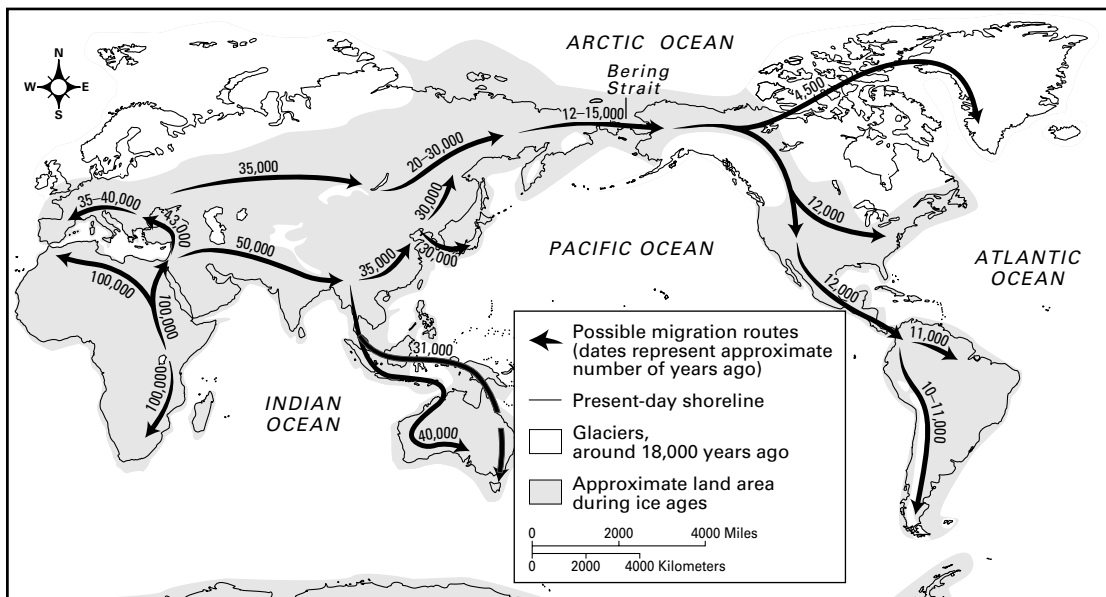


# Human Communities

Early humans moved in many directions from their beginnings in East Africa. Climate patterns around the world were changing. These changes caused people to begin to move to new places. In the new lands, early people found environments that were very different from those in East Africa. People had to learn to adapt to their new environments. They created clothing from animal skins, built new kinds of shelters, and made new kinds of tools.



## MAP ACTIVITY

1. Label the different continents on the map.
2. Use a bright color to highlight the continent of Africa.
3. What is the major body of water between Asia and North America? Label it on the map.
4. Update the map legend to reflect the colors you added to the map.

## ANALYZING MAPS

1. **Place** How far is Asia from Africa?

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**2. Movement** Approximately how many miles did early humans travel from Africa to get to North America?

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**3. Place** What narrow body of water now covers the land bridge that early humans may have crossed to get from Asia to North America?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Human/Environment Interaction** Based on the map, what might have been some of the reasons people began moving around the world?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**EXTENSION ACTIVITY**

Scientists are not exactly sure how the first people reached Australia. Even though ocean levels were lower then, there was always open sea between Asia and Australia. On a separate sheet of paper, write down your thoughts on how you think early humans migrated to Australia.

## Literature

### CALL-OUT BOXES

1. it is black and white, it's faded and cracked
2. out of curiosity, family pride, and for inheritance claims
3. a storyteller or poet-singer
4. A chieftain recited the history of his people. It lasted three days.

### ANALYZING LITERATURE

1. It is important for people to keep records of their family lines in order to protect their land holdings and other possessions, their inheritance, and their rights of rulership.
2. Answers may vary. No, people may add events to the family "history" that might not be truthful.

## Primary Source The Discovery of the Tomb of Tutankhamen

### WHAT DID YOU LEARN?

1. If the door is still sealed, the tomb has probably not been robbed. Most pharaohs' tombs were robbed long ago. If the tomb has not been robbed, it might still be full of treasure.
2. They find the second sealed doorway and the writings that identify the tomb as belonging to Tutankhamen, clear the passageway, and finally get to peek at the "wonderful things" inside the pharaoh's tomb.
3. The first part was published a year after the discovery. Possible answer: His descriptions are probably accurate because he wrote about the discovery when the details were still fresh in his mind.

## Primary Source Photographs from King Tutankhamen's Tomb

### WHAT DID YOU LEARN?

1. Answers will vary. Examples: Photographs create a record of the original site. If parts of the site were damaged during the excavation, people could still see how the objects had been arranged and what they looked like.
2. Answers will vary but should include descriptions of two or more objects.
3. Tomb objects can show how various articles were made long ago. They show what kinds of materials were used, the kinds of items people buried with their dead, and the food people ate. They show what everyday objects looked like. They provide information about the person buried in the tomb.

## History and Geography

### MAP ACTIVITY

1. Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, North America, and South America will be labeled.
2. Colors will vary.
3. Pacific Ocean

### ANALYZING MAPS

1. approximately 4,000 to 6,000 miles
2. approximately 16,000 miles
3. Bering Strait
4. One reason for people moving was a change in the climate. Another may have been that they were following herds of animals, and as the weather changed, the animals may have been moving to different areas in order to stay warm or look for food.

### EXTENSION ACTIVITY

Students' answers will vary. Sample answer: by walking most of the journey or sailing on rafts or canoes made from wood or animal bones.