

**What Did We Learn About?**

- The characteristics of hunter-gatherer societies and the impact of geographic environment on hunter-gatherer societies
- The characteristics of Neolithic societies and the technological and social advancements that gave rise to stable communities
- The role of archaeologists and how archaeological discoveries are changing present-day knowledge of early peoples

**WHI.2a**

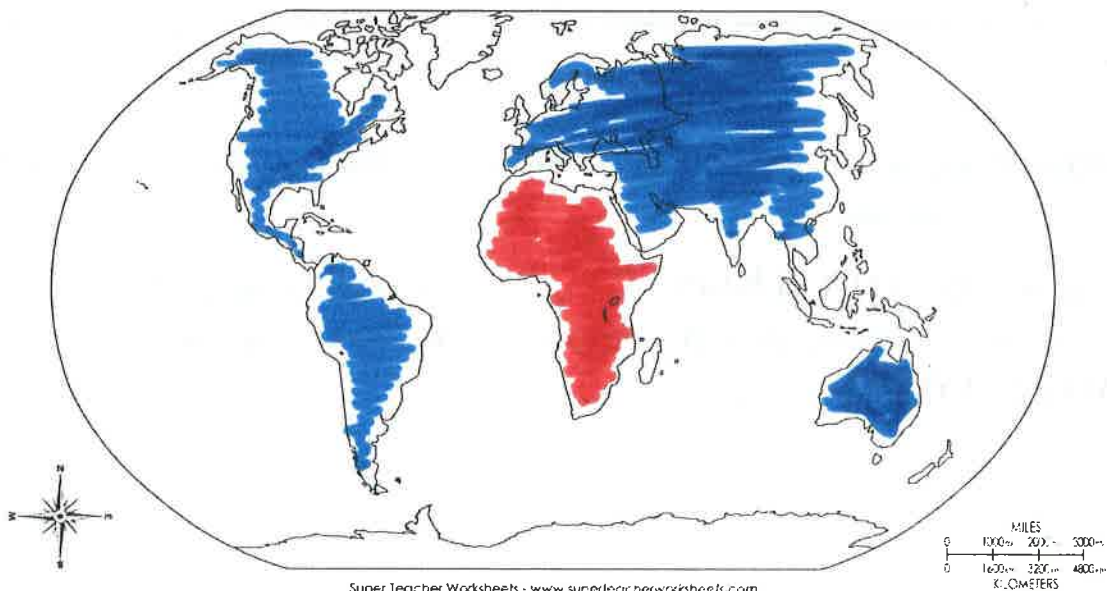
**Essential Question:** How did physical geography influence the lives of early humans?

Life in early hunter-gatherer societies was shaped by their physical environment. This means that they relied on the environment for food, water, and shelter. Early humans were hunters and gatherers whose survival depended on the availability of wild plants and animals.

Homo sapiens emerged in east Africa between 100,000 and 400,000 years ago. Homo sapiens migrated from Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas.

**Directions:** Color the continent where early man emerged RED. Color the continents to which early man migrated to BLUE.

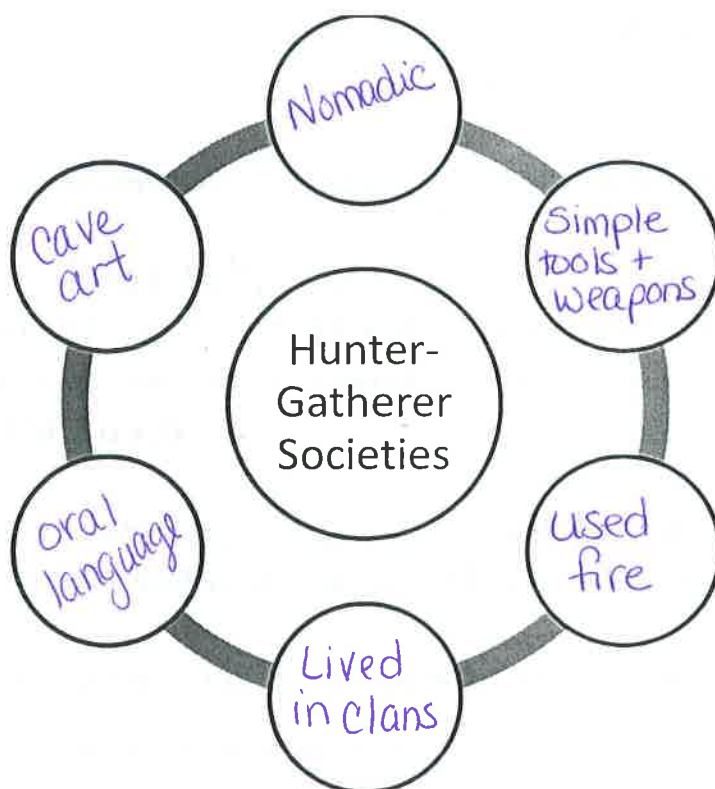
Continents and Oceans of the World



WHI.2b

**Essential Question:** What were the characteristics of hunter-gatherer societies?

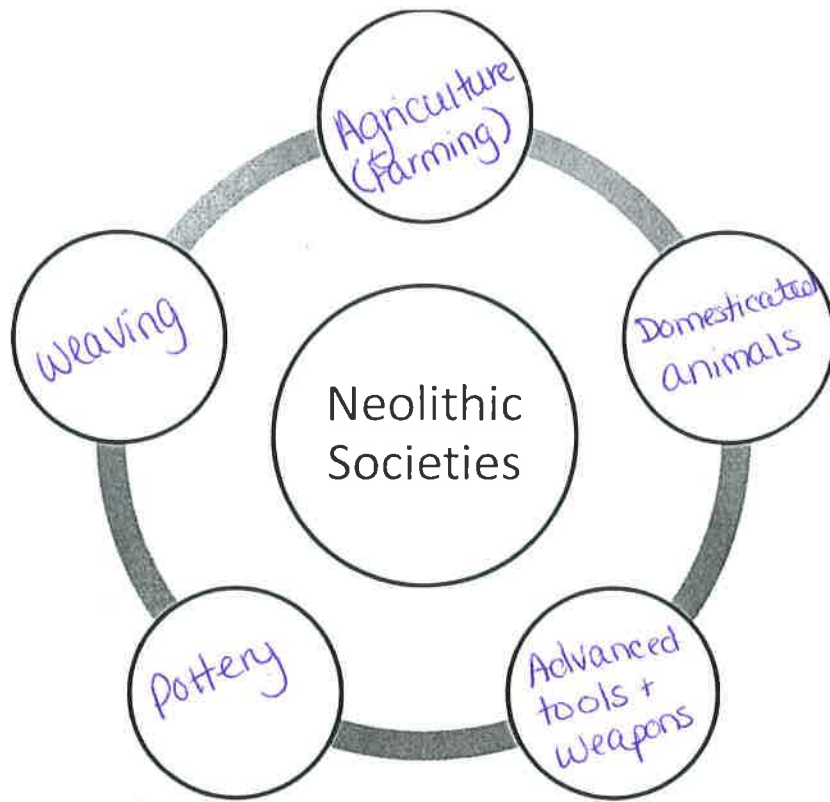
Early human societies, through the development of culture, began the process of overcoming the limits set by the physical environment. These early human societies developed during the Old Stone Age, or Paleolithic Era.



WHI.2c

**Essential Question:** How did the beginning of agriculture and the domestication of animals promote the rise of settled communities?

The beginning of agriculture, including permanent settlements, was a major step in the advance of civilization. These societies developed during the New Stone Age, or Neolithic Era.



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## WHI.2d

**Essential Question:** *How does archaeology provide knowledge of early human life and its changes?*

Archaeologists continue to find and interpret evidence of early humans and their lives. Archaeologists study past cultures by locating and analyzing human remains, settlements, fossils, and artifacts. Archaeologists apply scientific tests, such as Carbon dating, to analyze fossils and artifacts.

Stonehenge is an example of an archaeological site in England that was begun during the Neolithic Age and completed during the Bronze Age.

Aleppo and Jericho are examples of early cities in the Fertile Crescent studied by archaeologists. Catalhoyuk is an example of a Neolithic settlement currently under excavation in Anatolia.

