**Paleolithic Age** (Old Stone Age)

Time Frame: 2.5 million years ago – 8000B.C.

1. **Food**

* **Hunter-Gather**

1. Hunted: animals, fish & insects
2. Gathered: nuts, berries, fruit, grains & plants

* **Nomads**: moved to find food (groups of 30 people)

2. **Adapting**

* Clothing for climate
* Shelter

1. Caves – cold climate
2. Poles covered with animal hides - warm climate

* Fire

1. Warmth
2. Scared animals
3. Cooked food: tasted better, digested better, kept longer

3. **Ice Age**

* 100,000B.C. – 8000B.C.
* Thick sheets of ice in Europe, Asia & North America
* Death from cold & hunger
* Adapted diet, shelter, & clothing
* Fire was very important

4. **Language and Art**

* Spoken language allowed people to:

1. Work together
2. Pass on knowledge

* Cave paintings

1. Crushed rocks for paint.
2. Painted animals: lions, oxen, panthers, bison & deer
3. Why? Religious? Good luck?

5. **Technology** (tools and methods to help humans perform tasks)

* Stone tools

1. Used for hunting, gathering, building shelters & making clothes
2. Made by grinding, breaking & shaping (flaking with flint stone)
3. Types: food choppers, meat scrapers, spear points, traps, hand axes & bows and arrows

* Animals bones

1. Fish hooks
2. Needles: nets, baskets & clothing

6. **Work**

* Men: traveled, hunted & made tools
* Women: campsite, childcare & gathered

Describe the principle characteristics of Paleolithic hunting and gathering societies.

Why was the ability to make fire so important?

Why were Paleolithic people nomads?

**Neolithic Age** (New Stone Age)

Time Frame: 8000B.C. – 4000B.C.

1. **Food**

* Farming: stayed in one place to grow food (revolutionary)
* Domesticate

1. Tamed animals for meat, milk, wool, carrying goods, pulling carts

2. **Adapting**

* Permanent homes

1. Watering plants
2. Keeping animals away
3. Harvesting crops

* Middle East Villages

1. Jericho – oldest known village
2. Catal Huyuk

3. **Benefits of villages**

* Greater security
* Steady food
* Healthy, growing populations
* More workers
* Bigger crops
* Trading food

4. **Specializations** (Different kinds of jobs)

* Farmers
* Potters
* Weavers
* Toolmakers

5. **Technology** (tools)

* Metals – molded copper tools & weapons
* Sickle for cutting grain
* 4000 B.C. mixed copper with tin to form bronze (start bronze age)

6. **Work**

* Women: childcare & household tasks
* Men: farmed, herded & protected villages

How did domesticating animals help the Neolithic people?

How did the work of men change from the Paleolithic Age to the Neolithic Age?