

## Early Humans Chart Study

Years BCE	Homo-Habilis 2.5-1.5 BCE	Homo-Erectus 1.8-30,000 BCE	Homo-Sapiens 200,000- 35,000 BCE	Homo-Sapiens 40,000-8,000 BCE
<b>Technological Innovations</b>	Crude stone tools	<p>Hand axes and other flaked tools</p> <p>Caves used and pits dug</p> <p>Clothing of animal skin</p> <p>Fire controlled for warmth protection &amp; cooking</p>	<p><i>Neanderthal</i> Spear points and hide scrapers</p> <p>Shelters built or caves improved</p> <p>Skins laced for clothing</p>	<p><i>Cro-Magnon</i> Knives, chisels spear-thrower bow &amp; arrow</p> <p>Bone tools needle fish hook harpoon</p> <p>Fish nets canoes</p> <p>Sewed leather clothing</p> <p>Sun-hardened pottery</p>
<b>Social Behaviors</b>	<p>Limited speech</p> <p>Food gathering and scavenging</p>	<p>Beginnings of language</p> <p>Nomadic bands</p> <p>Hunting &amp; gathering</p>	<p>Planned burials of the dead</p> <p>Care for disabled members of the community</p>	<p>Cooperative big-game hunts</p> <p>Status burials for leaders</p> <p>Possible magic rituals with cave painting and carved, sculpted artifacts</p>

The category “Technological Innovations” describes items found in archaeological digs and dated to a specific period. Interpretation of likely prehistoric social behaviors, however, depends mostly on inferences made by archaeologists and anthropologists.