Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_KEY\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_P#\_\_\_\_\_\_HR\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Early Humans – Section 1-1**

**EARLY HUMANS p.9**

**MAIN IDEA:** \_Paleolithic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people adapted to their \_environment\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & invented many \_tools\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help them \_\_survive\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

prehistory –

the time BEFORE people developed writing

**historians** -

people who study and write about the human past

history -

the story of humans in the past

**TOOLS OF DISCOVERY p.9**

How do we know about early people? from things they left behind

**Anthropologists –** people who focus on human society; they study how humans develop and how they relate to one another

**fossils**

traces of plants or animals that have been preserved in rock

**artifacts**

weapons, tools, and other things made by humans

**Archaeologists**

People who hunt for evidence buried in the ground where settlements might have once been

*The early period of human history is called…*the Stone Age

Why did historians call it this?

people used stone to make tools and weapons

What is the earliest part of this period called?

Paleolithic or Old Stone Age

When did it begin? When did it end?

roughly 2.5 million years ago around 8,000 B.C.

**WHO WERE THE HUNTERS-GATHERERS? p.10**

How did early humans spend most of their time? searching for food

EFFECT:

 they were always on the move

CAUSE:

Because they hunted and gathered…

What is a **nomad**?

people who regularly move from place to place

Nomads traveled in…bands of 30 or so members

WHY? it was safer & made searching for food easier

***Roles of Men and Women***

**WOMEN**

* stayed close to camp
* watched children
* picked berries, nuts, & grains

**MEN**

* hunted animals
* traveled away from camp
* made tools – spears

**ADAPTING TO THE ENVIRONMENT p.10**

*The way Paleolithic people lived depended on where they lived.*

In warm climates…

they needed little clothing or shelter

In cold climates…

sought (needed) protection from weather in caves

Most common shelter…

animal hides held up by wooden poles

Life-changing discovery for the Paleolithic people was…when the learned to tame fire

How did this discovery benefit them?

* gave warmth
* lit the darkness (provided light)
* scared away wild animals
* could cook food / easy to digest
* smoked meat could be kept longer

**WHAT WERE THE ICE AGES p.10**

How did they adapt?

by changing their diet, building sturdier shelters, & using animal fur for warm clothing

What was key to their survival? FIRE

Describe the Ice Ages

* long periods of extreme cold – from 100,000 B.C. to 8,000 B.C.
* thick sheets of ice covered parts of Europe, Asia & North America

**LANGUAGE, ART, AND RELIGION p.11**

**LANGUAGE**

a spoken language made it easier to work together and pass on knowledge

**ART**

they expressed themselves through art

used crushed rocks

painted scenes of animals

**RELIGION**

cave painting may have had religious meaning

early people may have thought this would bring good luck in the hunt

**THE INVENTION OF TOOLS** and **SCIENCE & INVENTIONS p.11**

Describe how tools made life easier.

Tools made hunting, gathering, building shelter & making clothes much easier.

Types of tools made were…

 flint, axes, spears, fishhooks, needles,

 food choppers, meat scrapers

How are fossils and artifacts different? (restate/complete sentence)

Fossils are traces of plants and animals preserved in rock.

 Artifacts are weapons, tools, and other things made by humans.