

World History
Topic 1
Origins of Civilization
Prehistory-4,000 BCE

Name: they

I. The Distant Past

A. Studying Early Humans

1. **anthropology** – the study of how human beings behave, how they act together, where they came from, and what makes one group different from another
2. **archaeologists** – study human life in the past by examining the things people left behind
3. study **prehistory** – time before Written records
4. study **fossils** – hardened remains or imprints of living things that existed long ago (plants, feathers, bones, and footprints)
5. **geologists** – study physical materials of Earth such as soil and rocks
6. study **artifacts** – anything made by humans (tools, pottery, and Weapons), to learn about ways of life

B. Where Did Human Ancestors Live?

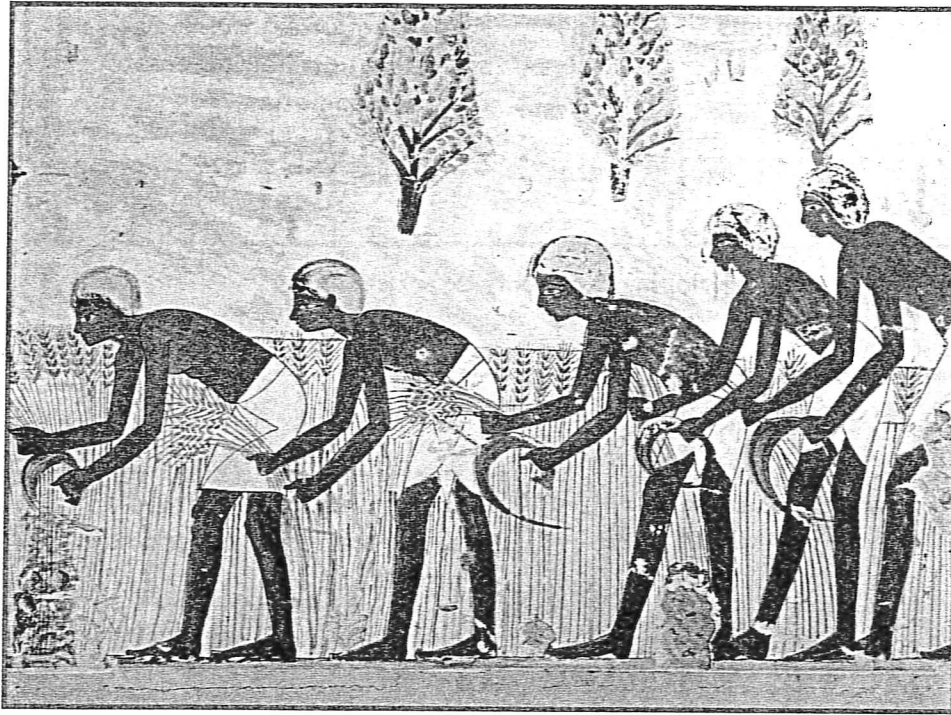
1. oldest found in Africa
2. **evidence** – proof, found that these “handy men” used tools
3. 1-1.5 million years old
4. Lucy – 3.5 feet tall and 3.2 million years old
5. Ardi – taller and heavier and 4.2 million years old
6. theorized that humans evolved from apes 5 to 7 million years ago
7. **conclude** – decide, that humankind began in East Africa 4.5 million years ago
8. then found a skull in central Africa that is 7 million years old

C. How Did Hunter-Gatherers Live?

1. **hunter-gatherers** – lived by hunting small animals and gathering plants
2. developed societies and technology to survive
3. Paleolithic Era – Old Stone Age when they used stone tools
4. fire – to see at night, cook food, protect themselves, and stay warm
5. **culture** – way of life of a group of people (family structure, beliefs, language, religion, food, homes, clothes, pastimes, rituals, art, etc.)
6. lived in small bands (10-12 adults with children) and were nomads to find food

Quick Activity Explore Ancient Innovations

In prehistoric times, people developed new tools and practices that changed societies by increasing the population and improving the standard of living. What innovations do you see in the painting? Write your ideas in the space below.



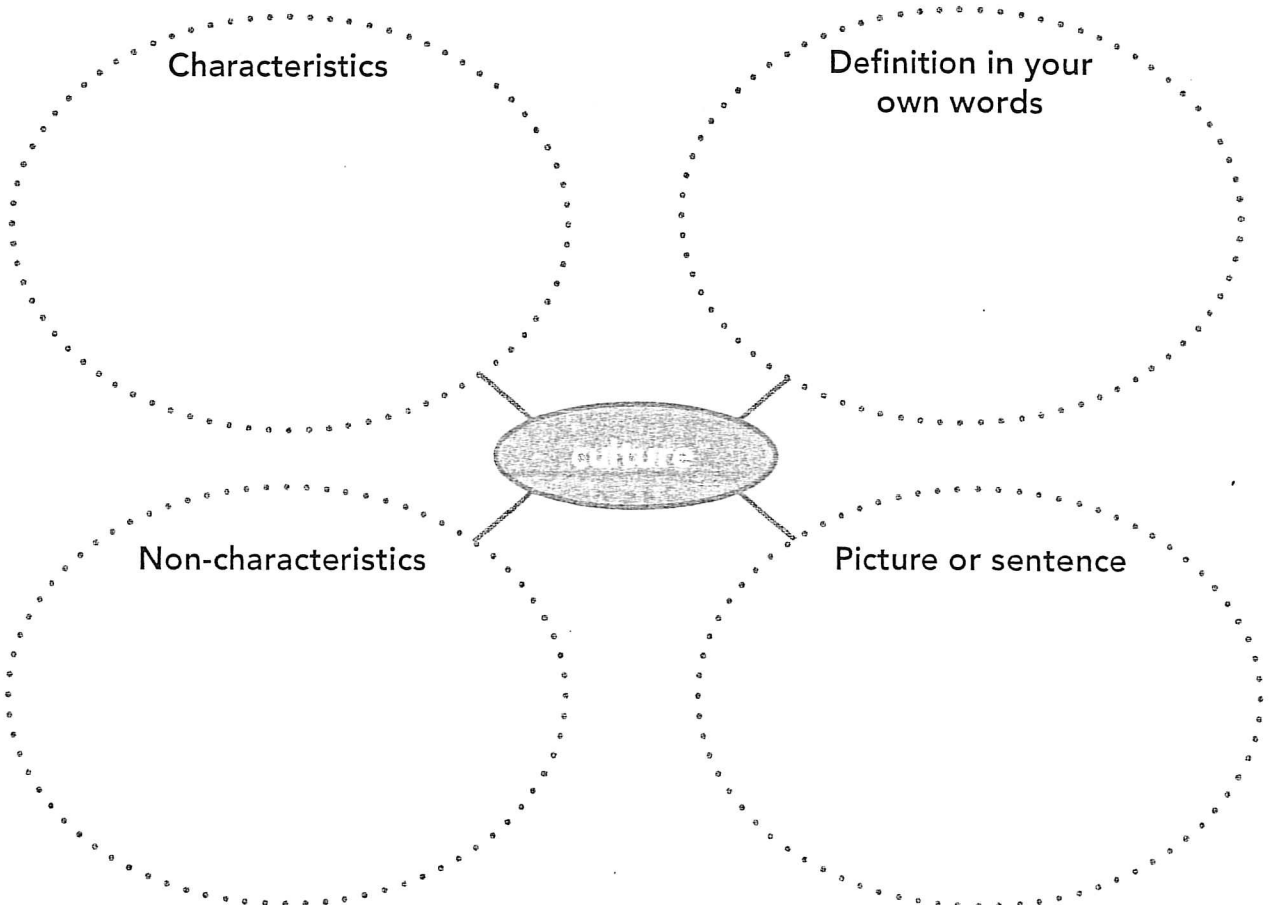
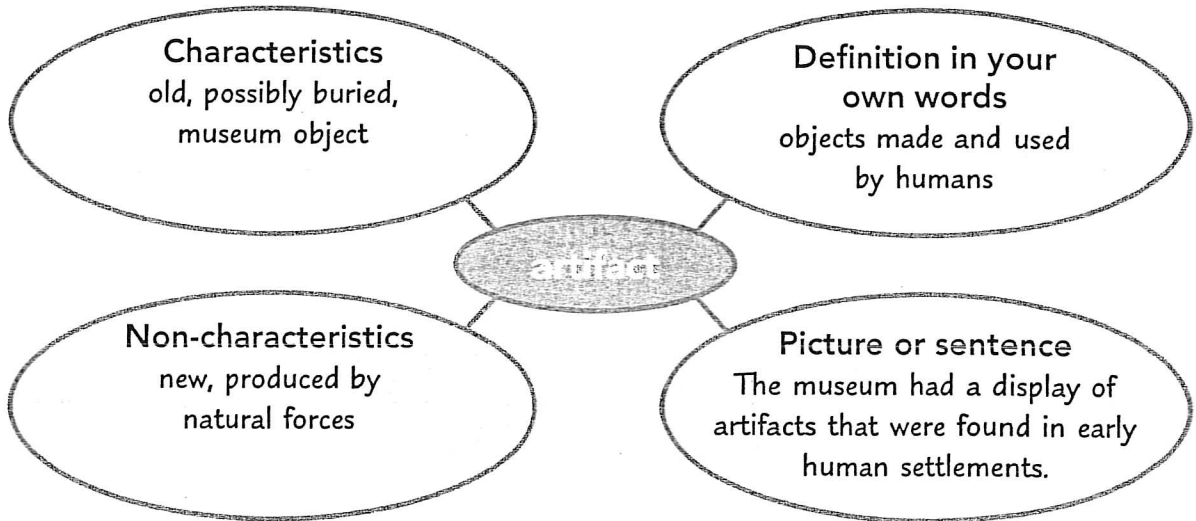
My Ideas

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Team Challenge! With a partner discuss the effect that one of the following innovations would have had on society: domestication of animals and plants; the ability to make tools; the ability to create art and music. Compare your ideas with classmates who discussed the same innovation.

Practice Vocabulary

Word Map Study the word map for the word *artifact*. Characteristics are words or phrases that relate to the word in the center of the word map. Non-characteristics are words and phrases not associated with the word. Use the blank word map to explore the meaning of the word *culture*. Then make word maps of your own for these words: *anthropology*, *archaeologist*, *prehistory*, *fossil*, *geologist*, *technology*, and *hunter-gatherer*.



II. Humans Spread Out

A. What Were Later Stone Age Peoples Like?

1. Neanderthals found in Germany and Denisovans found in Asia
2. first to bury their dead
3. made tools, used fire, and hunted animals
4. homo sapiens were similar but were taller, lighter, and less muscular
5. developed a **complex** language – having many related parts, not simple
6. helped them survive

B. What Do We Know About Early Human Migration?

1. have walked the Earth for 200,000 years
2. started in Africa; the “out of Africa” theory
3. **migration** – movement from homeland to another region
4. African communities have the most genetic variations in the world
5. then migrated to Europe, Asia, Australia, and the Americas


C. How Did Humans Adapt to Varied Environments?

1. settled in different **environments** – surroundings
2. had to **adapt** – change way of life, to suit their new environment (new food and shelter)
3. also adapted to survive the Ice Age
 - a. water was locked up in glaciers
 - b. land was exposed and migrating animals crossed new land bridges and the humans followed
 - c. built warmer shelters out of mammoth bones and hide
 - d. formed communities of 25-50 to survive, creating a **network** – a closely interconnected group of people or things
 - e. began to trade and exchange knowledge

Take Notes

Literacy Skills: Analyze Cause and Effect Use what you have read to complete the organizer. For each event, write the cause in the box to the left and the effect in the box to the right. The first one has been completed for you.

Cause	Event	Effect
200,000 years ago, the last new group of humans appeared: Homo sapiens.	Homo sapiens developed the skill of complex language.	Language skills gave these modern humans an advantage in the struggle to survive.
	Glaciers form.	
	Sea levels drop, exposing "land bridges."	
	About 15,000–18,000 years ago, humans enter North America by crossing a land bridge from Asia.	

 **INTERACTIVE**

For extra help, review the 21st Century Tutorial: **Analyze Cause and Effect.**

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Practice Vocabulary

Vocabulary Quiz Show Some quiz shows ask a question and expect the contestant to give the answer. In other shows, the contestant is given an answer and must supply the question. If the blank is in the Question column, write the question that would result in the answer in the Answer column. If the question is supplied, write the answer.

Question

1. What happens when people leave their homeland to live elsewhere?

2. 

3. What do you call it when you change your way of life to suit a new environment?

Answer

1. 

2. environment

3. 

III. Developing Complex Cultures

A. When Did People Start to Create Art?

1. large- brained "wise people" were always on the move
2. **populate** – become inhabitants of, the whole world
3. early art – Lascaux cave paints in France, 16,000 years old
4. statues representing animals and pregnant women
5. art showed **potential** – possibility to grow and change in the future

B. What Do We Know About Stone Age Religion?

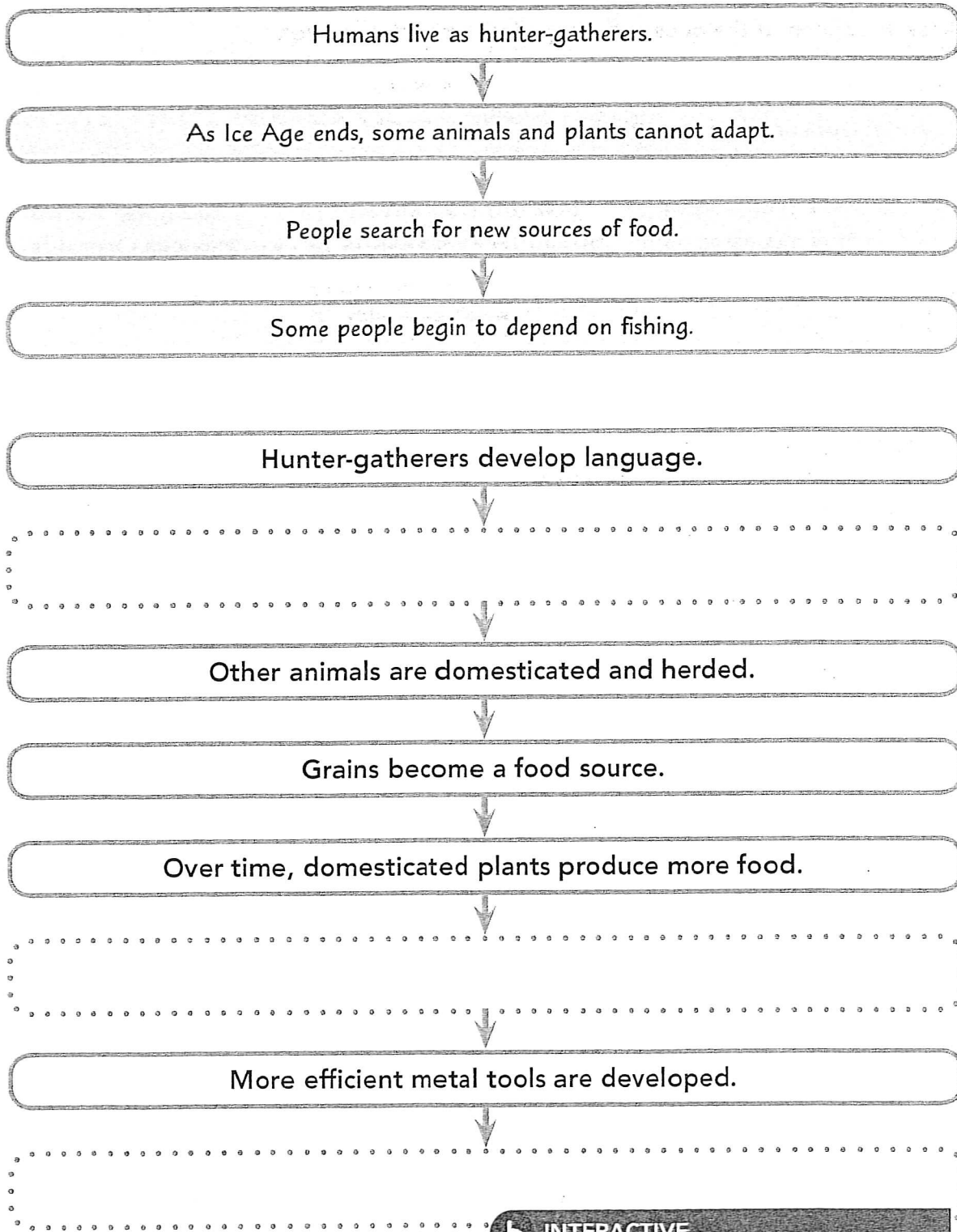
1. early practices involved death and burial
2. two Ice Age children buried in Russia covered in beads
3. believed in **animism** – a belief that the world was filled with spirits


C. When Did People Start to Farm?

1. began farming around 10,000 years ago when it warmed up
2. Neolithic Era – New Stone Age when they began to farm
3. some animals couldn't adapt and died out
4. people found different animals to hunt and began to fish
5. cleared trees and planted wild seeds
6. began to **domesticate** – control growth of plants and animals for human use
7. agricultural **revolution** – complete change in thinking, working, or living
 - a. wolves became dogs
 - b. crops (wheat, rice, and corn) became **reliable** – dependable, steady, not risky
 - c. animals provided meat, eggs, milk, honey, work, and fibers for cloth
 - d. became pastoral **nomads** – people who move from place to place with their herds
 - e. domesticated crops were more abundant, larger, and tasted better
 - f. domesticated animals were smaller and easier to manage
 - g. new tools for farmers – axe, sickle, grinding stones, and mills
 - h. began to use metals for tools (stone Age to Bronze Age to Iron Age)

Take Notes

Literacy Skills: Sequence Use what you have read to complete the flowcharts to show the sequence of events. The first flowchart has been completed for you.



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For extra help, review the 21st Century Tutorial: **Sequence**.

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Practice Vocabulary

Sentence Builder Finish the sentences below with a key term from this section. You may have to change the form of the words to complete the sentences.

Word Bank

animism nomad revolution
domesticate populate

1. Due to centuries of migrations, there were few places on Earth that humans did not

.....
.....
.....

2. The adoption of farming led to so many changes that it has been called a(n)

.....
.....
.....

3. The wolf was one of the first animals that humans were able to

.....
.....
.....

4. The belief that the natural world is full of spirits is known as

.....
.....
.....

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5. A person with no permanent home who moves from place to place is known as a(n)

.....
.....
.....

IV. New Ways of Life

A. Where Did Farming Begin and How Did It Spread?

1. hunter-gatherers had few possessions and life was short and dangerous
2. then began to stay in one place
3. began farming 10,000 years ago in Asia and spread to Africa and Europe
 - a. Asia - wheat, barley, rice, and millet
 - b. America - potatoes, beans, and squash
 - c. Africa - sorghum and yams
4. dangers of farming and herding
 - a. took time and energy and wasn't certain
 - b. attacked by nomads
5. **benefit** - gain, favorable result
 - a. produced more food and took up less land
 - b. built permanent homes and villages
 - c. provided new sources of material for clothing

B. How Did Farming Change Human Culture?

1. built different homes
2. Catalhoyuk
 - a. oldest farming settlement (8,000 years ago)
 - b. Turkey
 - c. had no streets, lots of artwork, and kitchens
 - d. grew grains and raised sheep and goats
3. clothes
 - a. hunter-gatherers wore hides and fur
 - b. farmers used cotton, flax, wool, and silk (much lighter)
4. **surplus** - more than needed, so villages grew
5. **specialization** - spend most of their time working at a single job or craft
 - a. toolmakers, pottery, weavers, metalworkers
 - b. traded with others
6. **accumulate** - collect or attain a large amount of food and possessions
7. was the beginning of inequality

C. How Did the First Cities Begin?


1. farming villages in the Middle East
2. Uruk
 - a. 6,000-7,000 years ago
 - b. much larger than others
 - c. houses, gardens, and temples
 - d. temple priests ruled and later kings (instead of a village council)
 - e. **economy** - system that a community uses to produce and distribute goods and services
 - f. Wealthy and attracted many people
 - g. surrounded by a wall

Take Notes

Literacy Skills: Analyze Cause and Effect Use what you have read to complete the organizer. For each event, write the cause in the box to the left and the effect in the box to the right. The first one has been completed for you.

Cause	Event	Effect
1. Farming begins.	1. People settle in one place. 2. People learn how to make clothes from cotton, flax, and other plants. 3. Some farming families raise a surplus of food. 4. Specialization develops.	1. People develop permanent shelters.

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For extra help, review the 21st Century Tutorial: **Analyze Cause and Effect**.

Practice Vocabulary

Matching Logic Using your knowledge of the underlined vocabulary words, draw a line from each sentence in Column 1 to match it with the sentence in Column 2 to which it logically belongs.

Column 1
1. The villagers traded their <u>surplus</u> crops for pottery made in a nearby settlement.
2. <u>Specialization</u> led to a more complex society and an increase in trade.
3. The city of Uruk had a complex <u>economy</u> .

Column 2
Some people became skilled at weaving, pottery, or toolmaking.
The community had a system to produce and distribute goods and services.
The good harvest supplied them with more than they could eat.

V. The Rise of Civilizations

A. How Did Cities Lead to Civilizations?

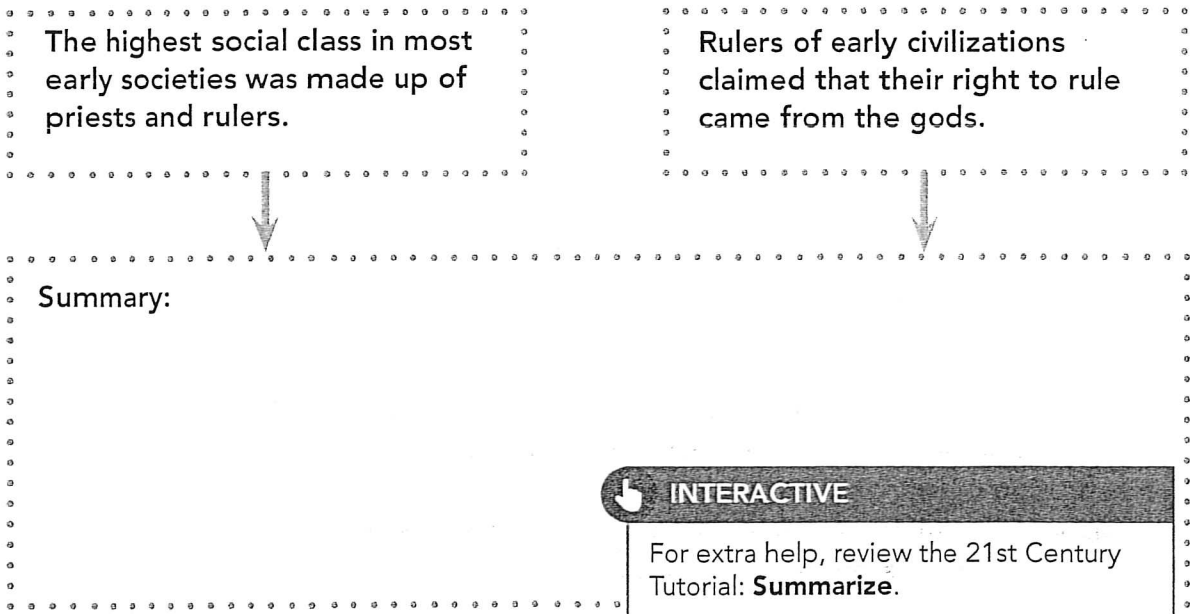
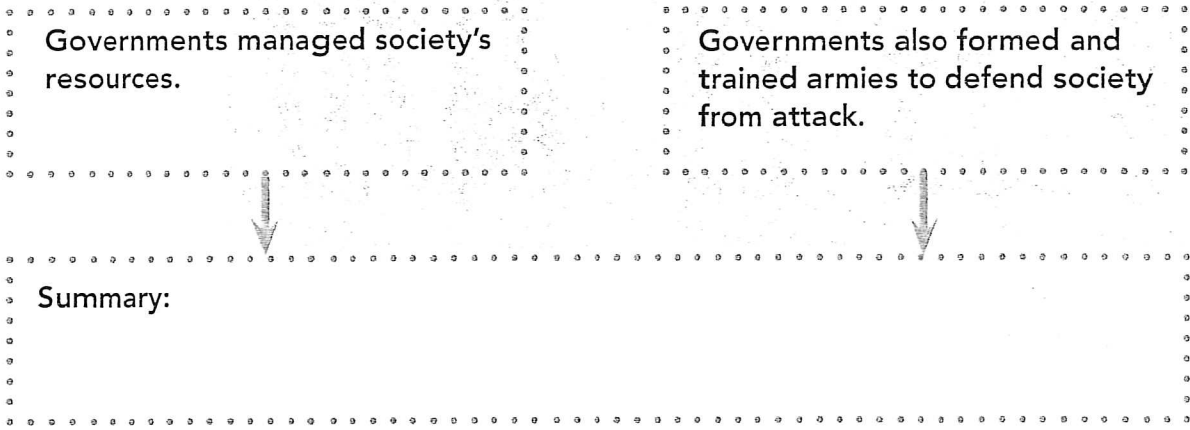
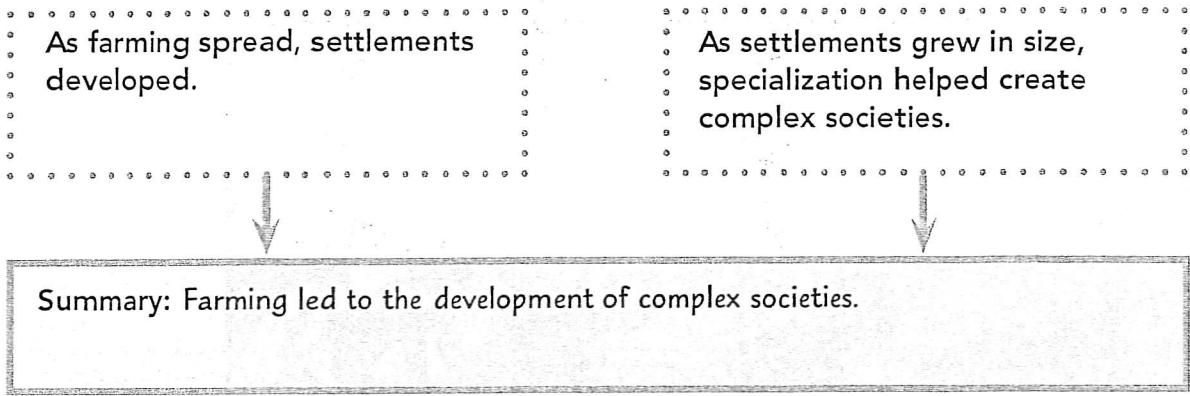
1. settlements to villages to cities to early civilizations
2. **civilization** – complex society that has cities, governments, and specialized workers
3. **resource** – supply of something that can be used as needed
 - a. fertile soil, fresh water, and seeds
 - b. labor, tools, and planning
4. early civilizations (many in fertile river valleys)
 - a. Sumer in Asia
 - b. the Nile River in Africa
 - c. the Tigris River and Euphrates River in Mesopotamia
 - d. the Indus River in South Asia
 - e. the Huang River in China
 - f. the Greeks in Europe and the Mediterranean Sea
5. built irrigation systems, cut down trees and cleared land to build

B. What Are the Features of Civilization?

1. cities – centers of religion, government, and culture
2. government
 - a. **manage** – to direct, have control over
 - b. control resources
 - c. form and train an army
 - d. became kings and queens
3. **religion** – shared spiritual beliefs
 - a. often linked to government
 - b. believed in gods and goddesses
 - c. offered sacrificed and led prayers
 - d. beliefs about life after death
 - e. rules about how to treat one another and live morally
4. job **specialization** – act of concentrating on a limited number of goods or activities
5. **social classes** – groups of people that occupy different ranks or levels in society
 - a. priests and rulers at the top
 - b. farmers, merchants, and skilled workers
 - c. slaves – prisoners of war or debtors
6. public workers – roads, water systems, walls, and granaries
7. arts and architecture
 - a. temples, tombs, and palaces
 - b. statues and paintings
 - c. Jewelry and perfume boxes
 - d. music and literature
8. system of writing – leads us from prehistory to recorded history

Take Notes

Literacy Skills: Summarize Use what you have read to complete the flowcharts. Write a summary for each set of facts. The first flowchart has been completed for you.



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For extra help, review the 21st Century Tutorial: **Summarize**.

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Practice Vocabulary

Words in Context For each question below, write an answer that shows your understanding of the boldfaced vocabulary term.

1. Why did different **social classes** emerge in the early cities?

2. What **resources** were important to farmers?

3. What are some characteristics of **civilization**?

4. What were some features of **religion** in early civilizations?

Map Skills

Using the map in your text, label the outline map with the places listed.

Gulf of Aden

Red Sea

Lake Victoria

Ethiopia

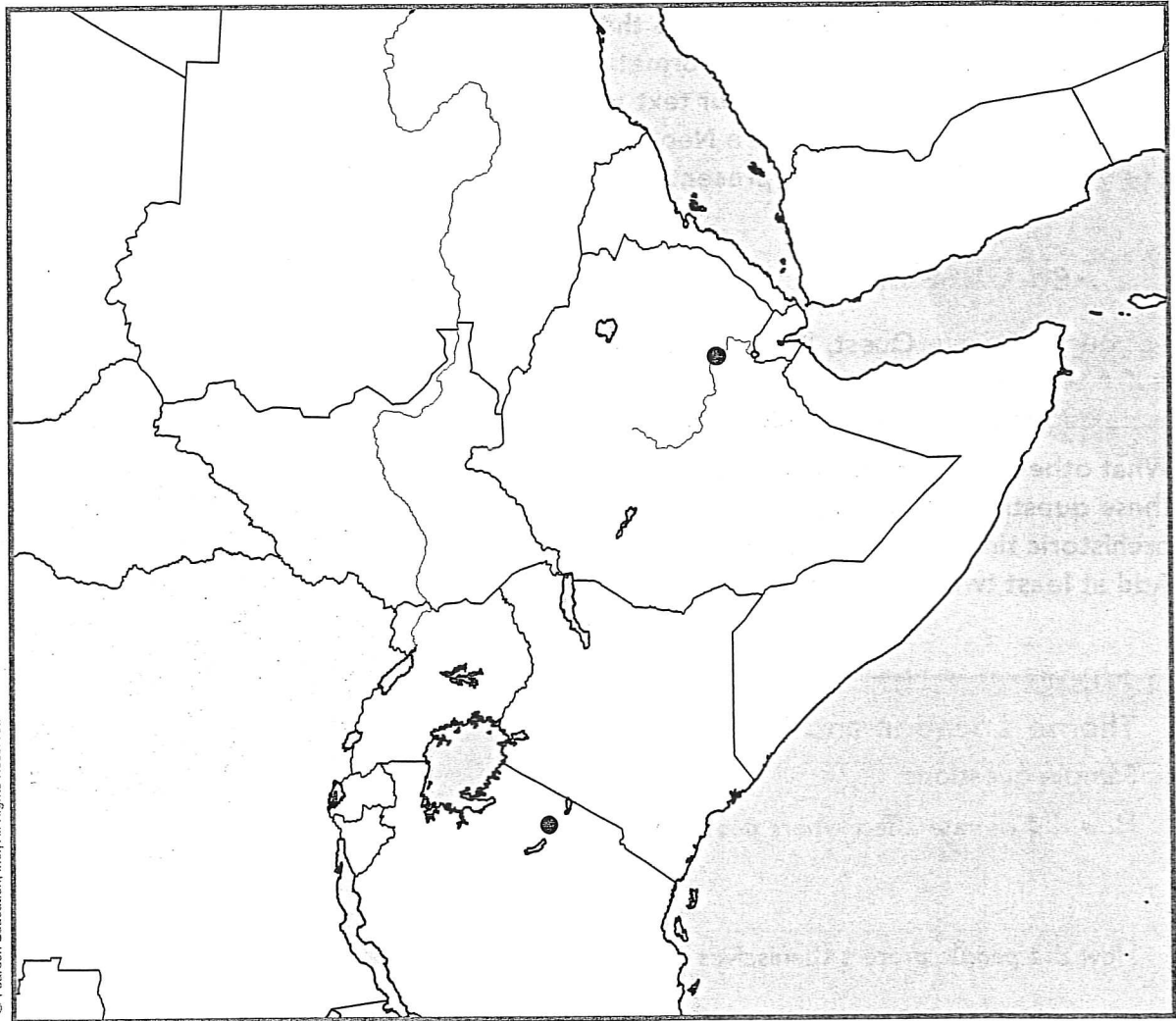
Kenya

Tanzania

Olduvai Gorge

Indian Ocean

Hadar



20,000
years ago

15,000
years ago

10,000
years ago

5,000
years ago

Cultural Elements

CIVILIZATION:

Geography & Climate	
Religion & Values	
Government & Laws	
Economy & Jobs	
Language & Education	
Food	
Clothing	
Shelter	
Art	
Pastimes & Hobbies	