

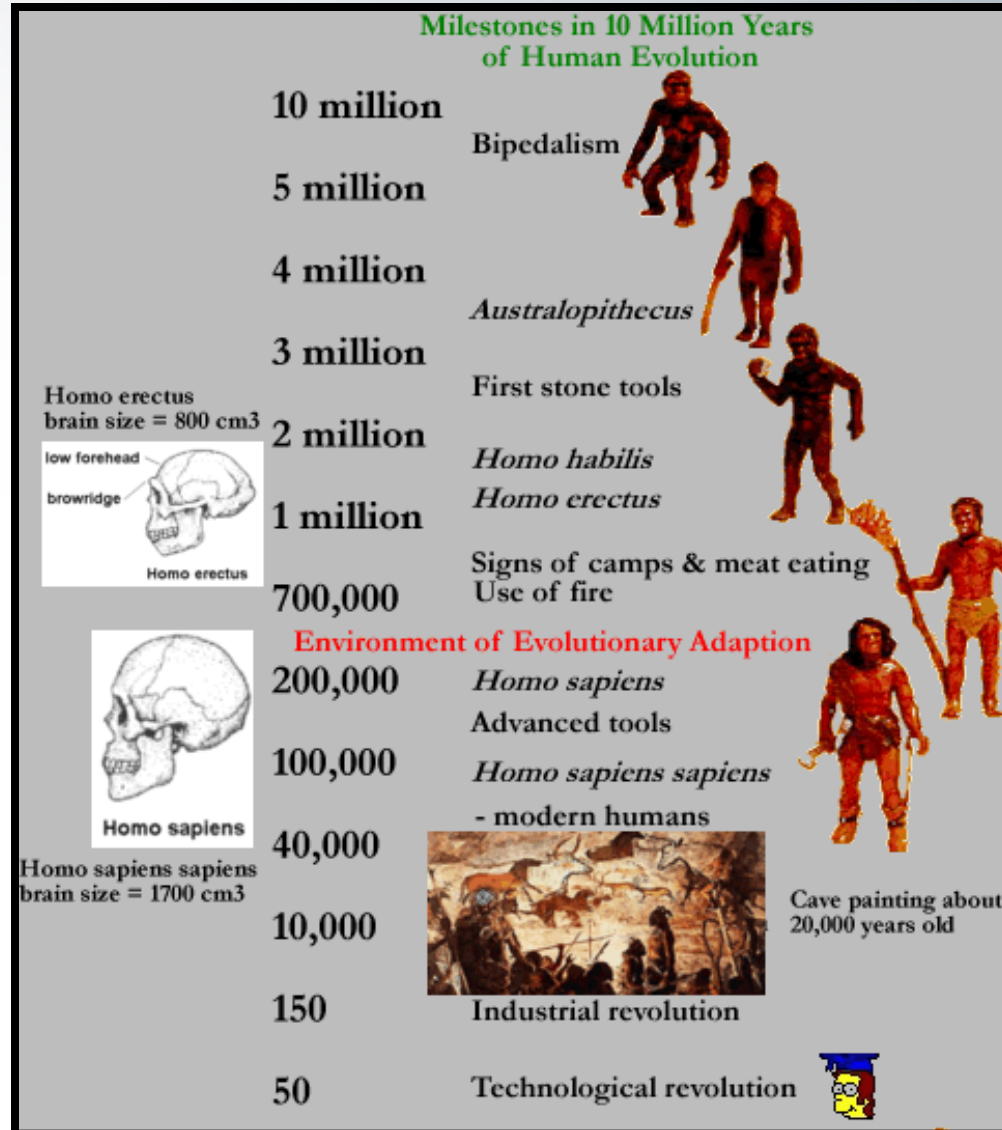
Early Human Societies



World History AP

Paleolithic Age

2 million to 8,000 BCE



Focus Question



What are the basic characteristics of early human societies?

Developments of Paleolithic Age



- 12,000 BCE—humans evolved physically and mentally to the level of today
 - Opposable thumbs & developed brain
- Paleolithic Achievements
 - Invention of tools & weapons
 - Language
 - Control of fire
 - Art (sculpture, jewelry, and cave paintings)
- Humans lived in small bands of hunter-gatherers

Hunter-Forager Societies



- Men hunt and/or fish; women gather fruits, etc.
- Lived in kinship groups of 20-30 people
- Follow migratory patterns of animals
- Need large portions of land to support themselves
- Life expectancy was 20 years or less

[Lascaux Caves](#)

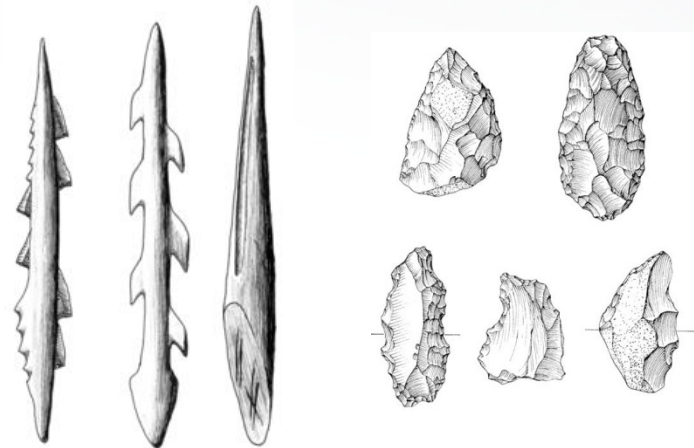


Lascaux Cave, France

Hunter-Forager Societies



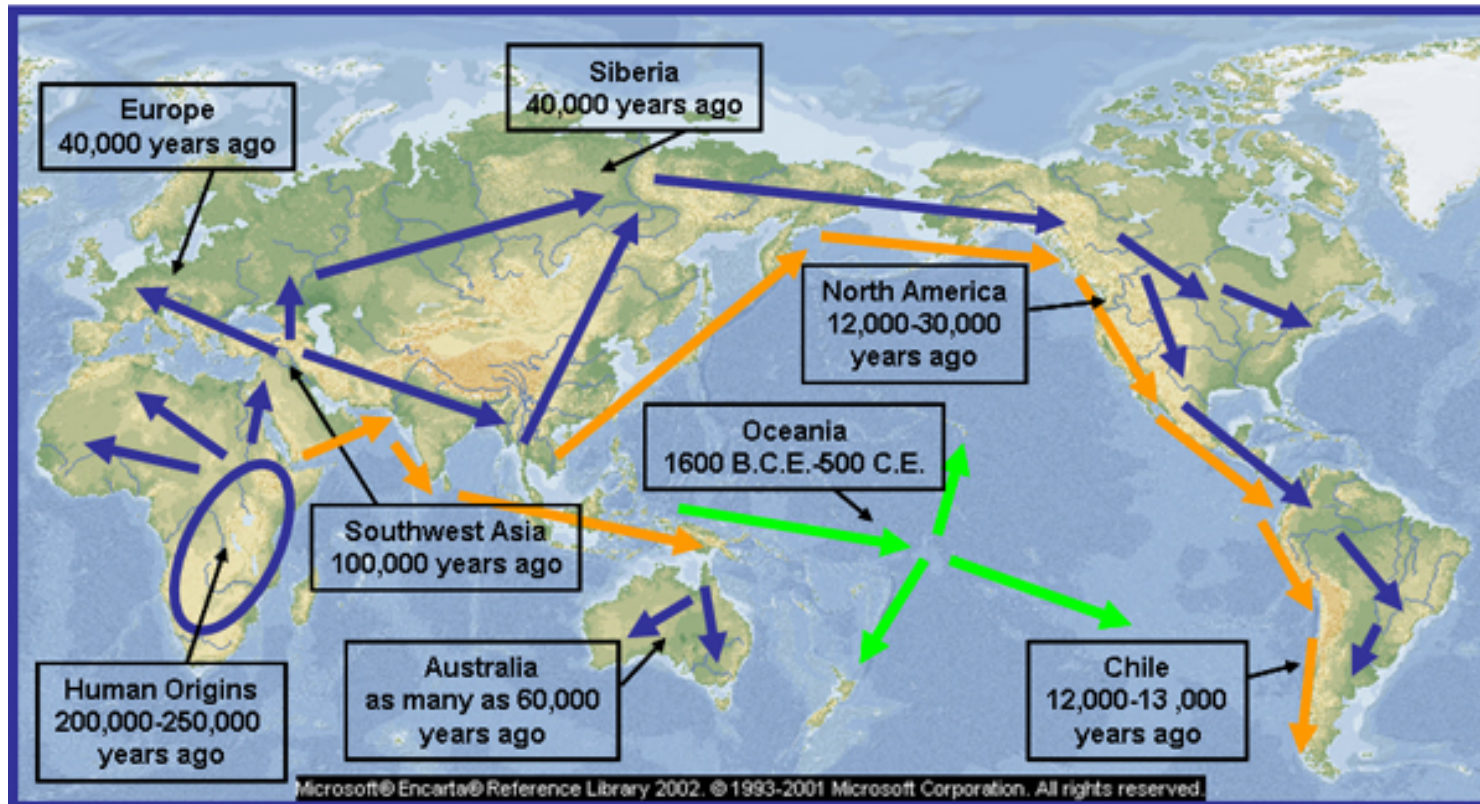
- Groups were not always self-sufficient
 - Trade with neighboring groups was often necessary
- Developed tools suitable for their environment
- Practiced animism



Migration of Humans



Migrations of Homo sapiens



- Possible coastal routes of human migration
- Possible landward routes of human migration
- Migrations in Oceania

Focus Question

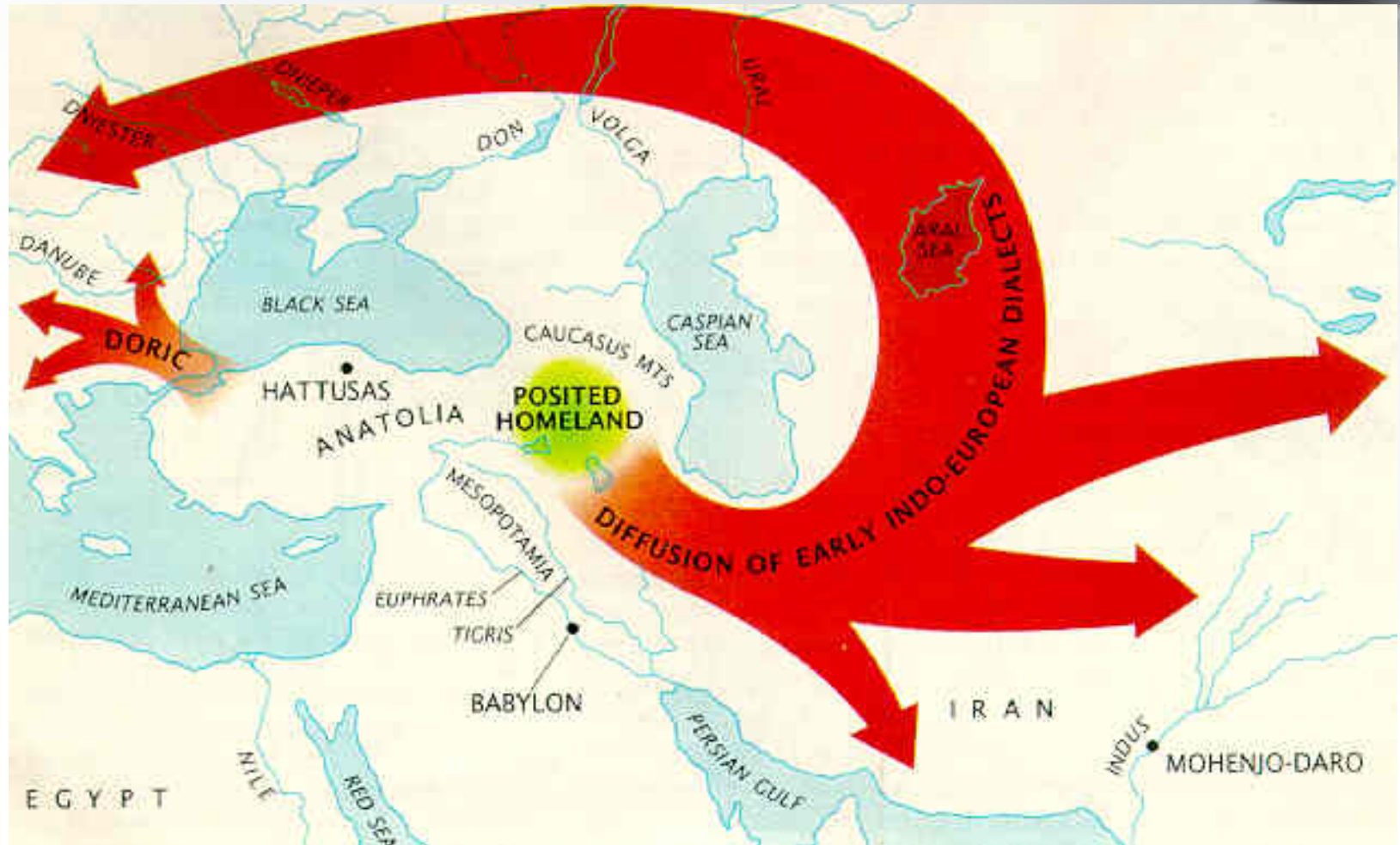


What causes people to migrate?

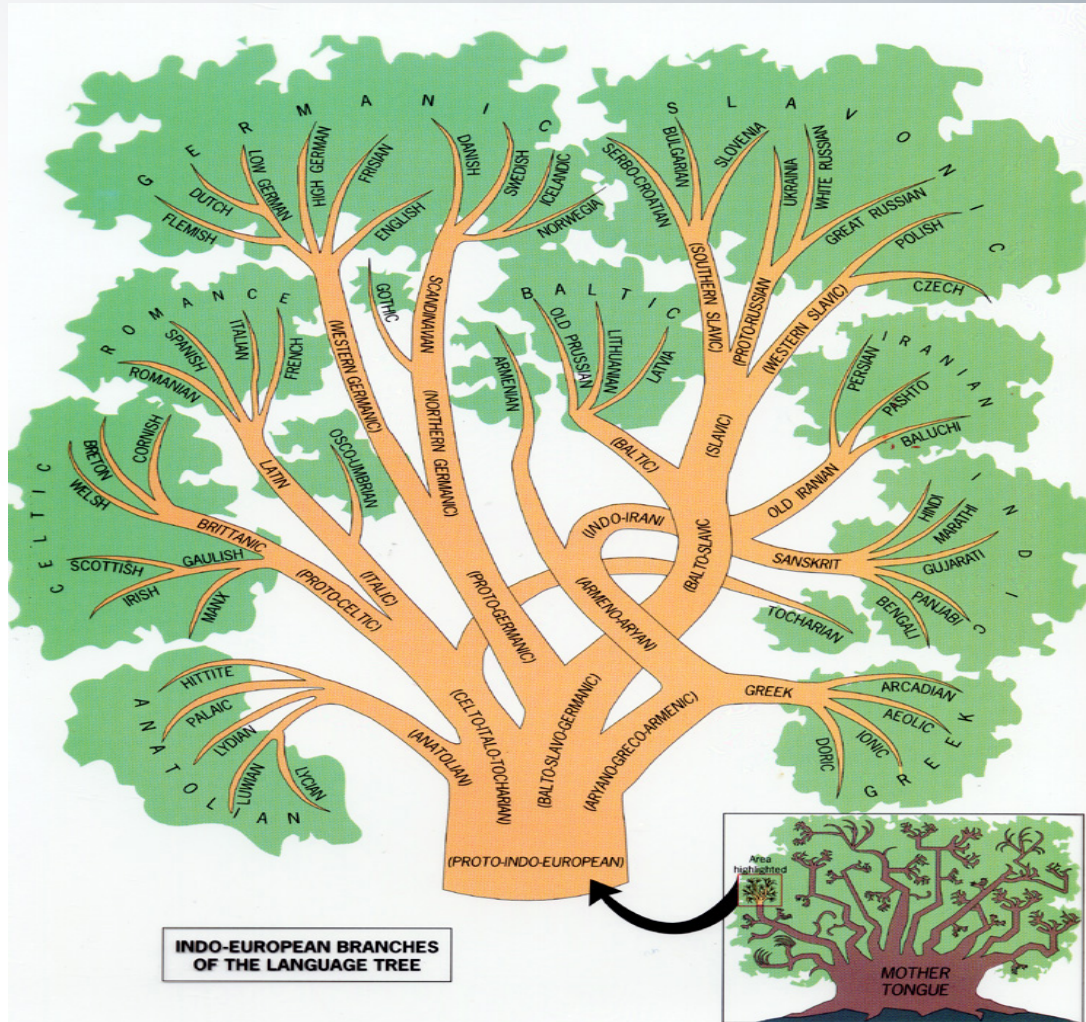
Indo-European Migrations



Indo-European Languages



Indo-European Language Tree

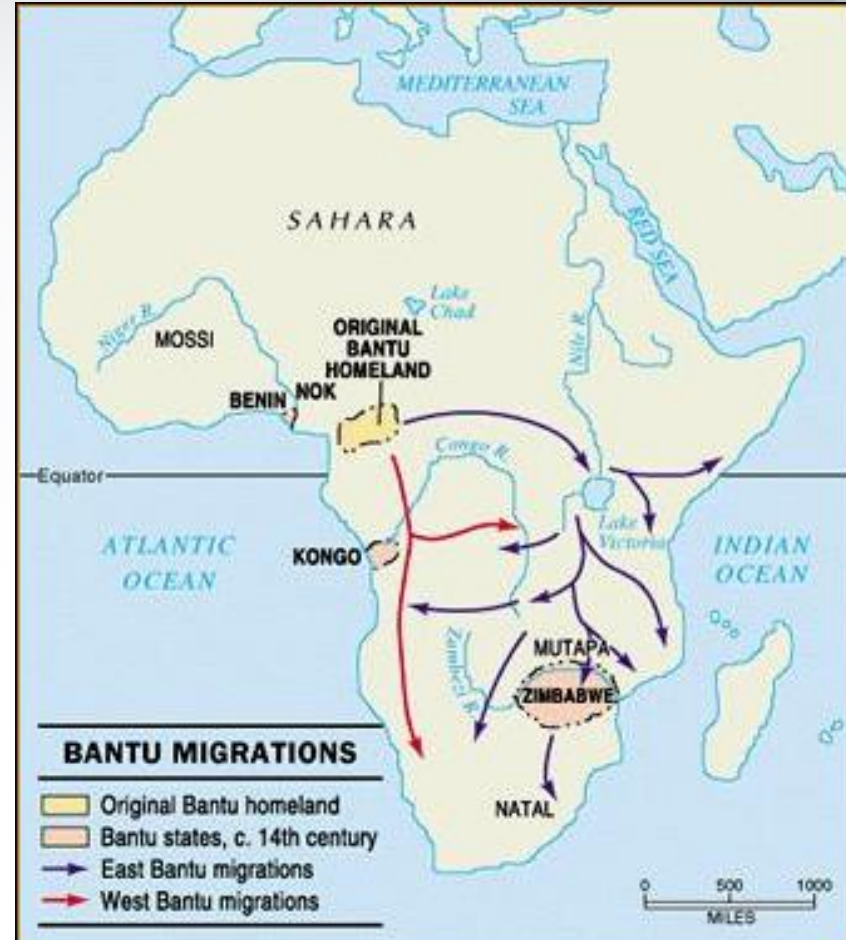


Bantu Migrations

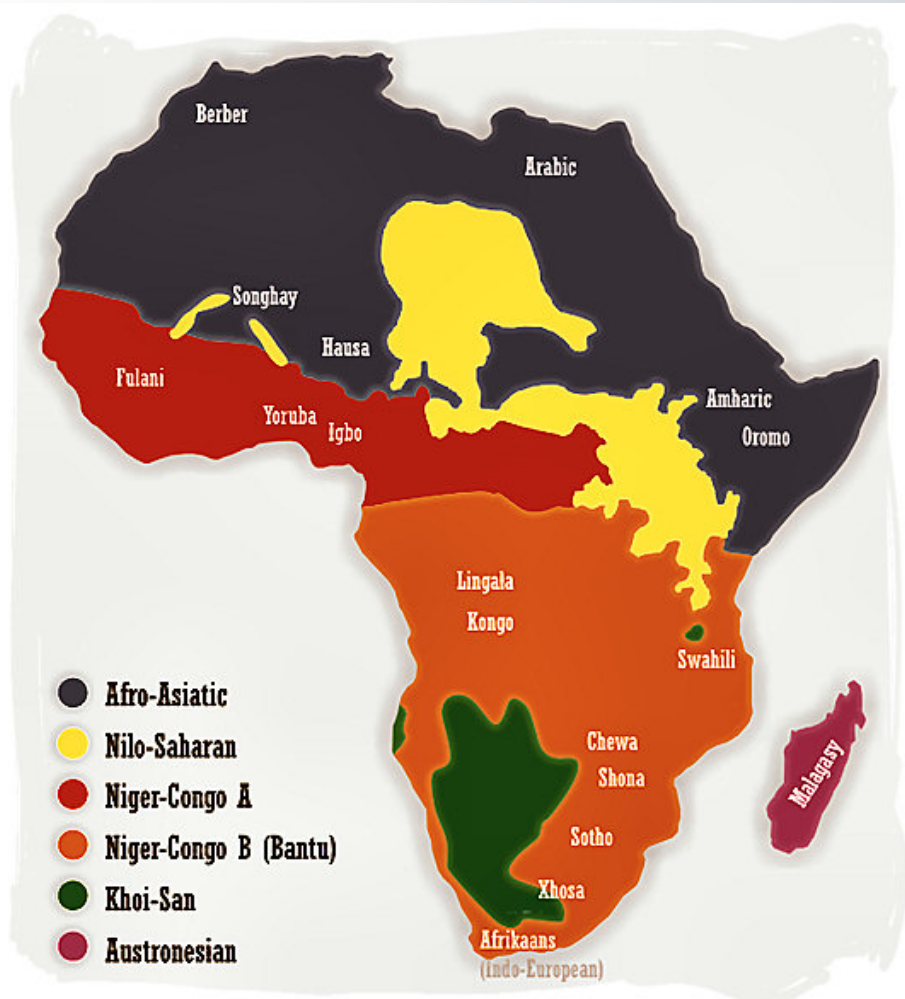
(1500 BCE-500 CE)



- Bantu people originated in central Africa (Cameroon)
- Migration triggered by the drying of the Sahara
 - Reach South Africa by 300 CE
- Introduced agriculture, cattle herding, and iron (?) to Sub-Saharan Africa
- Become dominant ethnic and language group of Sub-Saharan Africa



African Language Distribution



Bantu words borrowed by
Western culture

Banjo

Bongos

Gumbo

Jumbo

Safari

Conga

Rumba

Zombie

Kwanzaa

Polynesian Migrations

(3000 BCE -500 CE)



Discussion Question



What causes technological change?

Focus Question



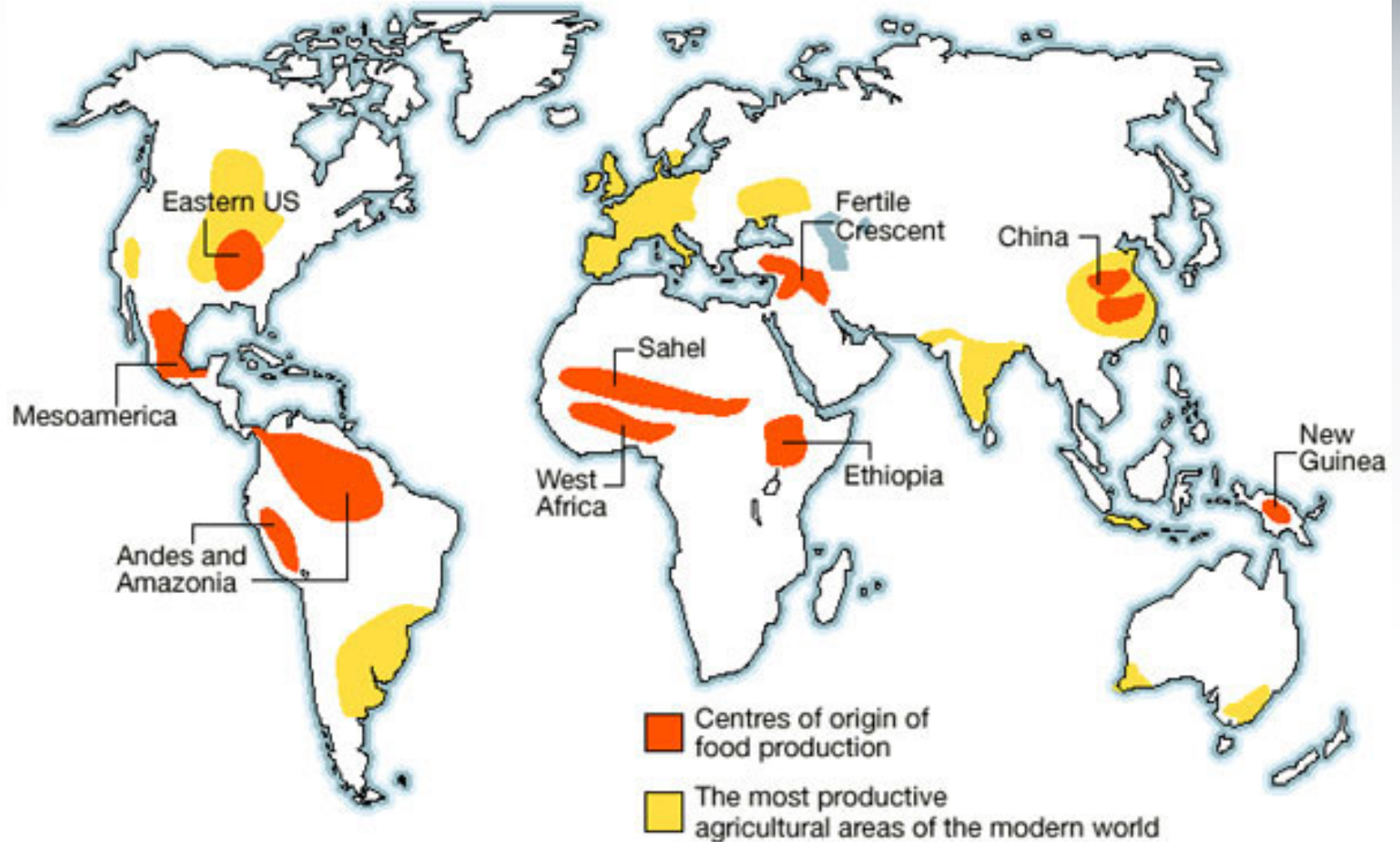
What were the effects of the Neolithic Revolution?

Neolithic Revolution



- Around 10000 BCE, two discoveries revolutionized human society
 - Farming (1st crops were wheat & barley)
 - Herding (1st domesticated animals were goats, pigs, & cattle)
 - Domesticated animals produced a new type of society called Pastoralists
- Farming & herding allowed for urban development
 - 1st cities emerged in Middle East (Turkey & Jordan)
 - Jericho and Catal Huyuk

Origins of Agriculture



Pastoral Societies



- Nomadic peoples who herd domesticated animals
- Move in search of food for their animals
 - Traditionally more stable than hunter-gatherer societies
- Develop on marginal land apart from areas suitable for agriculture, often semi-arid regions
 - Interact with agricultural societies

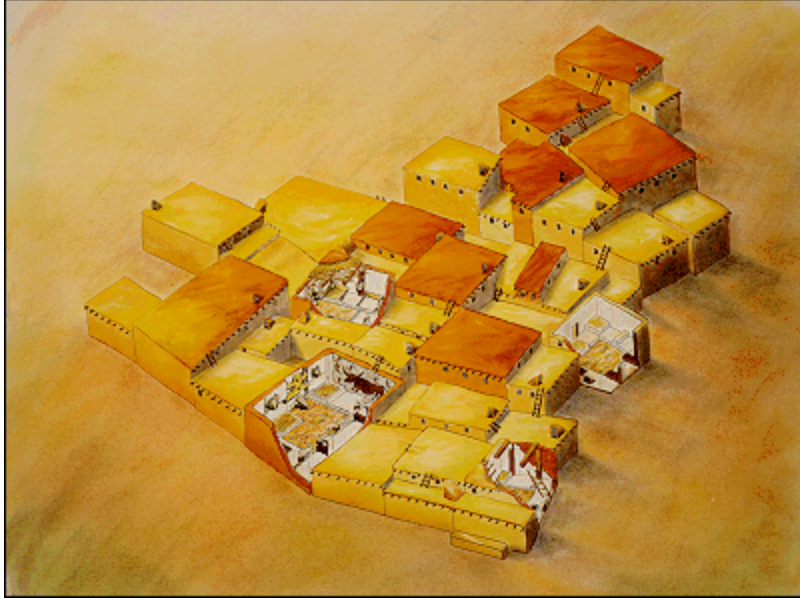


Pastoral Societies



- Many pastoral nomads lived in kin-related bands numbering up to 100
- Tribal membership was defined by recognizing a common ancestry among kinship groups
- Often called Courage Cultures
 - Warlike males bound to each other by ties of personal loyalty tended to dominate these societies
 - Violence between kinship groups limited the ability of clans and tribes to cooperate
- Most practice a form of animism or shamanism

Early Villages



- Earliest villages located in the Middle East
- Population of early villages evolved from the hundreds to the thousands
- Probably declined due to environmental degradation



Top: Artist rendering of the early village of Catal Huyuk; Bottom: statue of a goddess from Catal Huyuk

Life in Early Villages



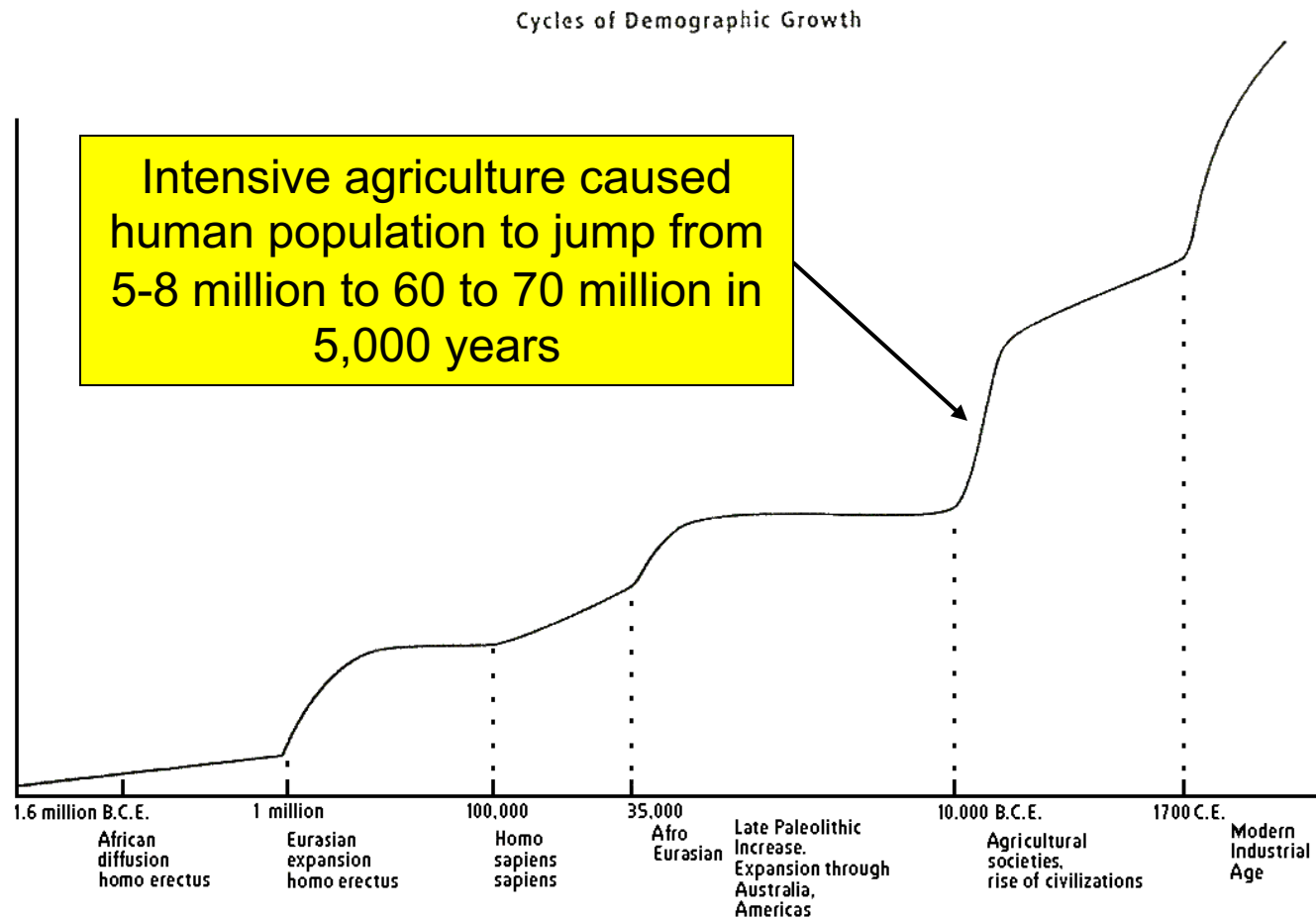
- Full-time political and religious figures emerge as community leaders
- Specialized workers such as toolmakers, miners, and merchants
- Despite specialization, well-defined social stratification did not exist
- Farming & specialization of labor led to a decline in the role of women
- Farming & specialized labor led to increase in technology
 - Pottery, the plow, irrigation, woven textiles, wheeled vehicles

Foragers	Farmers
Food procurers -Hunt and gather	Food producers -Husbandry (breed animals , cultivate crops)
Fit into nature -little environmental impact	Change nature -Herders: some environmental impact -Tillers: massive environmental impact
Manage the landscape	Nature remade and reimagined
Dependence on wild animals and plants	Interdependence between humans, plants, and animals -exploited and domesticated
Stable food supply -Nomadic foragers move in response to environmental change; sedentary foragers vulnerable to change	Unstable food supply -Small range of farmed foods increases vulnerability to ecological disasters
Stable population -little labor, pop. control available	Expanding population -breeding plants and animals → increases in food supply → increased pop. → disease
Stable society -Kinship and age fix individual's place in society; sexes usually share labor by specializing in different economic tasks	Radically changed, unstable society -need to control labor and food supply → social inequalities; work shared between sexes, increased reliance on female labor; strong states develop → powerful elites, technology

World Population Growth



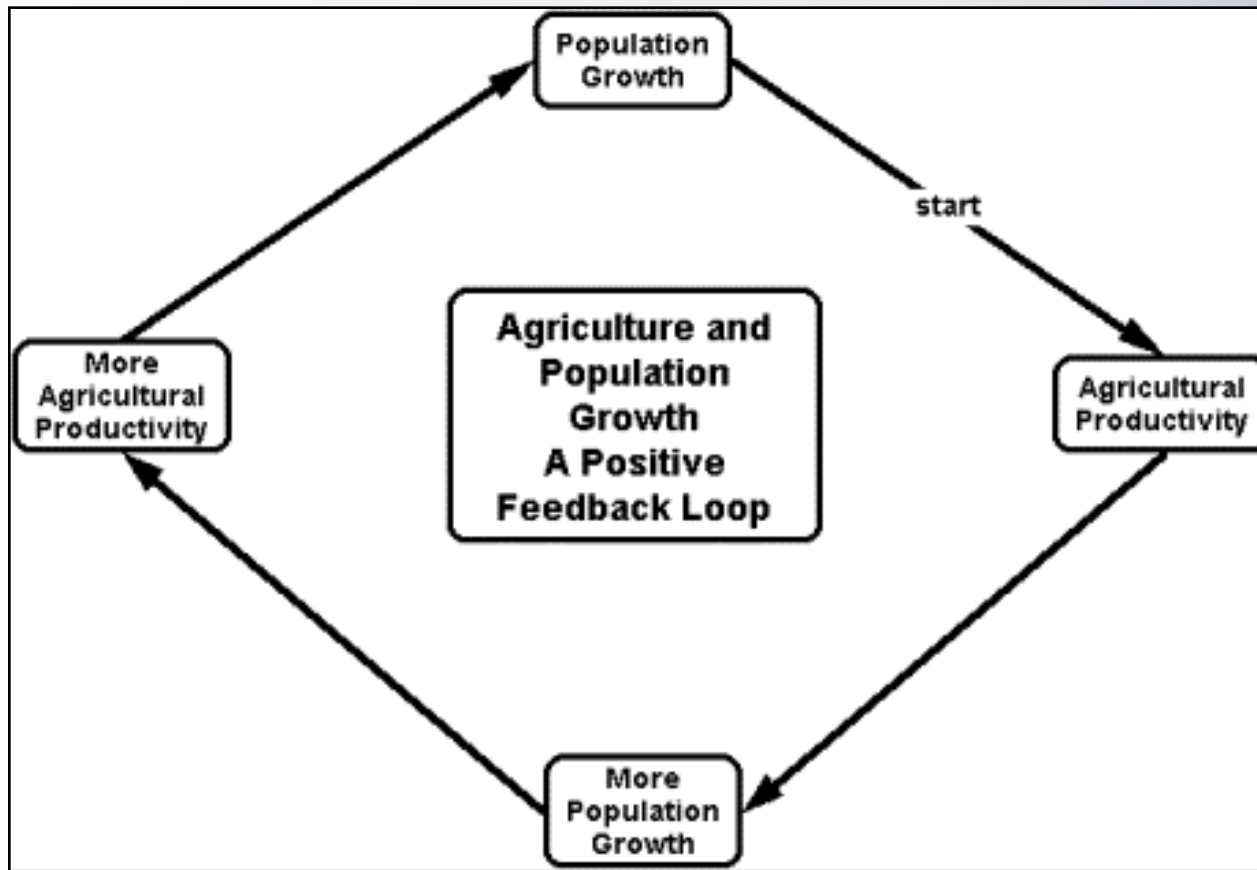
• HUMAN POPULATION AND MIGRATION PATTERNS •



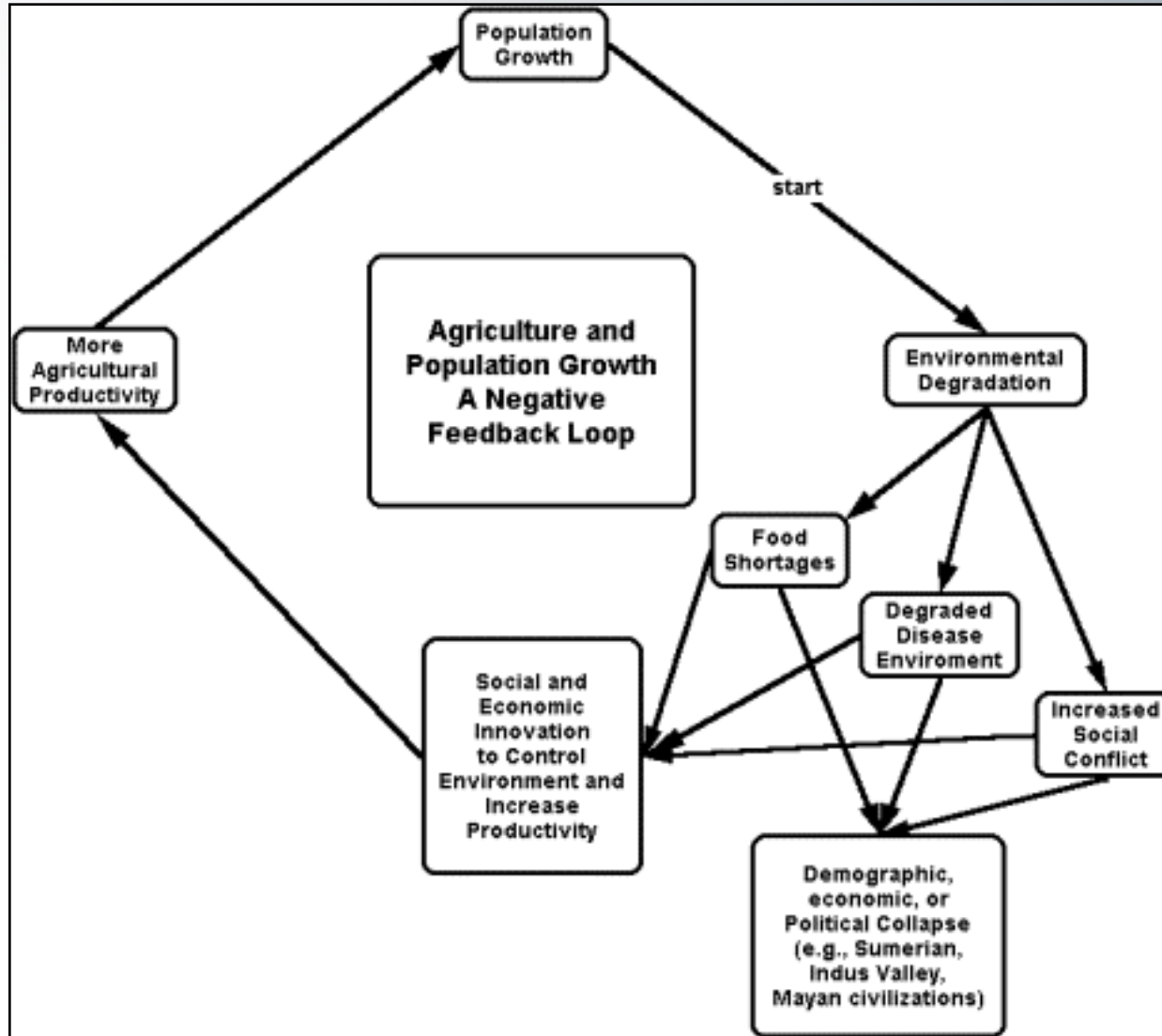


What are the potential effects of population pressure?

World Population Growth

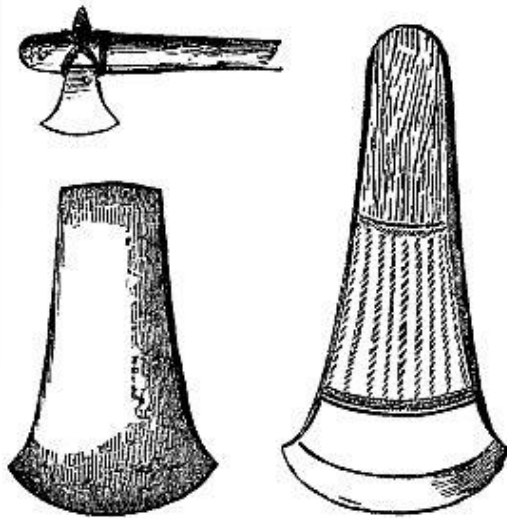


Negative Effects of Population Growth

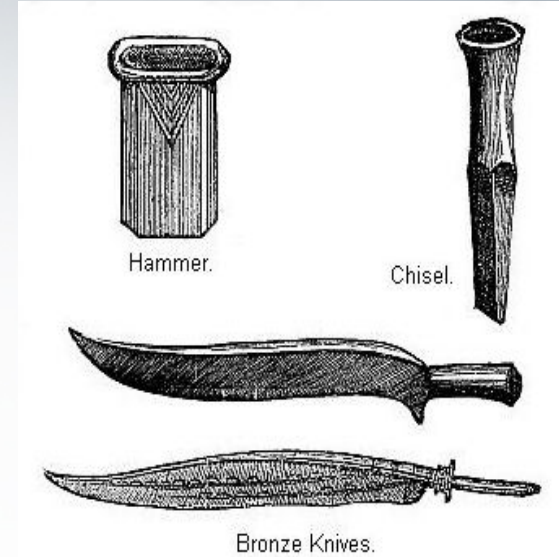


Rise of Civilization

4th Millennium BCE



Bronze Axes—First Form.



Hammer.

Chisel.

Bronze Knives.

- New discoveries transformed permanent settlements into civilizations
 - Bronze (and then Iron 1900 BCE-1400 BCE))
 - Writing
- First civilization emerged in Mesopotamia (modern day Iraq) c. 3500 BCE