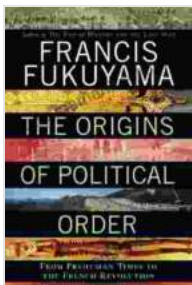


# From Prehuman Times To The French Revolution

The history of humanity is a long and complex one, stretching back millions of years. From our humble beginnings as prehumans, we have evolved into the complex and sophisticated beings we are today. Along the way, we have witnessed some of the most momentous events in history, from the rise and fall of civilizations to the development of new technologies. In this article, we will take a brief journey through human history, from prehuman times to the French Revolution.



## The Origins of Political Order: From Prehuman Times to the French Revolution by Francis Fukuyama

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## Prehuman Times

The earliest known hominids, or human-like creatures, appeared in Africa around 6 million years ago. These early hominids were bipedal, meaning they walked upright on two legs. They were also capable of making simple tools and weapons. Over time, hominids evolved into more advanced

species, such as *Homo erectus* and *Homo neanderthalensis*. These species were able to spread to other parts of the world and adapt to a variety of environments.

## **The Stone Age**

The Stone Age is the period of human history that began with the first use of stone tools and ended with the development of metalworking. The Stone Age is divided into three main periods: the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic. The Paleolithic period began around 2.6 million years ago and lasted until around 10,000 years ago. During this period, humans were primarily hunters and gatherers. They used simple stone tools to make weapons, tools, and shelters. The Mesolithic period began around 10,000 years ago and lasted until around 6,000 years ago. During this period, humans began to develop more advanced tools and weapons. They also began to domesticate animals and plants. The Neolithic period began around 6,000 years ago and lasted until around 3,000 years ago. During this period, humans began to develop agriculture and settle into permanent villages. They also began to develop more complex social and political systems.

## **The Bronze Age**

The Bronze Age is the period of human history that began with the development of metalworking and ended with the development of ironworking. The Bronze Age began around 3,000 years ago and lasted until around 1,200 years ago. During this period, humans began to use bronze to make a variety of tools, weapons, and other objects. Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin, and it is stronger and more durable than stone. The Bronze Age was a time of great technological and social progress. Humans

began to build cities and develop complex systems of government and religion. They also began to develop writing and other forms of communication.

## **The Iron Age**

The Iron Age is the period of human history that began with the development of ironworking and ended with the rise of the Roman Empire. The Iron Age began around 1,200 years ago and lasted until around 500 years ago. During this period, humans began to use iron to make a variety of tools, weapons, and other objects. Iron is stronger and more durable than bronze, and it allowed humans to make more advanced tools and weapons. The Iron Age was a time of great political and social change. Humans began to form empires and develop more complex systems of government. They also began to develop new technologies, such as the wheel and the plow. The Iron Age ended with the rise of the Roman Empire, which conquered much of Europe and North Africa.

## **The Middle Ages**

The Middle Ages is the period of human history that began with the fall of the Roman Empire and ended with the Renaissance. The Middle Ages lasted from around 500 years ago to around 1,500 years ago. During this period, Europe was divided into a number of small kingdoms and duchies. The Middle Ages was a time of great religious and social change. Christianity spread throughout Europe, and the Catholic Church became a powerful force in both religious and political affairs. The Middle Ages was also a time of great intellectual and artistic achievement. Universities were founded, and scholars began to study the classics and develop new ideas

in philosophy and science. The Middle Ages ended with the Renaissance, a period of renewed interest in classical learning and culture.

## **The Renaissance**

The Renaissance is the period of human history that began with the revival of classical learning and culture in Europe and ended with the beginning of the Scientific Revolution. The Renaissance lasted from around 1,500 years ago to around 1,700 years ago. During this period, Europeans began to rediscover the works of ancient Greek and Roman philosophers, scientists, and artists. These works inspired a new wave of intellectual and artistic creativity. The Renaissance was a time of great cultural and scientific achievement. Artists such as Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo produced some of the most famous works of art in history. Scientists such as Nicolaus Copernicus and Galileo Galilei made important discoveries in astronomy and physics. The Renaissance ended with the beginning of the Scientific Revolution, a period of rapid scientific and technological progress.

## **The Scientific Revolution**

The Scientific Revolution is the period of human history that began with the development of the scientific method and ended with the Enlightenment. The Scientific Revolution lasted from around 1,700 years ago to around 1,800 years ago. During this period, scientists began to use observation and experimentation to study the natural world. This led to a number of important scientific discoveries, such as the laws of motion and the law of universal gravitation. The Scientific Revolution also led to the development of new technologies, such as the telescope and the microscope. The Scientific Revolution ended with the Enlightenment, a period of philosophical and social change.

## **The Enlightenment**

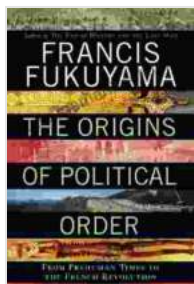
The Enlightenment is the period of human history that began with the Scientific Revolution and ended with the French Revolution. The Enlightenment lasted from around 1,800 years ago to around 1,900 years ago. During this period, philosophers and intellectuals began to emphasize the importance of reason and logic. They argued that human beings could use reason to improve the world and create a more just and equitable society. The Enlightenment also led to the development of new ideas in politics and economics. The Enlightenment ended with the French Revolution, a period of radical political and social change.

## **The French Revolution**

The French Revolution is the period of human history that began with the Storming of the Bastille in 1789 and ended with the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799. The French Revolution was a period of radical political and social change. The revolution began with the storming of the Bastille, a prison in Paris. The revolutionaries then went on to overthrow the monarchy and establish a republic. The French Revolution was a bloody and tumultuous period, but it also led to the establishment of a number of important democratic principles. The French Revolution ended with the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte, a military leader who eventually declared himself emperor.

The history of humanity is a long and complex one. We have come a long way from our humble beginnings as prehumans, and we have witnessed some of the most momentous events in history. As we look to the future, it is important to remember the lessons we have learned from the past. We

must continue to strive for progress and justice, and we must never forget the sacrifices that have been made to bring us to where we are today.



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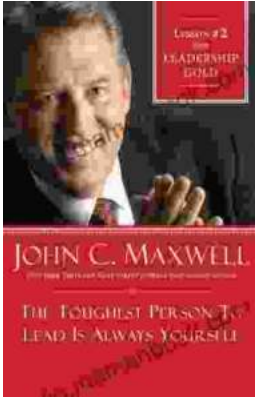
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