

Following First Footsteps

Use archaeological evidence to trace early human migration.

SS.6.G.4.3 "Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the six named archaeological sites. In paragraph 2, write 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 beside the five bold route regions in the order they are named to trace one migration route.

Evidence Along the Route

- ① Archaeologists study bones, stone tools, hearths, and footprints to learn where early humans lived. In Africa, evidence comes from Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania, Koobi Fora in Kenya, and the Omo Valley in Ethiopia. These places have yielded fossils and tools made by early members of the human family. Much later, people who looked like modern humans lived at Blombos Cave in South Africa, where archaeologists found tools and pieces of ocher used for marking materials.
- ② Evidence in Asia helps archaeologists trace movement beyond Africa. One major route began in **Northeast Africa**, crossed into **Southwest Asia**, continued along **South Asia**, and reached **Southeast Asia** and **Australia**. Other groups later traveled from Southwest Asia into Europe. At Dmanisi, in Georgia, archaeologists found very early human fossils outside Africa. In China, Zhoukoudian preserves fossils and stone tools. These sites show that migration happened over many generations, rather than a single journey by one group.
- ③ Researchers compare artifacts, fossils, and dating evidence to revise routes. A stone tool can show that humans reached a place, but it does not show every stop they made. Rivers, deserts, shorelines, and changing climates affected where people could travel. The record is not complete because many sites remain buried or were destroyed. Even so, finds in Africa and Asia support the idea that human groups moved outward from Africa and spread to many parts of the world.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Name two archaeological sites in Africa and the country where each site is located.

2 What two archaeological sites in Asia are named in the passage? Include the modern country for each.

3 List the five bold route regions in paragraph 2 in order from the beginning of the route to the end.

4 How do the finds at Dmanisi and Zhoukoudian help archaeologists trace migration from Africa?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write exactly four sentences explaining how an archaeologist could use evidence from one African site and one Asian site to support the idea of migration from Africa. Name both sites and their locations, and include one limit of what archaeological evidence can show.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline the six named archaeological sites. In paragraph 2, write 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 beside the five bold route regions in the order they are named to trace one migration route. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Name two archaeological sites in Africa and the country where each site is located.	Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania, and Koobi Fora, Kenya. Other correct pairs include the Omo Valley, Ethiopia, or Blombos Cave, South Africa.
2	What two archaeological sites in Asia are named in the passage? Include the modern country for each.	Dmanisi, Georgia, and Zhoukoudian, China.
3	List the five bold route regions in paragraph 2 in order from the beginning of the route to the end.	Northeast Africa, Southwest Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Australia.
4	How do the finds at Dmanisi and Zhoukoudian help archaeologists trace migration from Africa?	They provide fossils and stone tools showing that early humans reached places outside Africa, including parts of Asia.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

An archaeologist could compare finds at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania with finds at Zhoukoudian in China. Both sites have fossils and stone tools from early humans. Finds at locations far apart support the idea that human groups moved outward from Africa over many generations. However, a tool does not show every stop on a migration route.

Accept any two correctly matched African sites and countries from the passage. For the open response, accept another accurate African and Asian site pair if the student explains how evidence supports migration and states a reasonable limit of the evidence.