Section 1 – Geography & History
Where did it all begin?

- 5,000 years ago – writing developed in Southwest Asia & Africa

- This development began **history** – the written and other recorded events of people

- The time before history – **prehistoric** – before writing was invented
How do we know what we know?

- **Archaeologists** – scientists who examine objects to learn about past peoples and cultures

- **Search for clues in prehistory cause:**
  - Bones
  - Tools
    - Examples – spear points
  - **Iceman** – found in 1991
    - Clothes
    - Tools
    - Bones
      - Clothes stitches from animal skin

Copper ax found – copper first used 4,000 B.C.
How do we know what we know?

- Study of written records – explain
  - Society
  - Wars
  - Religions
  - Rulers
Many stories written began as oral traditions – stories passed down by word of mouth.

- Became exaggerated over time
- About:
  - Events in the past
  - Family histories
  - Heroes
More Geography!?

- Historians look at **geography** to understand why events occur
  - The study of Earth’s surface and the process that shaped it
  - Refers to:
    - Climate
    - Landscape
    - Location
    - Example – Nile River
B.C. & A.D. what?

- B.C. counts down to 1
- A.D. counts up from 1
Section 2 – Prehistory
And we begin...

- **Hominids** – modern humans and earlier groups that may have included ancestors or relatives of modern humans.
Enter the Stone Age

- A period during which hominids, including modern humans, made lasting tools mainly from stone

- Tools also from:
  - Wood
  - Animal bones

- 3 Stone Age Periods:
  - Old
  - Middle
  - New
Old Stone Age

- People survived on hunting animals & gathering wild plants

- Almost all prehistory took place during this time period
1,400,000 – 500,000 years ago the first fire was used

No one knows how it was discovered – theory:
- Lightning strike

Early hominids learned how to create it:
- Rubbing 2 sticks together
- Striking 2 stones together

Fire was used to:
- Ward of animals
- Move to colder climate
Lets get moving!

- 1 million years ago – hominids began moving

- At first they were nomads – people who have no settled home
  - Moved in search of food
    - Gathered it all and moved on
How fast are we moving?

- Hominids lived in Asia & Europe 500,000 years ago

- Scientists believe humans originated in Africa – 100,000 years ago

- 30,000 years ago humans moved into North America
  - By 10,000 B.C. – reached Chile – South America
Let's get growing

- Those who began to farm entered New Stone Age

- 11,000 years ago (Southwest Asia) – discovered planting seeds = crops (wild grass)
  - Called New Stone Age because people grew their own food

- Some still in Old Stone Age until 1900’s
- Some nomads raised livestock & traveled from place to place for food
Farming is not that easy

- As people began to farm they realized the soil and climate affected the growing

- 9,000 years ago – Chinese farmers began rice
  - Central America – corn, beans, squash
Farming Progress

- At first they picked the best seeds
  - They began to domesticate – plants or adept wild plants for human use
Let’s Use Animals

- Began to domesticate animals
  - First type – dogs – hunting
  - Next – sheep, goats, pigs = source of food, milk, wool, skins

- By 2,500 B.C. – cattle, camels, horses, & donkeys carried heavy loads
But animals don’t cooperate

- Some past animals tamed
  - Wild elephants – for battle
  - Cheetahs - hunting

not good in captivity
Results of Farming

- To be successful system of irrigation needed to be built
  - Supplying land with water from another place using a network of canals

- Those who farmed = results – food all year round

- People had surplus – of food
  - More than what is needed
Surplus = More People

- Hunting & gathering = not many kids
- Farming = rapid population growth
  - 10,000 years ago – 5 million people
  - 7,000 years ago – 20 million people
Farming & More People = towns

- Population increased = settlements

- Because of farming – people had more time on their hands

- Artisans – a worker who is especially skilled in crafting them by hand
  - Baskets
  - Leather goods
  - Tools
  - Pottery
  - Cloth
How to build a city

- To develop – needed:
  - Drinking water
  - Materials to build shelters

- Cities developed along:
  - Nile in Egypt
  - Tigris & Euphrates in Iraq
  - Huang in China
  - Indus in Pakistan

Rich soil
Early cities

- Difference between cities & villages

- Villages:
  - People – farmers

- Cities:
  - Public buildings
    - Buildings to:
      - Store grain
      - Worship gods
      - Buy & sell goods

- Variety of jobs

- Government developed to keep order
- **Civilizations** – a society that has cities, a central government run by official leaders and workers who specialize in various jobs
6600 B.C. – discovered melting a certain rock at high temperature separates a metal – copper

3000 B.C. – artisans learned to mix copper with tin = bronze

This began Bronze Age
- Bronze harder than copper – long lasting durable
  - Weapons
  - Tools
  - Helmets
  - Shields
Trading Time

- Pottery, tools, weapons, baskets, cloth, food is traded for food and goods

- 3500 B.C. – wheel and axle invented
  - Goods could be loaded into carts – transported further

- Merchant ships developed – carried goods across seas and rivers
  - Different cultures spread
  - New tools and ideas spread
Hello Social Classes

- Developed because of prosperity

- Social classes – a group of people having similar backgrounds, incomes, and ways of living
  
  - King
  
  - Priests & Nobles (government officials and military officers)
  
  - Artisans, Small Traders, Merchants
  
  - Common Workers, Farmers
  
  - Slaves