

Chapter 1

**First Peoples, First Farmers: Most of
History in a Single Chapter, to 4000
B.C.E.**

Early Humans

* Many scientists believe the earliest hominids emerged in southern and east Africa around 3 to 4 million years ago.

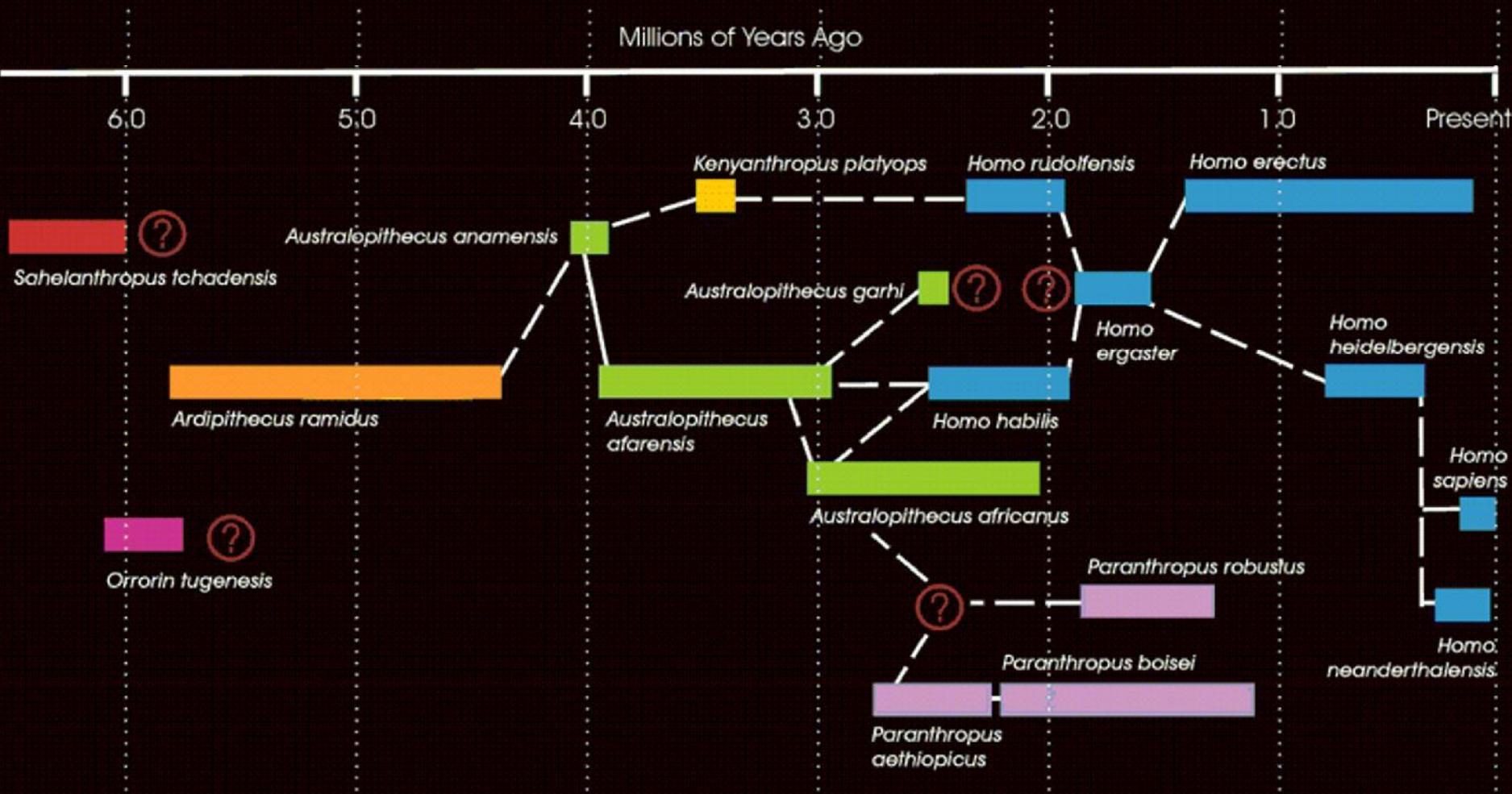
* Between 2 and 3 million years ago, humanity's immediate ancestors, of the genus *Homo*, appeared also in Africa.

- They made basic stone and wooden tools.
- They made clothes from skins and furs.

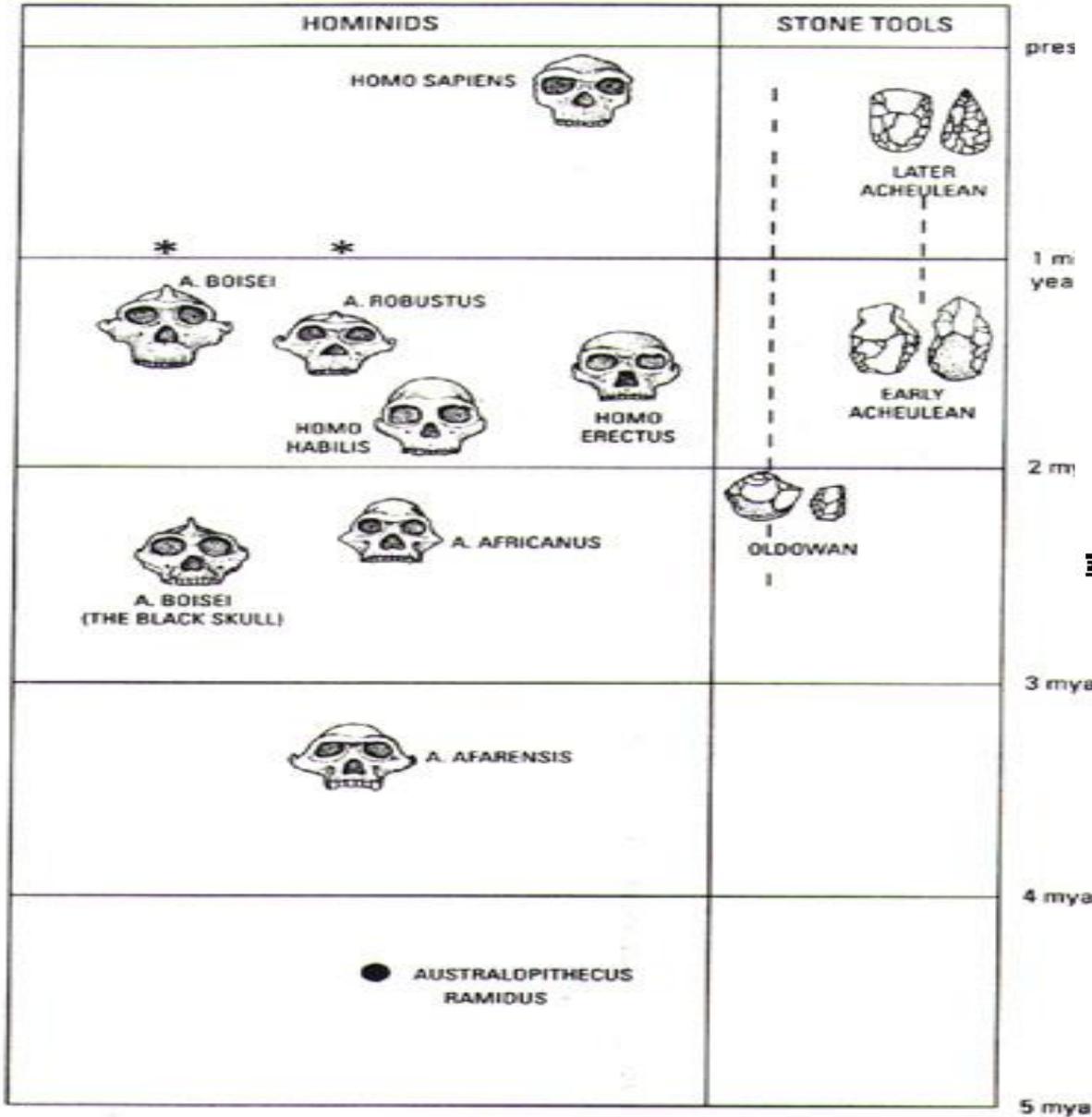
*Between 100,000 and 200,000 years ago, true humans (*Homo sapiens* or “wise human”) appeared.

- Neanderthals
- Cro-Magnons (were the first modern humans)
- Modern humans, *Homo sapiens sapiens* (possibly as early as 200,000years ago)

Early Human Phylogeny



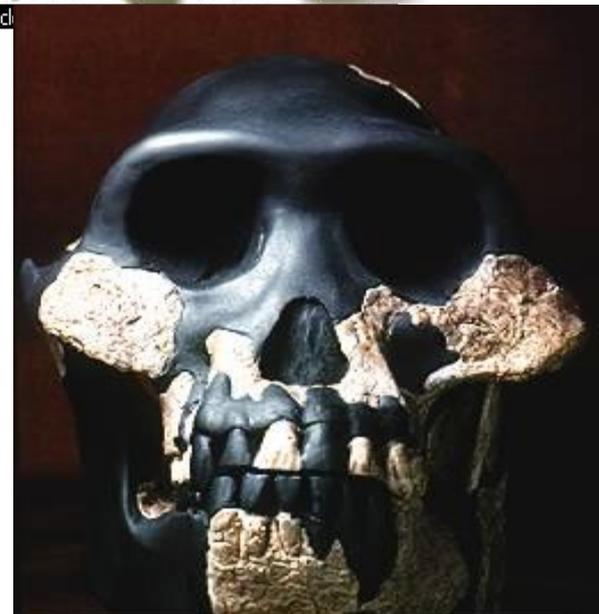
Early Humanlike Creatures



HOMINID EVOLUTION



Encarta Encycl



Encarta Encyclopedia, F. Schneidermeyer/Oxford Scientific Films



- Australopithecines
- *Homo erectus* and *Homo ergaster*
- *Homo heidelbergensis* or transitionals
- *Homo neanderthalensis* or archaic *Homo sapiens*
- Early Modern *Homo sapiens*



2000 km
mi



Paleolithic Art

Image courtesy of S. A. Tourism

Chapter 1, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History, Second Edition* and

Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources, Second Edition

Copyright © 2013 by Bedford/St. Martin's

Page 10 (page 10, *With Sources*)

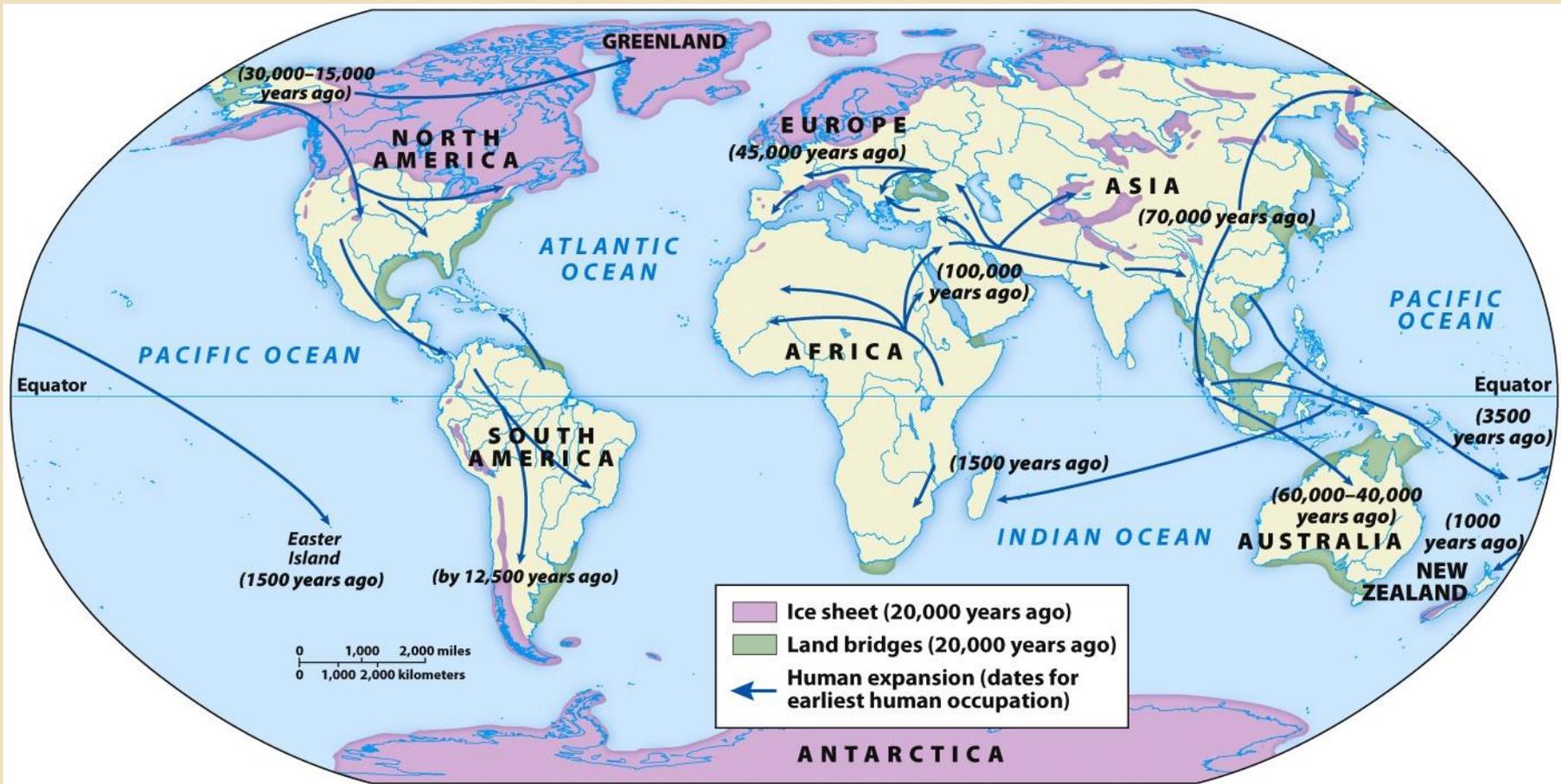
I. Out of Africa to the Ends of the Earth: First Migrations

A. Into Eurasia

1. Migrations: 45,000–20,000 years ago
2. New hunting tools
3. Cave paintings
4. Venus figurines

B. Into Australia

1. Migrations by boats as early as 60,000 years ago
2. Dreamtime



Map 1.1 The Global Dispersion of Humankind
 Chapter 1, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History*, Second Edition and
Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources, Second Edition
 Copyright © 2013 by Bedford/St. Martin's
 Page 16 (page 16, *With Sources*)

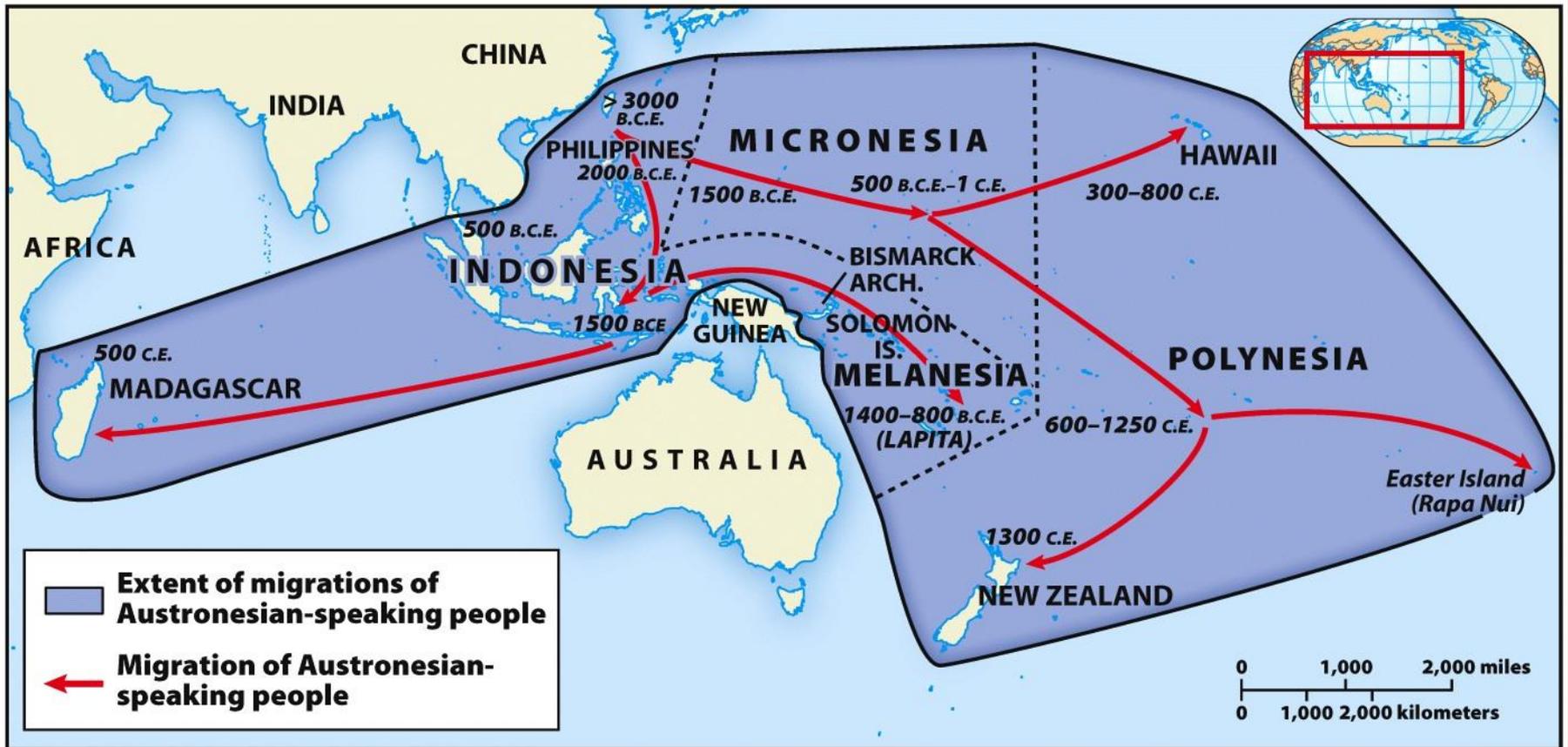
I. Out of Africa to the Ends of the Earth: First Migrations

C. Into the Americas

1. Bering Strait migrations: 30,000–15,000 years ago
2. Clovis culture
3. Large animal extinctions
4. Diversification of lifestyles

D. Into the Pacific

1. Waterborne migrations 3,500–1,000 years ago
2. Intentional colonization of new lands
3. Human environmental impacts



Map 1.2 Migration of Austronesian-Speaking People
 Chapter 1, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History*, Second Edition and
Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources, Second Edition
 Copyright © 2013 by Bedford/St. Martin's
 Page 19 (page 19, With Sources)

II. The Ways We Were

A. The First Human Societies

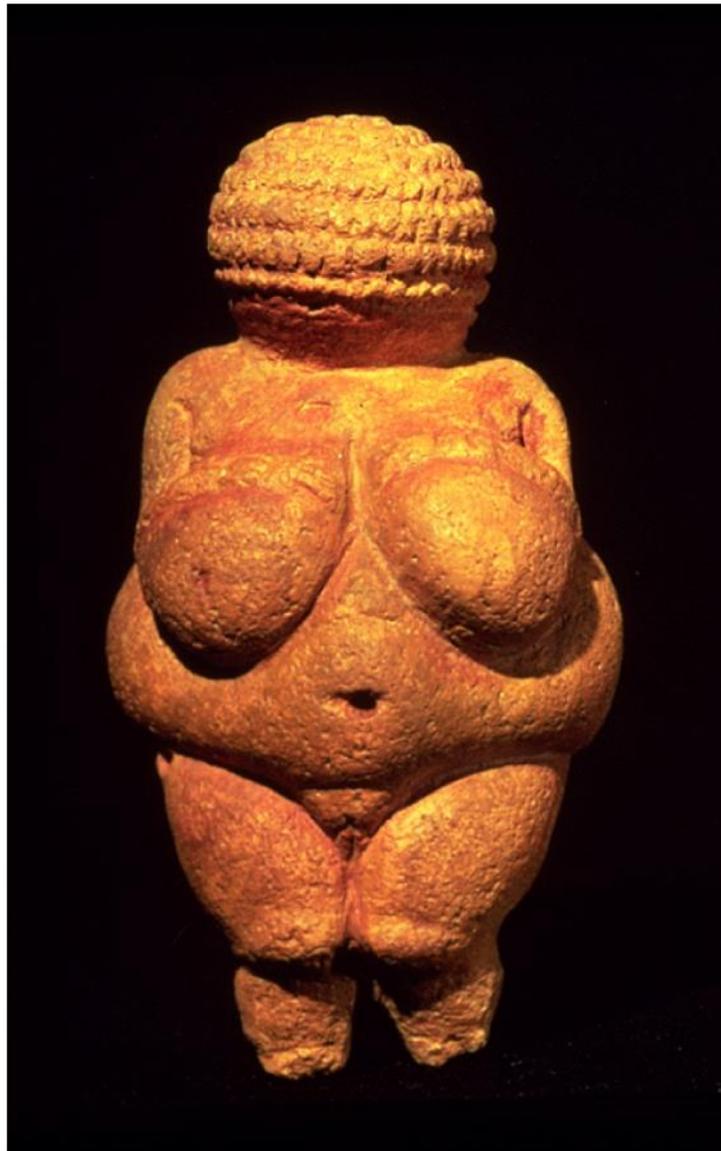
1. Small populations with low density
2. Egalitarian societies
3. Widespread violence

B. Economy and the Environment

1. The “original affluent society?”
2. Altering the environment

C. The realm of the Spirit

1. Ceremonial space
2. Cyclical view of time

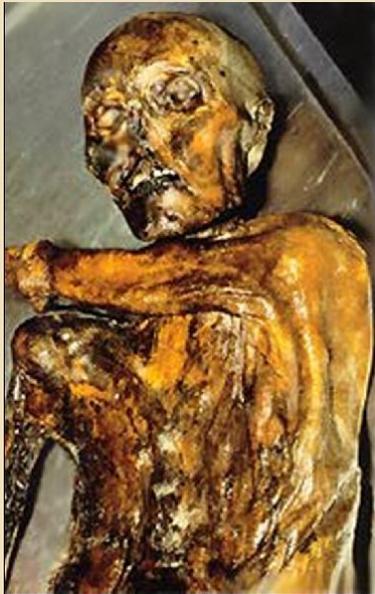


The Willendorf Venus

Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria/The Bridgeman Art Library
Chapter 1, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History*, Second Edition and
Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources, Second Edition
Copyright © 2013 by Bedford/St. Martin's
Page 23 (page 23, *With Sources*)

The Stone Age

- During the Neolithic period, or New Stone Age, people learned to farm, dramatically transforming the way they lived and leading to the emergence of civilizations.



Ötzi, the Iceman,
discovered in
September 1991,
frozen in the Alps. dated 3300 BCE

Why is Ötzi, the Iceman important?

1. He is the oldest human mummy ever found preserved by freezing.
 2. His possessions and clothing have given scientists a better look at what life was like during the Neolithic Age in Europe.
- What does the following evidence found on the Iceman tell you about what his life was like? What did he eat? What can you infer about his social interactions? His level of sophistication?

Clues to the Iceman's Culture

- A longbow made of yew
- A chamois (antelope) hide quiver
- Fourteen arrows (2 finished)
- A copper ax
- A flint-bladed dagger with woven sheath
- Refinishing tool for re-sharpening flint
- A large wood frame & cords of a backpack
- Ibex bones
- 2 birch-bark cylinders
- A calf-leather belt pouch
- A tassel made with white marble bead & twisted hide strips
- 2 pieces of birch fungus (probably used as medicine)
- Other tools



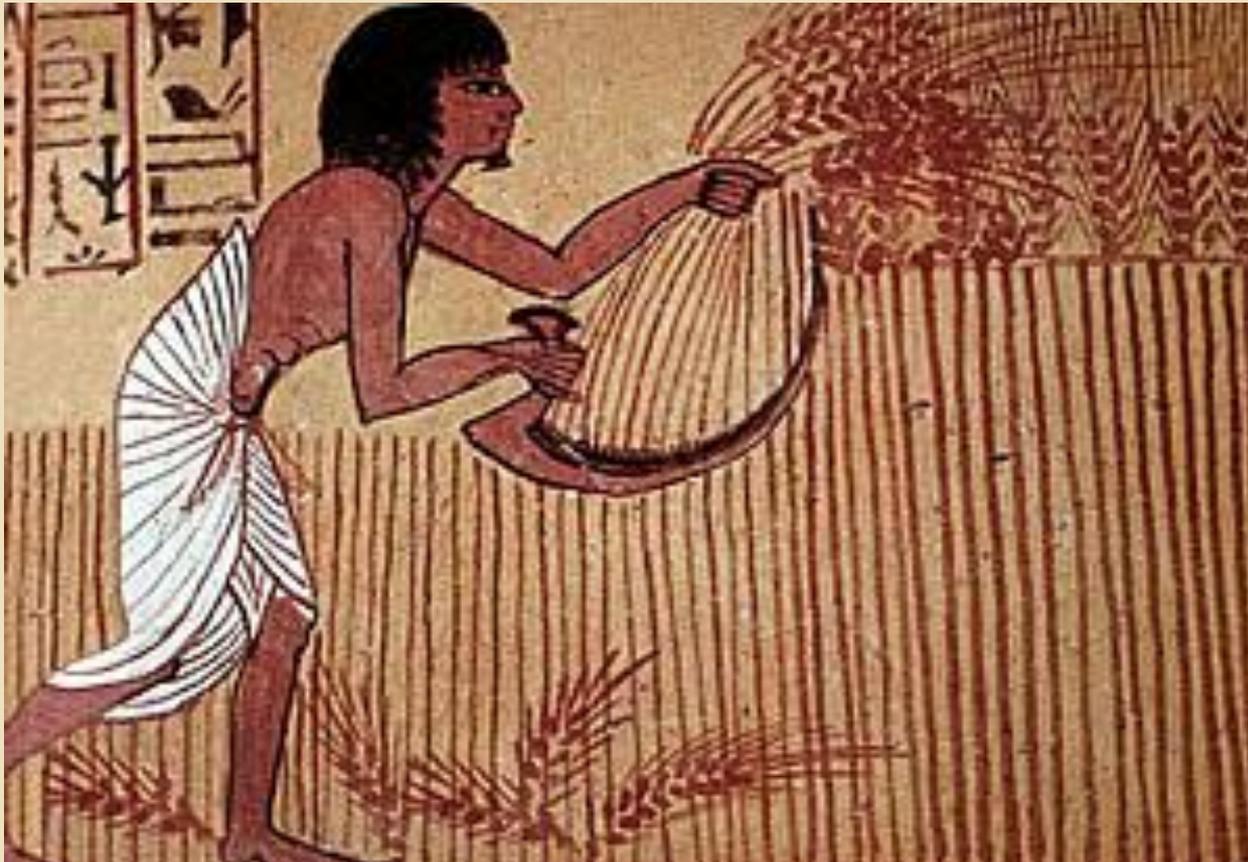
The Iceman's Clothing

- His hair was short, proving that people began cutting their hair much earlier than previously thought.
- He had several tattoos. Scientists had thought tattooing began 2,500 years later.
- His fur coat was a patchwork of the skins of different animals.
- His shoes were stuffed with grass for warmth.
- A woven mat used for rain or snow protection



Ch. 2 The Agricultural revolution

Was it a big deal?



II. The Ways We Were

D. Settling Down: The Great Transition

1. New tools and collecting wild grains
2. Climate change and permanent communities
3. Göbekli Tepe: “The First Temple”
4. Settlements make greater demands on environment



The Neolithic Agricultural Revolution

Compare the way people lived before the Agricultural Revolution and the way they lived afterwards.

PEOPLE BEFORE

- Relied on hunting and gathering.
- Nomads** lived in small hunting and food gathering groups.
- Waited for migrating animals return each year.

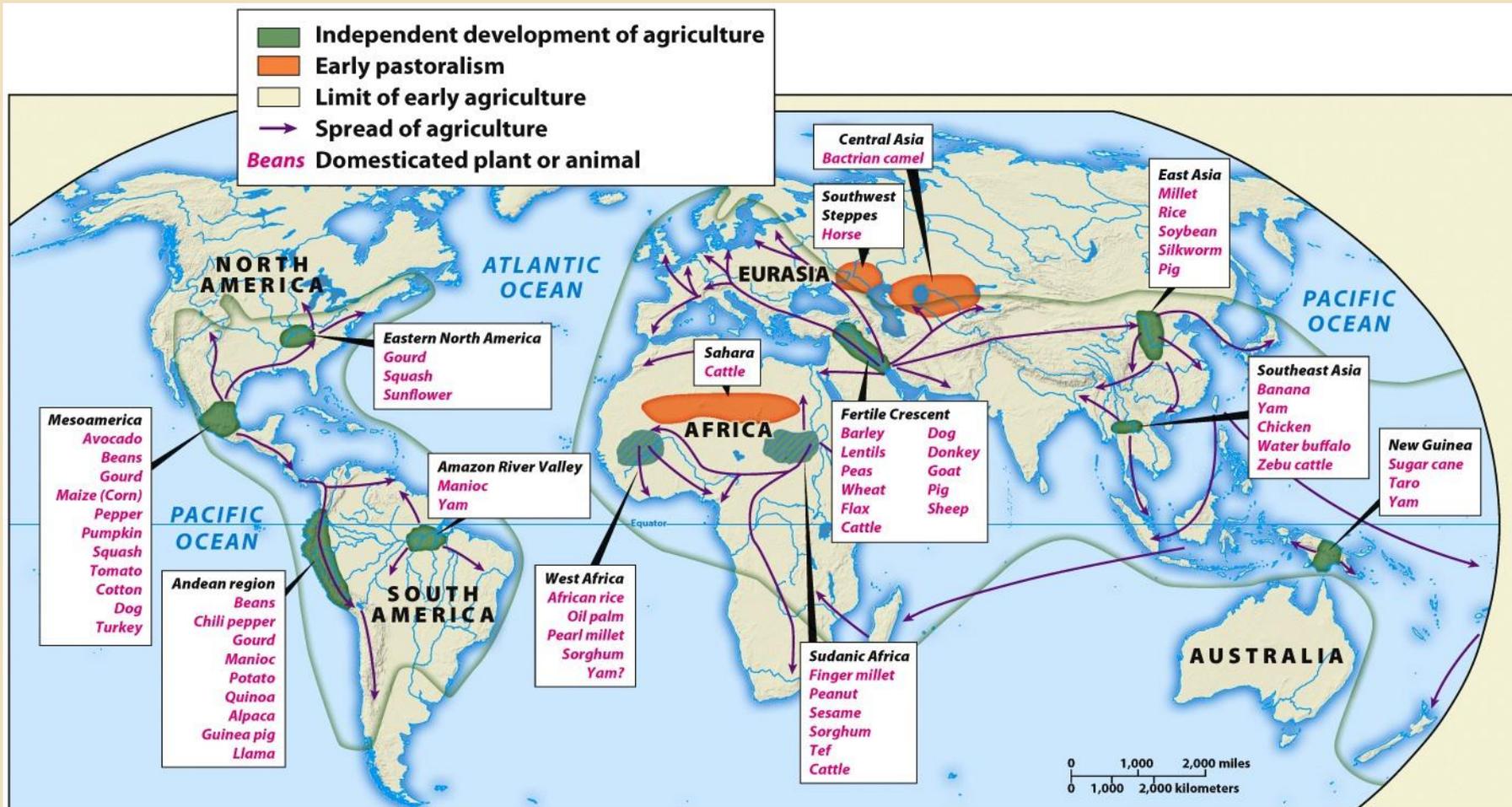
PEOPLE AFTER

- Learned to farm and were able to produce their own food.
- Settled into permanent villages.
- Learned to **domesticate**, or tame, to animals.

Agricultural revolution/ Neolithic revolution

A. Common Patterns

1. Separate, independent, and almost simultaneous
2. Climate change
3. Gender patterns
4. A response to population growth



Map 1.3 The Global Spread of Agriculture and Pastoralism
 Chapter 1, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History*, Second Edition and
Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources, Second Edition
 Copyright © 2013 by Bedford/St. Martin's
 Page 28 (page 28, *With Sources*)

III. Breakthrough to Agriculture

B. Variations

1. Local plants and animals determined path to agriculture
2. Fertile Crescent first with a quick, 500-year transition
3. Multiple sites in Africa
4. Potatoes and maize but few animals in the Americas



Map 1.4 The Fertile Crescent
 Chapter 1, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History, Second Edition* and
Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources, Second Edition
 Copyright © 2013 by Bedford/St. Martin's
 Page 31 (page 31, *With Sources*)



The Statues of Ain Ghazal

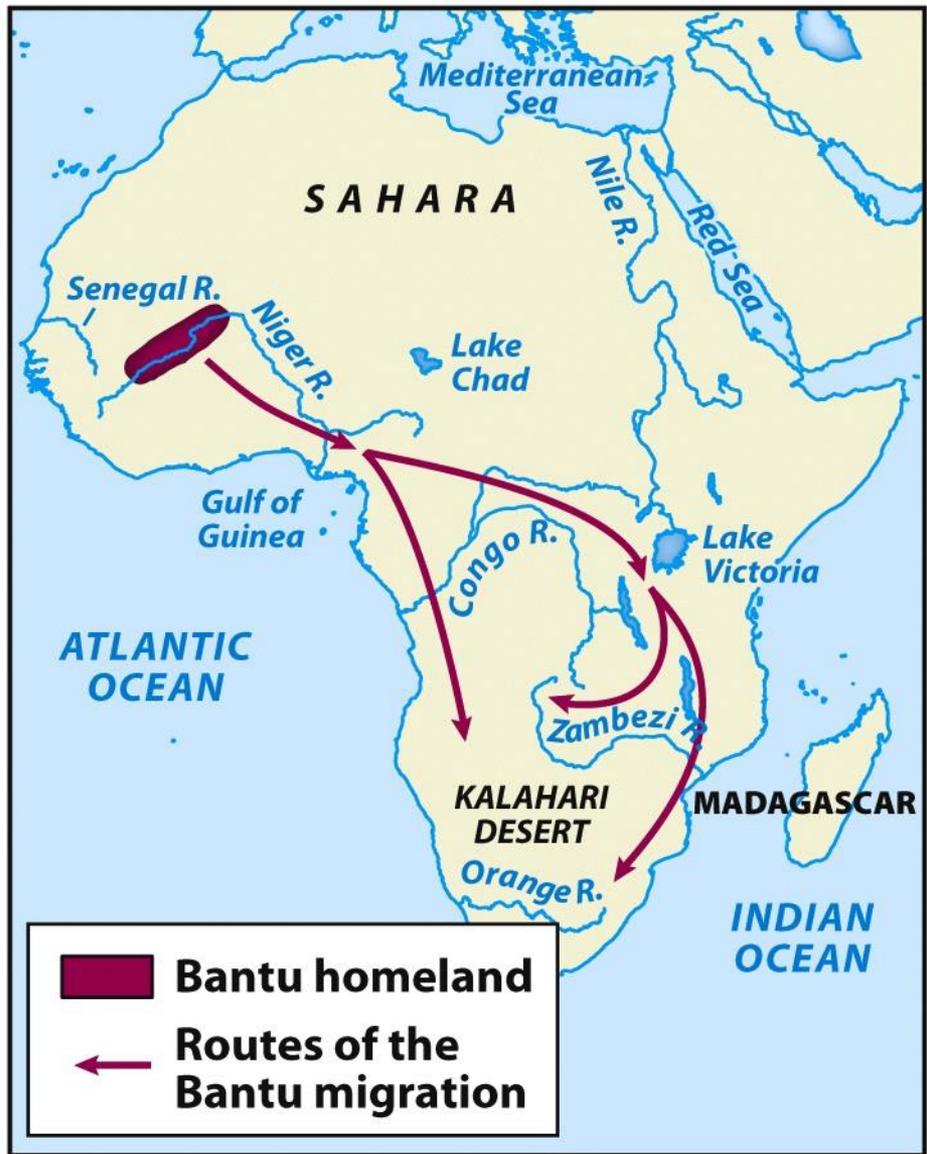
Courtesy, Department of Antiquities of Jordan [DoA]. Photo: Freer Gallery of Art and Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, Washington, DC

Chapter 1, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History*, Second Edition and

Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources, Second Edition

Copyright © 2013 by Bedford/St. Martin's

Page 33 (page 33, *With Sources*)



Spot Map Bantu Migrations
 Chapter 1, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History, Second Edition* and
Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources, Second Edition
 Copyright © 2013 by Bedford/St. Martin's
 Page 35 (page 35, *With Sources*)

IV. The Globalization of Agriculture

A. Triumph and Resistance

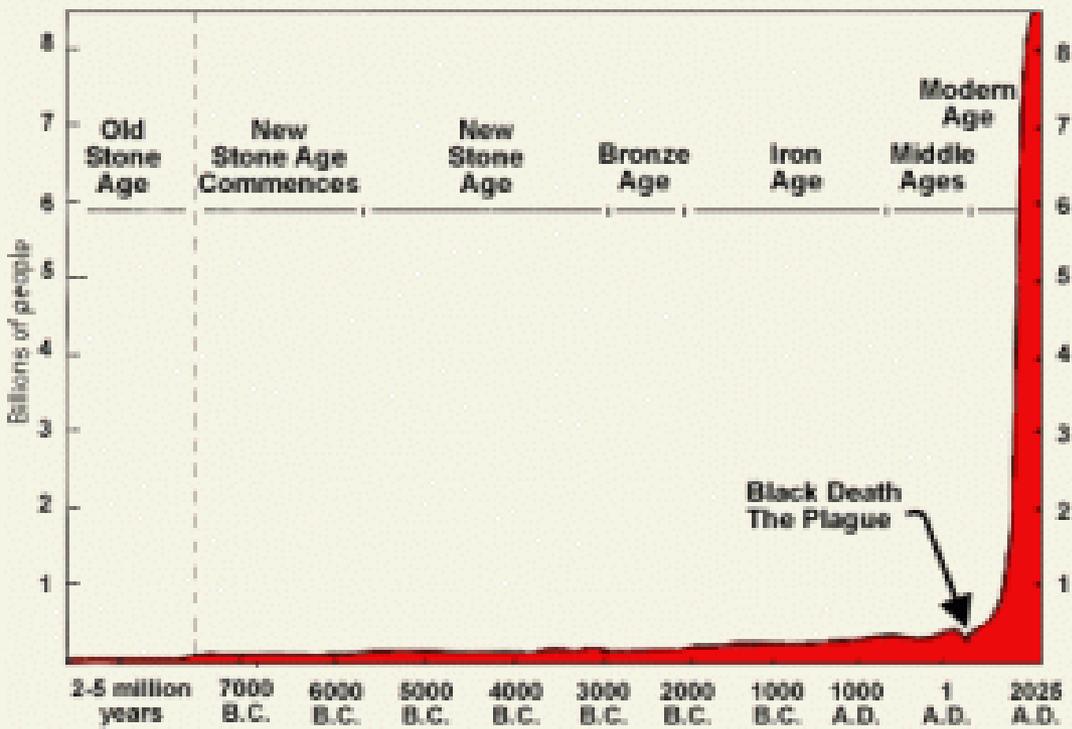
1. Diffusion and migration
2. Resistance
3. End of old ways of life

IV. The Globalization of Agriculture

B. The Culture of Agriculture

1. Dramatic population increase
2. Increased human impact on the environment
3. Negative health impacts
4. Technological innovations
5. Alcohol!

World Population Growth Through History



V. Social Variation in the Age of Agriculture

A. Pastoral Societies

1. Environmental factors
2. Milk, meat, and blood
3. Mobility
4. Conflict with settled communities

B. Agriculture Village Societies

1. Social equality
2. Gender equity
3. Kinship ties and role of elders

Farmers V. Nomads



V. Social Variation in the Age of Agriculture

C. Chiefdoms

1. Not force but gifts, rituals, and charisma
2. Religious and secular authority
3. Collection and redistribution of tribute

VI. Reflections

- A. “Progress?”
- B. Paleolithic values
- C. Objectivity



Visual Source 1.1 Lascaux Rock Art

© Jean Vertut

Chapter 1, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources*, Second Edition

Copyright © 2013 by Bedford/St. Martin's

Page 52 (page 52, *With Sources*)



Visual Source 1.2 Women, Men, and Religion in Çatalhöyük
Museum of Anatolian Civilization, Ankara/Gianni Dagli Orti/The Art Archive
Chapter 1, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources*, Second Edition
Copyright © 2013 by Bedford/St. Martin's
Page 54 (page 54, *With Sources*)



Visual Source 1.3a Otzi the Iceman
W. Smetek/STERN/Picture Press
Chapter 1, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources*, Second Edition
Copyright © 2013 by Bedford/St. Martin's
Page 56 (page 56, *With Sources*)



Visual Source 1.3b Otzi the Iceman
South Tyrol Museum of Archaeology, www.iceman.it
Chapter 1, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources*, Second Edition
Copyright © 2013 by Bedford/St. Martin's
Page 56 (page 56, *With Sources*)



Visual Source 1.4 Stonehenge

© Skycan/Corbis

Chapter 1, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources*, Second Edition

Copyright © 2013 by Bedford/St. Martin's

Page 58 (page 58, *With Sources*)