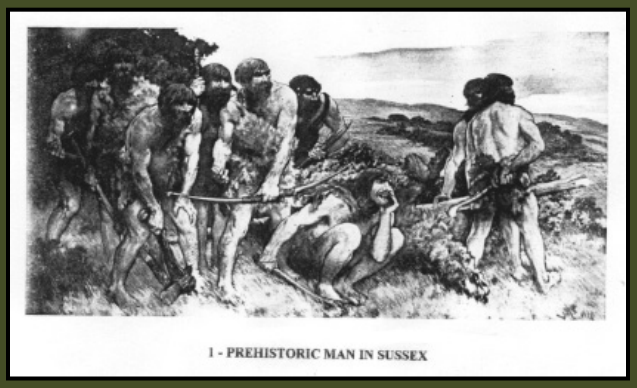
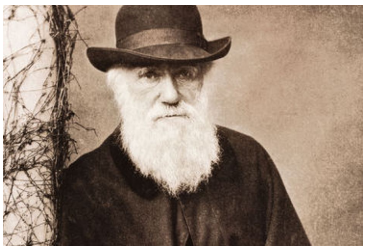


EARLY HOMINIDS AND PREHISTORIC MAN

Theory of Evolution

- Hominid separation from pongids ~ 6-7 million years ago
  - **Not a single culture or religion's beliefs prepared them for the idea humans are related to apes (all had their own creation stories)**
- Theory of Evolution – science's creation "story"
  - Charles Darwin - all life evolved over long periods of time
  - Dating methods for archaeology
    - Radiocarbon dating
    - Attempt to explain the origins of man with facts instead of faith



- African apes divided into gorillas, chimpanzees and hominids

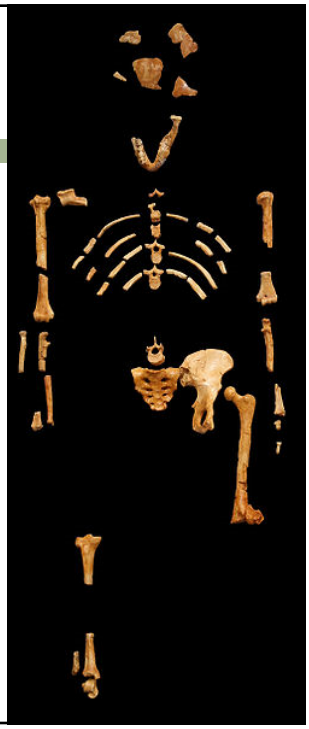


- Distinguishing traits evolved
  - Bipedalism, controlling fire, fashioning tools, enlarged brain & language, and a consciousness of self ~ 150,000 years ago

Precursors to Modern Humans

The Scientific Theory of origins of Pre-Historic Man
(the time before writing)

- Australopithecines – earliest bipeds (walks on 2 feet)
  - Could deal with dynamic environmental shifts
  - Were intelligent
- *Australopithecus afarensis* ~ 3.4 million years ago
  - 1974: Awash River, Ethiopia – Donald Johanson and team (ASU) find a female skeleton that shows evidence of walking on 2 feet
    - Oldest complete hominid skeleton



Ape to Man clip

Taung

Australopithecus africanus ~ 3.0 million years ago

- 1924: Taung, South Africa – Raymond Dart discovered the Taung Child

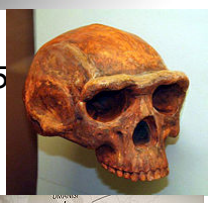
- Hominids had to **adapt and evolve to survive**
  - All other hominids did die out
  - No straight-line descent from first hominids to modern humans
  - Bipedalism best advantage – **hands free for other tasks**
  - Able to migrate out of hostile environments
  - Acquired cognitive skills – first tools
  - Opposable thumbs allowed for usage of tools
- Hominids sought secure and abundant ecological regions
  - Diverse grains and fruits, abundant wildlife
  - Many struggled in hostile environments with predators
- Larger groups of hominids created communities

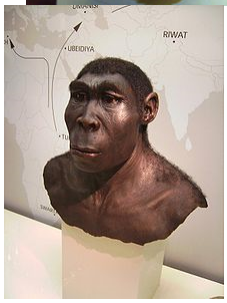
The Genus *Homo*

- ***Homo habilis* – Handy Man**
  - **2.3 – 1.4 million years ago**
  - Discovered by Mary & Louis Leakey in Tanzania between 1962 and 1964
  - Reconstruction of *H. habilis*

- Mary Leakey

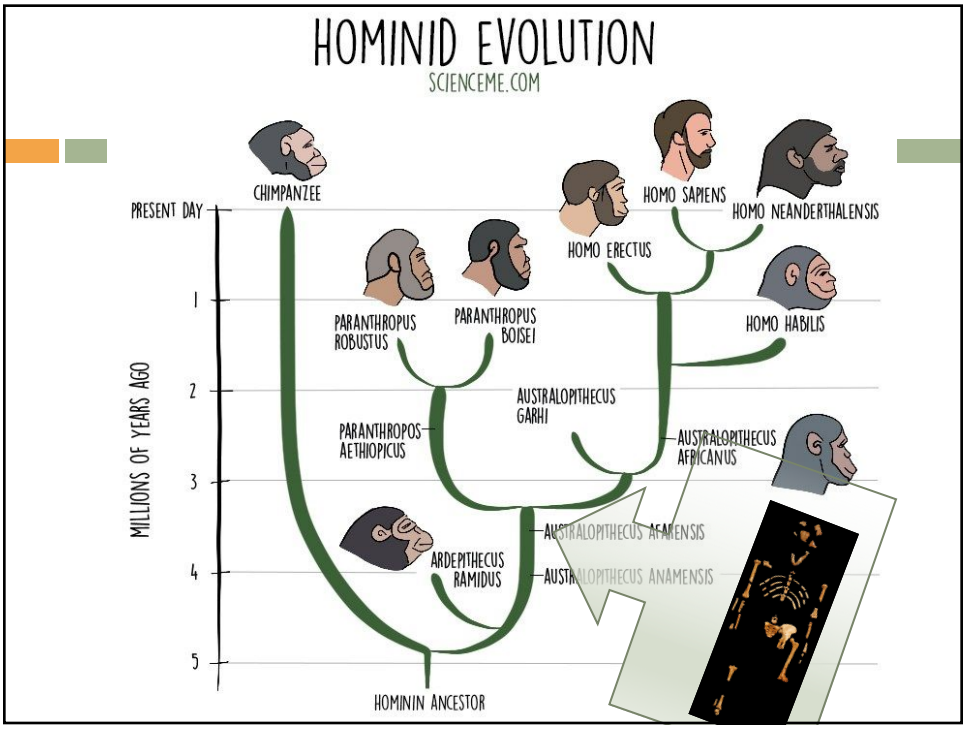
- *Homo ergaster* – Workman Man
  - 2.5 – 1.7 million years ago
  - Discovered near Lake Turkana, Kenya in 1975
- *Homo erectus* – <u>Upright Man</u>
  - 1.8 – 1.3 million years ago
  - Walked on <u>2 feet, lived in family groups, and used tools</u>
  - Originated in Africa, and spread to India, China, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Spain





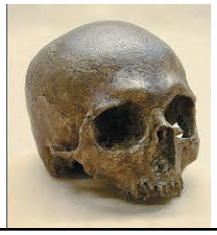
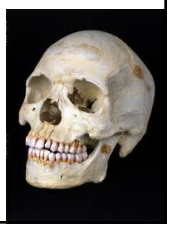
- *Homo neanderthalensis* – Neanderthal Man
  - 350,000 to 24,000 years ago
    - They mixed with early *Homo sapiens* from 35,000 to 24,000 years ago
  - Mostly carnivorous (some cooked veggies), made advanced tools, had a formal spoken language, and lived in complex social groups

  - Found in Eurasia, Germany to the Zagros Mountains in Iraq



The Genus *Homo*

- ***Homo sapien* sapien– <u>Wise or Knowing Man</u>**
  - **<u>200,000 years ago to the present</u>**
- Out of Africa Theory
  - All humans are descendant from a group of *H. sapiens* that left Africa, and migrated across the globe
  - Evidence that those who added <u>fish</u> to their diet were able to evolve faster.

Mankind Clip

Hominid Maps

★112°E : 8°S Modjokerto
★43°E : 8°N Hadar

▲27°E : 14°S Broken Hill
▲68°E : 41°N Teshik-Tash
▲7°E : 52°N Neandertal

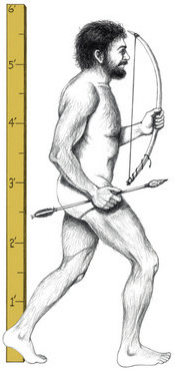
●120°W : 44°N Marmes
●88°W : 32°N Natchez

Answer questions: 1-4

Cross off 5

Homo Sapiens: The First Modern Humans

- Hunters and gatherers until about 12,000 years ago
  - Some hunter-gatherer societies still exist
    - San in Kalahari Desert, Botswana
  - As late as 1500 BCE, 15% of world still hunter-gatherers
  - Relatively egalitarian
    - Women made a larger contribution and had higher status
    - **Men specialized in hunting**
    - **Women specialized in gathering and child rearing**
    - Cereals and fruits were dietary staples
  - Enough food could be found in about three hours each day



San people

The Gods Must be Crazy

Development of Art and Language

- *Homo sapiens* developed cultural forms that reflected:
  - **Consciousness of self**
  - **Drive to survive**
  - **Appreciation of beauty**
  - **Ability to engage with environment**
- Cave art accumulated over 25,000 years
  - **Most often of large game –** mastodon, buffalo, etc
- Small sculptures **– from bone and stone**
  - Most common **– very voluptuous and/or pregnant women**
  - Also animals

Venus of Willendorf & Altamira Bison

Cave Art Web Lesson

- Check out a computer
- Finish by the end of class

- **Language** sets humans apart from other animals
  - **Use of sounds to make words that convey meaning to others**
  - **Requires ability to think abstractly and communicate that thought**
  - Humans can make and process more phonemes than any other species
- Complex languages occurred about 100,000 years ago
  - Expanded into nineteen language families
  - All modern (natural) languages evolved from those 19

How did art and language increase early humans' chances of survival?

Neolithic Revolution

- **Initial discovery of how to grow food.**
- **When people changed from being food gatherers to food producers is the mark of when civilization begins.**
- **Having a surplus, or extra food, is the reason that the growth of civilizations occurred.**

- Humans established greater control through **domestication of plants and animals**
  - Population pressure and natural food supply may have triggered domestication
  - Settled agriculture requires **staying in one place and settling**
- Domestication of plants
  - Gathered larger harvests by **pulling grain directly from plant**
  - **Most seeds and grains used for food**
  - **Some saved for planting in the next growing cycle** (BIG Deal!)
- Domestication of animals
  - **Dogs were the first ~12,000 years ago**
  - **Wild sheep and goats next**
  - Animals accepted dependence because **humans fed them**

Canaan and Afghan Dogs

- **Pastoralism**
  - Around 5500 BCE – **herding sheep, goats, and cattle**
  - **Produced meat, dairy, and wool**
- **Nomadic pastoralism** (Ukraine to Siberia/Mongolia)
  - Horse-riding herders of livestock – domestication of horses
  - No fixed home, moved in response to needs of herd
  - **Transmitted ideas, products, and people across large distances**
- Agriculturalism
  - **Grew grains, cereals, and fruits**
  - **Required large parcels of land**
  - Caused a worldwide revolution between 9000 & 2000 BCE

- Southwest Asia
  - Earliest agricultural revolution – Fertile Crescent
  - Domestication of wild grasses and five large mammals
    - **Barley and wheat**
    - **Sheep, pigs, camels, goats, and cattle**
- East Asia
  - **Pottery used to store food**
  - Two river basins on mainland allowed for growth **of rice and millet - Yellow and Yangtze Rivers**!
    - **Used plow cultivation** – ox plows and water buffalo plowshares

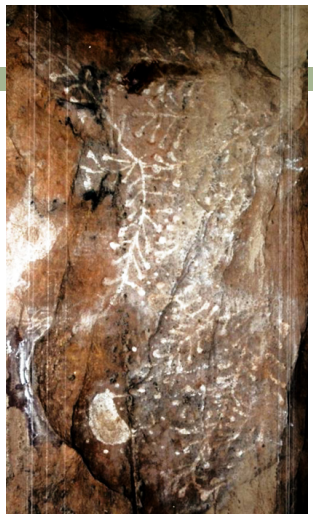



- Europe
  - Agriculture spread to Europe from Southwest Asia
  - Necessary to find plants and animals that could **thrive in colder and more forested land**
    - **Wheat, barley, olives, grapes**
    - **Sheep, goats, cattle**
  - Designed settlements built with mud huts or long houses
  - Most remained hunters, gatherers, and fishers
- The Americas
  - Climate change forced different types of food in North America
    - **Smaller animals, roots, berries, fish, shellfish**
  - **Mesoamericans grew corn, squash, beans, and potatoes**
    - Domesticated animals not used as food (mostly) – llamas' wool for clothing

- Africa
  - **Sorghum, a cereal – principal crop**
  - Stone dwellings, underground wells, grain storage areas
  - **Forced to move as Sahara expanded**

Paleo Trail Mix

- Buckwheat
- Rye
- Hard Red Wheat
- Barley
- Oats
- Brown Rice
- Sesame
- Sunflower Seed
- Pumpkin Seed
- Grapes



Effects of the Neolithic Revolution

- Agricultural settlements became **villages**
  - **Specialization and surpluses led to early social stratification**
  - Evolution from clan groups in circular homes to towns in rectangular homes – walls divided and separated
- Villages had **burial sites**
  - **Higher status by birth for first time**

- Fewer people needed to farm so **they found other things to do.**
- People began **making and trading goods instead.**
  society more complex.
- **People began to realize the need for governments divisions of labor, writing, calendars and technology (on a very basic level)**

- Gender relations
  - More pronounced gender roles in agricultural societies
  - **Men took over agriculture – yoking animals**
  - Women took on repetitive and painful tasks **– weeding and grinding grains**
  - Men became the **dominant gender in leadership roles**
    - **Created inequalities**
    - Began spread of **patriarchy** – male-led and male-dominant societies