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 1\textsuperscript{st} 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 throughout 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