### Human Origins Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Study of Human Origins</th>
<th>What have I learned?</th>
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| - Scientists who **excavate** sites in order to determine the way people lived are called **archaeologists**.  
- Scientists who study the **culture** of a people are called **anthropologists**.  
- Scientists who study **animal & plant life** are called **Paleontologists**.  
- **Artifacts** are man-made objects  
- A people’s unique way of life is called **culture**.  
- 2 methods which determine the age of artifacts are: radio-carbon dating and **Layering**. | Scientists that study past cultures by analyzing human remains, fossils, and artifacts are called
A. **Paleontologists**.  
B. Archaeologists.  
C. Psychologists.  
D. Entomologists. |
| - Define a **Fossil**.  
  A fossil is a natural relic, such as a dinosaur skeleton, or a Neanderthal skull, etc.  
- **Hominids** are all human & human-like creatures  
- Mary & Louis Leakey were anthropologists who uncovered the greatest hominid discoveries in the area called **Olduvai Gorge**. | Which of the following would NOT be considered an artifact?  
- The skull
The **most** important step in determining the meaning of an artifact is
A. **accurately mapping its location**  
B. photographing it from all angles  
C. establishing its age  
D. determining the quality of its design |
| List examples of culture. Use your own culture for ideas. | Ignore this question |
| What is the significance of the area circled on the map? |
**Human Migration**

- Humans originated in the area of **central Africa**.
- 2 of the oldest discoveries are the skeletons of “Ardi” & “Lucy” a type of early hominid known as **Australopithicus**.
- A **hominid** is any human or human-like creature.
- The 3 main types of Hominids are:
  1. “Man with Abilities” **Homo Habilis**
  2. “Man who Walks Upright” **Homo Erectus**
  3. “Man who Thinks” **Homo Sapiens**
- Early **Homo Sapiens** included the Neanderthals & the Cro-Magnons.

The map above shows human migration. List each continent and how many years ago humans migrated to that continent.

**Homo Erectus**

List the reasons why most scientists believe Homo Erectus was the first to migrate off the African continent?

Don’t worry about this question

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**The Stone Age**

- Time before writing is known as **Pre-History**
- Because of the lack of written records, we depend on the work of scientists to determine history.
- The **Stone Age** is broken into 2 main periods:
  1. Old Stone Age or **Paleolithic Era**
  2. New Stone Age or **Neolithic Era**

If a scientist were to uncover your room a thousand years from now, what could he determine about your life if you left no written records?

Don't worry about this question

Explain why Hominids were **Nomadic** during the Paleolithic Era?

Because they were hunter-gatherers, so they had to move to where the food was. Agriculture had not developed yet.
- The Neolithic Age is also referred to as the **Agricultural Revolution**.
- 2 examples of early Neolithic Villages are 
  
  (1) **Aleppo**
  found in the Eastern Mediterranean region & (2) **Catal Huyuk** found in present-day Turkey

- **Slash & Burn** Farming allowed for more fields to be cultivated increasing the amount of food produced.

### Food surpluses in the Neolithic farming village of Çatalhüyük

- **A. Made it possible for people to do things other than farming**
- **B. Made the village susceptible to raids from nomadic tribes**
- **C. Were not stored properly and spoiled, so peoplestarved to death**
- **D. Caused the entire population to stop farming**

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| - During the Paleolithic Era, hominids communicated by creating cave art. The most famous example of this is found in the country of **France** called the **Caves at Lasceaux**.  
  
  - One of the most important structures which remain from the Stone Age is **Stonehenge** found in England. | What can be learned from the discovery of images such as these? |
|                   | That early man communicated through pictographs, how they lived and hunted, and of the Natural World in which they lived. |
|                   | What are some of the theories on the purpose of **Stonehenge**? |
|                   | - Temple/Altar  
  - Monument  
  - Calendar |
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<tr>
<th>Lifestyle</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>Paleolithic</strong></td>
<td>Hunter-Gatherers for plants &amp; animals</td>
<td>Movement is easier (less to transport)</td>
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<td>Nomadic</td>
<td>Cooperation (people depended on each other for protection and finding food)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Family/kin groups</td>
<td>Language skills develop</td>
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<td><strong>Neolithic</strong></td>
<td>Settled communities</td>
<td>Reliable food supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Raised animals (domestication)</td>
<td>Population growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planted/raised seed crops</td>
<td>Complex societies develop</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Built permanent communities</td>
<td>Trade increases</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Commerce develops</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Division of labor emerges</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Specialization of labor emerges</td>
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1. One of the distinguishing features of the human species is the ability to make tools.
   a. Tools
   b. Weapons
   c. Homes
   d. Fire

2. Paleolithic peoples were nomads because they had no choice but to
   a. Move from colder climates to warmer ones.
   b. Move on after they had depleted the land.
   c. Escape the pollution they caused.
   d. Follow animal migrations and vegetation cycles.

3. Who were the first humans to learn to make fires?
   a. Homo Habilis
   b. Homo Erectus
   c. The Neolithic peoples
   d. Neanderthals

4. The ability to acquire food on a regular basis meant that humans
   a. Had less control over their environment
   b. Could give up their nomadic ways of life and begin to live in settled communities
   c. Could use animals as pets
   d. Could use fire to cook their food