**Introduction**

Why Study History

 To satisfy curiosity

 To Understand

 To Pass Judgement

 To Prepare for the Future

What informs history?

 Primary Evidence – from the original source

 Secondary Evidence – about the original source

 Artifact – a surviving article from the past made by humans

 Fossil - are the preserved remains or [traces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trace_fossil) of animals, plants, and other organisms (within rock)

 Facts – anything known to be true; based on evidence

 Opinion – a belief held with confidence but not supported by positive knowledge or proof

 Bias – a set opinion that makes it impossible to judge fairly

Who writes History?

Historians - is a person who studies and writes about the past and is regarded as an authority on it

They look at

 Political developments

 Economic Developments

 Social developments

 Geographic or environmental developments

 History has a point of view – (Like our maps to our neighborhoods/houses)

 Typically written by the victors/women/rich

 Scientists

 Archaeologist – a scientist who studies the people, customs, and lifestyles of ancient t times

 Anthropologist – a scientist who studies the social organization of people

Paleontologist – a scientist who studies life forms from earlier geological periods from fossil remains

Paleoanthropologist – a scientist who studies ancient societies based on fossil evidence

Time

 Prehistory – before writing. Billions of years – little evidence or information (SRHS – Dunster’s)

* “Paleolithic” --> “Old Stone” Age
	+ 2,500,000 BCE – 10,000 BCE

History – after writing - thousands of years (thickness of a dime)

Chronology

 BCE – Before the Common Era

 BC – Before Christ

 AD – Anno Domini, “In the Year of Our Lord”

 2 Dates BC = subtract 2 dates after = subtract 1 Before 1 After = Add

 Centuries – add 1 – 1995 is in the 20th century

**Unit 1 - Early Man (The Journey Begins)**

Pre-History is literally billions of years, the evolution of man is millions – little evidence = different opinions

3 theories

* Creationism
	+ God Created the world 10,000 years ago
	+ Faith Based approach
* Evolution
	+ The World and Humans developed from very primitive stages over 13 billion years – 13,000,000,000
	+ Academic/Scientific approach
* Intelligent Design
	+ Humans developed over millions of years, guided by some higher power (the world is to complex to have just happened by chance)
	+ Faith Based approach that does not deny scientific evidence

Evolution is the academic approach –

Stages of Early Man

Australopithecus (Lucy) – ape man – missing link - is an extinct genus (first version) of hominids (Humanlike). From the evidence gathered by palaeontologists and archaeologists, it appears that the Australopithecus evolved in eastern Africa around 4 million

3 big changes –

Walking upright

Change field of view

Longer stride – cover more ground

Hands were free to use

 Spoken language

 Communication

 Co-operation

 More efficient

 Opposable thumbs

 Better grip

 Use and build tools

Homo Erectus ‘Walking Man’

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Made FireToolsDifferent field of view Hands can be used for activityCleaner – hands are not on the ground | More land – Fire – warm, cook food, light, make tools, Expand into colder places | Java man – 1891 Africa1984 – almost a full skeleton of a 12 year old boy |

Homo Sapiens ‘Mouthy’

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Spoken languageBetter toolsCo-operation | Buried their deadFirst sign of religionBetter tools to make work easierCo-operation to hunt larger prey | Hungary – 1965 Occipital boneOther fossil evidence in England, Germany, France  |

Neanderthals ‘Finalites’

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Made toolsCould speakHunted and gatheredFireOrganized language | Driven to extinction by modern humans | Ashes from fires1856 – Neander Valley, Germany |

Homo Sapiens Sapiens (ModernHumans) ‘Man’ – ‘the artists’

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Cold weather adaptation – Clothing, shelter, fireBetter at everything | Started to make Art – cave paintingsGrew their own foodTrading, evolved thinking and reasoning | Cave drawings, fossil finds |

All of these changes led to a giant leap forward

“The Neolithic Revolution” (The Agricultural Revolution)

Shift from Nomads to settled farmers

Nomad – a roamer – moving from place to place hunting and gathering

During the time period we call “The Neolithic Revolution”, people changed from being hunters and gatherers to being food producers. People began to:

1. plant crops
2. domesticate animals (dogs, cattle, pigs, sheep, goats)

The effects of this change were:

1. an increased food supply.
2. permanent villages developed.
3. time not spent looking for food was used to develop skills like pottery, basket making, cloth weaving, and jewellery making.
4. craftspeople began to trade with other villages.
5. trade led to development of transportation.
6. government and religion develop as leaders emerge in villages.