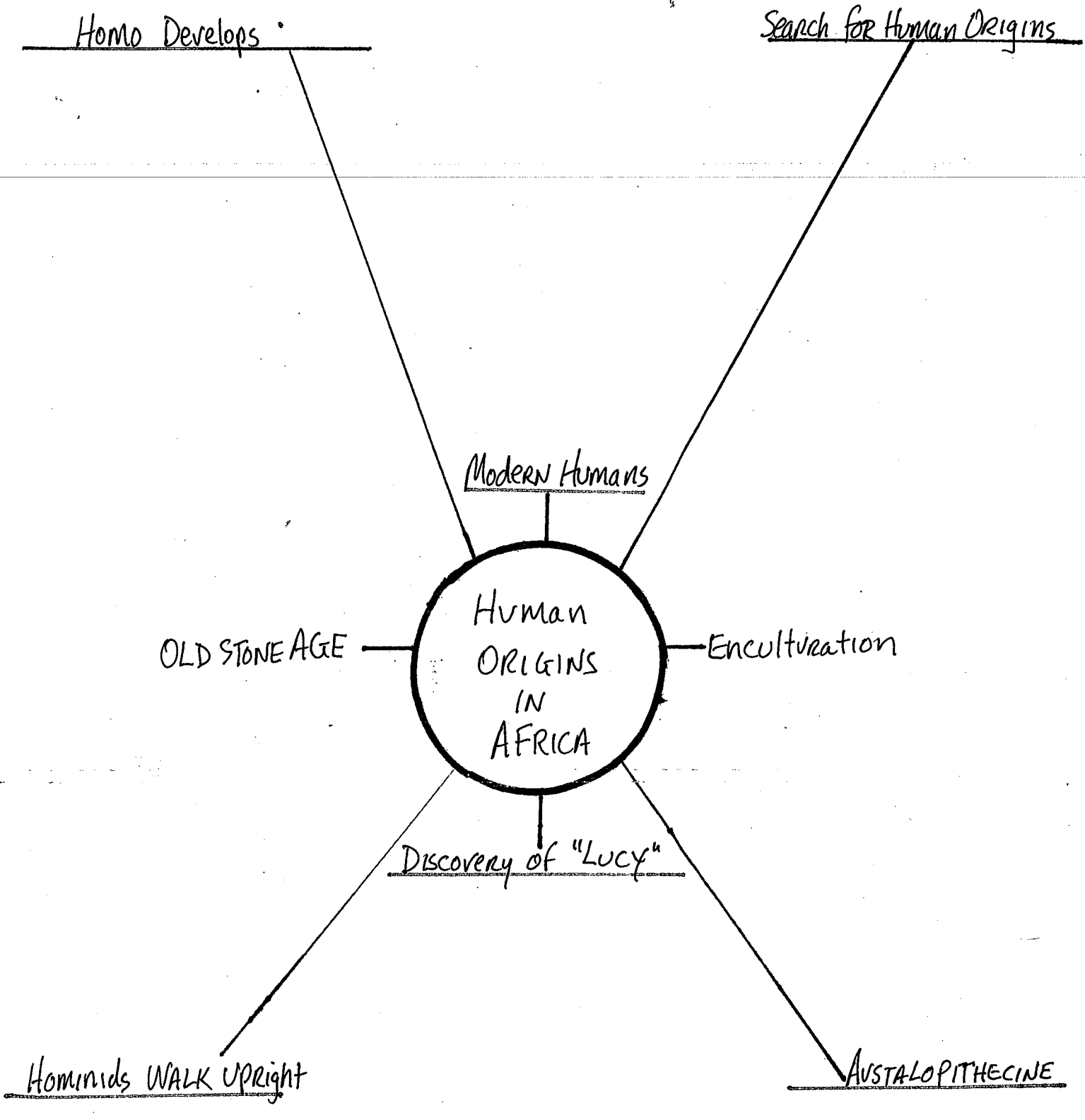
Enculturation

HUMAN
ORIGINS
IN
AFRICA

Discovery of "Lucy"

Hominids WALK Upright

AUSTALOPITHECINE



Section 2: Humans Try to Control Nature

nomad: _____

hunter-gatherer: _____

Neolithic Revolution: _____

slash-and-burn farming: _____

domestication: _____

Catal HuyukEarly Technology + ART

Farming Develops Worldwide

HUMANS
TRY TO
CONTROL
NATURE

Neolithic Revolution

Trigger EffectCivilizationAgriculture in Tarmo

Section 3: Civilization Case Study: Ur in Sumner

civilization: _____

specialization: _____

artisan: _____

institution: _____

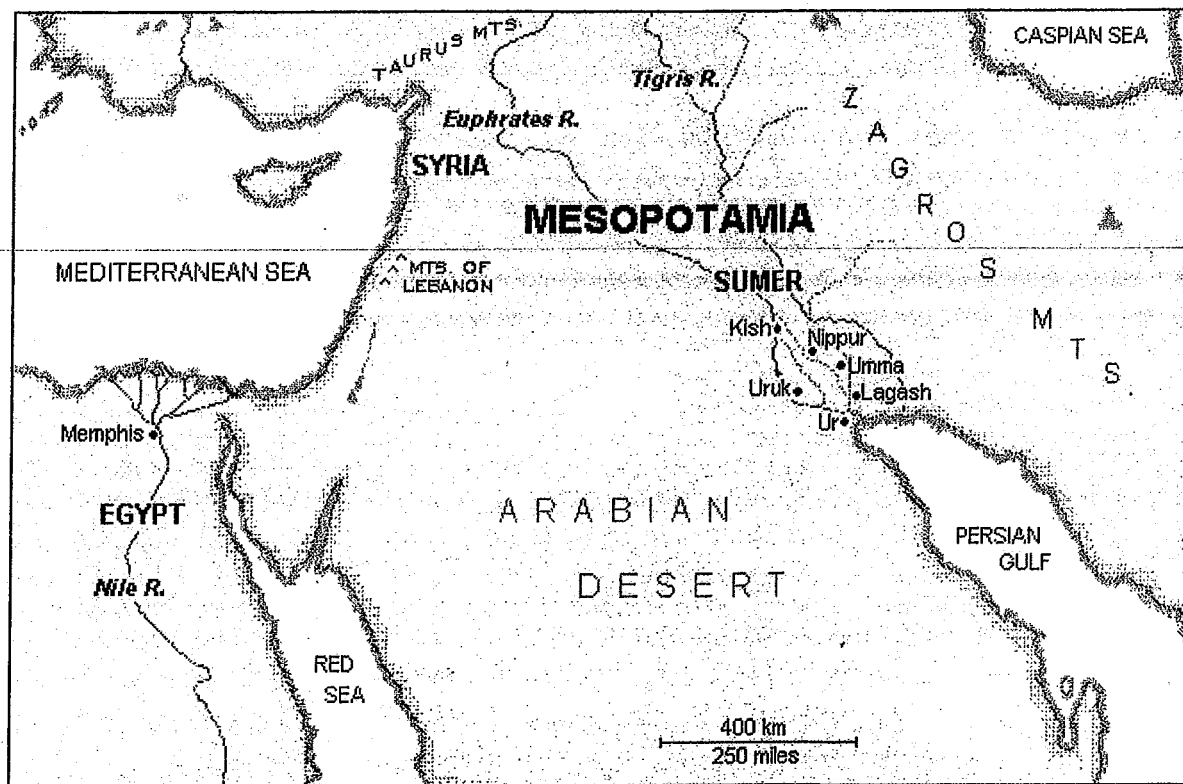
scribe: _____

cuneiform: _____

Bronze Age: _____

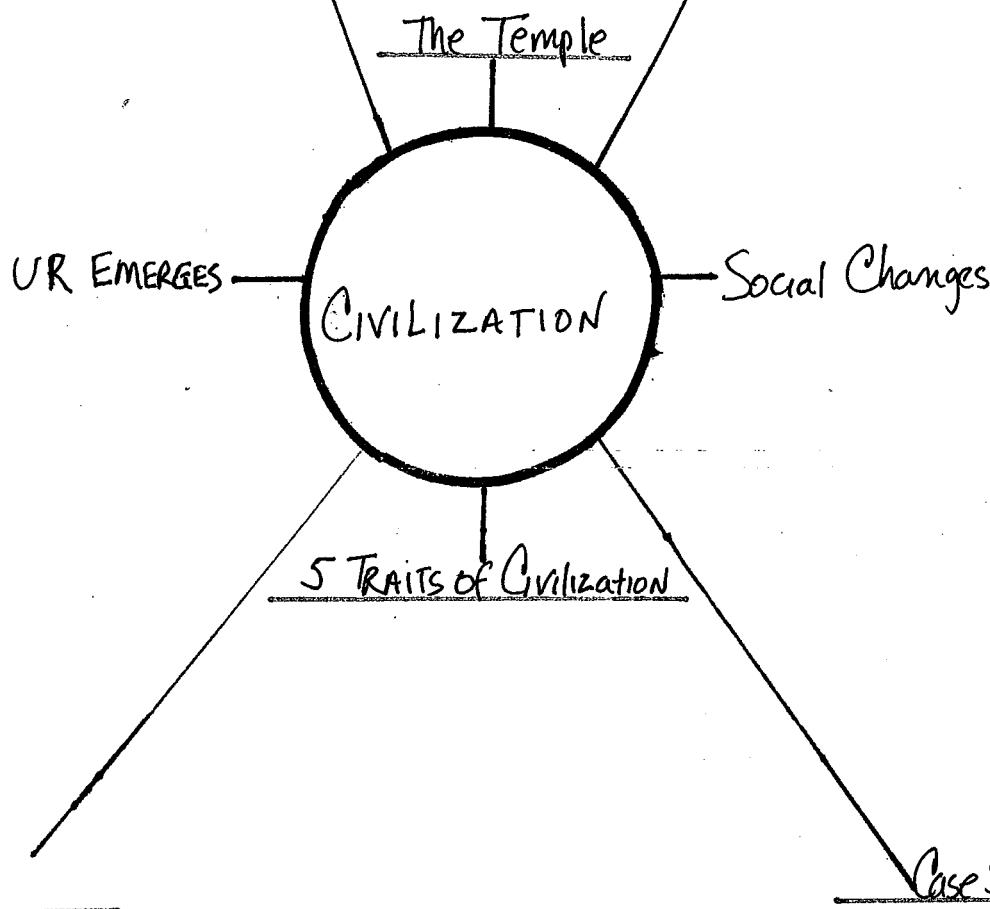
barter: _____

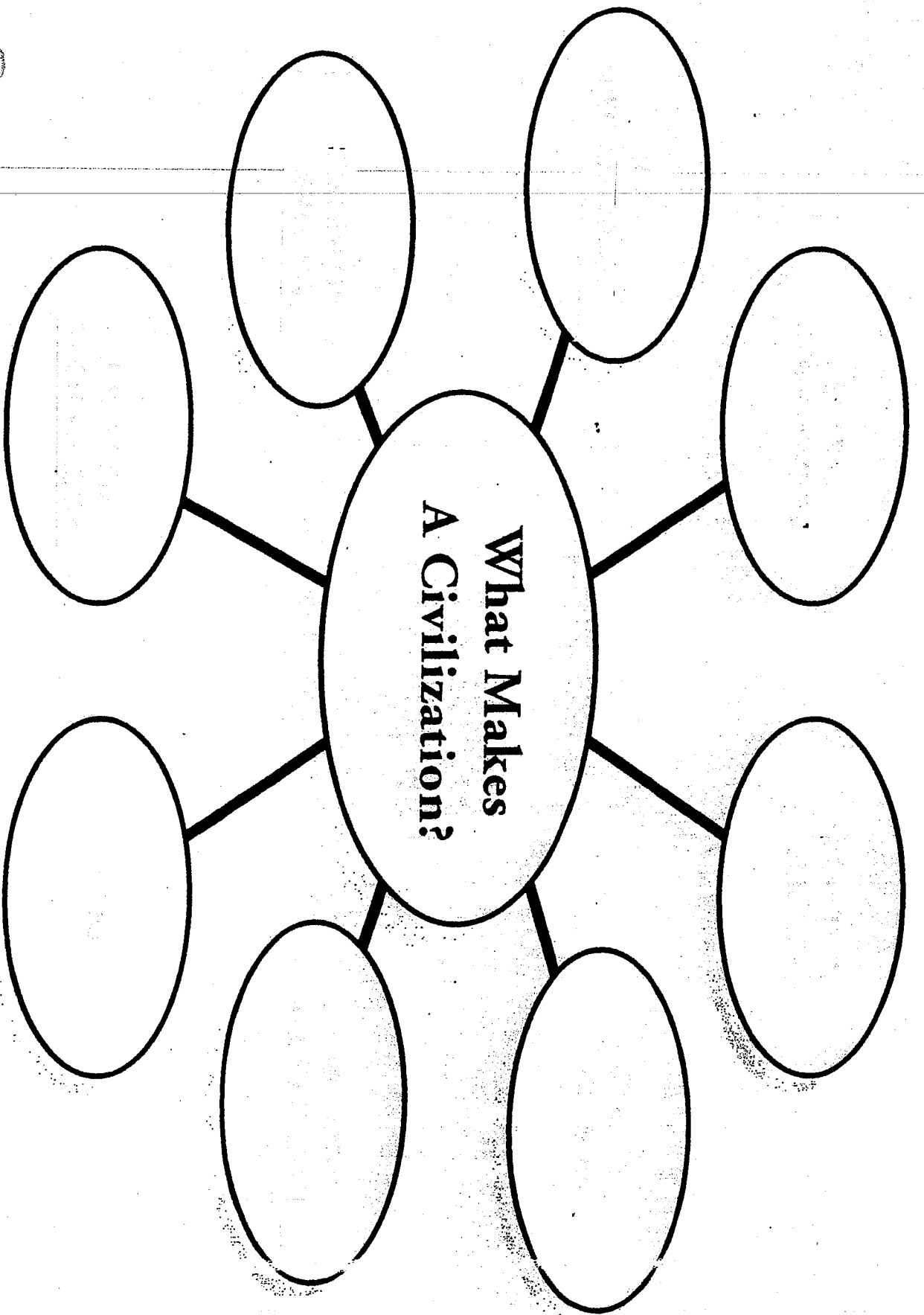
ziggurat: _____



Life in UR

Villages → Cities → Civilization





Chapter 1: The Peopling of the World

- Know the components of culture
- What are the differences between economic, social, and political aspects of culture?
- What are the Paleolithic and Neolithic Eras? What are the differences between the two?
- How does archeology contribute to our knowledge of early human history?
- Know the Neolithic Revolution!
What is it?
What factors caused it?
What were its effects on humans?
Why is it considered a revolution?
- Understand the connection between fertile river valleys and the first civilizations!
- Be able to identify, explain, and provide examples of the 5 components of civilization!

Glossary**CHAPTER 1 The Peopling of the World**

archaeologists Scientists who learn about past human life and activities

australopithecines A type of prehistoric hominid

Cro-Magnons Early humans who walked erect and appeared about 40,000 years ago

digs Explorations usually done by digging dirt or sand in search of evidence from the past

fossils Remains of life preserved in stone

glaciers Huge sheets of ice

Homo erectus Early human who used tools for special purposes

Homo habilis Hominid called "man of skill"

Jarmo Site in Iraq where people were farming and raising animals by 7000 B.C.

Neanderthals Early humans who walked erect and vanished mysteriously

opposable thumb Physical feature that sets humans apart from animals by enabling them to pick up and hold objects

pottery Pots and other objects made from baked clay

AFTER YOU READ**Terms and Names**

A. Write the name or term in each blank that best completes the meaning of the paragraph.

Neolithic Age

Paleolithic Age

hominids

technology

Homo sapiens

Homo habilis, *Homo erectus*, Neanderthals, and Cro-Magnons are all examples of **1** _____. Evidence of these early humans was discovered by archaeologists. This evidence dates back to both the **2** _____, which lasted until about 8000 B.C. and the later **3** _____. One important change between *Homo habilis* and *Homo erectus* was probably in developing **4** _____. *Homo erectus* is believed to have used intelligence to create tools. After *Homo habilis* and *Homo erectus*, **5** _____ appeared.

B. Write the letter of the name or term next to the description that explains it best.

a. institution

b. domestication

c. ziggurat

d. specialization

e. cuneiform

____ **1.** Development of skills for a specific type of work

____ **2.** Pyramid-shaped structure that was part of a Sumerian temple

____ **3.** Taming of animals

____ **4.** Wedge-shaped writing developed in Sumer

____ **5.** Long-lasting pattern of organization in a community

Name _____

Date _____

AFTER YOU READ (cont.)

CHAPTER 1 The Peopling of the World

Main Ideas

1. How and where do scientists find evidence of early human life?

2. What hominids developed during the Old Stone Age?

3. How were the Neanderthals and the Cro-Magnons alike and different?

4. People who lived in the early part of the Old Stone Age were nomads. What was their life like?

5. Name five features of Ur that show it was a civilization.

Thinking Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. How did the Cro-Magnons differ from early hunter-gatherers?

2. Why was the development of farming so important?