

LESSONS SUMMARY

Definitions

Record	written account of facts, events, etc
Prehistory	the period and study of human evolution antedating written history
Artifacts	objects (such as weapons, tools, ornaments, receptacles...etc) showing human workmanship or modification as distinguished from a natural object
Pictograph	(also called pictogram) an ancient or prehistoric drawing, painting, or carving on a rock wall symbolizing a word or a phrase
Hunter-gatherer	a member of a culture in which food is obtained by hunting, fishing, and foraging rather than by agriculture or animal husbandry
Invasion	the act of entering a place, typically with force, to conquer or occupy it
Urban	of, relating to, or characteristic of the city as opposed to rural which is related to the countryside
Arabian Peninsula	A peninsula in West Asia, known as the birthplace of Islam
Allegiance	Loyalty or commitment to a superior or to a group or cause
Strife	Angry disagreement or violent actions

Pieces of Information

The Difference between Historic and Historical

There is a slight difference between saying something is ‘historical’ and saying something is ‘historic’:

- Generally, when we say something is “historical”, we mean that it has a relation to history.
- Generally, when we say something is “historic”, we are implying that it has a degree of importance or that it is famous by virtue of its historical significance.

Meaning of Expressions

<i>“history repeats itself”</i>	the patterns in which historical events play out tend to happen time and time again in similar ways
<i>“go down in history”</i>	when events, dates, or figures “go down in history”, it means that they are so important that they will be remembered
<i>“change the course of events”</i>	if a thing makes a deep impact on something or influences it in a drastic way, that thing changes the initial trajectory of events

Visual Representations

Cupules



Finger Fluting



Important Notes

- Prehistory follows a three age system which encompasses the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age.
- Prehistory is concerned with finding, identifying, and explaining the solid and visible traces left by the prehistoric man.
- Examples of prehistoric traces include structures, living sites, burial places, and artifacts
- Prehistory is characterized by having flexible time limits, being stretched over immense periods of time, and being spread out like a jigsaw puzzle
- Pictographs are essential in the study of prehistory because they provide valuable insight into the social and spiritual lives of prehistoric peoples by revealing their relationships with the natural world and each other.
- By the Neolithic period, around 6000 BCE, agriculture began to take root, with communities settling along fertile plains and river valleys.

- The earliest inhabitants of the Maghreb, that is around 10.000 BCE, were the Amazigh people, who contributed to agriculture and trade, resisting foreign invasions, and maintaining their cultural identity—all of which was essential in the development of the Maghreb.
- The ancient history of the Maghreb is characterized by the interactions of various civilizations, from prehistoric hunter-gatherers to the powerful empires of Phoenicia and Rome.
- Within the Arabian Peninsula, the tribe was the fundamental unit for the poetic Arabs following the simple lifestyle of nomadic pastoralism or trading.
- Upon settling in Medina, the Prophet (PBUH) founded the first Islamic state where a mosque, known as Masjid Al Quba, was built; where brotherhood was established between the immigrants who came from Makkah and the supporters in Medina; where a covenant between him and the Jews was made; and where Jihad was permitted.
- The problem that Muslims encountered after the death of the Prophet (PBUH) was that he named no successor.
- The Rightly-Guided Caliphs are Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman, and Ali