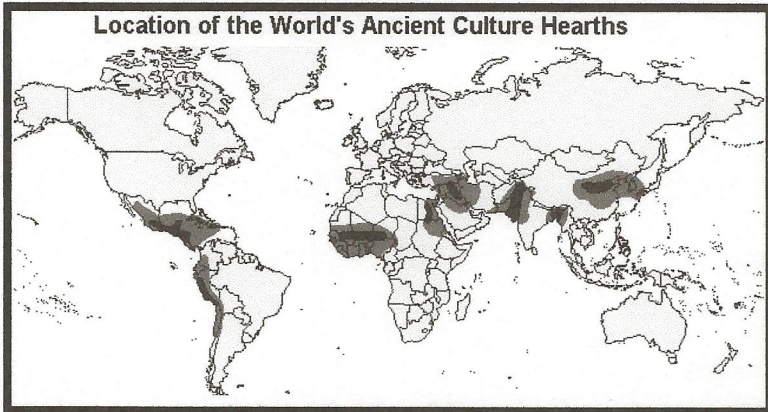


2. Pre-modern man (which is anybody before right now) lacked technology but not necessarily intelligence.

C. The Earliest Peoples. Regardless of the explanation of origins (as discussed earlier), the archaeological records suggest that the earliest peoples lived in globally dispersed areas yet with generally identical lifestyles. From the origin point (generally assumed to be Africa), they migrated to what became a cultural hearth ("a 'heartland', a source area, innovation center"<sup>2</sup>).



These regions provided a necessary water supply, existence of food plants, and the availability of wildlife.

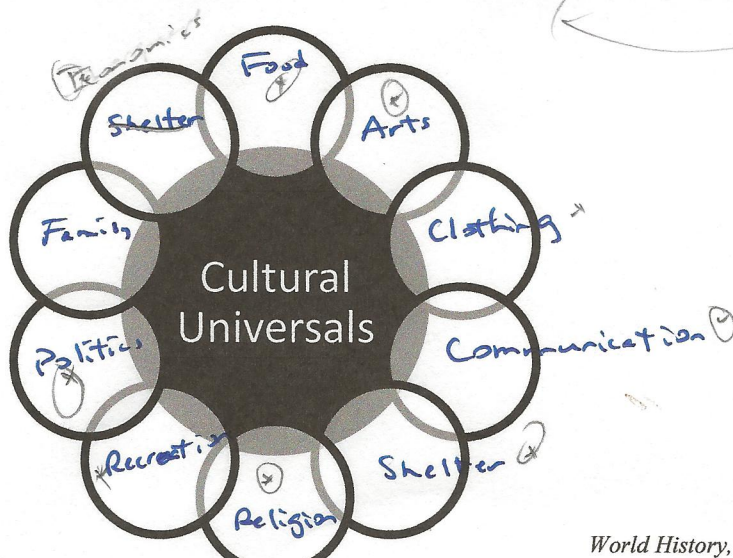
They lived as hunter-gatherers who foraged the naturally-available resources.<sup>3</sup>



## Part Two: Human Society

### A. Culture and Society.

1. A culture is a way of life of a group of people.
2. A society is an organized people based on a shared culture. Societies throughout time and place share common categories of activities, behaviors, and beliefs referred to as cultural universals.<sup>4</sup>



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