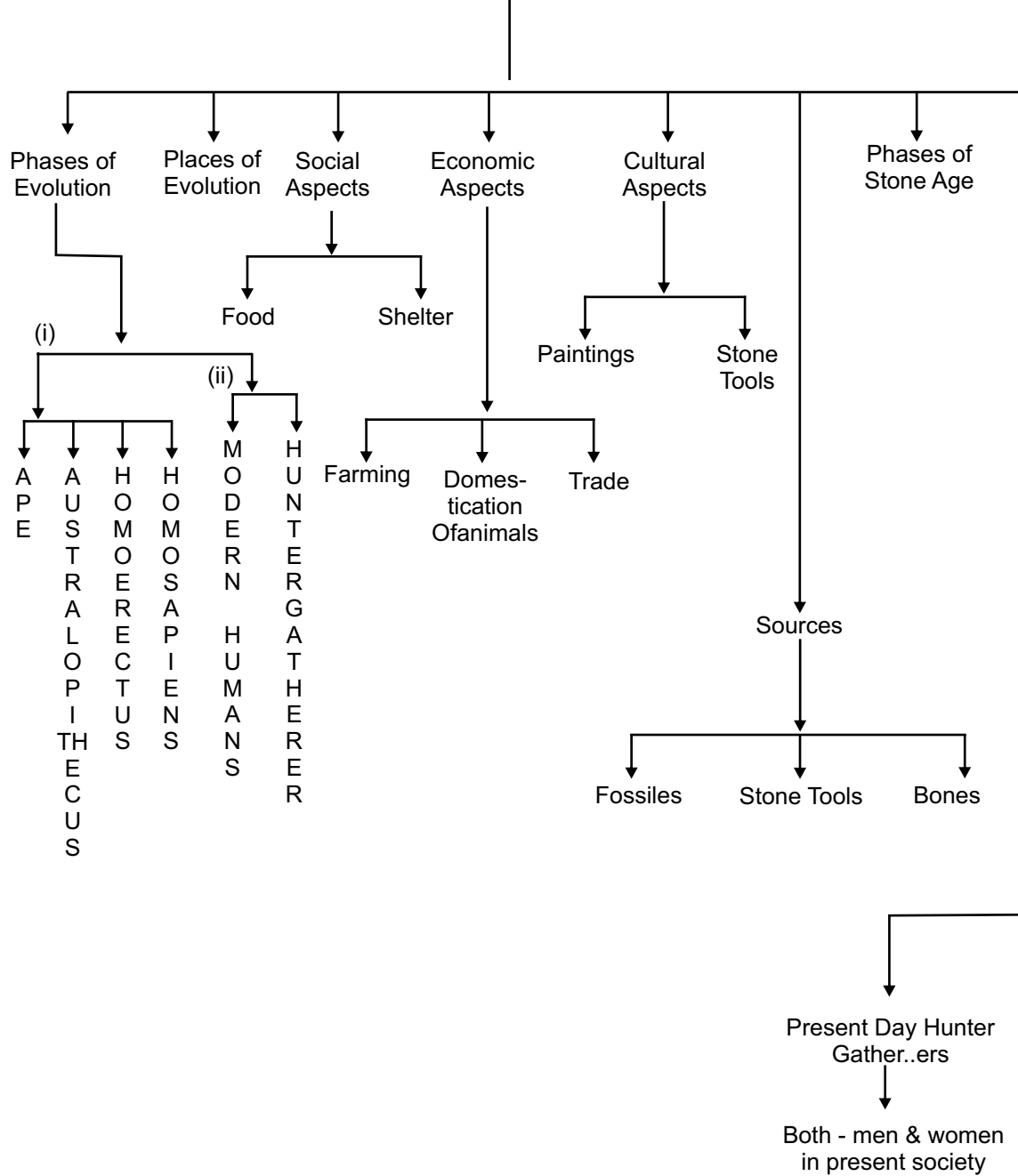


Theme - 1

From the Beginning of Time

Evolution of the Early Humans



Phases of Evolution

- Ape – Primates – Sub group of a larger group of mammals – include – monkeys and humans [240 Million yrs. ago]
- Australopithecus – Hominids are further subdivided into branches, known as 'genus' of which Australopithecus and 'Homo' are important. [56 Million yrs. ago]
- Homo - erectus – 'Up - right man'- Upright walking was also restricted, over time, as tool making and long distance walking increased, many human characteristics also developed, [56m yrs. ago]
- Homo - Sapiens – Literally – 'Thinking man' or 'Wise - man'
- The remains of early humans have been classified into different species. These are often distinguished from one another on the basis of differences in bone structure. For instance species of early humans are differentiated in terms of their skull size and distinctive jaws.
- Tool – Making – Example – Pg. - 13

Comparison :

Modern Human :

The scholars who feel that ethnographic data can not be used for understanding past societies.

They have not applied directly the specific data from present day hunter - gather societies to interpret the archaeological remains of the past.

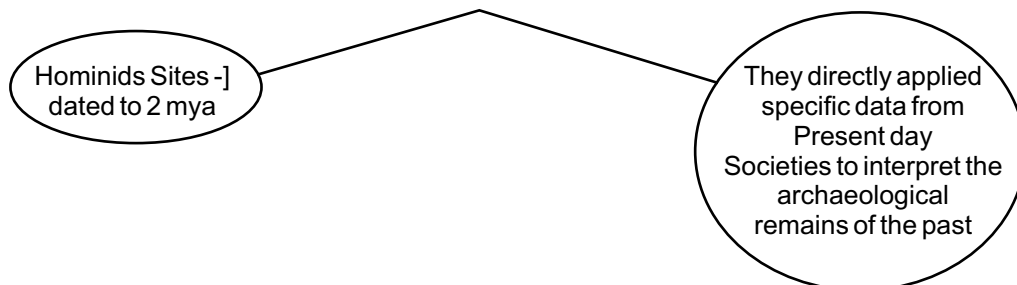
They have the ideas :

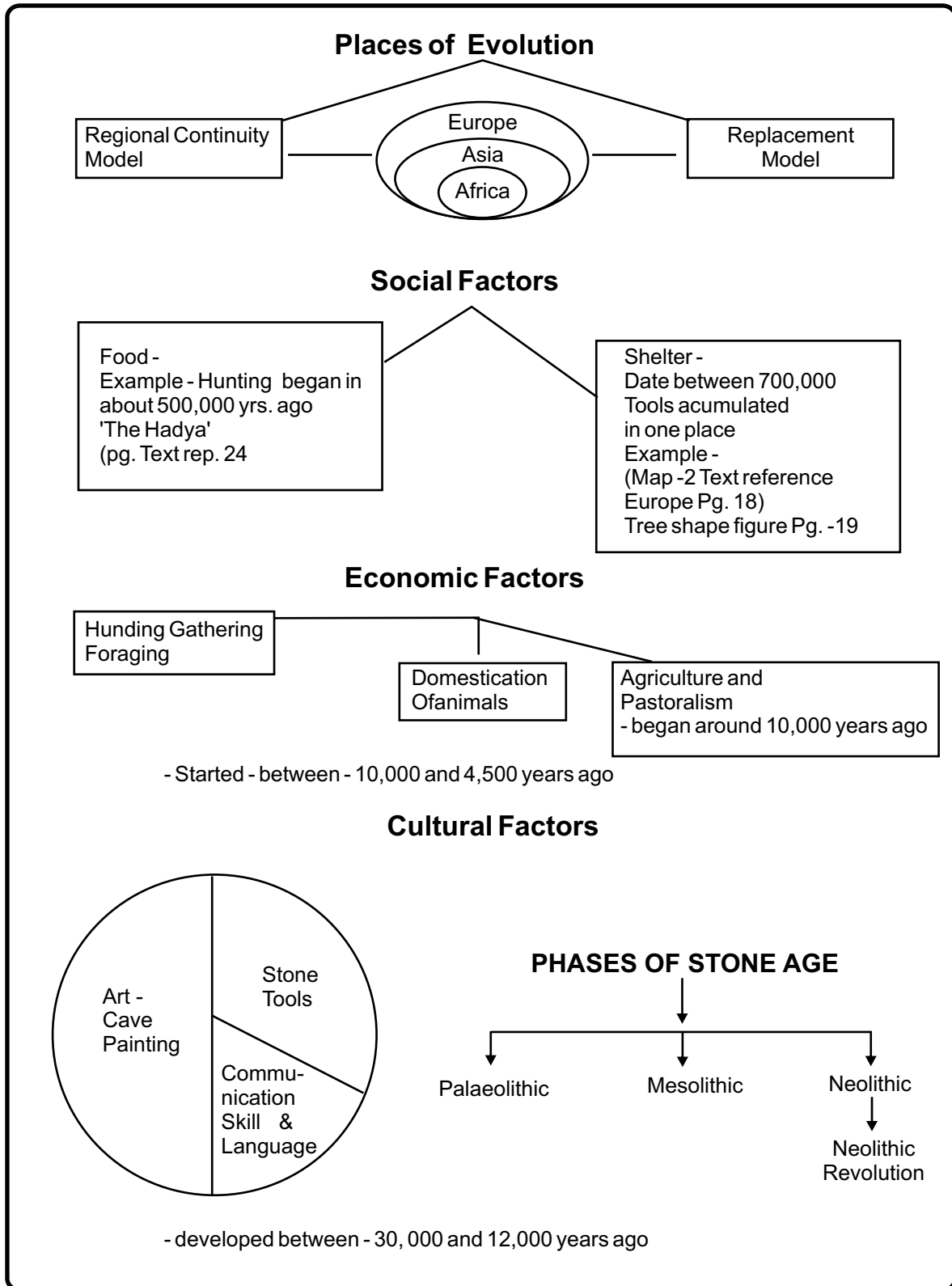
- * Present day hunter - gatherer societies pursues several other economic activities along with hunting and gathering.
- * These include engaging in exchange and trade in minor forest produce or working as paid labourers in the fields of neighbouring farmers .
- * More over, these societies are totally - marginalised to all senses geographically, politically and socially.
- * The conditions in which they live are very different from those of early humans.
- * There are tremendous variation amongst living hunter - gatherer societies.
- * There are conflicting data on many issues such as the 'relative, importance of hunting and gathering, group sizes or the movement from place to place.

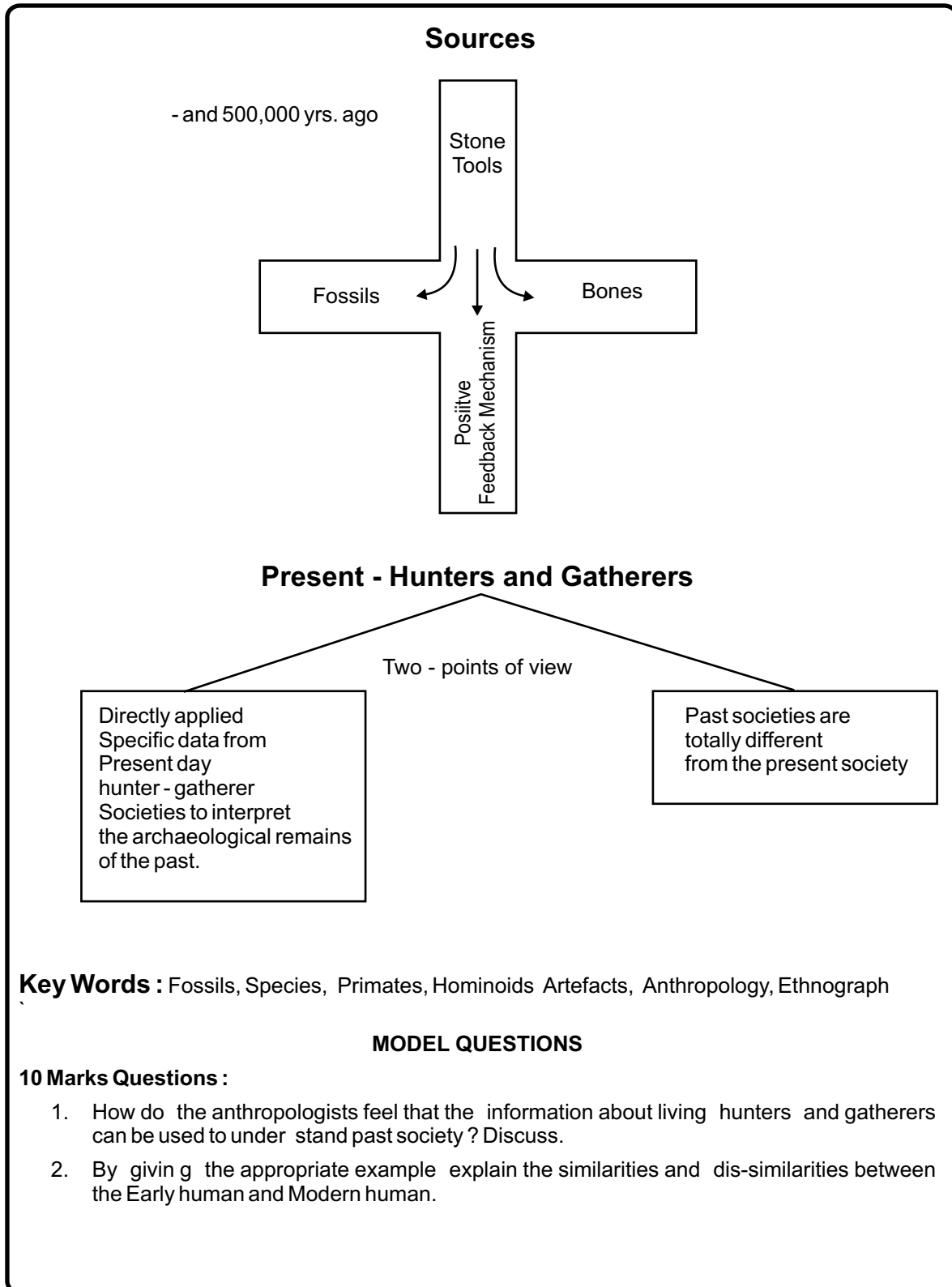
Both women and men are contributing to the food supply.

The Hunter Human

Some archaeologists suggest that -







Passage - based questions :

1. Cave - Paintings at Altamira (Page - 22 - reference to the Text - book)
 2. The Hadza (Reference to the page -24 - from Text book)
1. a) Where is Altamira ? What is its importance ?
 - b) Who discovered the cave Paintings of Altamira
 - c) Why did the European archaeologists dismiss his tidings for two decades ? [2]
 - d) What do you mean by archaeology ? [2]
2. a) Who were Hadzas ? Where do they live in ? [2]
 - b) Why do they depend on the wild foods ? How is their livelihood differ from the dry season ?
 - c) What are the camps ? Where are the camps invariably sited ? [3]

Map Qs. (5 marks)

1. On the given outline map of Africa, Locate and name the following places :
 - a) Sudan
 - b) Somalia
 - c) Morocco
 - d) Ethiopia
 - e) Lake Victoria
2. On the given outline map of Europe, Locate and name the following places :
 - a) Boxgrove
 - b) Terra Amata
 - c) Lazaret Cave
 - d) Dolni Vestonice
 - e) Sczoningen

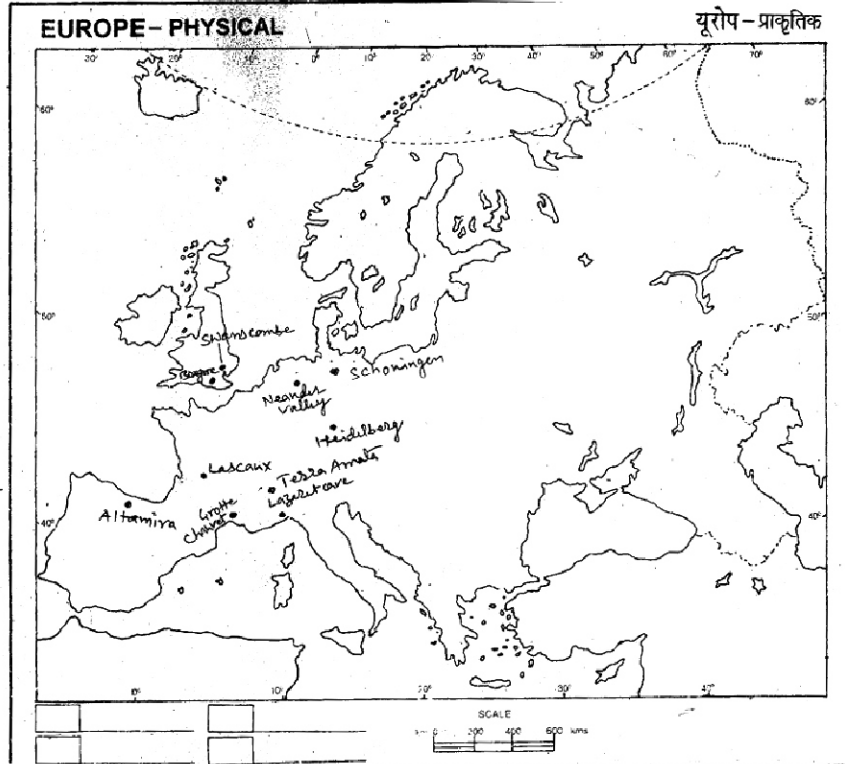
Time Line : reference to the Text Book . Page NO. 27

2 Mark Questions :

1. Explain the meaning of the fossil and give the proper example.
2. Name the various places from where the fossils of species can be dated directly or indirectly.
3. Differentiate the term hominid and hominoid
4. Define 'Australopithecus' and 'Homoerectus'
5. Differentiate 'Homo heidelbergensis' from 'Homo - neanderthalensis'.

5 Marks questions :

1. Discuss the ways of obtaining food of early - human.
2. How did the tools accumulate in one place ? Explain.
3. When and how did spoken language develop ?
4. Discuss the development of the skull size and distinctive jaws where associated with the tool - making of early human.
5. 'The development of spoken language has been seen as closely connected with art, Since both are media for communication' Evaluate.



MAP 1(a): Africa



MAP 1(b): The East African Rift Valley

