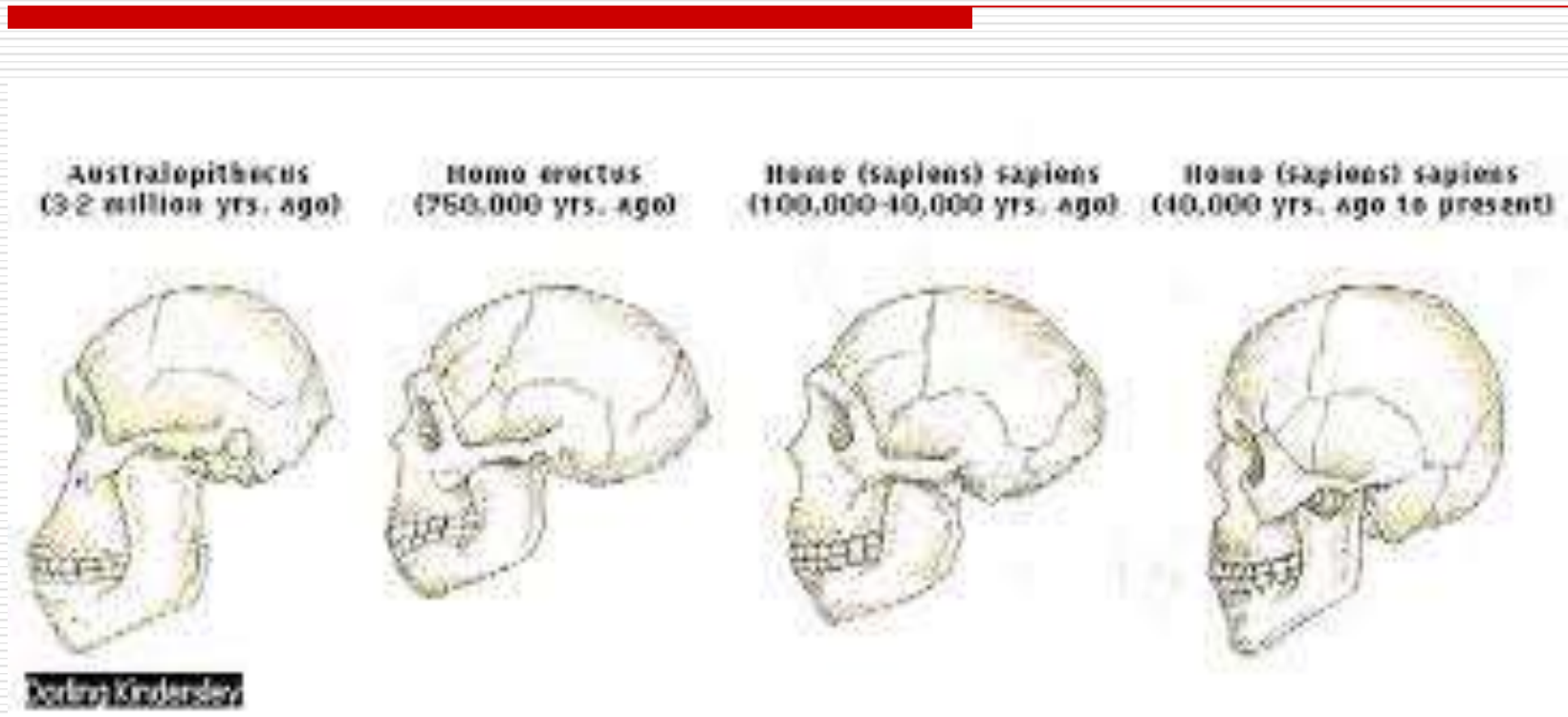


Prehistory

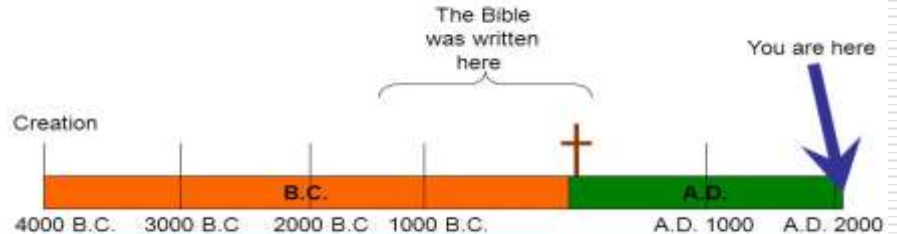
Human evolution and social development # 2



Prehistory – 2500 B.C.

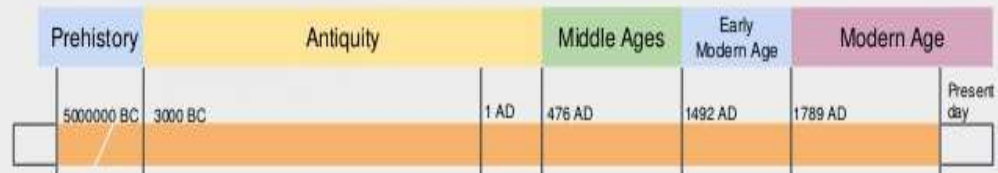
- ❑ What is B.C.?
Before the Christian era.
- ❑ What is A.D.?
Anno Domini
– In the Christian era.

Timeline of All History



Historical Periods

Human history has 5 main periods.



Prehistory

Stone Age

Metal Age

Paleolithic
(5million -
9000 BC)

Neolithic
(9000-6000
BC)

Cooper
Age
(6000-
1800 BC)

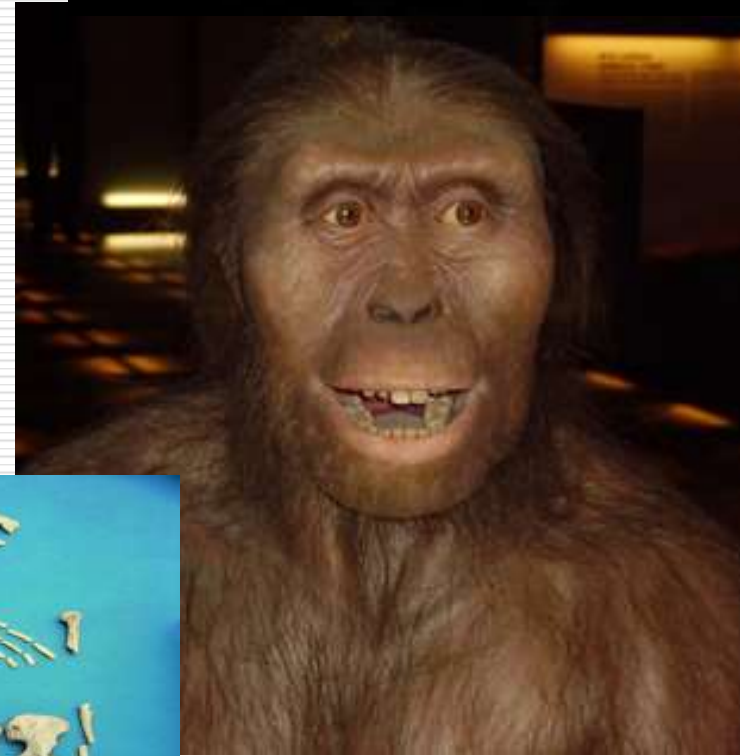
Bronze Age
1800-1200
BC

Iron Age
(1200-
300)

Human Ancestors

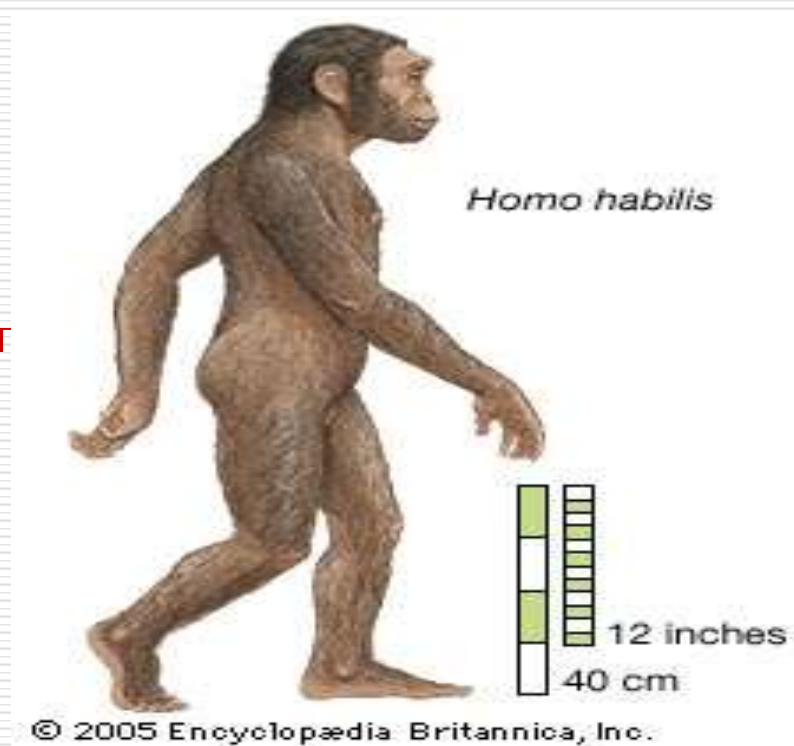
□ Australopithecus

- 5 million years ago in Africa.
- First species that walked on two feet.
- Used tools but did not make them.
- Lucy – discovered 1974 in Ethiopia. 1st hominid



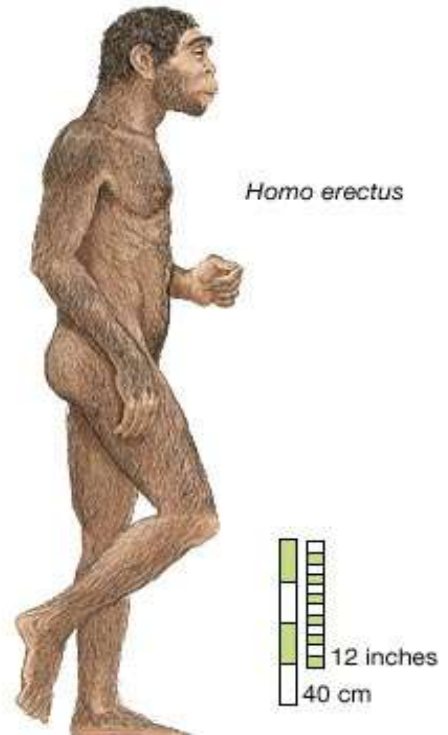
Homo Habilis

- 2 million years ago in Africa.
- Upright position.
- First species that made complex societies.



Homo Erectus

- 1.8 million years ago.
Lived in Africa and Asia.
- Upright position
- First human species that controlled fire to cook, illuminate their caves and protect against animals.

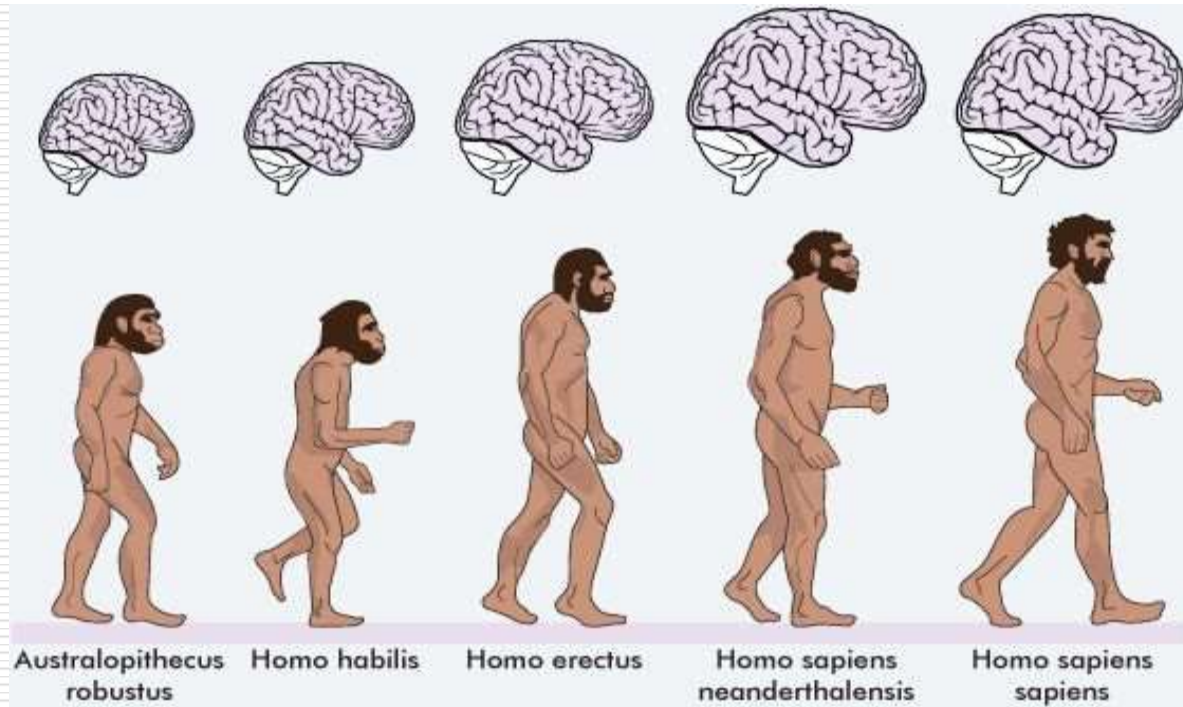


Homo Sapiens and Neanderthals

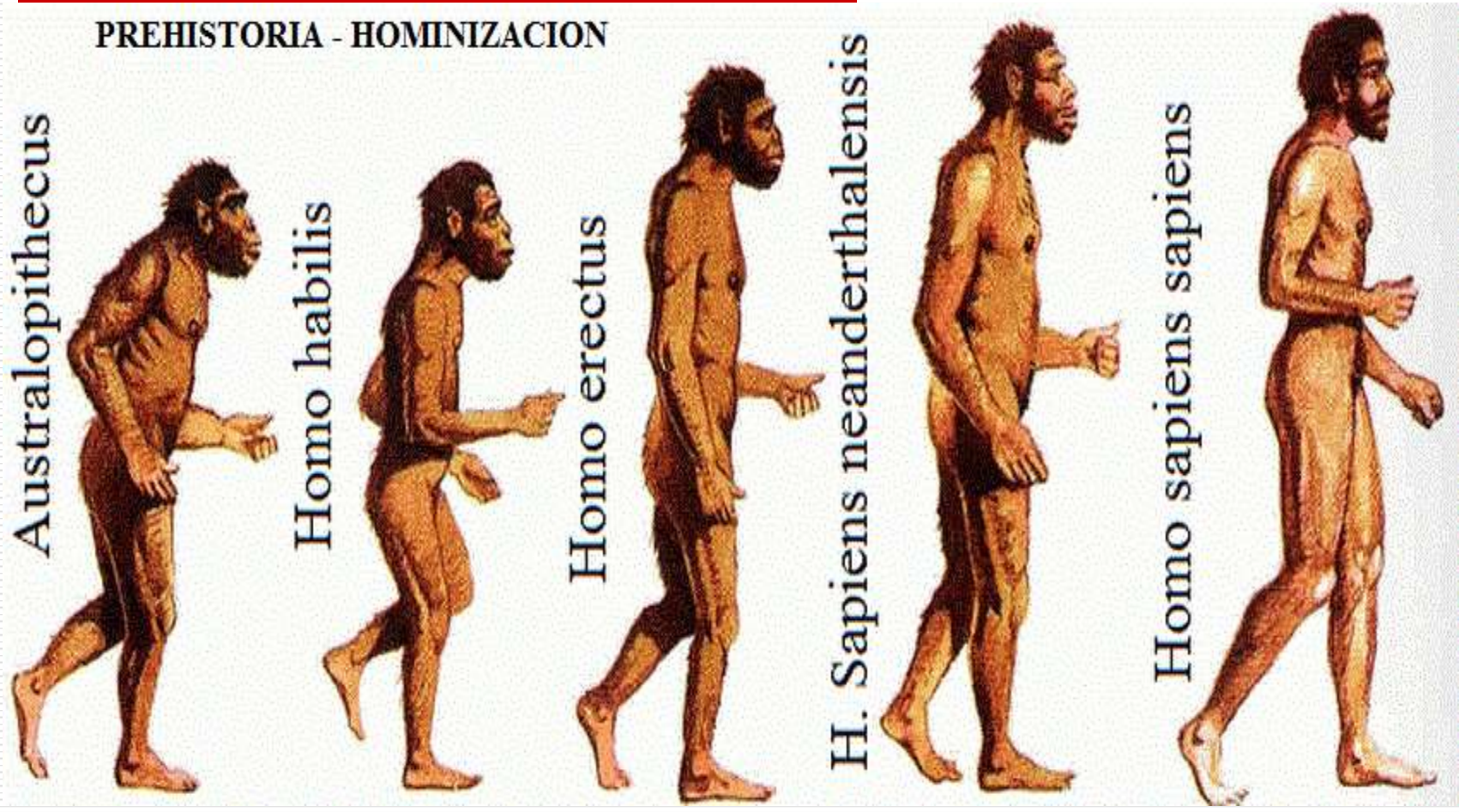
- 500,000-30,000
years ago. Africa
and Asia.
- 'Wise Humans'
brain growth
- Adapted to
climate, first to
bury their dead.



Hominids to Homo Sapiens



Life span of hominids was 20-40 years



Old and New Stone Age

3

Prehistory to Early Civilizations



Paleolithic Era



Neolithic Era



Civilization

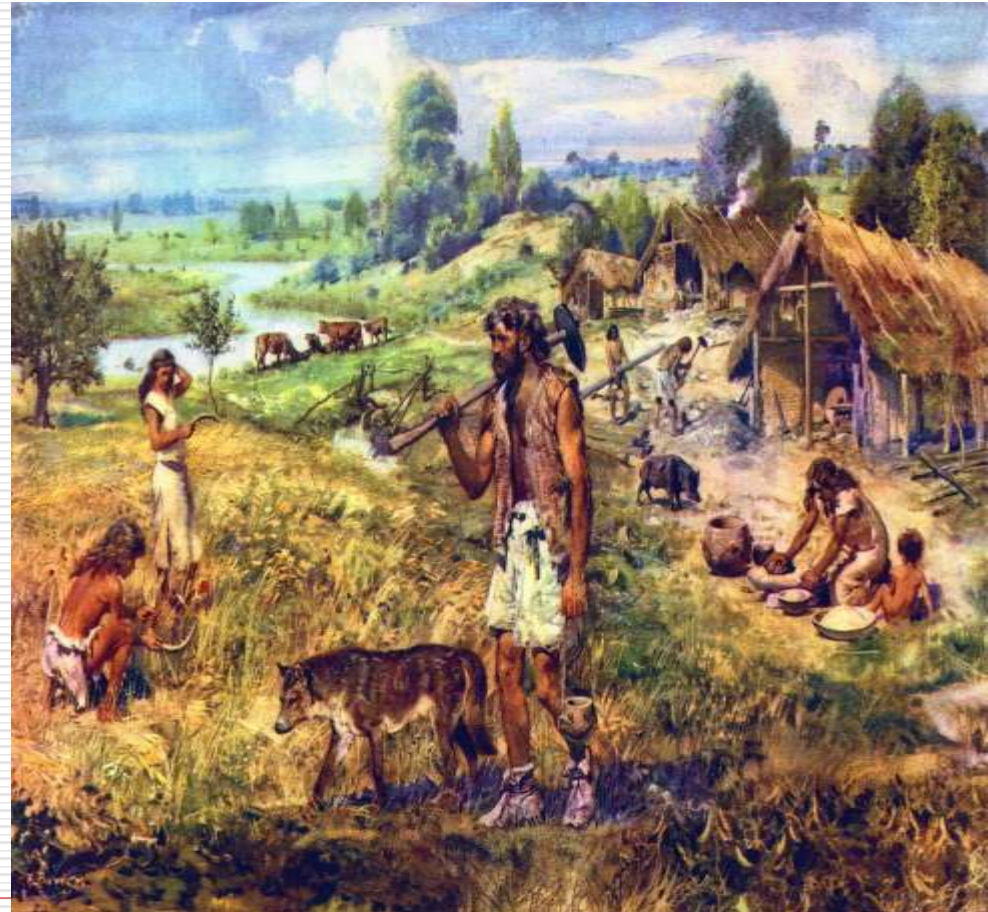
Paleolithic Age “Old Stone”

2.5 million years ago - Shift in society

- ❑ 1. Hunters and gathers → nuts, berries, fruit, buffalo, horses.
- ❑ Developed hand axes, spears, bows and fishhooks.
- ❑ Fire – warmth, keep animals away, cook food and tell stories
- ❑ Civilizations grew and people connected.
- ❑ Civilizations- A highly organized society with advanced knowledge of farming, trade, and government.
- ❑ Why is it important to have an organized civilization?

Neolithic Revolution- New Stone

- ❑ 8000 B.C. – 4000 B.C. – shift from hunting and gathering to agriculture.
- ❑ Nomads to domestication
- ❑ Growing of crops, producing food, raising animals for food and work.
- ❑ Humans could control their lives and stay in one place.



Prehistory to Early Civilizations



Paleolithic Era



Neolithic Era

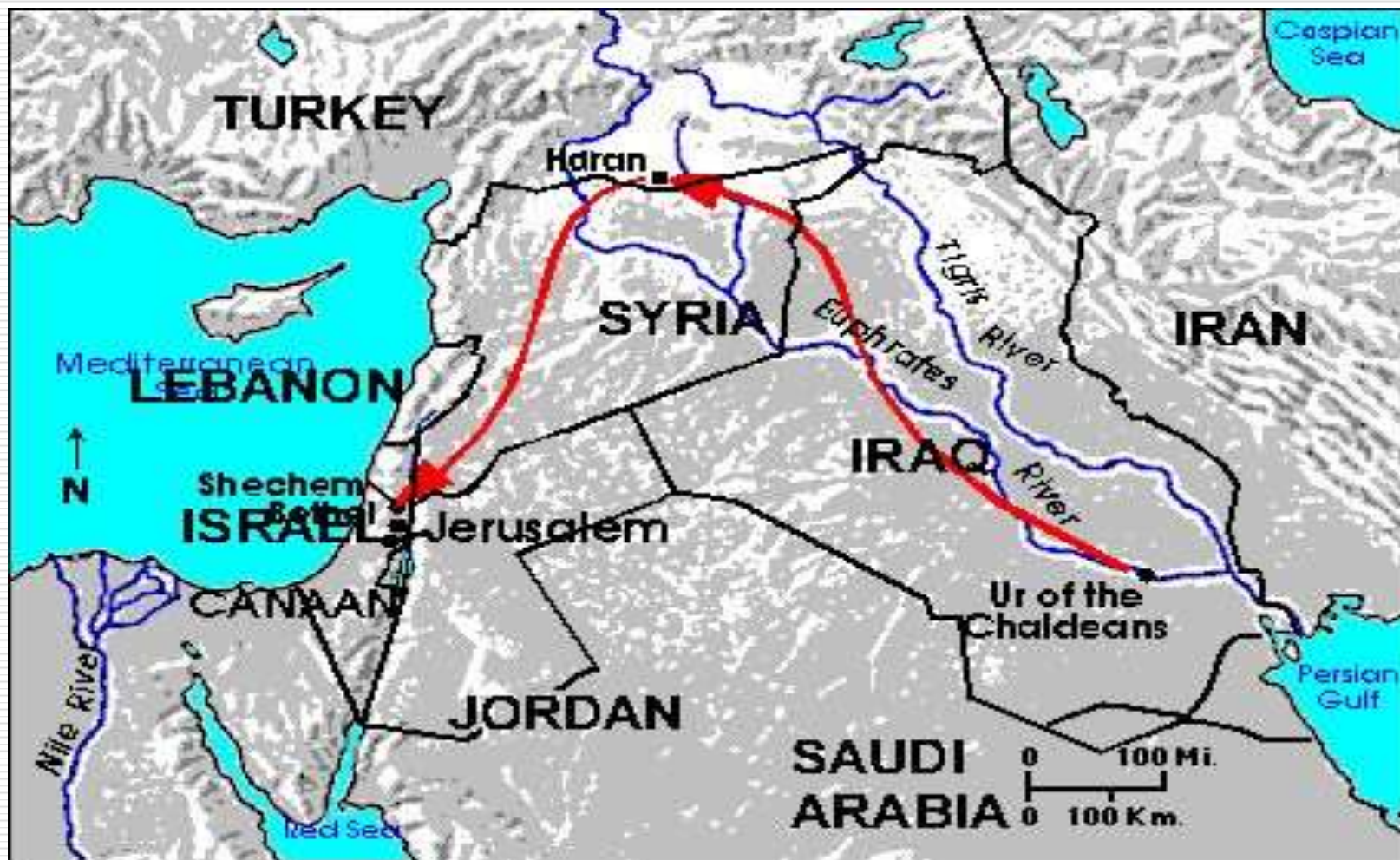


Civilization

The Fertile Crescent (Mesopotamia)

4500 B.C. #4





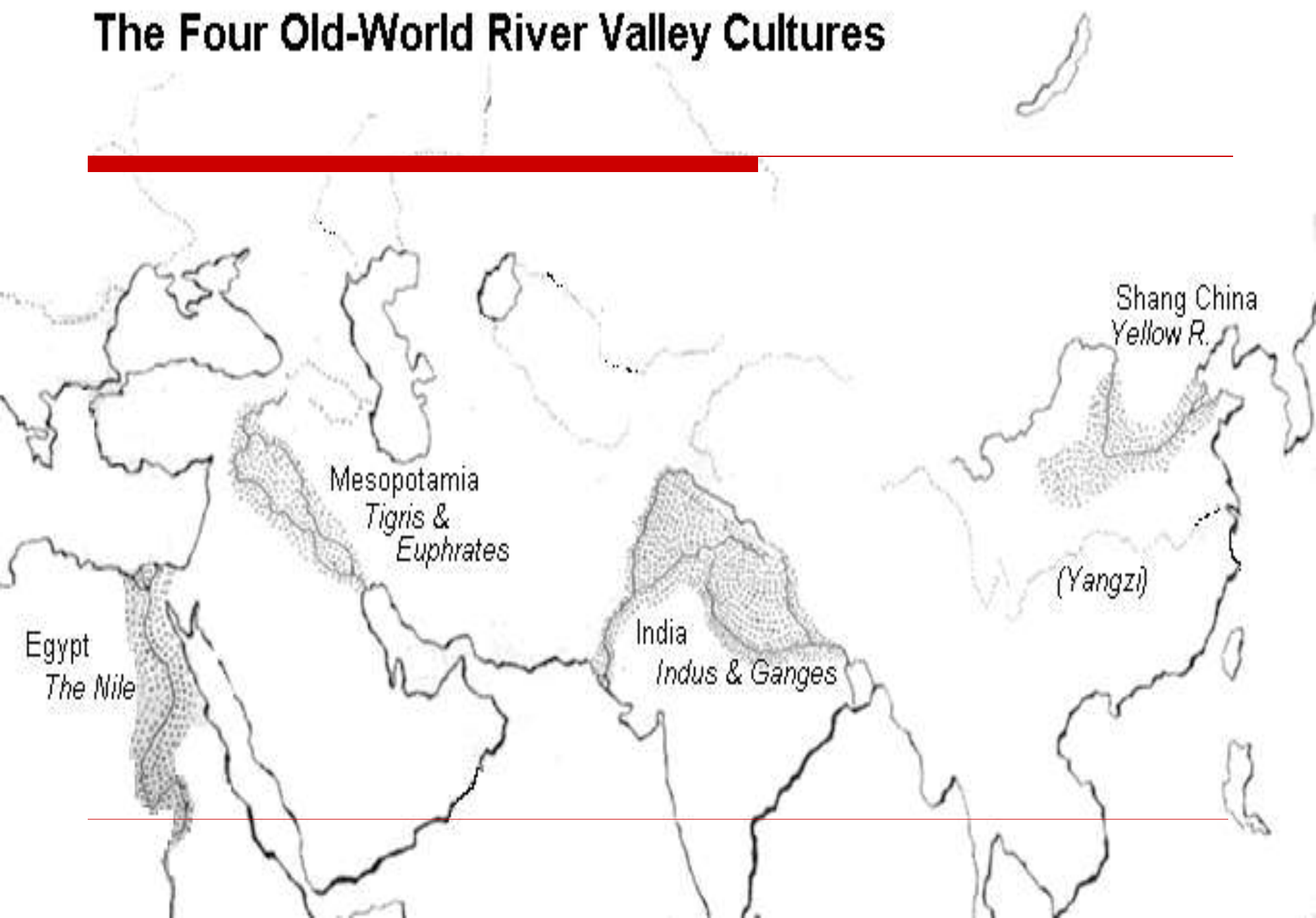
Where did the first civilizations develop? River Valleys

- ❑ Cities developed near river valleys.
- ❑ Four major ancient river valleys- Nile, Tigris, Euphrates and Indus.
- ❑ Fertile Crescent- a crescent shaped strip of fertile land that stretches from the Mediterranean Sea to the Persian Gulf.

The Fertile Crescent



The Four Old-World River Valley Cultures



Civilizations depended on ...

- ❑ Specialized labor. For example – metal working (jewelry, utensils, weapons), long distance trade.
 - ❑ Trade lead to CULTURAL DIFFUSION!
 - ❑ Cultural Diffusion – the exchange of ones culture to another.
-

Rise of cities

- ❑ Early cities ranged from 5,000 to 30,000 people.
 - ❑ Est. government, military, and religious centers.
 - ❑ Any connections to today?
 - ❑ Social standing – 1. city center (religious and gov offices) 2. Nearby (workers) 3. Outskirts (farmers and peasants.)
-

-
- ❑ Around 3500 B.C. the Sumerians (from Asia) settled in the lower part of the Fertile Crescent.
 - ❑ Sumerians were one of the first civilizations created.
 - ❑ Sumerians created – city-states, temples, government and were ruled by a king
-

Fertile Crescent then and now...



Ziggurat – “mountain of god”

- ❑ Religious offerings and sacrifices
 - ❑ Believed gods and goddesses owned cities
-

Hammurabi 1792-1750

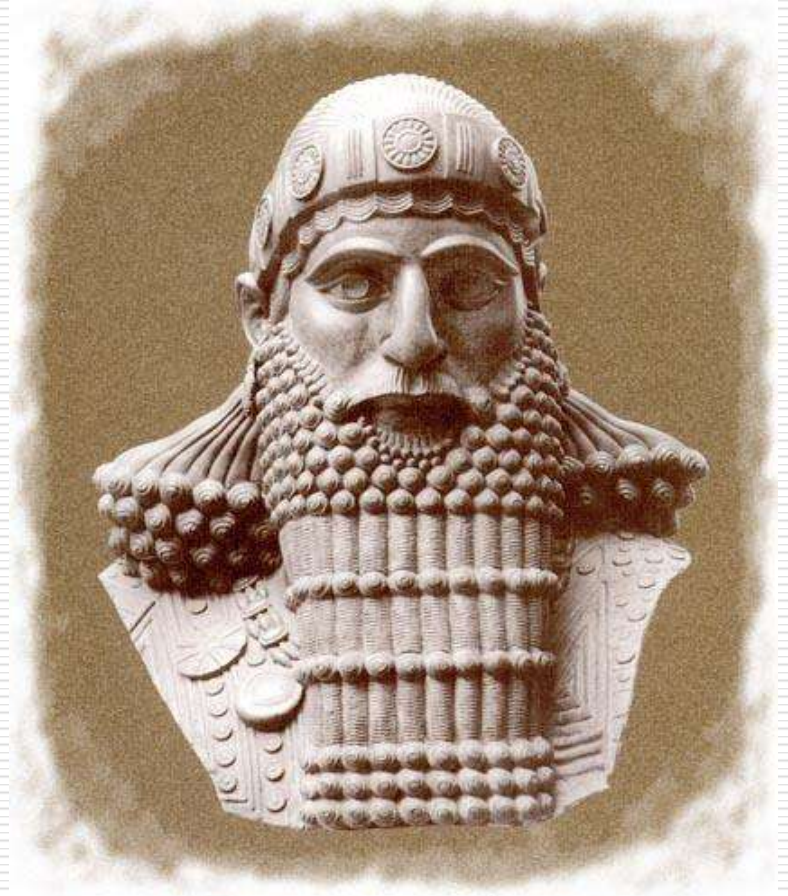
- King of Babylon from 1792-1750 BCE
- United all of Mesopotamia under the Babylonian Empire
- Wanted, "To make justice fair in the land."



Relief of Hammurabi and the god Shamash

Hammurabi's Code

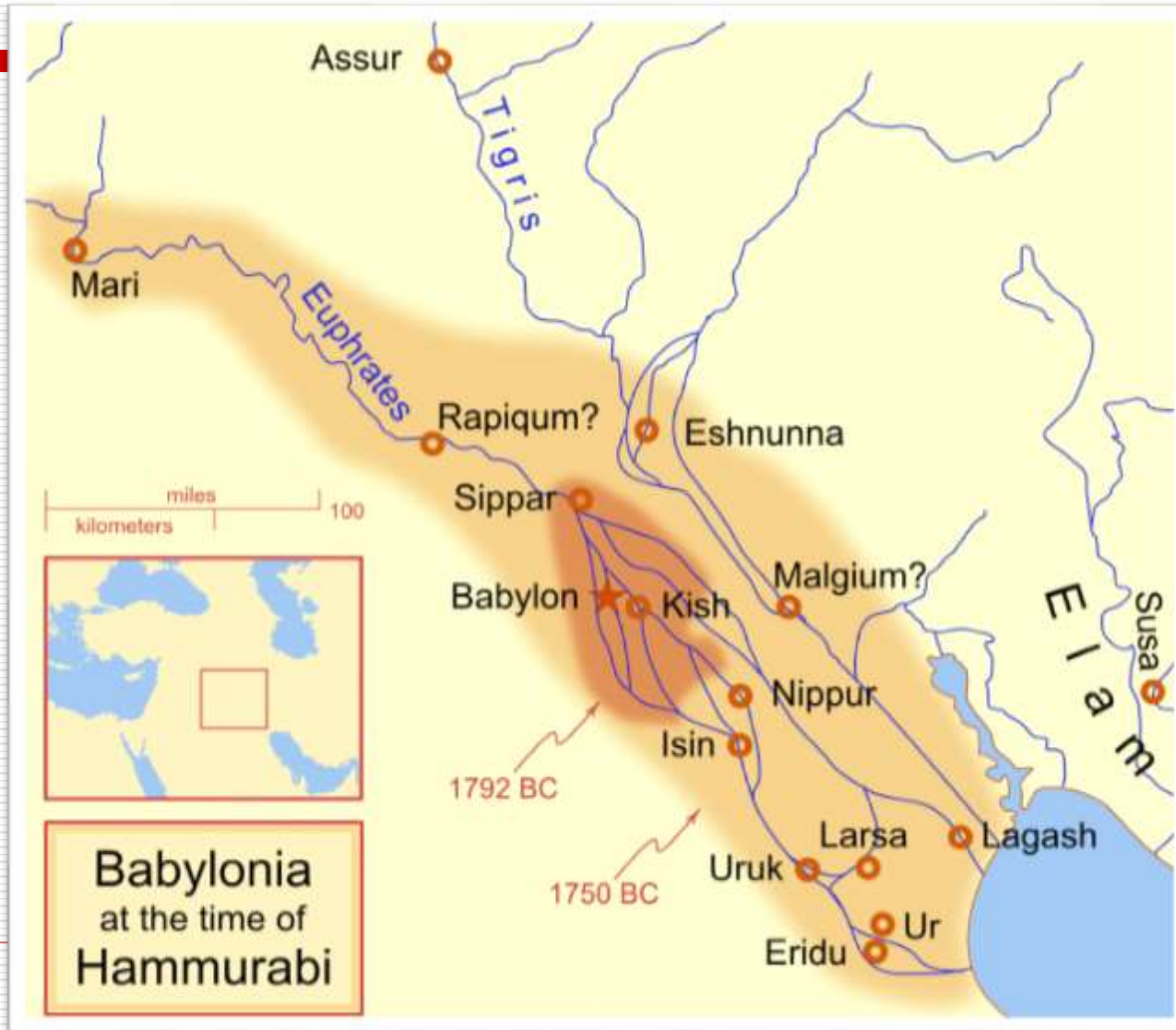
- ❑ Laws for Babylonian society
- ❑ Tool to unify expanding empire
- ❑ “That the strong might not injure the weak”
- ❑ Allowed everyone to know the rules
- ❑ Hammurabi Code – unlawful actions were considered violations and assigned specific punishments for each crime.



What does it look like?



Loss and Unearthing



Central Historical Question

- *What can we learn about Babylonia from Hammurabi's Code?*
-

#5 Egypt 4000 B.C.

The Nile River Valley - Egypt

- ❑ The NRV was one of the world's first civilizations.
- ❑ Egyptians based their lives around the Nile.
- ❑ Nile is 4,160 mi long and rich in resources.
- ❑ Depended on yearly flooding to irrigate crops.
- ❑ Flows South to North



Egyptian daily lives/social division

- Upper Class – royalty, nobles, priests. Both controlled religious and political affairs.
- Middle Class – artisans, scribes and merchants.
- Lower Class – farmers, slaves.



Creating a civilization on the Nile

- ❑ Villages were divided into kingdoms or monarchs.
 - ❑ 3 major kingdoms divided Upper and Lower Egypt – Old, middle and new.
 - ❑ Created pyramids to honor god-kings and to provide a place for rest after life.
-

Egyptian Kingdoms

- ❑ Egyptian monarchs or pharos ruled, maintained social order
- ❑ Largest pyramid was constructed in Giza around 2540 B.C. <http://www.history.com/topics/ancient-history/ancient-egypt/videos/building-the-pyramids?m=528e394da93ae&s=undefined&f=1&free=false>
- ❑ Pyramids built to honor the dead, burial grounds for pharos, smaller pyramids for his family.
- ❑ Tombs stocked weapons, gold, jewelry, boats, and variety of food.
- ❑ Believed humans had two bodies- a physical one and spiritual one called ka.



Mummification

- ❑ Preserves physical body. Process of slowly drying the dead. 70 days.
 - ❑ Ran by priests.
 - ❑ Workers removed the liver, lungs, stomach and intestines. Placed them into 4 jars that were put in the tomb with the mummy.
 - ❑ Extracted brain through the nose.
 - ❑ Afterlife
-



Writing and Education

- ❑ Hieroglyphics – sacred writings. Pictures and script. Used for business transactions, and daily life.
 - ❑ Math- used to build massive monuments.
 - ❑ Science – medical experiments, and knowledge of anatomy.
-

Indus River Valley (S. Asia)

2500 B.C. – 1500 B.C.

- ❑ Largest ancient civilization
- ❑ China saw themselves as the supreme leaders. Oldest continuous civilization in the world.
- ❑ 3 major rivers – Huang He, Chang Jiang, Xi Jang. All rich in resources.



Achievements-

- Developed a written script
 - Metal Casting (bronze daggers, figurines, and ritual urns.)
 - Built ceremonial cauldrons, hunting chariots, and made silk goods.
-

Dynasties -

- ❑ Kings ruled each dynasty.
 - ❑ Rulers governed under the Mandate of Heaven.
 - ❑ Effective Ruler – good crops, win battles and gain territory.
 - ❑ Bad Ruler – no crops, loses battles and does not gain territory. Loss of Mandate.
-

Summary

- Describe in your own words how the ancient civilizations created a functioning society. Give at least 3 examples.
-

Recap . . . Four River Valleys



□ ?



□ ?

?

