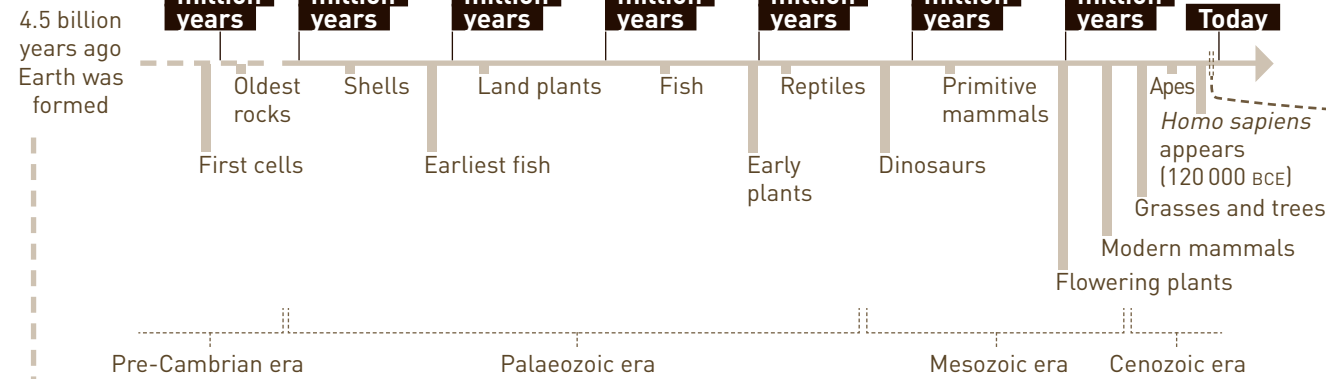


2 IN THE BEGINNING ...

Big bang



SOURCE 2 Timeline of the Earth's development

1 Look carefully at the timeline dating from the big bang to today (Source 2) and answer the following questions.

- a Approximately how many years after the Earth was formed did *Homo sapiens* first appear?
- b Name two living things that predate *Homo sapiens*.

2 Look carefully at the timeline dating from 75 000 BCE to today (Source 3) and complete the following tasks.

- a Add the following events to the timeline by placing a coloured dot in the correct location to represent:
 - 38 500 BCE, when goats and sheep were domesticated in Sumer (red dot)
 - 45 000 BCE, when rice growing started in China (green dot)
 - 53 500 BCE, when the wheel and plough were invented (blue dot).
- b Look at the timeline in Unit 1 of the 'Human migration and settlement' chapter in your student book for help, then colour the timeline (Source 3) to show the periods of Old Stone Age (Palaeolithic) and New Stone Age (Neolithic).
- c Indicate whether the following statements are true or false.

	TRUE OR FALSE?
The last Ice Age occurred in 38 000 BCE.	
By 45 000 BCE humans had settled in Australia.	
Southern Asia was settled before South America.	
The eruption of Toba in Indonesia occurred before Asia was settled.	



SOURCE 3 Timeline of human development

3 Read the metaphor below. A metaphor is a figure of speech that expresses an idea through the image of another object.

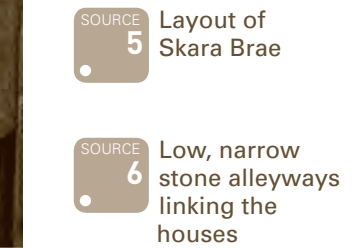
In the first 25 years of the 45-year-old man's life, the Earth was formed and oxygen became common in the atmosphere. In the last six months of his life, fish appeared then plants and reptiles. In the last three months dinosaurs appeared and disappeared, primitive mammals roamed the Earth and flowering plants grew. In the last week of his life, modern mammals, grasses and trees spread across the Earth. In the last few days, our ancestors, *Homo sapiens* appeared. When the man just closed his eyes to blink, the Old and New Stone Ages came and went. When he opened his eyes again, it was TODAY!

- a What is the 45-year-old man being used to explain?
- b Does the metaphor help your understanding? Why or why not?

4 Look carefully at the timelines and the events relating to the appearance and development of *Homo sapiens*. Write a paragraph to describe the historical progress of *Homo sapiens*.

3 PRIMARY SOURCES

Skara Brae is located on the Orkney Islands, Scotland. It is Europe's most complete Neolithic village. In 1999, it was given World Heritage status. Skara Brae was first exposed in 1850 when a storm blew away a lot of the overlying sand dunes. It was further exposed after another storm in 1924. Radiocarbon dating indicates that Skara Brae was inhabited between 3200 BCE and 2200 BCE. Parts of the village are still buried.



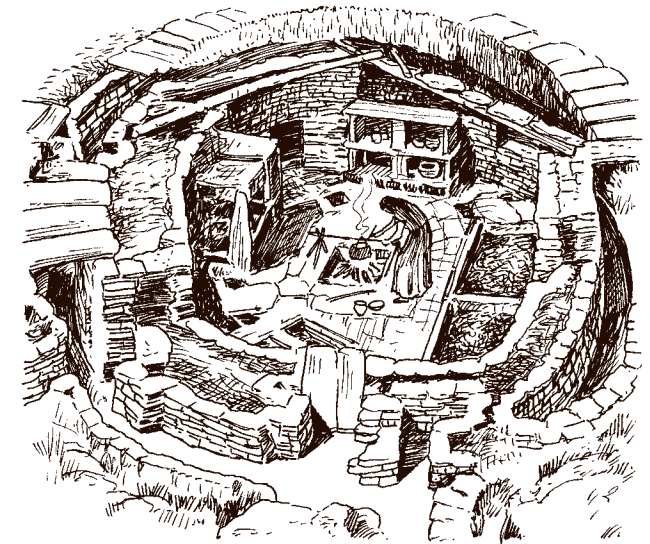
- The village was built into a large Palaeolithic rubbish heap called a midden. It contained the remains of cattle, sheep, fish and shellfish, and egg shells of sea birds. There were also seeds and remains of wheat and barley.
- The midden insulated the village from the cold, harsh winter climate.



- There were eight buildings in the village. They were connected by a series of narrow passages. At its largest, the village had 50 to 100 inhabitants.
- Houses were all of the same basic design. There was a large, spacious square room. The average house size was 40 square metres.
- Each house had a central fire place. There were beams made of whale bone or driftwood to support the roof. The roof was a thick layer of turf, animal skins, seaweed or straw.
- The houses had a drainage system and a primitive toilet.
- Many tools and artefacts were found at the site—needles, knives, adzes, shovels, small bowls, rope made of twisted leather and pottery.

The three basic and essential requirements for survival are food, shelter and safety. Look at all the information very closely. Using evidence from these sources, explain how the inhabitants of Skara Brae met their basic requirements. Find three examples each of food, shelter and safety. Then write a paragraph for each requirement, using these examples.

The inhabitants of Skara Brae met their basic need for food by ...



The inhabitants of Skara Brae met their basic need for safety by ...

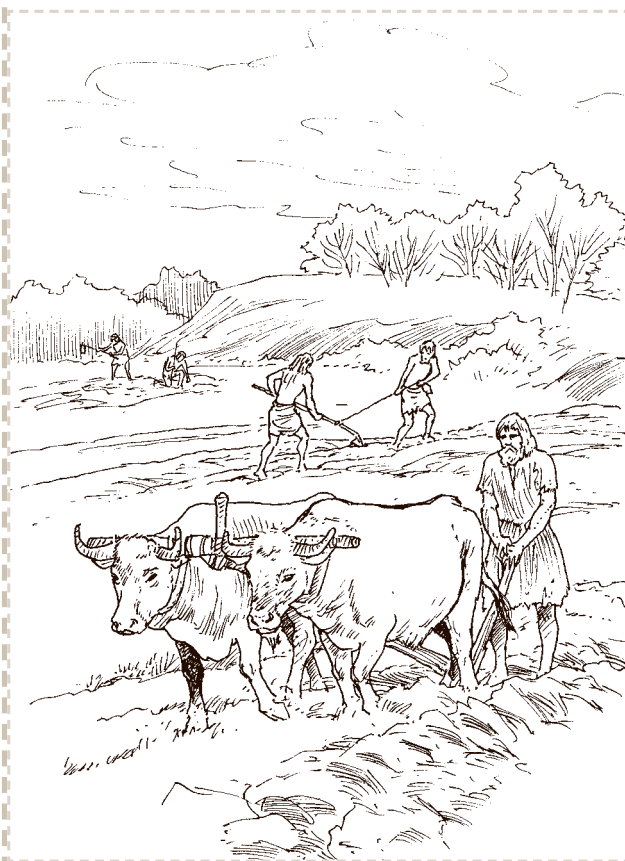
The inhabitants of Skara Brae met their basic need for shelter by ...

4 NEW OR OLD?

1 Below is a jumbled list of phrases that relate to the Old and New Stone Ages. Identify and highlight all the phrases that relate to the Old Stone Age. Use a different colour to highlight all the words and phrases that relate to the New Stone Age. Refer to the 'Human migration and settlement' chapter in your student book for information.

All the men hunted small and large animals	Dates to a time before 10 000 BCE
Permanent settlements were established	Jericho was built at this time
Farmers and herders	Nomadic lifestyle
Foods were stored for future use	Animals were tamed and provided meat, skins and milk
The Sahara was green grassland	Very few people in a region
Wild grass seeds were sown as crops	Women and children gathered fruit, nuts and honey
Population concentrated in one area	A varied diet
Trade developed	Religious beliefs developed

2 Look at the two drawings below and decide which drawing is a typical Palaeolithic scene and which is a Neolithic scene. Show your answer by clearly labelling each drawing.



3 Explain the reasons for your decision in the previous question.

4 Write a paragraph describing four differences between life in Palaeolithic times and life in Neolithic times.

5 Historians use some odd-sounding terms, such as 'Palaeolithic' and 'Neolithic'. Where do they come from? Look up the meanings of 'neo', 'palaeo' and 'lithic', using an English dictionary.

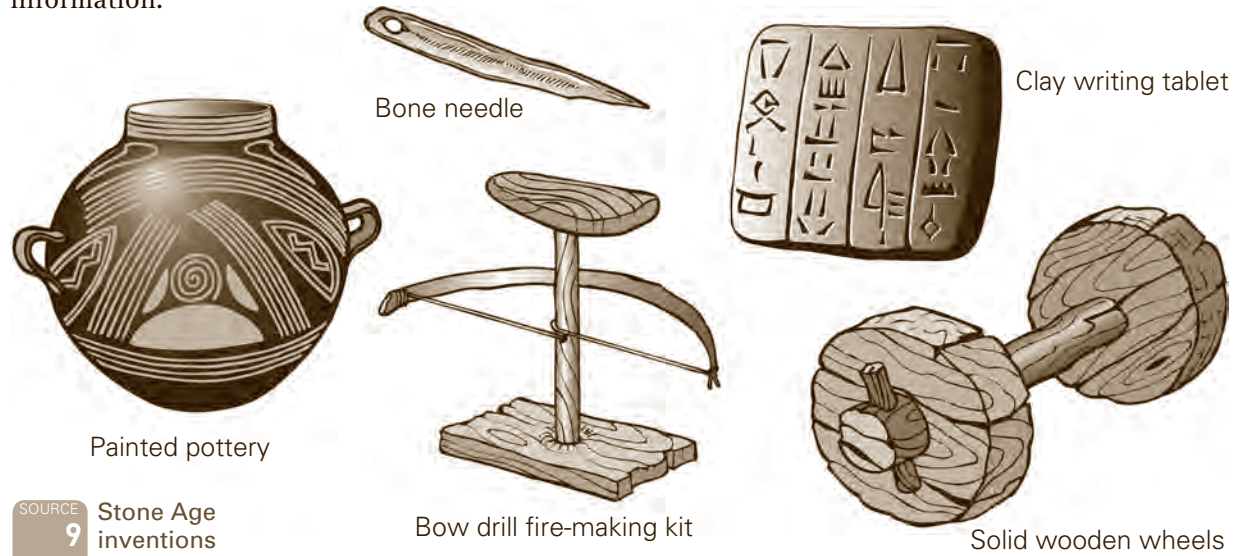
a From what language do these terms originate?

b What does each term mean?

5 TECHNOLOGICAL TRIUMPHS

Early humans were very resourceful. They invented items that improved their lifestyle and increased their chances of survival. These advances may seem of little importance to us in our technological world; however, to Stone Age humans, their inventions were incredibly useful and they sparked a technological revolution.

Look at the illustrations of Stone Age inventions and answer the following questions. Refer to Unit 5 of the 'Human migration and settlement' chapter in your student book for additional information.



SOURCE 9 Stone Age inventions

- 1 a What is the chronological order of these inventions? Write the name of the invention in the correct place on the table below.
- b Next to the name of each invention explain how the invention improved the lives of people of the Stone Age.

INVENTION ORDER	NAME OF INVENTION	THE IMPROVEMENT RESULTING FROM THE INVENTION
1st (oldest)		
2nd		
3rd		
4th		
5th (most recent)		

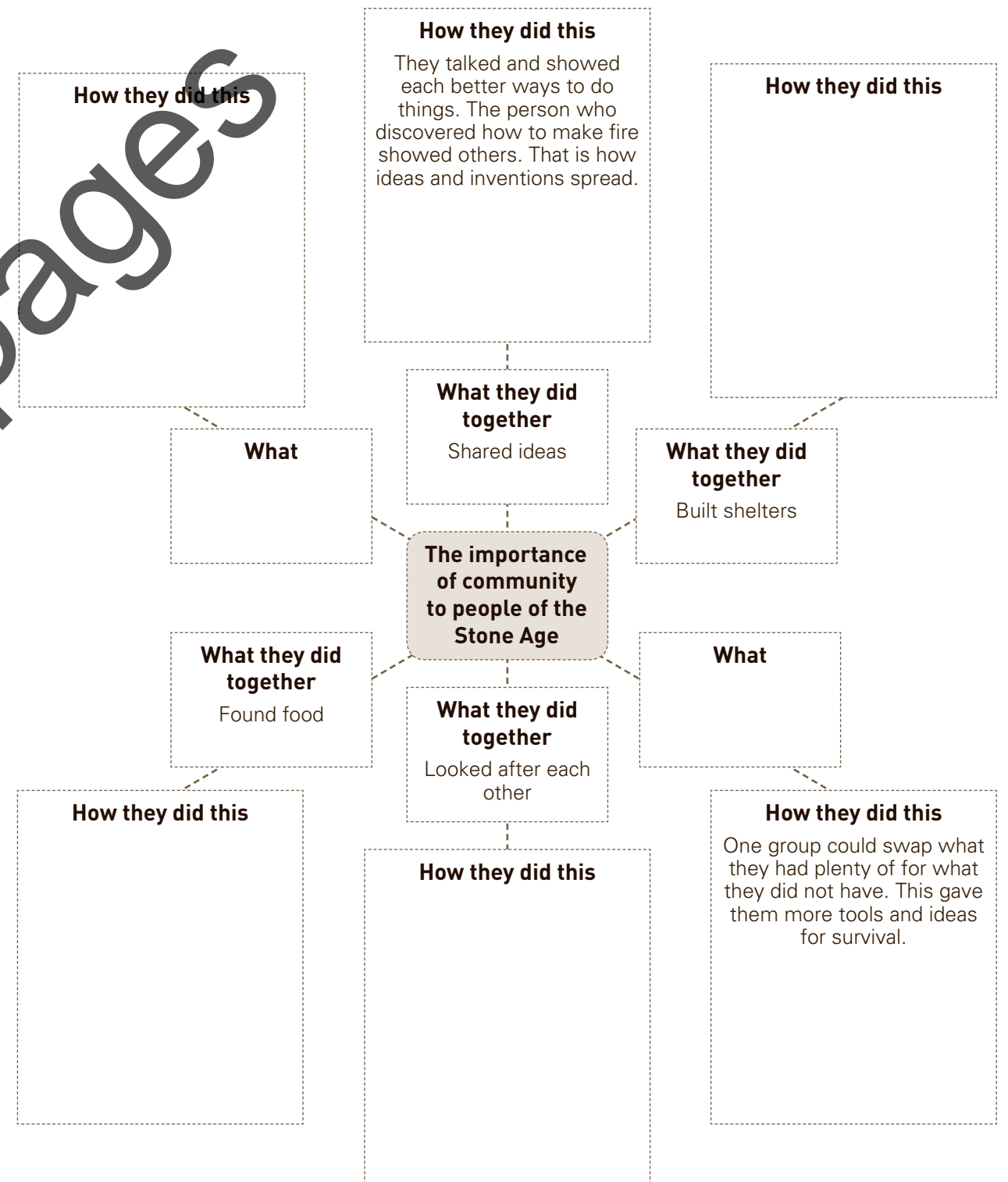
- 2 Describe the raw materials that would have been used to produce these inventions and explain why these particular resources were used.

6 A SENSE OF COMMUNITY

Humans are social creatures. Today we can have a wide network of friends and family. In the Stone Age, social networking was also important, though social connections were made on a much smaller scale than today. In the Old Stone Age, people might have met no more than a few dozen people in their whole lives. By the New Stone Age, when permanent settlements were established, communities were larger.

Social groups or communities, whether small or large, were vital for early humankind's survival.

Below is a concept map about the importance of communities to Stone Age people. Read the information already filled in. Complete the concept map by explaining what was beneficial about living in a group and how it helped the group's survival. Add any extra ideas you think of.



ANCESTRAL ANTICS

Like it or not, people of the Stone Age are our distant relatives! Our great, great, great, ... great, great, great, great, great-grandparents once roamed the planet—half-naked, primitive and very smelly. How would you react if your relatives today behaved like your relatives of the distant past? Here are some of the habits of our ancestors.

- For meat, our relatives threw captured animals whole onto the fire to cook them. The fire burnt off the fur, cooked the outer flesh but left the inner meat raw. This made no difference to our ancestors. They even ate the raw meat oozing with blood!
- Food was hard to catch, so our ancestors did not waste a single scrap. Every part of the animal was eaten—flesh, brains, feet, lungs, tongues, eyes and even guts.
- Early humans were cunning hunters. As large animals were difficult and dangerous to hunt, groups of men would chase the animals to a cliff edge or swamp where the escaping animals either fell or were bogged and could easily be killed.

There is no way they are my descendants! They are weaklings! And as for what they eat, I can't believe it! They hunt and gather their food in buildings. How can they possibly eat bits of the building?



I am not very impressed with my ancestors. They were one step removed from monkeys! We lead a civilised lifestyle. We are clean and well fed and have huge amounts and varieties of hygienically processed and packaged foods. Their raw foods must have oozed with bacteria.

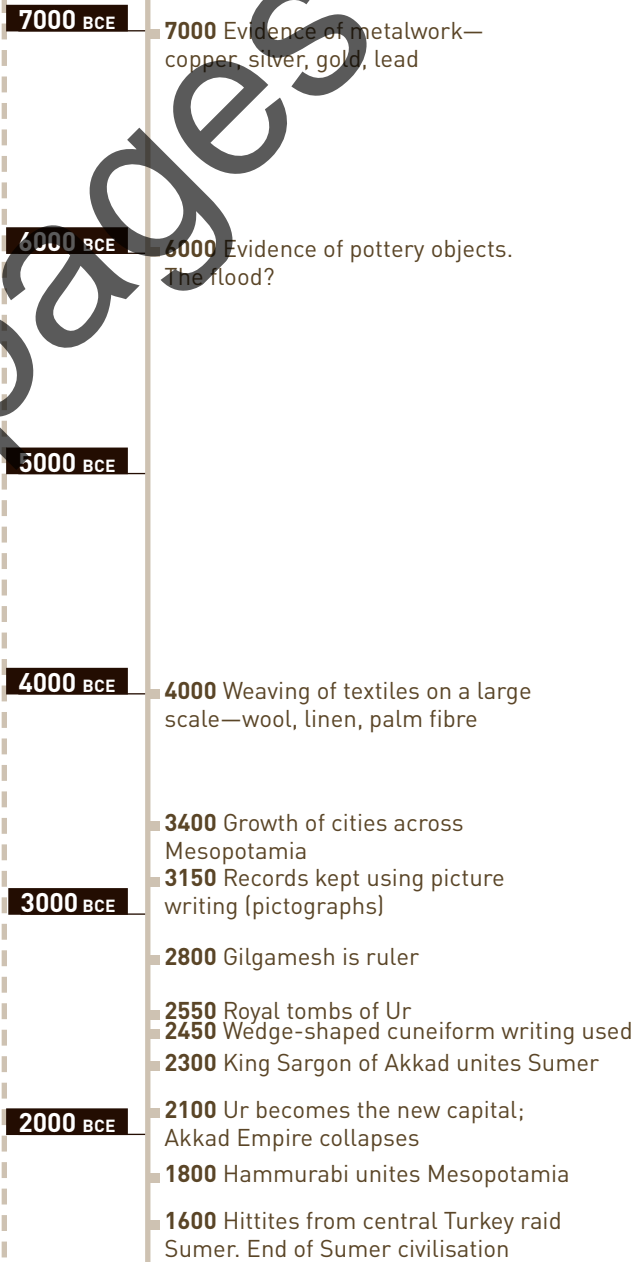


- Our distant relatives had medical skills. Surgery was performed for head injuries and pain. A sharp stone knife was used to peel back the skin. A sharp flint was pushed into the skull to make a hole. The survival rate of patients was very low!
- Our ancestors were strong but their difficult way of life led to a very high rate of injury. Over half of all injuries were to the arms, hands and trunk. Hunting was a dangerous occupation!
- Our relatives looked after their dead. Burials could be a very grand affair. Just look at Stonehenge—that is one big cemetery!
- Defleshing was practised by some groups of our relatives for religious reasons. This burial practice involved the removal of flesh and organs from the dead person, leaving only the bones for burial. The removal might be done by scraping off the flesh with sharp tools or the body might be left out for animals to scavenge.



FIRST CIVILISATION: SUMER

1 TIMELINE OF SUMER



The timeline shows some important events in the history of the Sumer civilisation. After looking at the timeline carefully, indicate whether the following statements about Sumer are true or false.

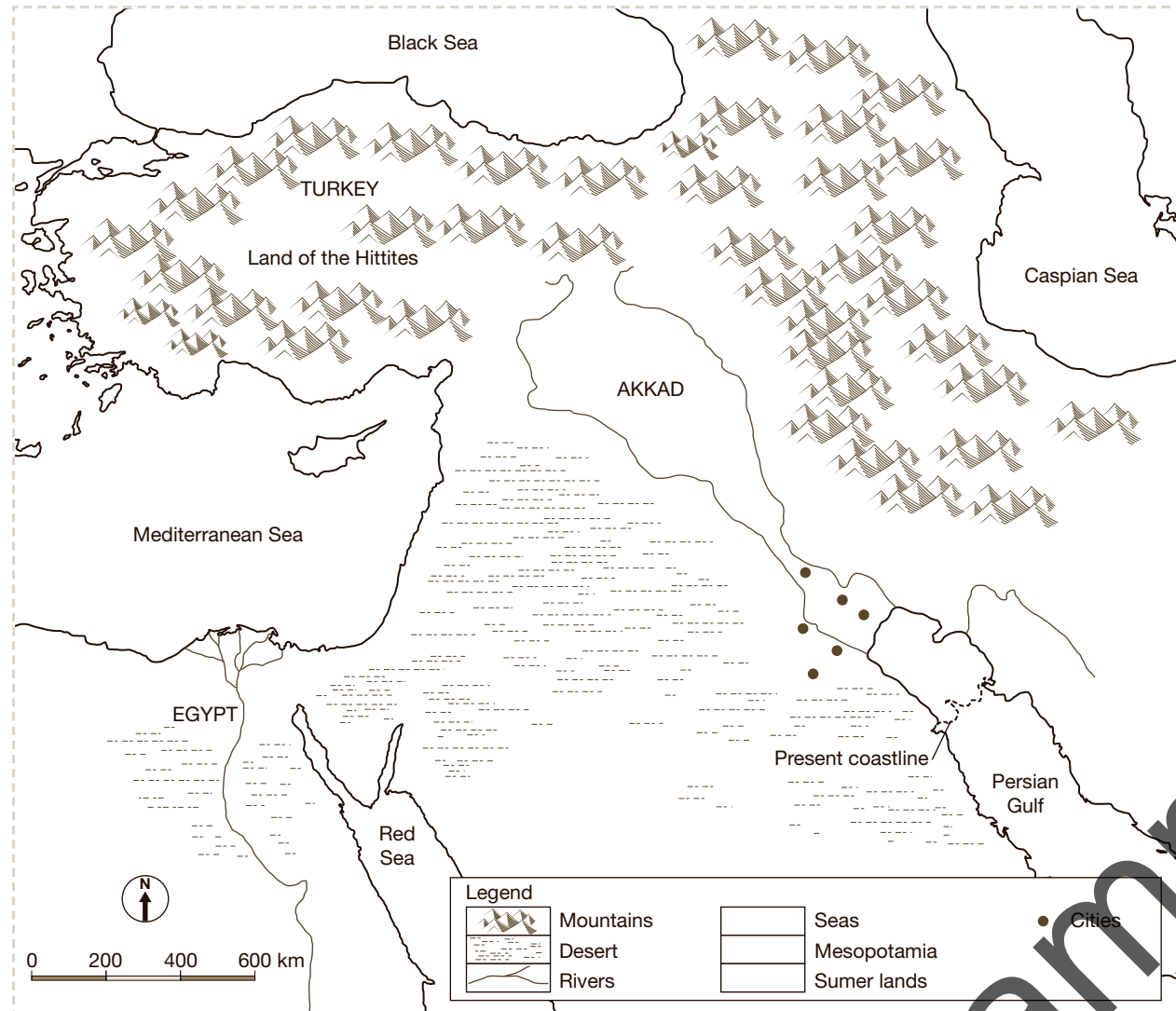
	TRUE OR FALSE?
The Sumerians wove fabrics of linen and wool.	
Pottery was not made until 4000 BCE.	
There was a growth of cities about 3000 BCE.	
Ur became the capital city of Sumer in about 2100 BCE.	
There is evidence that Sumerians worked with metals in 9000 BCE.	
Cuneiform writing was used before pictograph writing.	
Hammurabi, Gilgamesh and Sargon were all rulers.	
The Akkad people ruled Sumer between 2300 BCE and 2100 BCE.	
The Hittites were a particular group of people in Sumer.	
The height of the Sumer civilisation was from 3500 BCE to 1600 BCE.	
Pictograph writing uses wedge-shaped symbols.	
Gilgamesh was a ruler at a time before Sargon ruled.	

SOURCE 1 Sumer timeline

MAP OF THE LAND BETWEEN THE RIVERS

Mesopotamia is the name given to the land between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The land occupied by the Sumerians was the south-eastern part of this area.

Look carefully at the map and refer to Unit 1 of the 'First civilisation: Sumer' chapter in your student book to help you complete the following tasks.



SOURCE 2 Sumer lands and surrounding areas

1 Colour the following features on the map:
 ■ rivers ■ seas ■ Mesopotamia ■ Sumer lands.
 Show these colours in the spaces provided in the legend.

2 Label the following features on the map:
 ■ Tigris River ■ Euphrates River ■ Eridu ■ Ur
 ■ Uruk ■ Babylon ■ Lagash ■ Nippur.

3 Describe the location of the Sumer civilisation in relation to the neighbouring civilisations.

4 Rank the four ancient civilisations shown on the map from largest to smallest in size.

5 Compare the geography of the four civilisations. With which civilisation/s does Sumer have the most in common? Explain.

6 Explain why Sumer settlements did not expand to the east and west of Babylon.

7 Give two reasons why Mesopotamia was an attractive location for settlements such as those of the Sumer and Akkad people.

8 About 5000 years ago, Sumer cities were in a different position in relation to the coastline than they are today. The map shows the coastline changes. Describe how the coastline has changed and suggest a reason why this has happened.

9 The Hittites caused the eventual decline of Sumer. Where was the homeland of the Hittites?

3 PRIMARY SOURCES: THE ROYAL TOMBS OF UR

Evidence of the Sumer civilisation lay buried under sand for thousands of years. Over the last 200 years, the history of Sumer has been gradually revealed, as archaeologists have conducted digs to unearth artefacts. Leonard Woolley was the director of excavations around the ancient city of Ur and made many discoveries, including ancient tombs. Of these, sixteen had valuable objects in them, so were named the Royal Tombs. At one end of the burial pit, a chamber was located with the skeleton and belongings of a woman called Pu-abi.

Items located near Pu-abi's head and shoulders include a cylinder seal, with cuneiform writing saying 'Lady Pu-abi'.

The jewellery of Pu-abi. The upper part of her body was covered in multi-coloured beads of gold, silver, lapis lazuli and cornelian, as were her headdress and necklace. From Grave 800, the Royal Cemetery of Ur, southern Iraq, about 2600 BCE, now at the British Museum



Dagger with intricate gold sheath, second half of third millennium BCE, from Royal Tomb at Ur, now at Archaeological Museum Baghdad



The remains of a sledge were found in the outer chamber. Impressions were taken of the wooden remains found on the ground, to reconstruct the sledge. The bodies of two oxen and their groomsmen were found nearby.



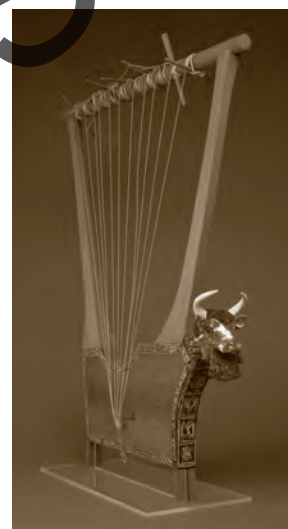
Entrance

Thick walls

Gold fluted bowl with spout, now at the British Museum



The lyre, a wooden musical instrument. From Ur, c. 2600 BCE, now at the British Museum



Look carefully at all the evidence in the burial chamber of Pu-abi and complete the following questions.

1 Outline three pieces of evidence that show that the person buried in the chamber was important in Sumer society.

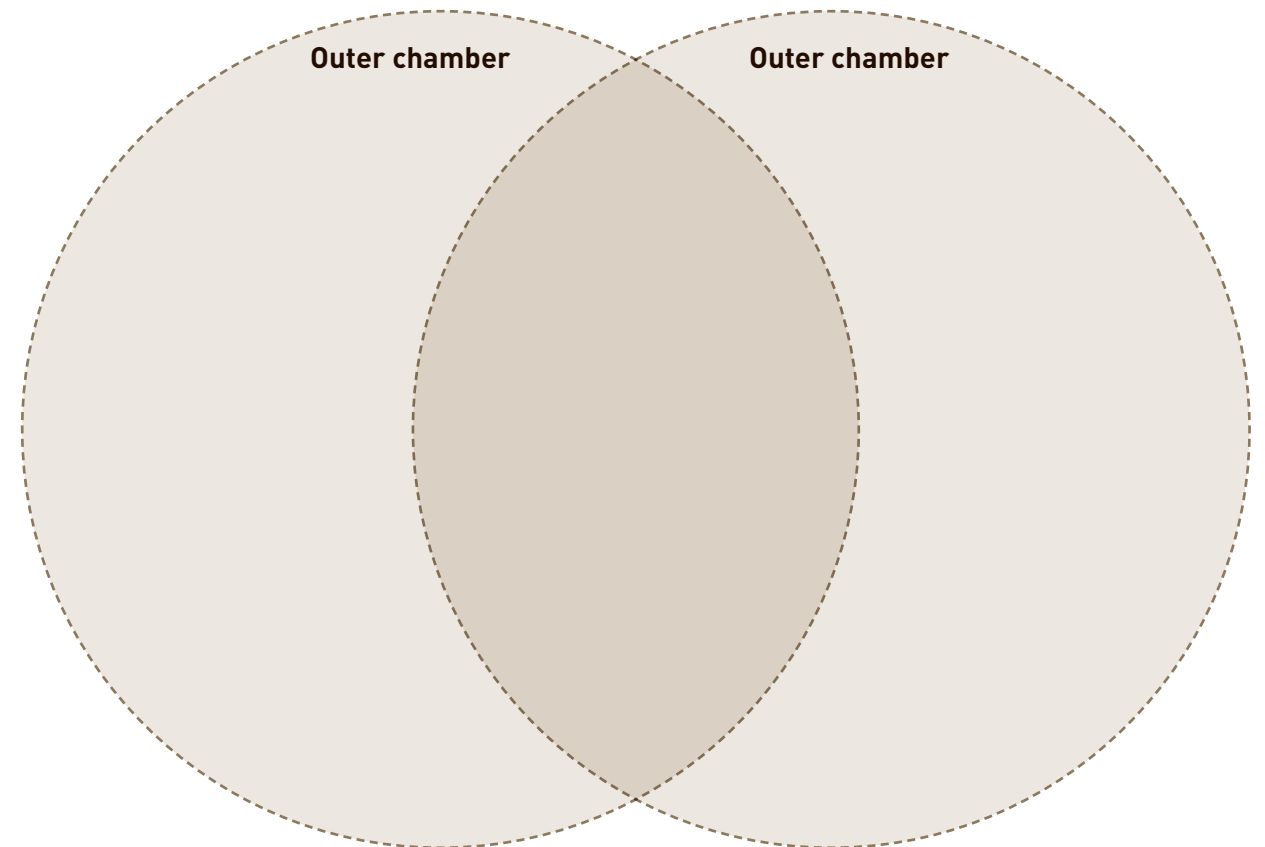
2 What do you think was the purpose of the sledge that was found in the tomb?

3 What materials were used to make Pu-abi's jewellery?

4 List all the materials that were used to make the artefacts in the outer chamber.

5 Why do you think that items such as a musical instrument, a dagger and a sledge were put in the tomb?

6 Complete a Venn diagram to show the similarities and differences between the discoveries in the inner chamber and those in the outer chamber.



SOURCE 3 The burial chamber of Pu-abi

4 PRIMARY SOURCES: THE NABONIDUS CYLINDER

The Nabonidus cylinder was one of four cylinders found by Leonard Woolley in the ziggurat of Ur. Each cylinder was located in a corner of the temple. The cylinders were associated with the Babylonian King Nabonidus, who ruled between 555 BCE and 539 BCE.

SOURCE 4 Translation of the text found on the Nabonidus cylinder

I am Nabonidus, king of Babylon ... devotee of the great gods ... which Ur-Nammu, a former king, built it but did not finish it, his son Shulgi finished its building ...

Now that ziggurat had become old, and I undertook the construction of that ziggurat on the foundations ... following the original plan with bitumen and baked brick. I rebuilt it for Sin, the lord of the gods of heaven and underworld, the god of gods, who lives in the great heavens ...

Sin, lord of the gods, king of the gods of heaven and underworld, god of gods, who lives in the great heavens, when you enter with joy into this temple may the welfare of ... the temple of the great divinity, be always on your lips. And let the fear of your great divinity; be in the heart of the people so that they will not sin against your great divinity.

Carefully read the extract of the inscription of the Nabonidus cylinder. Then answer the following questions.

1 Which leader originally had the temple built in Ur?

2 Approximately when do you think this cylinder would have been made? Explain how you decided on this date.

3 Give two reasons why Nabonidus decided to have construction completed on the ziggurat.

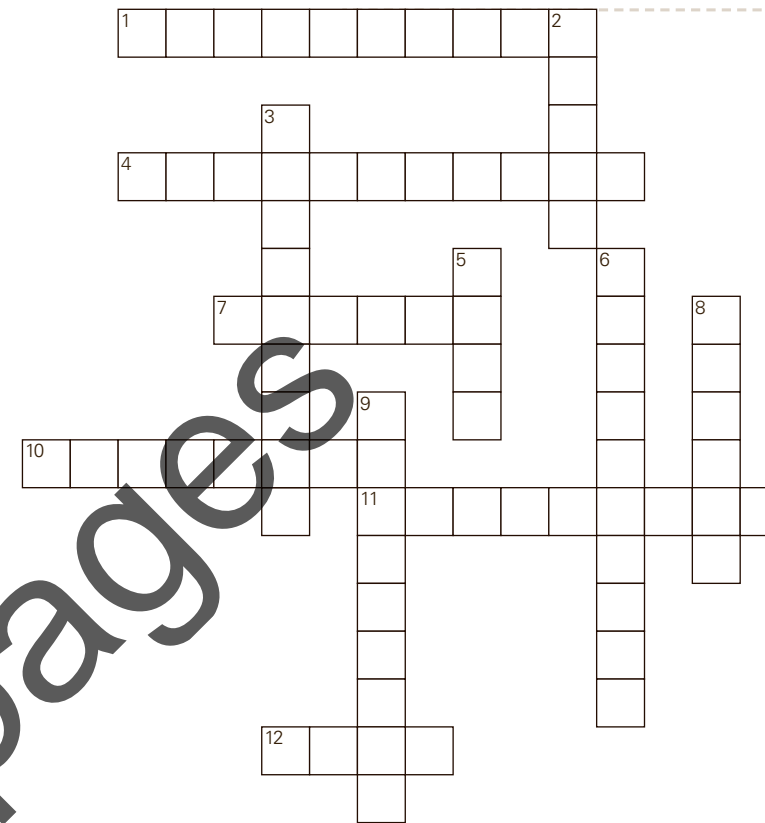
4 Why do you think four cylinders with these types of inscriptions were placed in the four corners of the temple?



SOURCE 5 Carving of Nabonidus, 555–539 BCE, now at the British Museum

5 CROSSWORD

Complete the crossword about the Sumer civilisation. Refer to the 'First Civilisation: Sumer' chapter in your student book for assistance.



Word bank

- city-states
- clay tablet
- cuneiform
- Euphrates
- Indus Valley
- Iraq
- iterungal
- levees
- Sumer
- timber
- Uruk
- ziggurat

Across

- 1 system of government organisation used by the cities of Sumer
- 4 Sumer traded with this region to the east
- 7 product imported by Sumer
- 10 name for a Sumerian temple
- 11 name of the western river in Sumer
- 12 present-day country name for the area of the Sumer civilisation

Down

- 2 name of the ancient civilisation of southern Mesopotamia
- 3 type of writing developed by the Sumerians
- 5 name of Sumer's oldest city
- 6 material used to write on
- 8 used to control river flooding
- 9 long canal constructed between Nippur and Uruk