

EARLY HUMANS

and their

MIGRATION



MIGRATION

- **Migration:** The act of moving from one place to another with the intent to live in another place permanently or for a longer period of time.

1. Question: Can you name some animals that migrate?
Answer: birds, fish whales, insects, etc.
2. Question: Why do animals migrate?
Answer: climate, food supply, spawning grounds, etc.
3. Question: How does this compare to human migration? Why do humans migrate?
Answer: escape weather patterns and climate, disasters, find food, overpopulation, persecution, war, etc.

Comment: Migration was an entire unit of study in 6th grade.



HUMAN MIGRATION

- **Human Migration:** The physical movement by humans from one place to another, sometimes over long distances or in large groups.

Locations of Earliest Human Remains

- Where are the earliest human remains located?
- What continent?
- What region?

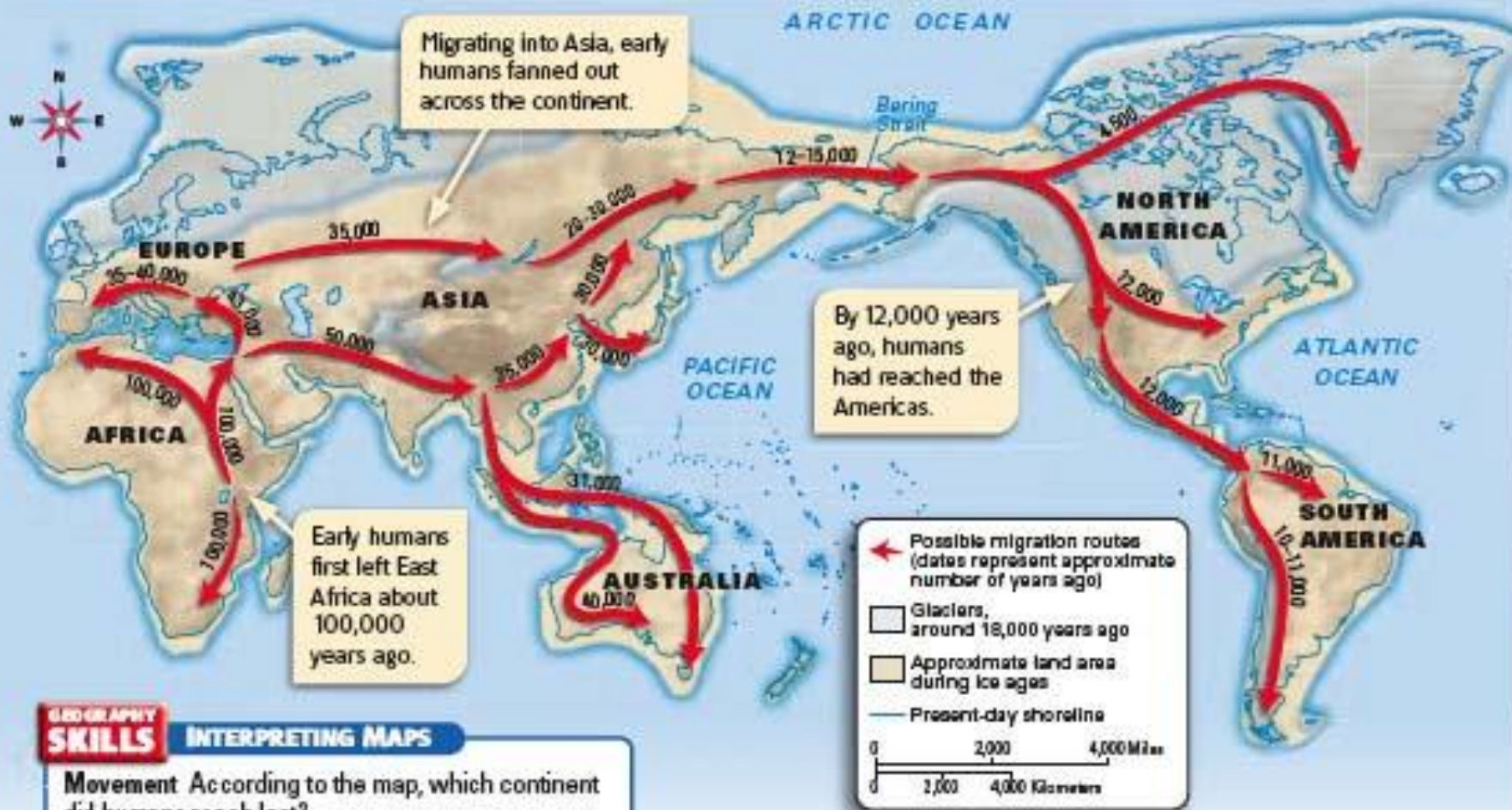
Answer: sub-Saharan Africa



1. Find the locations of the earliest human remains on the map below.
2. Draw arrows where you think humans would move.
3. How long do you think it took humans to move from Africa to Asia, Asia to North America, Africa to Europe?



Early Human Migration

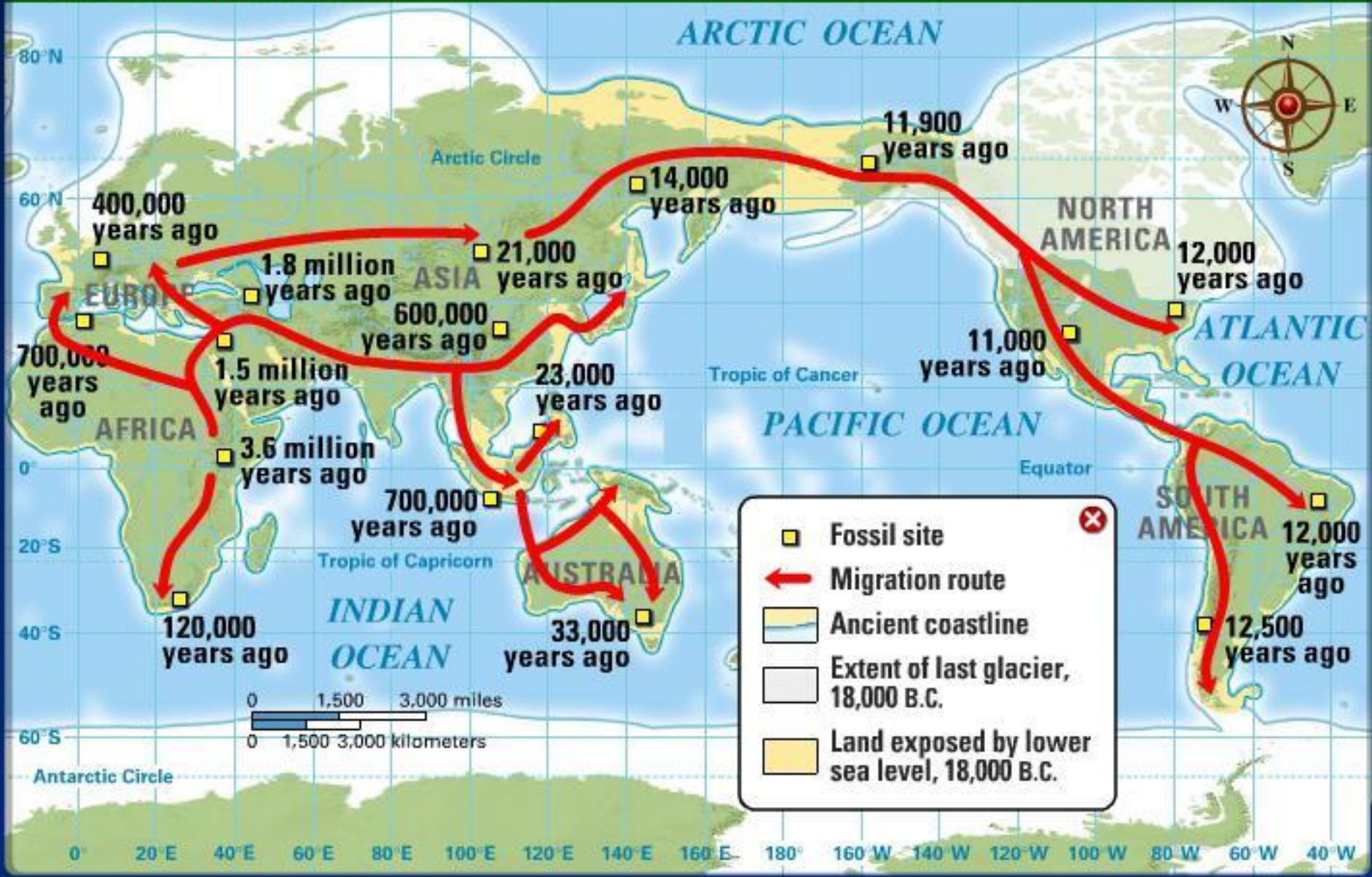


GEOGRAPHY SKILLS INTERPRETING MAPS

Movement According to the map, which continent did humans reach last?

Early Human Migration to 10,000 years ago

DIRECTIONS  KEY 

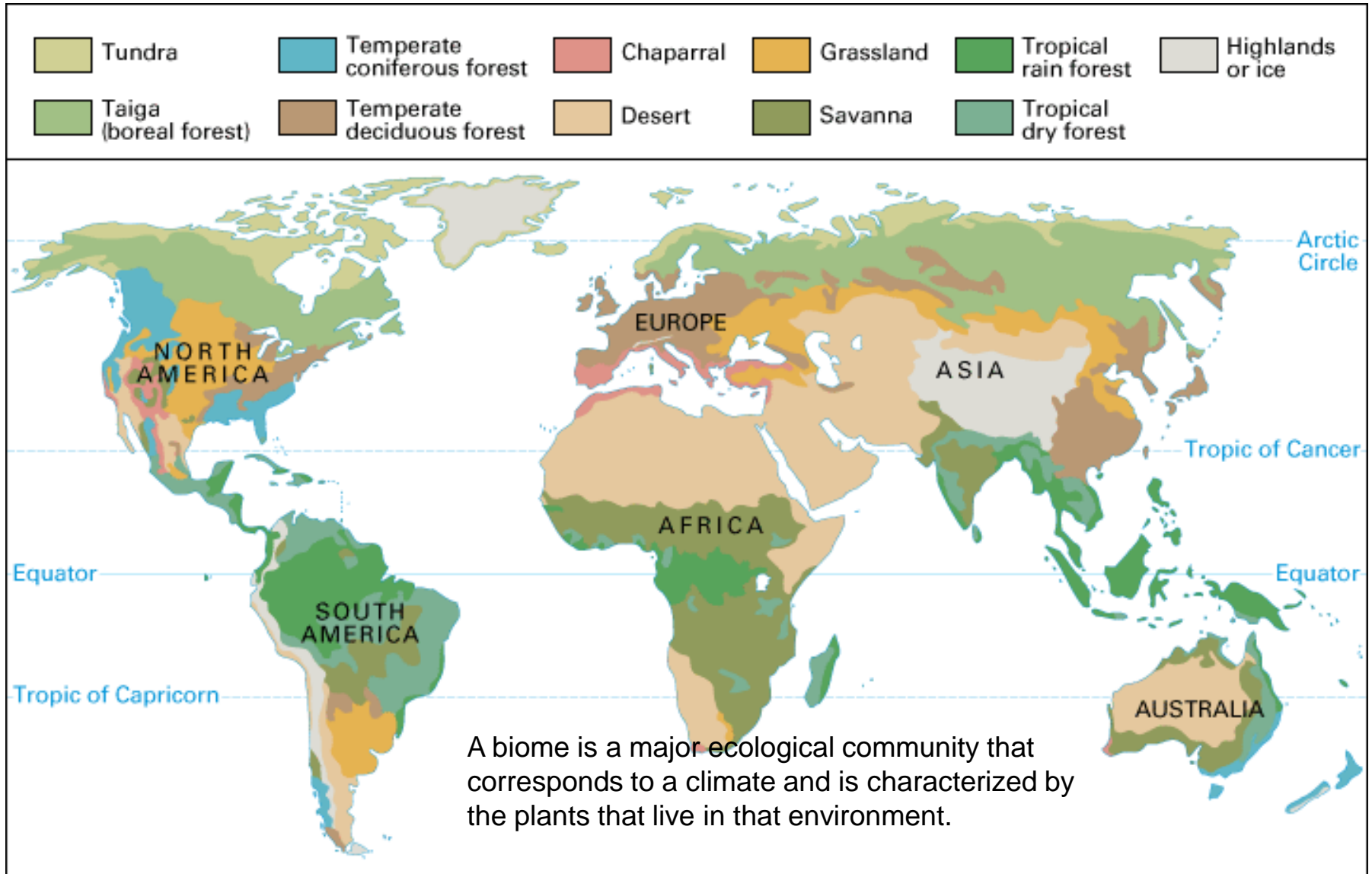


Biomes Map

Which biome was where the earliest human remains were found?

What challenges to survival exist in that biome?

How would humans need to adapt if they moved to a different biome?



Humans are exceptional. Like all living things, they adapt biologically to their biomes. In addition, collective learning allows humans to adapt culturally. **Unlike other large animals, humans have moved into many different environments and adapted.**



How do Archeologists Know?

Can you predict ways archeologists and anthropologists would be able to recognize and trace human migration?

- Tools found in multiple locations
- Similar remains from different places
- Carbon dating that shows older remains in one place and new in another



Push vs. Pull Factors

- **Push factors:** Negative reasons for wanting to leave a place (emigrate). Examples of push factors are a lack of food or water, natural disasters, a lack of jobs, and wars.
- **Pull factors:** Positive reasons for wanting to move to a place (immigrate). Examples of pull factors are more food and water, a better climate, higher wages, and freedom.

Source: “What is Human Migration?” 2005. National Geographic Society. Available online at: <http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lessons/09/g68/migrationguidestudent.pdf>