

1 **World History I**

HIST 1210

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2 **Reading the Textbook**

- Textbook reading versus reading history for fun
- Knowing why you're reading
- Guideposts in the textbook
 - Subheadings
 - Chapter summaries
 - Focus questions
 - Timelines
 - Comparison boxes
 - Maps and illustrations
 - Bold-faced terms.

3 **Map Homework**

- Three maps due this semester
 - First map one week from Thursday
 - Second map due a week after Exam I
 - Third map due a week after Exam II
- Maps will count towards homework grade
- Map lists will be used to make map questions on exams.

4 **Map:**

http://www.eduplace.com/ss/maps/pdf/world_phys.pdf

5 **Same place, different maps**6 **Same place, different maps**7 **Same place, different maps**

- Ways to match up maps:
 - Longitude (lines running vertically, through the poles)
 - Latitude (lines running horizontally, parallel to the equator)
 - Coastlines and other shapes on maps.

8 **Same place, different maps**9 **Evolution of Humans:****Evidence**

- Fossil remains
- DNA
- Modern physiology
- Modern species change
- Artifacts.
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10 **Evolution of Humans:****Timeline**

- Toumaï (7 million BP)
- Lucy (australopith) (3.2 million BP)
- homo habilis (2.4 million BP)
- homo erectus (1.8 million BP)
- homo sapiens (200,000 BP)
 - Migration out of East Africa (80,000-60,000 BP)

11 **Evolution of Humans:**

Useful developments

- Opposable thumbs
- Upright posture and arches on feet (bipedalism)
- Omnivorous diet
- Speech capability
- Larger brain.

12 **Migration of Humans:
Geographic Spread**

- Central Africa, Great Rift Valley
- Southern and northern Africa
- Middle East
- Eurasia
- Americas
- Australia and Oceania.
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13 **Spread of Humans:
Cultural factors**

- Differentiated gender roles
- Attraction to abundance
- Warfare
- Non-utilitarian objects
- Adaptability.

14 **Ice Age**

15 **Ice Age**

- Late Paleolithic (25,000-13,500 BP)
- Stress on existing human populations
- Increased mobility (migrations, including to Americas)
- Geographical isolation
- Cultural diversity.

16 **Nomadic Foragers**

- Combined hunting and gathering
- Nomadic within a limited range
- Best locations = transitions between different ecosystems
- Stable population and culture
- Limited possessions, little storage
- Variety of foods => good nutrition
- Considerable leisure time.

17 **Settled foragers**

- Abundance of food (often in ecological transition zones)
- Strong sense of village identity
- Gender-based specialization
- Food storage
- Family and communal buildings.
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18 **Chauvet Cave**

<http://www.culture.gouv.fr/culture/arcnat/chauvet/en/>

19 **Other Paleolithic Art**

20 **Early Human s Timeline**

- Before modern humans (about 150,000 BP)
 - Stone tools
- Modern Humans (150,000 BP)
- Ice Age (150,000-20,000 BP)
- By 12,000 BCE
 - Fire
 - Axes, arrows, spear points, barbed hooks
 - Clothing
 - Nomadic hunting and gathering.
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