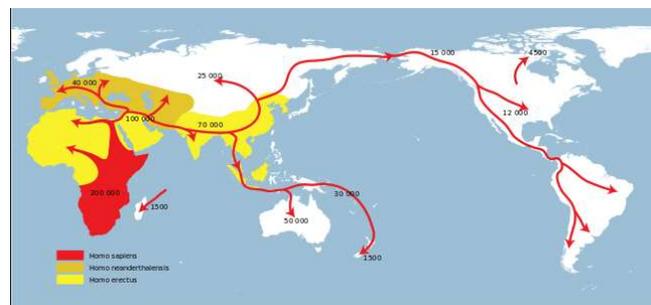


Early Humans

The Beginnings

- Homo Sapiens evolved in Africa about 200,000 – 300,000 years ago.
- Early Humans migrated out of Africa about 70,000 – 100,000 years ago.
- Humans were able to adapt to and thrive in a variety of environmental conditions.

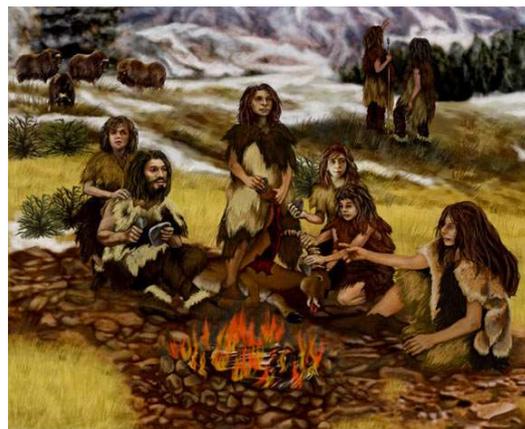


Quest to Survive

- Most of human history revolves around meeting physiological needs.
 - Earliest humans were scavengers, gatherers and hunters.
 - Humans banded together for safety and help.
 - Often moved in search of food sources.

Hunter-Gatherers (Scavengers)

- Lived in small bands of no more than 60 people.
- Needed a large territory to survive.
- Often were at the mercy of the environment for survival.



Hunter-Gatherers (Scavengers)

- **Political** – Decision-making was made by consensus – there were no real political leaders.
- **Economic** – No formal economic activities (trade, job specialization, etc.); Resources were shared communally.
- **Religion** – Religious beliefs were largely based on nature (animism). Often believed in supernatural spirits.
- **Culture** – Languages evolved about 50,000 years ago. Some groups painted cave art.
- **Intellectual** – Invented weapons to hunt and for protection. May have had domesticated animals.

Pastoral Nomads

- Also lived in small bands, but lifestyle could support more people.
- Needed a very large territory to survive.
- Migrated to predetermined grazing lands seasonally.



Pastoral Nomads

- **Political** – Decision-making was made by a leader or group of leaders. Often chosen by their military ability.
- **Economic** – Wealth was measured by herd size. Often traded with sedentary groups. Food surplus allowed job specialization.
- **Religion** – Religious beliefs were largely based on nature (animism). Often believed in supernatural spirits.
- **Culture** – Mobile society. Men herded, women gathered and worked at home. Women planted seeds and started agriculture.
- **Intellectual** – Domesticated animals, accomplished warriors.

Agriculturalists

- Lived in larger, permanent settlements.
- Was able raise more food and create a food surplus.
- Basis for modern civilization.



Agriculturalists

- **Political** – Decision-making was made by a leader or group of leaders. Often chosen by their military ability or religious duties.
- **Economic** – Society stratified (social classes created). Traded with other groups. Accumulated wealth.
- **Religion** – Religious beliefs were largely based on nature (animism). Believed in multiple gods. Priestly class created.
- **Culture** – Created complex institutions. Art, pottery and other functional art created.
- **Intellectual** – Invented calendars.