Paleolithic/Neolithic Study Guide

Food

Paleolithic Age
- Men hunted for food, and women gathered food from around the area.

Neolithic Age
- People learned how to grow their own food, and people domesticated animals. Farming and herding was an important part of the Neolithic Age.

Paleolithic Era
Old Stone Age
- Nomadic: (Moved around (migrated) 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"

Shelter

Paleolithic Age
- There were no permanent homes.
- Because people hunted and gathered, they had to move to where the food was. Therefore, homes were temporary.

Neolithic Age
- They had permanent homes.
- Homes were usually made from timber or bricks.

How Stone Age Humans Made Hand Axes
1. The process started with a large piece of rock.
2. The humans roughly shaped the rock with a stone hammer.
3. Using a hammer made of wood, stone, or antler, they sharpened the edge.
4. They trimmed the edge by plying off tiny flakes with a pointed stick.

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Paleolithic-Hunting and Gathering

Neolithic-Agriculture
## Paleolithic Era (Old Stone Age)
- Begin 2.5 million years ago
- Nomadic-Moved from place to place
- Temporary housing
- Relied on hunting and gathering
- No crops
- Made fires
- Everyone was working
- Spear is an example of early Paleolithic tool
- Paleolithic tools improved when they used sinew or animal tendons to connect stones to handles
- Cooler climate
- Ended due to the Ice Age

## Neolithic Era (New Stone Age)
- Began 12, 500 years ago in Mesopotamia
- Permanent housing
- People were dependent on Agriculture-grew crops
- Sedentary-Stayed in one place and developed more permanent housing
- Modern tools were developed such as the Ax, and ard
- Not everyone farmed
- Warmer climate

## Development of Agriculture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive impacts of the development of Agriculture</th>
<th>Negative impacts of the development of Agriculture</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Communication</strong>: increased through the creation of first tokens and symbols and the cuneiform writing system</td>
<td><strong>Increased population</strong>: led to famine</td>
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<td><strong>Development of tokens</strong>: helped as a way to track payment/taxes with trade</td>
<td><strong>Disease</strong>: spread easily and death rates increased</td>
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<td><strong>Domestication of animals</strong>: made farming more efficient</td>
<td><strong>First Pandemic</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Developed advanced tools</strong>: such as ard and ax to make farming easier</td>
<td><strong>New food production method</strong></td>
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Ax
-Paleolithic
-Used to make tools, start fires, hunt

Ard
-Neolithic
-Used to break up the soil, crops were able to grow faster, mix nutrients

Spear
-Paleolithic
-Hunting larger animals from farther distances