

~~Chapter 1~~
~~Notes~~

TAKING NOTES
EXAMPLE

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World History
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Section 1: Human Origins in Africa

Artifacts	human-made objects, such as tools and jewelry.
Culture	is a people's way of living.
Anthropologists	scientists who study culture.
Paleontologists	scientists who study fossils
Hominids	Humans and other creatures that walk upright. Lucy was oldest found hominid. Discovered in 1974. Est. 3.5 million years ago. These early hominids had developed opposable thumb.
Pre-historic period	Stone Age
Paleolithic Age	Old Stone Age; 2.5 million to 8000 B.C.; Stone chopping tools
Neolithic Age	New Stone Age; 8000 - 3000 B.C. Learned to polish stone tools, make pottery, grow crops, raise animals
Technology	Ways of applying knowledge, tools and inventions to meet needs
Homo Sapiens	Homo erectus developed into them; Species name for modern humans; Means "wise men"

Culture is learned through media, family, friends, government, religious institutions, school and the workplace. Many components of culture: food, clothing, social customs, sports, language, values, political beliefs, family, govt, economic system.

Leakey family had impact on discovery of "Lucy"; East Africa, 1930s; search for early human remains.

Human History: 4.4 billion years ago (earth formed); 240 mil yrs (dinosaurs); 4 mil yrs (hominid development); 40k yrs ago - 8000 BC (Cro-Magnons appear)

Cave paintings have been discovered all over the world. Many (in Africa and Europe) show images of hunting and daily activities - while others (in Americas and Australia) tend to be more symbolic (i.e. supernatural world).

Summary: Humans developed through the prehistoric period while utilizing technology and creating unique cultures throughout the world. Modern scientists study and learn from the past through fossils, artifacts and evidence of one's culture - to get a glimpse into how they once lived.

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Section 2: Humans Try to Control Nature

Nomads	Highly mobile people who moved from place to place searching for new food sources.
Hunter-gatherers	Nomadic groups whose food supply depends on hunting animals and collecting plant foods (Invention of tools increased food supply: spears for hunting, sticks to dig up plants; used stone, bone, sticks; harpoons for fishing, knives.
Neolithic Revolution	Agricultural Revolution – changes in human life due to farming; Causes are speculated: climate change, more attractive alternative, provided steady source of food.
Slash and Burn Farming	Cut trees and burned to clear a field. Remaining ashes fertilized the soil. Planted crops (1-2 years); moved to another field; Repeated process after trees grew back.
Domestication	Taming of animals (horses, dogs, goats, pigs); created constant source of food

Neolithic Ice Man discovered in 1991 by two German hikers. Preserved in ice for 5,000 years.

Neolithic people around the world developed agriculture independently (early river valleys): Africa, China, Mexico & Central America, Peru. From these centers, farming spread.

Summary: People initially were very mobile as they were hunting and searching for food sources. As agriculture developed and animals were domesticated, it led to more settled areas – as they were able to sustain themselves. Agriculture was rooted in early river valley civilizations (around the world) and then slowly expanded to other areas.

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Section 3: Civilization: Case Study: Ur in Sumer

Agriculture allowed people to form more organized and complex settlements - in which villages grew into cities. Civilizations brought economic and social changes (social relationships more complex)

Civilization	Defined as a complex culture with five characteristics: Acronym to remember: CARAS C: complex institutions A: advanced cities R: recordkeeping A: advanced technology S: specialized workers
Advanced City	Population, center of trade
Specialization	Development of skills in a specific kind of work.
Artisans	Some city dwellers who are skilled workers who make goods by hand
Complex Institutions	A long-lasting pattern of organization in a community. Govt, Religion are examples
Recordkeeping	Need to keep records: tax collections, laws, storage of food; priests kept track of calendar and rituals; merchants kept track of records (payments, debts).
Scribes	Professional record keepers. Tool called a stylus.
Cuneiform	Sumerian scribes invented this system of writing. Means "wedge-shaped." Stylus pressed into moist clay to create symbols. Baked clay tablets in sun to preserve writing.
Improved technology	New tools and techniques for solving problems (farming, hunting): ox-drawn plows to turn the soil. Creation of irrigation systems.

Bronze Age: time period when people used bronze, rather than copper and stone, for tools and weapons. Started in Sumer around 3000 BC. Ur was city in Sumer: importance of agriculture; Trading of goods and services w/o money is bartering. The temple (ziggurat) was the center of city life. Ziggurat (pyramid-shaped monument) means "Mountain of God".

Summary: Civilizations developed and created a more complex life that led to economic, social, political, and religious advancement - which led to more technological innovation.