Notes on chapter 1 pgs. 22-25&1/2 of 26

 How did we survive?

* 120,00 years ago we first appeared in archaeological record
* Radio carbon dating: Method of dating artifacts by measuring their radio active carbon. Useful for objects 40,000-70,000 years old.
* Thermoluminescence: Method of dating burnt flint by measuring electrons in it from 50,000-300,000 years ago or of burnt pottery from the last 10,000 years.
* The oldest Neanderthal, from Tabun to 120,000-100,000 years ago.
* Neanderthals and modern humans coexisted in the area of modern Israel for tens of thousands of yrs.
* Neanderthals used slightly simpler, smaller Mousterian stone tools- Southwestern France.

How did modern Homo sapiens sapiens eventually displace all other hominids?

* 1. Modern humans defeated all other hominids through aggression, warfare, and murder.
* 2. Processes of mating and reproduction among the species bred the new human-in other words our immediate ancestors made love not war, and we contain a Neanderthal heritage.
* 3. Proposed that modern humans successfully filled up the ecological niche available, outcompeting archaic homo sapiens for the available resources.

Early humans in the ice age:

* 20,000 years ago when ice was covered much of Europe and much of Canada, virtually the whole world (not including Polynesia) had been colonized.
* Early humans were able to spread north because water frozen into ice sheets reduce sea levels so much that land bridges appeared, linking most major areas. The cold was intense.
* Their survival depended on their ability to stitch together animal hide, make fire and hunt.

Global Migrations:

* Homo sapiens sapiens appeared no later in Africa then 120,000 years ago, evolving from Homo erectus.
* In 30,000 years they started appearing in Europe and Asia.
* Migrations were purposeful and specific

 -changes in climate were a reason for migration. For example: when the Sahara desert dried up, they left.

* The successive ice ages of 90,000-100,000 years ago froze much of the water of the seas, reducing sea levels, extending the coasts of the continents and creating land bridges that linked modern china with Japan, southeast Asia with the Philippines and Indonesia, and Siberia with Alaska.

Increased populations and new settlements:

* As human groups and the density or closeness of their relationships to one another.
* The outcome of that was conflict among groups for the best lands and resources.

How large were these groups?

 -They had to include enough members to provide security in defense and cooperation in work, yet be small enough to be able to subsist on the natural resources available and to resolve the interpersonal frictions that threatened the cohesion of the group and the safety of its members.

* Exogamy: The practice by which a person is compelled to choose a marital partner from outside his or her clan.

How much territory did such bands require to support themselves?

* Anthropologists calculated that an individual of upper Paleolithic times would require 77 square miles of relatively unproductive land or square miles of fertile land to meet survival needs.
* As populations grew they began to stake out their own territories, and to mark out boundaries.
* Began to work out formal relationships with the neighboring areas.
* Each group developed different patterns for hunting and languages of their own.