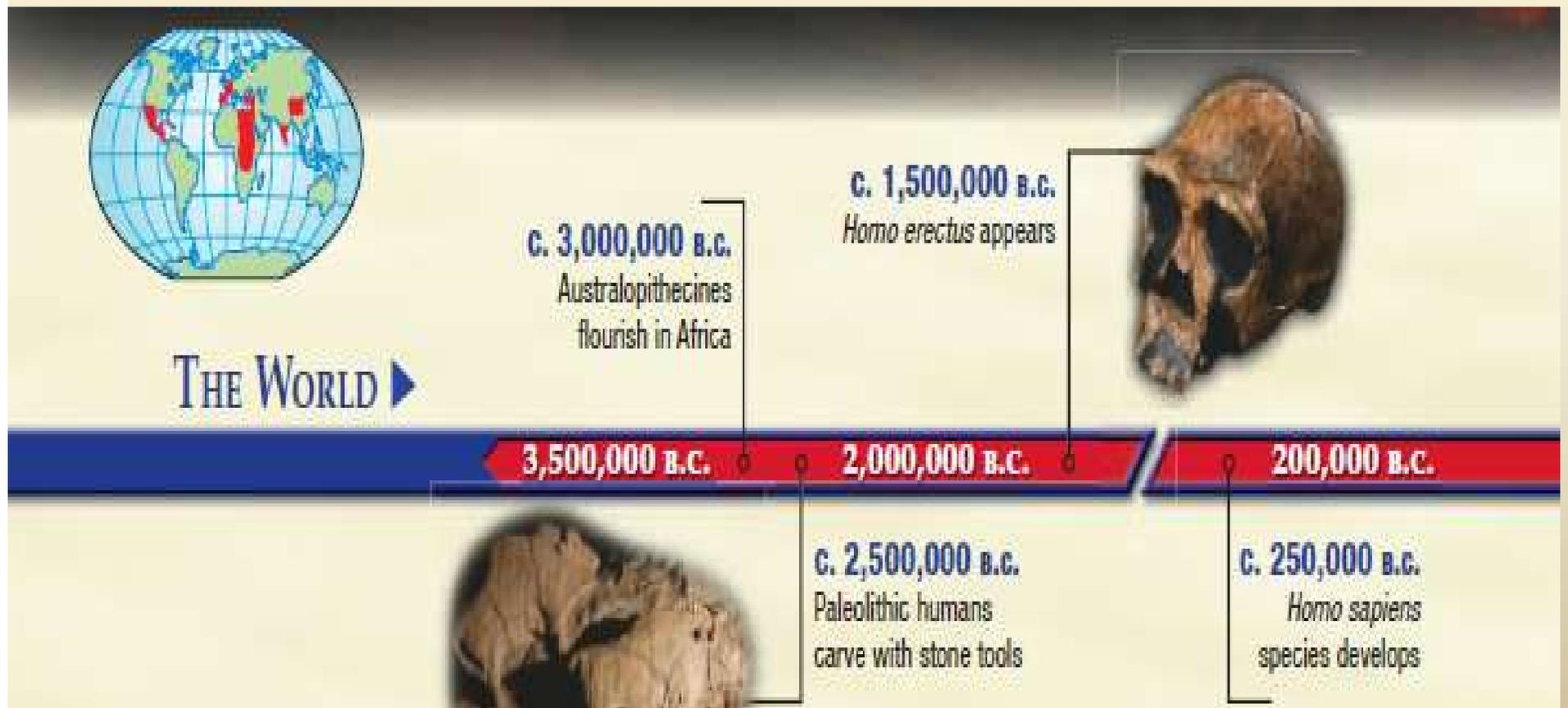


Theme 1

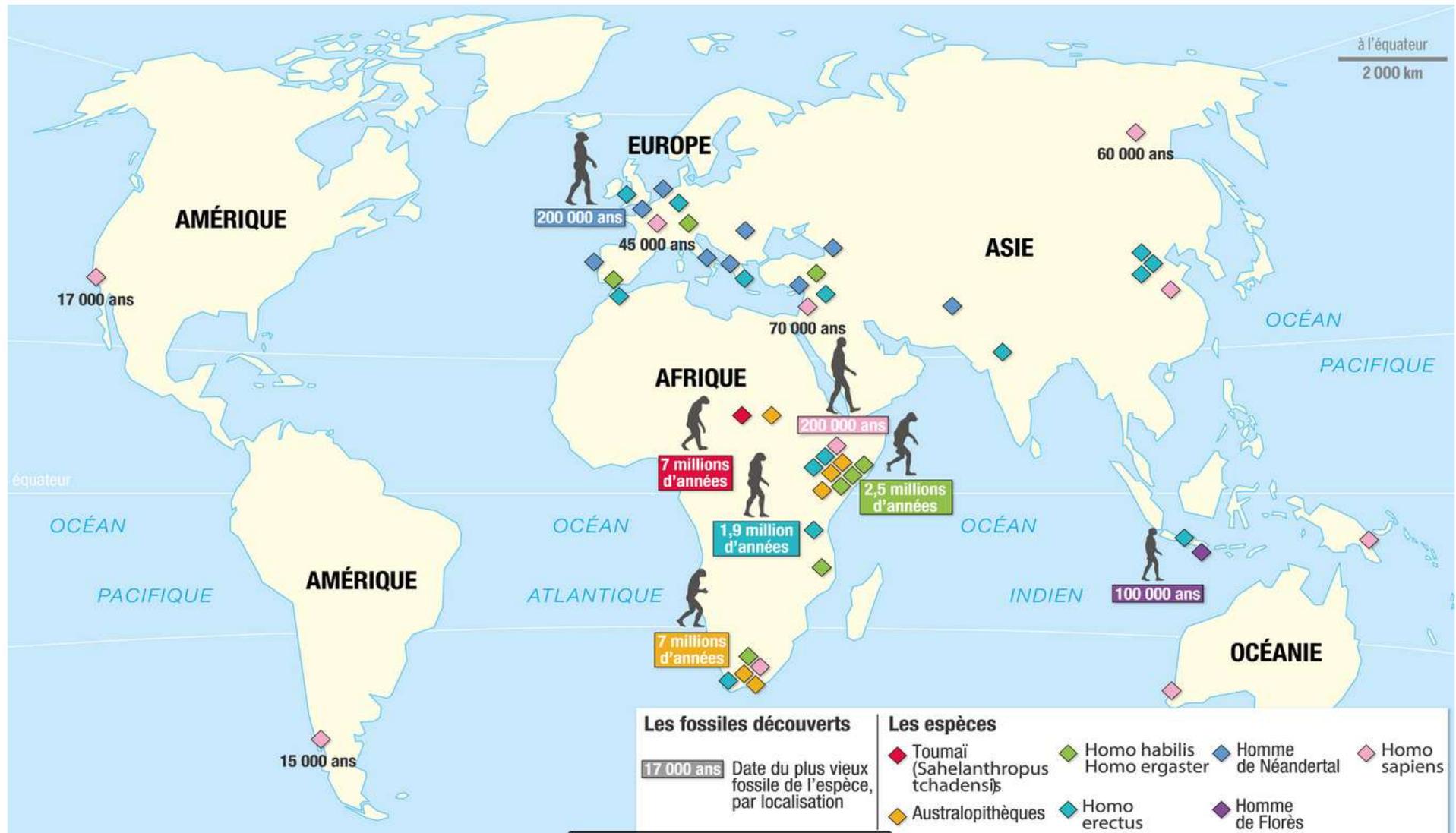
The long history of humanity and migration



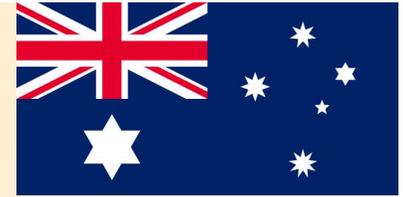


Chapter 1

The beginnings of humanity



What do I know?



1 What is prehistory?

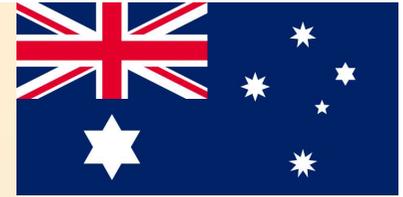
- a) The period during which the dinosaurs lived.
- b) The period before the invention of fire.
- c) The period before the invention of writing.

2 Who conducts excavations to discover traces of our past?

- a) Archivists.
- b) Historians and geographers.
- c) Archaeologists and palaeontologists.

3 What name do palaeontologists give to our most distant predecessor?

- a) Toumaï.
- b) Cro-Magnon.
- c) Lucy.



Skills worked on

- I know and use appropriate vocabulary.
- I use a document: I quote, extract and exploit information (image, text, map).
- I work in groups and teams.
- I situate in time.

Introduction

The first humans appeared in Africa nearly 2.5 million years ago. Several species evolved and spread across the planet. Thanks to the work of paleontologists, the long evolution of man is now better understood. Several species of the human genus appear in Africa. Smaller groups moved to other continents, Asia and Europe. During the last ice age, groups of Homo sapiens reached America and then Oceania.

Key question:

→ *How did the first human beings populate the world?*



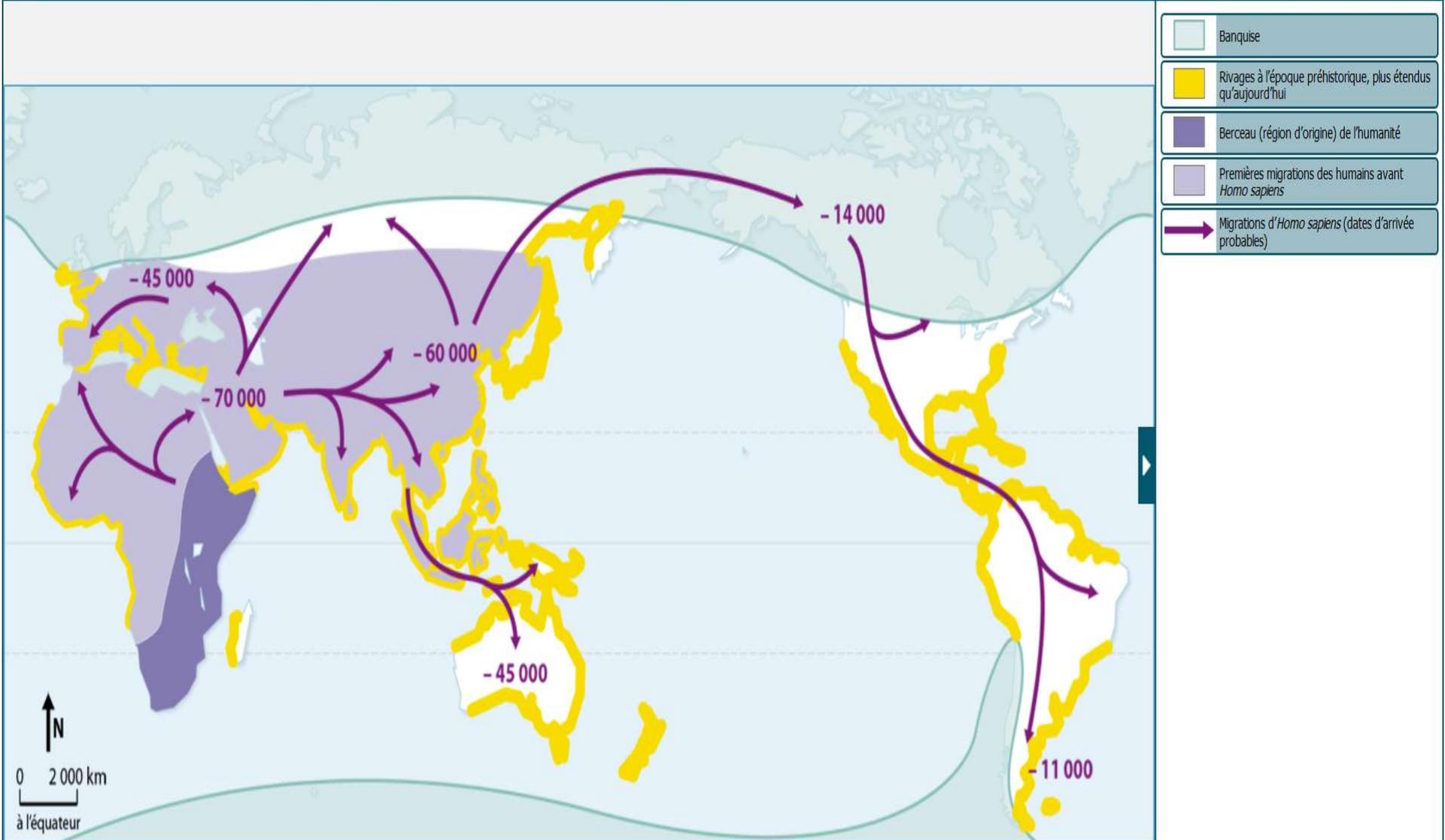
Problématique/Key question

Comment les premiers êtres humains ont-ils peuplé le monde?

How did the first human beings populate the world?



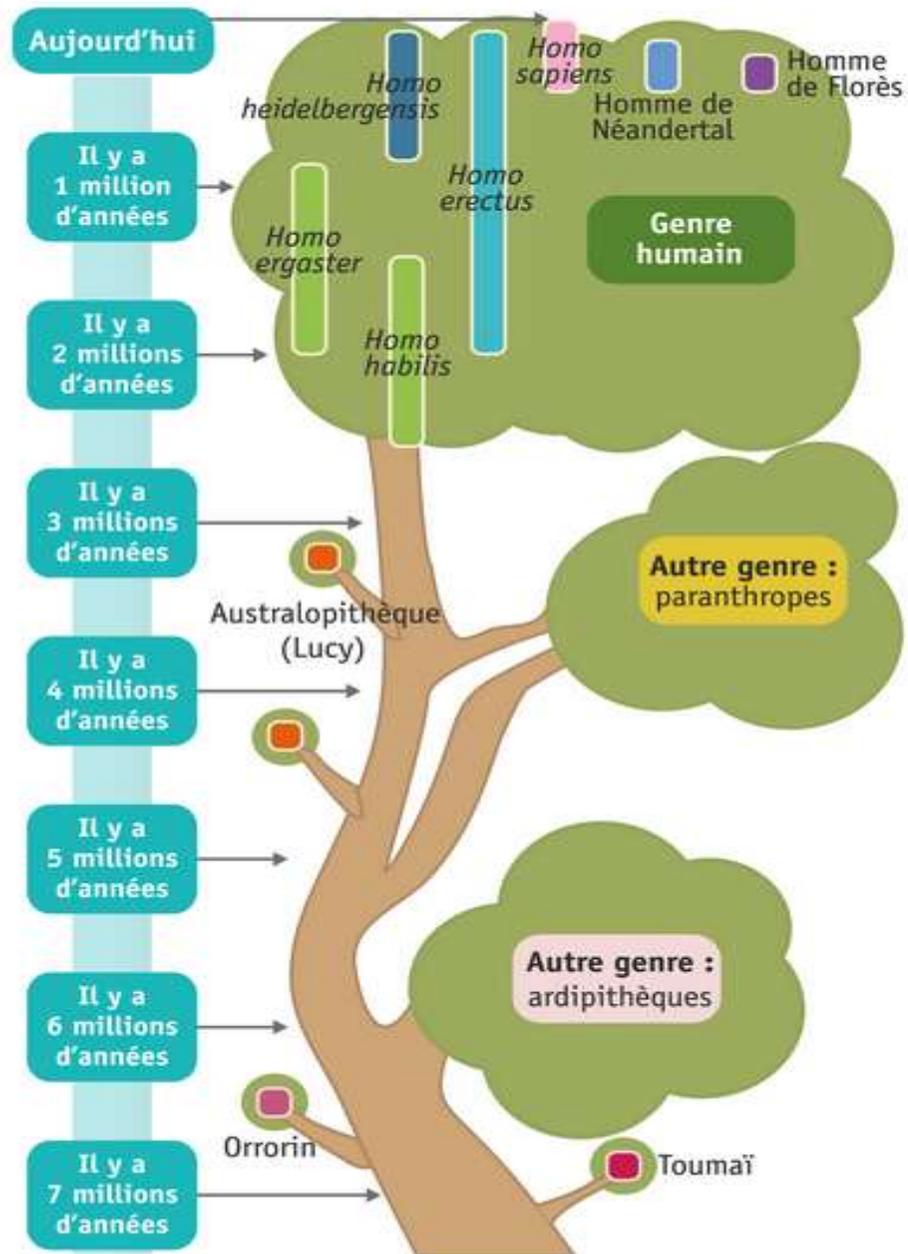
M L'être humain occupe la planète au Paléolithique



<https://numeres.net/9782210105676/res/9782210105676-ani-hgemc6-cai01/index.html>

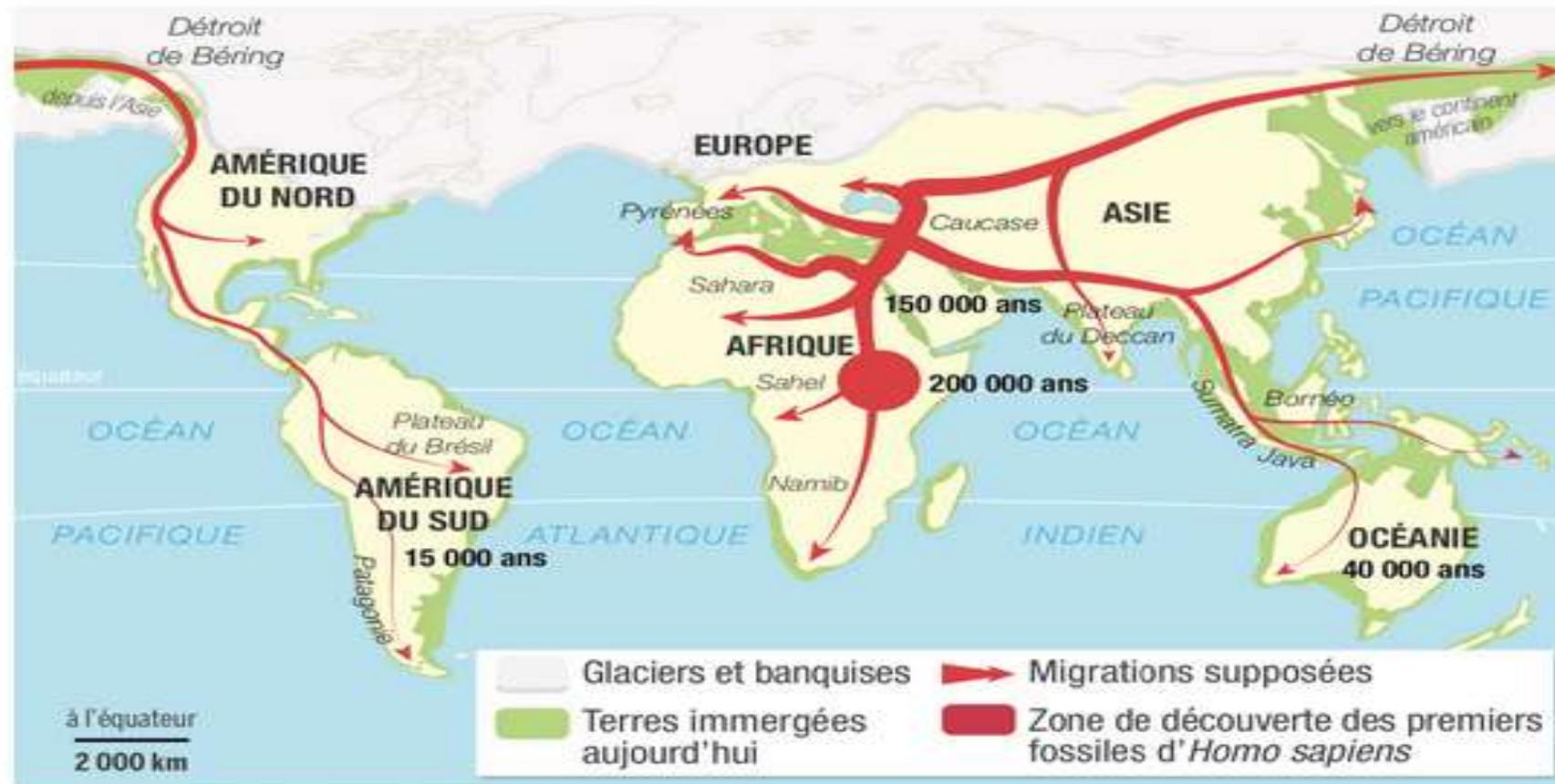
Doc. 1

Les genres et espèces de la lignée humaine



Doc. 3

Les migrations d'*Homo sapiens*



Vocabulaire/Vocabulary



Une espèce est un ensemble d'individus qui peuvent se reproduire entre eux.

Un genre est un ensemble d'espèces qui se ressemblent et qui ont un ancêtre commun, mais qui ne peuvent pas se reproduire entre eux.

A species is a group of individuals that can reproduce with each other.

A genus is a set of species that look alike and have a common ancestor, but cannot reproduce with each other.

Le travail de l'archéologie

Lecture commune des pages 22 et 23.

Doc. 1

La galerie de l'humanité



Homo habilis
(-3 à -2 millions d'années)



Taille : $\approx 1,40$ m
Poids : ≈ 45 kg
Capacité crânienne : ≈ 700 cm³

Homo erectus
(-2 millions à -10 000)



$\approx 1,50$ m
 ≈ 60 kg
 ≈ 1000 cm³

Homo sapiens
(-100 000 à -40 000)



$\approx 1,60$ m
 ≈ 70 kg
 ≈ 1500 cm³

Homo sapiens sapiens
(-40 000 à nos jours)

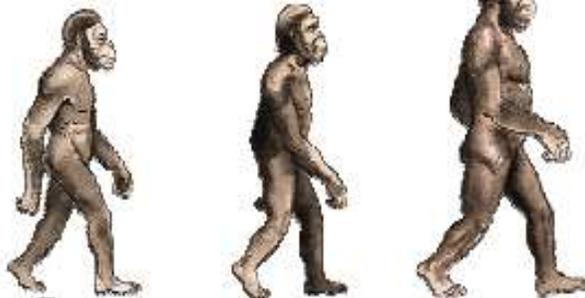


$\approx 1,80$ m
 ≈ 70 kg
 ≈ 1500 cm³

Ramapithecus



Australopithecus
6 millions d'années



1,20



1,20 m



450 cm³



Homo habilis
2,5 millions



1,40 m



700 cm³

Homo erectus
1,6 million

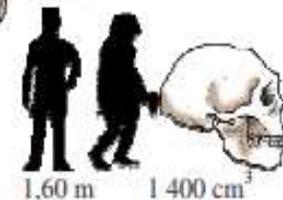
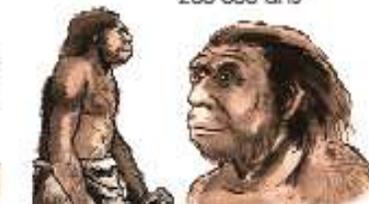


1,50 m



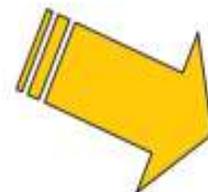
1 000 cm³

Homo sapiens neanderthalensis
200 000 ans



1,60 m

1 400 cm³

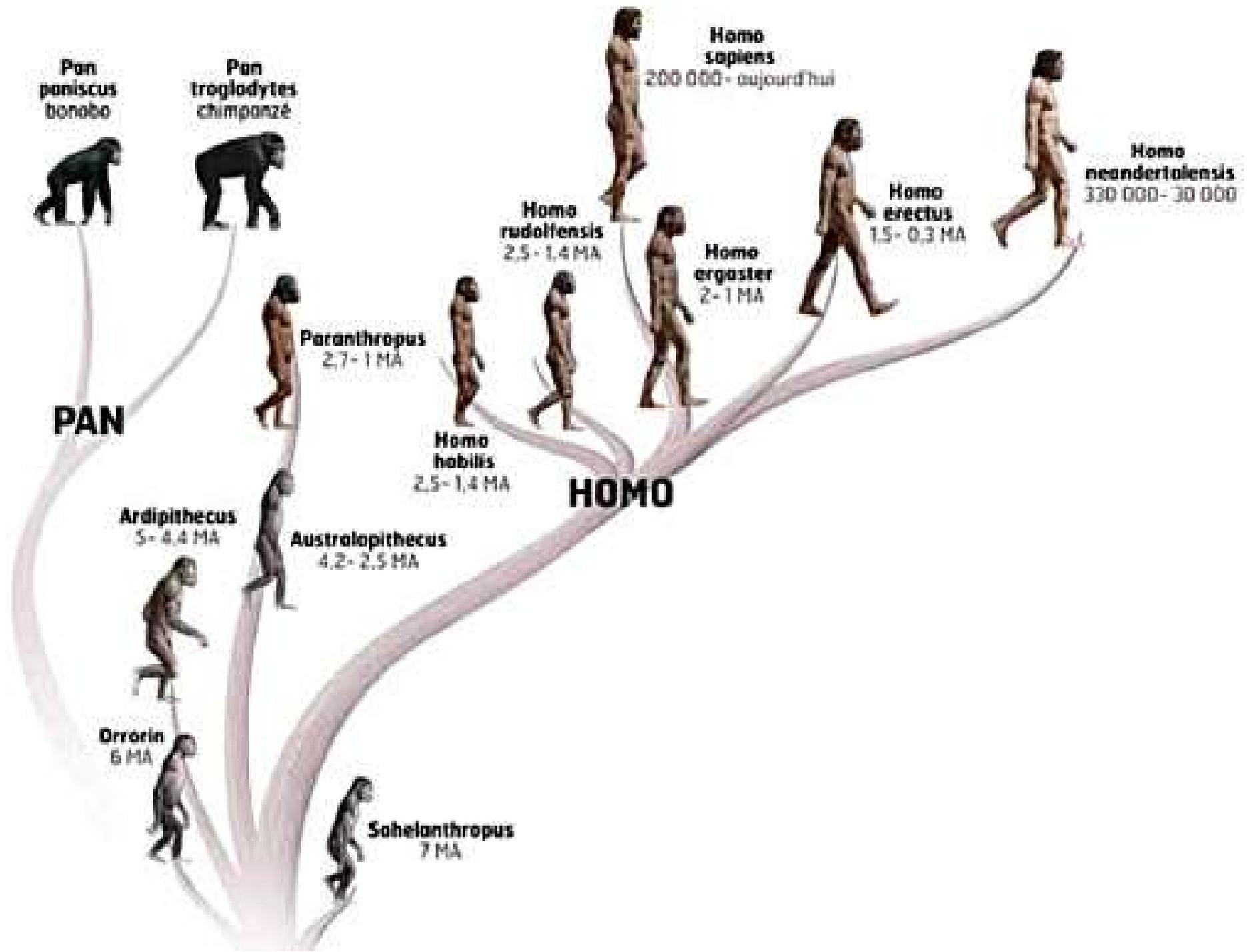


Homo sapiens sapiens (CroMagnon)
100 000 ans
1,60 à 1,80 m
volume du cerveau : 1 500 cm³

L'évolution de l'homme



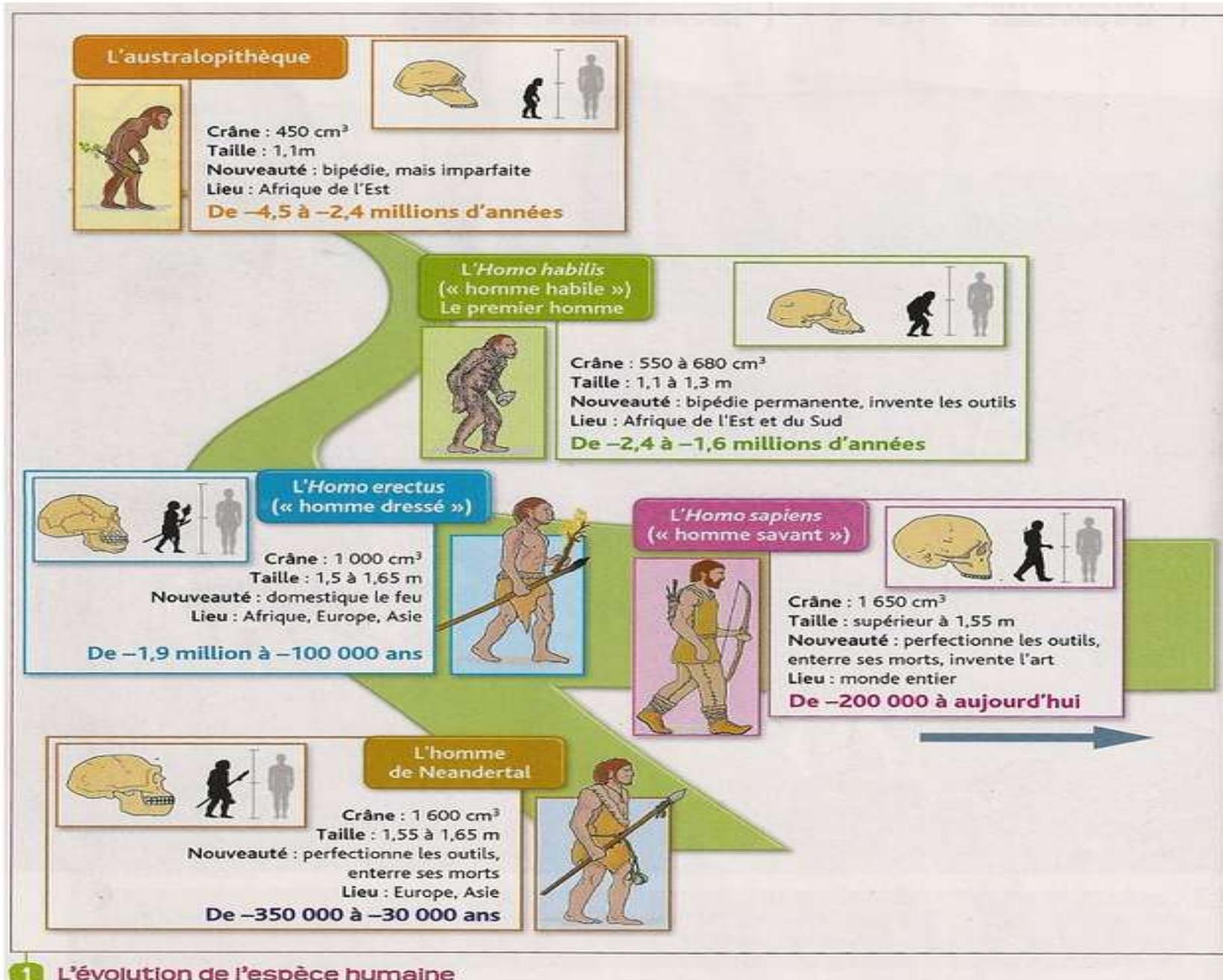
Images extraites de <http://www.commersen.se/djurtid/start.html>



MEET THE FOLKS



DOCUMENT : L'évolution de l'espèce humaine



Vocabulaire/vocabulary

L'australopithèque: un hominidé, proche parent des premiers humains, connu grâce au fossile Lucy.

Les hominidés: Groupe de primate comme les humains ou les chimpanzés.

Homo: genre humain.

Homo habilis: fabrique et utilise des outils.

Homo erectus: « homme debout », il est le premier à quitter l'Afrique.

Australopithecus: a hominid, a close relative of the first humans, known from the fossil Lucy.

Hominids: A group of primates like humans or chimpanzees.

Homo: human genus.

Homo habilis: tool maker and user.

Homo erectus: 'standing man', the first to leave Africa.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ehV-MmuvVMU>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FMc81qpCQ3g>



I) The first humans appear in Africa

Prehistory begins with the appearance of humans 2.5 million years ago. It ends with the invention of writing, around 3,300 BC.

Chimpanzees, australopithecines and humans appear on the African continent. Africa is called the 'cradle of humanity'.

The first human species is called Homo habilis, “the skilled man”, because they made the first stone tools. They lived in Eastern and Southern Africa.



II) Humans populate the Earth

Two million years ago, humans left their African cradle.

Homo ergaster ('craftsman') reached southern Europe, as did Homo erectus ('upright man'), which reached northern Europe and Asia.

The last human species, called Homo sapiens ("wise man"), populates the whole Earth, from Africa 200,000 years ago, to America 15,000 years ago, and then Oceania.

During excavations, the comparison between fossils and tools, as well as genetic traces, make it possible to follow these migrations.



Aboriginals arrival:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a8G1m3Uj30M>

Vocabulaire/Vocabulary

Un fossile : trace de vie préservée dans la roche.

Une fouille archéologique : étude d'un site présentant des traces du passé (objets, fossiles).

Le Paléolithique : première et plus longue période de la préhistoire (« ancien âge de pierre » ou « âge de la pierre taillée »).

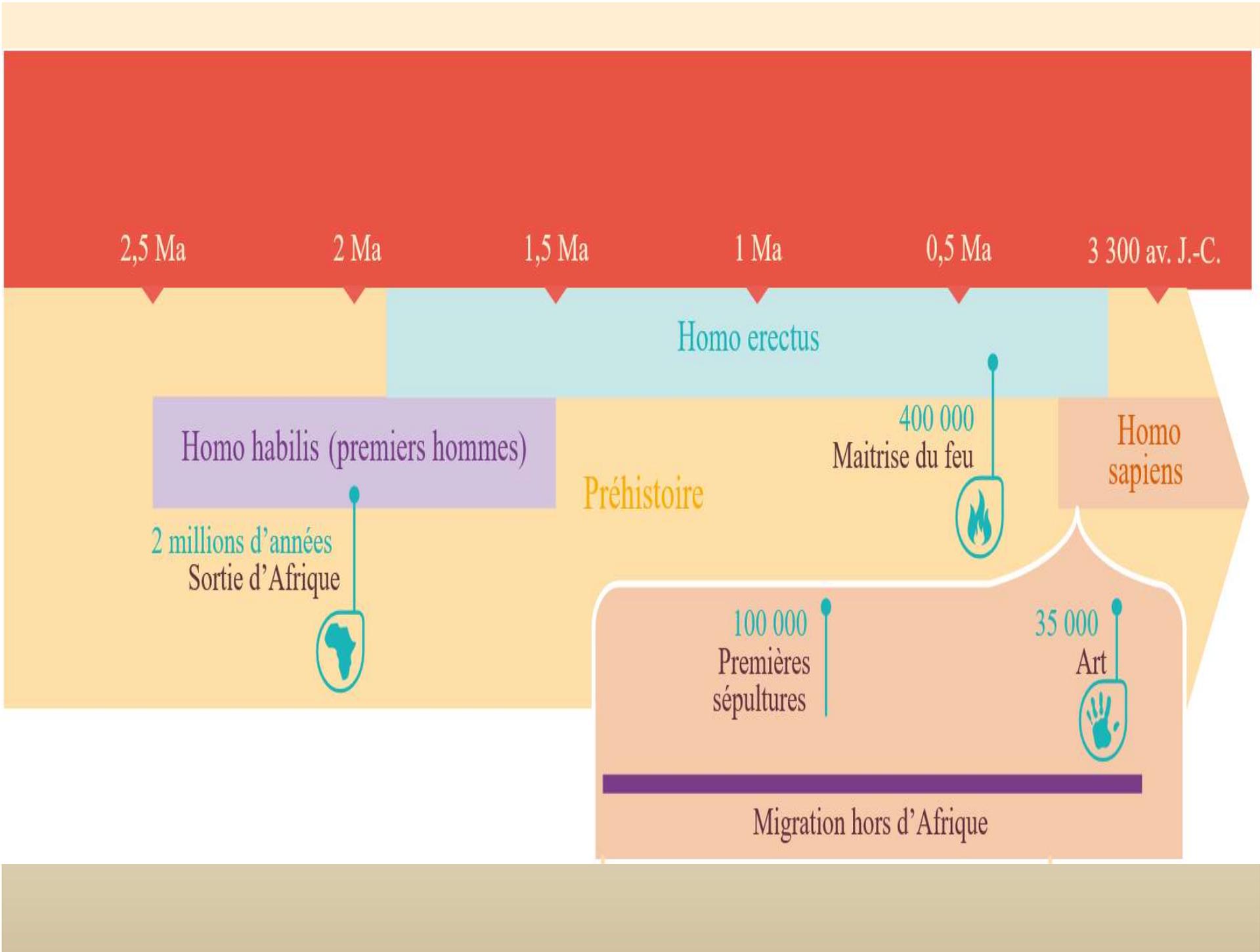
A fossil: a trace of life preserved in rock.

An archaeological excavation: the study of a site with traces of the past (objects, fossils).

Paleolithic: the first and longest period of prehistory ("ancient stone age" or "age of carved stone").

Prehistory: the period that begins with the appearance of the human race (2.5 million years ago) and ends with the appearance of writing (around 3,300 BC).





Je retiens les personnages importants

› Toumaï et Lucy



Toumaï et Lucy sont les célèbres noms de deux fossiles de 7 et 3,2 millions d'années, qui ne sont pas ceux de chimpanzés, mais pas non plus ceux d'hommes.

› *Homo sapiens* (200 000 ans)



Espèce apparue en Afrique à la préhistoire et qui s'installe sur tous les continents. Nous sommes tous des *Homo sapiens*.

III) Nomadic hunter-gatherers

In the Paleolithic period, humans were nomadic hunter-gatherers who followed the animals they hunted and changed their camps according to the seasons.

The mastery of fire, around 400,000 years ago, allowed them to survive in all environments, including the coldest. Language also enabled them to organise themselves.

Around 100,000 BC, prehistoric man buried his dead, then invented art, a sign that he was developing beliefs.



PRÉHISTOIRE

2,5 millions d'années - 3 300 avant J.-C.

Premiers hommes

- › Qui ? Homo habilis
- › Quand ? 2,5 millions d'années
- › Où ? Afrique

Modes de vie au paléolithique

- › Chasseurs-cueilleurs, nomades
- › Outils : bifaces, maîtrise du feu
- › Culture : art et sépulture

Conquête de la planète

- › Qui ? Homo sapiens
- › Quand ? Entre 100 000 et 15 000 ans
- › À partir d'où ? D'Afrique

Test Chapter one vocabulary

Give the definitions of the following words:

Australopithecus:

A fossil:

Hominids:

An archaeological excavation:

Homo:

Paleolithic:

Homo habilis:

Prehistory:

Homo erectus:

A species:

A genus:

Correction page 24

- 1) The heat, to warm the meat, to protect themselves from the animals.
- 2) The reindeer is very useful because: to make clothes, tools, jewels, meat, bounds/links...
- 3) To be occupied for the fire, arts, hunting (to hunt), to make clothes...
- 4) Excellents chasseurs (hunters), Tailleurs de pierre (silex) (stonemasons)
- 5) Recherche d'un abris (shelter), de nourriture (food).
Un meilleur climat (a best climate).
- 6) Because, the wood and the skin have been decomposed.



Test chapter 1

The beginnings of humanity

1) Vocabulary: *Define the following words, in English or in French if you can't.*

Prehistory/ a species/ a genus/ hominids/ homo habilis/ homo erectus.

2) Lesson: *answer these questions, being specific and giving examples if possible. (French or English):*

a) When and where appeared the first human beings?

b) Comment et pourquoi ont-ils été capable d'atteindre tous les continents (migrations)? Soyez précis.

3) Paragraphe (entre 5 et 10 lignes)

Pourquoi la maîtrise du feu a-t-elle été très importante pour l'humanité?

Evaluation: chapitre 1
Les débuts de l'humanité

1) **Vocabulaire**: *Donnez la définition des mots suivants:*

Préhistoire(***dates+explications***)/Migration/Hominidés/Espèce/Genre/Nomade

2) **Questions de leçon**: *Répondez de manière **précise et justifiée** aux questions suivantes:*

a) Où et quand sont apparus les premiers êtres humains? *Donnez des détails.*

b) Pourquoi et comment l'humanité a-t-elle réussi à peupler tous les continents? *Donnez des exemples.*

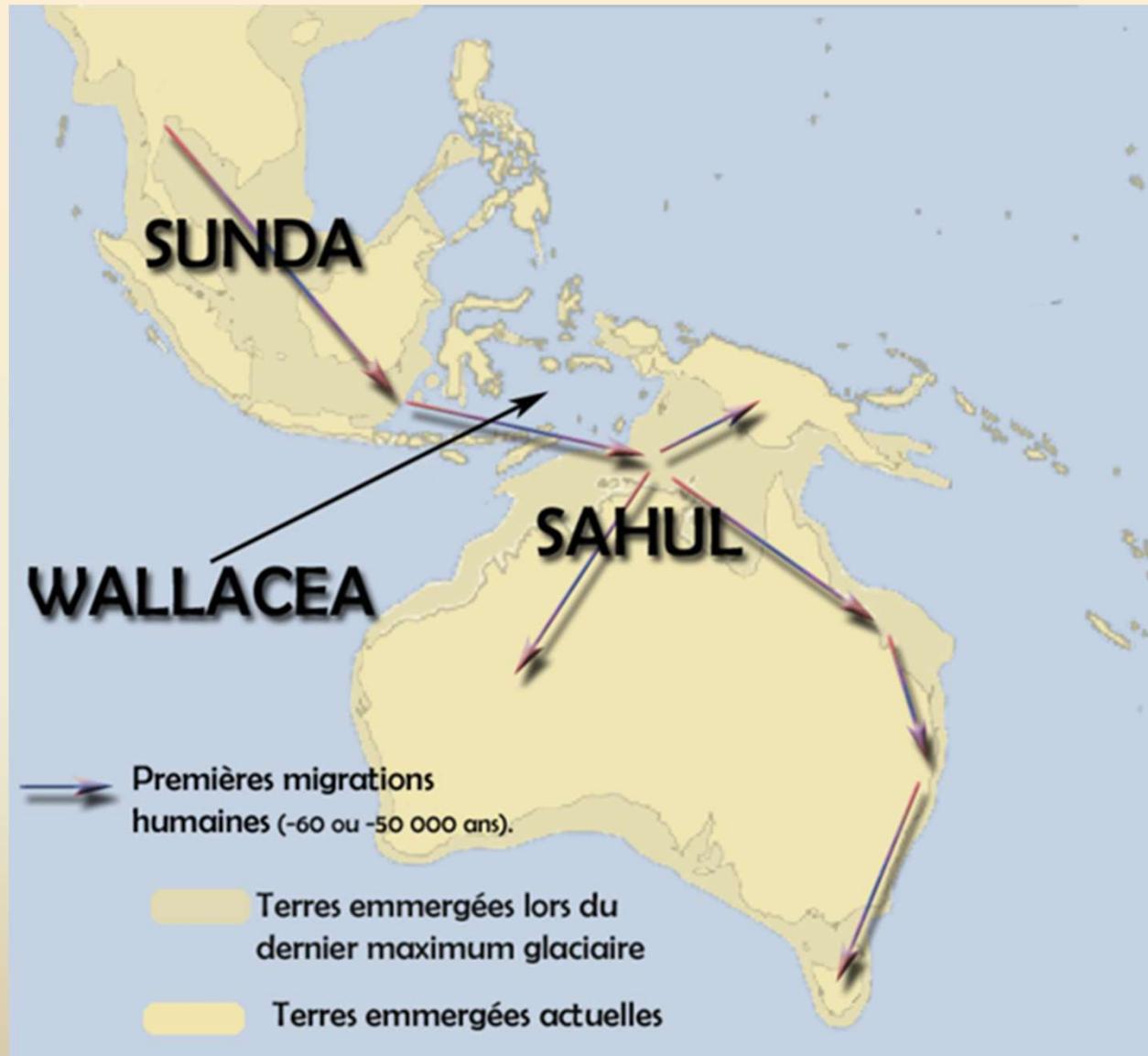
3) **Paragraphe (5 à 10 lignes)**: *Pourquoi la maîtrise du feu a été un événement très important pour l'humanité?*

The settlement of Oceania

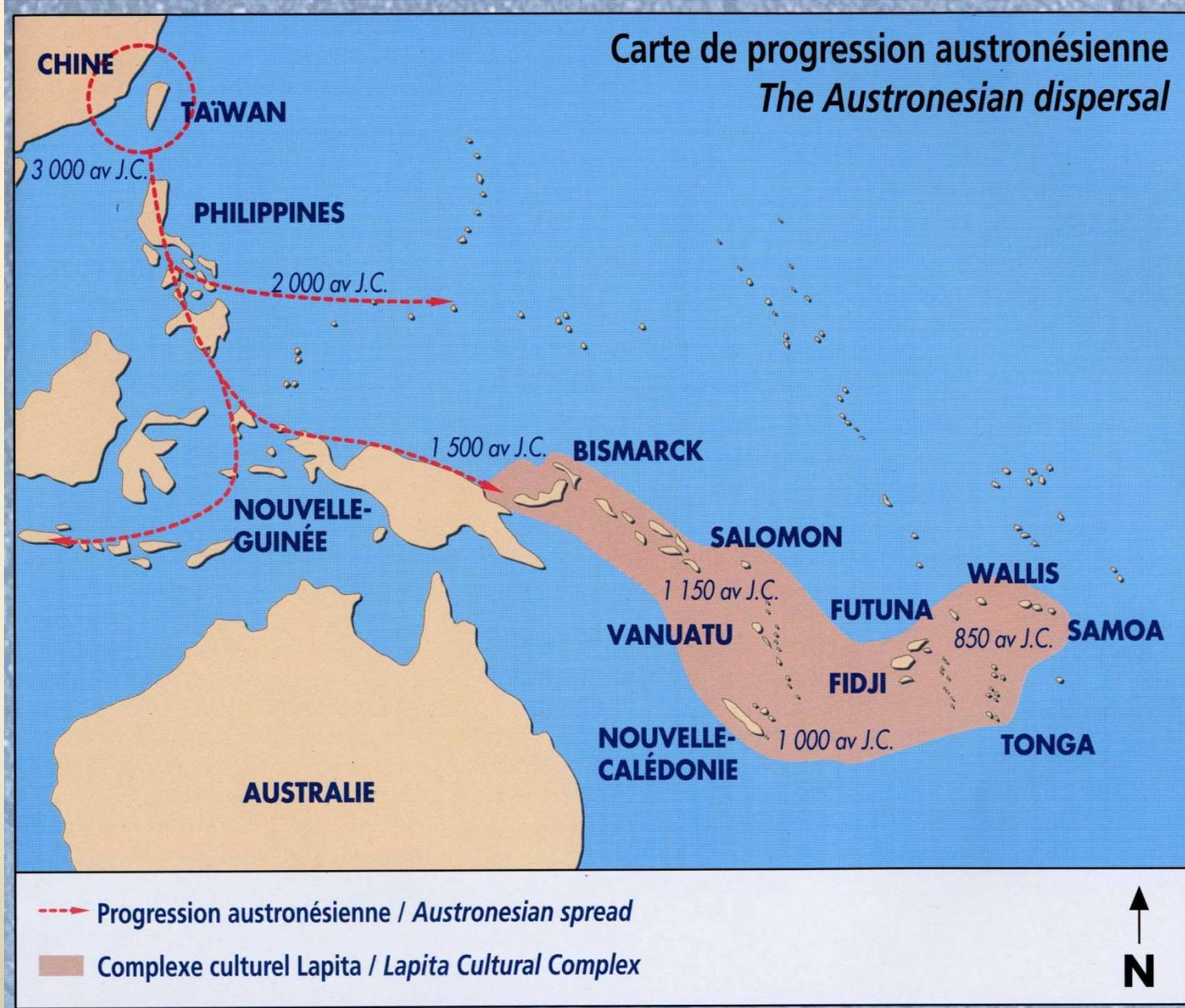
Oceania is the continent that was populated the latest in human history. For example, New Zealand was first populated during the European Middle Ages!

Where did the inhabitants of Oceania come from and how did they populate this continent?

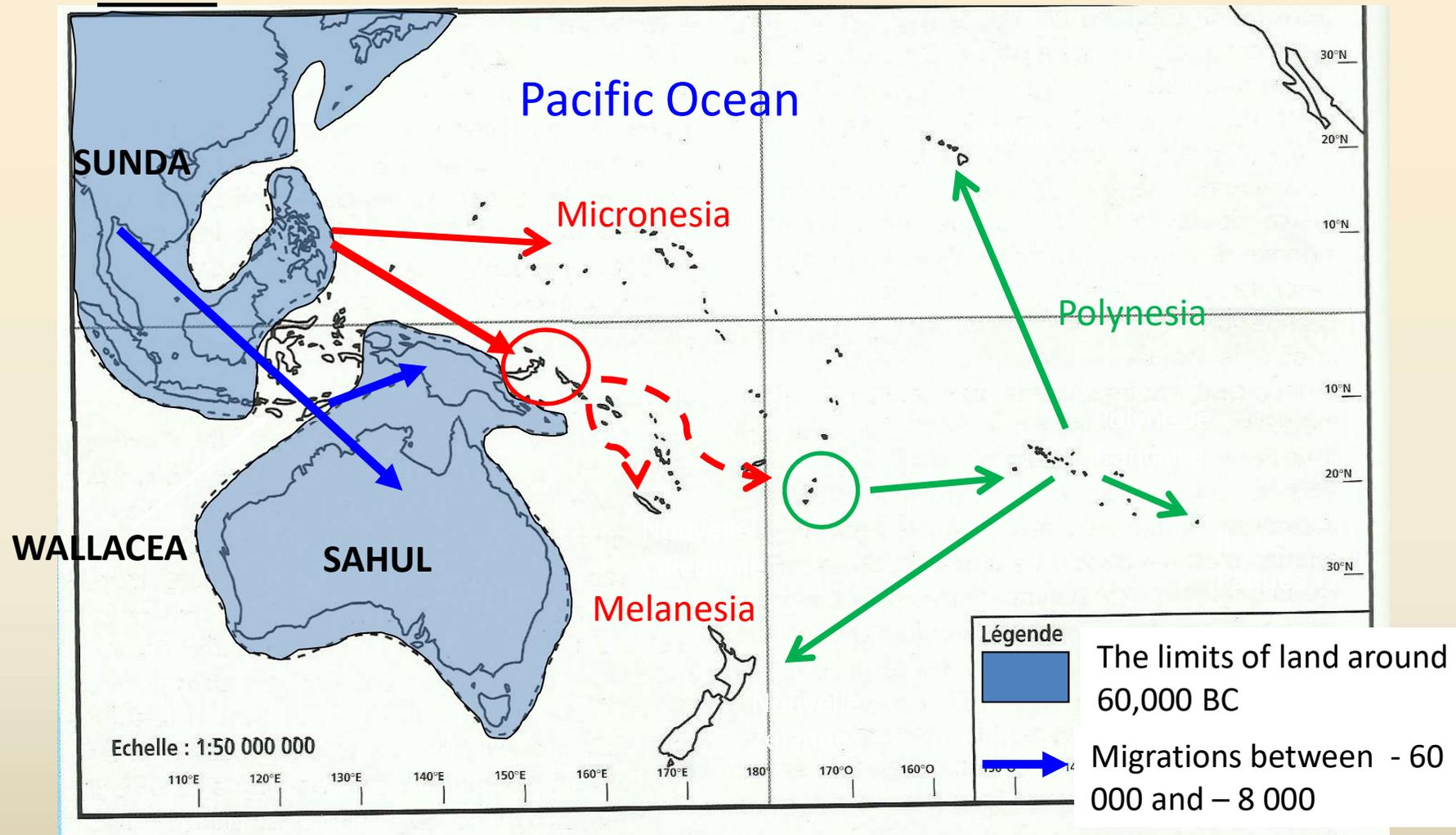
Carte du peuplement de l'Océanie par les premiers hommes



Carte de progression austronésienne *The Austronesian dispersal*



Map of the first human migrations between Sunda and Sahul



 Austronesian migrations
 Birthplace of the Lapita culture
 Lapita migration (-1000 -800)

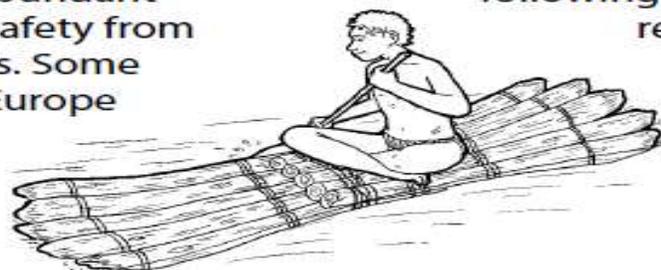
 Birthplace of the polynesian culture
 Polynesian migrations(200 - 1200)

The Journey to Australia

People began migrating out of Africa around 150,000 years ago. They set off in all directions to find new places to live that could give them abundant food, shelter and safety from dangerous animals. Some groups settled in Europe and others in Central Asia. One group

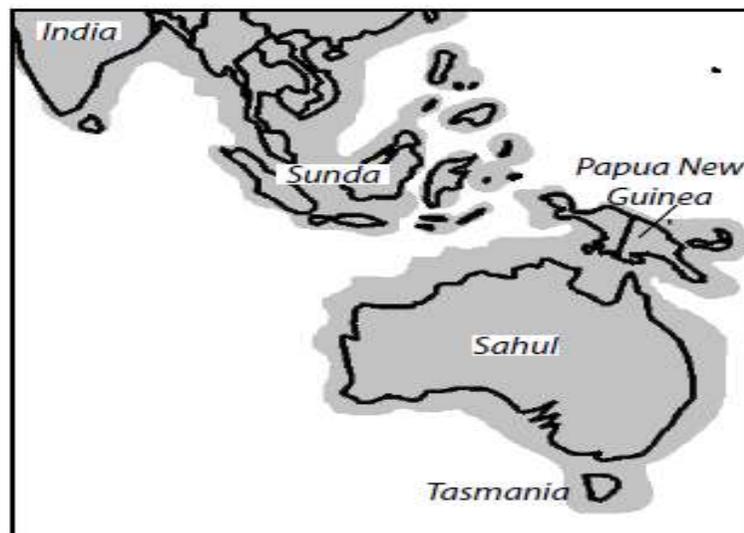
left the coast of Arabia and sailed across the Indian Ocean on simple log rafts to India. From there, they started a long journey, following the coast until they reached Australia.

Scientists think these travellers were the First Australians.



Land bridges

During an ice age about 50,000 years ago, the level of the sea was much lower than it is today. Land bridges (see map right) made it possible for people to walk and sail short distances from island to island in the Sunda (now Indonesia) until they reached Sahul (Papua New Guinea, Australia and Tasmania). This journey from India was a very slow one. It took some Indigenous Australians 30,000 years to step foot on an Australian beach. When the ice age ended about 15,000 years ago, the sea covered the land bridges again and Australia was cut off from Papua New Guinea and Tasmania.



Land bridges to Sahul (Australia) during an ice age

 – where land was joined

I) The settlement of the Pacific islands and the cultural diversity of the Oceanian peoples

A) The first wave of settlement: the ancestors of the Aborigines and Papuans

⇒ The first inhabitants of Oceania came from Asia.

⇒ Global warming 10,000 years ago led to a period of cultural differentiation.

B) The second wave of settlement: the arrival of the Austronesians

- ⇒ From 4000 BC onwards, the Austronesians populated Micronesia and Melanesia and spread Lapita pottery.
- ⇒ The islands of Fiji, Wallis and Futuna, Tonga and Samoa developed Polynesian culture.
- ⇒ Settlement of the Polynesian triangle ended in the 13th century with the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands (600), Easter Island (900) and New Zealand.

