

## Chapter 1

### The Peopling of the World, to 4000 B.C.E.








## *Mungo Man*

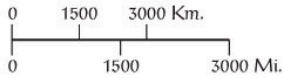
(Courtesy Jim Bowler)



Remains of Mungo Man discovered in 1974, dated to 40,000 B.C.E.

### First Travels to Australia

 Migration route	 Ice sheets, 18,000 years ago
 Mungo Man findspot	 Ice sheets, 12,000 years ago
	 Probable coastline, 18,000 years ago



# The First Anatomically Modern Humans in Africa, ca. 150,000 b.c.e.

## ■ Predecessors to the First Anatomically Modern Humans

- Skulls discovered in Herto in 1997 confirm that *Homo sapiens sapiens* emerged in Africa
- Multiple lines of hominins coexisted with *Homo sapiens sapiens*
  - Evolution
- Mungo Man: anatomically modern humans reached Australia approximately 50,000 years ago

# The First Anatomically Modern Humans in Africa, ca. 150,000 b.c.e.

## ■ Anatomically Modern Humans

- Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) analysis suggests that "mitochondrial Eve" came from West Africa
- Total population of anatomically modern humans at that time was probably about 10,000-20,000 people
- Population remained stable until development of agriculture

# The First Anatomically Modern Humans in Africa, ca. 150,000 b.c.e.

## ■ The Beginnings of Modern Human Behavior

- Speech may have begun as a male mutation between 100,000 and 50,000 B.C.E.
- South African sites dated to around 75,000 B.C.E. show evidence of both tool use and trade, and the
- Blombos site has the oldest known evidence of symbolic, artistic work.

# How Modern Humans Populated Asia, Australia, and Europe

- The Settling of Asia, 80,000–60,000 b.c.e.
  - Modern humans began to migrate out of Africa into Eurasia ca. 150,000 B.C.E.
  - First evidence of human settlement in Asia is 75,000 year old tools at Jwalapuram, India.
  - Earliest migrants probably followed coastline in search of shellfish, fruit
    - may not have realized they were leaving Africa.

# How Modern Humans Populated Asia, Australia, and Europe

- The Settling of Australia, ca. 50,000 b.c.e.
  - Fishing with nets and small boats may have been key to reaching water-bound Australia
  - Earliest evidence of a religious belief from humans
    - burial of the dead.
    - ochre-tinged burials, as in Africa



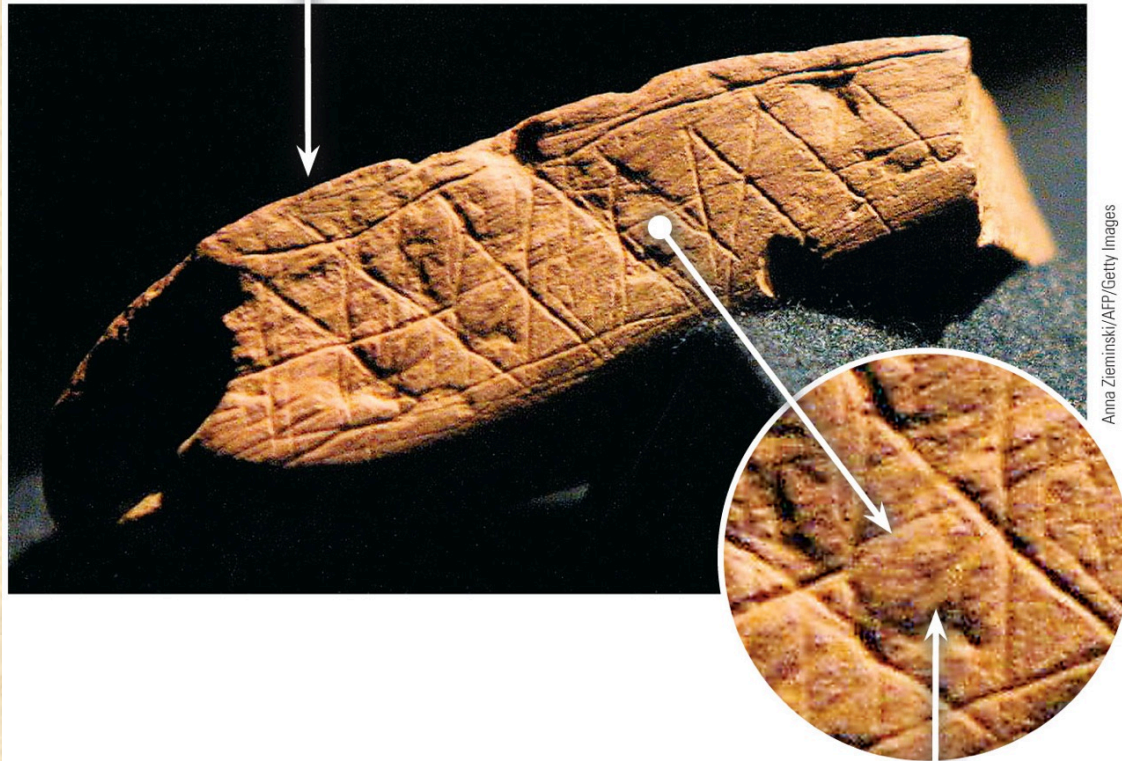
# How Modern Humans Populated Asia, Australia, and Europe

- The Settling of Europe, 50,000–25,000 b.c.e.
  - Migration into Europe followed the Mediterranean coast and Danube River.
  - Early humans in Europe organized large hunting parties as early as 50,000 B.C.E.
  - Upper Paleolithic, or Late Stone Age lasted from 38,000–10,000 B.C.E.
    - New technologies: bone needle, for cold-weather fur clothing.
    - painted elaborate scenes in caves at Chauvet and Lascaux.

# How Modern Humans Populated Asia, Australia, and Europe

- Coexisting with Neanderthals
  - Neanderthals lived in Europe for over 100,000 years before modern humans arrived.
    - Neanderthals used tools and fire to cook and painted themselves and their dwellings.
  - Modern humans were better tool makers and more adaptable
    - e.g. longer throwing spears to hunt large mammals instead of short stabbing weapons meant fewer fatalities.

This is a block of red ocher, a pigment made from iron oxide. Now the color of rust, the surface would have originally been a vivid blood red. This block, 2.5 inches (6 cm) long, formed a small crayon that was used, perhaps, to decorate the body.



Anna Zieminski/AFP/Getty Images

The abstract triangle markings may be purely decorative or may represent a way to count something, perhaps the passage of days.



This object was found in Blombos Cave, some 186 miles (300 km) from Cape Town, where the cave's occupants hunted and fished around 75,000 B.C.E.

(Courtesy, UiB Global, University of Bergen, Norway)

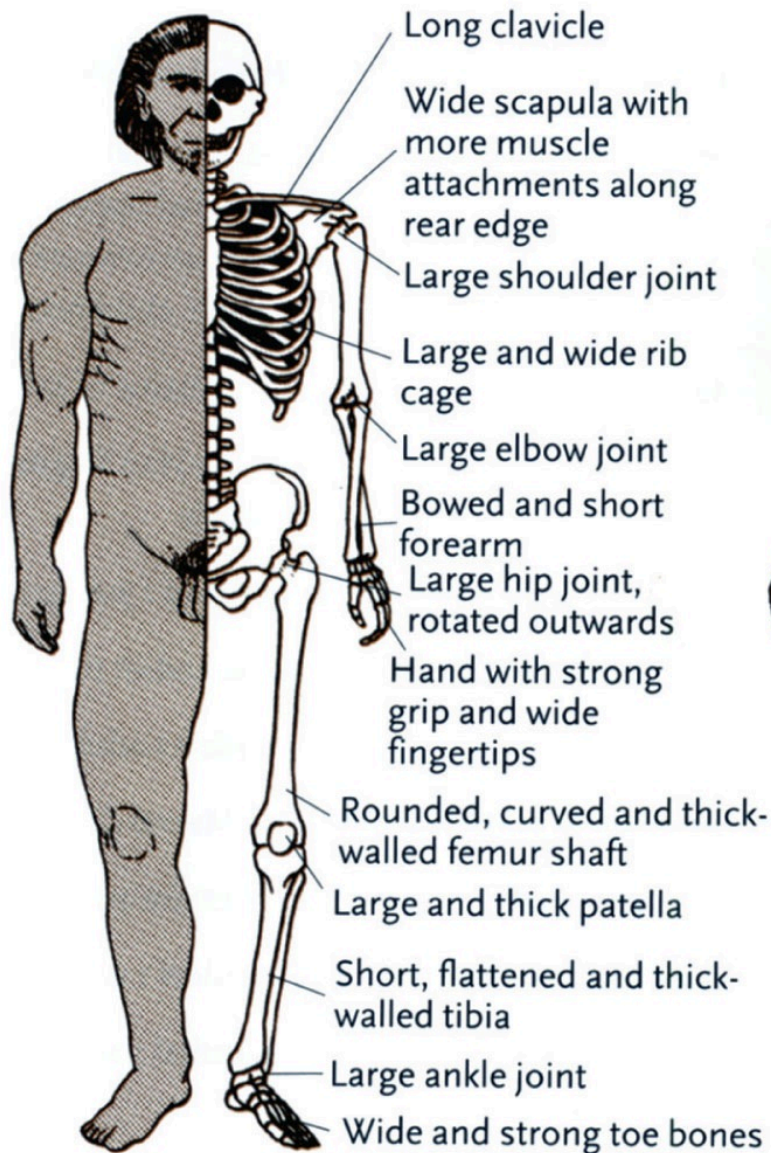


Jean Clottes/AP Images

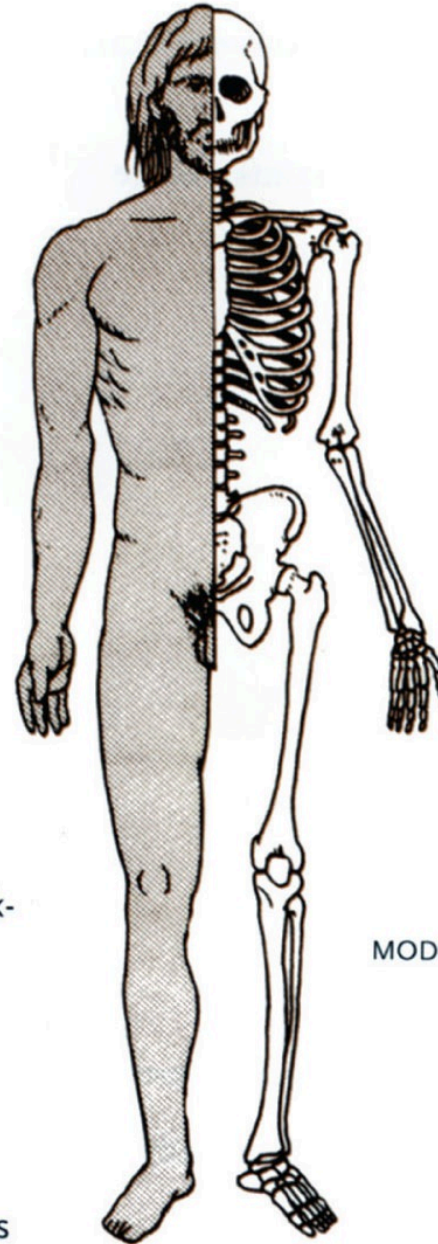


(Musée d'Aquitaine, Bordeaux, France/Erich Lessing/Art Resource, NY)

NEANDERTHAL MALE



MODERN MALE



(From "The Human Past" ed. Chris Scarre, Thames and Hudson, London and New York)

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# The Settling of the Americas, ca. 14,000–12,000 b.c.e.

- Hominids reached the Americas later than elsewhere
  - All hominids in the Americas are from the *Homo sapiens sapiens* stage.
- Humans may have crossed into the Americas across Beringia, the land bridge from Siberia to Alaska.
  - The crossing took place between 14,000 and 10,500 B.C.E.
  - Thick sheets of ice would have limited migration opportunities in North America itself.



# The Settling of the Americas, ca. 14,000–12,000 b.c.e.

## ■ Monte Verde, Chile: How the First Americans Lived, 12,000 b.c.e.

- Carbon-14 dating at Monte Verde established human presence as early as 12,000 B.C.E.
  - A lower layer of tools suggest that settlement may date from 31,000 B.C.E., but there is no evidence of human occupation at that level.
- Tools include a mixture of stone and wood, spears, round stones for slings or bolos, and atlatls.
- Monte Verde residents hunted mastadon until its extinction ca. 9,000 B.C.E.

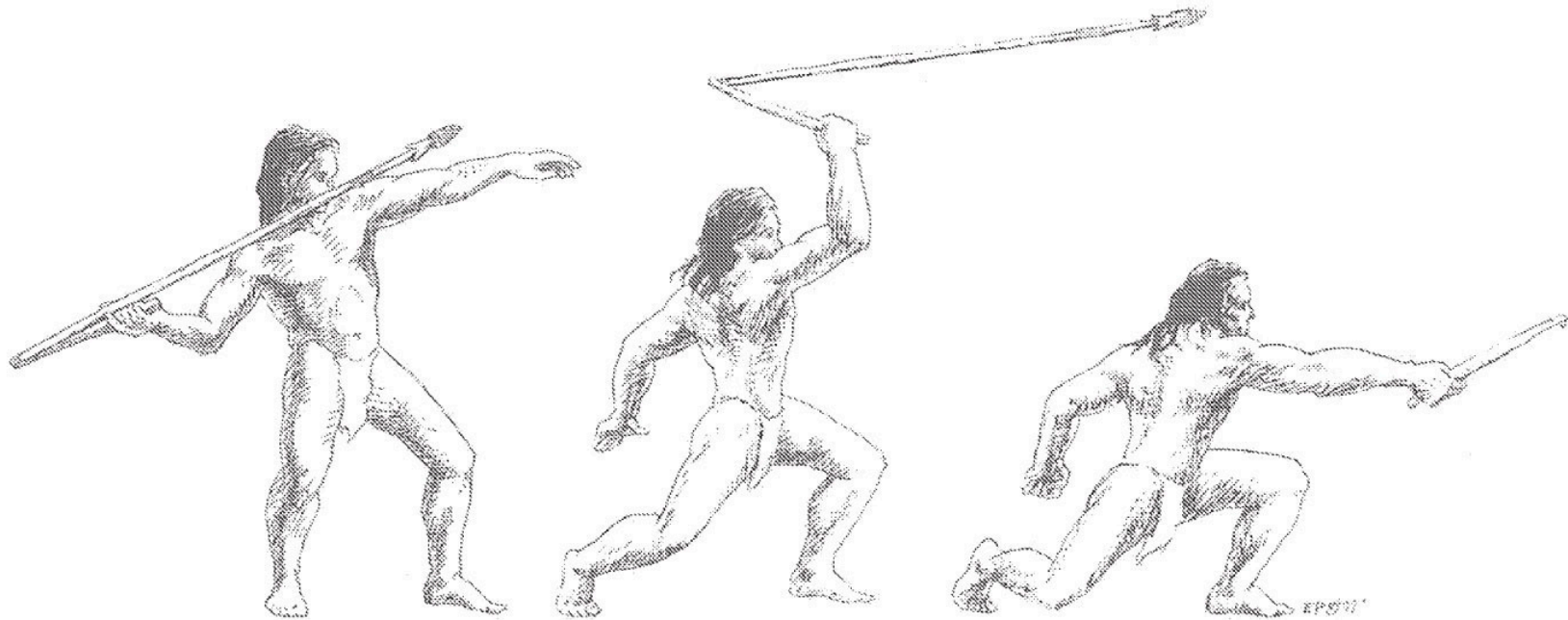
# The Settling of the Americas, ca. 14,000–12,000 b.c.e.

## ■ The Rise of Clovis and Other Regional Traditions, 11,000 b.c.e.

- By 11,000 B.C.E., humans had settled across the Americas, and developed new technologies.
  - Technological differences among peoples in North America show distinct regional developments.
- The Clovis technological complex stretched from Oregon to Texas.
  - Clovis sites had as many as 60 people.
  - finely worked stone points seem to have been chosen as much for looks as utility.

## ■ Migrations ended when the ice age did

- population was isolated almost completely from Eurasia by 7,000 B.C.E.



(Illustration by Eric Parrish from James E. Dixon, *Bones, Boats and Bisons: Archaeology and the First Colonization of Western North America*, Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1999, p. 153, figure 6-1)

# The Emergence of Agriculture, 9400–3000 B.C.E.

- The Domestication of Plants and Animals, ca. 9400–7000 b.c.e.
  - Agriculture developed independently around the world.
    - Western Asia (Syria and Turkey), ca. 12,500 B.C.E.
    - Mesopotamia, ca. 8000 B.C.E.
    - Andes, Peru, ca. 8000 B.C.E.
    - Yangzi Valley, China, ca. 7000 B.C.E.
    - Indus Valley, Pakistan, ca. 6500–5000 B.C.E.
    - New Guinea, ca. 5000 B.C.E.
    - Sub-Saharan Africa, ca. 2000 B.C.E.

# The Emergence of Agriculture, 9400–3000 B.C.E.

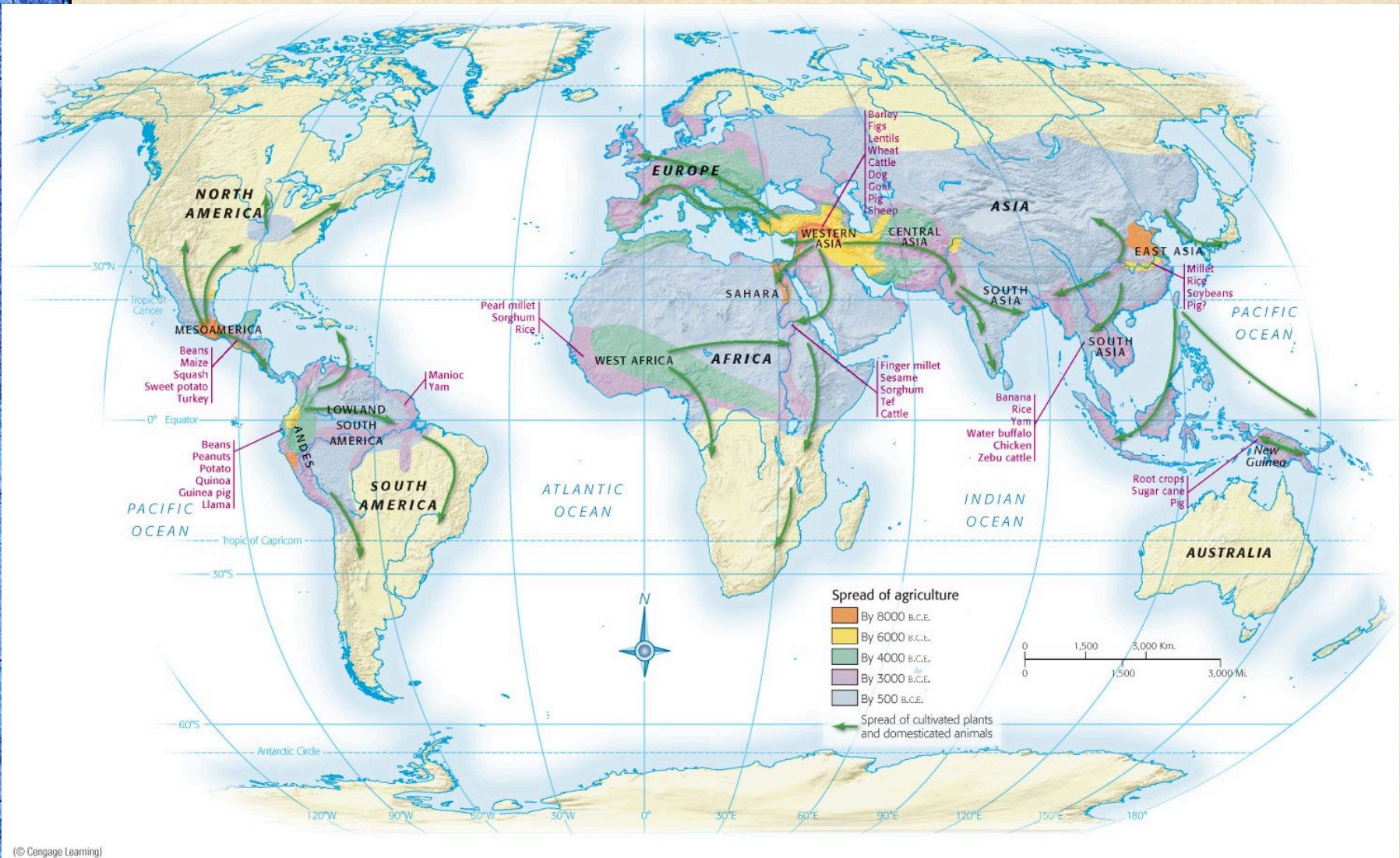
## ■ Domestication of Plants and Animals, ca. 9400–7000 B.C.E.

- Natufians of Palestine and southern Syria, ca. 12,500 B.C.E.
  - wild grains, such as barley and emmer wheat, and figs.
  - began weeding around their grain crops and selecting seeds, producing dramatically different strains of plants.
- Dog domesticated about 10,000 B.C.E., to aid in hunting.
  - Goats, sheep, and cattle were the next to be tamed.
- larger groups than hunter-gatherers
- Agriculture spread to the eastern Mediterranean
  - less fertile land benefitted more from innovative planting and harvesting techniques.

# The Emergence of Agriculture, 9400–3000 B.C.E.

## ■ The First Larger Settlements, 7000–3000 b.c.e.

- Jericho
  - barley, wheat, figs, and lentils and hunted for meat.
  - ditch and walls about 8 feet high around it for protection.
  - Grain-based diets required added salt for nutritional balance, which they got from the Dead Sea.
- Ain Ghazal, near Amman, Jordan
  - by 6000 B.C.E. it had grown to three times Jericho's size
  - buried the heads of important people, but threw away most corpses intact.
- By 6000 B.C.E., Catalhoyuk in Turkey had about 5000 people.
  - Catalhoyuk houses and burial practices indicate class divisions.
  - There is evidence of craft specialization as well.



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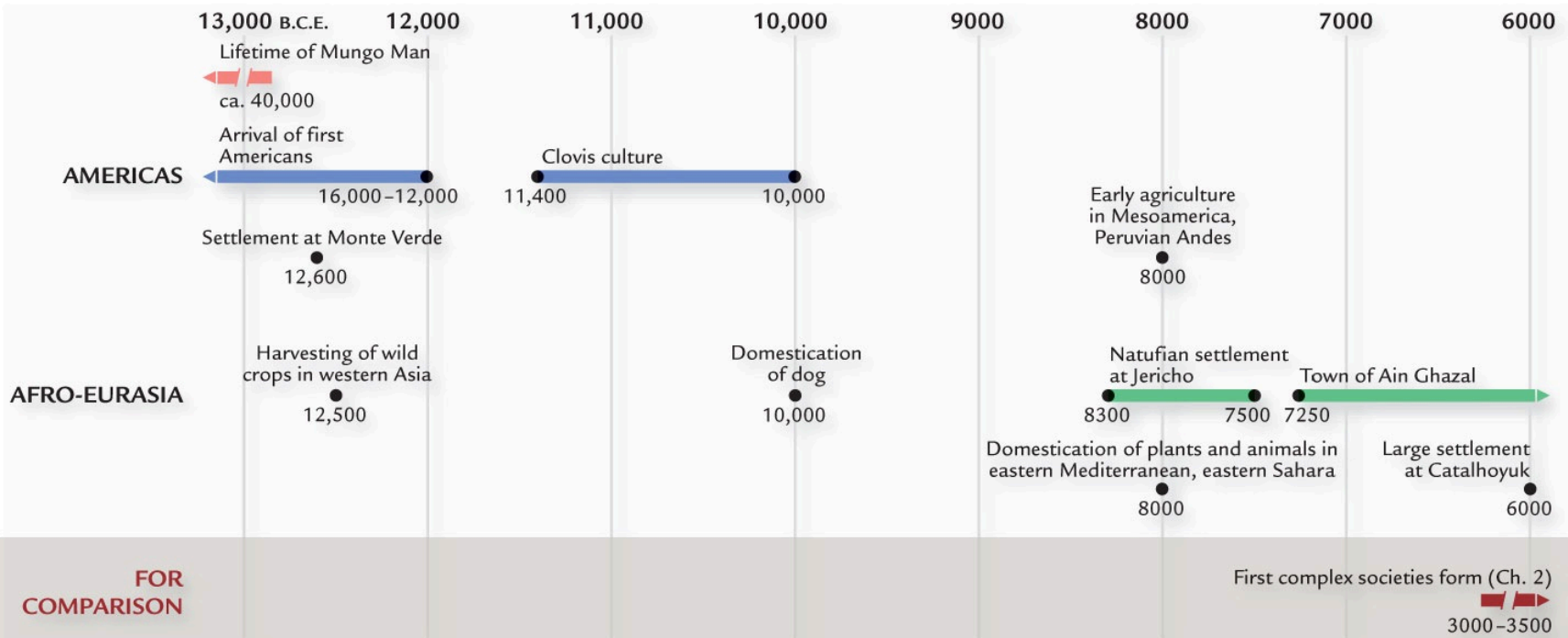


Photo by John Tsantesi, courtesy Dr. Gary O. Rollefson, Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington



(Courtesy Catalhoyuk Research Project, Institute of Archaeology, University College, London)

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