

1. When the earth thawed 24 million years ago it caused there to be an expansion of grass lands. As these grasslands expanded it forced some hominids to leave their forest homes. Hominids like the baboons were the first to leave their tree top homes. As the earth warmed more during the Pliocene period the savannahs spread even more. This was approximately 5 million years ago. The hominids began to adapt to their new flatland environment. Adaptions such as angled knees and arched feet were more suited for survival in the ever-expanding grasslands. The long-curved fingers perfect for swinging in trees also phased out.

2 One of the main effects climate change had on hominids was migration. Due to glaciation sea levels dropped, this allowed for hominids to travel to the Americas and Australia. This gave hominids in these areas new areas to adapt to. Further more glaciation made hominids worldwide adapt to this colder climate. A great many hominids decided to migrate out of colder climates. However, those that stayed such as the neanderthals became stockier and more powerful. Many of these hominids responded to climate change by working together and developing tools to facilitate survival. Especially in colder regions the use of fire became increasingly more important.

3 Homo sapiens began to migrate out of Africa about 45000 years ago. They left through the Nile corridor and eventually through the Arabian Peninsula. In order to become more sophisticated hominids migrated out of Africa. Thirty thousand years later homo sapiens had been to every continent except Antarctica. During their experiences migrating homo sapiens developed more and more sophisticated tools. They also moved faster and further than any other hominid before them.

4 Hominids made their way to the Americas around 17000 B.C.E. these were the last places to get colonized. Homo sapiens crossed over from Asia on foot to North America. There were parts of America that were too cold to inhabit and covered in ice. Homo sapiens migrated through the Americas at the rate of about 10 miles a year. Some groups migrated through Alaska and worked their way down while others stayed and populated the surrounding regions.

5 For most of hominid existence we have been hunter-gatherers. Homo habilis, and Homo erectus ate mostly plant food. It was not until later that hominids began hunting, Homo sapiens introduced fishing with hooks and using stone to grind flour. These hunter gatherers became more organized and started working in community units rather than just family units. They controlled population growth through dispersion and infanticide. Their explorations led to the need for more tools which led to weapons. These weapons increased the hominids chances in the hunt which in turn provides a surplus food. All of these worked together to increase sharing of food amongst hominid groups.

6 Homo sapiens preferred agriculture because it provided a constant supply of food. With the thawing of the planet and animals migrating, homo sapiens were encouraged to plant and cultivate seeds as a means of survival. Around this time homo sapiens began living a more sedentary lifestyle. This meant that while they would still hunt, migrating with the animals was not desirable. This was especially true of groups close to large bodies of water which supplied both fish and water for the plants. Before the thawing even began homo sapiens had a growing desire for grains. The warmer climate helped to make the leap in the direction of planting these grains.

7 Settled community living was one effect that agriculture had on hominids. There was a focus on the planting of grains such as rye, barley, and corn. As this happened there was less

reason to go on long hunting trips. It also meant they did not have to go on long journeys to gather food. This meant it made more sense to live a sedentary lifestyle with constant food.