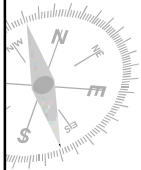


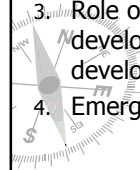
Human Origins and Human Societies

Mr. Millhouse
AP World History
Hebron High School



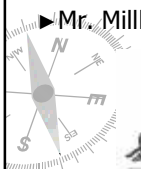
According to the CollegeBoard, students should understand...

1. Periodization
2. Compare types of societies
3. Role of the environment in human development; Impact of human development on the environment
4. Emergence of agriculture and its effects

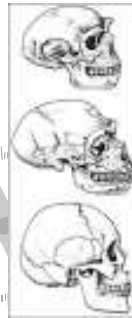


Important Considerations in Human Origins

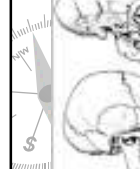
- ▶ Creation Stories vs. Evolution
 - Religious foundations of creation
 - Darwinism
- ▶ Mr. Millhouse's Maxim



Timeline of Human Development



- 4.5 million 1st appearance of bipedalism
- 2 million Bipedalism perfected (*Homo erectus*); Hunting and gathering cultures facilitate production of stone tools
- 500,000 Rapid brain development
- 200,000 1st forms of *Homo sapiens*; early speech development; human migration
- 40,000 Emergence of *Homo sapiens sapiens* (modern humans) with fully developed brains and speech; more complex tools
- 25,000 Cave art in Europe; human migration begins from Asia into America



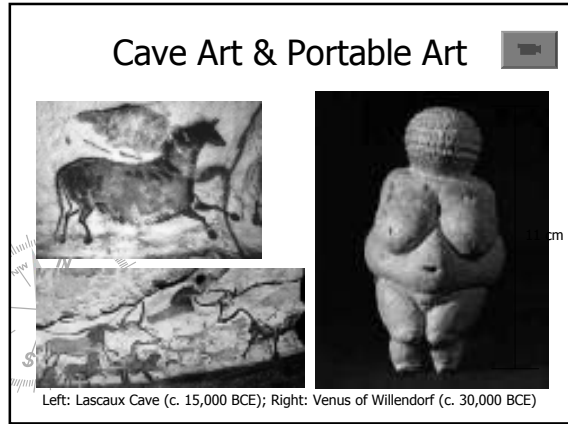
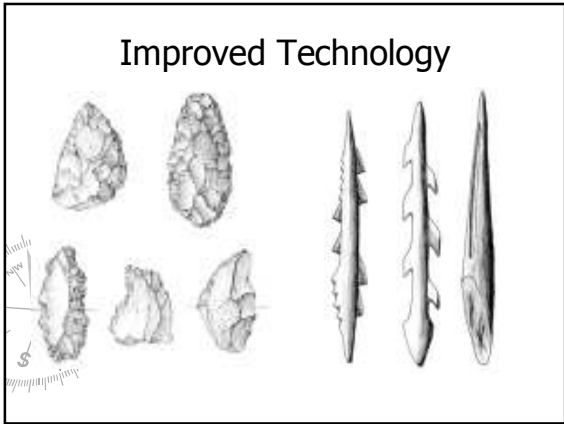
Global Migration



Hunter-Gatherer Societies

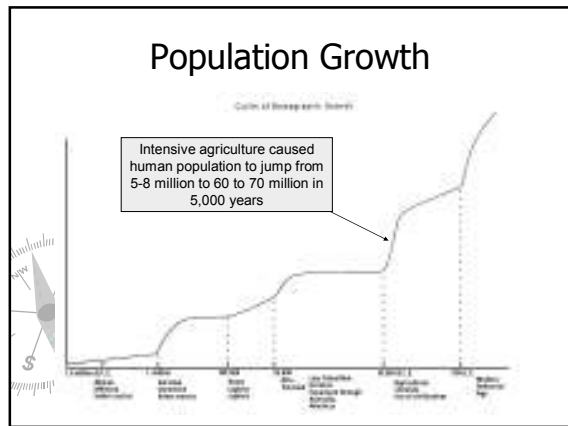
- ▶ Groups consisted of 20-30 people
- ▶ Lived in areas suitable for hunting and gathering
 - 77 mi² of unproductive land required for survival
 - 7-8 mi² of productive land required for survival
 - Often followed migratory patterns of animals
- ▶ Society was relatively egalitarian
 - Men hunted and/or fished;
 - Women gathered fruits, etc.





Development of Agriculture

- ▶ Neolithic Revolution (c. 10,000 BCE) revolutionized human society
 - Discovery of farming (1st crops were wheat & barley)
 - Domestication of animals (1st animals were goats, pigs, & cattle)
- ▶ Farming & herding allowed for urban development
 - 1st cities emerged in Middle East (Turkey & Jordan)
- ▶ Domesticated animals produced a new type of society called Pastoralists



Effects of Village Settlement

- ▶ Specialization of Labor
 - Full-time political and religious figures
 - Workers such as toolmakers, miners, and merchants
- ▶ Well-defined social stratification did not exist
- ▶ Role of women begins to decline
- ▶ Continued increase in technology
 - Axes, the plow, dams, and canals

Pastoral Societies

- ▶ Nomadic peoples that herd domesticated animals
- ▶ Move in search of food for their animals
- ▶ Traditionally more stable than hunter-gatherer societies
- ▶ Developed on land not suitable for agriculture, often semi-arid regions

The images show groups of people with their herds of animals, likely cattle or sheep, in a dry, open landscape with scattered trees, characteristic of semi-arid regions.

Pastoral Societies

- ▶ Live in kin-related bands numbering into the hundreds
 - Clans are part of tribes that can number into the thousands
- ▶ Tribal membership was defined by recognizing a common ancestry among kinship groups
- ▶ Often called Courage Cultures
 - Warlike males bound to each other by ties of personal loyalty tended to dominate these societies
 - Violence between kinship groups limited the ability of clans and tribes to cooperate

Rise of Civilization



- ▶ In the 4th millennium BCE, new discoveries transformed permanent settlements into civilizations
 - Bronze and writing
- ▶ First civilization emerged in Mesopotamia (modern day Iraq) c. 3500 BCE

Works Cited

- Diamond, Jared. Guns, Germs, and Steel. New York: Norton, 1999.
- McNeill, J.R. and William. The Human Web. New York: Norton, 2003.
- Spodek, Howard. The World's History. 3rd ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson/Prentice Hall, 2006.
- Stearns, Peter. World Civilizations. 3rd ed. New York: Addison-Wesley, 2003.