



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

PREHISTORY

TASK 1: *How do you understand the term Prehistory? What does the prefix pre- mean?
When does history start then?*

THE ORIGINS OF LIFE AND HUMANKIND

There are three theories explaining the origins of life and humankind

1. **C** _____ – life, human beings were _____ by _____
2. **E** _____ – life, human beings developed through _____ from _____
3. **E** _____ **T** _____ – life brought from _____ or developed as a result of an experiment by _____ the Earth

TASK 2: Group Work – Three Groups

What evidence supporting the three theories do we have? Try to think of as much evidence as you can.

Creationism	Evolution	Extra terrestrialism

Which of the theories do you support? Why?

Prehistoric Man

TASK 3: *What are the distinctive features of the human race? What makes us different to other animals?*

The Origins of Humankind

- The Earth is approximately 5,000 million years old.
- The first distant **human ancestors** appeared 5 million years ago
- The first members of the **Homo Genus** appeared 3 million years ago
- **Modern Man** 10,000 years ago

Our Possible Ancestors

TASK 4: *Study the chart below and mark in the map where our ancestors lived in different colours.*



Name:	When:	Where:	Skills/Tools:	Diet:
Australopithecus	3.6-1.5 mil ago	Africa (Ethiopia, Tanzania, South Africa)	Uses wood, stones but not manufactured Lives partly in trees	Gatherer , plus eats meat of animals killed by predators
Homo Habilis Handy Man	2.5 – 1.5 mil ago	Africa (Olduvai Gorge Tanzania, Kenia)	First primitive stone tools (Oldowan Industry – the first culture) Builds first simple shelters Uses sounds to communicate	The First Hunter- gatherer Hunts small animals, gathers fruit, seeds
Homo Erectus Upright Man	1,6mil-200,000 ago	Africa, Asia, Europe, Indonesia, China ČR – Přezletice	Better tools, stone, bone, wood Hand axes Builds huts, shelters Uses fire for cooking, heat, as a weapon but can't light it Cooperates in groups, communicates using sounds	Hunter-gatherer Hunts big animals, gathers fruit, seeds
Homo Sapiens Neanderthalensis Neanderthal Man	250,000-30,000 ago	Europe, Asia ČR – caves Kůlna, Šipka	Uses refined stone tools, uses tools to produce tools Can Light Fire Lives in caves, builds tents, huts Wears clothes (animal skin) Primitive religious concepts Burial rites and rituals Uses primitive speech	Hunter-gatherer Hunts big animals
Homo Sapiens Modern man Homo Sapiens Sapiens	300,000-40,000 ago 160,000-10,000 ago	All continents America the last 50-40,000 ago ČR – Dolní Věstonice, Předmostí u Přerova	Best stone tools Speech Art cave paintings, statues, bone carving, jewellery Bows and arrows, spear thrower Religion Organized groups	Last Hunter-gatherer Hunts big animals, mammoths, hairy rhinos...



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Periods of the Prehistoric Era and the Neolithic Revolution

Christian Thomsen suggested the division into periods according to the materials used to produce tools.

Stone Age - Bronze Age - Iron Age

The Stone Age lasted for about three million years. Therefore, it is necessary to subdivide it further.

Stone Age (about 3 mil. years ago – 10,000 or 2,000 BC (according to area))

Old Stone Age (Paleolithic Period)

- Early Paleolithic Period (3 mil – 600,000 years ago)
Australopithecus, Homo Habilis, Homo Erectus
- Old Paleolithic Period (600,000 – 300,000 years ago)
Homo Habilis, Homo Erectus
- Middle Paleolithic Period (300,000 – 40,000 years ago)
Neanderthal man
- New Paleolithic Period (40,000 – 10,000 years ago)
Homo Sapiens Sapiens
- Late Paleolithic Period – in areas with slower development

Middle Stone Age, Mesolithic Period (10,000 – 8,000/4,500 BC)

only in areas where farming came later, otherwise a direct link to New Stone Age

Change of Climate, the end of Ice Age, new fauna, flora, need of change of lifestyle

New Stone Age, Neolithic Period (10,000 – 3,000 BC)

agriculture, domestication of animals, permanent settlements, villages, small towns, pottery

Late Stone Age, Eneolithic Period – in areas with slower development, otherwise Bronze Age starts

Bronze Age (3,000 – 1,500 BC)

Use of Bronze, Social Stratification

We divide the Bronze Age into old, middle, new and late periods.

Iron Age (1,500 BC - ?)

Iron tools, weapons, **first nations**

Old Iron Age - **Halstadt Culture**

New Iron Age - **Latene Culture**

Neolithic Revolution

= introduction of farming and permanent settlements



It began in the area of the **Fertile Crescent** (fertile land, wild crops and animals suitable for growing, domestication)

About 10,000 years ago the climate changed. The last Ice Age ended. With this change it was necessary to change the lifestyle. The big animals hunted by Homo Sapiens Sapiens migrated to the north. Due to the new climatic conditions it was possible to start farming in the warmer areas.

TASK 5: *What was the effect of farming on the development of human society?*

The following events are not in the logical sequence. Decide on the **possible** right order of the following events and changes caused by the Neolithic revolution. Some of the events might have occurred simultaneously.

- First fields, domestication of animals
- New areas colonized
- first conflicts, wars, defences, city walls
- Farming and keeping animals brought more food than hunting (though hunting remained an important part of life)
- Possibility of exchanging products – trade
- First pottery
- Permanent settlements by fields
- Population growth
- Specialized tools for farming
- Villages self-sufficient, improved living standard
- The first villages, cities
- nomadic tribes attracted by better living standards

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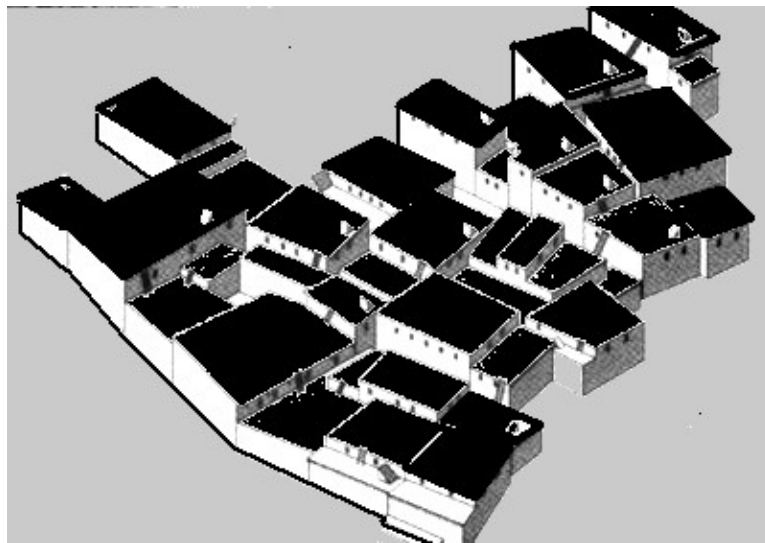
The First Cities

Jericho

c. 8,000 BC, the largest permanent settlement, 3h, stone city walls (8 metres high) protecting the city, inside round mud huts

Chatal Hüyük

c. 6,500 BC, farming, permanent settlement, round 5,000 inhabitants, rectangular houses (average area 25 square metres) clustered together, entrance through the roof, bare walls served as city walls,

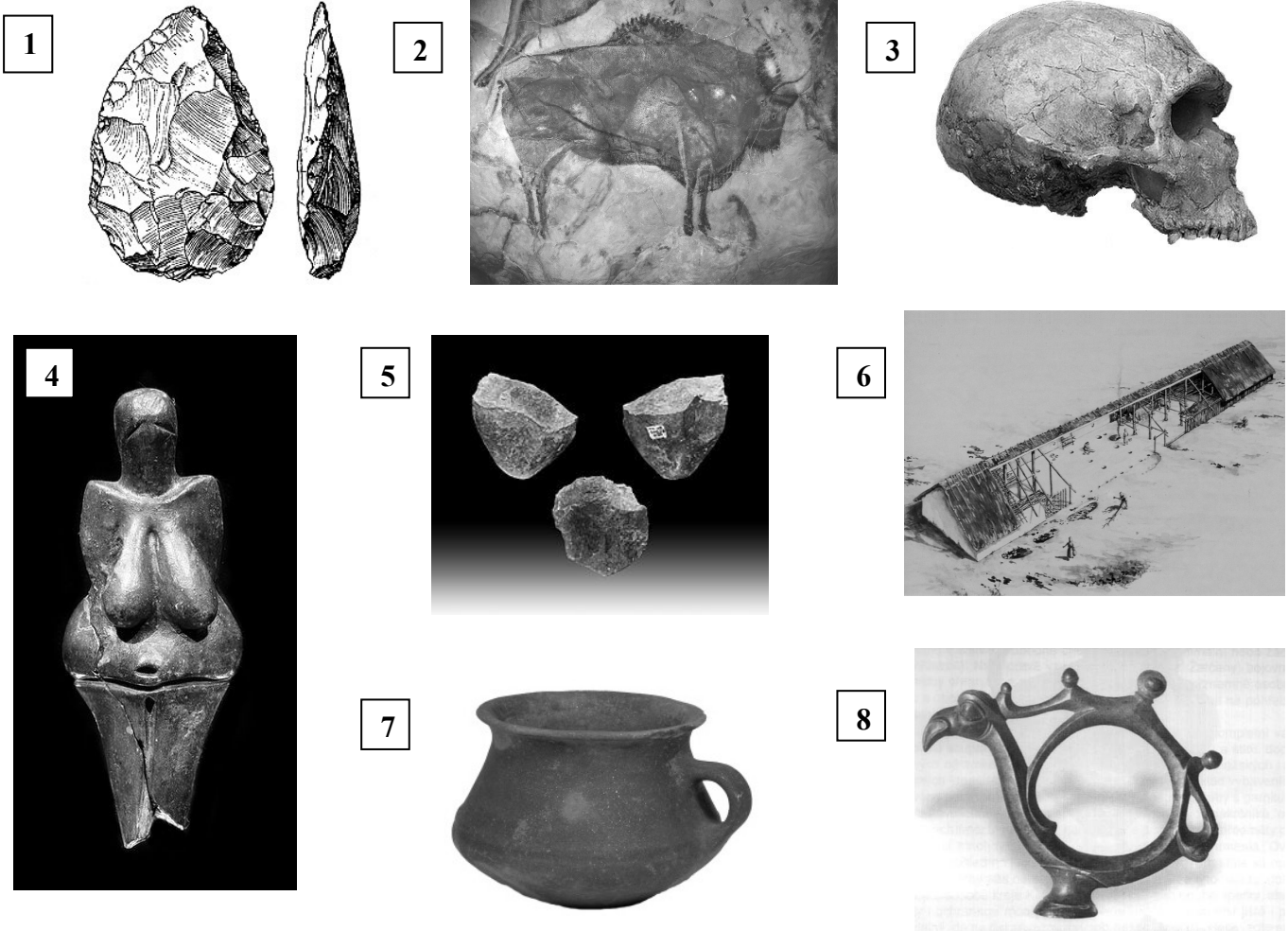


TASK 6: Match the two columns.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Australopithecus | a. first stone tools |
| 2. Homo Habilis | b. able to light fire |
| 3. Homo Erectus | c. cave paintings |
| 4. Neanderthal Man | d. hand axe |
| 5. Homo Sapiens Sapiens | e. introduction of effective farming |
| 6. Jericho | f. lived partly in trees |
| 7. Neolithic Revolution | g. one of the first cities |

TASK 7: Identify the things in the pictures and match them with the appropriate period:

	picture	description
Old Paleolithic Period		
Middle Paleolithic Period		
New Paleolithic Period		
Neolithic Period		
Bronze Age		
Iron Age, Latene Period		



Oldowan Industry	Skull of a Neanderthal man	Hand Axe	Altamira cave painting
Venus of Věstonice	Pottery of Únětice	Long House	Celtic decorative jug handle