

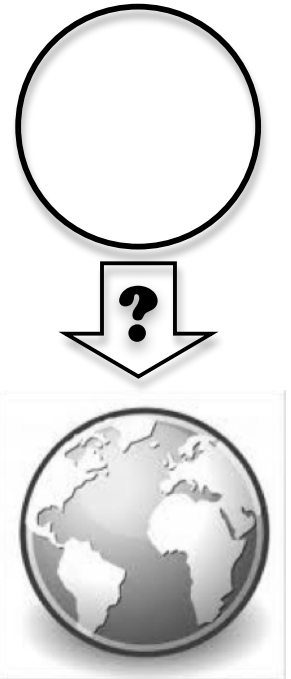
World History Unit 1

Era 1: The Beginnings of Human Society

Part One: Beginnings

A. World History starts _____, _____ with _____. History requires _____; knowledge about earliest times lacks that evidence. What many believe happened cannot be _____ proven. Here is an excellent example in exercising one of the fundamental skills necessary to be a successful historian: distinguishing _____ from _____. What do we know for certain? First of all, the _____ that we are here. Secondly, many BELIEFS on _____ we got here. Consider how many times the word “believe” shows up in the first section of your text (pp 4 & 5): _____. What other word choices that indicate a difference between *absolute* fact and *assumed* fact? (_____). So, how did “it” begin?

1. Origin based on a _____ explanation: the _____ started a chemical reaction of gases leading to the formation of solids and eventually highly organized cells which brought _____. These living organisms developed over _____ and through _____ into the structured life now on the earth. Man acts the way he does because of the physical/chemical _____ of his existence.
2. Origin based on a _____ explanation: a _____ authored the world and the life on it. Many refer to this perspective as one of various _____ myths. In this belief system, man acts the way he does because of an _____ of and _____ to the deity. ¹

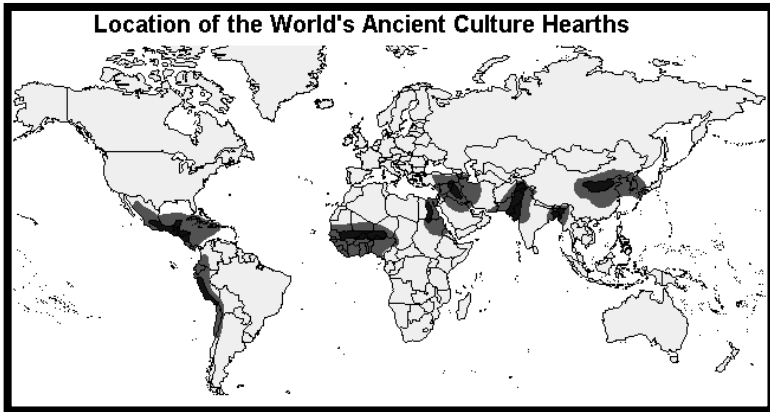


B. **Pre-History** deals with time before _____ record. Because it lacks _____ and relies on theory, pre-history is best studied by _____, _____, _____ and _____ — not _____ !! Scholars divide pre-historic times into periods based on the _____ man used: for example, the Stone Age, Ice Age (for glacial activity), Iron Age and the Bronze Age.

1. The use of tools refers to _____, not _____; it is a technological reference, not a _____ reference. Primitive does not necessarily mean _____, just _____.

2. Pre-modern man (which is anybody before right now) lacked _____ but not necessarily _____.

C. The Earliest Peoples. Regardless of the explanation of origins (as discussed earlier), the archaeological records suggest that the earliest peoples lived in globally _____ areas yet with generally identical _____. From the origin point (generally assumed to be _____), they migrated to what became a *cultural hearth* (“a ‘heartland’, a source area, innovation center”²). These regions



provided a necessary _____ supply, existence of _____ plants, and the availability of _____. They lived as _____ who _____ the naturally-available resources.³

Part Two: Human Society

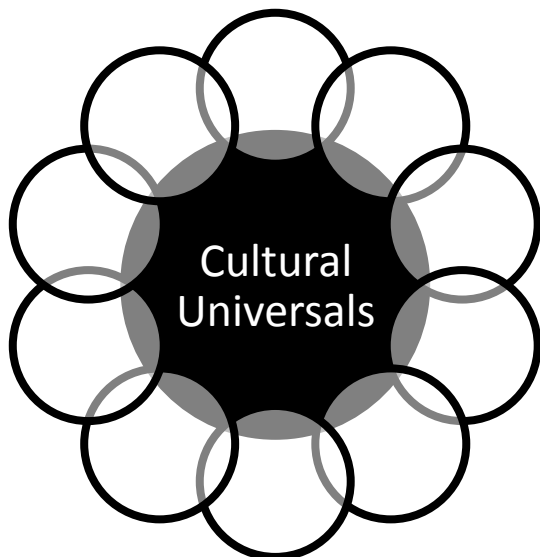
A. Culture and Society.

1. A culture is a _____ of life of a _____ of people.

2. A society is an _____ people based on a shared culture. Societies throughout time and place share common categories of activities, behaviors, and beliefs referred to as _____.⁴

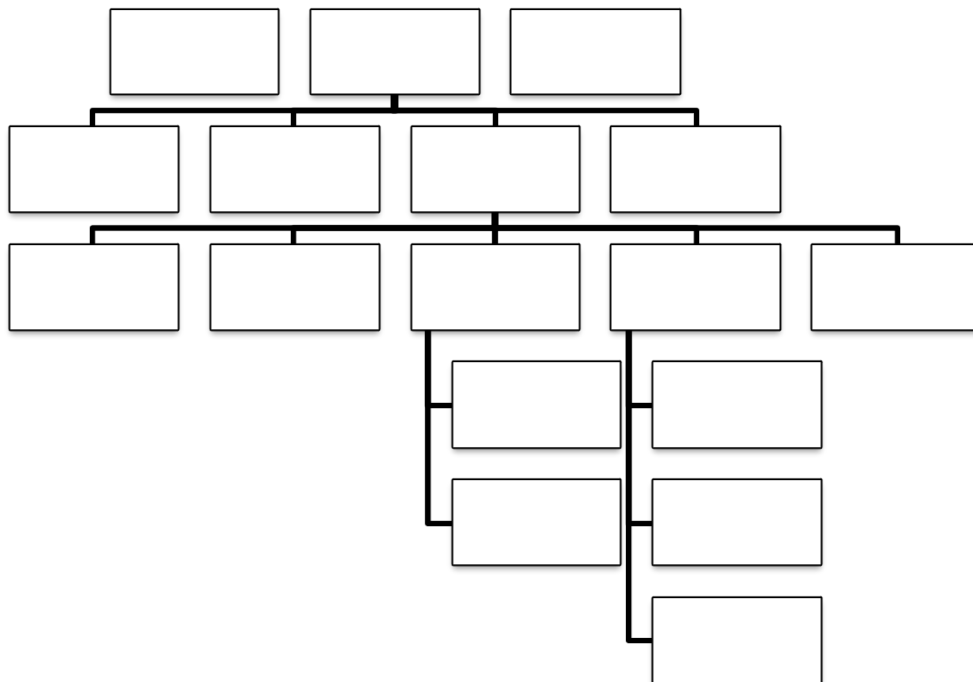


3. A civilization (which we will discuss in greater detail later) exhibits levels of _____ beyond a culture; specifically, _____, specialized _____ and _____ language.



B. Forms of Social Organization

1. Family: group of people related by _____ , _____ , or _____⁵
 - a. _____ family: parents and offspring
 - b. _____ family: circle of related people
2. Clan: a _____ of families within a community who share a _____ ancestor
3. Tribe: a _____ characterized by common cultural _____ and a specific inhabited territory



Social organization provided the _____ for economic and political organization as _____ expanded in specific areas.

¹ Globe. http://t2.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQ1R3QkoiYXuk0_nX7rYx4oBLEac5eEM2-3OsQQ1LY6Ix_ZoNli
² <http://www.harpercollege.edu/mhealy/g101ilec/intro/hst/hstfr.htm>
³ <http://assuringlearning.com/images/bwcartoon.jpg>
⁴ "World History for Us All", Big Era 1, p. 15
⁵ Kornblum, William. Sociology in a Changing World. Harcourt Brace College Publishers: Fort Worth, Texas, 1997.