

Paleolithic Era Vs. Neolithic Era:

Document 1:

The Paleolithic Age, Era or Period is a prehistoric period of human history distinguished by the development of the most primitive stone tools discovered and covers roughly 95% of human technological prehistory. Men and women of the Paleolithic Era were nomadic hunters and gatherers who followed their prey in order to survive.

1. What does prehistory mean?

2. What does Nomadic mean?

Document 2:



Hunter-gathering societies have used various types of stones, as well as bone and antler, to make a variety of tools such scrapers, blades, arrows, spearheads, needles, awls, fishhooks, and harpoons.

1. What materials were used to create these primitive tools?

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Document 3:

A woman gathers on one day enough food to feed her family for three days, and spends the rest of her time resting in camp, doing embroidery, visiting other camps, or entertaining visitors from other camps. For each day at home, kitchen routines, such as cooking, nut cracking, collecting firewood, and fetching water, occupy one to three hours of her time. This rhythm of steady work and steady leisure is maintained throughout the year. The hunters tend to work more frequently than the women, but their schedule is uneven. It is not unusual for a man to hunt avidly for a week and then do no hunting at all for two or three weeks. Since hunting is an unpredictable business and subject to magical control, hunters sometimes experience a run of bad luck and stop hunting for a month or longer. During these periods, visiting, entertaining, and especially dancing are the primary activities of men.

1. What ways did men's responsibilities differ from the women's?

Document 4:

The Neolithic Revolution, also sometimes referred to as the Agricultural Revolution, was the shift from the nomadic hunting and gathering lifestyle to a permanent, settled, agrarian lifestyle.

1. Put the above definition in your own words:

Document 5:

Environmental changes brought new climate patterns that contributed to the end of the Old Stone Age [Paleolithic Era]. Warmer weather allowed plants to grow where, previously, sheets of ice had dominated the landscape.

Around 10,000 B.C., people made two important discoveries. They learned to plant seeds to grow food, and they learned to domesticate animals. These discoveries meant that people no longer had to wander in search of food. They could live in permanent settlements. This change marked the beginning of the New Stone Age, or Neolithic period. Historians call these discoveries the Neolithic Revolution, or the Agricultural Revolution, because farming and domestic animals changed the way people lived.

1. What does domestication of animals mean?

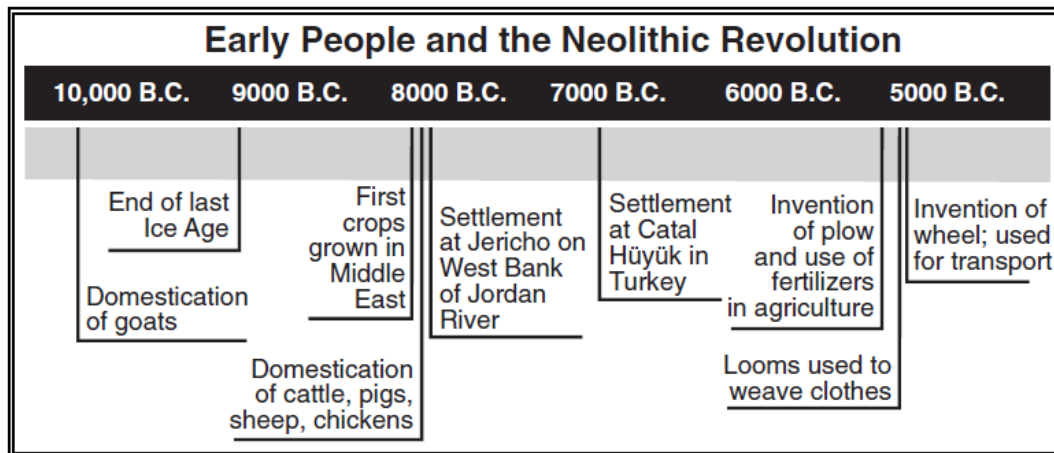
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Document 6:

	Paleolithic Era (Old Stone Age) 2,000,000 B.C.E. - 8,000 B.C.E.	Neolithic Era (New Stone Age) 8,000 B.C.E.- 2,000 B.C.E.
Lifestyle	Nomadic; in groups of up to 50; tribal society; hunters and gatherers	Sedentary....They farmed in permanent settlements and raised/herded animals; agriculture was discovered and became a major source of food; families evolved.
Economy	There was no concept of private property	The concept of private property and ownership emerged for things such as land, livestock and tools.
Art	Cave paintings	Wall paintings
Technology	Fire; Rough stone tools	Agriculture and tools with polished stones
Food	Hunted and gathered for their food supply.	They grew crops such as corn, wheat, beans, etc. Raised/herded animals for milk and meat.

1. In your opinion, what was the most substantial change between the Paleolithic Era and the Neolithic Era?

Document 7:



*No Question