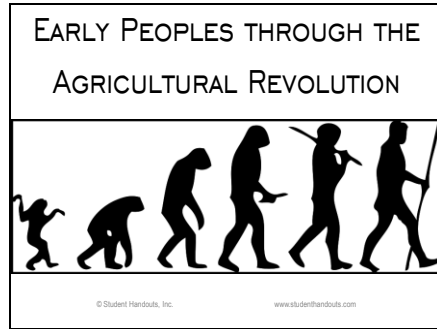


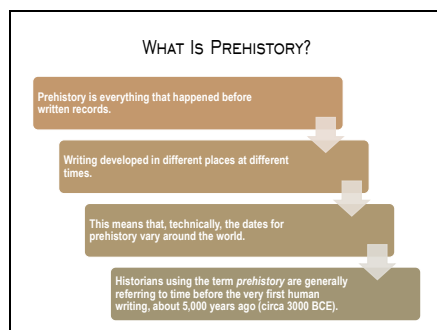
Slide 1



Slide 2

SCIENTISTS WHO STUDY PREHISTORY		
Anthropologists	Archaeologists	Paleontologists
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Study human cultures, both past and present• Cultures are the ways that groups of people live and see the world	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Excavate the sites where human beings used to live• Examine the artifacts (objects made by human beings) that cultures left behind	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Study fossils• Fossils are evidence of life preserved in rocks

Slide 3



Slide 4

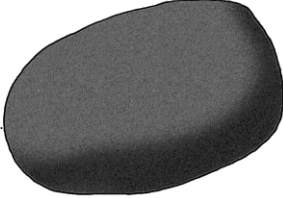
WHAT IS THE STONE AGE?

- Although there is some overlapping in some parts of the world, **prehistory** is roughly equivalent to the Stone Age.
- The dates used by historians and archaeologists typically refer to the earliest time that some turning point occurred.
 - For example, the Sumerians of Mesopotamia developed writing thousands of years before writing was used by European tribes.
 - The time period when Sumerians were **literate** and Europeans were **illiterate** is considered **historical** as opposed to **prehistorical** because writing existed in the world (even though Europeans weren't using writing yet).
- The Stone Age is divided into two parts:
 - Old Stone Age** – also called the **Paleolithic Age**
 - New Stone Age** – also called the **Neolithic Age**

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PREHISTORIC STONE TOOLS

- This shows how a point was made from rock.



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THE STONE AGE

Old Stone Age	New Stone Age
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Paleolithic Age2,500,000 to 8000 BCEMade stone chopping toolsHunter-gatherersHumans migrated across the globeEnd of the Paleolithic coincided with the end of the last ice ageModern human beings overlapped with <i>Homo erectus</i> and NeanderthalsCave paintings and small carvings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Neolithic Age8000-3000 BCEHumans made numerous tools, as well as jewelry, from bone, wood, stone, tusks, etc.PotteryPermanent settlementsAgriculture (farming)Animal domesticationModern human beings left as the only hominids on the planet

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AGRICULTURE AROUND THE WORLD					
Africa (Nile River Valley)	Central America and Mexico	China	India (Indus River Valley)	Iraq (Mesopotamia - Fertile Crescent)	Peru
5000 BCE	5000 BCE	6000 BCE - Millet	5000 BCE	5000 BCE	3000 BCE
Wheat, barley	Beans, corn, squash	5000 BCE - Rice	Cotton	Wheat, barley	Tomatoes, potatoes

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CATAL HUYUK

- One of the world's very first permanent settlements
 - Populated 7500-5700 BCE
 - Located in what is now Turkey
- Population of approximately 6,500 people
 - 1,000 dwellings crammed together like a honeycomb
 - No streets – people climbed out through ladders in their ceilings
- Supported by agriculture and animal domestication
 - Barley, peas, wheat
 - Cattle, sheep
- Famous because it is so well-preserved
- **Trivia:** The oldest-known village in the world existed in Jericho (in modern-day Israel) in 9000 BCE.:

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REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Describe the work of three types of scientists who study prehistory.
2. Generally, when did prehistory end and history begin?
3. How did the Neolithic (New Stone Age) differ from the Paleolithic (Old Stone Age)?
4. How did humans reach the Americas during the last ice age?
5. What was life like in a settled community such as Catal Huyuk?
6. Imagine that you are a nomadic hunter-gatherer living 5,000 years ago. Would you maintain your lifestyle, or would you start farming? Explain your answer.
