#### **Foundations of Civilization (Prehistory to 300BC)**

→ Beginnings Of Civilization

* About 5,000 years ago, people began keeping \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ records of life.
* This marked the beginning of recorded history.
* Humans lived a long time before this....a time we refer to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

→ Studying the Historical Past

HISTORIANS study and write about the historical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\* Learn from ARTIFACTS.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made by humans...

clothing, coins, artwork tombstones

written records (tax records, letters)

recent historians can study pictures and films.

Egyptian Artifacts Examples: Pocket Watch from the RMS Titanic

1. Historians use these \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to determine what types of people lived, how they lived, and why events took place.

Historians want to determine what actually happened in earlier times....determine validity.

Allows them to determine the cause of an event:

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* famine
* economic collapse

……..and prevent it from happening again!

→ What kinds of evidence do historians use to study the past? <--

1. Artifacts such as clothing, coins, artwork, and tombstones; as well as written evidence such as letters or tax records.

→ Investigating Prehistory

Around 150 years ago, people began to study prehistory. Scientists wanted to learn about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and development of people.

---ANTHROPOLOGY

\*study of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to determine how traits change

OR others look at culture: way of life of a society, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, values or practices that are handed down from generation to generation

---Archaeology

\*A specialized branch of anthropology that studies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the past based on their material remains (ie: buildings and artifacts, tools, weapons, pottery, clothing, jewelry)

Archaeologists find and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_artifacts to learn about life in prehistory and other historical times.

New discoveries are sometimes made requiring archaeologists to revise their previous conclusions, but we will never truly understand the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

→ Archaeologists at Work

In the 1800s and 1900s, archaeologists would find a likely place and begin to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This was called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

→ Analyzing artifacts

1. Mark the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of each type of artifact on a map and the ground.
* This helps them determine what type of activities took place at a certain location.

Example: An area with many bones may have been area of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ preparation.

→ Determining the Age of Artifacts

*Geologists* can determine the age of rocks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ near the artifacts.

*Botanists* and zoologists use seeds and bones to determine what humans ate.

*Climate experts* can examine challenges \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by people in Africa or the frozen areas of Europe.

{Science:}

* Computers help make more sophisticated models of sites.
* Aerial photographs determine topography of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Radioactivity can determine age of artifacts.

{Dating Material Remains---Relative Dating Methods}

* Some artifacts (like pottery) change styles over time. Archaeologists can group similar items together and line up from earliest to youngest.
* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be created based on older artifacts being found lower than newer ones.
* When the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of geological features are found, the artifacts found within them can be determined.

{Dating Material Remains---Absolute Dating Methods}

* Bones \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chemical elements at a certain rate. Therefore scientists can determine if bones found around one another were buried at the same time.
* All living things contain carbon-14, a radioactive isotope, that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at a certain rate. Archaeologists can use the remains to date things once alive.
* Looking at a tree trunk can determine how old the wood is. Archaeologists can tell how old structures built from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are.

→ Discoveries in Africa and Beyond

1. Before 1950, little was known about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ humans.
2. Prehistoric groups did not have cities, governments, or complex inventions.
3. Few\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were left of their existence or how they lived.
4. Archaeologists in East Africa began finding footprints, bones and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. This began to give a picture of life in prehistoric times.
* In 1930s, Mary and Louis Leakey began searching in a deep Tanzanian cave called the Olduvai Gorge.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the gorge, they found ancient tools chipped from stone....much older than others previously found.
* These were jagged and rough. More recent stone tools were smooth and polished.
* Proved ancient peoples had the TECHNOLOGY available to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them survive.
* In 1959, Mary found the skull of an ancient hominid embedded in a rock.
* Hominids are early humans and their closest relative to walk on two feet. Humans are the only remaining hominids. (according to Evolutionists)
* 1979: Donald Johanson found many pieces of a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hominid skeleton.
* This was the first time scientists had enough pieces of s skeleton to create a picture of what early hominids looked like.
* Named her Lucy, after the Beatles' song
* She walked upright and was about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tall.

→ Evidence of Early Hominid Groups

1. Scientists have discovered several groups of hominids that lived over millions of years \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Earliest - australopithecines
* Lucy and others lived in Africa 7 million years ago.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million years ago - Homo habilis
1. "handy man" because they used hands to make stone tools used for scraping, cutting, chopping, sawing plants/animals/wood
* 2 million years ago - Homo erectus
1. "upright \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_" because their skeletons show they walked upright

→ Homo Erectus

1. Larger bones and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and smaller teeth than other hominids
2. Had more capabilities - may have been the first to be able to use fire
3. Remains found in Africa and Asia
4. Homo erectus developed the hand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Used like other tools but allowed them to dig, shatter bone and stone, and bore holes into hard surfaces.

→ First Finds of Humans Around the World

* Between 250,000 and 100,000 years ago, Homo erectus disappeared and a new group emerged.
* Homo sapiens are the group that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ humans belong to.
* Some support the "Out of Africa" theory - Homo sapiens originated in Africa and migrated throughout the world.
* Others say Homo sapiens and Homo erectus developed around the same time throughout the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

{Two groups emerged}

1. Neanderthals
2. Earliest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Early modern man spread throughout the world.
4. Neanderthals lived mostly in Europe and Africa, and disappeared between 30,000 & 50,000 years ago.

Questions - Be able to answer the questions below.

1. What have scholars learned about the ancestors of humans and how have they done so?
2. In what ways do archaeologists work with new technologies and other scholars in their work?
3. What have anthropologists learned about the use of tools in prehistory?