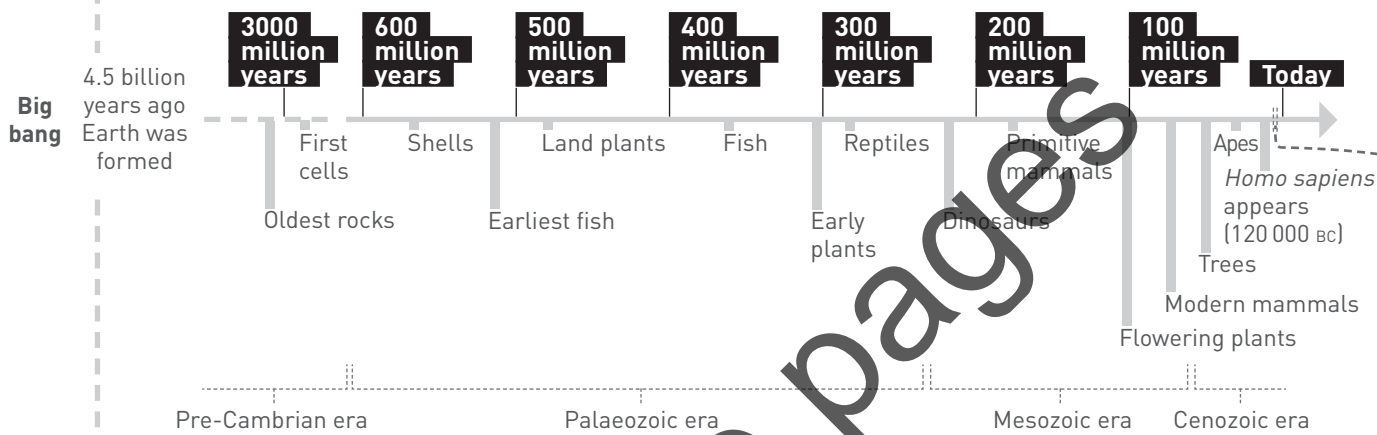


## IN THE BEGINNING ...



SOURCE 1.1.1 Timeline of the Earth's development

- 1 Look carefully at the timeline dating from the big bang to today (Source 1.1.1) and answer the following questions.
  - a Approximately how many years after the Earth was formed did *Homo sapiens* first appear?
 

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  - b Name two living things that predate *Homo sapiens*.
 

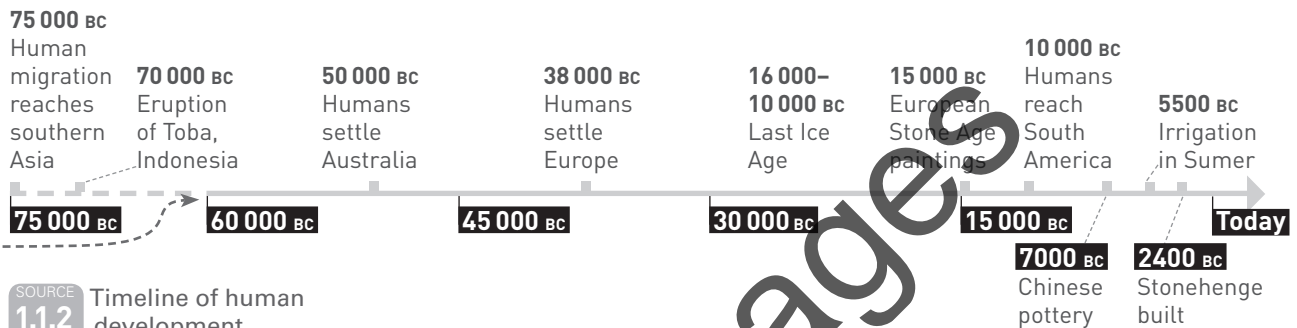
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- 2 Look carefully at the timeline dating from 75 000 BC to today (Source 1.1.1) and complete the following tasks.
  - a Add the following events to the timeline by placing a coloured dot in the correct location to represent:
    - 38 500 BC, when goats and sheep were domesticated in Sumer (red dot)
    - 45 000 BC, when rice growing started in China (green dot)
    - 53 500 BC, when the wheel and plough were invented (blue dot).
  - b Research the Stone Age on the internet or in your school library. Use your findings to show the periods of Old Stone Age (Palaeolithic) and New Stone Age (Neolithic) on Source 1.1.2.

c Indicate whether the following statements are true or false.

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



SOURCE 1.1.2 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 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?

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b Does the metaphor help your understanding? Why or why not?

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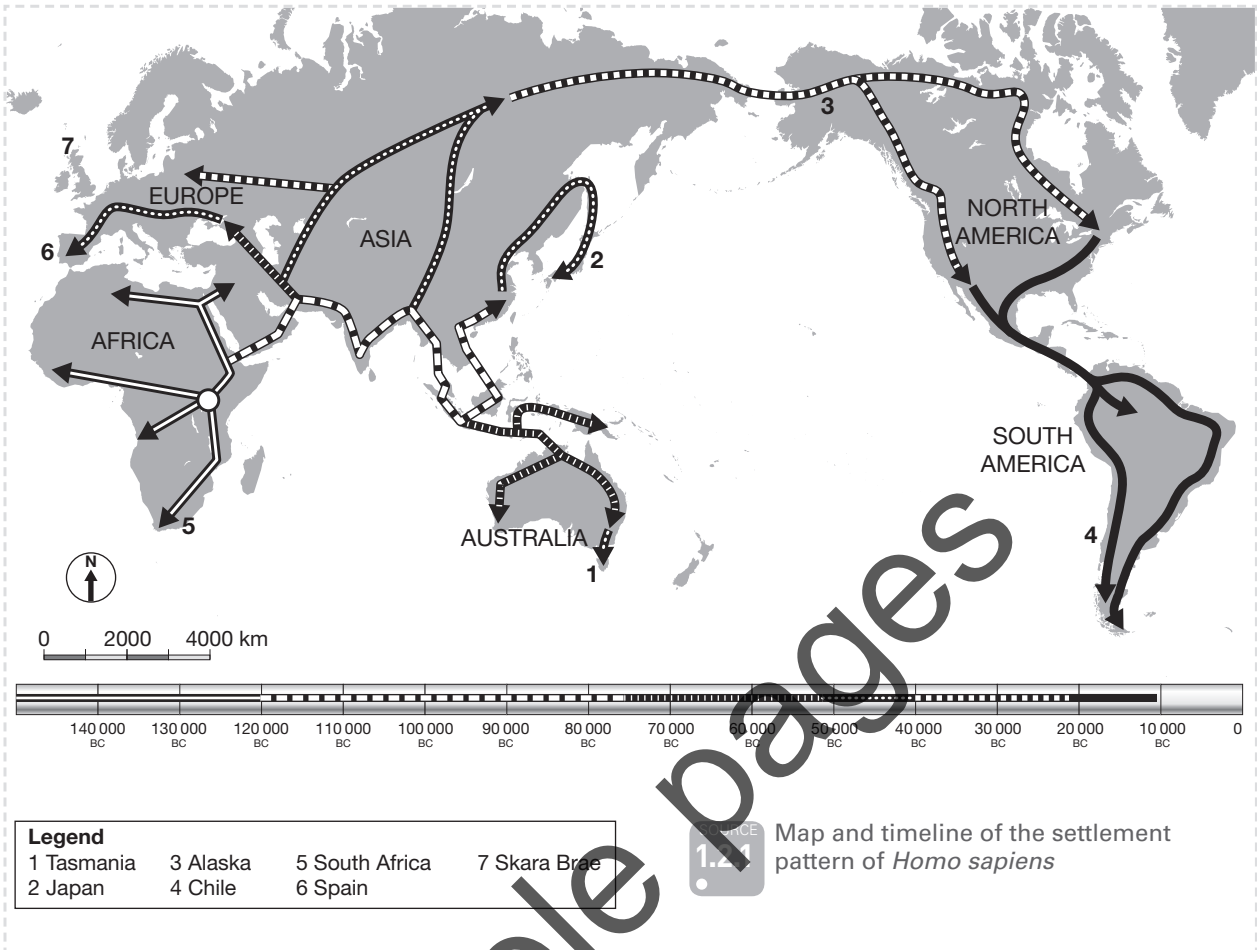


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Look carefully at the map and timeline to complete the following tasks.



- 1 a** List the continents settled by *Homo sapiens* in chronological order of settlement. Start with the continent of origin.
- 
- b** Refer to your list and explain why you think this pattern of migration occurred.
- 

**2** Indicate whether the following statements about *Homo sapiens*'s migration are true or false.

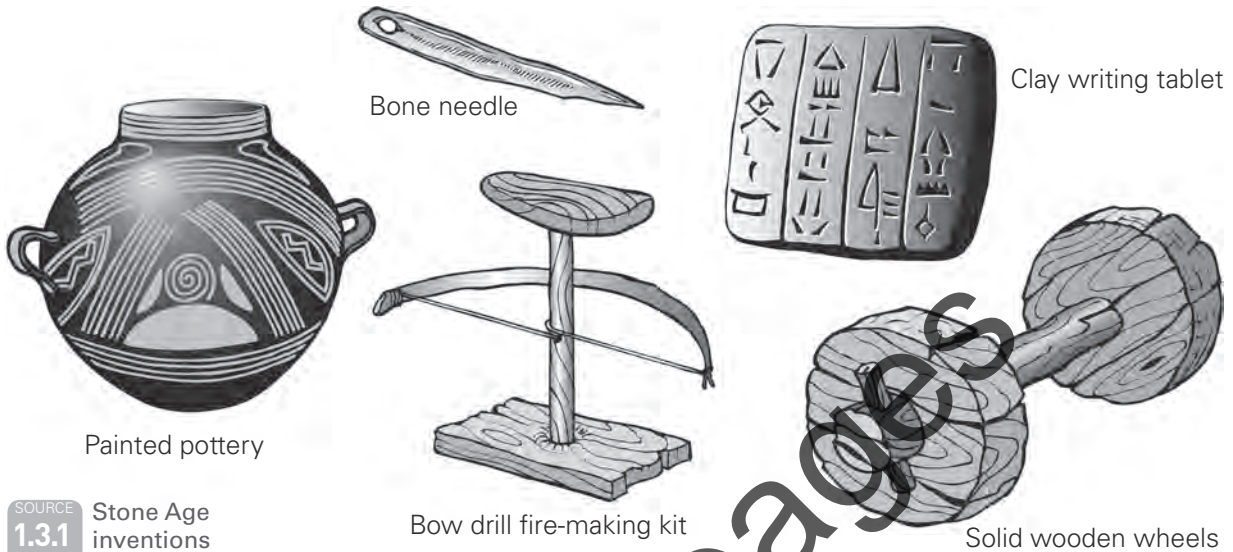
	TRUE OR FALSE?
<i>Homo sapiens</i> who migrated to Alaska came from Chile.	
Japan was settled at about the same time as Tasmania.	
Australia was settled between 120 000 BC and 100 000 BC.	
<i>Homo sapiens</i> reached Southern Asia before settling in Europe.	
Most of North America was settled by 20 000 BC.	
Northern and Southern Europe were settled by 50 000 BC.	

# 1.3

## 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. Conduct research on the internet or in your school library to help you find the answers.



**SOURCE**  
**1.3.1** 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.

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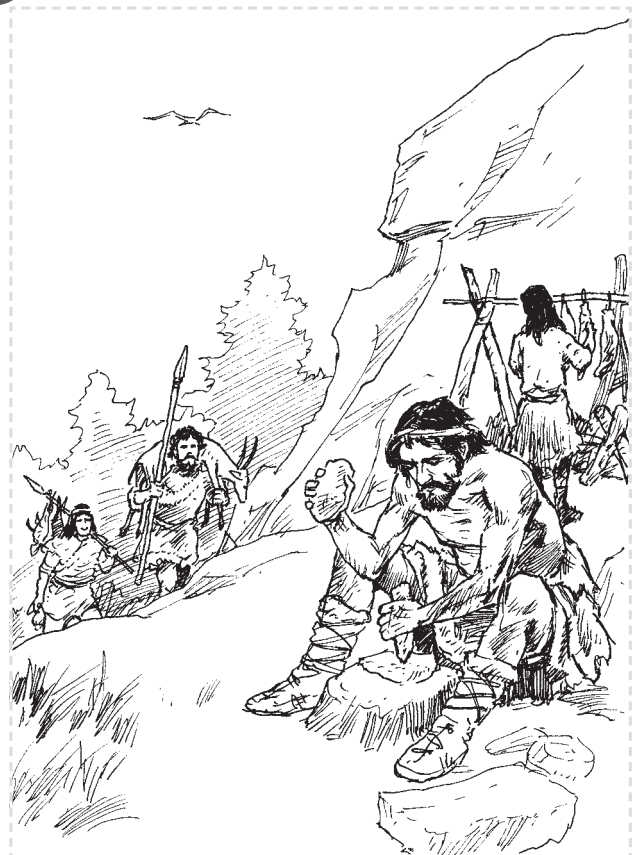
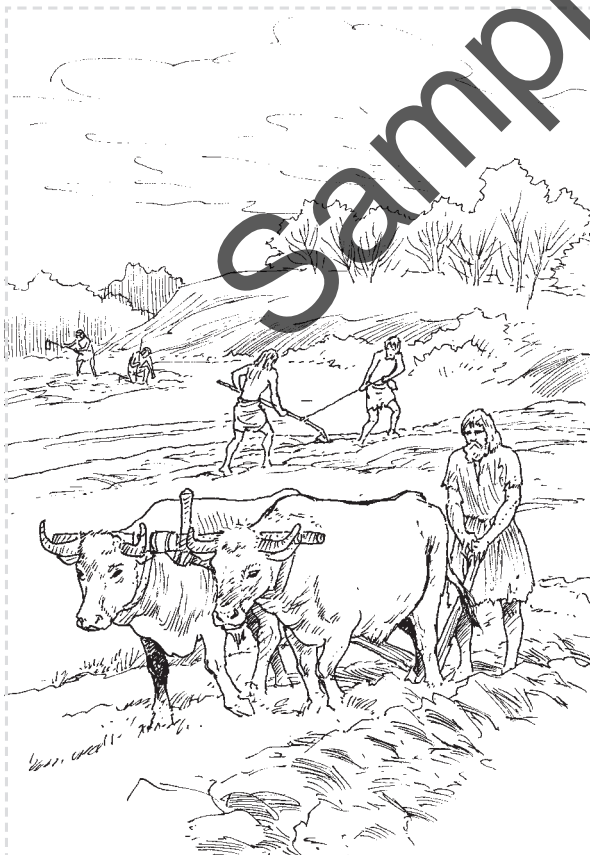
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# 1.4 NEW OR OLD?

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. Conduct research on the internet or in your school library to help you find the answers.

All the men hunted small and large animals	Dates to a time before 10 000 BC
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.

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

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**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?

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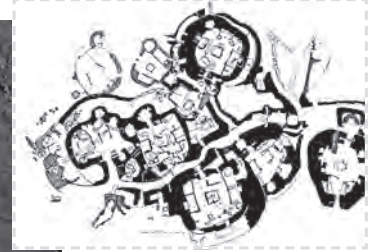
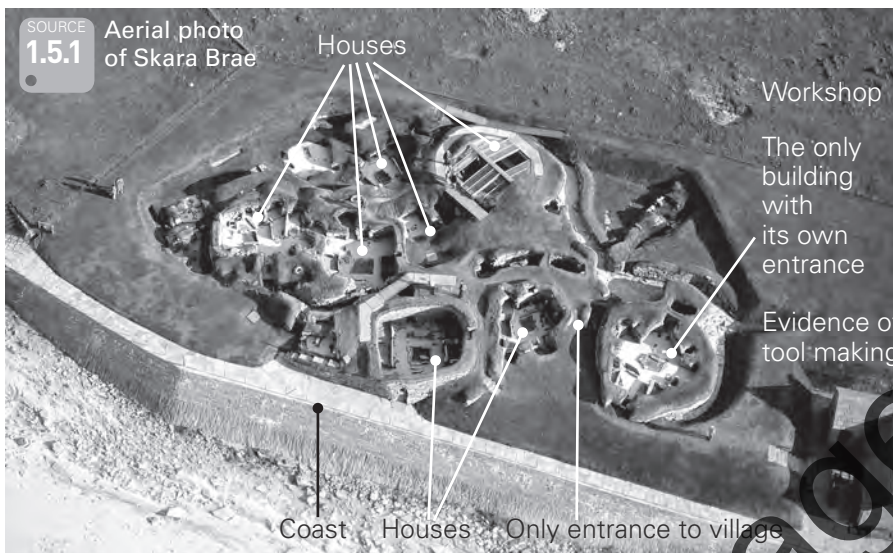
**b** What does each term mean?

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Sample pages

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 BC and 2200 BC. Parts of the village are still buried.



**SOURCE 1.5.2** Layout of Skara Brae

**SOURCE 1.5.3** Low, narrow stone alleyways linking the houses



- 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 ...

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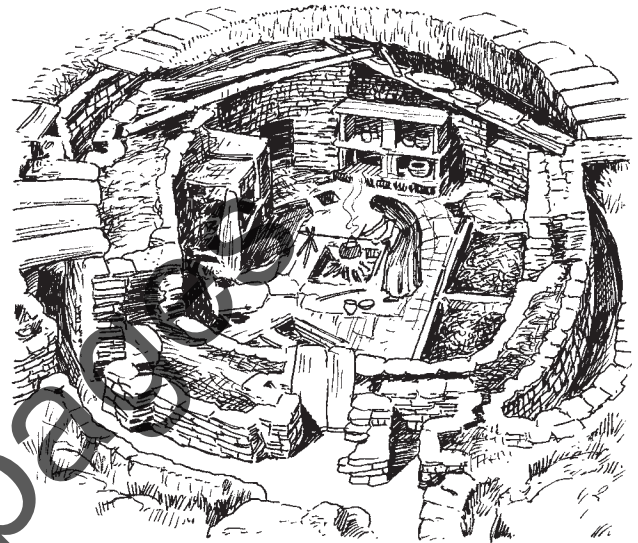
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SOURCE  
1.5.5

Reconstruction of a typical house

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

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

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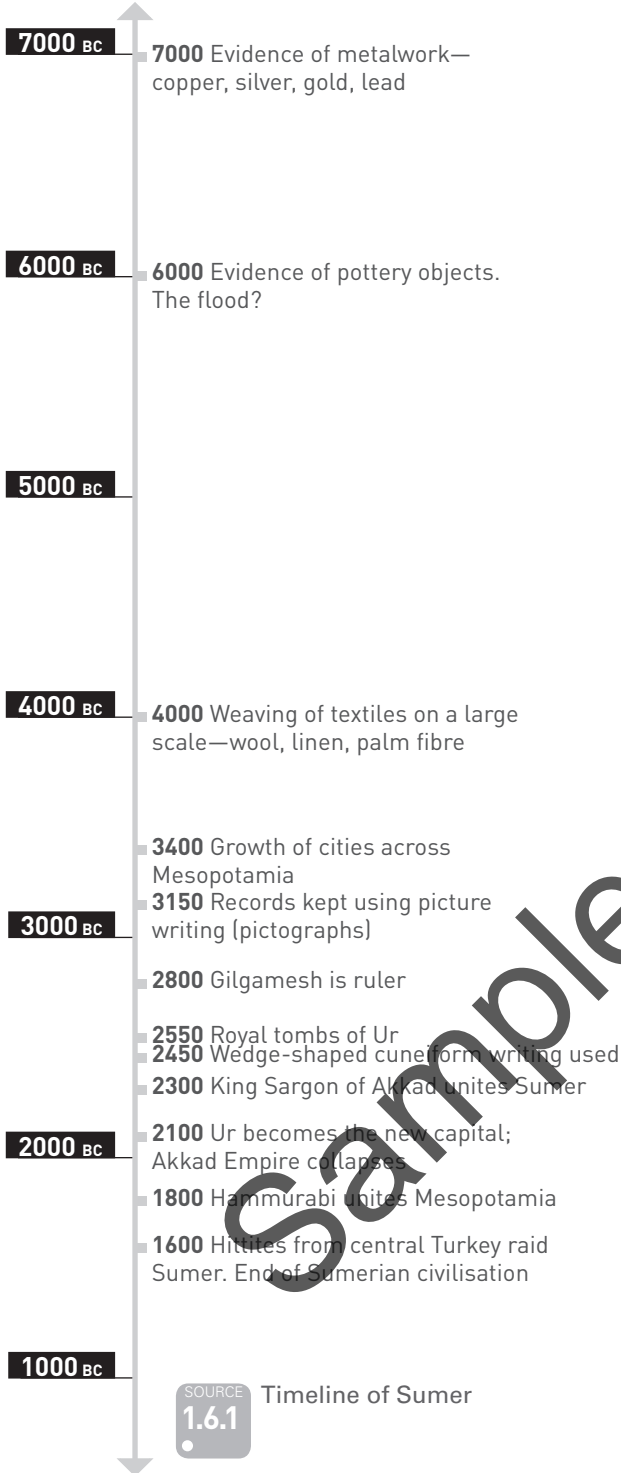
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Sample Paper



# 1.6

## TIMELINE OF SUMER



**1** The timeline shows some important events in the history of the Sumerian 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 BC.	
There was a growth of cities about 3000 BC.	
Ur became the capital city of Sumer in about 2100 BC.	
There is evidence that Sumerians worked with metals in 9000 BC.	
Cuneiform writing was used before pictograph writing.	
Hammurabi, Gilgamesh and Sargon were all rulers.	
The Akkadian people ruled Sumer between 2300 BC and 2100 BC.	
The Hittites were a particular group of people in Sumer.	
The height of the Sumerian civilisation was from 3500 BC to 1600 BC.	
Pictograph writing uses wedge-shaped symbols.	
Gilgamesh was a ruler at a time before Sargon ruled.	

**2** The Sumerian civilisation was considered very advanced for its time. Provide at least two pieces of evidence from the timeline that demonstrate Sumer's superior human and social organisation.

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## PRIMARY SOURCES: THE NABONIDUS CYLINDER, SUMER

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

**SOURCE**  
**1.7.1** 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?

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

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

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

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**SOURCE**  
**1.7.2** Carving of Nabonidus, 555–539 BC, now at the British Museum

# PRIMARY SOURCES: THE ROYAL TOMBS OF UR, SUMER

Evidence of the Sumerian 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'.

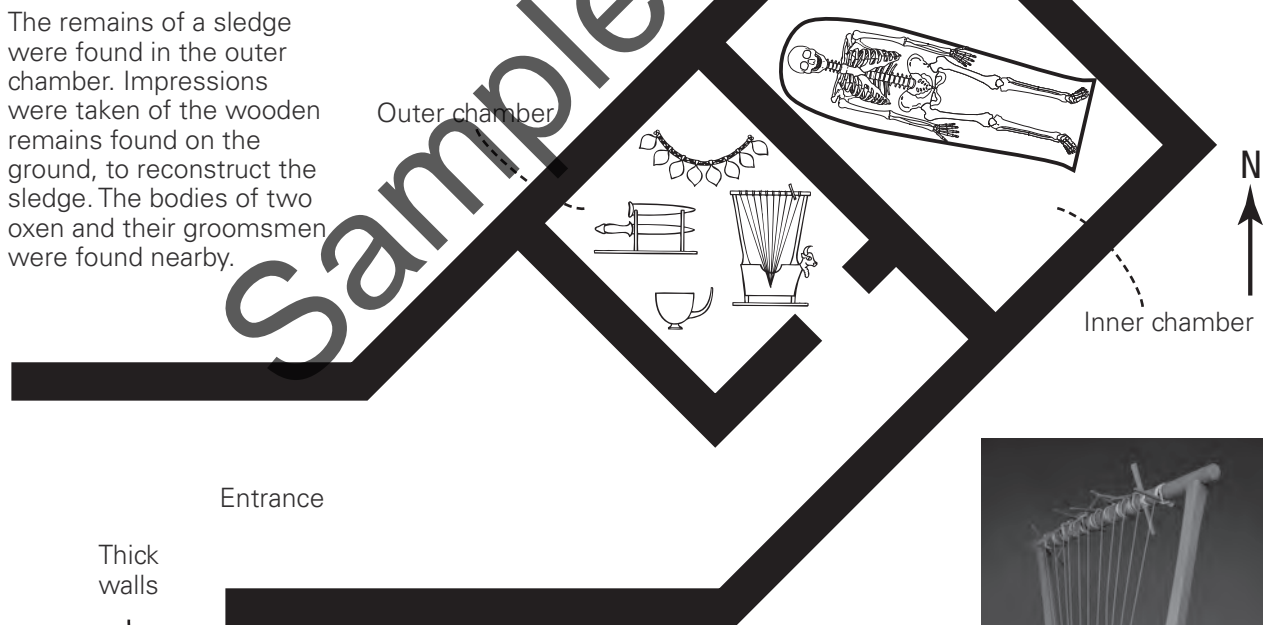
The jewellery of Pu-abi. The upper part of her body was covered in multi-coloured beads of gold, silver, lapis lazuli and cornelian, as were her headdress and necklace. From Grave 800, the Royal Cemetery of Ur, southern Iraq, about 2600 BC, now at the British Museum



Dagger with intricate gold sheath, second half of third millennium BC, 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.

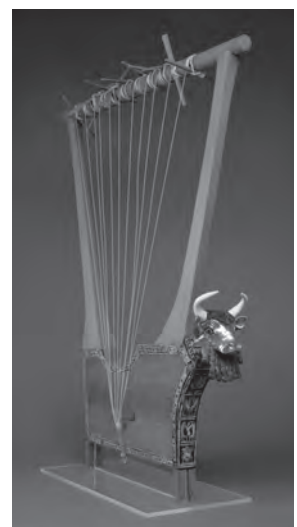


**SOURCE 1.8.1** The burial chamber of Pu-abi

Gold fluted bowl with spout, now at the British Museum



The lyre, a wooden musical instrument. From Ur, c. 2600 BC, 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 shows the person buried in the chamber was important in Sumerian society.

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

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

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

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

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

