



Paleolithic Periodical



Nomad Finds Food!

The earliest people lived during the Old Stone Age, or Paleolithic Age, which began more than 2 million years ago. Paleolithic people were known as *nomads*, or people that moved from place to place in search of food.



How Much Progress Has Really Been Made?

The first creatures to walk upright were known as *hominids*. The early people of the Paleolithic Age used hunting & gathering to survive. They roam around the Earth in small populations with very few possessions and depend very much on the environment for survival.

Brilliant Cave Man Discovers Fire!

Joe Cave Man reports rubbing two sticks together is a great way to keep warm during the long winters. He and his buddies made simple tools and weapons from stone, bone or wood.

Other Achievements of the Paleolithic Age

The earliest people must also be recognized for their development of a spoken language and religious beliefs. Many people during this time period believe in the afterlife and have mastered the art of cave painting!

If Only We Could Settle Down...

The life of early man is very uncertain. Very little progress has been made from the time of the first hominids (first creatures to walk upright). ALL of early man's life is consumed with survival.



Neolithic Newsletter



FARMING DISCOVERED!

It is now 10,000 BCE and people have made TWO very important discoveries:

1. Farming—man can plant seeds & grow food!
2. Domestication—man can tame or train animals for human use!

People all over the world are giving up their nomadic lifestyles and settling into permanent villages! Never again will man have to chase after his dinner! People now stay in one place to farm. This major turning point in history is known as the *Neolithic Revolution*, during which man learned how to farm.

If Only We Had A SURPLUS

In The Paleolithic Age

Surplus means more than enough. The discovery of farming and the domestication of animals during the Neolithic Revolution created a surplus of food. Since people no longer have to constantly worry about hunting and gathering for their next meal, they can focus on other things.

Imagine the possibilities!

What will mankind do next?

The "Neo" Man Thinks!

After the Neolithic Revolution, there was more food to eat. With more food, the population increased. People lived together in villages, which later developed into advanced societies called civilizations. These civilizations were made up of cities, organized government, jobs, social classes, religions, writing systems, public works, and art & architecture. Without the surplus of food that farming provided, complex civilizations would not have developed!

AIM: How is the Neolithic Revolution a turning point in human history?

DO NOW: Answer the following questions.

1. Write down everything you ate yesterday.

2. Define: TURNING POINT. _____

Paleolithic Periodical Questions

1. What type of people lived during the Paleolithic Age? _____
2. Define: nomad: _____

3. What was a hominid? _____

4. What did man depend on for survival during the Paleolithic Age? _____
5. List the discoveries and achievements of the Paleolithic Age.

Neolithic Newsletter Questions

1. What two major discoveries were made during the Neolithic Revolution?
1- _____

2- _____

2. Define: surplus: _____
3. What changes occurred as a result of the Neolithic Revolution?

4. What makes up a civilization?

5. Why is a surplus of food so important?

Directions: COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING CHART AS IT IS CREATED ON THE SMART BOARD.

PALEOLITHIC AGE

NEOLITHIC AGE



NAME

EXIT QUESTIONS:

What would your life be like if people did not learn how to farm?

____ 1. Early peoples who moved frequently as they search for the food they needed for survival are called

- A. guild members B. subsistence farmers C. hunters & gatherers D. village dwellers

____ 2. Which stage of human advancement occurred first?

- A. Development of agriculture B. Growth of cities C. hunting and gathering D. Invention of writing

____ 3. The Neolithic revolution was characterized by

- A. decline of large empires C. migration of early peoples to the Americas
B. change from nomadic herding to settled farming D. growth of iron tool-making technology

____ 4. Which development was a result of the Neolithic Revolution?

- A. Machines were used to mass-produce goods for markets
B. The centers of trade moved from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean
C. A surplus of food led to more complex societies
D. Hunters and gatherers provided the necessities of life

