

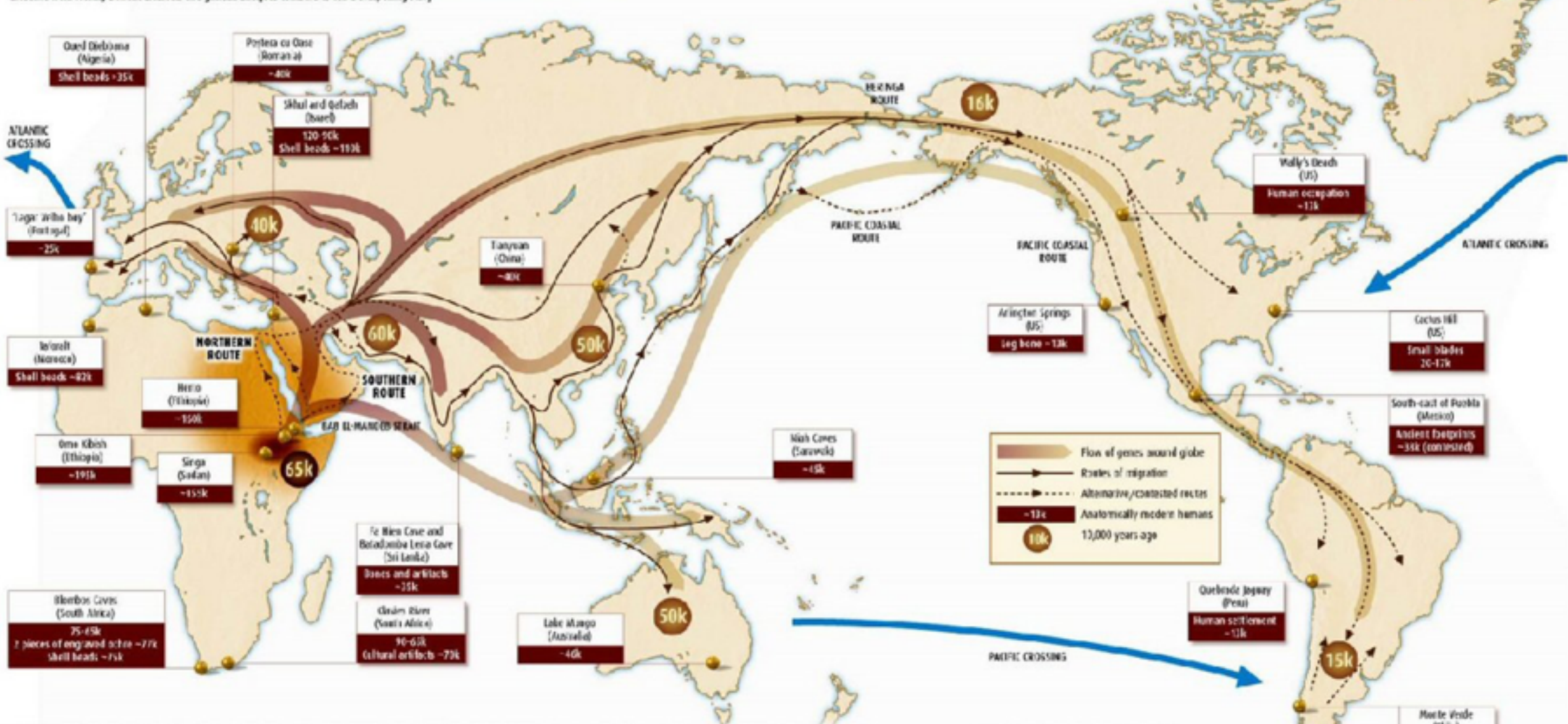
FIRST PEOPLES

ORIGINS

- **180,000 - 200,000 BP:**
Mitochondrial Eve and Y-Chromosome Adam

THE MIGRATION OF ANATOMICALLY MODERN HUMANS

Evidence from fossils, ancient artefacts and genetic analyses combine to tell a compelling story



Two routes jump out as prime candidates for the human exodus out of Africa. A northern route would have taken our ancestors from their base in eastern sub-Saharan Africa across the Sahara desert, then through Sinai and into the Levant. An alternative southern route may have charted a path from Djibouti or Eritrea in the Horn of Africa across the Bab el Mandeb strait and into Yemen and around the Arabian peninsula. The plausibility of these two routes as gateways out of Africa has been studied as part of the UK's Natural Environment Research Council's

programme "Environmental factors in the Chronology of Human Evolution & Dispersal" (ECHO).

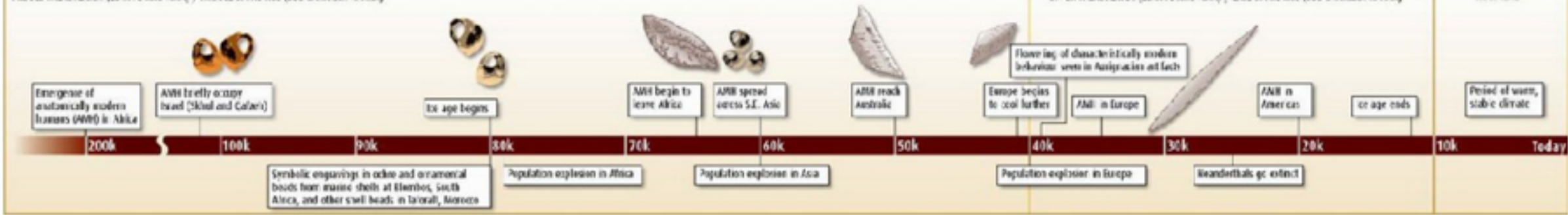
During the last ice age, from about 80,000 to 11,000 years ago, sea levels dropped as the ice sheets grew, exposing large swathes of land now submerged under water and connecting regions now separated by the sea. By reconstructing ancient shorelines, the ECHO team found that the Bab el Mandeb strait, now around 30 kilometres wide and one of the world's busiest shipping lanes, was then a narrow, shallow channel.

Early humans may have taken this southern route out of Africa. The northern route appears easier, especially given the team's finding that the Tiber basin was dry during the last ice age. But crossing the Sahara desert is no small matter. ECHO scientist Simon Armitage of the Royal Holloway University of London has found some clues as to how this might have been possible. During the past 110,000 years, North Africa has experienced abrupt switches between dry and wet conditions and a humid climate. During the longer wetter periods, large lakes existed in both Chad and Libya, which would have

provided a "humid corridor" across the Sahara.

Armitage has discovered that these lakes were present around 10,000 years ago, when there is abundant evidence for human occupation of the Sahara, as well as around 115,000 years ago, when our ancestors first made boats into boats. It is unknown whether another humid corridor appeared between about 55,000 and 50,000 years ago, the most likely time frame for the human exodus. Moreover, accumulating evidence is pointing to the southern route as the most likely jumping off point.

MIDDLE PALAEOLITHIC (EUROPE AND ASIA) / MIDDLE STONE AGE (SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA)





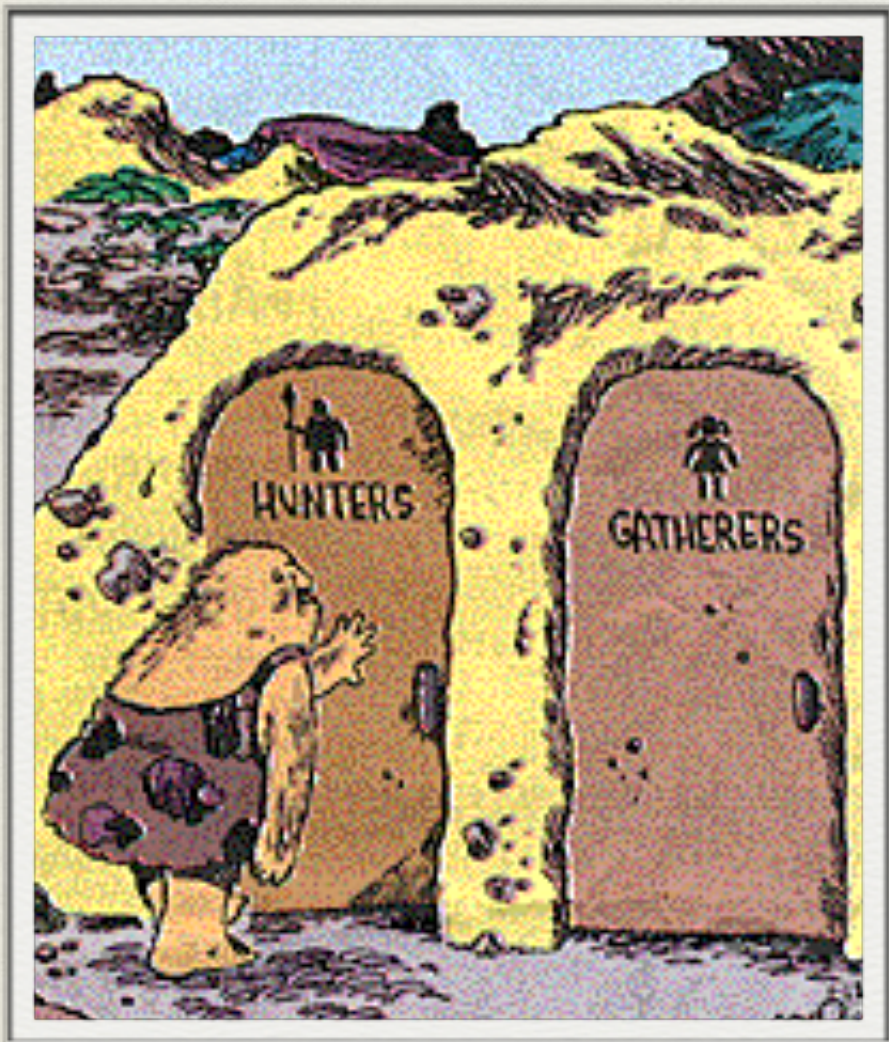


Hunter-Gatherer



Hunter-Forager

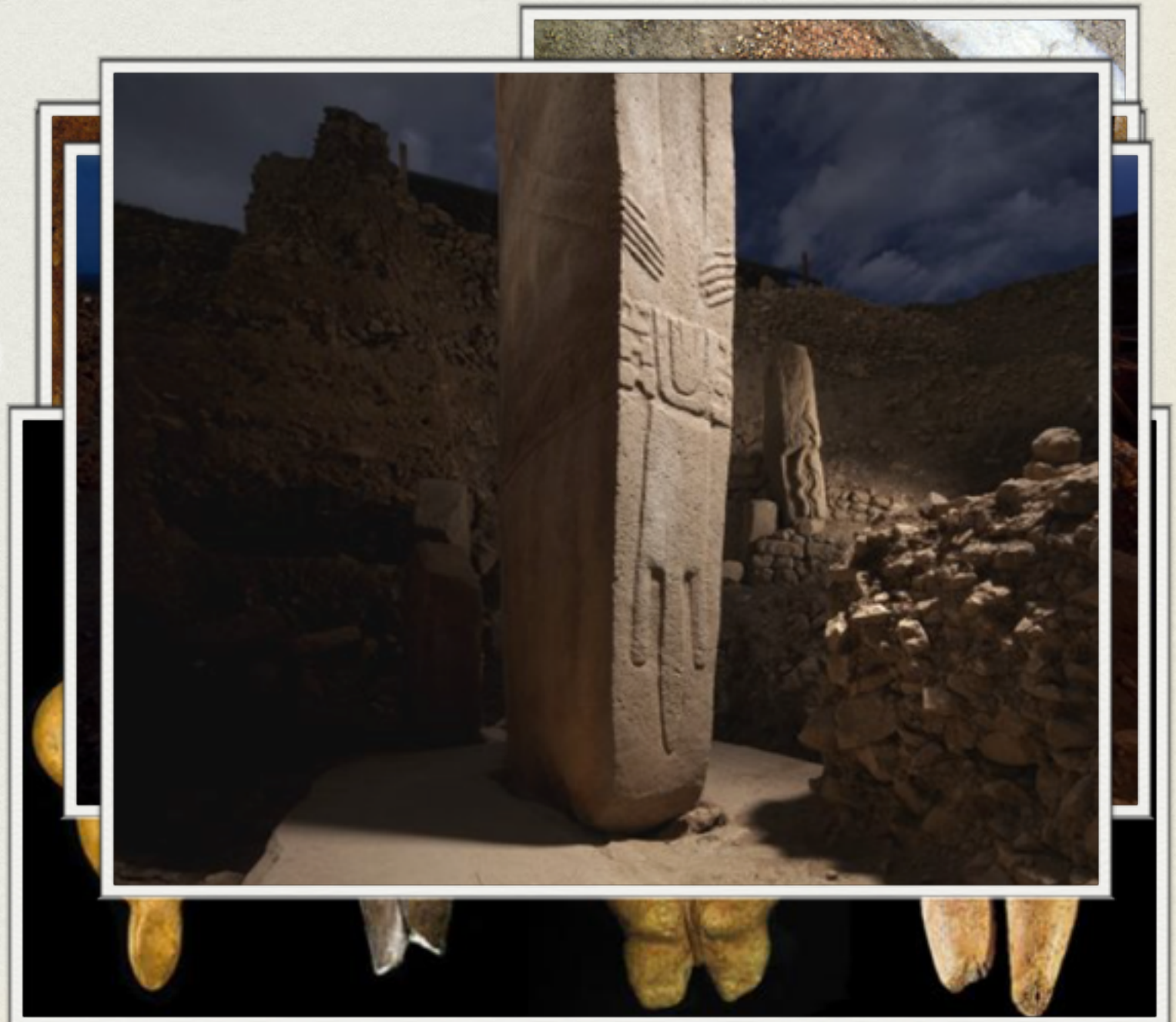
EARLY HUMAN SOCIETIES



- Highly Egalitarian
 - human most free ever
 - no kings, bureaucrats, priests
 - no specialists
 - although tasks were gender specific
 - women gathered 70% of food
 - OR DID THEY?
 - rules about sharing meat, incest, and ancestry
- Had to work less than later agriculturalists in order to survive

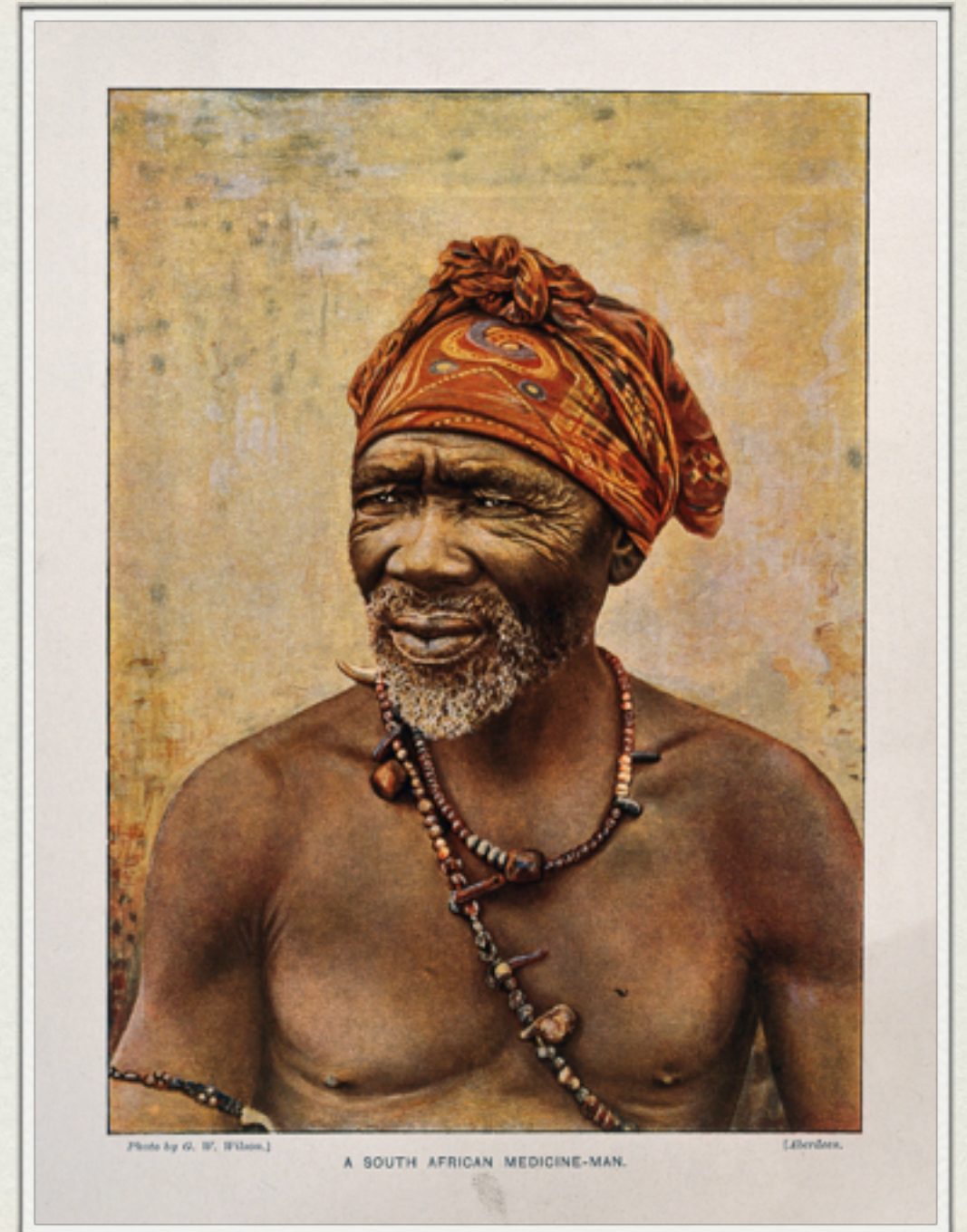
SPIRITUAL NATURE OF EARLY HUMANS

- Ceremonial Burial of the Dead
 - even Neanderthals
- Use of symbolism
 - red pigment
 - no practical use
 - h-g societies still use red ochre in burial rites
 - half human half animal cave paintings
- Altar in Chauvet Cave?
- Venus Figurines
- Göbekli Tepe
 - first temple?
- Animism



SHAMAN

- person believed to be able to communicate with the supernatural world often through a trance using psychoactive drugs



DREAMTIME

- worldview of aboriginal Australians that holds that we living in a vibration or echo of ancestral happenings



FIRST FARMERS

Agricultural Revolution or Neolithic Revolution







TERMS to KNOW

ORIGINAL AFFLUENT SOCIETY

- Term coined by scholar, Marshall Sahlins, in 1972 to describe Paleolithic societies
- not because they had so much
- because they wanted and needed so little



AUSTRONESIAN MIGRATIONS

- last phase of the great human migration
- 3500 BP
- seaborne migration to Madagascar and Pacific Islands
- Austronesian-speaking people



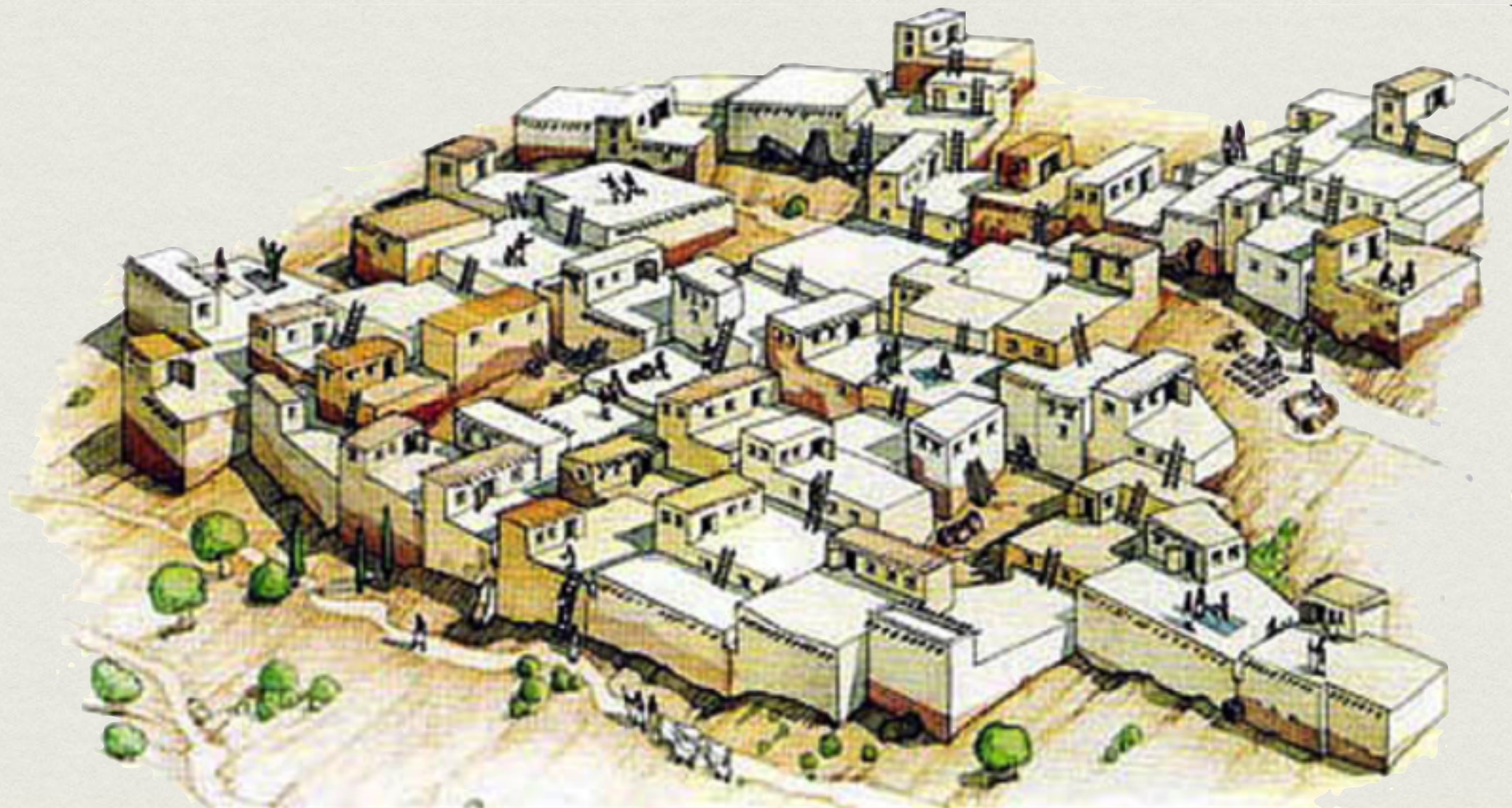
BANPO

- remains of a neolithic village in China



CATALHÜYÜK

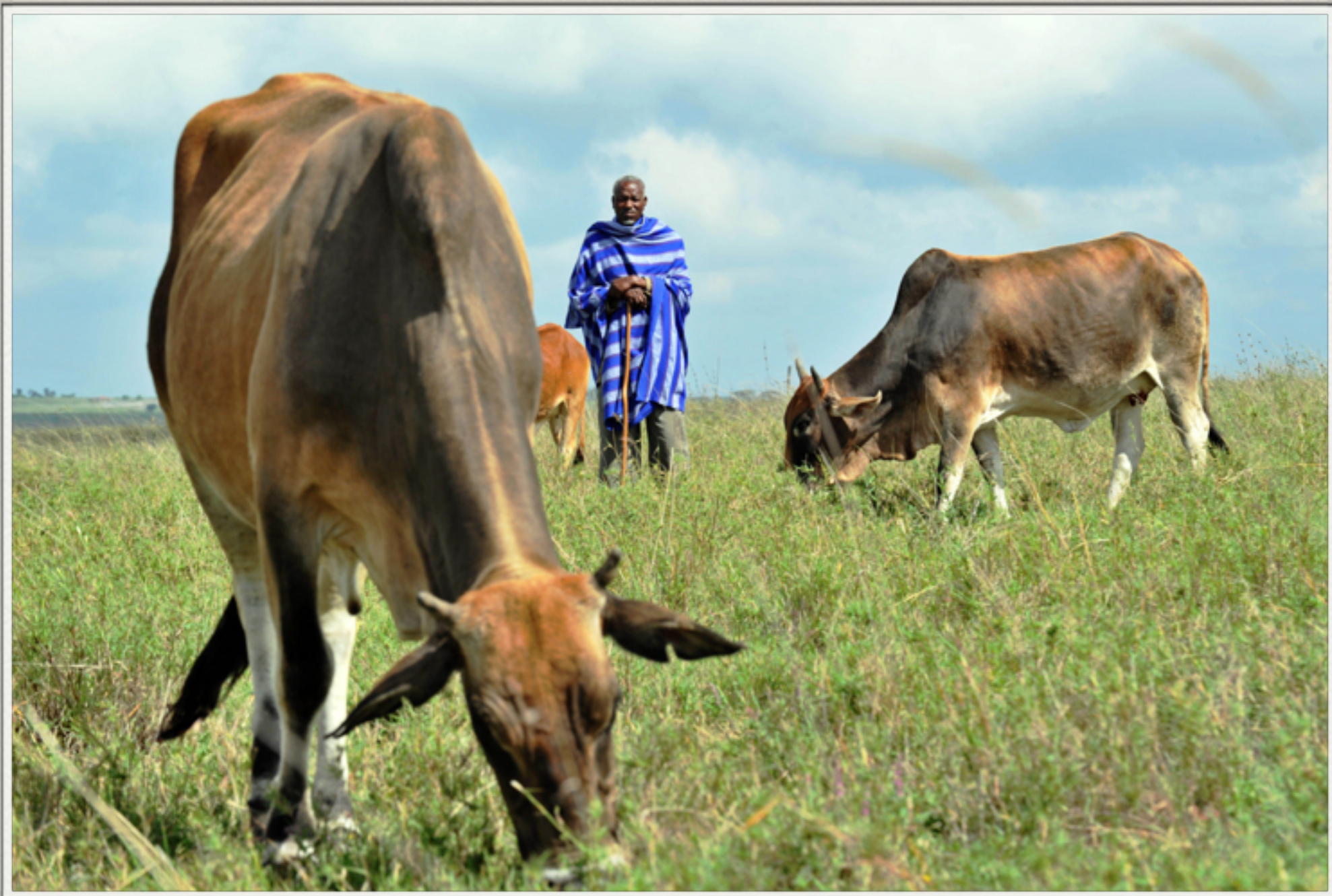
- remains of a neolithic village in Turkey



FERTILE CRESCENT



PASTORAL SOCIETY



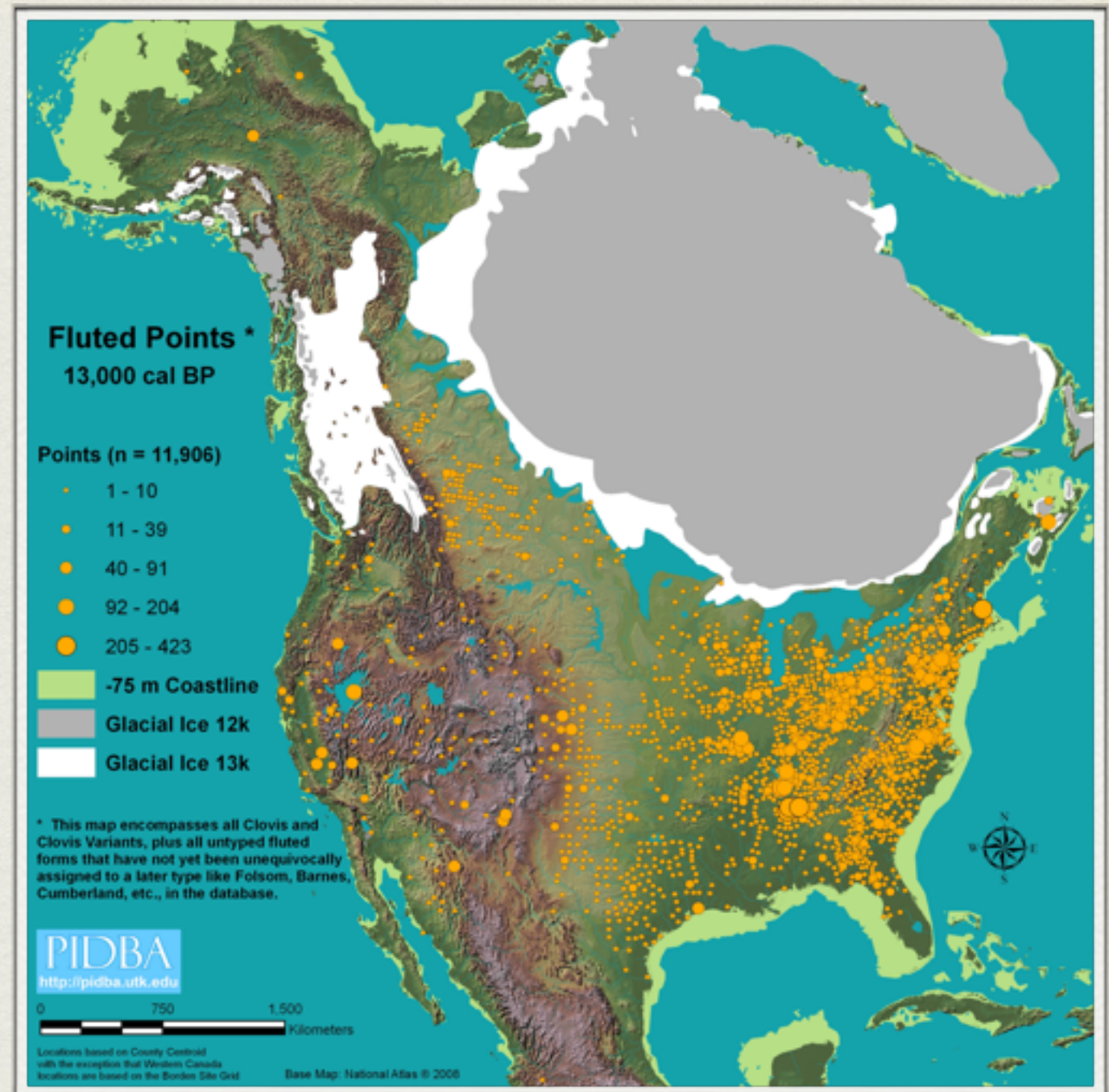
BANTU MIGRATION

- Migration of Bantu-speaking people in Africa from the area of Cameroon to the South and East beginning around 3000 BCE



CLOVIS CULTURE

- earliest widespread distinctive culture of North America named for a type of spearhead first found in Clovis, NM



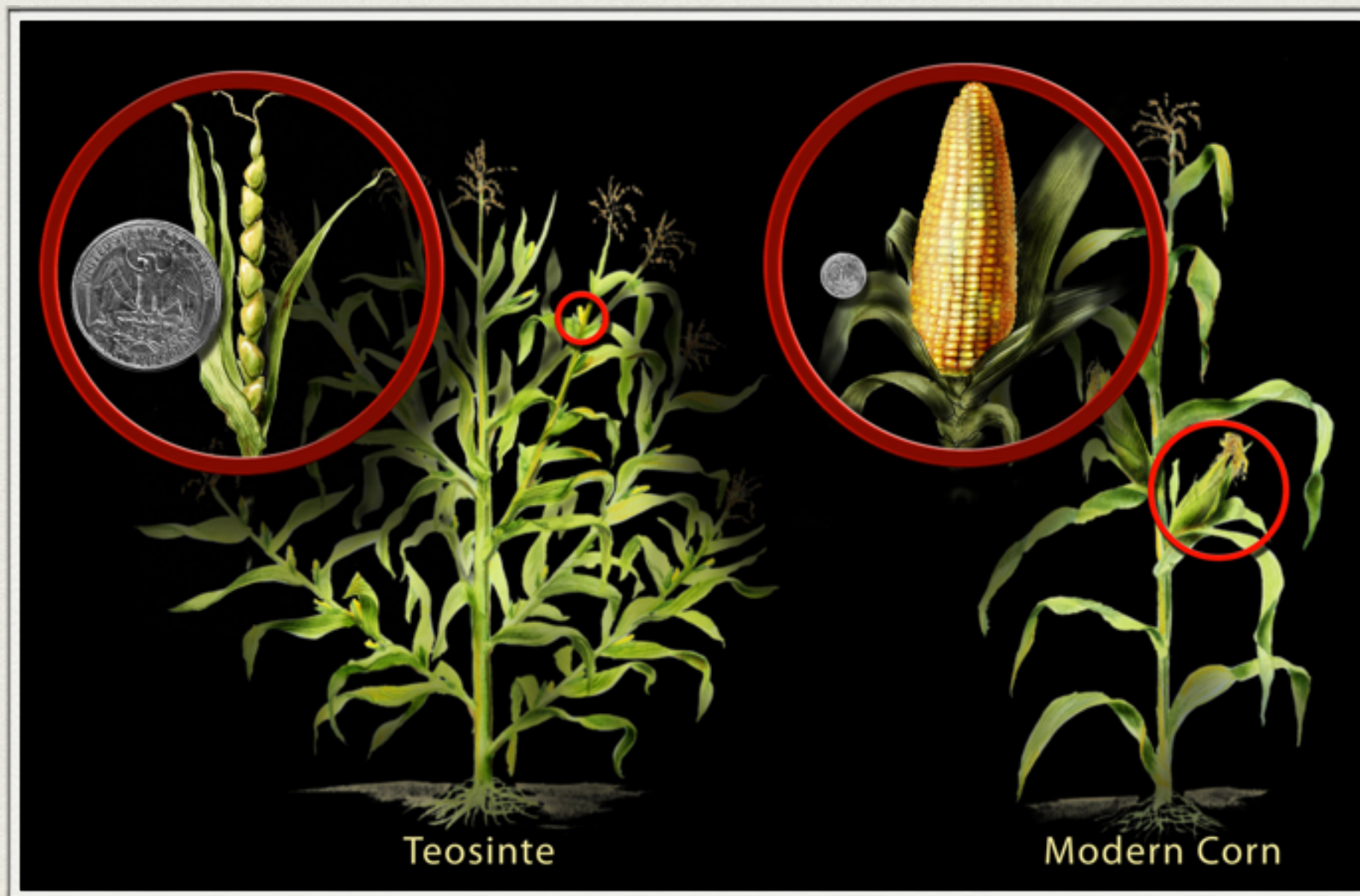
SECONDARY PRODUCTS REVOLUTION

- use of domesticated animals for something more than meat
 - milk
 - wool
 - power
 - riding
 - transport goods



TEOSINTE

- wild ancestor of maize



FIRST CIVILIZATIONS

***What is a
Civilization?***

Civilized

VS.

Uncivilized



ANATOLIA

TURKEY

Caspian
Sea

IRAN

Nineveh

Kalhu

ASSYRIA

Assur

SYRIA

Euphrates

Tigris

MESOPOTAMIA

AKKADAMIA

TELL ASMAR

Sippar

Babylon

IRAQ

SUMER

Girsu

Lagash

Susa

Uruk

Ur

Eridu

CHALDEA

modern-day
coastline

Persian Gulf

Zagros Mountains

Mediterranean
Sea

CANAAN
LEBANON

Jerusalem

Dead
Sea

JORDAN

SAUDI
ARABIA



250 km

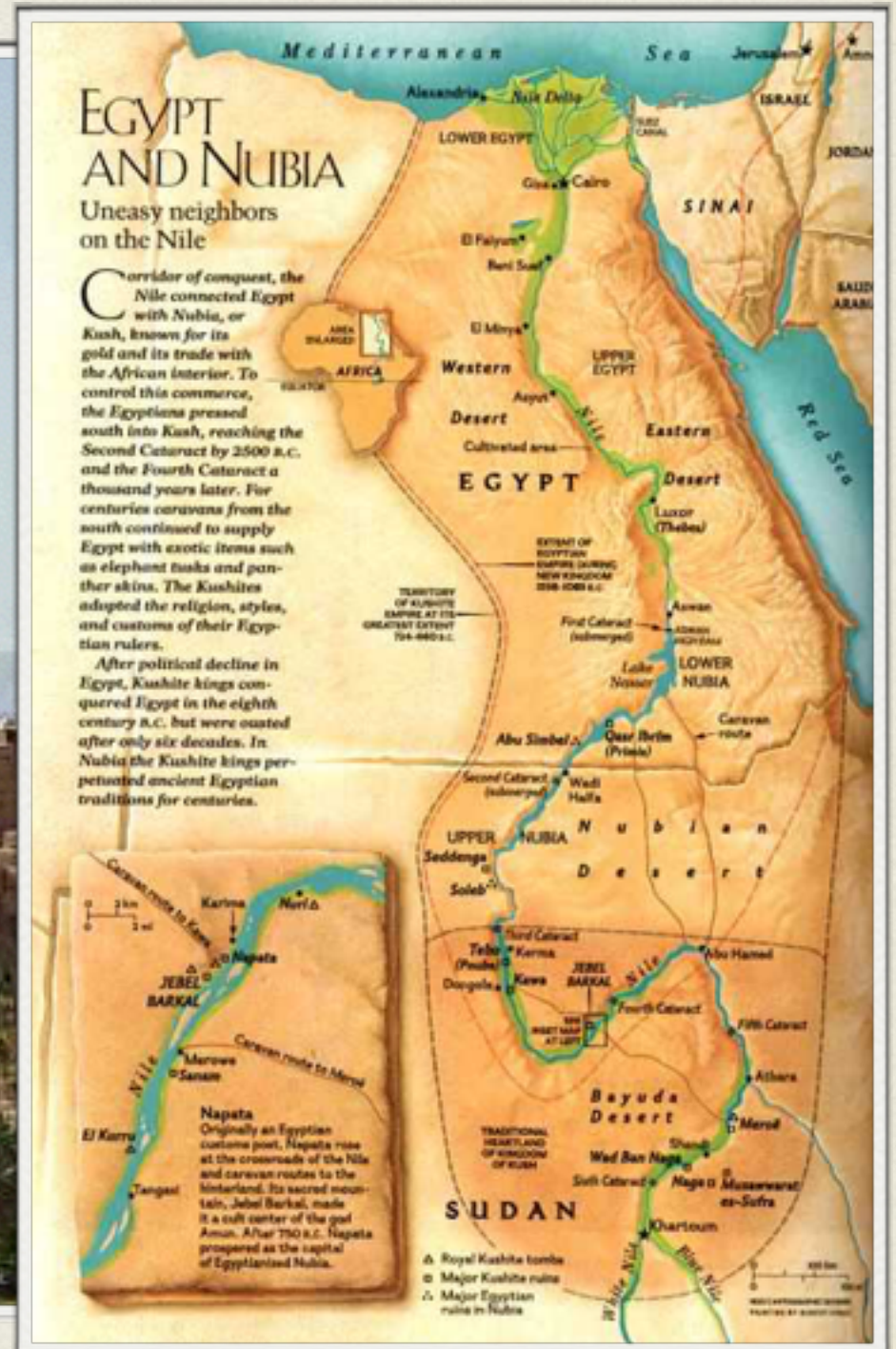
250 miles

Fertile area of early
agriculture

Nile

Red
Sea

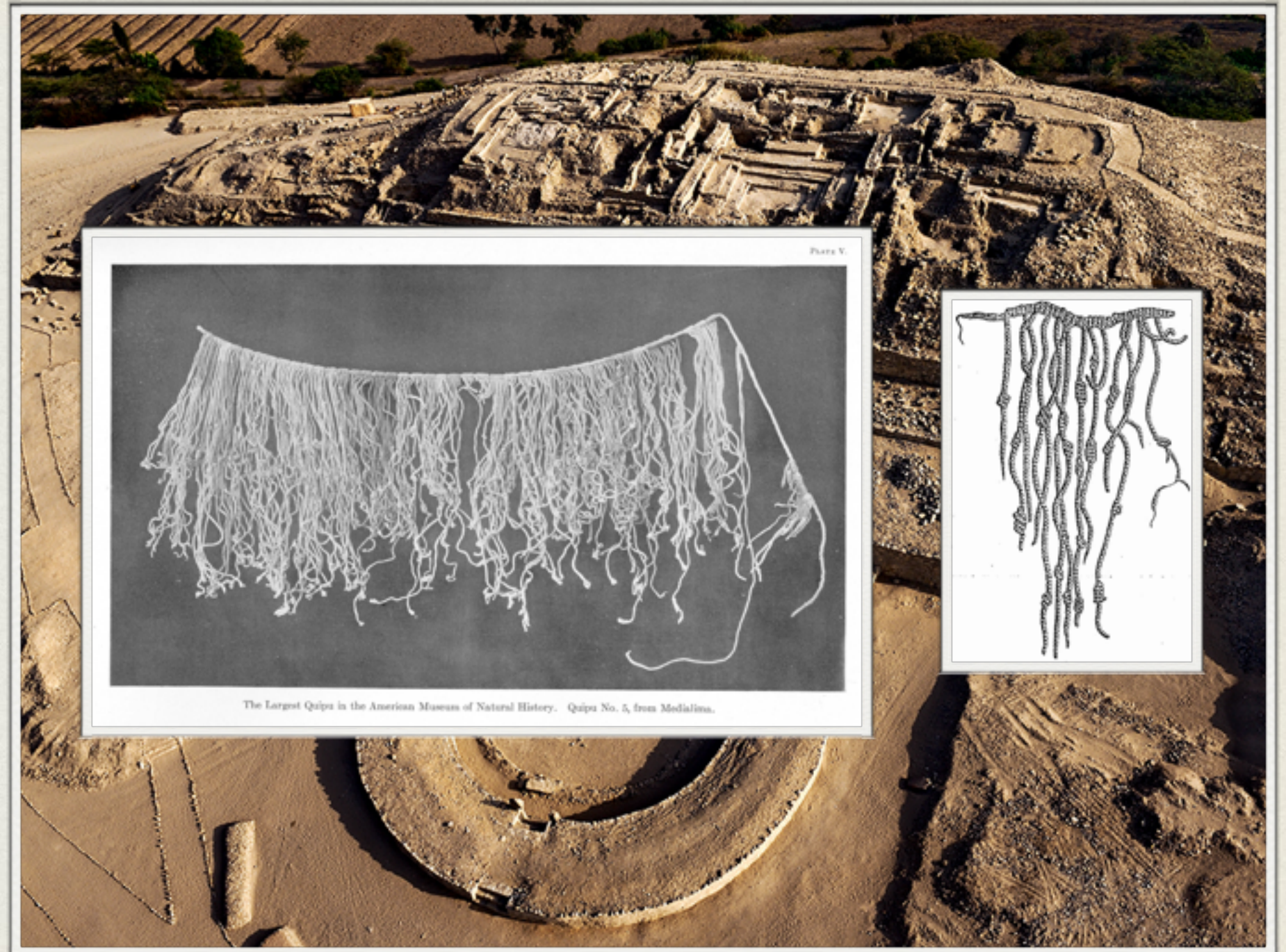
EGYPT BY 3000 BCE



NORTE CHICO (CENTRAL PERU) BY 3000 BCE



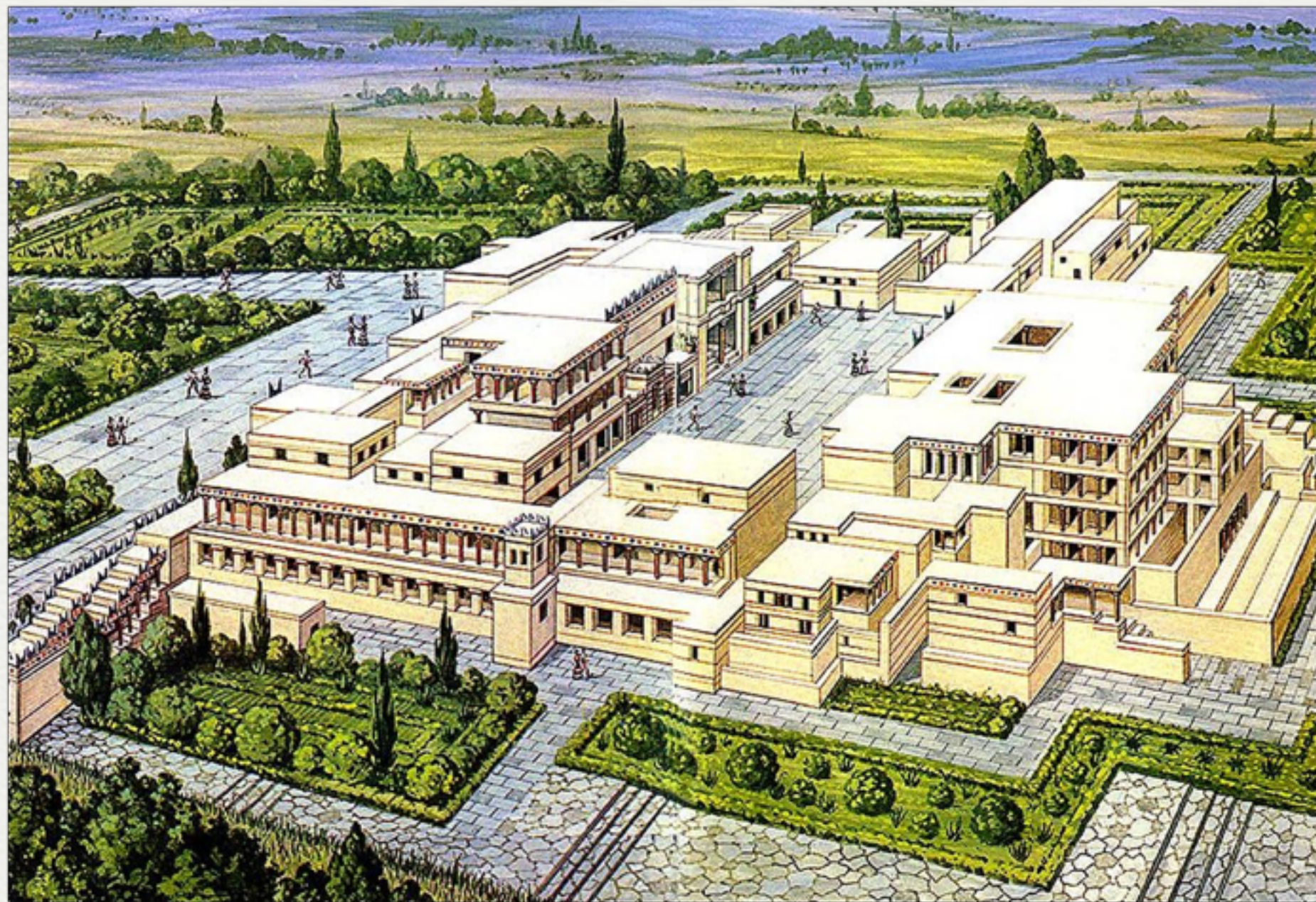
- no pottery
- no visual arts
- no cereal crops
- no river valley
- quipu



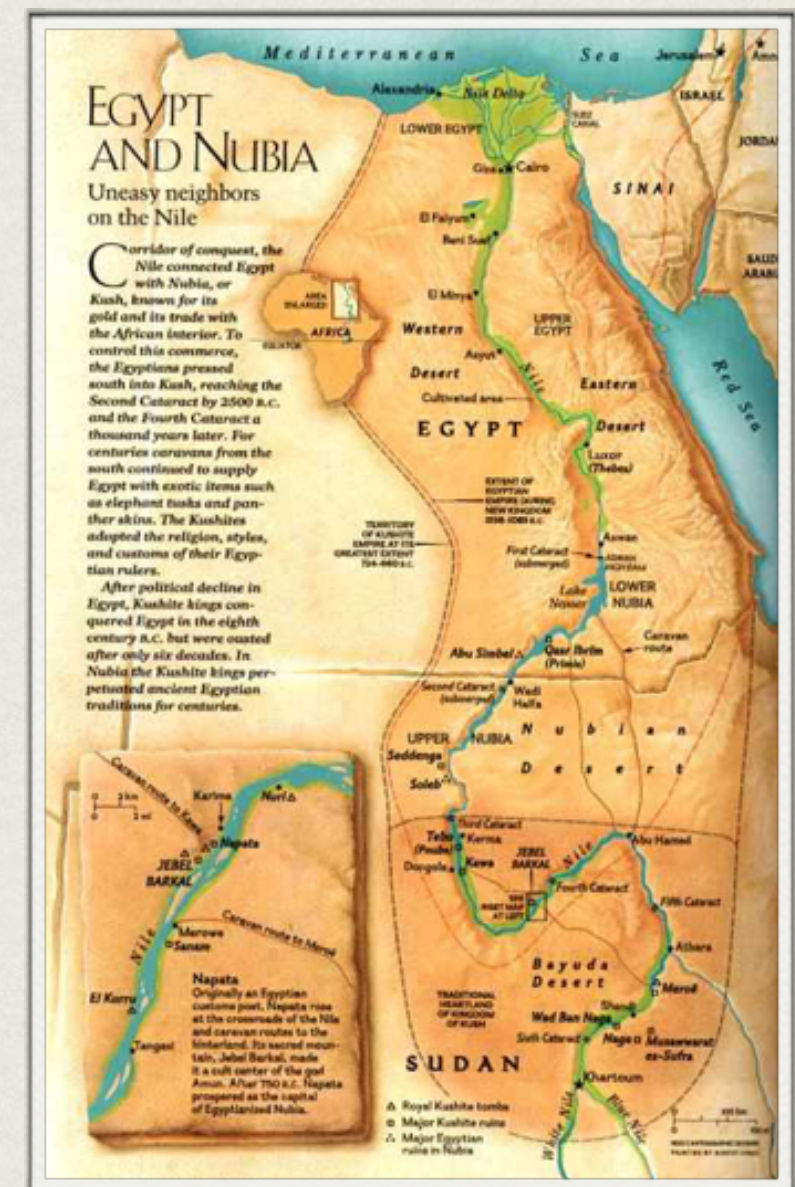
INDUS RIVER VALLEY BY 2000 BCE



MINOAN CIVILIZATION ON CRETE BY 2000 BCE



NUBIAN KINGDOM BY 2000 BCE



XIA BY 2200 BCE



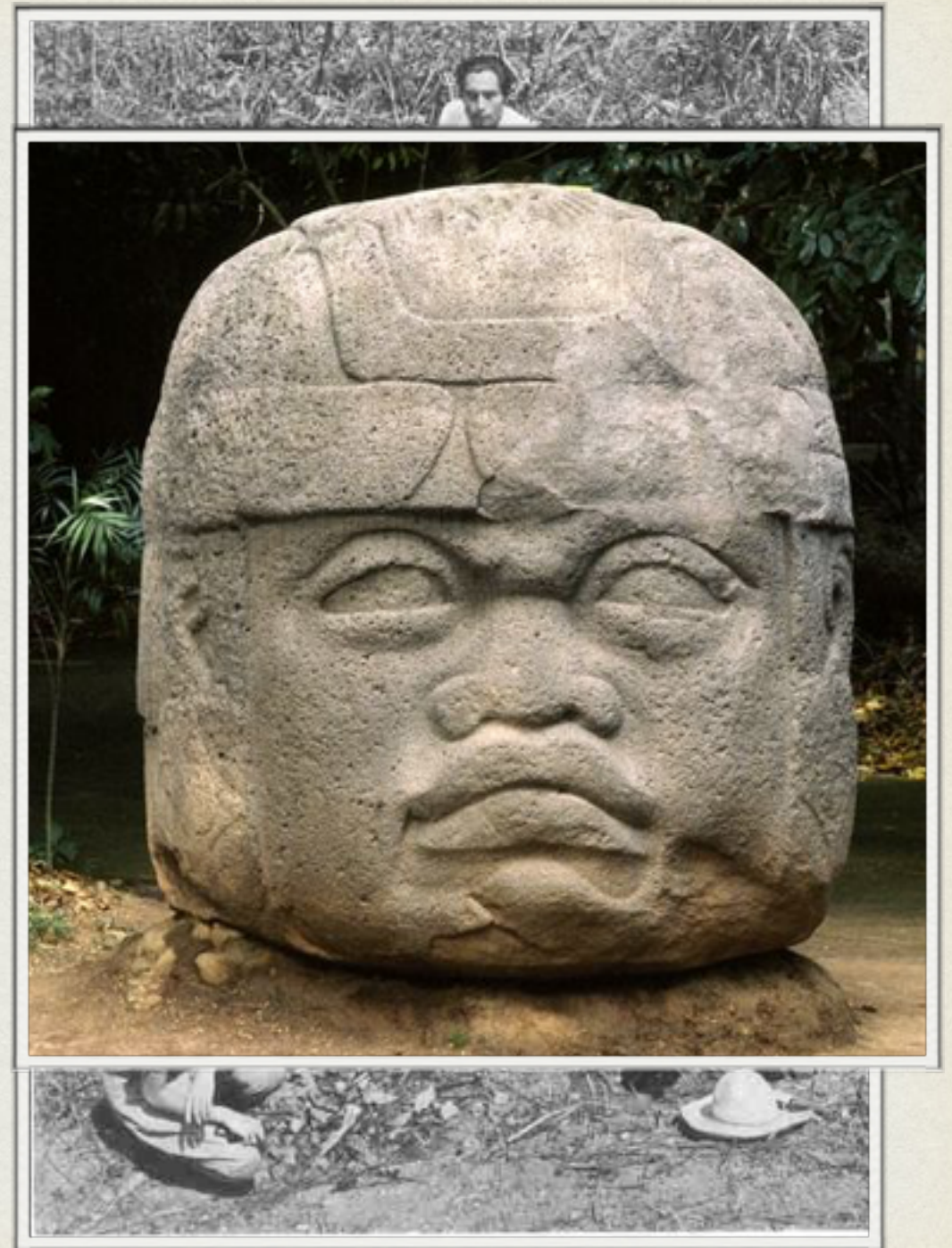
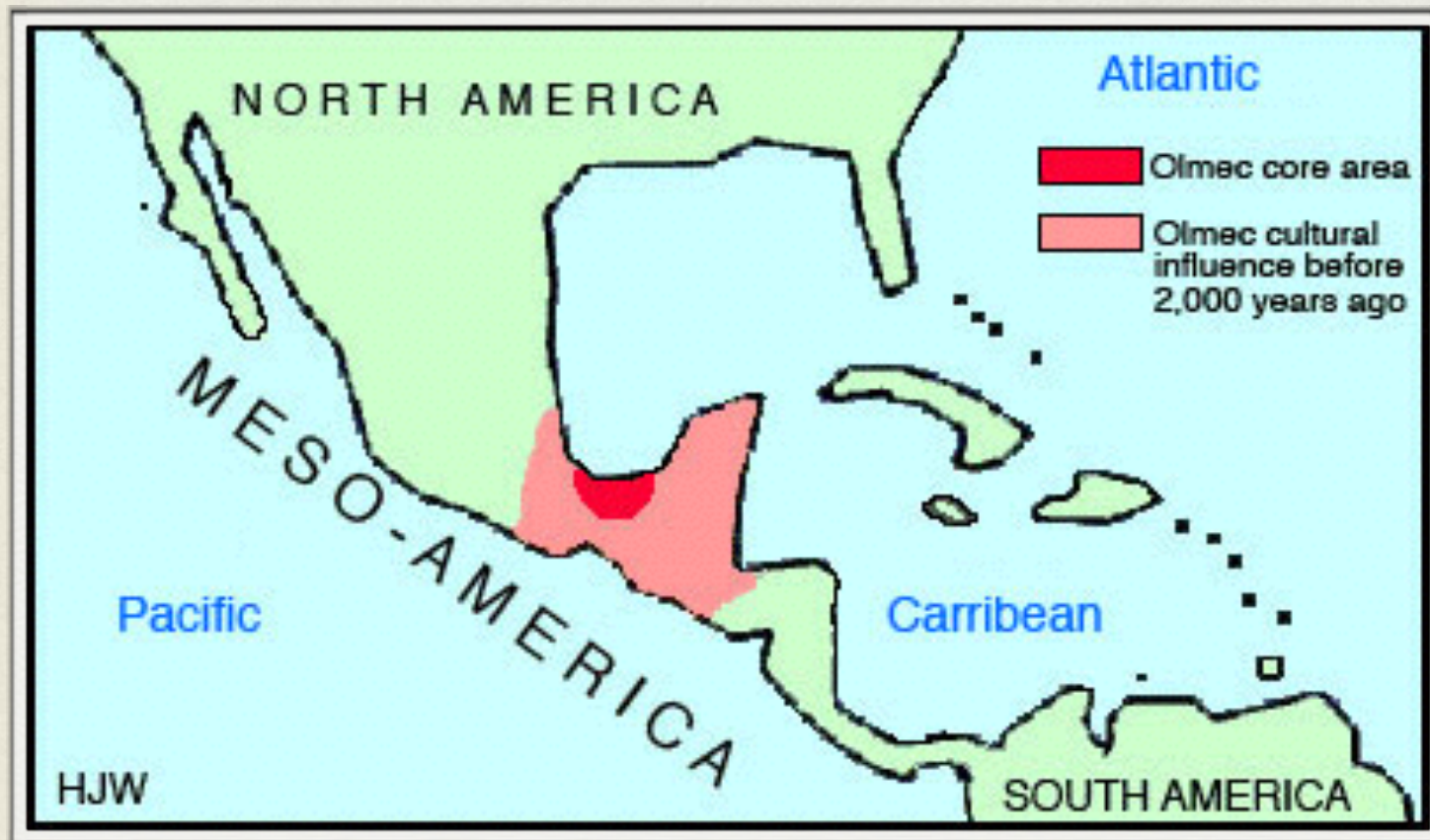
OXUS

(AFGHANISTAN, TURKMENISTAN, AND UZBEKISTAN)

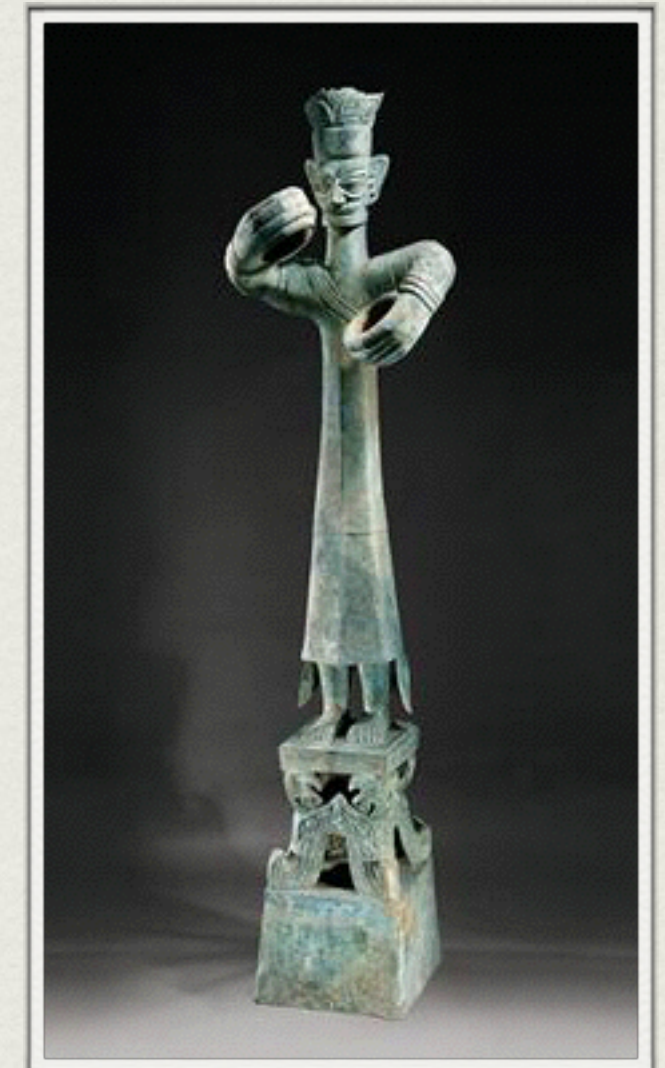
BY 2200 BCE



THE OLMECS (SOUTHERN MEXICO) BY 1200 BCE



SANXINGDUI CHINA BY 1200 BCE





Rethinking Civilization

**How did the various
"First Civilizations"
differ from one another?**

**"Civilizations were held
together largely by force."**

**Agree or Disagree
????????**

***What accounts for the initial
breakthrough to civilization?***

**In what ways was social
inequality expressed in early
civilizations?**

**In what ways have historians
tried to explain the origins
of patriarchy?**

- transition from hoe and digging-stick to animal drawn plows and large-herd pastoralism
- growing population --- more pregnant women
- development of the idea that a woman's realm is the home and men's realm was the public life
- women had been associated with nature (reproduction), now the mastery of nature is emphasized, diminishing the role of women
- military service increased power of men
- rise of property increased need for an heir and to control women's sexuality

**How did Mesopotamian
and Egyptian patriarchy
differ from each other?**

**What were the sources
of state authority in the
early civilizations?**

**In what ways did
Mesopotamian and Egyptian
civilizations differ
from each other?**

**In what ways were
Mesopotamian and Egyptian
Civilizations shaped by their
interactions with their
neighbors?**