

The Paleolithic Age

Vocabulary:

- Migrate – to move from one place to another
- Prehistory – time period before written language
- Civilization – time period when people began to develop cities
- Bands – groups of people, often used for hunting purposes

Vocabulary (Continued):

- Paleolithic Age – “Old Stone Age”, period when humans lived in bands and were hunters and gatherers
- Home Territory – The area where a band of paleolithic people hunted and gathered
- Homo habilis – “Skillful Man” 1st human beings
- Homo erectus – “Man Who Walks Upright”

Vocabulary (Continued):

- Homo sapiens – “Man Who Thinks”, Modern Humans
- Neanderthals – a group of prehistoric humans that lived along the Neander River in Germany
- Pitfalls – a type of trap that was made of a huge hole in the ground covered by debris from the surrounding area, used to capture large animals

Vocabulary (Continued):

- Cro-Magnons – group of prehistoric humans found in cave structures in France, 1st modern humans
- Burin – an ancient chisel used to make tools
- Spear Throwers – a device similar to a bow that helped to make spears fly faster and farther

I. Paleolithic Age Intro.

- Scientists believe the first humans lived in Africa
- Climate conditions allowed humans to migrate out of Africa, this time is known as **The Paleolithic Age (Old Stone Age)**
- These people survived by hunting and gathering



II. Obtaining Food

- Food supply and Population is directly related
- Humans had a very short life expectancy
- Childhood illnesses were deadly
- Paleolithic humans only stayed in one spot until the food supply was gone

II. Obtaining Food (Continued)

- Women and Children's roles
 - Gathered nuts, berries, and eggs
 - Collected honey
 - Dug for roots
- Men's roles
 - Hand fishing
 - Hunting small animals w/ sticks and rocks
 - Hunting for larger animals in groups

III. Making Tools

- Sticks and stones were sharpened into useful tools for hunting and other jobs
- The first tools = Olduwan Pebble Tools
- Chips were taken out of large stones to make jagged sharp edges



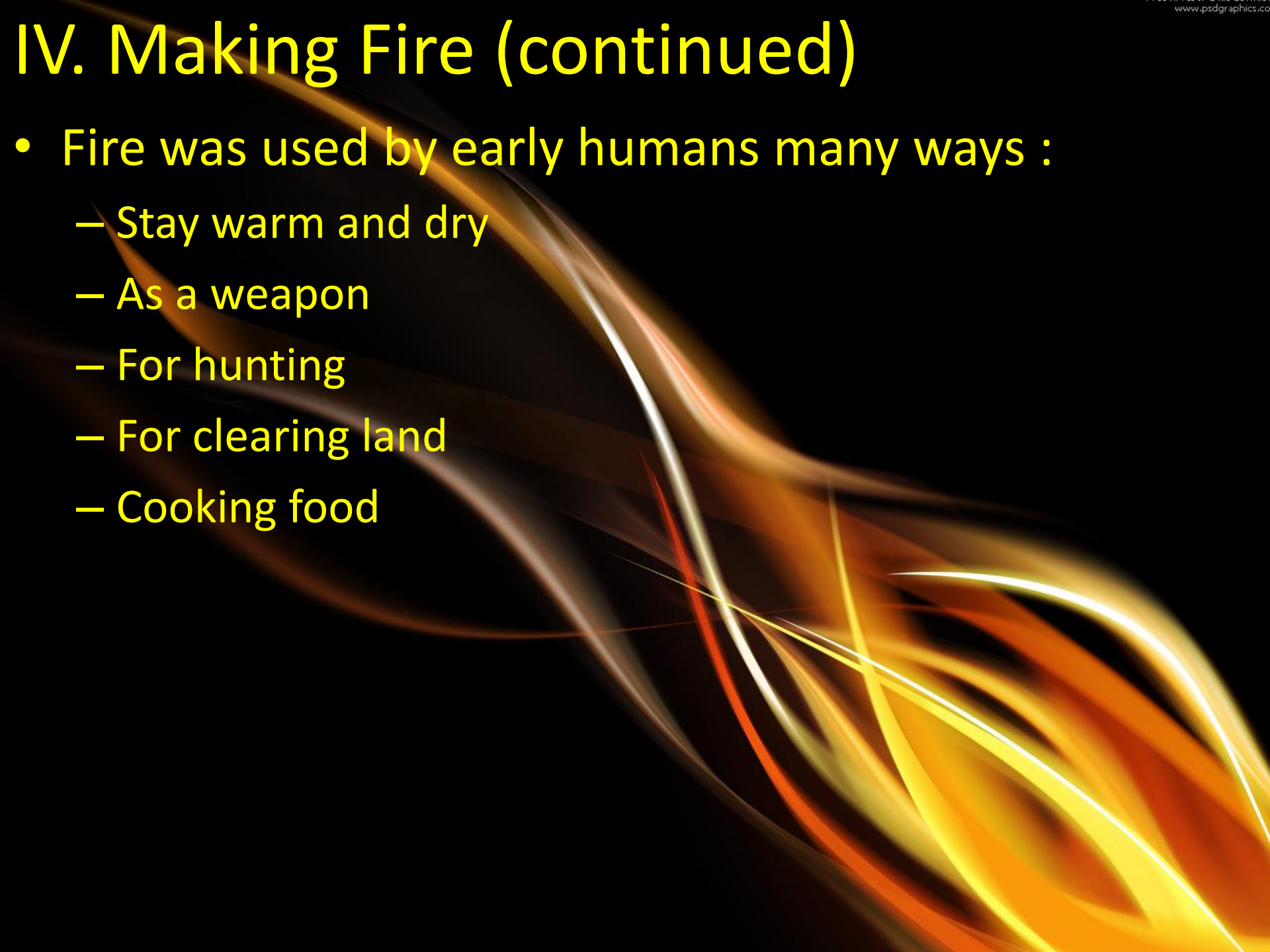
Scientists can study what the tools were used for by examining the edges of them

IV. Making Fire

- Fire was 1st discovered by humans as a natural element, lighting causes fires
- Soon the realized that they could make fire by rubbing 2 sticks together to create sparks

IV. Making Fire (continued)

- Fire was used by early humans many ways :
 - Stay warm and dry
 - As a weapon
 - For hunting
 - For clearing land
 - Cooking food



IV. Making Fire (Continued)

- Cooking food helped the digestion process allowing humans more time to complete other tasks
- Cooking also allowed for better nutrition



V. Seeking Shelter

- The first humans lived on the open plains of Africa, they took shelter in pits they dug and dry river beds in bad weather
- As the prehistoric humans moved out of Africa and into Europe and Asia they began to use caves as shelter



- Example of a cave where evidence was found of prehistoric man

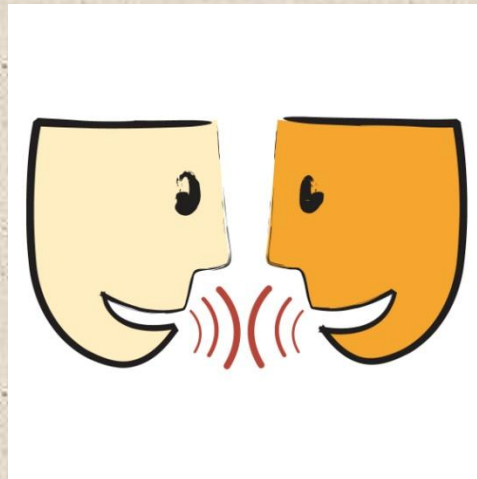
VI. Making Clothing

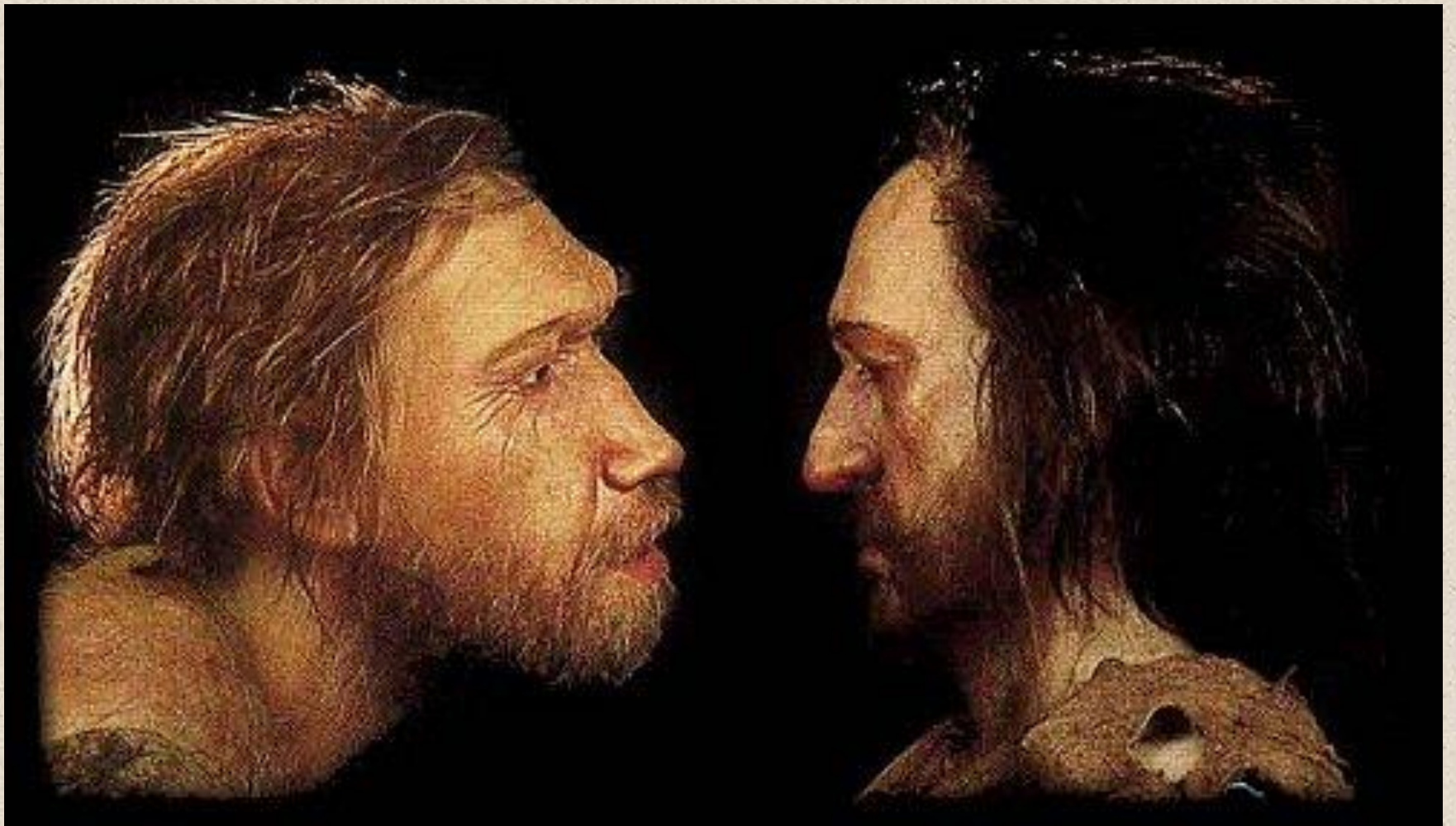
- As climate changed to cool and wet prehistoric man began to use large animal hides for clothing
- They were sewn together to provide protection and warmth



VII. Developing Language

- Language made it possible to pass on stories and share ideas
- Younger generations learned from older generations how to improve civilization





Neanderthal vs. Cro-Magnon

VIII. The Neanderthals

- Discovered in Germany, found through out Asia, Africa, and Europe
- Believed 1 million lived on Earth at 1 time
- Skilled hunters, used traps (pitfalls) to catch larger prey
- 1st to bury their dead



IX. The Cro-Magnons

- Discovered in France, remains found in North Africa, Asia, and Europe
- Tool makers, invented the burin to make better weapons for hunting larger game
- Spear throwers were invented to expand their food source and make hunting safer

IX. The Cro-Magnons (continued)

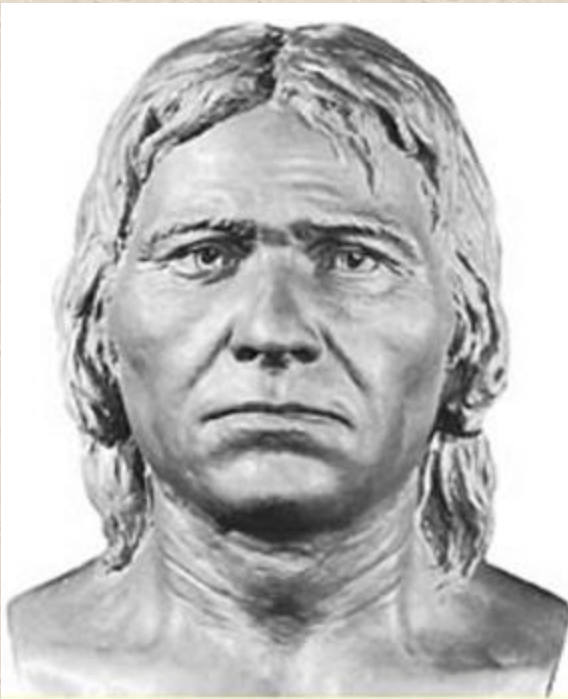
- Invented to axe to cut down trees and bamboo to make rafts and boats
 - Rafts allowed them to become the 1st humans to reach Australia
- 1st to use bones, ivory, and shells for jewelry, and decorate clothing
- Made flutes from hollow bones to create music

IX. The Cro-Magnons (continued)

- Cro-Magnons created art:
 - Carved Statues from ivory
 - Molded statues out of clay
 - Painted pictures on cave walls with mineral paint
- Cave Paintings = Religion
 - The Cro-Magnons believed that by painting the animals picture on the cave wall it would weaken the animal and make it easier to hunt

IX. The Cro-Magnons (continued)

- Cave Paintings = History
 - They left records for younger generations to follow
- Many of the Cro-Magnon bands would work together to hunt, exchange ideas, and trade



Depiction of Cro-Magnon
(American Museum of Natural History)

