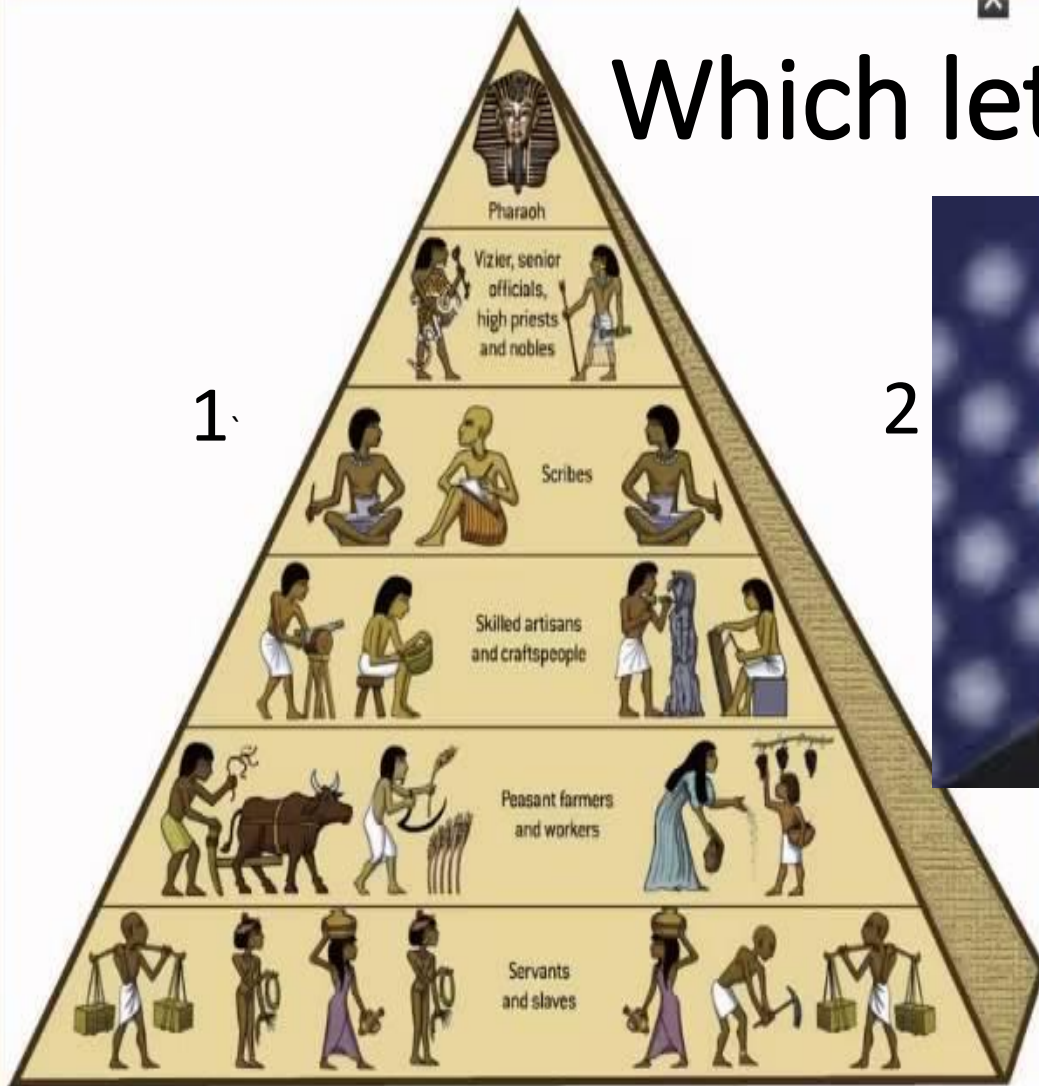


Do First:

Which letter of GRAPES?

1.

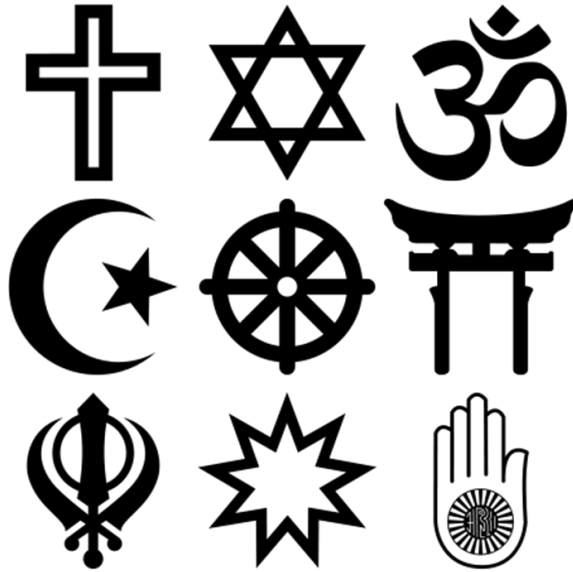
2



geography



religion

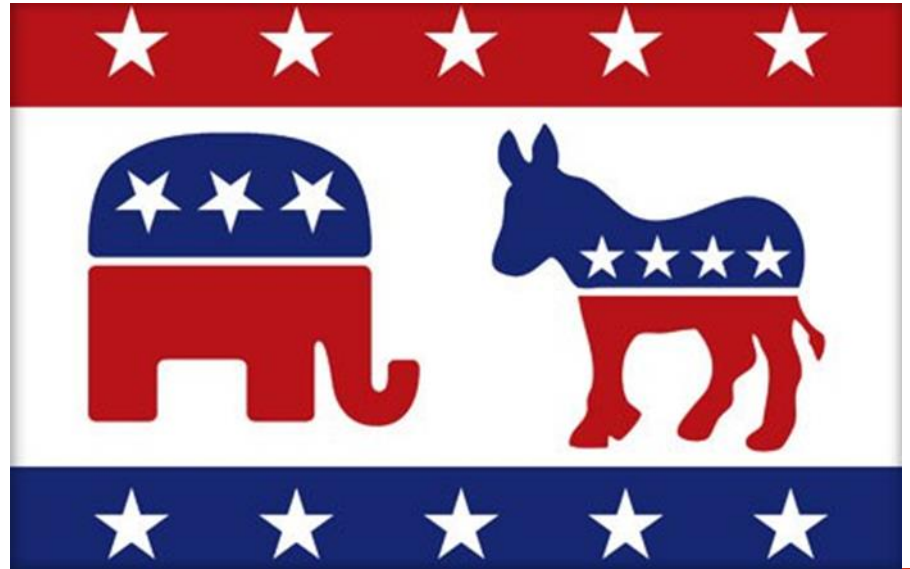


Arts/Athletics/Architecture Achievements



soccer
is my
life

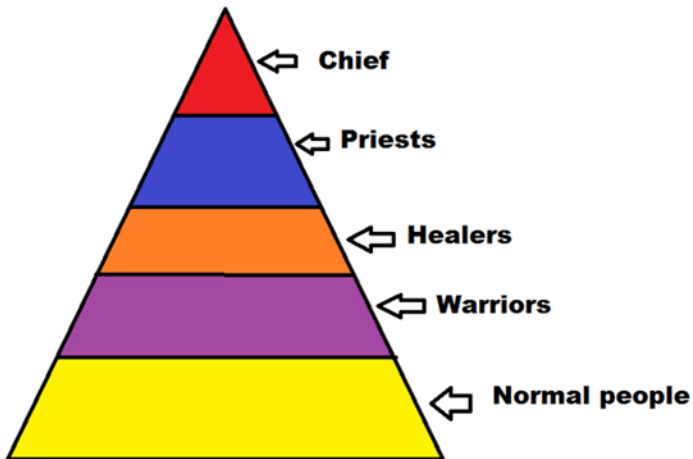
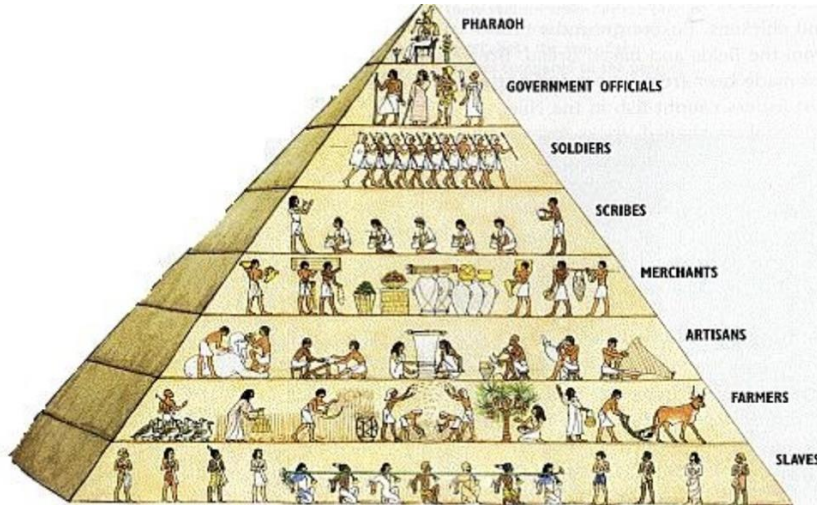
politics



economy

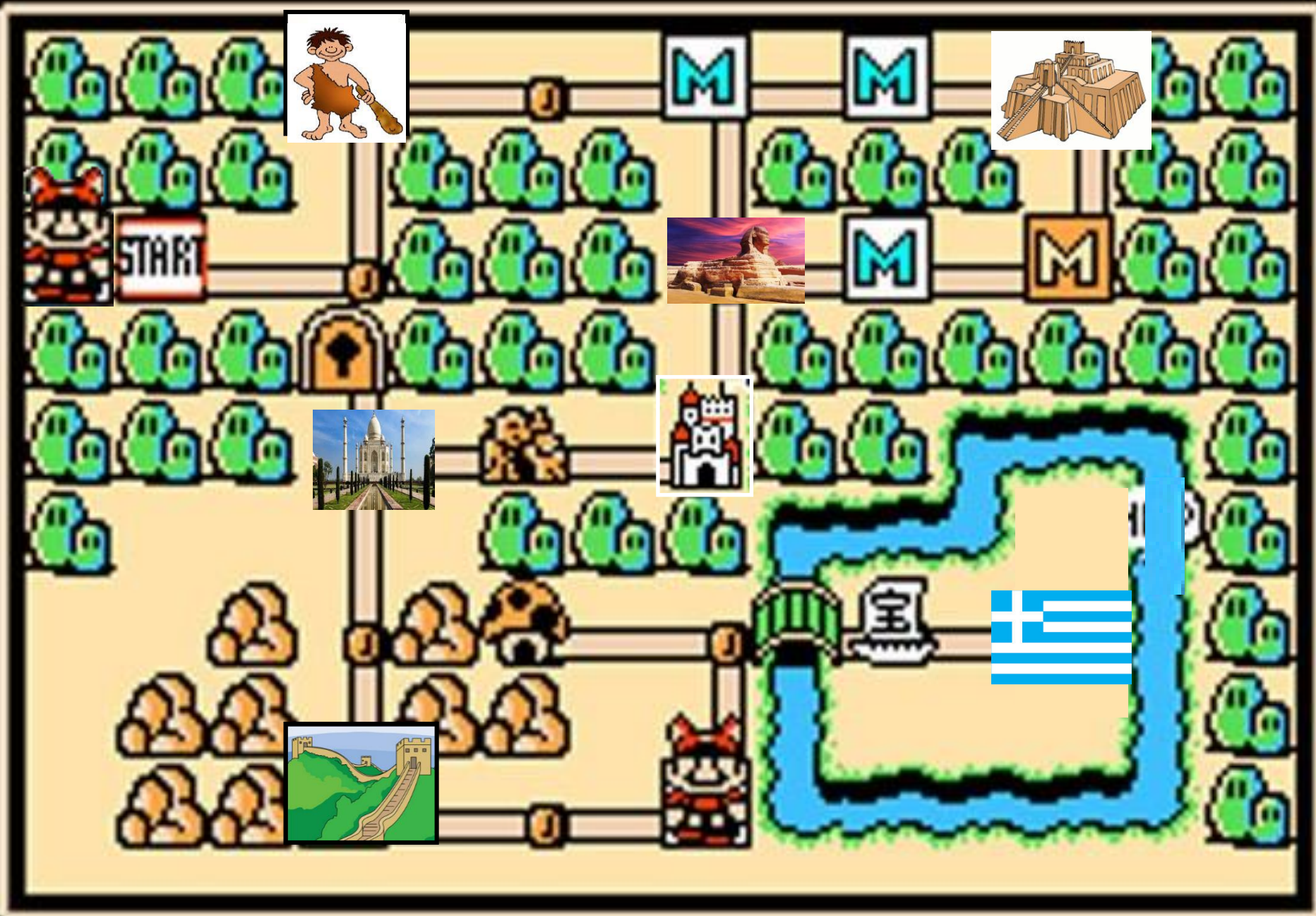
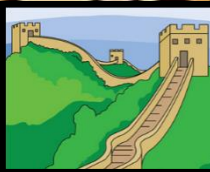


Social structure





START



Early Humans



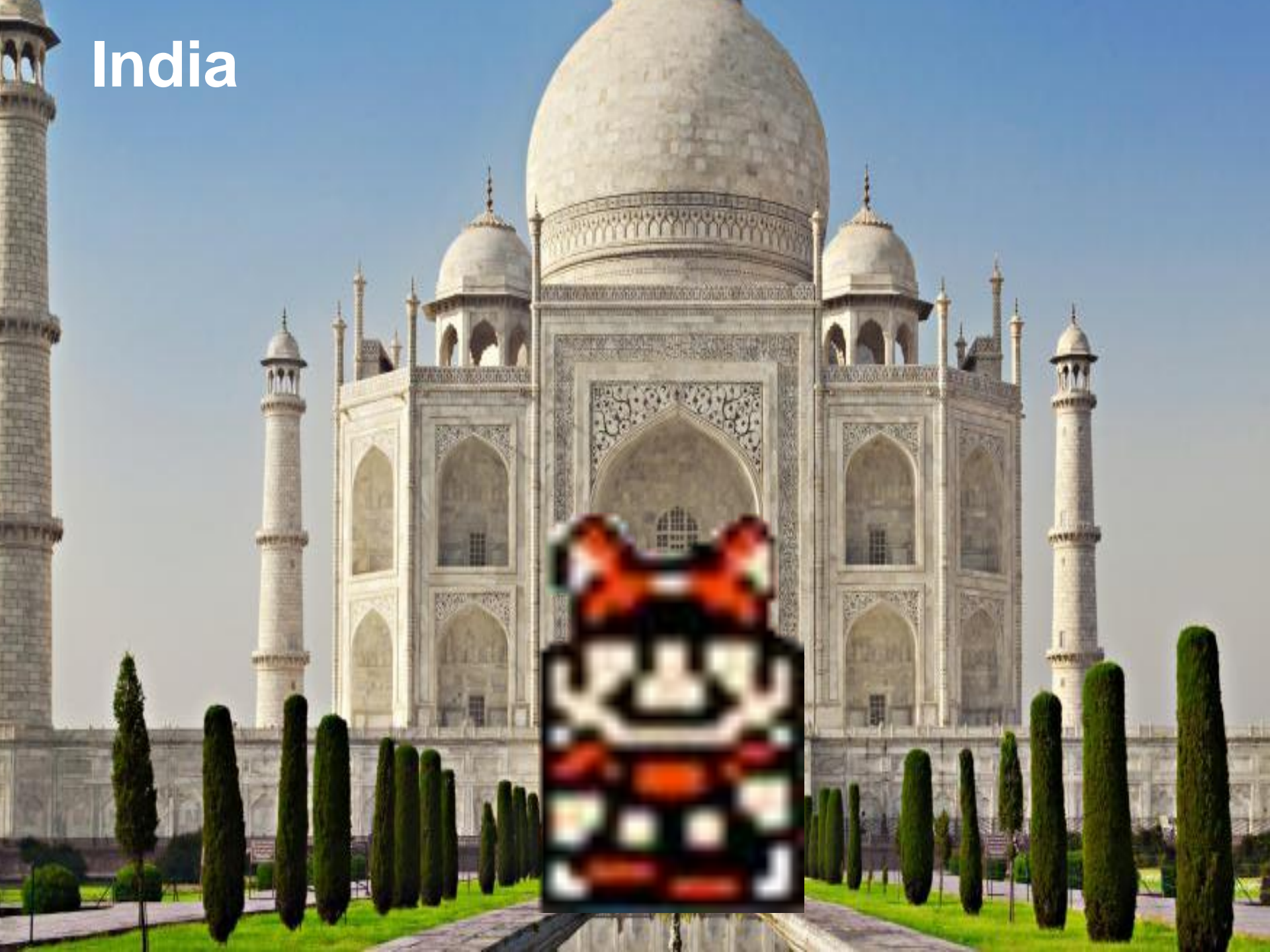
Mesopotamia





EGYPT

India



China



Greece



EARLY HUMANS

80% of SW explain how social
scientists investigate the past

Vocabulary

First
Humans

- **Prehistoric:** before written times
- **Artifact:** things left behind by people such as tools, clothing, coins or weapons

Term/Phrase: **Prehistoric**

My Understanding: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Description: **Use prior knowledge, Use prefixes & Suffixes as clues**

Drawing:

Draw an image that represents the word



More ideas:

Synonyms & Other Strategies I will give to you.

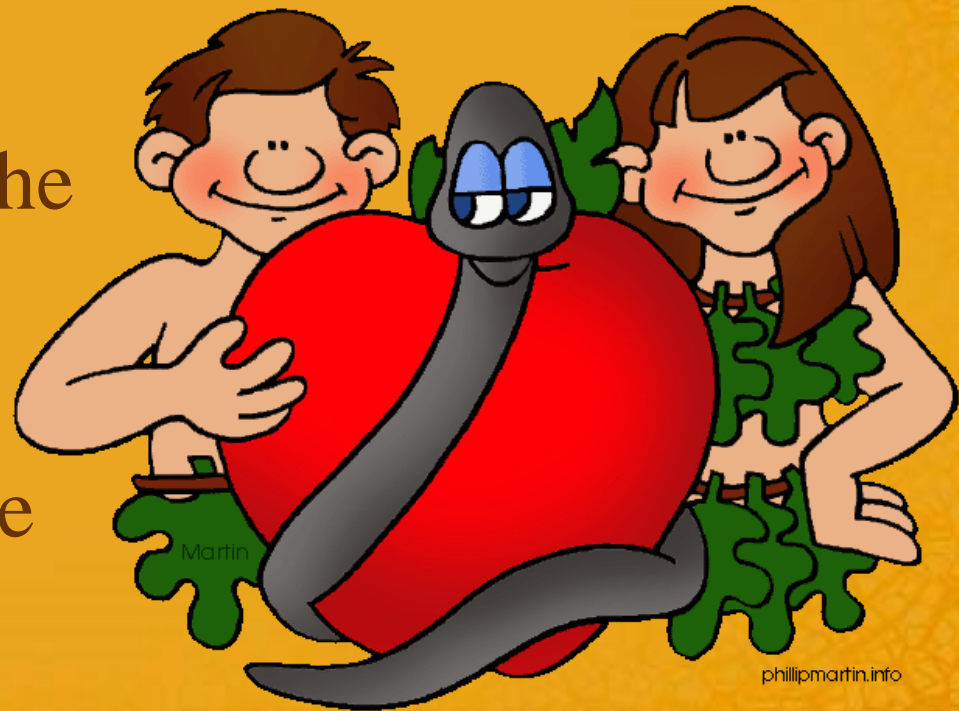
Definition: **Before written times**

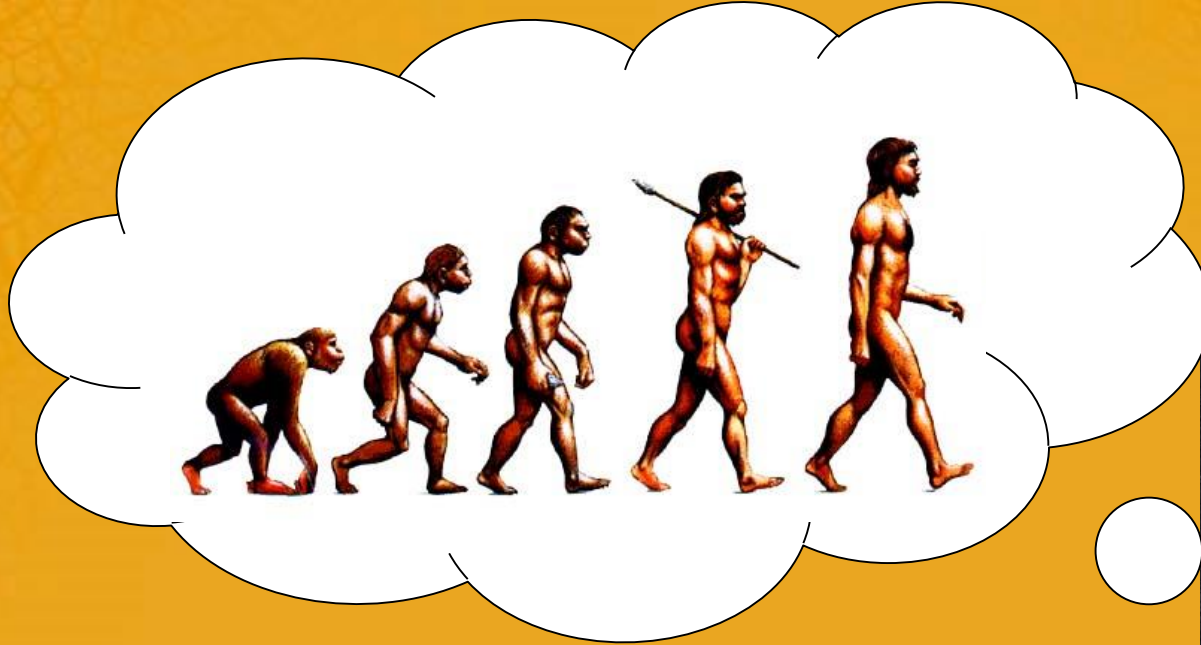
Subject:

Who were the earliest humans?

First
Humans

- The Bible and The Koran suggest that the first humans were Adam and Eve
- But scientists believe something very different...

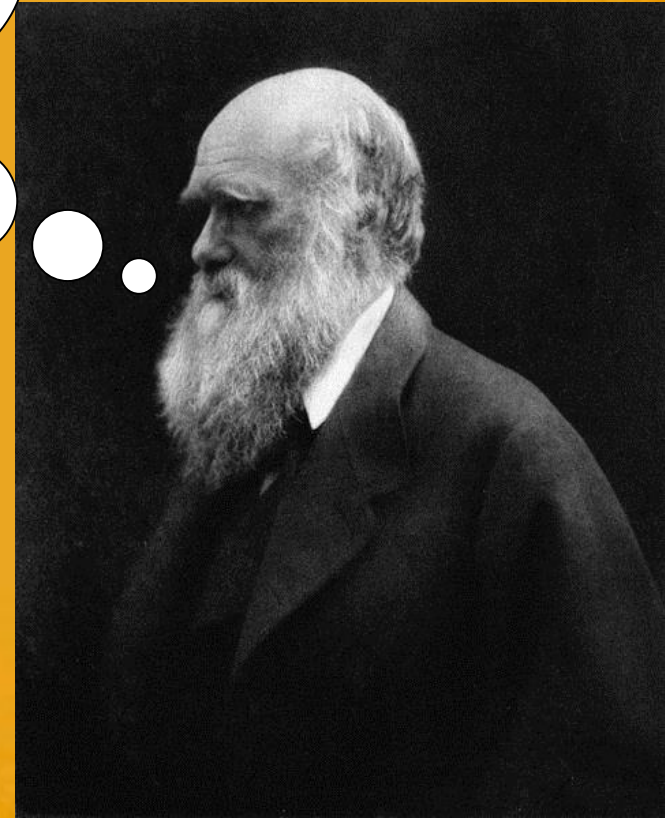




First
Humans

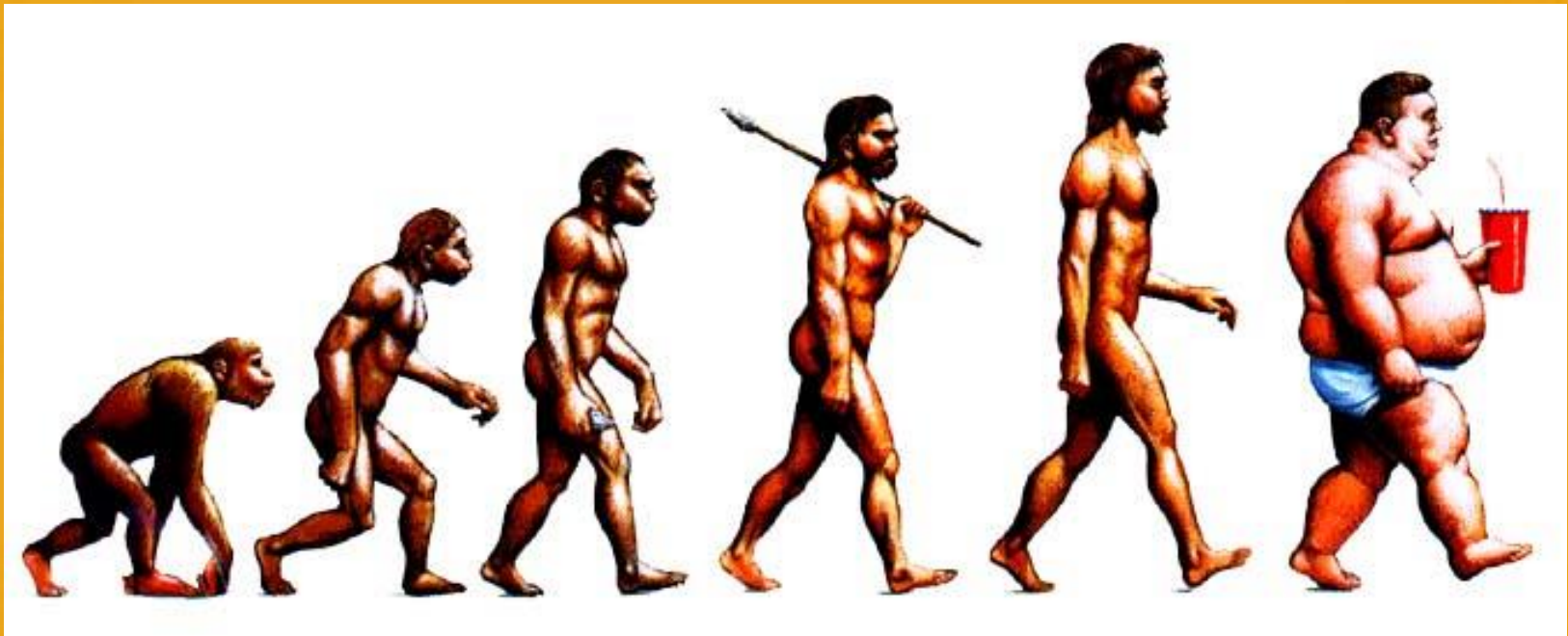
In 1871, Charles Darwin suggested that humans and apes evolved from a common ancestor.

To be fair to both religion and science, we will explore Darwin's theory of human ancestry.



Very Early Humans

First
Humans



This picture is a version of Darwin's "Evolution of Man."

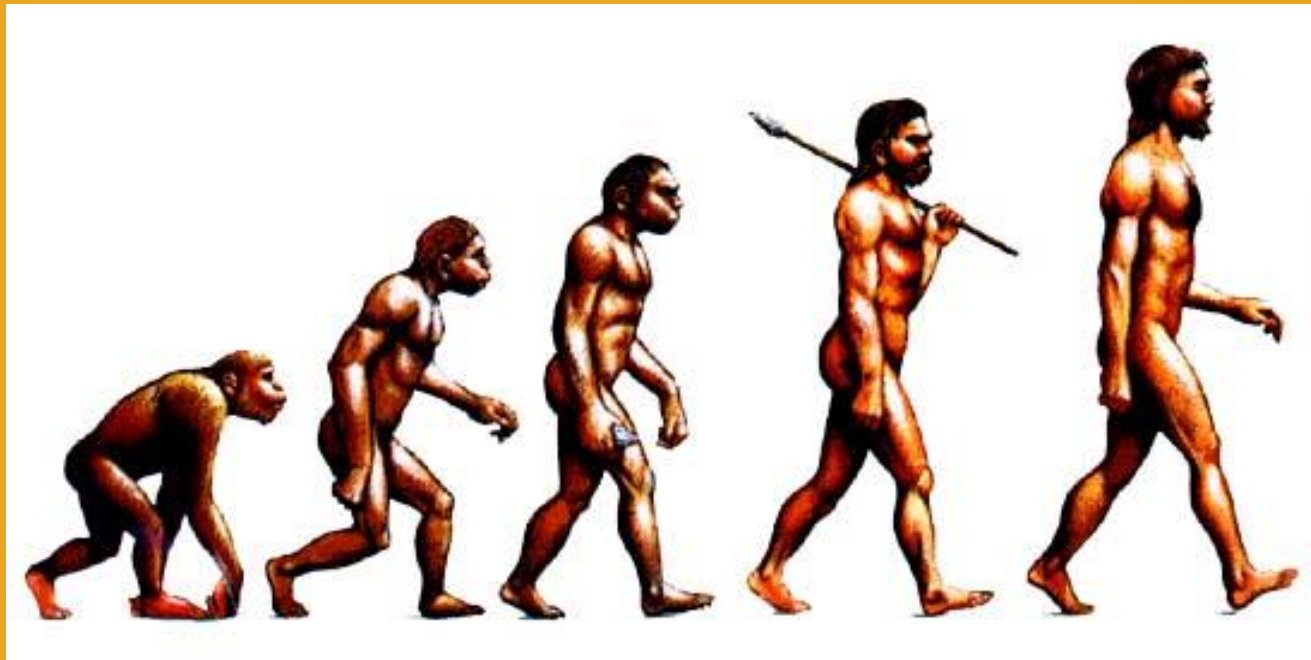
Is this funny? Why or why not?

What does the last picture say about our evolution?

What would you draw to represent man/woman today?

Very Early Humans

First
Humans



3 million years ago, a new kind of animal developed...

EARLY HUMANS!!!

The early humans, which scientists call “hominids,” were much like today’s apes, but there were some major differences.

Apes vs. Humans

First
Humans



Scientists consider both humans and apes to be primates. However, there are some major differences between the two animals.

Humans are **bipedal**, which means we can stand upright. Apes, on the other hand, can not stand upright.

Man's hands are jointed in a way which allow us to make and use tools. However, ape hands are made for climbing and clinging.

Very Early Humans

APES

- not bipedal
- hands for climbing and clinging

HUMANS

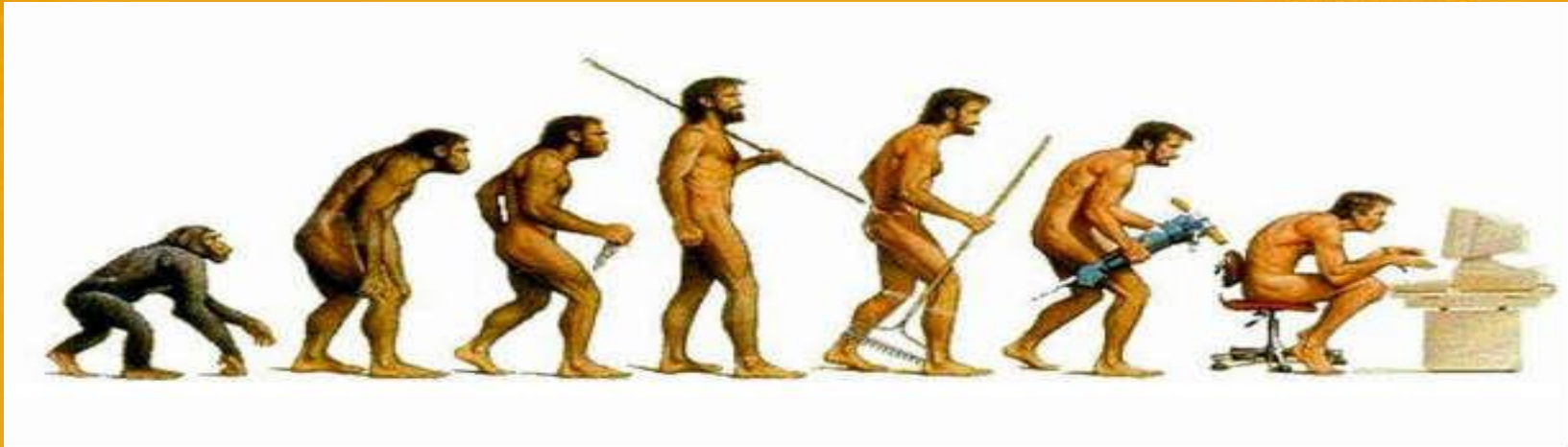
- bipedal
- hands for making and using tools

primates



The Paleolithic Era

First
Humans



The time when early humans evolved into today's humans is known as The Paleolithic Era.

The Paleolithic Era lasted from 3 million years ago to 8,000 BCE.

The Paleolithic Era is also known as the “Old Stone Age”

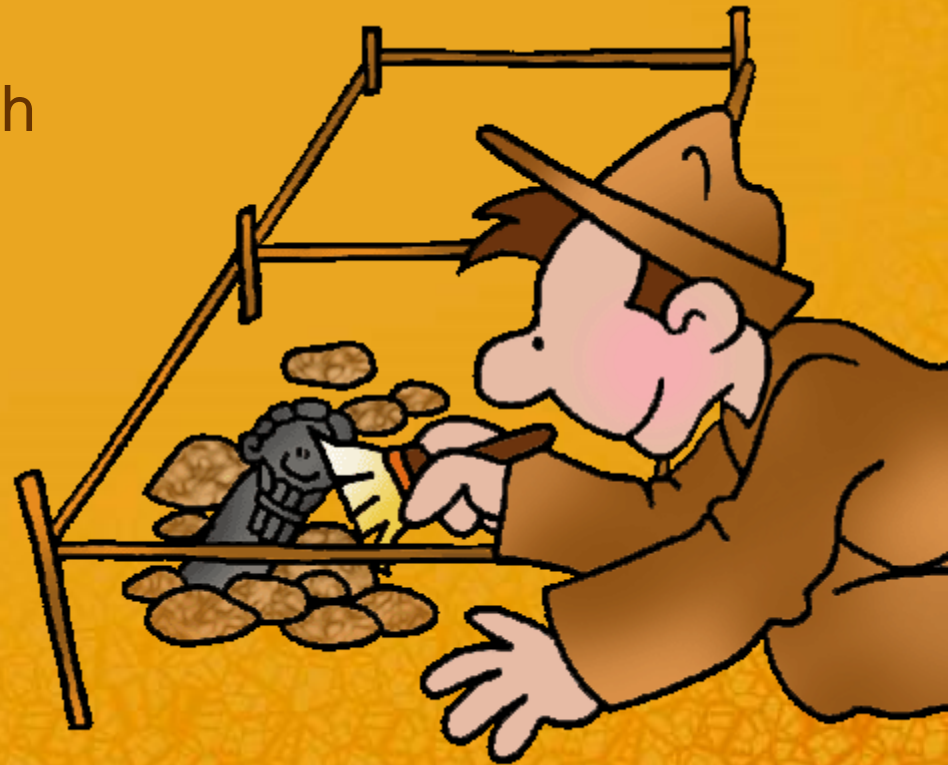
paleo = old; *lith* = stone

The Paleolithic Era

First
Humans

How do scientists know so much about the humans of the Paleolithic Era?

Use this picture as a clue...

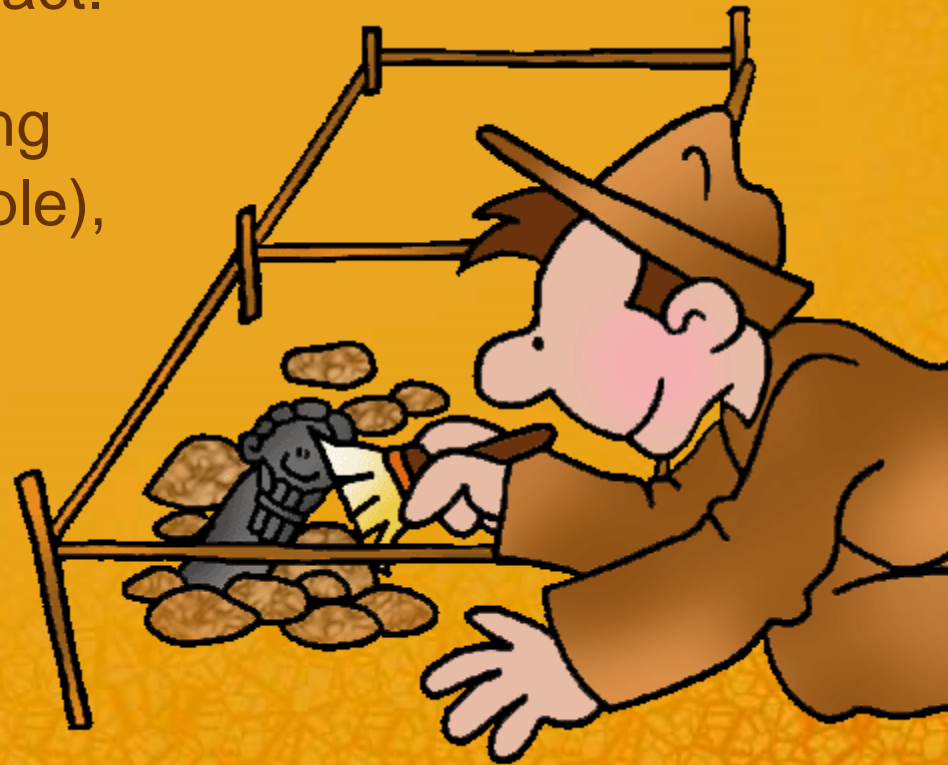


Fossils & Artifacts

Scientists use many clues to help them put pieces of the past together. One thing they must know is the difference between a fossil and an artifact.

Fossils are remains of living things (plants, animals, people), *not* things that were made.

Artifacts are remains of things that were made, *not* remains of living things.



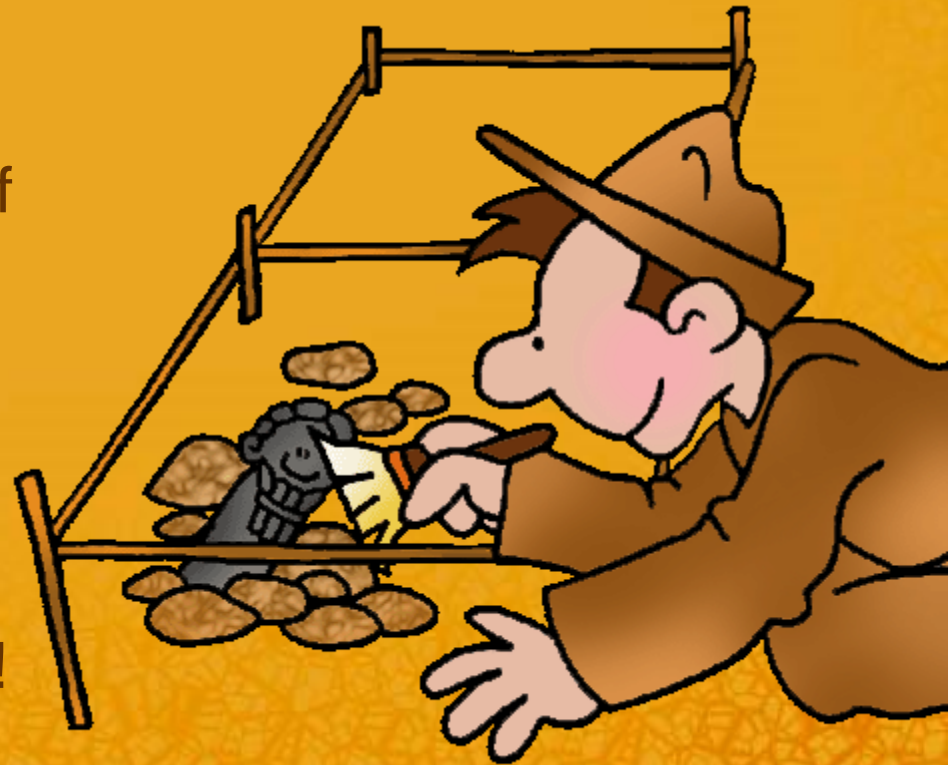
Fossils & Artifacts

THINK – PAIR – SHARE

THINK: What's an example of a fossil? What's an example of an artifact?

PAIR: Turn to your neighbor.

SHARE: Share your examples!



The Paleolithic Era

First
Humans



How did people get food during the Paleolithic Era?

The Old Stone Age people were hunters and gatherers, which means they hunted for animals and gathered wild fruits, nuts, berries, and vegetables.

These people did **not** plant crops.

9-1-2015 Do First:

First
Humans

- 1. Quickly draw one object that you currently own.**
- 2. Now, imagine that you are an Archaeologist living 20,000 years in the future and you have just discovered this object.**
- 3. From studying this artifact, what would you learn about the person who left it behind?**

The Paleolithic Era

SW describe the lifestyle of early hominids.



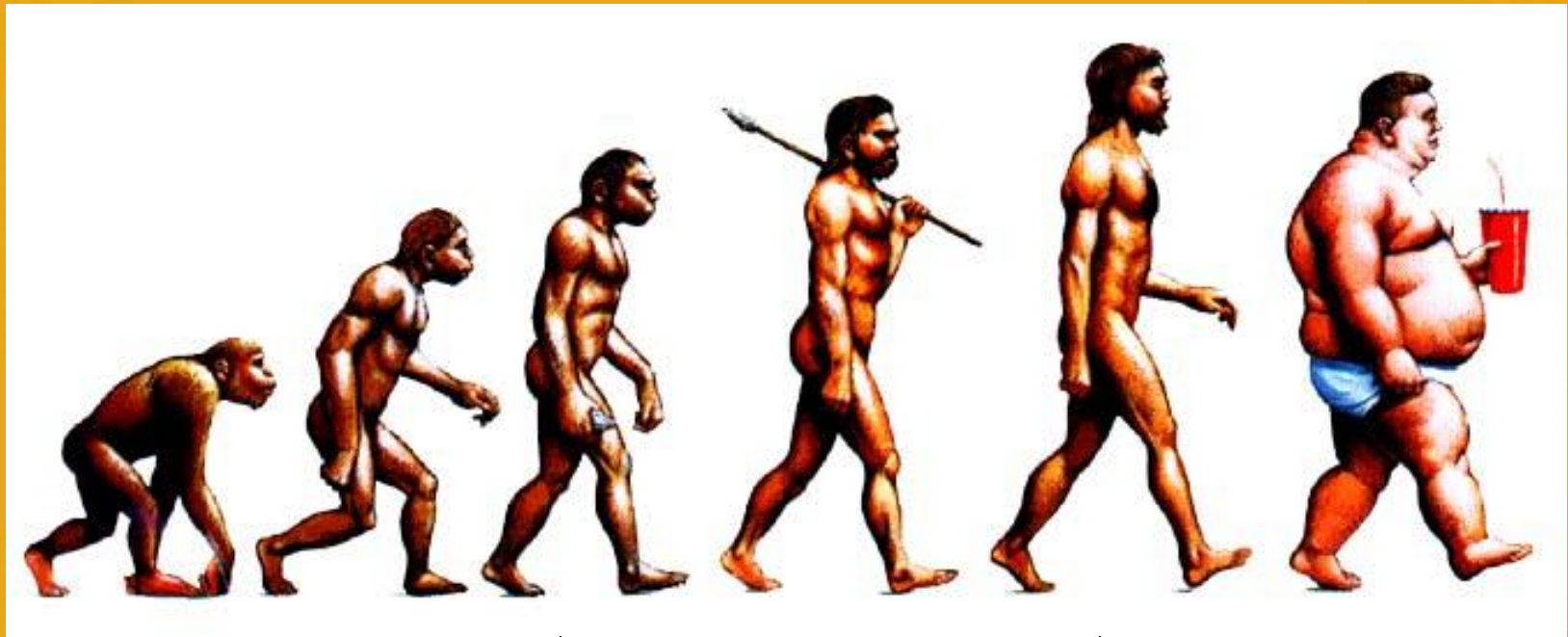
Think Question

First
Humans

- How would early humans hunt and kill large animals with no weapons?

Australopithecus

First
Humans



Homo habilis



Homo erectus



Homo sapien



Australopithecus

Australopithecus

So how do scientists know about Australopithecus, a kind of hominid who lived 3 million years ago?



Lucy told them!



Lucy (Australopithecus)

In 1974, a skeleton was found in Hadar, Ethiopia. Scientists named her *Lucy*.

About 3 million years ago, when Lucy was alive, she was about **4 feet tall** and weighed about **50 pounds**. Her brain capacity was just **450 cc**, 1/3 the brain capacity of modern humans!

No artifacts were discovered with Lucy.

Scientists suspect that she fell into a lake or river and drowned.



Lucy (Australopithecus)

Heeeeeere's Lucy!

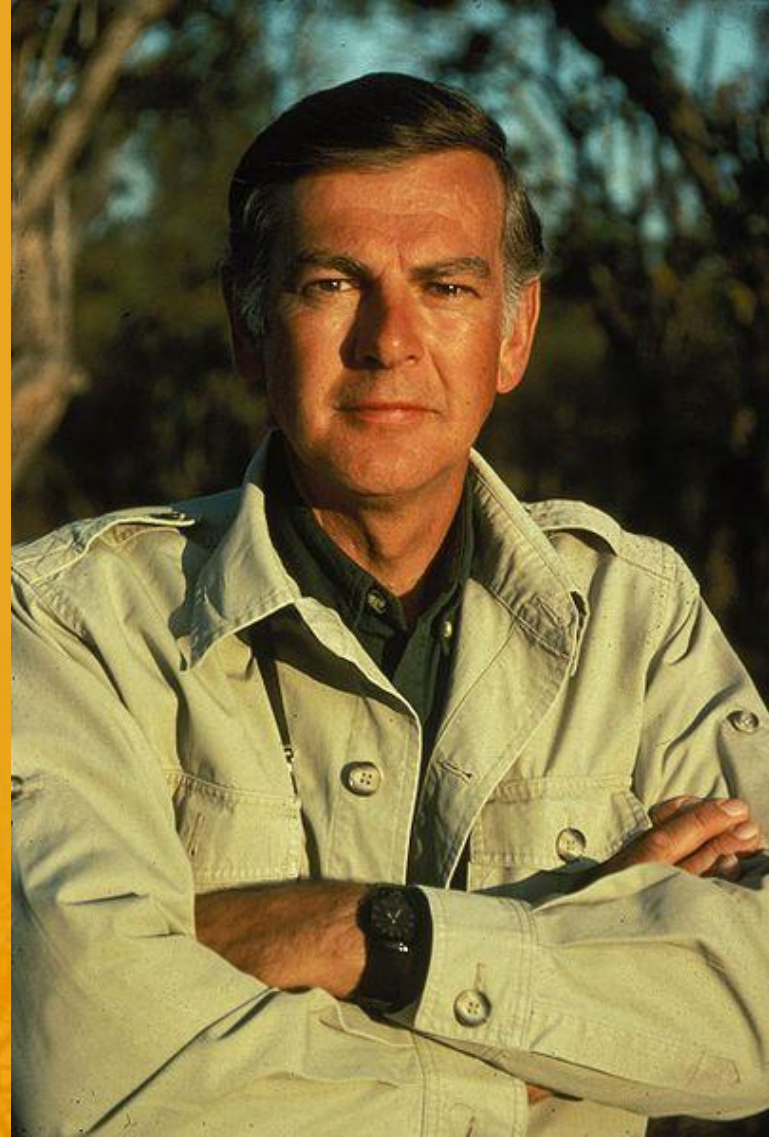
Why was she named Lucy?

After a song by The Beatles,
“Lucy in the Sky With Diamonds”



Lucy (Australopithecus)

Lucy was discovered by Arizona State University professor Donald Johanson in 1973!



Lucy (Australopithecus)

Pretend that you are an early human.

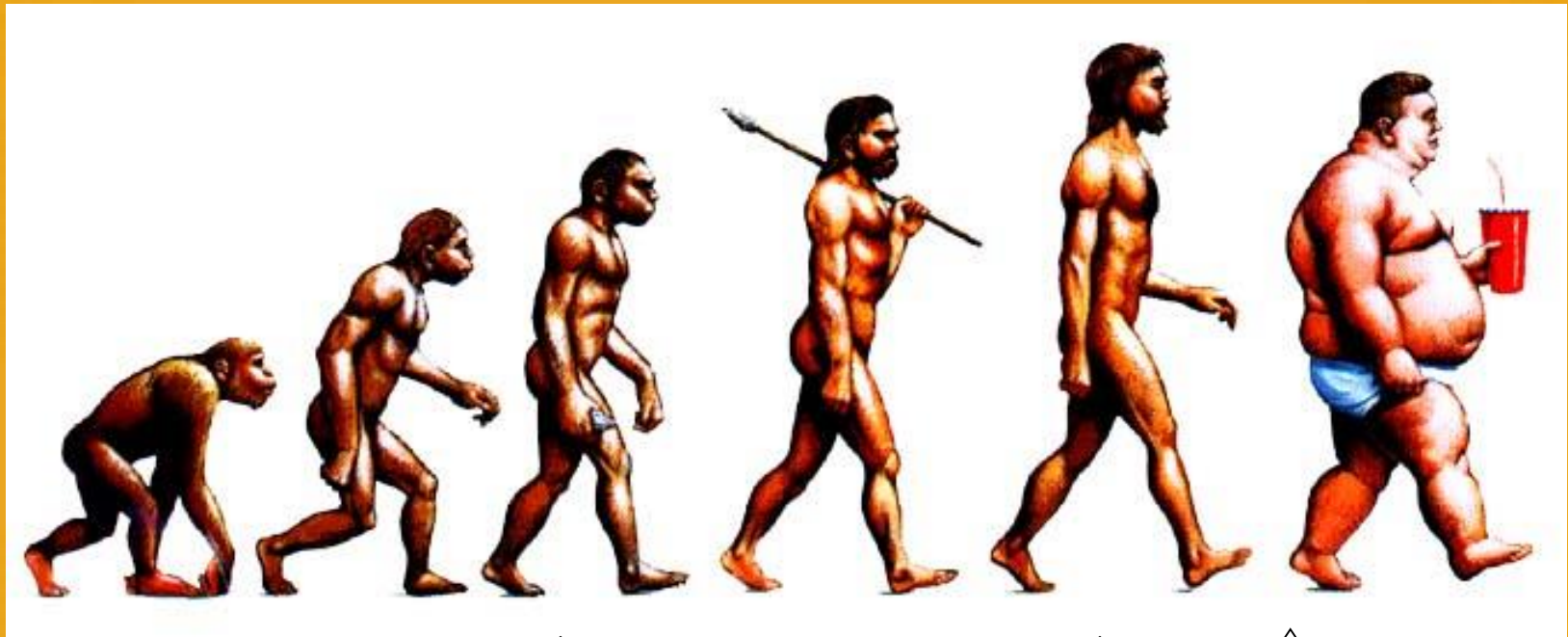
Your best friend Lucy died while trying to catch a fish with her hands and the river current swept her away.

You don't want another friend to drown. What could you invent to make fishing less dangerous?



Homo habilis

First
Humans



Homo habilis



Homo sapien

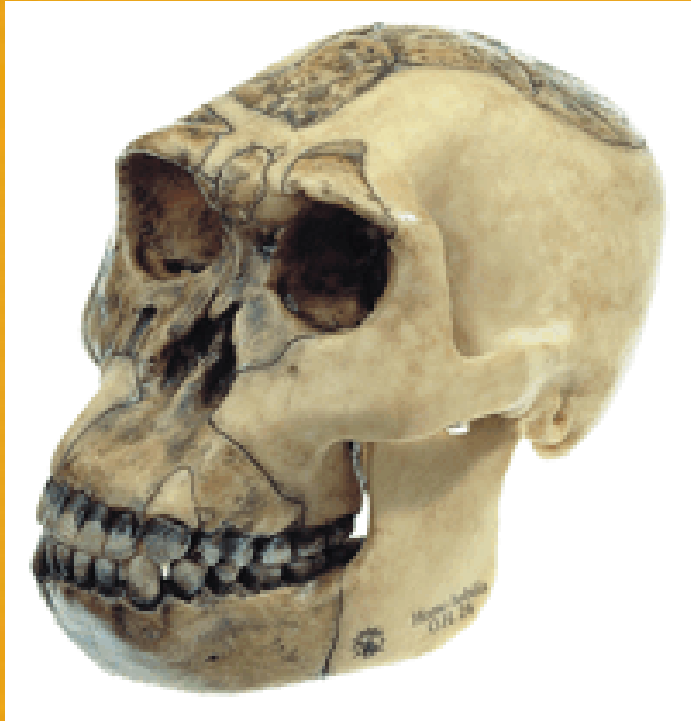


Australopithecus

Homo erectus

Homo habilis

First
Humans



Homo habilis, also known as “Handy Man,” lived about **2 million years ago.**

“Handy Man” was taller (**4’ 3”**) and heavier than Lucy.

The brain capacity of the fossilized skulls of “Handy Men” are about **600 cc.**

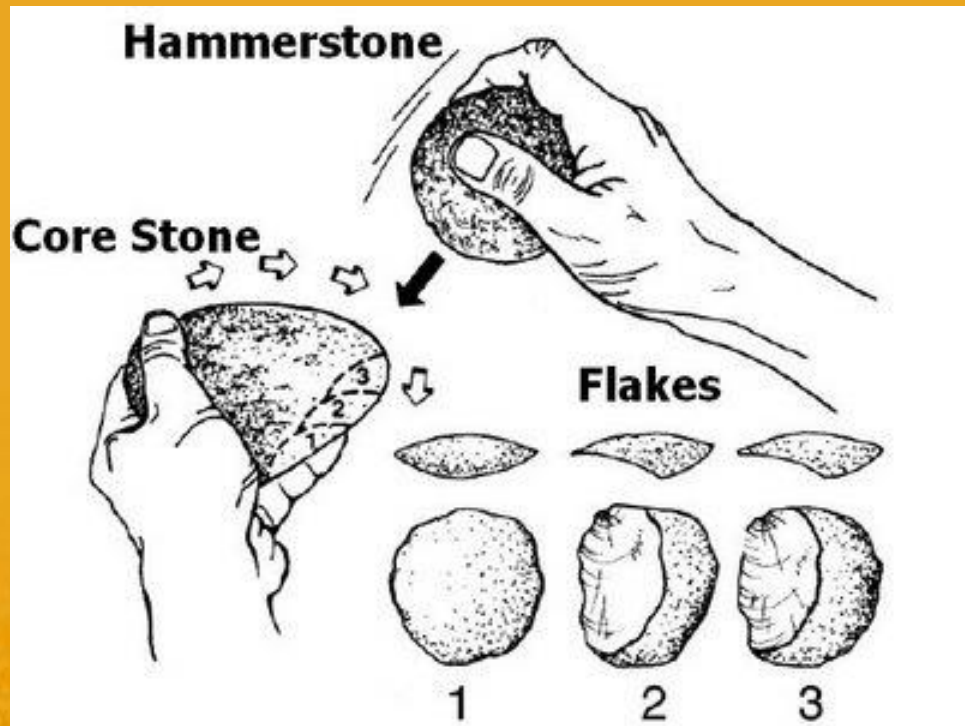
What do you think they used that extra brain space to do?



Homo habilis

First
Humans

“Handy Man” was the first hominid to use stone tools.



Homo habilis

First
Humans

Still, Handy Man **did not** know how to make fire.

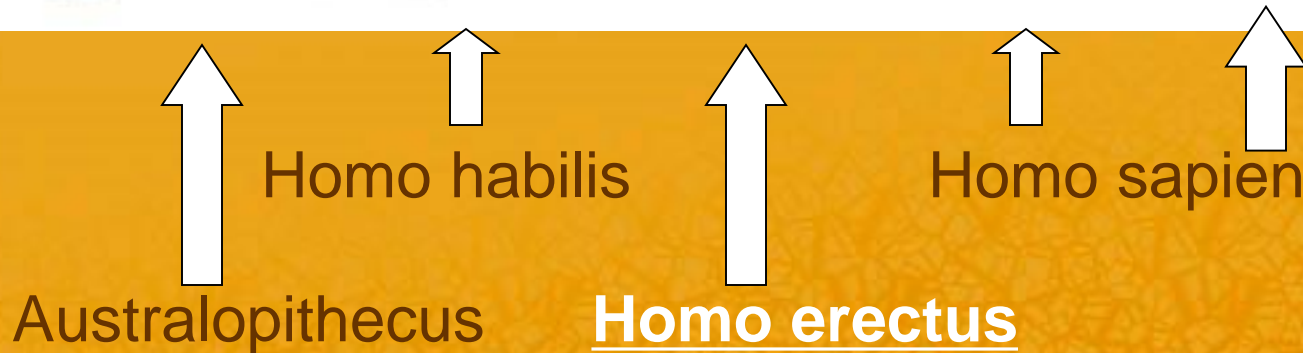
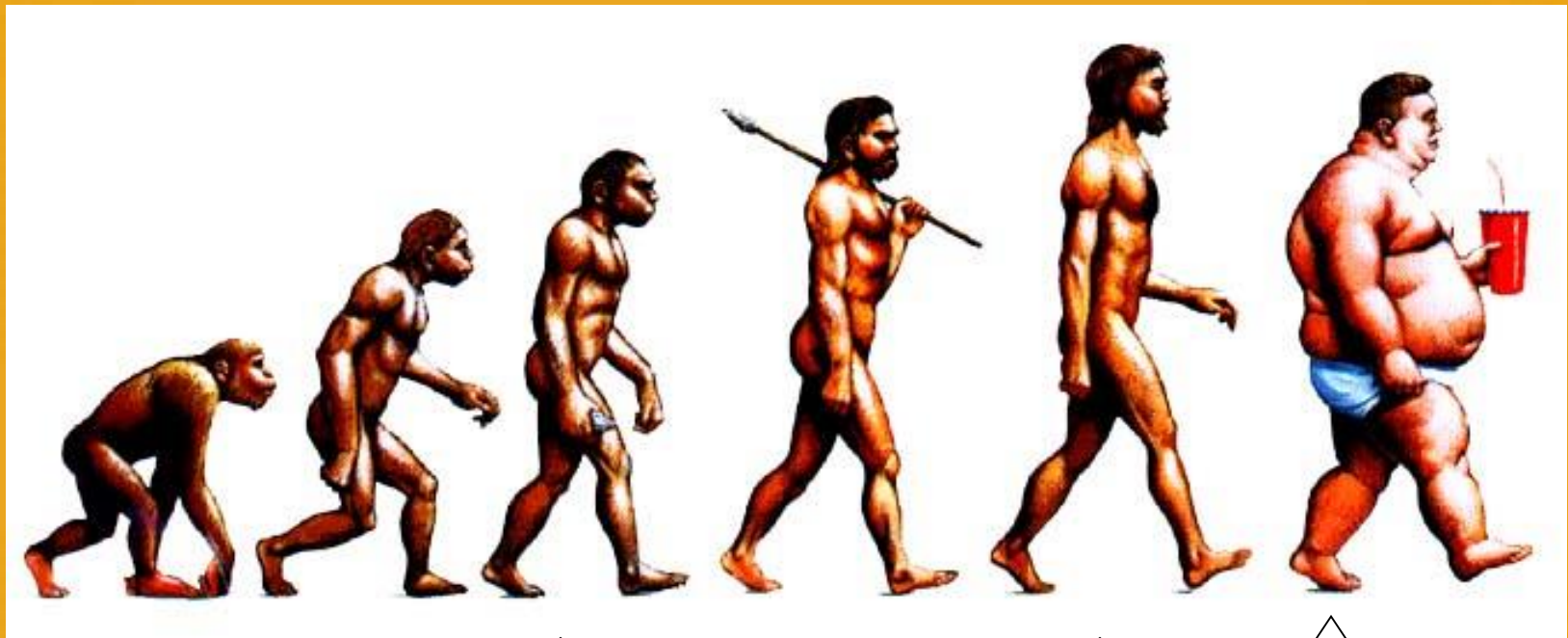
When they left camp, they probably tried to bring fire with them by carrying lit branches to use to start a new campfire.

If their branches went out, they did without fire until they found something burning.



Homo erectus

First
Humans



Homo erectus

First
Humans



Homo erectus, also known as “Upright Man,” lived about **1.5 million years ago**.

“Upright Man” was **as tall and heavy as modern humans**.

The brain capacity of the fossilized skulls of “Upright Man” are about **900 cc**.

What do you think “Upright Man” used that extra brain space to do?

Homo erectus

First
Humans

“Upright Man” knew how to make and control fire.

That changed everything!

Let's brainstorm ways that everything changed!



Homo erectus

First
Humans

How fire changed *everything*:

- 1) Light
- 2) Heat
- 3) Cook food



Upright Man Leaves Home

First
Humans

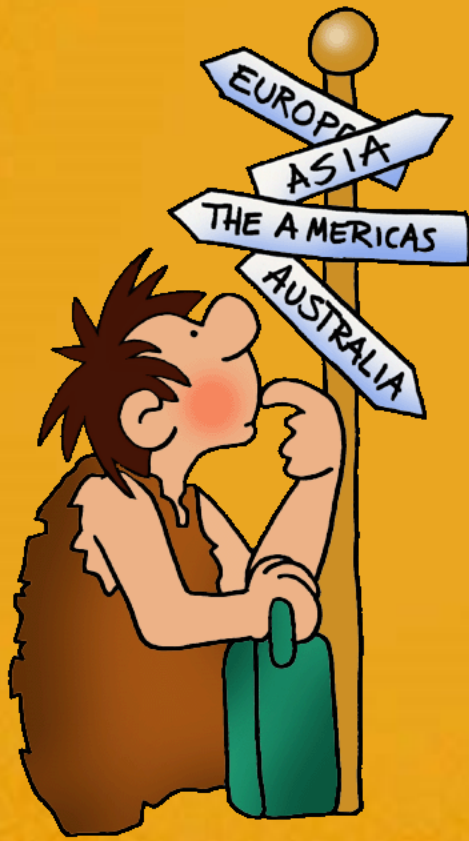


About one million years ago, “Upright Man” began to leave Africa. These early people began to populate the world.

They did not need a boat. The Ice Age was here! They traveled across giant walkways of frozen ice, over what later would become huge rivers and seas.

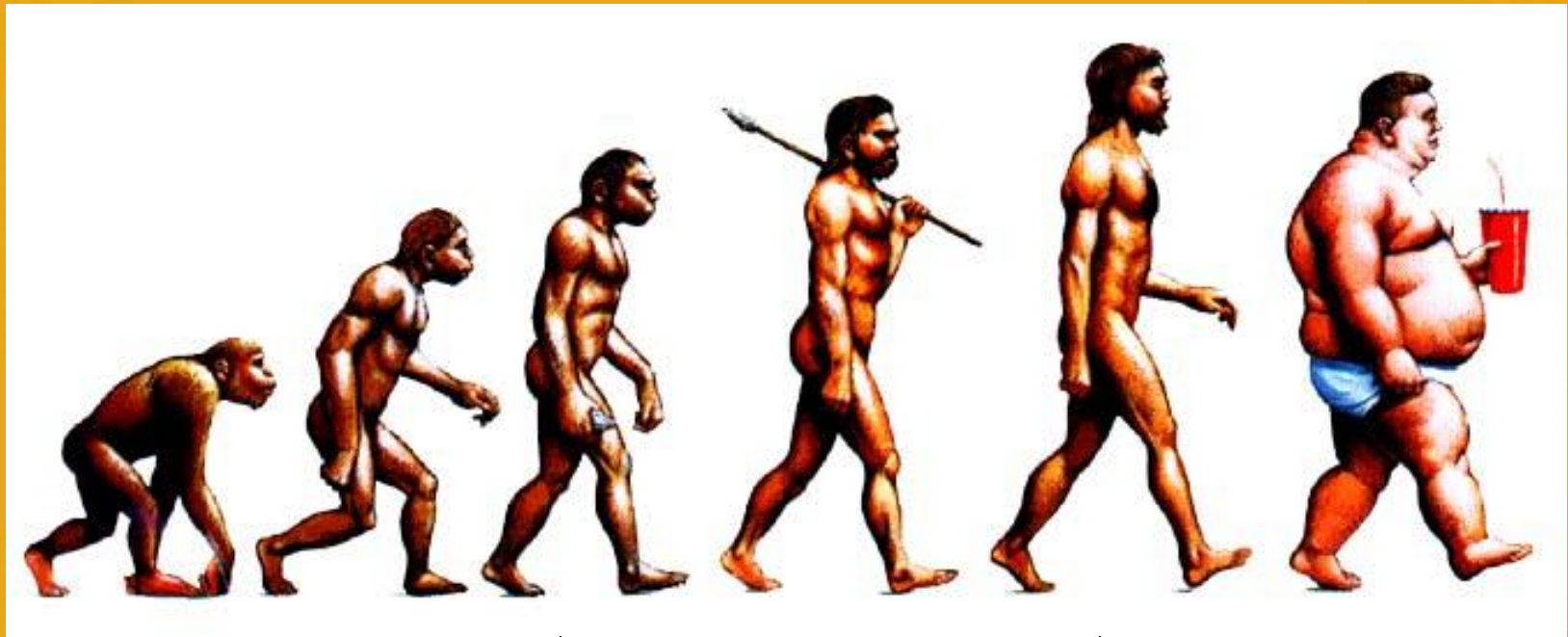
Upright Man Leaves Home

First
Humans



Australopithecus

First
Humans



Homo habilis



Homo erectus



Homo sapien



Australopithecus

Homo sapiens

First
Humans

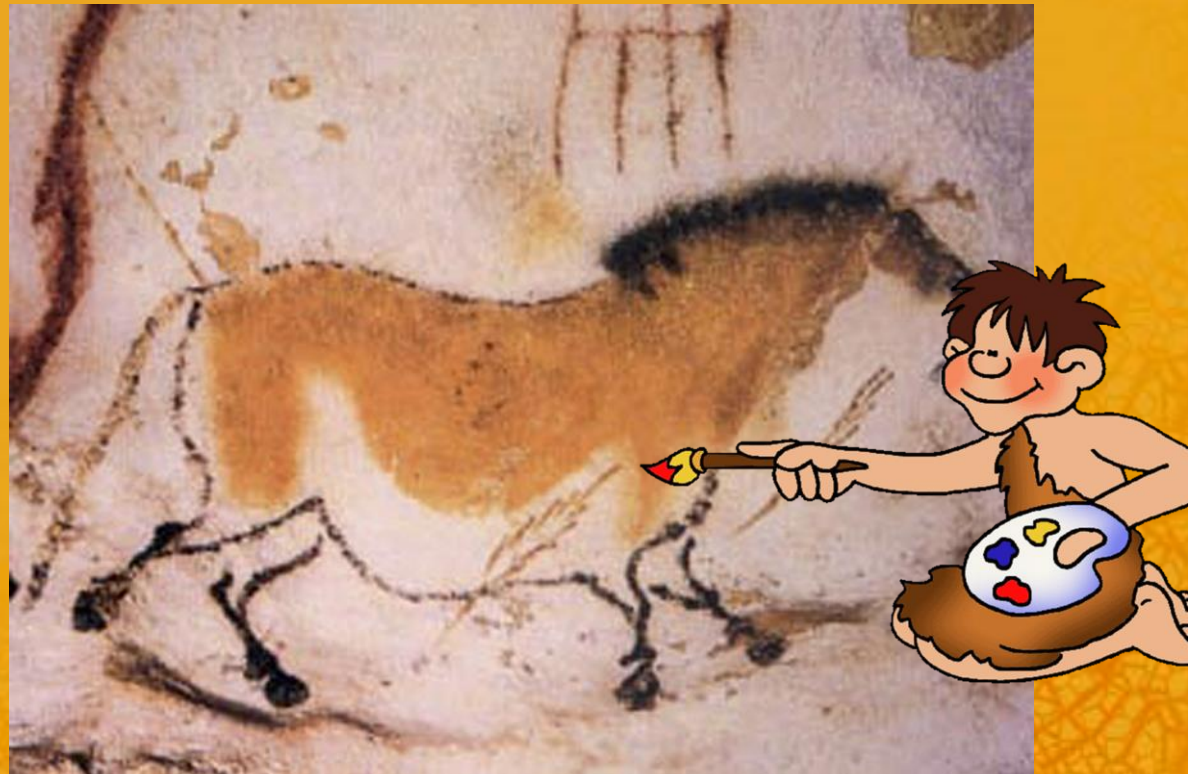
Homo sapiens, or “Wise Man,” appeared around **200,000 years ago** and still exist today.

Homo sapiens have a brain capacity of 1350 cc.

YOU are a Homo sapien!

YOU are a “Wise Man”!

Claim to fame:
CAVE PAINTINGS

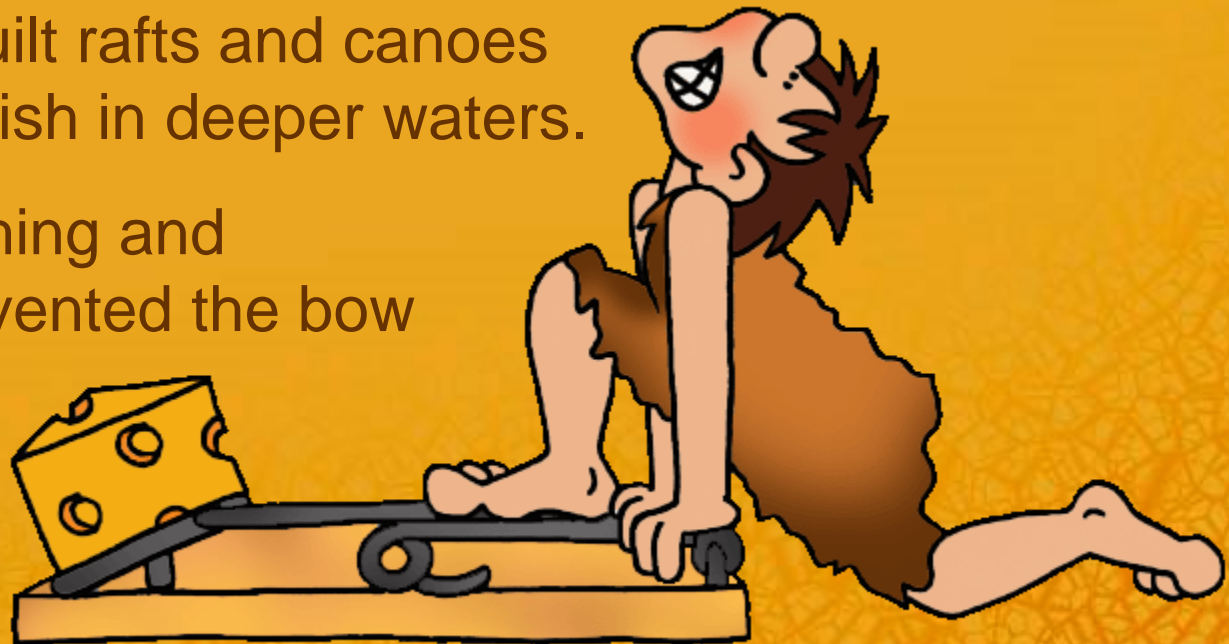


Homo sapiens

“Wise Man” learned to cure and store food for the long winter. They used traps, which allowed them to catch food. Fisherman used nets woven from vines and fishhooks.

Some groups built rafts and canoes to catch bigger fish in deeper waters.

They made clothing and jewelry. They invented the bow and arrow.



Cave Paintings

“Wise Man” also drew paintings deep inside dark caves.



Cave Paintings

To reach the deepest part of the cave, where other paintings could be found, Wise Man had to crawl through the maze-like tunnels of the cave, holding a spoon-like oil lamp to light his way, while carrying his carefully prepared paints.



A Mystery

It was quite dangerous. “Wise Man” had no idea if he might run into a cave lion. He might fall into a hole and die.

Why did he do it? Perhaps it was a coming of age ceremony, or perhaps it served a religious purpose. Maybe it was a sort of, “I was here.”



There are many history mysteries. This is one of them.



Lascaux, France

The existence of cave paintings was discovered by accident. Around 1940, during World War II, some kids

were playing in a field in Lascaux, France. They stumbled across a cave entrance. It had been hidden by the tree roots. The walls were covered with cave paintings!

Let's go visit that cave!!!

Lascaux Cave





First
Humans

First
Humans



First Humans



First
Humans



Key Points

We know about the **Paleolithic Era** because scientists have found **fossils** and **artifacts** that reveal traces of their life.

Humans went through many stages to evolve into the humans of today! Since this evolution covers roughly 3 million years, you might say it took humans a long time to grow up!



Early Humans Questions

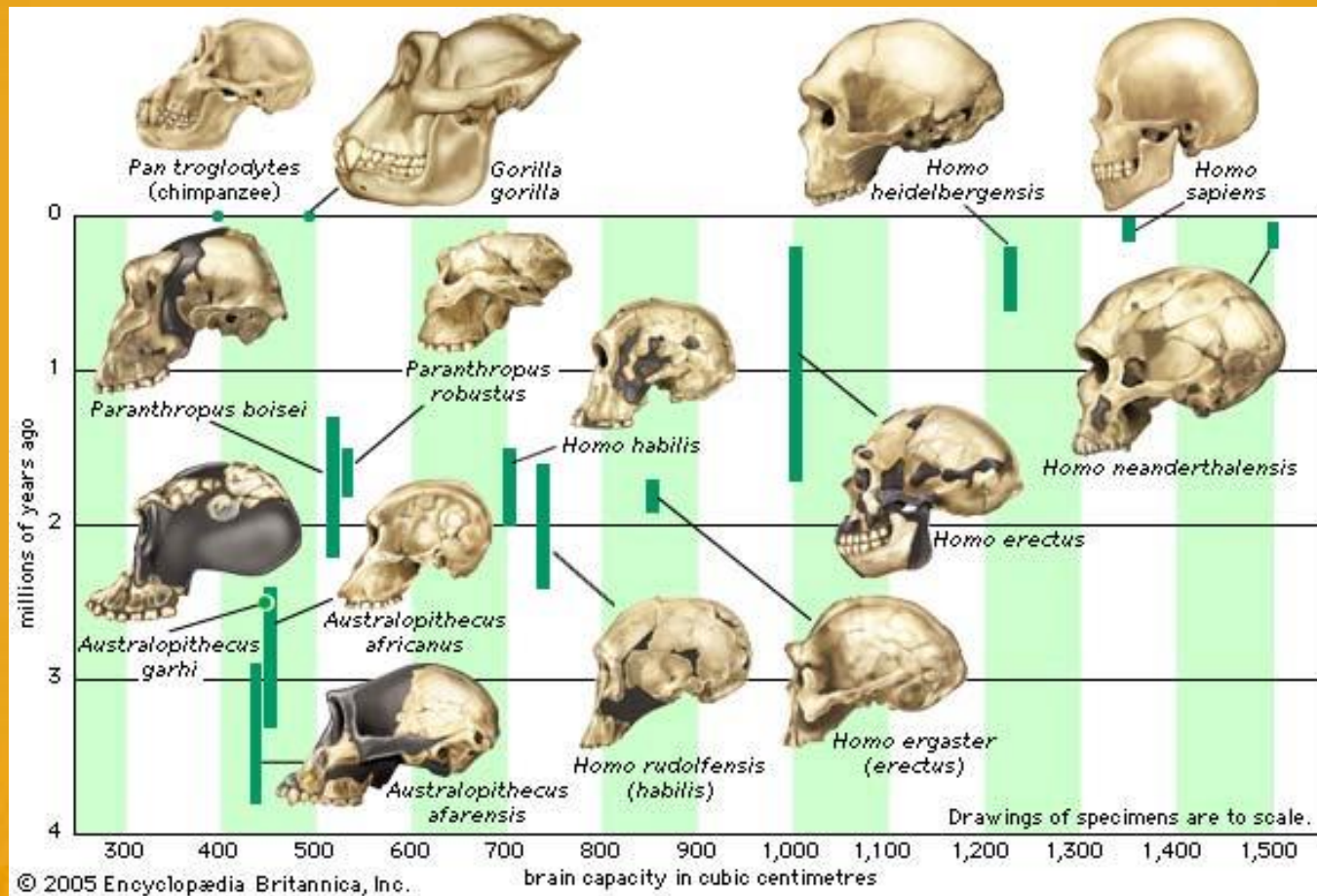
1. What is a hunter-gatherer?
2. What was Handy Man's discovery and why is it important?
3. What was Upright Man's discovery and why is it important?
4. How could "Upright Man" travel from Africa to Australia without a boat?
5. What did "Wise Man" paint on cave walls?



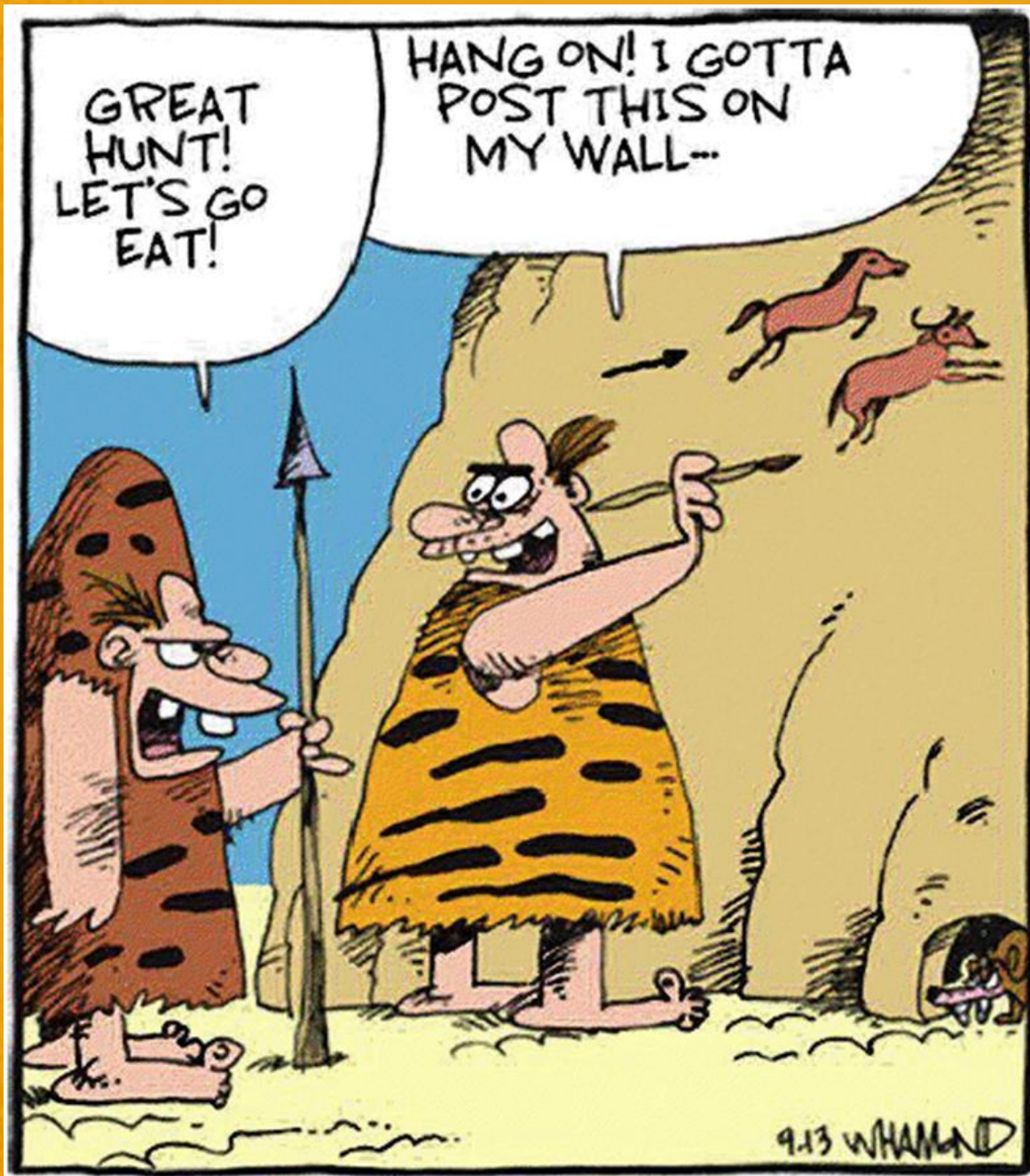
BELLWORK: Charts & Graphs

First
Humans

Brain Capacity of Hominids



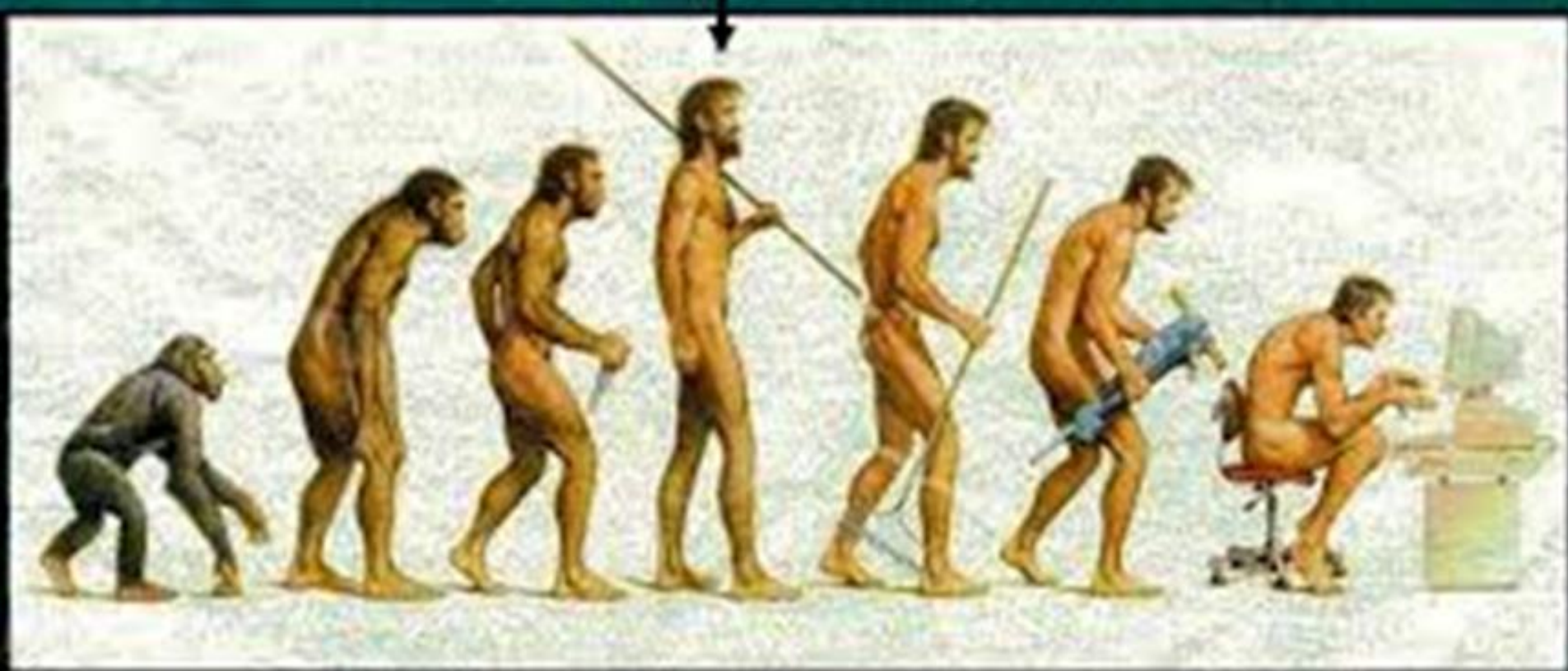
What does this graph tell us about the evolution of man?



First Humans

Do First:

How is cave art similar to social media? (facebook, twitter, Instagram, etc.)



Somewhere, something went terribly wrong

Do First:

This is a funny picture on the evolution of humans. Describe the technology you see in this picture.

First
Humans

The Neolithic Era



Vocabulary Do Now First Humans

Cultivate

Prepare and use land for
gardening, farming, and
agriculture

Term/Phrase: Cultivate

My Understanding: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Description: Re write definition in YOUR OWN words

Subject:

Drawing:

Draw an image that represents the word

More ideas:

**Farming
Agriculture
Plants
Domesticated animals**

**Definition: Prepare and use land
for gardening, farming,
and agriculture**

Vocabulary Do Now First Humans

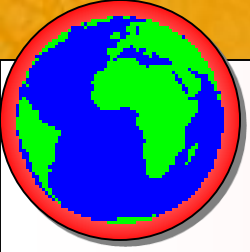
Domesticate

Train an animal and keep it as a
pet or for farm use

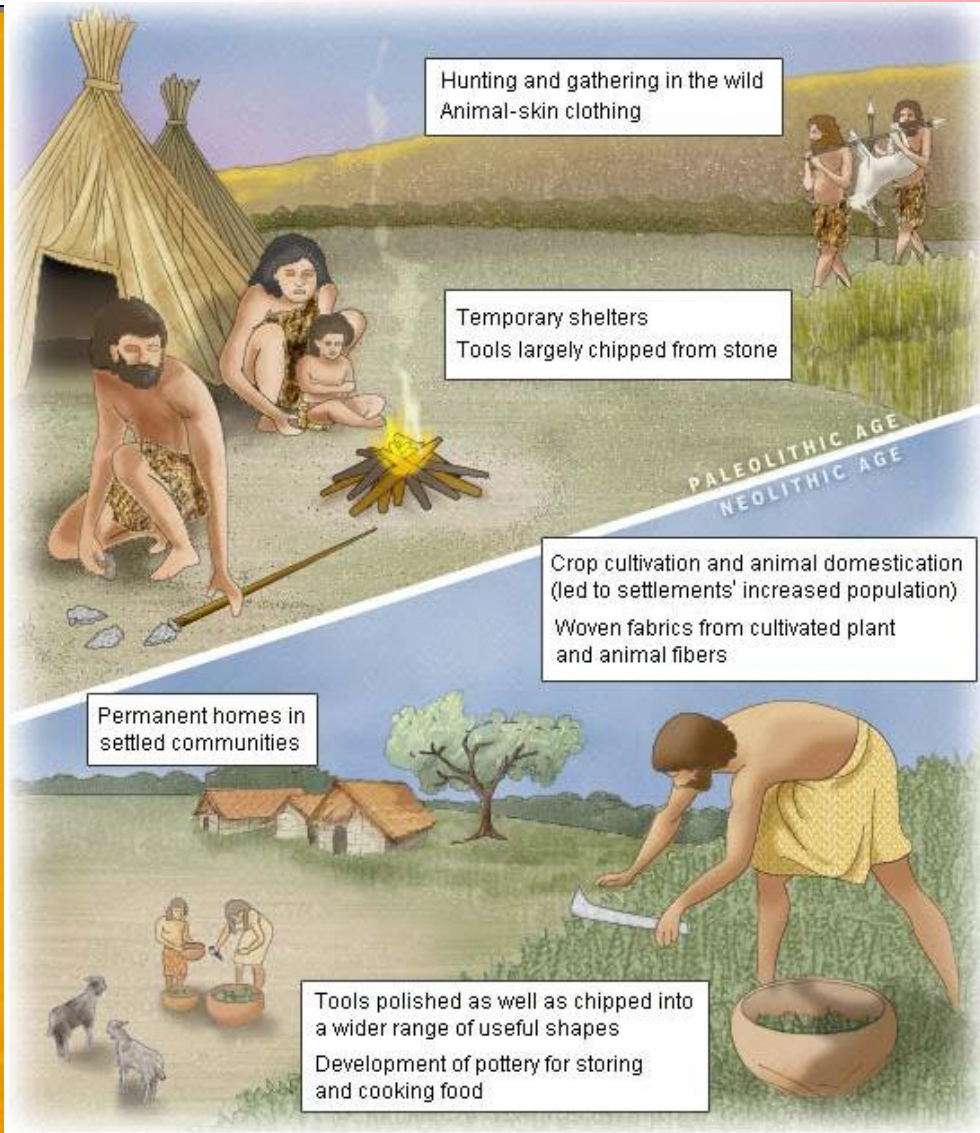
Vocabulary Do Now First Humans

Surplus

More than what is needed or used
(having an extra amount of something)

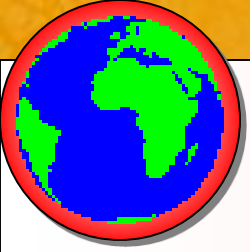


The Neolithic Revolution



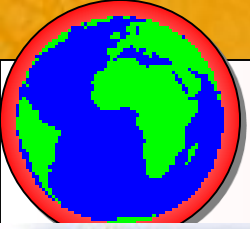
OBJECTIVE

- Students will identify the two developments that increased food supply during the Neolithic Revolution.

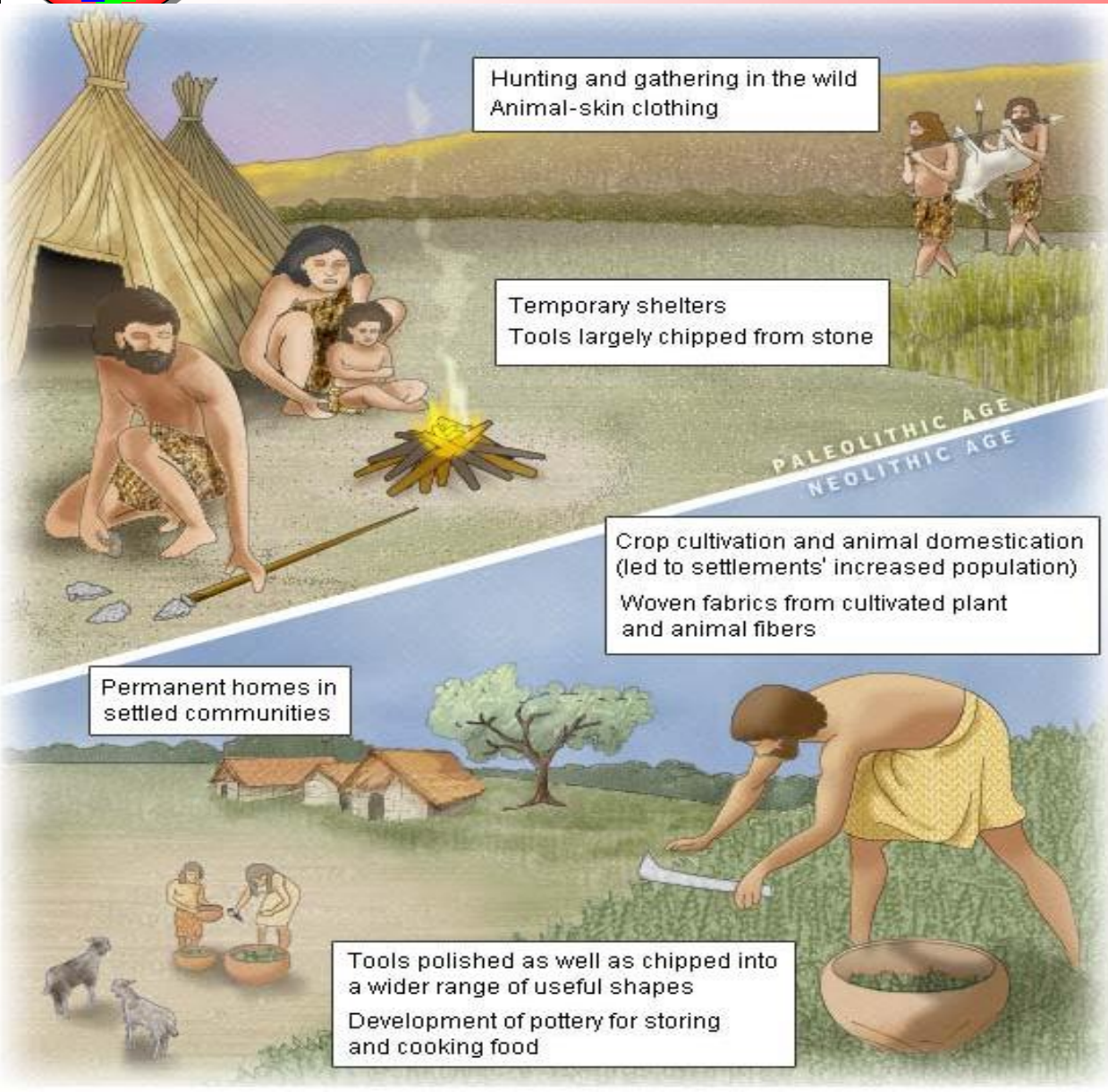


The Neolithic Revolution

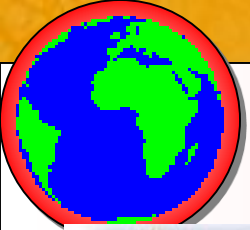
- About 10,000 years ago, the Paleolithic Era ended...
- ...and the Neolithic Era began.
- The Neolithic Era is also known as the New Stone Age
neo = new
lith = stone



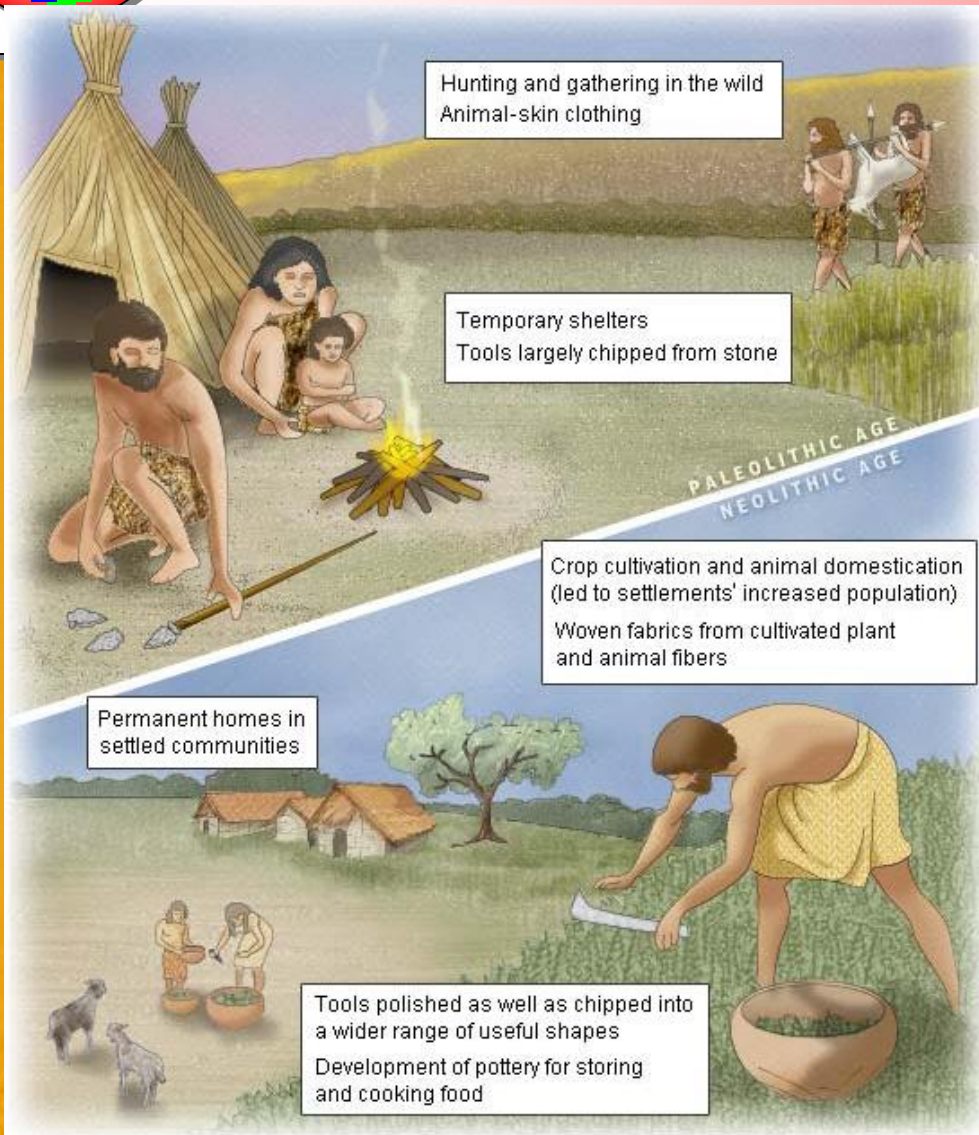
The Neolithic Revolution



- Based on these pictures, what do you think was “new” about the Neolithic Era?

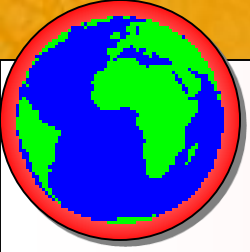


The Neolithic Revolution



- **FARMING WAS INVENTED IN THE NEOLITHIC ERA!!!**

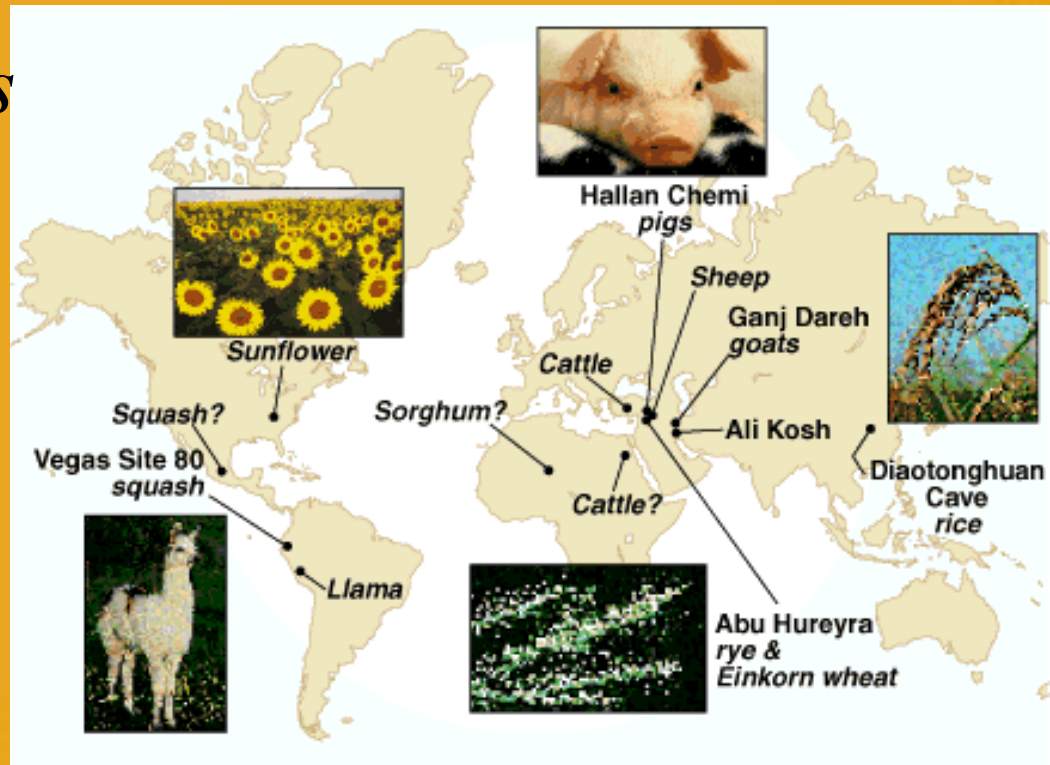
- There are two parts to farming:
 - The cultivation of crops
 - The domestication of animals

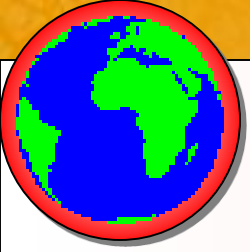


The Neolithic Revolution

Cultivation of Crops

- People in the Middle East learned how to **cultivate** a wild wheat plant.
- Agriculture was born!
- Hunter-gatherers become farmers



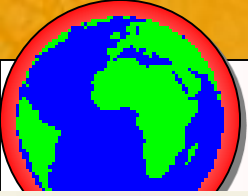


The Neolithic Revolution

Domestication of Animals

- People began to **domesticate** wild animals, raising them for food and as a source of power that could pull wagons and plows.





The Neolithic Revolution

WHY HUNT? WHY GATHER?

JOIN THE **NEOLITHIC** REVOLUTION!



*Some hunting and gathering may be necessary to maintain dietary variety and avoid famine.

Special offer!
Free booklets!
The Pleasures of Porridge
Earn Your Animals' Respect
How to Tell a Weed

Your KEYS to a BETTER LIFE!

Harness Plant Power!

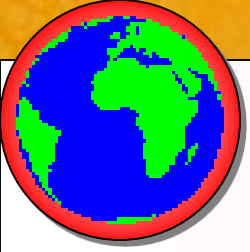
- Learn how the seeds you drop can become next fall's crop!
- Use seed selection to make future plants more productive and easier to harvest!
- Preserve and store surpluses for hard times!
- Invent new ways of preparing and cooking plant foods!

Put Animals To Work For You!

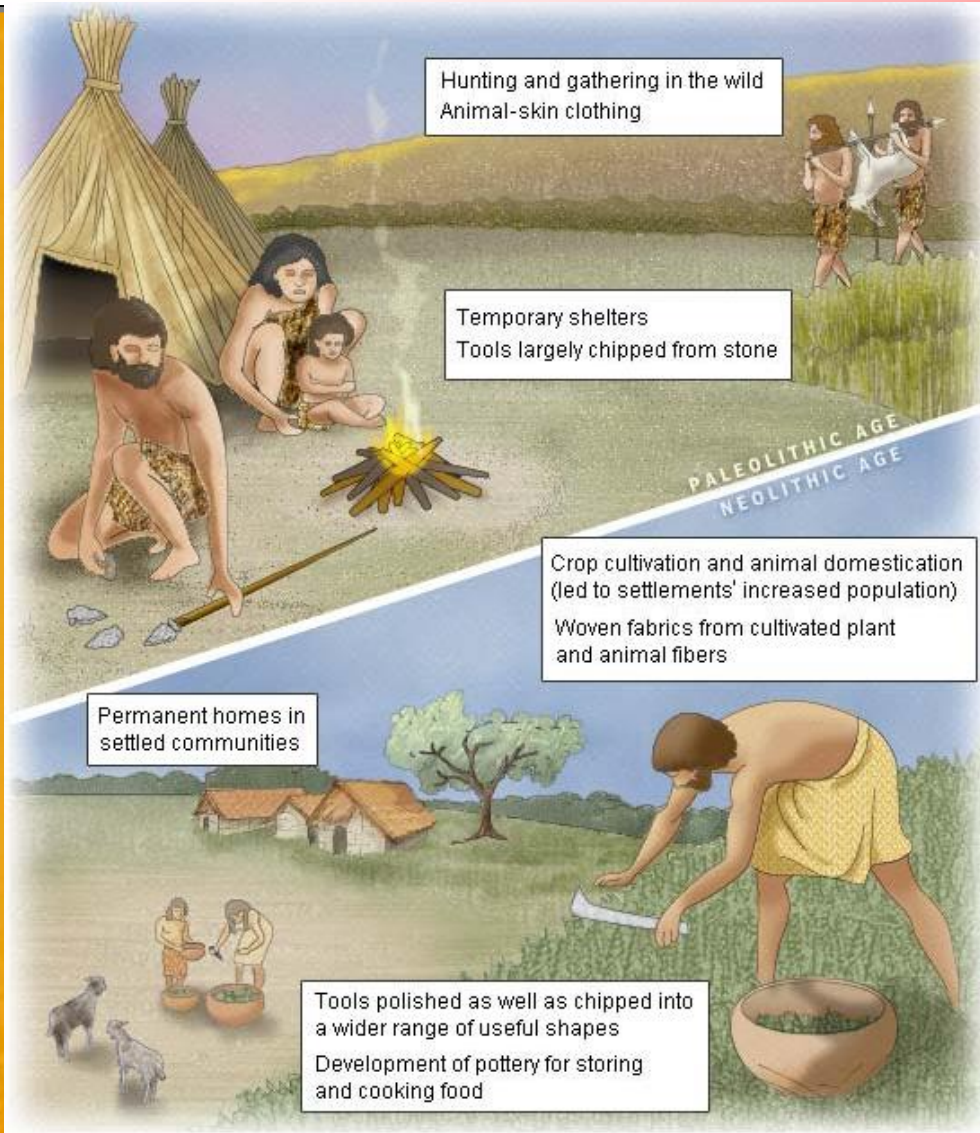
- Learn which species are slow and submissive!
- Use food and fences to keep them around!
- Influence their choice of mates!
- Breed the best and eat the rest!

Disclaimer: Plant and animal domestication can lead to overpopulation, deforestation, erosion, flooding, desertification, materialism, diminished nutrition, cavities, and television. Caution advised. **YOUR RESULTS MAY VARY**

- Read the comic strip.
- Summarize the comic strip.
- Which two developments led to increased food supply during the Neolithic Revolution?



The Neolithic Revolution



OBJECTIVE

- Students will identify three major *effects* of the Neolithic Revolution.

WHY HUNT?

WHY GATHER?

JOIN THE NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION!



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Free booklets!
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Earn Your Animals' Respect
How to Tell a Weed

Your KEYS to a BETTER LIFE!

Harness Plant Power!

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Put Animals To Work For You!

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Disclaimer: Plant and animal domestication can lead to overpopulation, deforestation, erosion, flooding, desertification, materialism, diminished nutrition, cavities, and television. Caution advised. **YOUR RESULTS MAY VARY**

Do First:

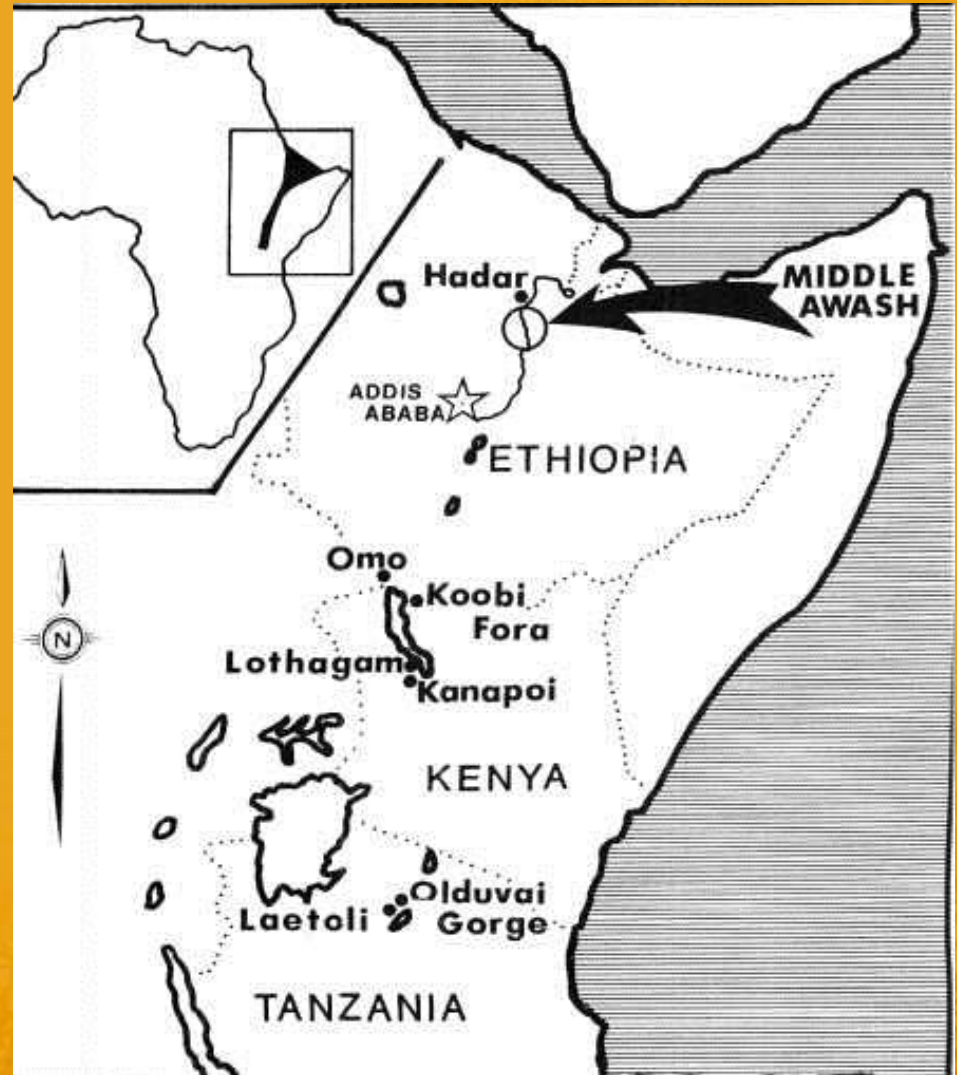
Explain the process of farming.

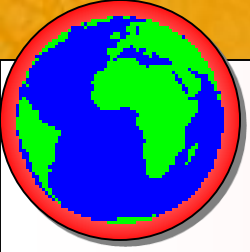
Use these words in your explanation:

Cultivate Domesticate Surplus

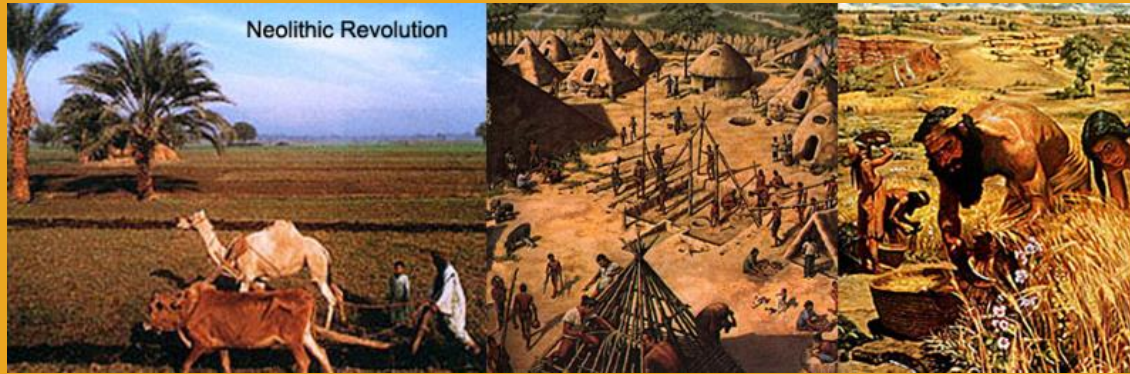
First Humans

- Whose bones were found in the village of Hadar?
- In which country can you find the village of Hadar?
- On which continent can you find the village of Hadar?

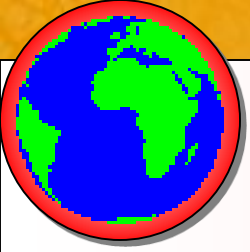




The Neolithic Revolution



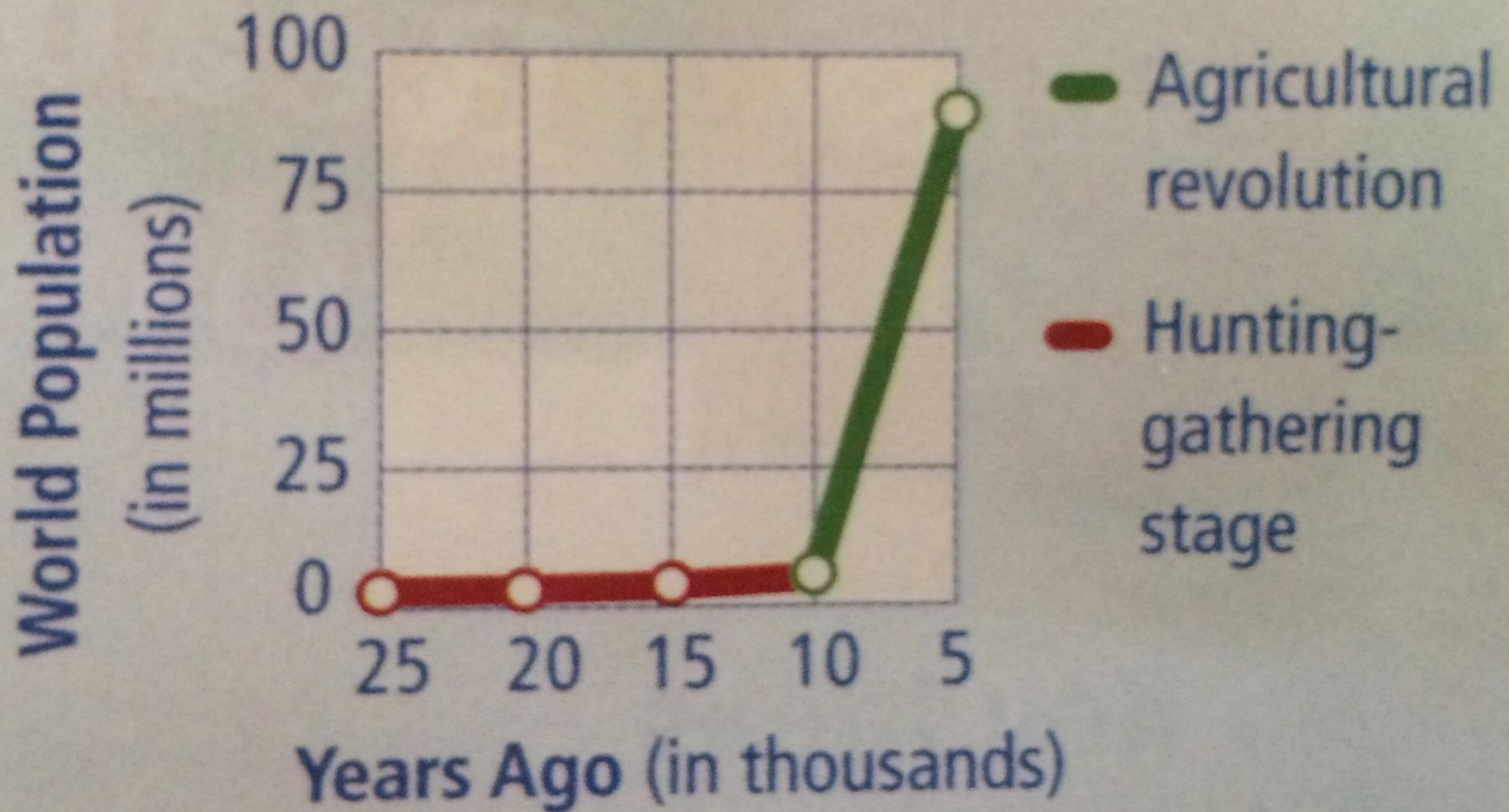
- Farming provided a steady source of food, unlike hunting and gathering.
- Now there was a food **surplus!!!**
 - Surplus: extra amount of something
- Having a surplus of food caused many changes!



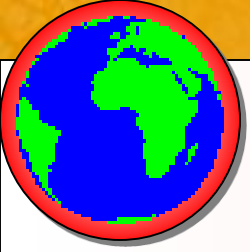
The Neolithic Revolution

- **EFFECT #1:** The population grew larger.
 - People had larger families because they weren't afraid of food shortages.
 - People did not live day to day, but rather season to season.
 - Having a surplus of food allowed for more people to live together in one area
 - Villages, or towns, became larger and more complex

Population and Agriculture

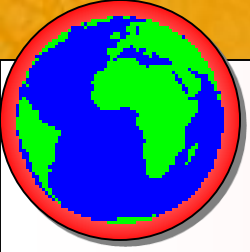


Source: *A Geography of Population: World Patterns*



The Neolithic Revolution

- **EFFECT #2:** People specialized in jobs. (job specialization)
 - Not everyone had to raise animals and grow food to make a living.
 - Some people became weavers and made clothing, others became artisans and made pottery.



The Neolithic Revolution

If I lived in a Neolithic village, the job I would specialize in would be _____ because _____.

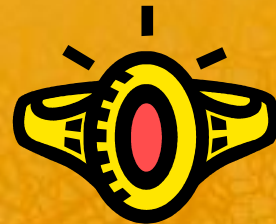
• Dairy farmer



• Wheat farmer



• Jewelry maker



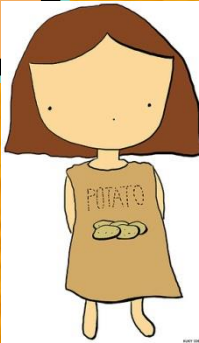
• Tool maker

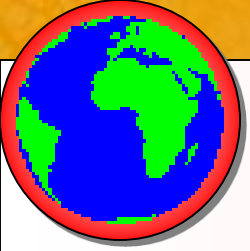


• Pottery maker



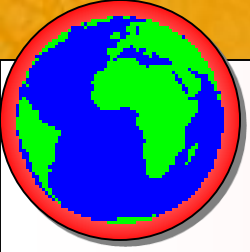
• Clothing maker





The Neolithic Revolution

- **EFFECT #3:** People began to trade goods.
 - Once technology such as the wheel and sail were invented, people came from all over to trade in villages.
 - Now that people could specialize in different jobs there were lots of things to trade, such as jewelry, tools, medicine, clothes, weapons, etc.
 - As people traveled from different villages to trade various goods they also exchanged ideas about religion and culture.



The Neolithic Revolution

- Yet the Neolithic Revolution also brought more questions...
 - Now that we have extra food, how do we *store* it? Who decides how much each person gets to eat?
 - Now that we have private property, how do we protect ourselves from *thieves*? How do we decide who gets to own the land, or should we share it all?
 - More people means more waste. Now that we live in crowded spaces, how do we protect ourselves from *disease*?

Do First: Copy these terms and their definitions. Then write a sentence that uses all 3 terms:

Hunter-gatherers

Nomads

migration

Terms – definition:

Hunter-gatherers – people who hunt animals and gather plants for food.

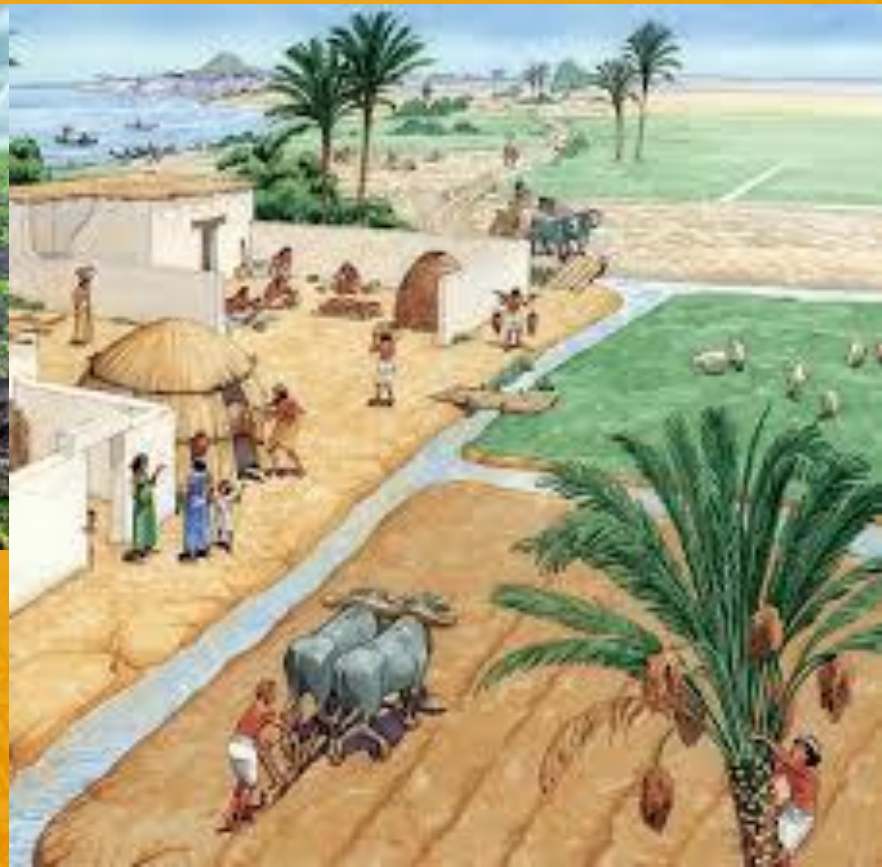
Nomads – people who do not have a permanent home, but instead move from place to place.

Migration – the process of moving to a new place.

Vocabulary notes

First
Humans

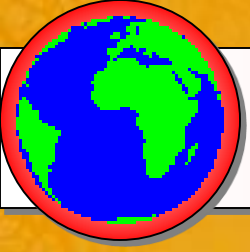
Irrigation – watering dry land by using ditches, pipes, or streams.



Vocabulary notes

Fertile – soil that is good for agriculture.
Fertile soil is rich in nutrients and minerals
that promote plant growth.

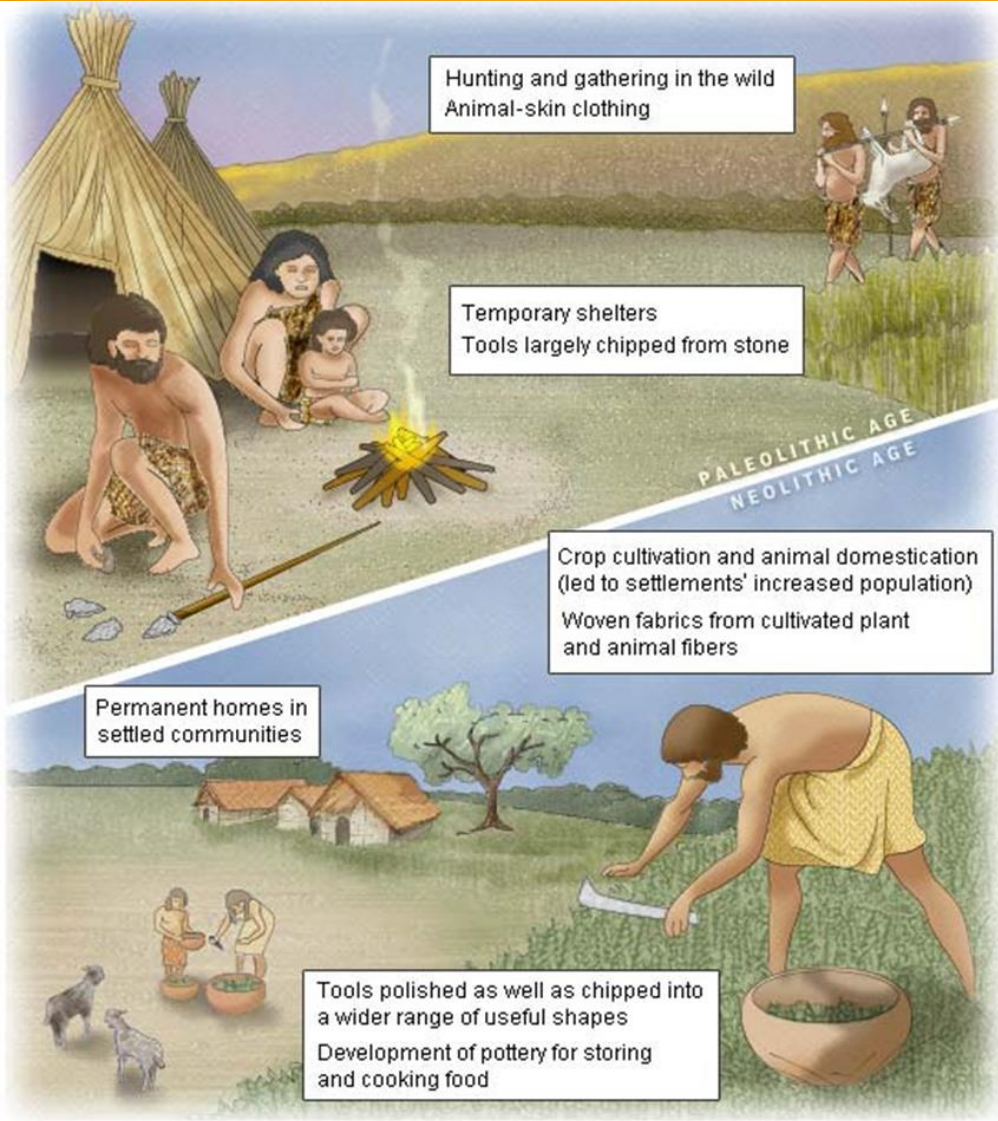




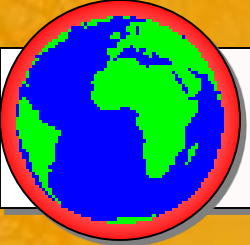
The Neolithic Revolution

First Towns Develop

HUMANS



As the **Paleolithic era** ended and the **Neolithic era** began, the invention of **agriculture** led to the development of the first permanent communities, or villages and towns.



The Neolithic Revolution



First Towns Develop

HUMANS



Catal Huyuk

Modern Turkey

First settled:

7000 BCE



Jericho

Modern Israel

First settled:

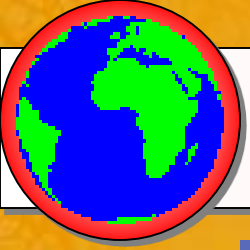
7000 BCE

Geography: Catal Huyuk

First
Humans

- Catal Huyuk is located on the continent of _____.
- Catal Huyuk is located in the country of _____.
- Catal Huyuk is located north of the _____ Sea.
- Catal Huyuk is located south of the _____ Sea.





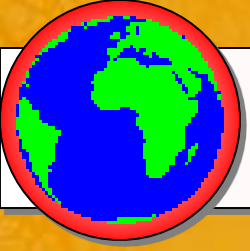
The Neolithic Revolution

Summary



How Catal Huyuk looks now...

...and how archaeologists imagine it once looked.



The Neolithic Revolution

HUMANS

- Catal Huyuk Fast Facts
 - Population: 8,000
 - Homes: 1,000
 - Mud brick houses clustered together in a honeycomb-like maze
 - No streets or sidewalks
 - People walked on rooftops and entered homes through holes in ceiling



**What geographical feature do you notice and why
Is it important?**

First
Humans



Textbook page 17

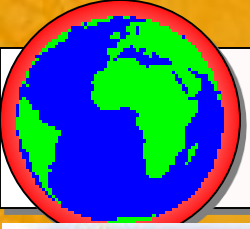
1. Find the heading “A Changing way of life**” and read the 3 paragraphs under it.**

2. Take vocabulary notes on : artisans and government

Textbook page 18-19

3. Find the heading “Catal Huyuk**” and read the 4 paragraphs that follow it.**

4. Answer the **critical thinking question #7 on page 19.
(write answers in your notebook)**



The Neolithic Revolution

HUMANS

Paleolithic Era

Hunting and gathering in the wild
Animal-skin clothing

Temporary shelters
Tools largely chipped from stone

PALEOLITHIC AGE
NEOLITHIC AGE

Crop cultivation and animal domestication
(led to settlements' increased population)
Woven fabrics from cultivated plant
and animal fibers

Permanent homes in
settled communities

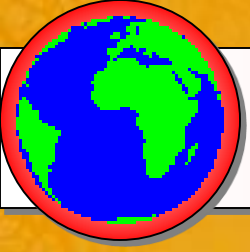
Neolithic Era

Tools polished as well as chipped into
a wider range of useful shapes
Development of pottery for storing
and cooking food

Do First:

Would you rather
live in the
Paleolithic Era or
the *Neolithic Era*?
Why?

1. Answer silently in notebook.
2. Discuss at table group when timer goes off.

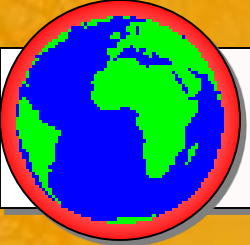


The Neolithic Revolution

HUMANS

- What do archaeologists do at the ruins of Catal Huyuk?
 - Let's explore Building #44 with an archaeologist!

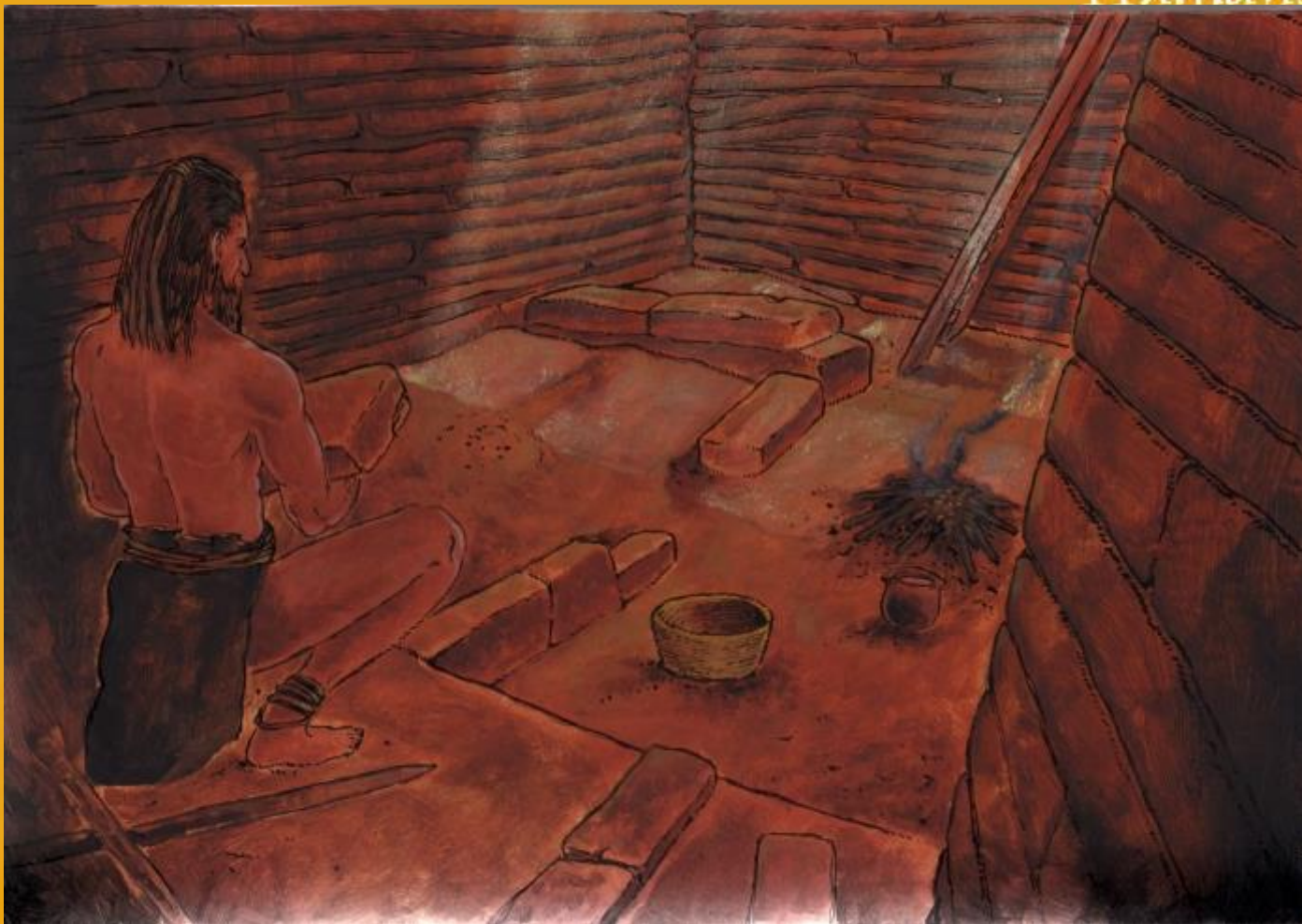




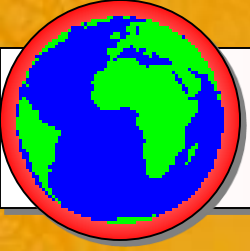
The Neolithic Revolution



HUMANS



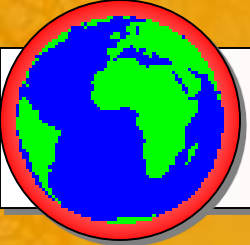
An artist's representation of Building #44



The Neolithic Revolution

HUMANS

- At Catal Huyuk, archaeologists use evidence from *fossils* and *artifacts* to make reasonable conclusions.
- Evidence
 - Crops and Animals
- Conclusion
 - Farming / agriculture

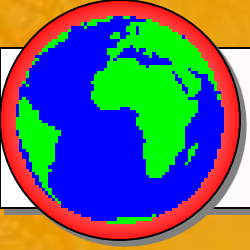


The Neolithic Revolution

HUMANS

- Evidence
 - Graves, figurines and symbols
- Conclusion
 - Religious beliefs

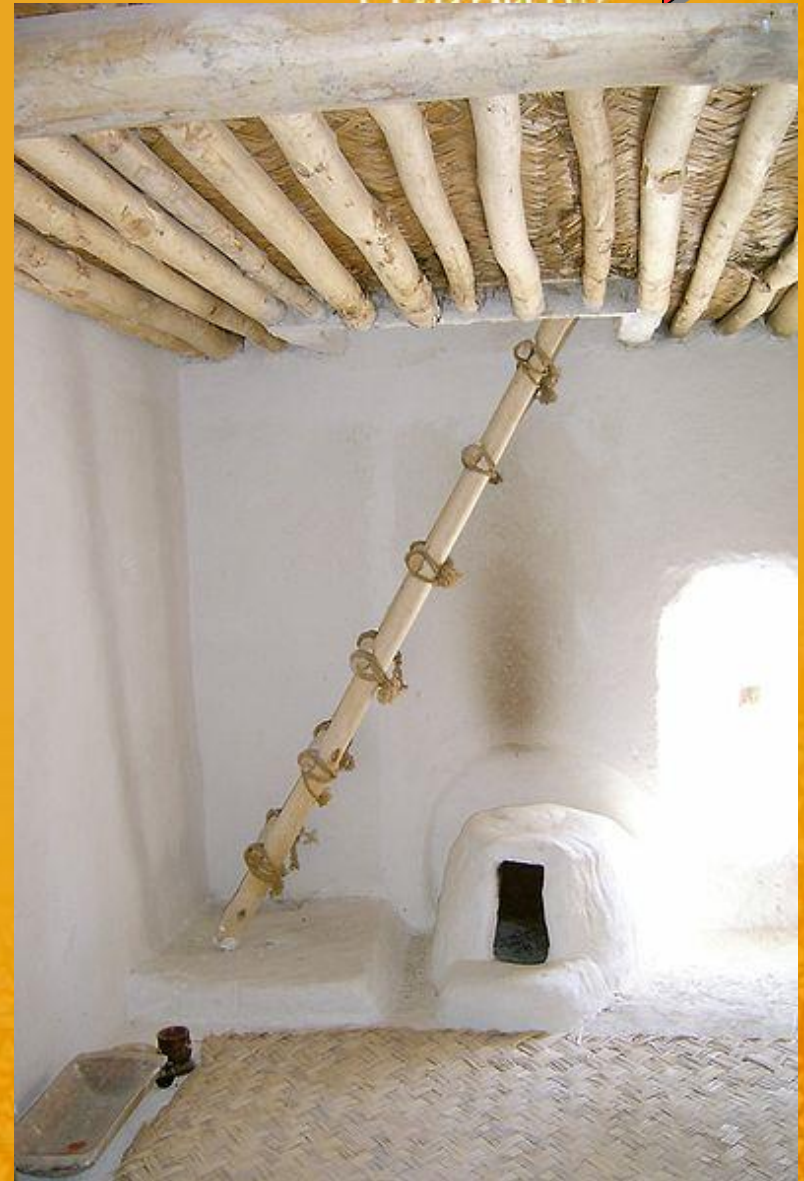


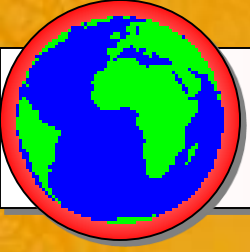


The Neolithic Revolution

HUMANS

- Evidence
 - All the houses are the same
- Conclusion
 - No social classes





The Neolithic Revolution

Humans

- However, we can't know everything about Catal Huyuk.
- Let's learn about the mysteries of Catal Huyuk!



Sentence frame: Based on (evidence), I conclude that...

Mystery at Catal Huyuk: Burial of the dead

Evidence: dead bodies buried
underneath homes

Conclusion: ???

Sentence frame:

Based on the burial of the dead, I conclude that...



MAY OF 1999...



THIS INFANT WAS
BURIED WITH GREAT CARE...



SENT FOR DISPLAY
TO THE KONYA MUSEUM



WHY WAS THIS BABY BURIED WITH BEADS?
TELL A STORY ABOUT THIS BABY...



JOSH IMAGINES...

HERE'S HOW I PICTURE
THE *BABY'S BURIAL* 9,000 YEARS AGO.
WHAT DO YOU IMAGINE WAS THE STORY
OF THIS BABY?



SENT FOR DISPLAY
TO THE KONYA MUSEUM

BURIED WITH BEADS?
THIS BABY...

WILL BE OTHER SKELETONS
WHICH CAN BE DISSECTED BY
BONE SPECIALISTS...



Mystery: clay balls

Evidence: clay balls found inside homes

Conclusion: ???



Based on the clay balls, I conclude that...

IN THE 1960S, JAMES MELLAART FOUND CLAY BALLS WHILE EXCAVATING AT ÇATALHÖYÜK. HE QUICKLY CONCLUDED

THEY WERE USED WITH SLING SHOTS FOR HUNTING.

BUT ARCHAEOLOGISTS NOW DISAGREE WITH HIS CONCLUSION.

BUT WHY DO WE FIND SO MANY OF THEM IN HOUSES NEAR OVENS?

SONYA EXPERIMENTS WITH MAKING AND USING CLAY BALLS...

I THINK THEY WERE FOR COOKING.

THIS GROUP OF CLAY OBJECTS, FOUND NEAR AN OVEN, INCLUDED 17 CLAY BALLS, PLUS TWO UNUSUAL SHAPES: ONE CYLINDER AND ONE PYRAMID.



WHAT WERE THE CLAY BALLS FOR?!

...FOR COOKING AND HEATING...

...FOR HUNTING AND WARFARE...

...FOR COUNTING AND TRADE...

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Mystery: murals

First
Humans

Evidence: murals (paintings) were found on the walls inside most homes

Conclusion: ???



(12) The earliest of the three paintings shows, along with a ritual leopard dance.

Mystery at Catal Huyuk: murals

First
Humans

WHAT DO YOU SEE IN THIS PAINTING?

ERRUPTING
VOLCANO?



LEOPARD
SKIN?

OR...SOMETHING ELSE?

Based on the murals, I conclude that....



James Mellaart saw a volcano when he excavated this mural in the 1960s:

"A clearer picture of a volcano in eruption could hardly have been painted: the fire coming out of the top, lava streams from vents at its base, clouds of smoke and glowing ash hanging over its peak . . ." -James Mellart Project Director (1960's)



First
Humans

Tristan Carter, a chipped stone tool specialist working at Çatalhöyük today, sees leopard skin:

"I'm not sure; in some ways it looks quite a lot like the leopard skins that were painted elsewhere." -Dr. Tristan "Stringy" Carter



Mystery: mother goddess figures

First
Humans

Evidence: small statues of a seated woman were found at Catal Huyuk inside food storage bins.

Conclusion: ???



A clay figurine of a seated woman, likely a Mother Goddess figure, is shown against a yellow background. The figurine is made of light-colored clay and depicts a woman with a large, rounded belly, seated on a base. A thought bubble is positioned above the figurine's head, containing text. The entire image is set against a yellow background with a faint, repeating pattern of small, stylized figures.

*WAS I A TOY,
A CHARM TO HELP
CROPS GROW,
A RELIGIOUS
ICON?*

Archaeologists uncovered this figurine of a seated woman when they were excavating a grain bin of a Catalhoyuk house in the 1960s.

Based on the Mother Goddess figures, I conclude that...

Today, some feminist and New Age Groups believe that all Stone Age cultures worshipped a great Mother Goddess. They point to this figurine as an important piece of evidence.

Many archaeologists are not so sure. "The famous seated 'Mother Goddess' was found in a grain bin-perhaps this has something to do with fertility, but we have no suggestion that grain bins were symbolically important. It is quite likely that the figurines and statuettes had a range of different functions. But for most of them it is difficult to argue for any special symbolic significance."

"I'M TIRED OF HUNTING AND GATHERING, TOO, BUT
NOBODY'S INVENTED GROCERY STORES YET."



Do First:

Complete the section labeled, “You should move to Catal Huyuk! Here’s why!” from your guided notes packet.