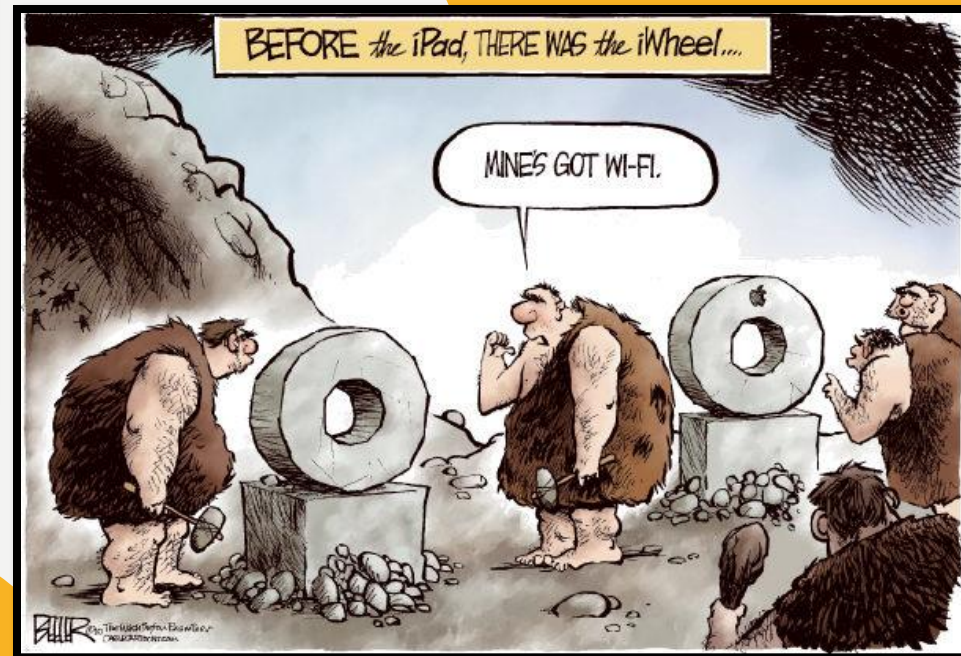
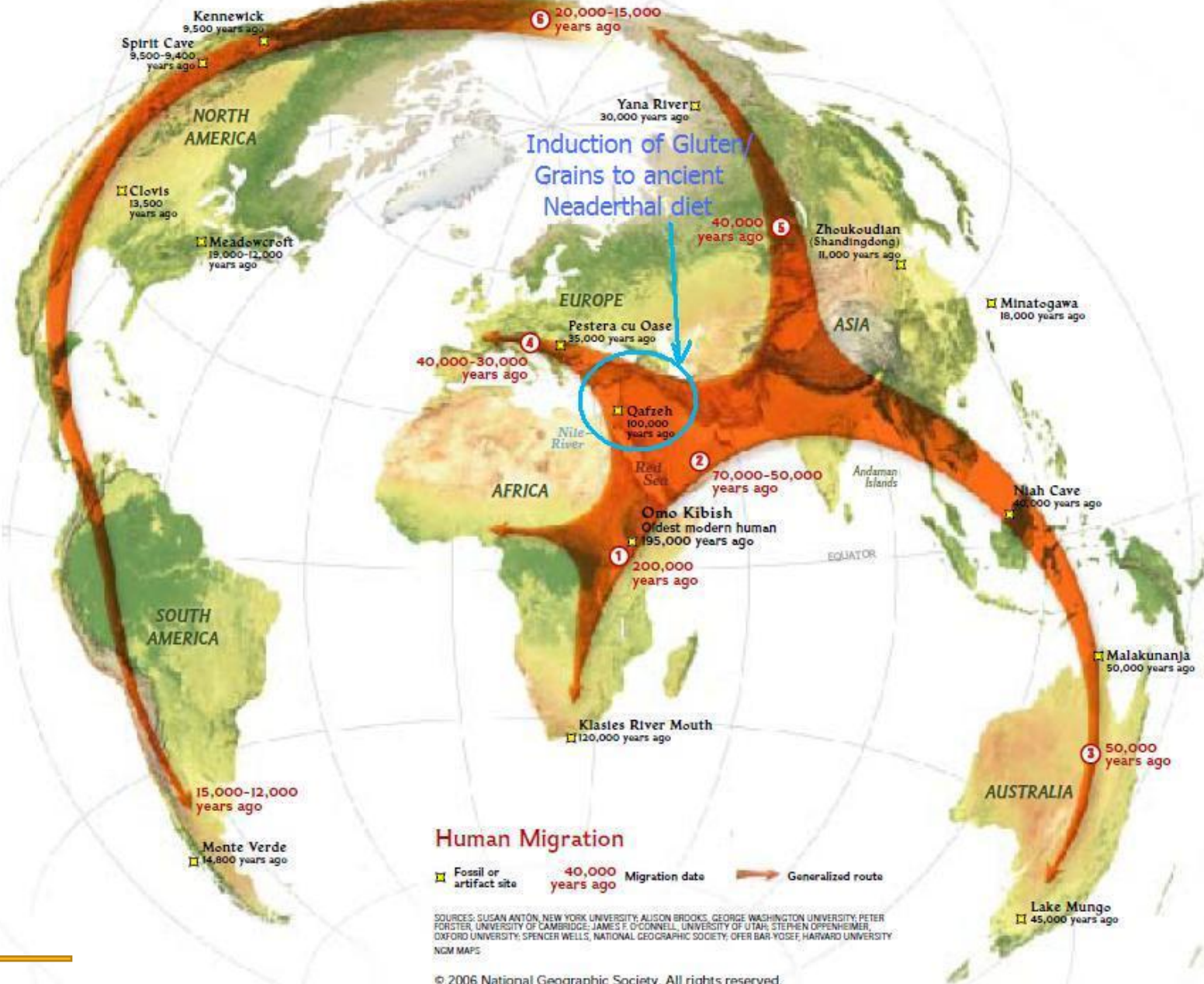


EARLY HUMAN HISTORY



Paleolithic art from Lascaux, France.





SOURCES: SUSAN ANTON, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY; ALISON BROOKS, GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY; PETER FORSTER, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE; JAMES F. O'CONNELL, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH; STEPHEN OPPENHEIMER, OXFORD UNIVERSITY; SPENCER WELLS, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY; OFER BAR YOSEF, HARVARD UNIVERSITY; NCM MAPS

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1. THE STONE AGE: PALEOLITHIC

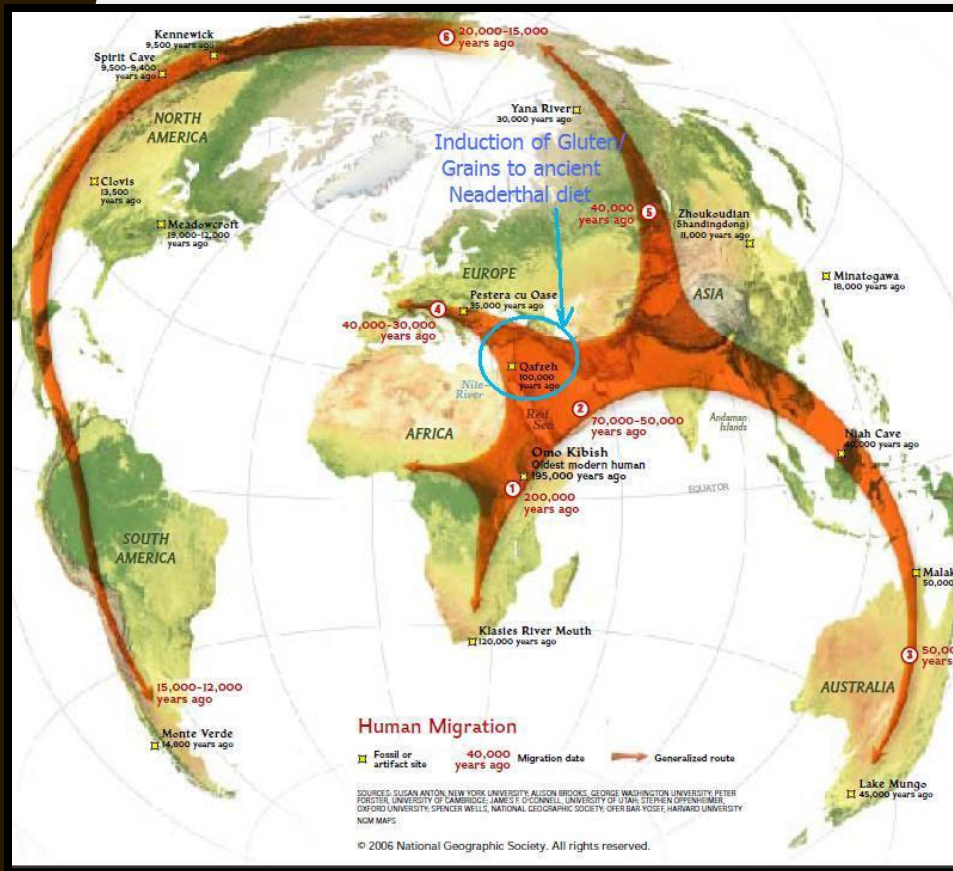
- Life during Paleolithic (“Old Stone”) age – 2 million to 12,000 y.a.
 - Simple tool use ([stones of varying shapes and sizes, sticks](#))
 - Nomads, hunter-gathering – highly mobile people, move from place to place in search of food/water sources
 - Population growth was slow – hunter-gatherer way of life cannot support large groups



How Stone Age Humans Made Hand Axes



1. THE STONE AGE: PALEOLITHIC



- Late Paleolithic – development of culture
 - Culture helps explain the environment and rules for social behavior
 - Development of complex languages and speech
- Migration patterns emerge – all continents (except Antarctica) populated by end of Paleolithic Age

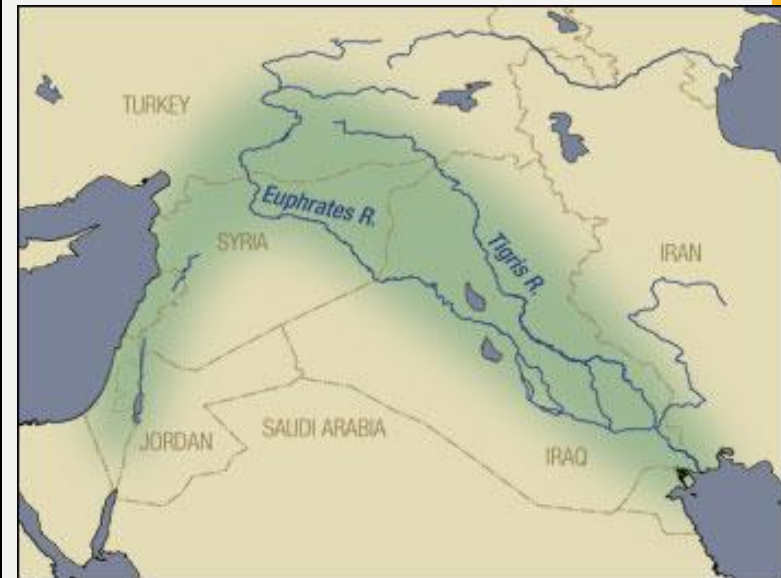
2. THE STONE AGE: MESOLITHIC

- Developments in the Mesolithic (“Middle Stone”) Age – 12,000 to 10,000 y.a.
 - Climate change
 - Last great Ice Age ends, living conditions improve for most of the Northern Hemisphere
 - Human progress accelerates – tools, weapons become more sophisticated (still stone)
 - Food storage, animal domestication (taming) begins
 - Population growth accelerated



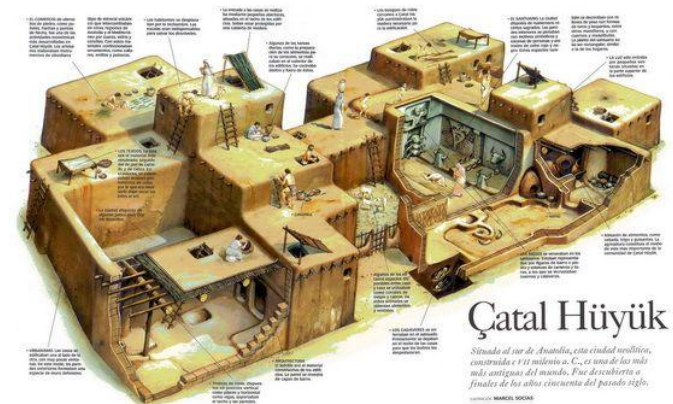
3. THE STONE AGE: NEOLITHIC “NEW STONE” REVOLUTION

- About 10,000 years ago, agriculture (farming) began
 - Called the Neolithic Revolution
 - Took thousands of years to spread from Middle East (Fertile Crescent) to rest of world
 - Many groups began by practicing an early agriculture technique called slash-and-burn farming:
 - Cut and burned vegetation to clear a field – allowed to grow back after a season or two, once farmers have moved on
 - Further domestication of animals – horses, dogs, goats, pigs, sheep, camels
 - Population increase



3. THE STONE AGE: NEOLITHIC “NEW STONE” REVOLUTION

- Neolithic Revolution paves way for permanent settlements
 - Agriculture allowed larger groups to live in one place
- Catal Huyuk – example of early settlement
 - A Neolithic Age village, founded about 7,000 B.C.E. in modern-day Turkey
 - Population was in the thousands (a real metropolis for its time)
 - Cultural life flourished, beginnings of what we might consider civilization
 - Drawbacks: disease, warfare becomes more common



Çatal Hüyük

Situada al sur de Antalya, esta ciudad neolítica, construida entre 7000 y 6000 a.C., es una de las más antiguas del mundo. Fue descubierta a finales de los años cincuenta del pasado siglo.



CHALLENGE QUESTIONS!