

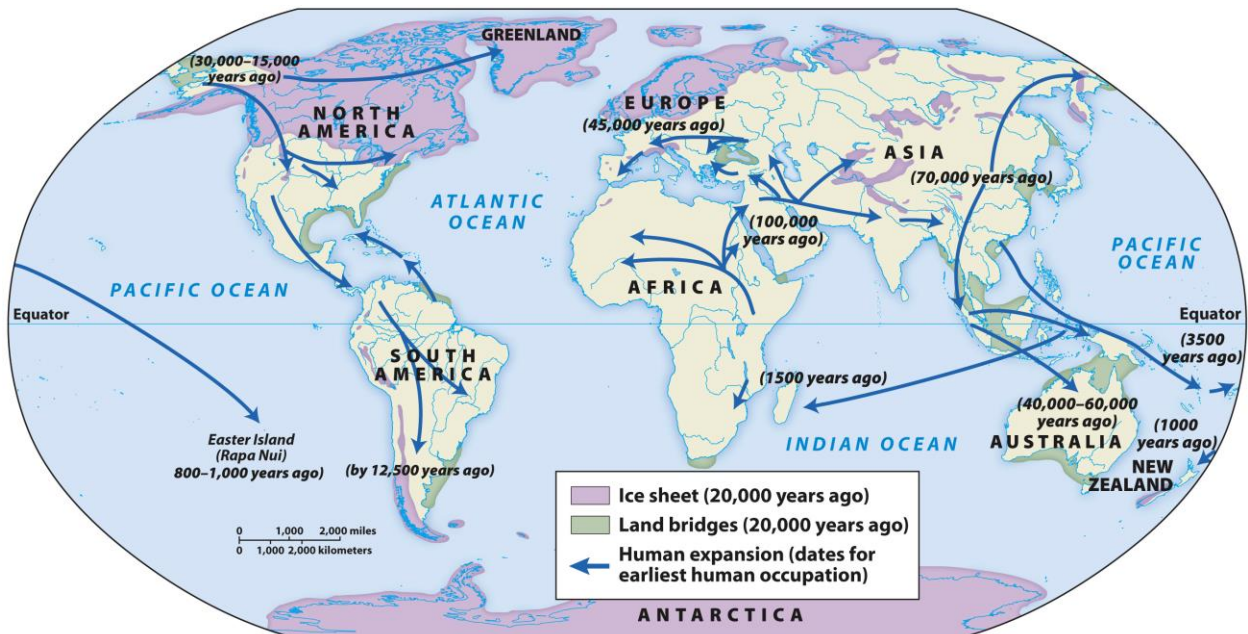
Ch. 1A RECAP

- How did humans in Paleolithic time interact with the environment?
 - Used plants and animals for food and clothing
 - Nomadic = moved around to find food/animals and because of temperature
 - No permanent shelters
 - No farming or domestication = Less impact on land and environment
 - SO WHAT? Or SIGNIFICANCE =

- VIDEO of Human Migration

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CJdT6QcSbQ0>

- ✓ Trace the sequence of human migration across the planet.



Map 1.1 The Global Dispersion of Humankind
Chapter 1, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources*, Third Edition
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✓ **Describe the features of Paleolithic societies.**

- Nomadic = moving around for survival
- Gender Equality = Egalitarian
- Small groups appx 20-25 people = Bands or Kinship
- Strong personal connections b/c of the small groups
- Violence and conflict between the bands
- Available tech led to low population density and slow growth rate
- No authority figure or structure of leadership
- Monotheistic, typically feminine in nature
- No real class system because of lack of surplus

➤ **What human activities of the Paleolithic era are familiar to twenty-first century humans?**

- Technological innovation in both, although Paleolithic were less advanced when compared to today
- Hunting and Fishing, while more so for survival than today where it is more for sport
- Settlements and living in close proximity to family, although again the scale is must less
- Burial traditions developed
- Some elements of trade and exchange
- Despite obvious differences in size, technology, and global connection, basic elements of human experiences were apparent from the earliest societies and continue to this day.

➤ *The architecture and art of Gobekli Tepe tells us how important religious ceremonies were to these people. What are some major buildings today that people admire and what might this say about our contemporary culture?*



Carved lion on a stone pillar at Gobekli Tepe
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Gobekli Tepe
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