

EARLY HUMANS

Complete Interactive Notebook Bundle

Thank you so much for purchasing this product! Interactive Notebooks are an amazing way to get your students engaged and active in their learning! The graphic organizers and foldables in this resource are designed to be folded, cut, glued, & written-on to enhance your instruction of early history.

It's always amazing to see the creativity some of your students will put into their creations! This Interactive Notebook is designed to help you better understand early humans, prehistory, and the Paleolithic & Neolithic Ages!

If you have any questions about this or any resource, don't hesitate to contact me by clicking on any of these:



The screenshot shows the homepage of the 'Students of History' website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the site logo, 'STUDENTS OF HISTORY', and links for 'HOME', 'ABOUT', 'AMERICAN HISTORY', 'WORLD HISTORY', 'SIGN IN', and 'REGISTER'. The main content area features a large background image of a man in a classroom. Text on the page reads: 'ENERGIZE YOUR CLASSROOM WITH STUDENTS OF HISTORY', 'YOUR HOME FOR INNOVATIVE AND ENGAGING HISTORY LESSON PLANS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY CLASSROOM!', and a 'Join Now' button. Below this, there are social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, Google+, YouTube, and Instagram. At the bottom, a text box states: 'Thousands of the most engaging history teaching resources at your fingertips. Every day, every lesson ready for you at about \$1 a day.'

Early Humans Vocabulary Foldable

Directions: Cut out this foldable graphic organizer along the dotted lines and then fold and glue into your notebook. **Underneath each term write a definition** in your own words on one side and then **draw a picture** to represent the term on the other side of the flap.



Glue here into Your Notebook

Early Humans Vocabulary

Hominid

Paleolithic Age

Neolithic Age

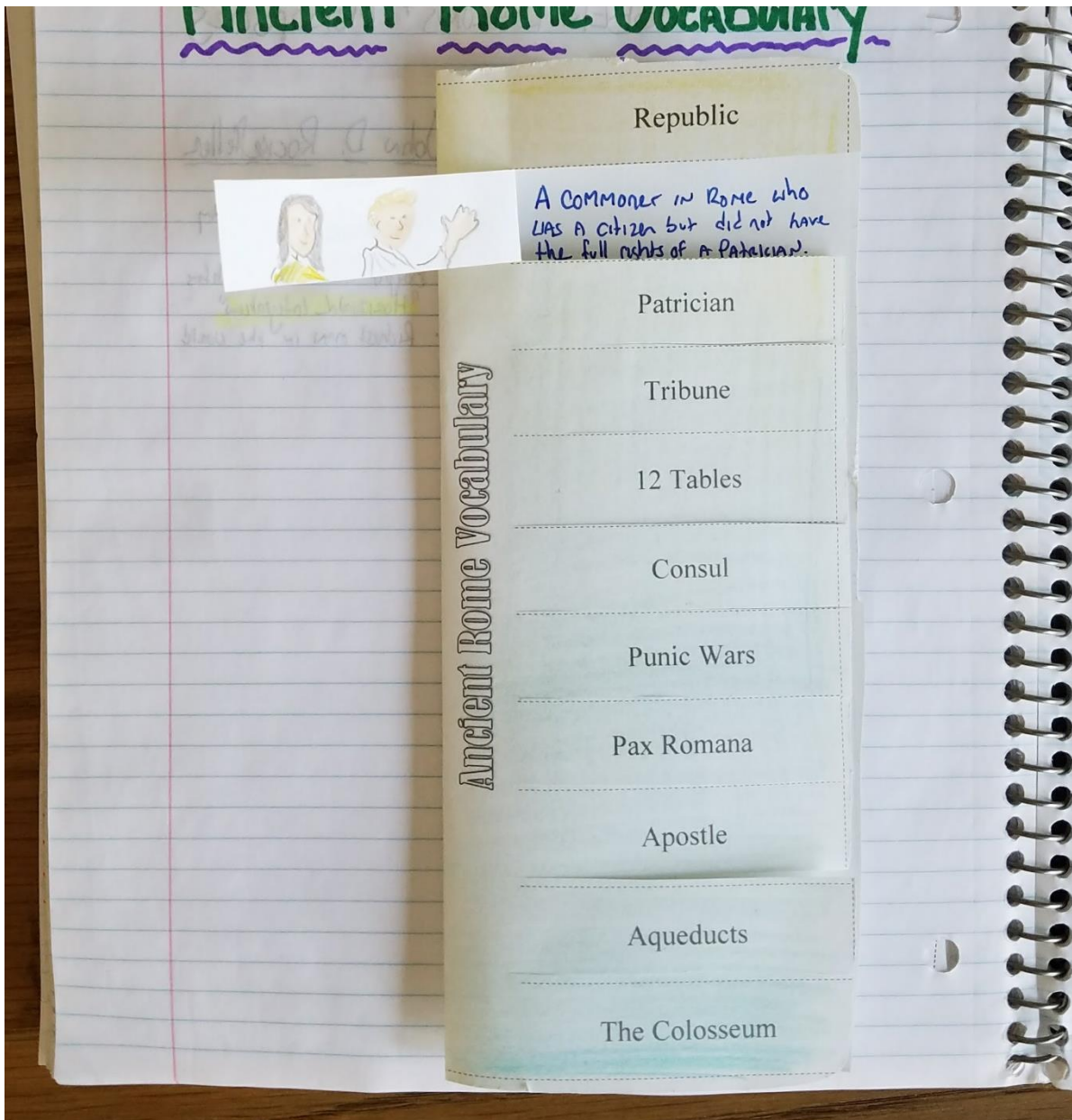
Homo Sapiens

Nomads

Agricultural Revolution

Artifacts



Completed Vocabulary Sample Page



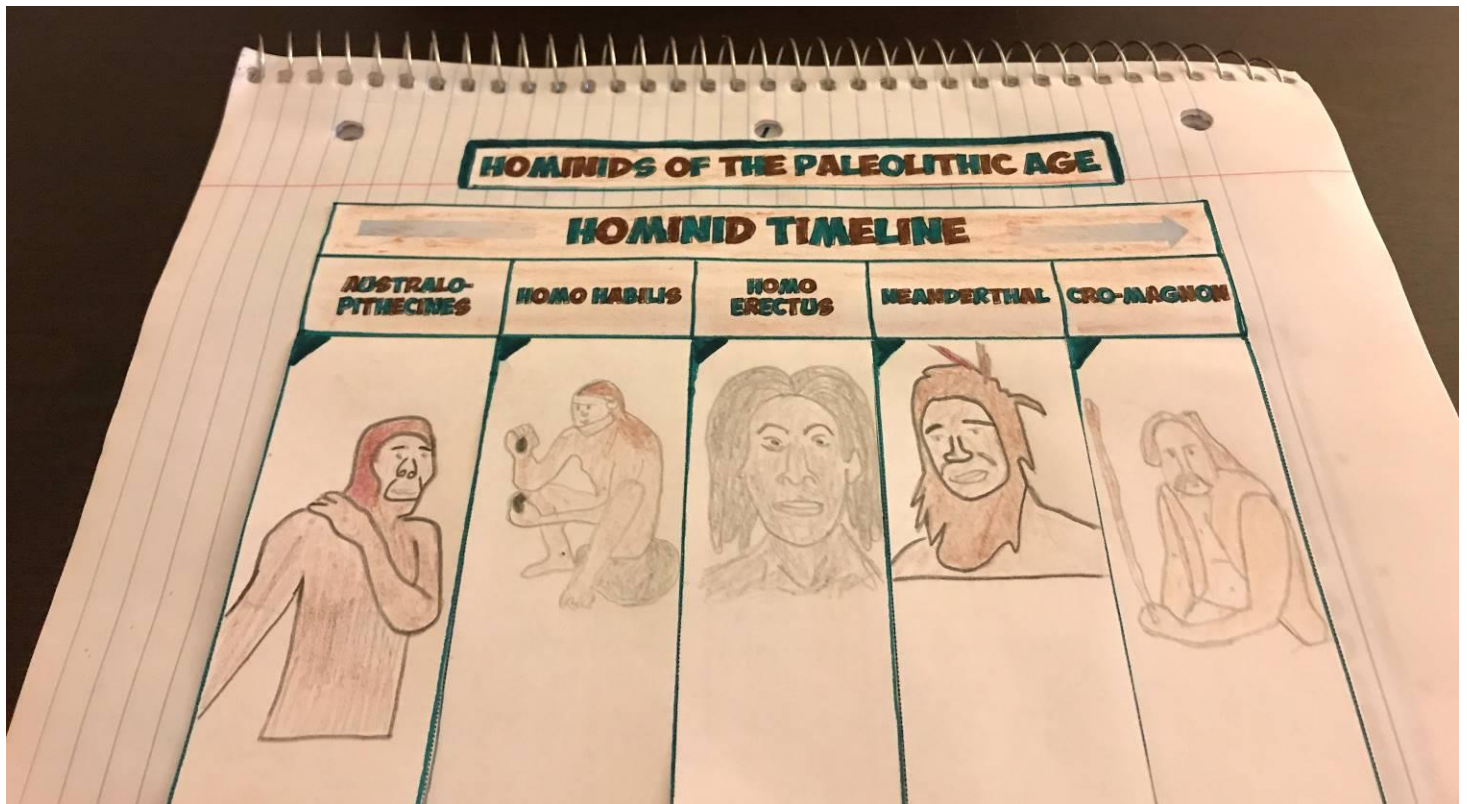
Extension Activity: In addition to defining the terms in their own words and adding an image, I often have students use an open portion of their notebook page to write a short story using as many of the vocab terms as they can. We'll then share these in class (which are often amusing) and see how many they could get.

HOMINIDS OF THE PALEOLITHIC AGE

Directions: Scientists believe the Paleolithic Age, or Old Stone Age, lasted from about 2.5 million to 8000 B.C. During this time, hominids developed into modern humans. Cut out the graphic organizer below and **draw a picture of each hominid** on the flap below its name. Then, take notes on each underneath. Be sure to include **when and where they existed** along with **key characteristics**.

HOMINID TIMELINE	
	CRO-MAGNON
	NEANDERTHAL
	HOMO ERECTUS
	HOMO HABILIS
	AUSTRALO-PITHECINES

Completed Hominids Timeline Sample



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Lived 4 million years ago. ◦ 4 million to 1 million B.C. ◦ Found in southern and eastern Africa ◦ Brain size cm^3 (cubic centimeters) ◦ First humanlike creature to walk up right. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Lived 3 million years ago. ◦ 2.5 million to 1.5 million B.C. ◦ Found in East Africa. ◦ Brain size 700 cm^3 ◦ First to make stone tools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Lived 2 million years ago. ◦ 1.6 million to 30,000 B.C. ◦ Found in Africa, Asia and Europe. ◦ Brain size 1,000 cm^3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Lived 1 million years ago. ◦ 200,000 to 30,000 B.C. ◦ Found in Europe and southwest Asia. ◦ Brain size 14,500 cm^3. ◦ 1 million years ago ◦ First to have ritual burial. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 40,000 to 8,000 B.C. ◦ Found in Europe ◦ Brain size 1,400 cm^3 ◦ Fully modern humans ◦ created art.
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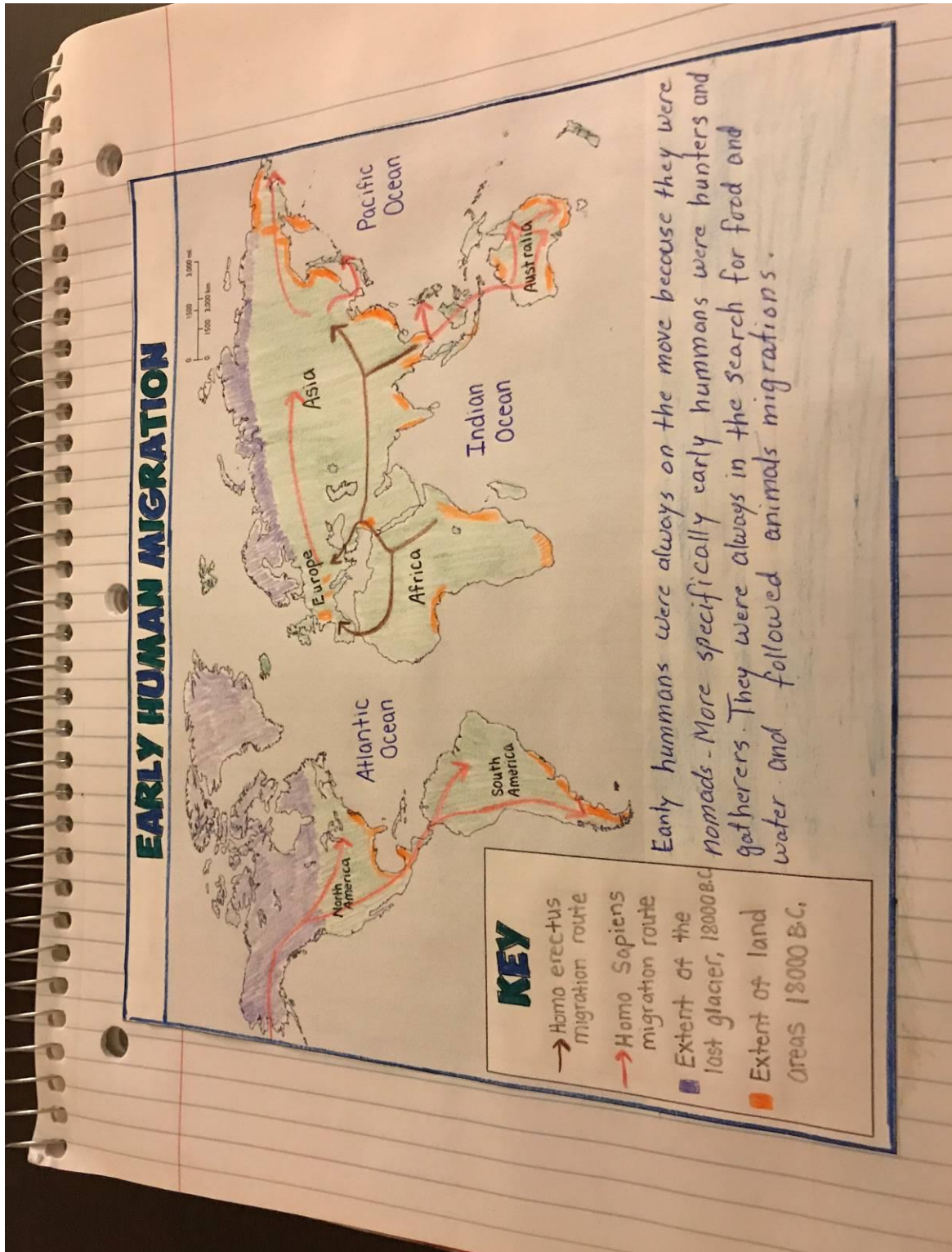
EARLY HUMAN MIGRATION

Directions: Homo sapiens emerged in Africa between 100,000 and 400,000 years ago. They then migrated slowly across the planet. Draw the **migration patterns** of Homo sapiens and Homo erectus on the map below. Also, **color in** Ice Age glaciers and land changes. Complete the **Key** then in the space at the bottom, **explain why** you think these early humans were on the move.

EARLY HUMAN MIGRATION

KEY

Completed Human Migration Sample



Extension Activity: After students finish this page, I like to take them on a “tour” using the new Google Earth application. It’s really breathtaking to zoom in and out and follow just how incredibly far these distances are.



HUNTER-GATHERER SOCIETIES


Directions: Hunter-gatherer societies during the Paleolithic Era were nomadic, used simple tools, and ate a healthy diet. Cut out the graphic organizer below and glue it in your notebook so the flaps can be lifted. Then, **draw pictures** on the top of each and **take notes** on your notebook under each one. At the bottom, explain why you think the “paleo diet” has gained in popularity today.

HUNTER-GATHERER SOCIETIES		
NOMADIC	USE OF TOOLS	DIET




Completed Hunter Gatherer Sample Page


HUNTER-GATHERER SOCIETIES



NOMADIC



USE OF TOOLS



DIET

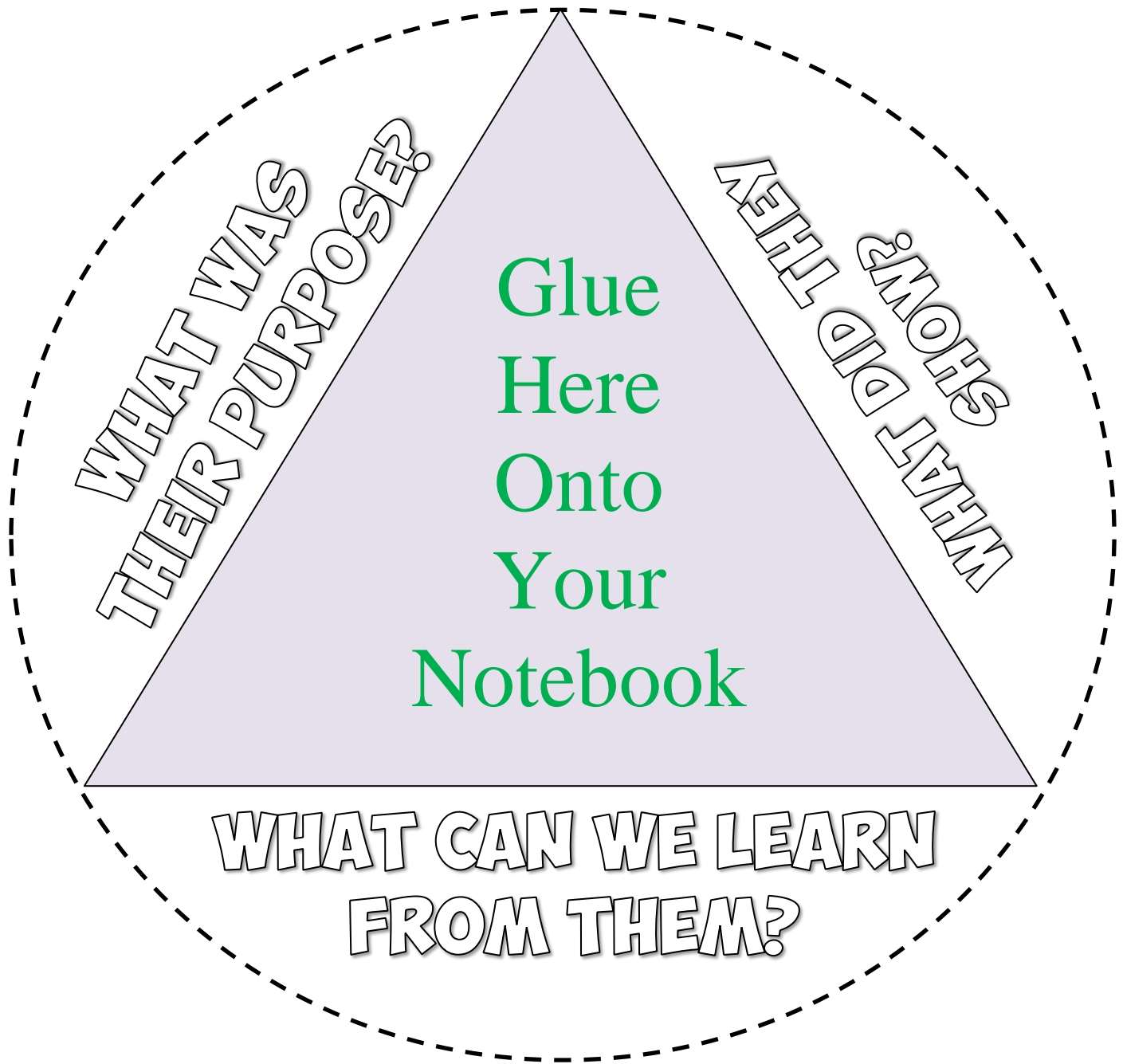
The paleo diet has gained popularity today for various reasons. For example the paleo diet is a nutritional intervention which helps people with modern day problems such as obesity, diabetes, and heart disease to get away from processed foods filled with chemicals which are detrimental to their health. Paleo foods provide a lot of nutrition as they are high in protein and healthy fats, that fill and engage a person. Also the paleo diet helps simplify modern day life since it is very quick to prepare.

<p>For tens of thousands of years, men and women of the old stone Age were nomads. Nomads were highly mobile people who moved from place to place foraging or searching for new sources of food. Nomadic groups whose food supply depends on hunting animals and collecting plant foods are called hunter gatherers.</p>	<p>Prehistoric hunters crafted special spears that enabled them to kill game at greater distances. Digging sticks helped food gatherers pry plants loose at the roots. Early modern humans used stone hoes and wood to fashion more than 100 different tools. These expanded tools lets included knives to kill and butcher game, and fish hooks and harpoons to catch fish. A chisel-like cutter was designed to make other tools.</p>	<p>Men hunted large land mammals, sea food and birds. Women gathered gathered grains, seeds, nuts, fruits, roots, eggs, grubs, small animals and insects. Together all these things made up the diet that hunter-gatherers ate.</p>
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The paleo diet has gained popularity today for various reasons. For example the paleo diet is a nutritional intervention which helps people with modern day problems such as obesity, diabetes, and heart disease to get away from processed foods filled with chemicals which are detrimental to their health. Paleo foods provide a lot of nutrition as they are high in protein and healthy fats, that fill and engage a person. Also the paleo diet helps simplify modern day life, since it is very quick to prepare.

PREHISTORIC CAVE PAINTINGS

Directions: Early humans created cave art that can still be seen today. The most famous is the Lascaux cave in France. After looking at examples of early cave paintings and learning about them, cut out the graphic organizer below and paste into your notebook. **Draw your own version** of a cave painting in the center **then take notes** under each flap.



Completed Cave Paintings Page

PREHISTORIC CAVE PAINTINGS

WHAT DID THEY SHOW?

WHAT WAS THEIR PURPOSE?

Prehistoric cave paintings revealed that some human might have had a drive to make art.

We can learn from cave paintings that there was no writing language as mostly everything was just drawn in pictures. Also we can learn that animals had a great importance to people back then as they were the main characters in all of the paintings.

Although no one knows for sure, there are many possible theories. For instance, people had lots of time on their hands so perhaps it was something to do in the winter season. Another reason could have been that by drawing the animals the artists might have believed that they were taking some of their power or aiding their abilities of hunting. Lastly, there could have been a religious meaning.



The Agricultural Revolution

Directions: The beginning of settled agriculture (including permanent settlements) was a major step in the advance of civilization.

Cut out this graphic organizer along the dotted lines and glue it into your notebook. On the page under each flap **take notes on that aspect of the Revolution.** Then, **draw a picture** to represent it on the flap that you lift up.

CAUSES
OF THE
AGRICULTURAL
REVOLUTION

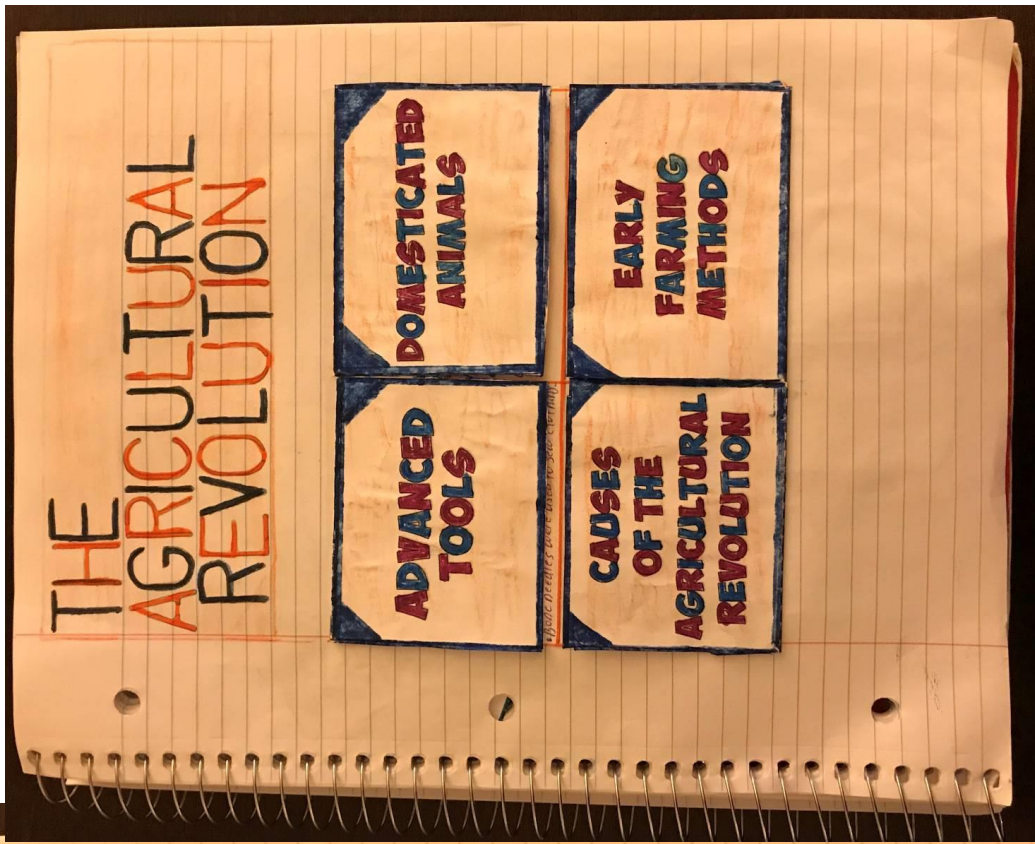
EARLY
FARMING
METHODS

Glue Goes Here and
Paste in Notebook

ADVANCED
TOOLS

DOMESTICATED
ANIMALS

Completed Agricultural Revolution Sample



THE



- Hunter crafted special that enabled them to kill game at greater distances.
- Digging sticks helped find gopher holes.
- Pry plants loose at the roots.
- Knives were created to kill and butcher game, and fish hooks and harpoon to catch fish.
- Bone needles were used to sew clothing.

- The exact reason as to why the agricultural revolution occurred is unknown.
- Change in climate was probably a key reason. Rising temperatures worldwide provided longer growing seasons and drier land for cultivating wild grasses.



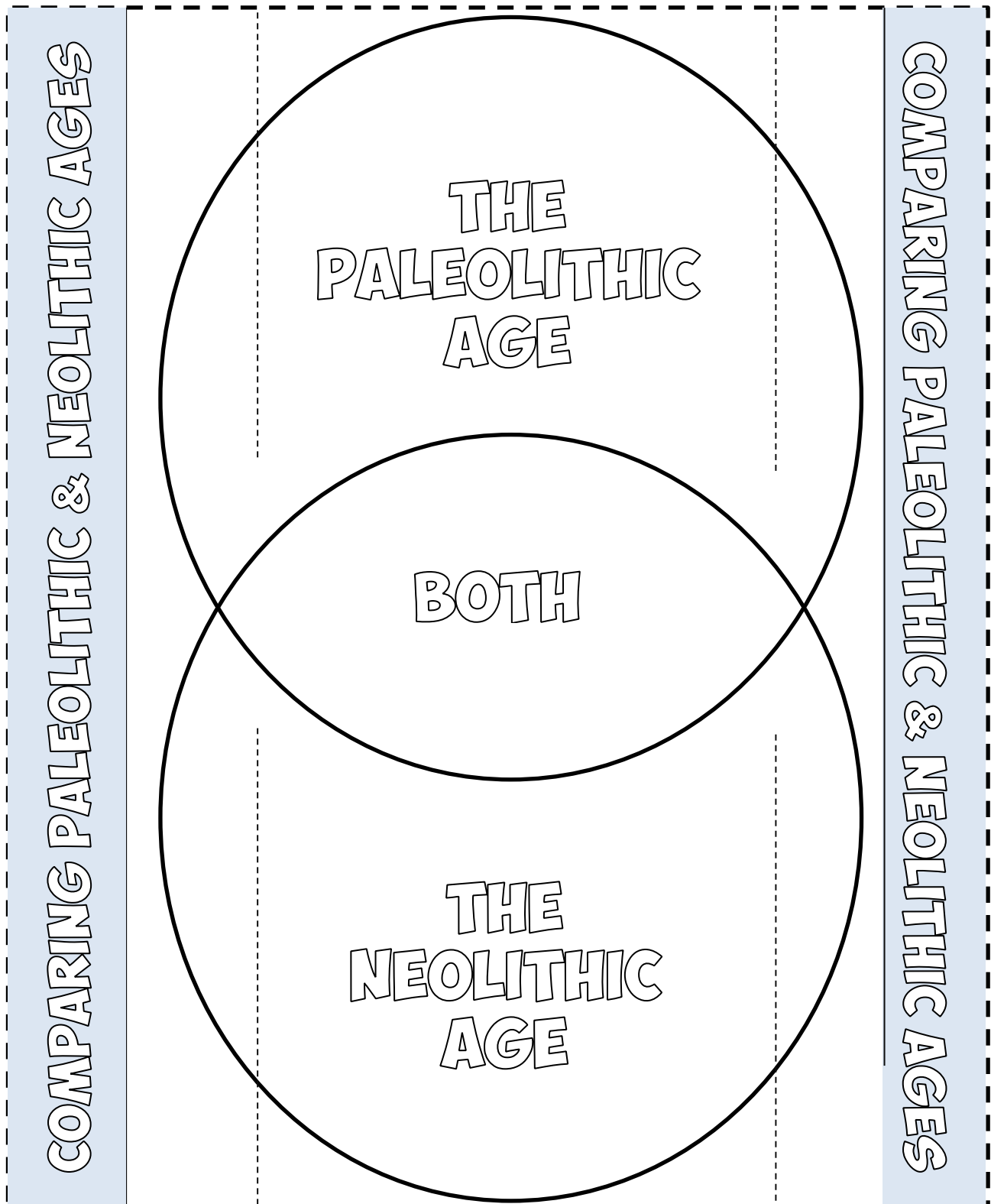
- Hunters' expert knowledge of wild animals likely played a key role in the domestication or taming of animals.
- They tamed horses, dogs, goats and pigs.
- Like farming domestication of animals came slowly.

- Some groups practiced slash-and-burn farming, in which they cut trees or grasses and burned them to clear a field. The ashes that remained fertilized the soil. Farmers plowed crops for a year, or two, then moved to another area of land.



COMPARING THE PALEOLITHIC & NEOLITHIC AGES

Directions: Use the Interactive Venn Diagram below to compare the Paleolithic & Neolithic Ages. First, cut along the dotted lines and place glue only behind the shaded titles on either side so that the top and bottom flaps can be folded up and down. Underneath each flap, **write characteristics** that apply to that era and **on top of the middle**, write characteristics that apply to **both** eras.



Completed Paleolithic & Neolithic Comparison

COMPARING THE PALEOLITHIC & NEOLITHIC AGES

THE PALEOLITHIC AGE

- Lasted from about 2.5 million to 8000 B.C.
- The people of this age were mostly hunting and food gathering people.
- Called the old stone age
- Paleolithic people were taller and lived longer than neolithic people.

THE NEOLITHIC AGE

- Began about 8000 B.C. and ended as early as 3000 B.C. in some areas.
- Cultivation of land began in neolithic era and men started domesticating cattle, sheep and goat.
- Called the New Stone Age
- Neolithic women had more children because the life style was no longer nomadic.

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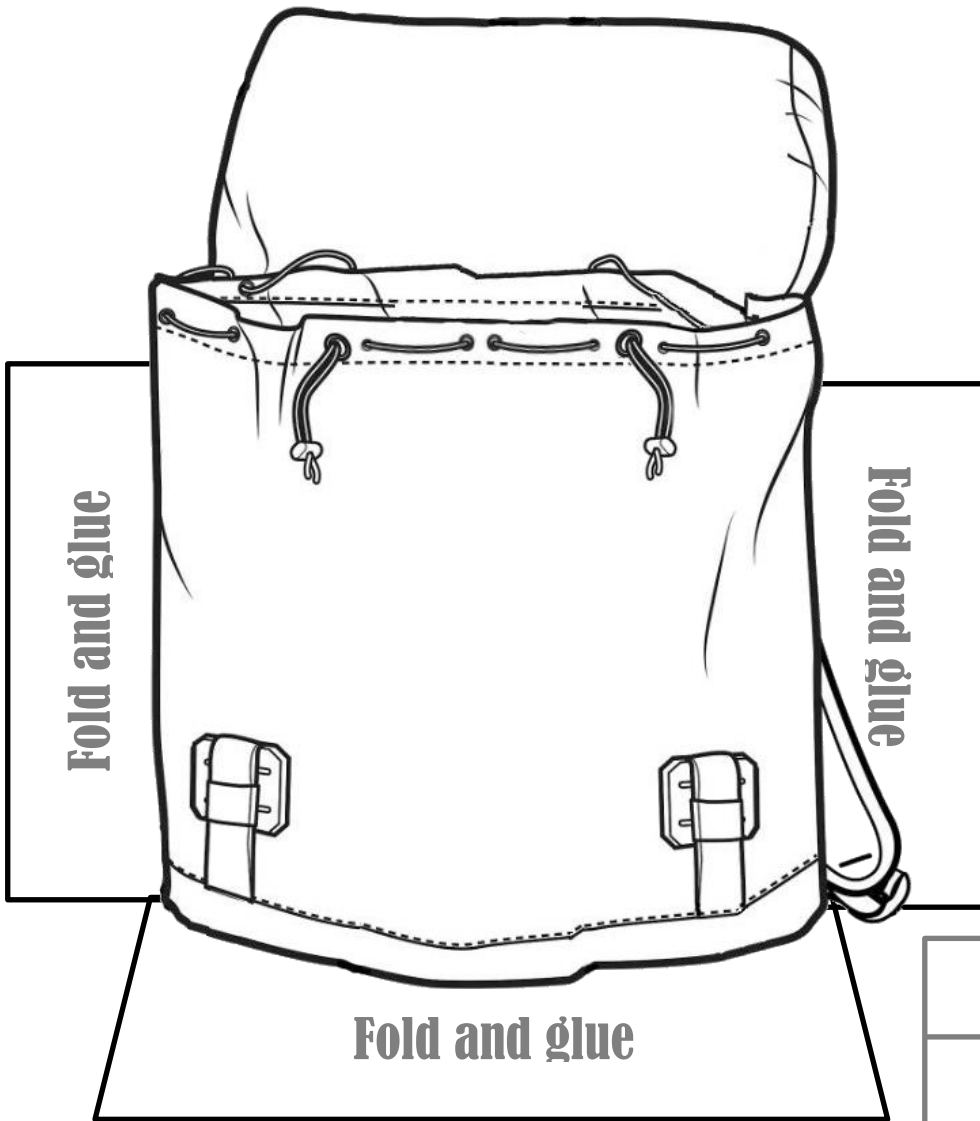
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COMPARING PALEOLITHIC & NEOLITHIC AGES

ARCHAEOLOGY

Directions: Archaeologists continue to find and interpret evidence of early humans and their lives. **Draw an archaeological dig site** in your notebook with examples of artifacts and fossils. Then, cut out the bag below and cut & fold it so you can place the other cut outs inside. Take **notes** on what artifacts, fossils, and carbon dating **are and how they help** archaeologists better understand the past.

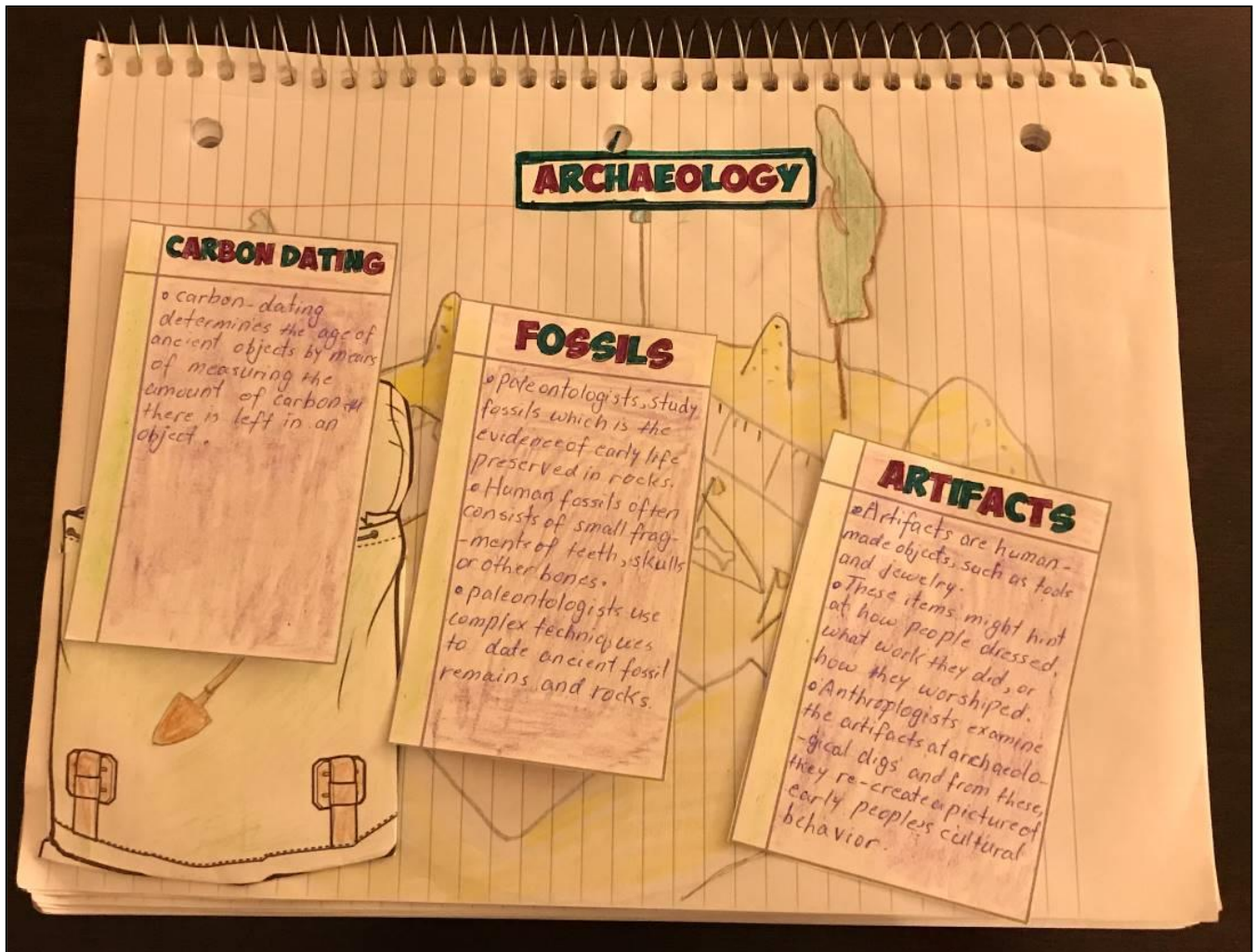
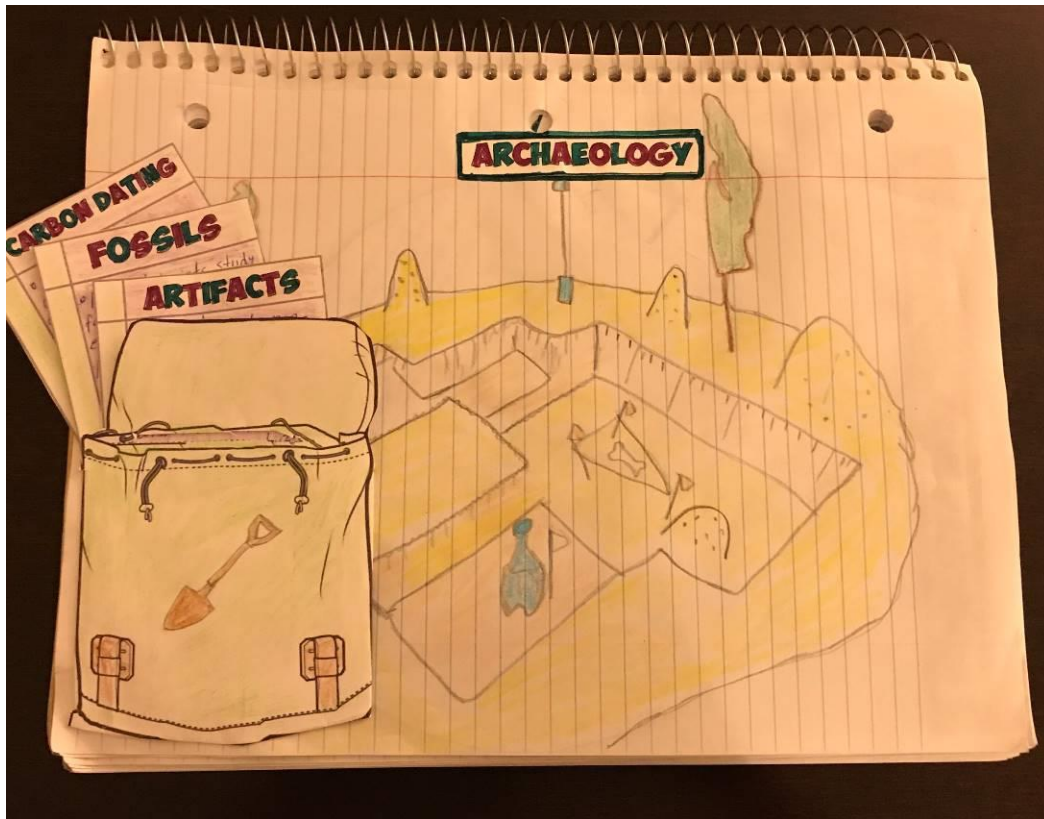


FOSSILS	

ARTIFACTS	

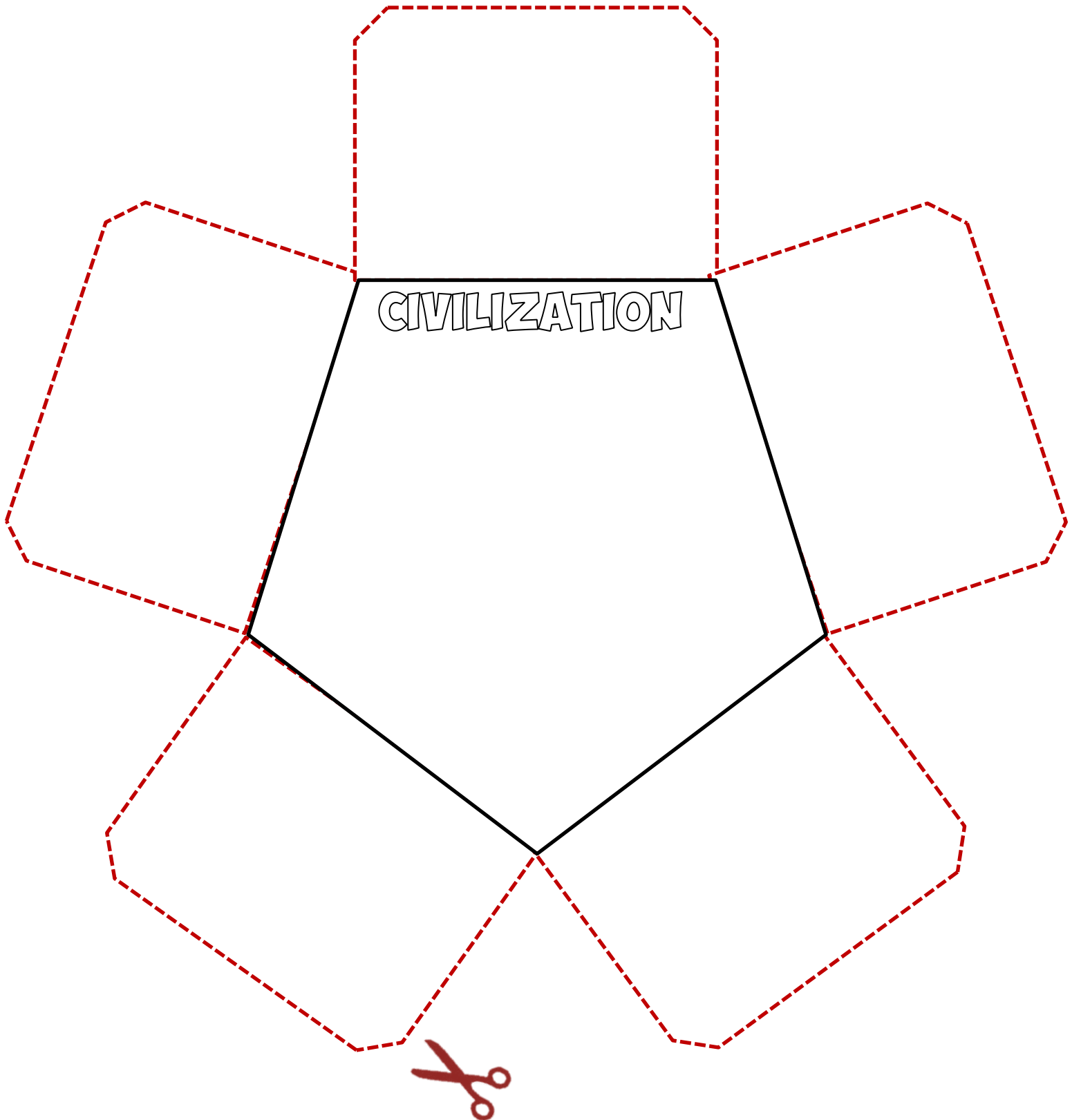
CARBON DATING	

Completed Archaeology Sample Page



CHARACTERISTICS OF CIVILIZATION

Directions: The first civilizations began in Mesopotamia. Historians believe “Civilizations” must possess 5 characteristics: advanced cities, specialized workers, complex institutions, record keeping, and advanced technology. Cut out the graphic organizer below and **define civilization** in the center. Then **list the characteristics** on the 5 flaps. **Draw a picture** to represent each on one side and explain its significance on the other. Finally, at the bottom of your page **explain examples of these in our culture today**.

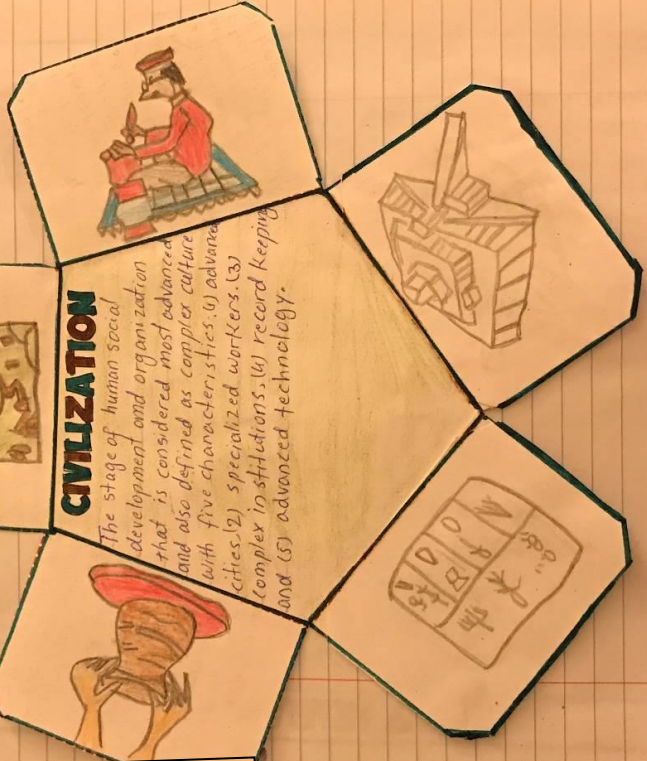


Completed Characteristics of Civilization Sample

CHARACTERISTICS OF CIVILIZATION

CIVILIZATION

The stage of human social development and organization that is considered most advanced and also defined as complex culture with five characteristics: (1) advanced cities, (2) specialized workers, (3) complex institutions, (4) record keeping and (5) advanced technology.



- Food surpluses provided the opportunity for specialization—the development of skills in a specific kind of work.
- Some city dwellers become artisans—skilled workers who make goods by hand.
- The wide range of crafts artisans produced helped cities become centers of trade.

CIVILIZATION
The stage of human social development and organization that is considered most advanced and also defined as complex culture with five characteristics: (1) advanced cities, (2) specialized workers, (3) complex institutions, (4) record keeping and (5) advanced technology.

- The soaring population of early cities made government, or a system of ruling, necessary.
- In civilizations, leaders established order among and to establish laws.
- With the growth of cities, religion became a formal institution.



- cities were the birth places of the first civilizations.
- Like their modern-day counterparts, ancient city dwellers depended on trade.
- The city dwellers themselves produced a variety of goods for exchange.

(1) advanced cities, (2) specialized workers, (3) complex institutions, (4) record keeping

- Around 3500 B.C. Sumerian artisans first used the potter's wheel to shape jugs, plates, and bowls.
- After 2500 B.C. metal workers in Sumer's cities turned out bronze spearheads by the thousands.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES!

Here are some additional resources for teaching about early humans that fit in perfectly with these Interactive Notebook graphic organizers! Click on each for more info and a preview.

Name: _____

THE OLD STONE AGE: A WORLD OF ICE

People alive during the Old Stone Age lived through what is known as the Ice Ages. That was a time when the climate drastically changed in many parts of the world. Temperatures became much colder. Heavy snow fell and glaciers, or large sheets of ice, formed at the North and South poles.

The glaciers slowly spread, covering large areas of the earth. It wasn't for thousands of years before the climate became warmer and glaciers melted, retreating back to the poles.



Scientists believe there were four different Ice Ages during the Old Stone Age. Look at the map at the top of the page.

PEOPLE MOVE TO WARMER LANDS

Life was hard for people during the Ice Ages. Many people living in cold climates died because of the freezing temperatures. Many others died of starvation when the cold killed the plants and animals that were their food.

Some people adapted to the cold weather by living in caves, using fire for warmth, and wearing animal skins and furs.

Many other people migrated to warmer lands. People migrated to Africa, southern Asia, and Southern Europe. Near the end of the last Ice Age, people moved to two lands where people had never lived before—Australia and America.

THE NEW STONE AGE

During the Old Stone Age, people hunted and gathered their food. Then, about 11,000 years ago, people made a great discovery: They learned to produce their own food. People began to grow plants and raise animals for food. That was the beginning of farming.

The shift from food gathering to food producing brought great changes to people's lives. Scientists call this period of great change the New Stone Age.

FARMERS AND HERBERS

Historians believe that agriculture began in the ancient Middle East. The warm climate and fertile soil of the Middle East made it a good place for farming.

Scientists can only guess how farming began. One theory is a gardener noticed that plants grew where wild grains had been spilled by accident. The gardener tried planting seeds from grains to see what would happen and farming was born.

Farmers in the Middle East began to plant and harvest, gather grains, such as wheat and barley. Later, people in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas also learned to farm.

STONE HUNTERS BECOME HERBERS

At about the same time that people learned to farm, they also learned to domesticate, or tame, animals. Again, the people of the Middle East were probably the first to domesticate animals. They domesticated wild sheep and goats. Eventually, some people who were once hunters became herders. Herders are people who care for large herds of animals.

Herders could never be sure of finding game during a hunt, but herding provided people with a steady supply of meat and hides.



Complete Prehistory Unit Bundle

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Name: _____

The Origin of Early Humans in Africa

How do scientists learn about early humans?

People can learn about the past by using written records. But these records cover only the last 5,000 years or so of human life. To learn about the time before written records, scientists called archaeologists use special skills and tools.

Archaeologists work at places called digs. They uncover artifacts, tools, jewelry, or other things made by people. Archaeologists also dig up bones—the bones of ancient humans and of the animals that lived with them. Some of these bones have become fossils, meaning they have survived over time because they were preserved in stone. By studying bones and artifacts, scientists learn about the culture, or way of life, of early humans.

In the early 1970s, archaeologists in East Africa found the footprints of hominid-like beings, called Australopithecus. Hominids and other creatures that walk upright, such as Neanderthals, are called hominids. These footprints were made about 3.5 million years ago.

Because these early beings walked upright, they could travel long distances more easily than four-footed ones. They could also use their free arms to carry food, tools, and children. They also had an opposable thumb that could move across the palm of their hands and touch their other fingers. The opposable thumb allowed them to pick up and hold objects.

Vocabulary — use the text to define the following terms:

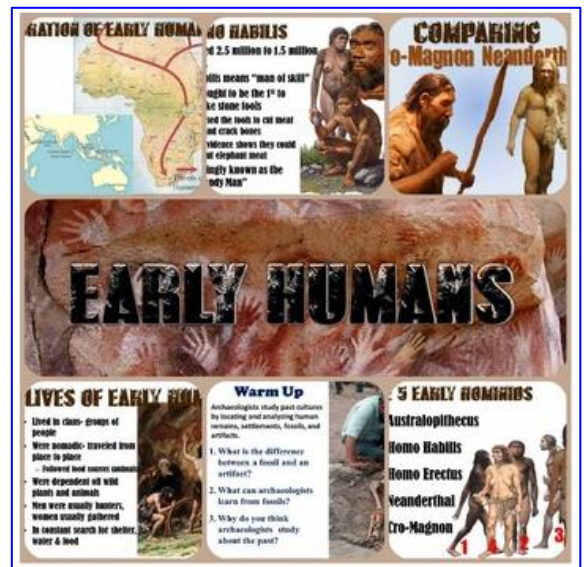
Artifact: _____

Culture: _____

Hominid: _____

Qc: What were the first hominid-like beings, and where were they found?

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EARLY HUMANS

NATION OF EARLY HUMAN: HOMO HABILIS

2.5 million to 1.5 million years ago

HOMO HABILIS means "man of skill" and is thought to be the 1st to use stone tools and the tools to cut meat and crack bones. Evidence shows they could use elephants' teeth as digging tools. They are known as the "red man".

COMPARING Cro-Magnon Neanderthal

LIVES OF EARLY HUMAN

Lived in small groups of people

- Were nomadic—traveled from place to place
 - hunted food sources common
- Were dependent on wild plants and animals
- Men were usually hunters, women usually gathered
- In constant search for shelter, water & food

Warm Up

Archaeologists study past cultures by locating and analyzing human remains, settlements, tools, and artifacts.

1. What is the difference between a fossil and an artifact?
2. What can archaeologists learn from fossils?
3. Why do you think archaeologists study about the past?

5 EARLY HOMINIDS

- Australopithecus
- Homo Habilis
- Homo Erectus
- Neanderthal
- Cro-Magnon



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