



Chapter 1 Section 2: Stone Age

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Do Now: Define Key Terms

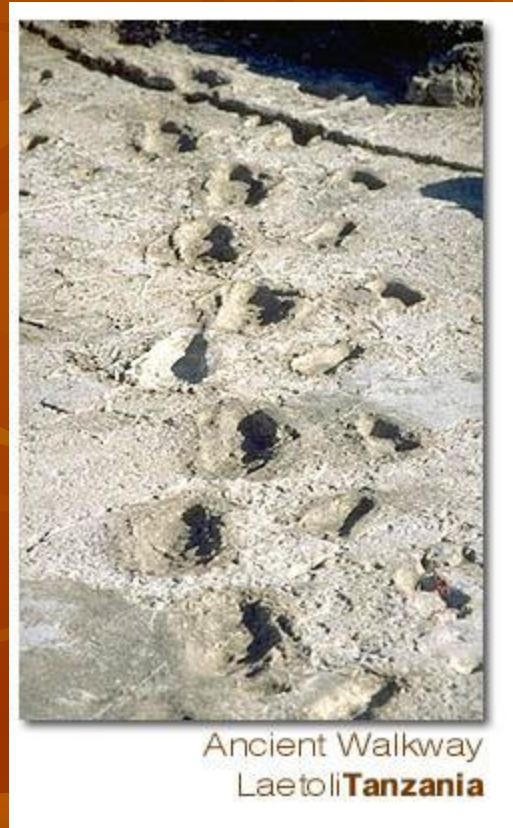
Chapter 1 Section 2: Prehistory

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- Hominid
- Stone Age
- Nomad
- Domesticate

Early Humans

- Here are images of Footprints found in **East Africa** – Laetoli
- Earliest known prints of HOMINIDS – **term that refers to modern humans & earlier groups that may have included ancestors or relatives of modern humans**
- This evidence helps scientists understand **early humans**.



Settling New Areas

- 1,000,000 years ago – humans were **nomads** (people who have no settled home)
- Began to spread out over the **Earth**
- 500,000 years ago - evidence of early humans in **Asia & Europe**
- Modern Humans originated **100,000** years ago
- 30,000 years ago humans crossed from **Asia** into **North America**
- 10,000 years ago humans were as far south as **Chile** in **South America**

Stone Age Hunting & Gathering

- **Stone Age** - Earliest period of human culture
- Humans used **stone, wood, and animal bones** to make **tools**
- Lasted for hundreds/thousands of years until humans learned to use **metal** for tools
- Divided into 3 periods: **Old, Middle, & New Stone Ages**

FIRE!

- During the Stone Age, Between 1,400,000 and 500,000 years ago, humans learned to use **fire**.
- DISCOVERY OF FIRE CHANGED THE LIFE OF HUMANS IN MANY WAYS
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BENEFITS OF FIRE

Light & Warmth

- ❖ Allowed humans to see after daylight hours
- ❖ Light was used to scare away predators
- ❖ The warmth kept them from freezing & they could move to colder climates
- ❖ The warmth also brought them together as a group that learned how to communicate

Food

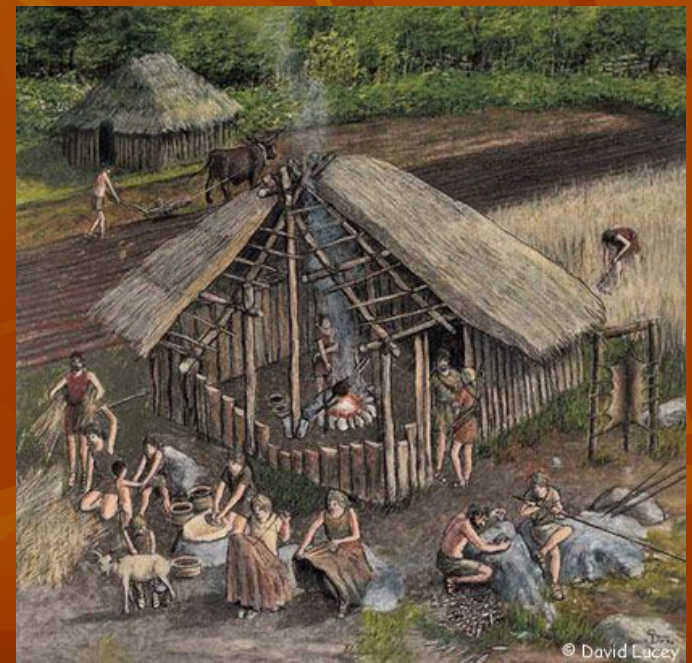
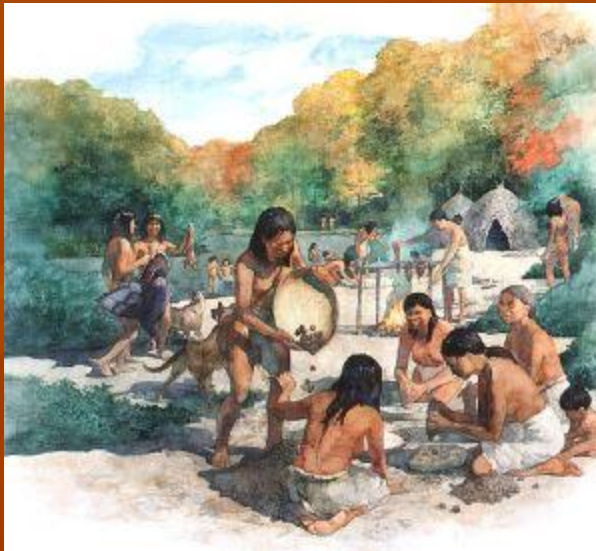
- ❖ Cooked food killed off harmful bacteria
- ❖ Cooked food released carbohydrates & proteins that helped the human brain to grow

Tool & Crafts

- ❖ Fire could be used to smelt metals out of stones
- ❖ Fire could be used to heat clay to make bowls, containers, pottery

Stages of the Stone Age

- Hunter-Gatherers – Old Stone Age
- More advanced tools – Middle Stone Age
- Started to farm – New Stone Age



OLD Stone Age Way of Life

Food:

- ❖ Practiced AGRICULTURE
 - grew grains- wheat, barley, peas, lentils
 - raised animals-cattle, sheep, and goats

Clothing:

- ❖ Made of animal skin and plant fibers

Shelter:

- ❖ PERMANENT settlements, often made from mud bricks

Technology:

- ❖ Tools/weapons made of stone, bone and wood
- ❖ Began using copper & bronze to make tools/weapons

NEW STONE AGE WAY OF LIFE

Food:

- ❖ Hunted animals such as antelope, bison, & woolly mammoths
- ❖ Gathered roots, berries, leaves, & seeds

Clothing:

- ❖ Made of animal skin

Shelter:

- ❖ Lived in caves & tents made from animal hides & mammoth bones

Technology:

- ❖ Tools made of stone, bone and wood
- ❖ Tools includes axes, bows, and spearheads

Early Farmers

- About 11,000 years ago- people discovered farming – planting seeds and new crops would grow! Marks beginning of New Stone Age in Southwest Asia
- Old & Middle continued in other parts of the world
- No longer had to be nomads because they ...Controlled their food source
- Women probably discovered farming since they were responsible for gathering plants & seeds



Farming Around the World

- What are important factors for farming?
 - Fertile soil
 - Gentle rains
 - Length of growing season

Plant Selection

- Domesticated plants – people would choose seeds from the **biggest**, **best-tasting** plants – seeds changed from wild plants
- picture of corn – notice how it's changed over time



Raising Animals

- Humans also learned to **tame** wild animals and **breed** them for human use
- First domesticated animals were probably **dogs** – helped hunters
- Then larger animals – **sheep, goats, pigs**
- Gradual & careful breeding - developed animals that were gentler & provided more milk or wool
- Sources of **milk, meat, wool, and skins**
- By 2500 BC – **cattle, camels, horses, donkeys** to carry heavy loads



Challenge of Domestication



- Many different animals have been **captured** & tamed...But, not easy to breed in **captivity**
 - Ancient Indians tamed **elephants** for use in battle
 - Ancient Assyrians & Egyptians tamed **cheetahs** for hunting



Wrap-Up

- How did hominids survive during the Old Stone Age?
- What important skills did hominids of the Old Stone Age use to find food?
- How did survival skills change as people began to settle?
- What marked the beginning of the New Stone Age?
- How was life different in the New Stone Age from that of the Old Stone Age?
- What are the effects of geography and climate on farming?