

What is “Prehistory?”



What is “History?”



Time Line

4,000,000 B.C. First
hominids appear in
Africa.

1,600,000 B.C. *Homo
erectus* appears.

8000 B.C. Neolithic
Age begins; first
agriculture takes place.

2600 B.C. City
of Ur flourishes
in Sumer.

**4,000,000
B.C.**

2,500,000 B.C.
Paleolithic Age begins.

40,000 B.C. Cro-
Magnons appear.

3000 B.C. Bronze
Age begins in
Mesopotamia.

**2500
B.C.**

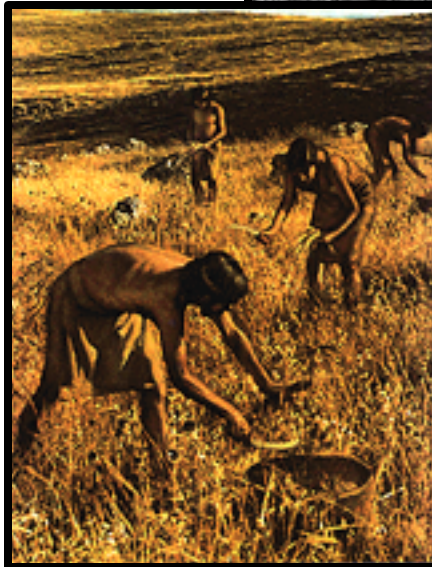
Early Hominids

- What were the first tools used by early hominids?



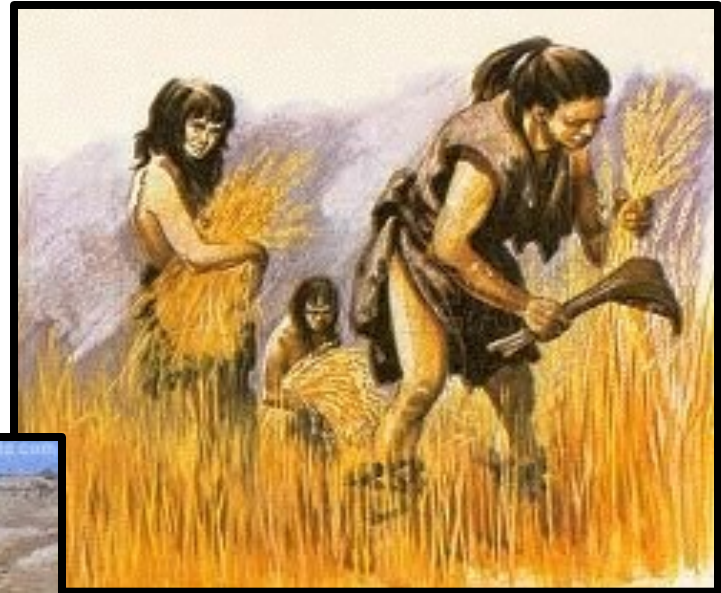
Hunter-Gatherers

- Smaller families
- Stable population
- Equal gender responsibilities



Neolithic Age

- 8,000 BC



What is “domestication?”

- Making plants and animals useful to humans
- Systematic Agriculture



How would this affect societies?

- Settled areas instead of being Nomads
 - Permanent dwellings
- Male dominant society
 - Why?

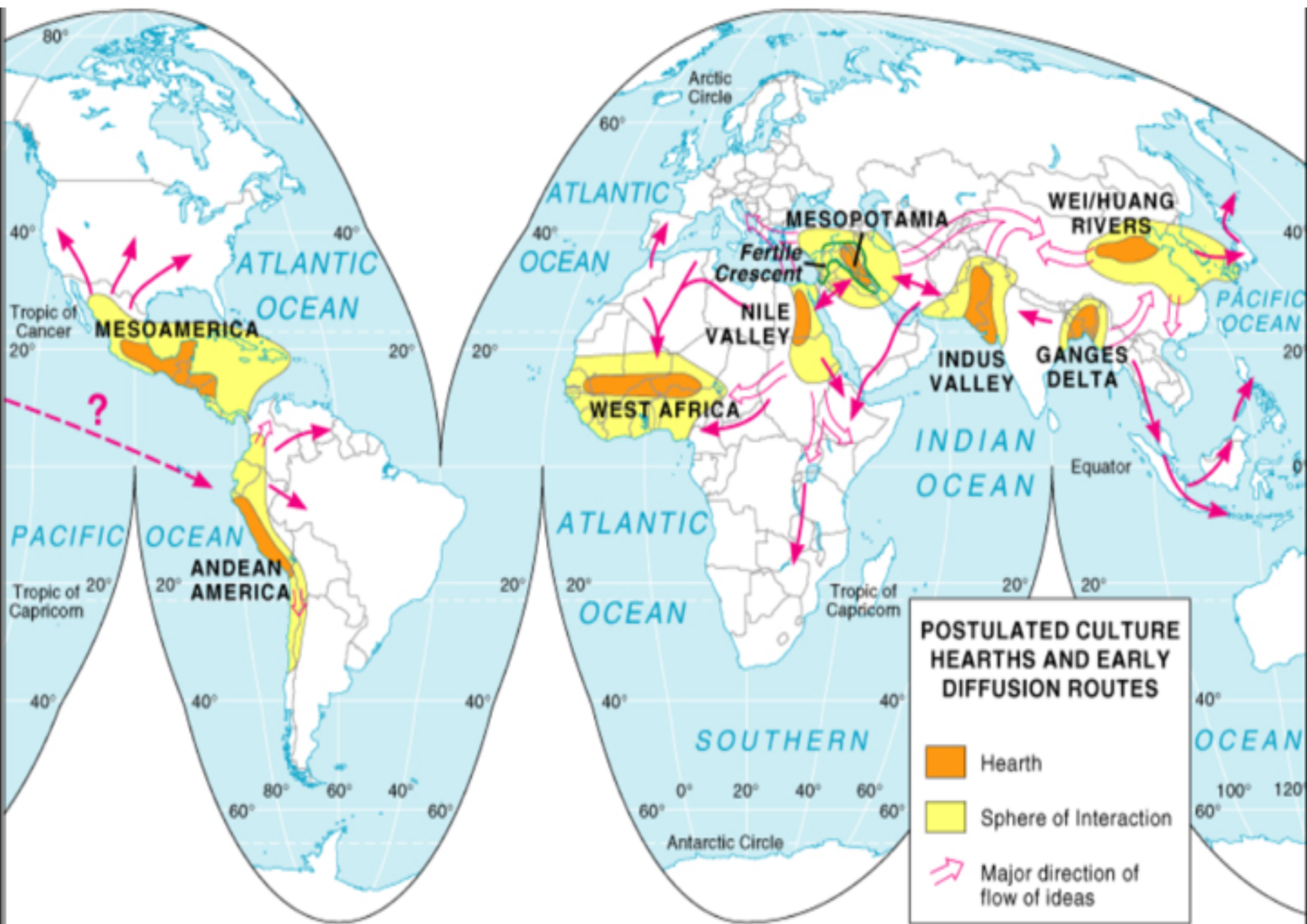


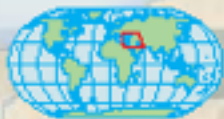
Civilizations



- Cities
- Government
- Religion
- Social structure
- Writing
- Art







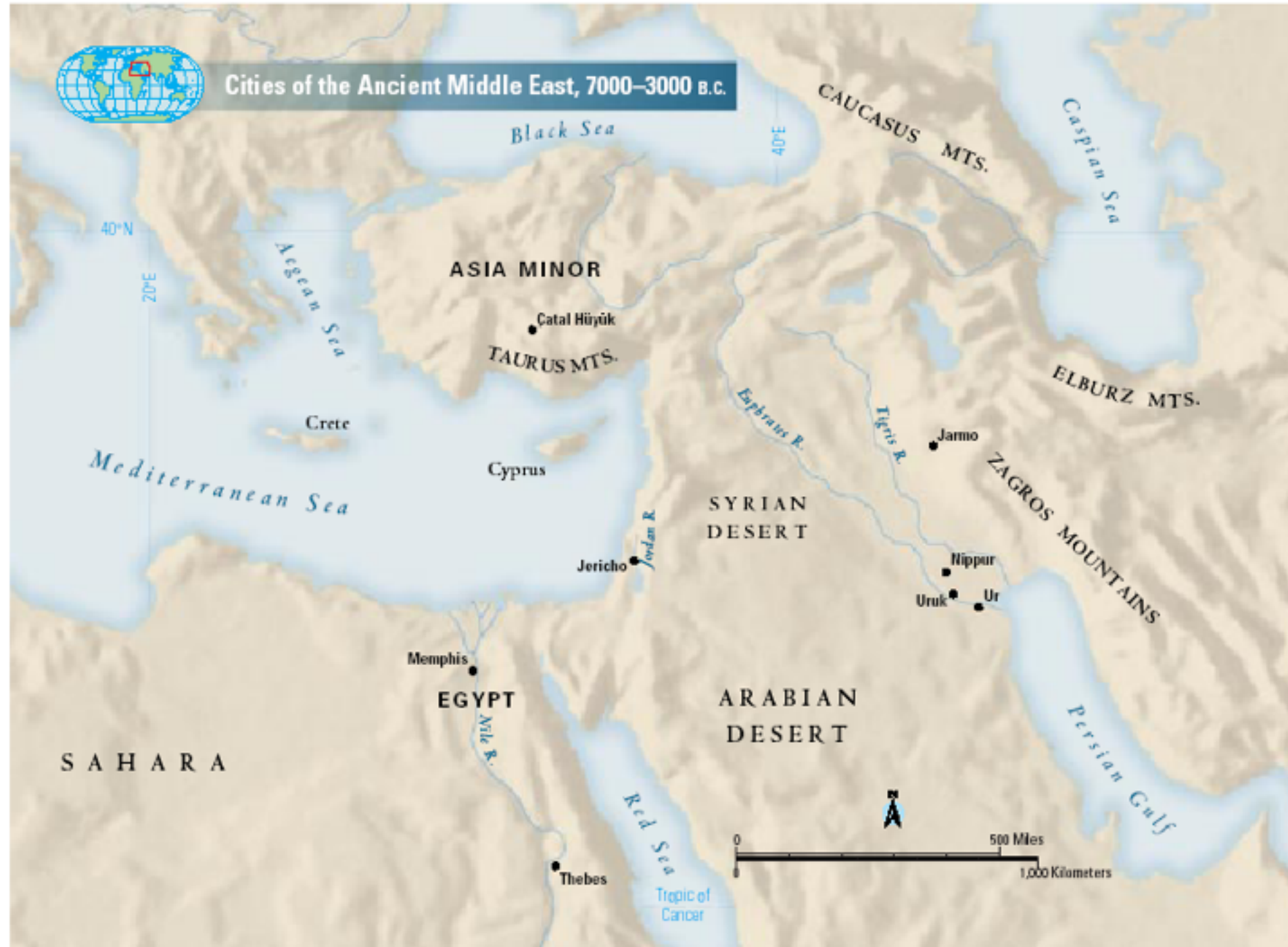
Fertile Crescent Civilizations, 4000–1750 B.C.

- Fertile Crescent
- Sumerian region
- Akkadian Empire
- Babylonian Empire
- City-states

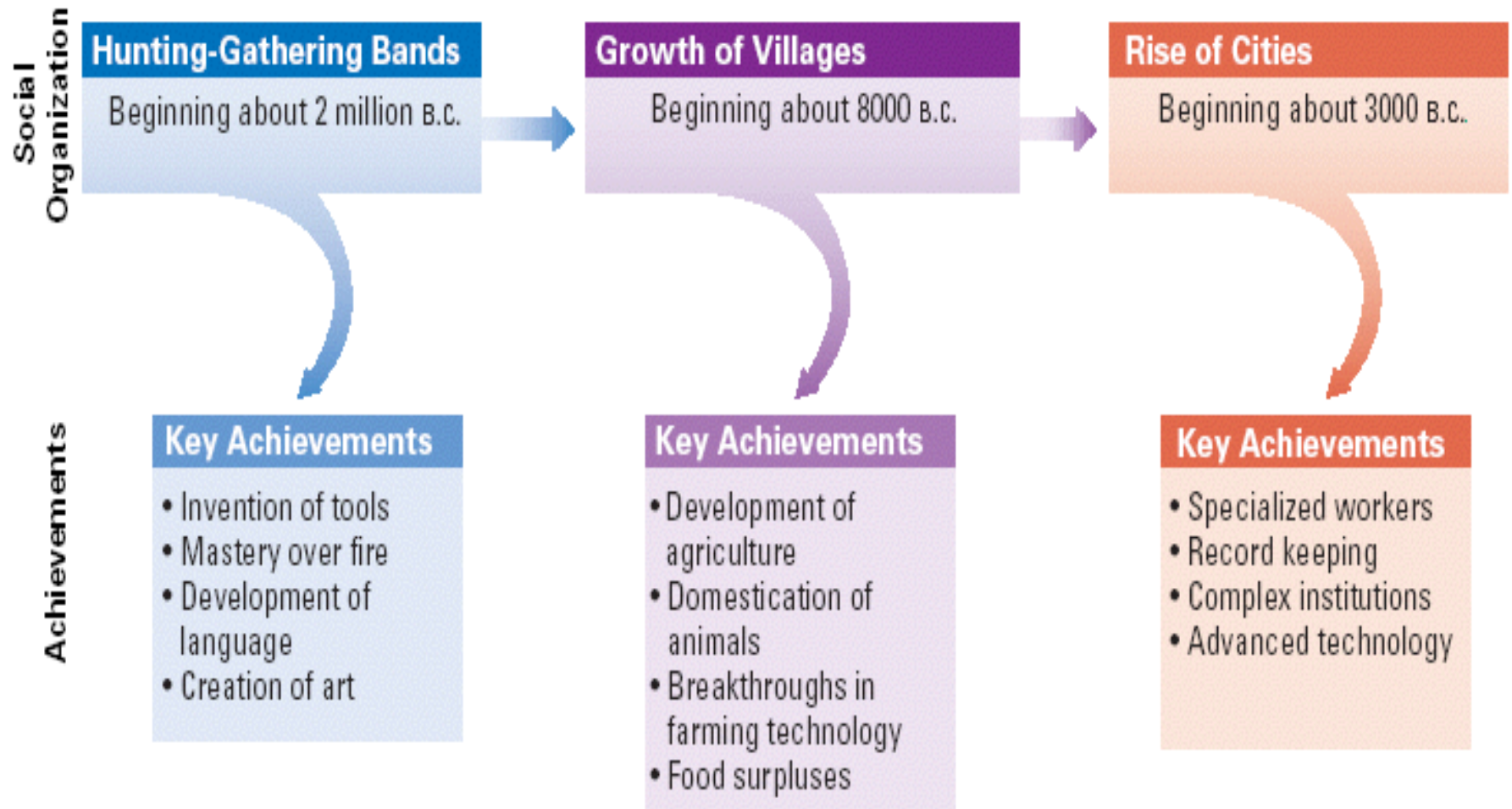




Cities of the Ancient Middle East, 7000–3000 B.C.



The Peopling of the World



Lifestyle	Advantages	Disadvantages
<p>Hunting and Gathering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use wild animals and plants for food • Migrate seasonally • Live in family or tribal groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The land supplies whatever is needed. • Movement is easier when food is scarce. • Life encourages cooperation and language skills. • Special weapons and tools develop for hunting and digging up plants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are always searching for new food sources. • It is more difficult to store food. • People must carry everything along when traveling. • Only simple social organization was possible.

Settled Communities

- Raise herds of tame animals
- Plant seeds and raise crops
- Live in permanent settlements

- Crops provide a reliable food supply.
- Population grows as life becomes more complex.
- Societies become more complex.
- Trade increases and commerce develops.
- Division of labor allows workers to specialize.

- Crop failures due to weather or pests cause famines.
- Floods, fire, or even raiders could destroy villages.
- Disease spreads easily when people live together.