**WHI Unit 2 Backup Notes**

Homo sapiens emerged in east Africa between 100,000 and 400,000 years ago.

Homo sapiens migrated from Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas.

Early humans were hunters and gatherers whose survival depended on the availability of wild plants and animals.

Hunter-gatherer societies during the Paleolithic Era (Old Stone Age)

* were nomadic, migrating in search of food, water, shelter
* invented the first tools, including simple weapons
* learned how to make and use fire
* lived in clans
* developed oral language

created “cave art.”

Societies during the Neolithic Era (New Stone Age)

* developed agriculture (domesticated plants)
* domesticated animals
* used advanced tools
* made pottery

developed weaving skills.

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

Archaeologists apply scientific tests, such as carbon dating, to analyze fossils and artifacts.

Stonehenge is an example of an archaeological site in England that was begun during the Neolithic Age and completed during the Bronze Age.

Aleppo and Jericho are examples of early cities in the Fertile Crescent studied by archaeologists.

Çatalhöyük is an example of a Neolithic settlement currently under excavation in Anatolia.