

(3) Life Style of Early Human

When early humans hunted and gathered food, they were not in control of their environment. They could only interact with their surroundings as lower organisms did. When humans learned to make fire, however, they became capable of altering their environment. To provide themselves with fuel ,they stripped bark from trees, causing growth of grass and to provide a greater grazing area for the wild animals that humans fed upon. This development led to farming and the domestication of animals. Fire also provided the means for cooking plants which had previously been inedible.

The Stone Age was a period of history which began in approximately 2 million B.C. and lasted until 3000 B.C. its name was derived from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists found. This period was divided into the Paleolithic Mesolithic and Neolithic Ages. During the first period, from 2 million to 8000 B.C., the first hatchet and use of fire for heating and cooking were developed.

As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about 1 million years into the Paleolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing, and develop new tools. During the Mesolithic Age, from 8000 to 6000 B.C. the first hatchers and use of fire for heating and cooking were developed. As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about 1 million years into the Paleolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing, and develop new tools.

During the Mesolithic Age, from 8000 to 6000 B.C. , people made crude pottery and the first fish hooks, took dogs hunting, and developed a bow and arrow, which was used until the fourteenth century A.D. the Neolithic Age, from 6000 to 3000 B. C., saw humankind domesticating sheep, goats, pigs, and cattle, being less nomadic than in previous eras, establishing permanent settlement, and creating governments.