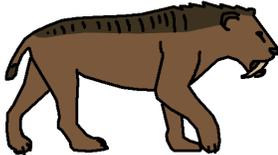




THE OLD STONE AGE
Paleolithic Period
2 million to 10,000 years ago

The “**hunters and gatherers**” lived during the **Ice Age**. There were at least 10 separate glacial (icy cold) periods with warmer weather between.



The people of the Old Stone Age moved from place to place in search of food. They **gathered wild plants** and **hunted animals**. They made **tools** and weapons **of stone**. They found **shelter in caves**.



EARLY HUMANS

Homo Habilis or "**Handy Man**" lived in Africa about 2 million years ago. They gathered wild roots and berries and may have hunted small animals.



Homo Erectus or "**Upright Man**" appeared in Africa about 1.9 million years ago. Traveling in groups of 30 to 40, they hunted large animals, and learned to save and use the fires of nature.

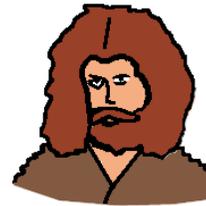


Homo Sapiens or "**Wise Man**" appeared about 250,000 years ago. This group learned to make fire and stone tools. They created and spoke a language.

Neanderthal, one form of Homo Sapiens, appeared about 120,000 years ago. They developed a complex culture, believed in an after-life, and buried their dead.



Cro-Magnon are the ancestors of modern humans. Appearing about 40,000 years ago, they eventually replaced Neanderthals.



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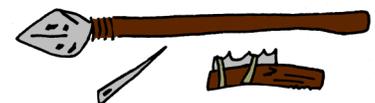
THE CRO-MAGNON LIFE

The Cro-Magnon followed large migrating herds of animals. They **made fine stone tools**. They **tanned leather** and stitched it into clothing. They made **jewelry, sculptures**, and beautiful **cave paintings**. These Stone Age humans migrated throughout the world.

During the last Ice Age, humans crossed the Bering Land Bridge into the Americas and spread throughout North and South America. As the glaciers melted, sea levels rose and closed off the land connections.

The warmer weather brought different plants and animals around the world. Forests replaced the plains. The bow and arrow was invented to hunt the new animals of the forests.

As fish appeared in the melting streams, and wild grains grew on the land, a new way of life was about to begin.

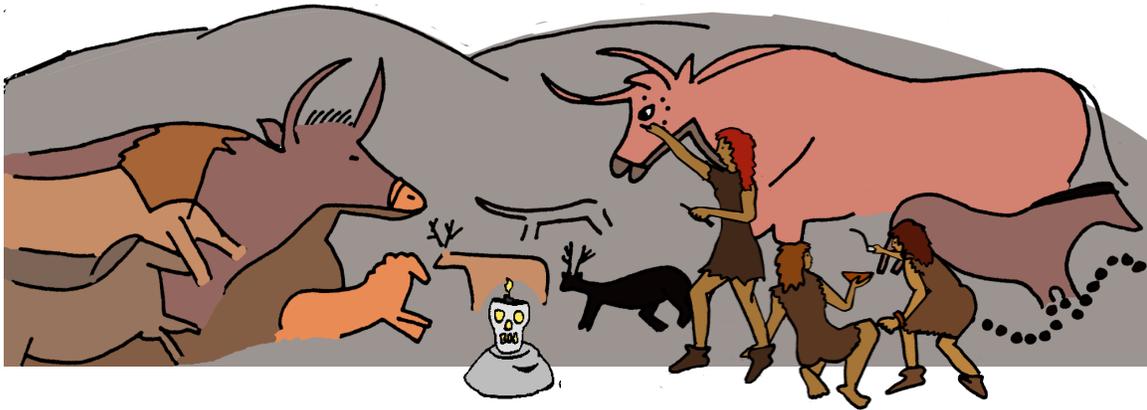


4

ART

Cro-Magnon people tried to control their world through magic. **They painted pictures of animals on the walls of caves.** To light up the dark caves, artists used lamps of hollow stones or skulls, a wick of dried moss, and animal fat for fuel.

Paints were made from natural pigments such as red and yellow ochre. These minerals were ground into powder and blended with grease or vegetable gum. Paint brushes were made from animal hair, feathers, clumps of fur, moss, or twigs.

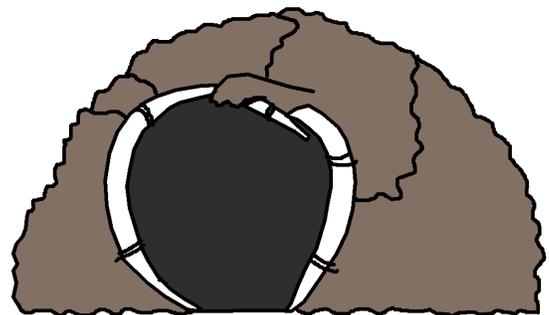


5

ARCHITECTURE

As Cro-Magnon followed migrating herds of animals to different areas, they **looked for shelter in caves.** If there were no caves in the area, they used whatever materials they could find to build a shelter. Sometimes they **built tents using branches and animal skins.** In eastern Europe, trees were scarce, so they used the bones and tusks of the woolly mammoth to build a frame. Mammoth fur was stretched over the frame to create a warm hut.

The hearth was the center of every home. Fire provided heat and light. It was also used to frighten away wild animals.



6

LITERATURE

No one really knows how language began, but spoken language came long before written language.

In the evening, **Cro-Magnon people would gather around the fire to listen to stories.**

They told of past hunts and travels and other adventures. They passed on the traditions of their group and the knowledge of the spirits which guided and guarded them.



Stories were created to explain the mysteries of the universe. Mythology is a term that means “the telling of stories.” Over time, myths were taken as true happenings. Today, many people in far different cultures share similar myths.

7

MUSIC

No one knows when music began. Clapping and tapping were probably two early ways of making rhythm. Some form of drum was probably used by primitive people.

Flutes and whistles made of bone have been found in caves.

Bones were also used to make rattles.

It is believed that music, like art, was made for magical or religious reasons. People sang and danced when they met with other groups and when they celebrated.



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