

HISTORY OF THE WORLD–BBC: SURVIVAL

Read the subtitles of the video before watching the video:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dCmdpixogn8>

- ♣ **Forest:** bosque.
- ♣ **Hunter:** cazador.
(**hunt:** cazar)
- ♣ **Gatherer:**
recolector.
(**gather:** recolectar)
- ♣ **On earth:** en la tierra.
- ♣ **World:** mundo.
- ♣ **Wisdom:** sabiduría.
(**wise:** sabio)

For thousands of years the AOL tribe have lived in the **forests** of South America leading the same **hunter-gatherer** lifestyle as the first humans **on earth**. In 1998 one family came face to face with the 20th century. This was a chance of encounter between two **worlds** united by their humanity, divided by history by thousands of years of civilization.

This is the story of 70.000 years of human history and **wisdom**, conquerors, heroes, tyrants, disasters... from hunter-gatherers to great explorers. It shows us where we come from, who we are and what the future might bring. The history of the world.

SURVIVAL

- ♣ **Survival:**
supervivencia.
(**survive:** sobrevivir)
- ♣ **Flood:** inundación.
- ♣ **Threatened:**
amenazar.

Africa, 70.000 years ago. These people have fully developed modern humans just like us: homo sapiens. It means **wise** man. We evolved over hundreds of thousands of years struggling to **survive** adapting to the Earth's ever-changing climate: Ice ages, **floods**, volcanic eruptions... constantly **threatened** the human race with extinction.

- ♣ **Strong:** fuerte.
- ♣ **Smart:** inteligente.

Experts believe the human population was once reduced to a mere 10.000 people, but those who survived emerged **stronger, smarter**, and better organized.

- ♣ **Human needs:**
necesidades humanas.
- ♣ **Shelter:** refugio.
- ♣ **Die of hunger:**
morir de hambre.

These were hunter-gatherers, living at the mercy of nature, driven by the most basic **human needs**: food, water, **shelter** from the elements. Declare anywhere home and they would **die of hunger**.

- ♣ **Perilous journey:**
viaje peligroso.

In this small group was one of the most important women who ever lived. Her story unites us all. For her and her people life was a **perilous journey**.

- ♣ **Follow:** seguir.
- ♣ **Path:** sendero.
- ♣ **Perish:** perecer.
- ♣ **Cross:** cruzar.

- ♣ **Help:** ayudar.
- ♣ **Propel:** impulsar.
- ♣ **Leave – left:** dejar.
- ♣ **Legacy:** legado.
- ♣ **Tiny:** minsculo.
- ♣ **Traced back:** remontar.

- ♣ **Related to:** relacionado con.
- ♣ **Child pl. children:** hijos.
- ♣ **Single:** único.
- ♣ **Grow – grew:** crecer.

- ♣ **Skill:** habilidad.
- ♣ **Stay alive:** mantenerse vivo.
- ♣ **Weapon:** arma.
- ♣ **Hunt:** cazar.
- ♣ **Prey:** presa.
- ♣ **Spread:** extenderse.

- ♣ **Arrive:** llegar.

- ♣ **Ancestor:** antecesor.
- ♣ **Settle:** asentarse.
- ♣ **Discovery:** descubrimiento.
- ♣ **Scarce:** escaso.
- ♣ **Resource:** recurso.

Over thousands of years many tribes **followed** animal migration **paths** and spread out from Africa. All the tribes that made that journey **perished** except one. The solitary group, no more than a thousand people, successfully **crossed** the Red Sea to the Arabian Peninsula and they survived and prospered.

Among them, a woman who **helped propel** humanity forward, we don't know her name, but she **left** an extraordinary **legacy**. Scientists have concluded that everyone in the world outside sub-saharan Africa has a **tiny** mutation in their genes, and it can be **traced back** to one woman.

She unites us all: Australian Aboriginals, Scandinavians, North and South Americans, Europeans, Chinese and Indians... all are **related to** her. We are her **children**, the survivors of that **single** journey out of Africa. And from this small band our numbers **grew**.

70.000 years ago we were already equipped with the essential **skills** needed to **stay alive**: language, cooperation, **weapons** for **hunting** and to protect ourselves from **prey**. And we kept moving, step by step, mile by mile, generation by generation... our numbers multiplied and we **spread** out across the world.

First we travelled east along the coast towards India and East Asia. About 50.000 years ago some of us reached Australia. We crossed the Bering Straits about 15.000 years ago, and people quickly spread right down through the Americas. From middle-east others headed North-west about 45.000 years ago. They **arrived** in Europe.

When our **ancestors** began **settling** in Europe they made a **discovery**: we, humans, came face to face with a very successful closely related species. They've been living here for more than 150 thousand years: the Neanderthal. We coexisted with Neanderthals in Europe for between five and ten thousand years, competing for the same **scarce resources** to survive.

- ♣ **Advantage:** ventaja.
- ♣ **Highly developed:** altamente desarrollado.
- ♣ **Allow:** permitir.

- ♣ **Decline:** declive.
- ♣ **For sure:** con certeza.
- ♣ **It seems likely:** parece probable.
- ♣ **Drive ... out:** expulsar.

- ♣ **Ready:** preparado.
- ♣ **Rule:** dominar.
- ♣ **Plunge:** caer en picado.

- ♣ **Tool:** herramienta..
- ♣ **Life pl. lives:** vida pl. vidas.
- ♣ **Sew:** coser.
- ♣ **Needle:** aguja.
- ♣ **Change:** cambiar.

- ♣ **Carve:** esculpir.
- ♣ **Achievement:** logro.
- ♣ **Thread:** hilo.
- ♣ **Sinew:** tendón.
- ♣ **Allow:** permitir.
- ♣ **Withstand:** resistir.
- ♣ **Harsh:** duro.
- ♣ **Predator:** depredador.



They were bigger, stronger than us, but we had one **advantage:** our **highly developed** language. It **allowed** us to pass on new skills, make better weapons and organize ourselves to hunt more efficiently.

As humans began to spread out across Europe the Neanderthal population went into rapid **decline**. We don't know **for sure** what happened to the Neanderthals, and **it seems likely** that we, humans, **drove** them **out** to their hunting grounds. Some believe we may even have eaten them.

Around 30.000 years ago Neanderthals were driven to extinction. Modern humans were now **ready** to **rule** the world. But our existence would soon be threatened once again. Europe 27.000 years ago. Temperatures started to **plunge**. Ice, sheets extended over much of the northern hemisphere. Once again we had to adapt, move or die.

The invention of a simple **tool** revolutionized our **lives:** the **sewing needle**, a tiny innovation that would **change** the history of the world. This needle was discovered in southern France. It's 17.000 years old.

To **carve** a fine tool like this was an extraordinary **achievement**. A **thread** made of animal **sinew allowed** us to shape and stitch clothing to protect us. We were better able to **withstand** the **harsh** ice age climate. We could track animals, further hunt for longer. We became one of the world's most effective **predators**.

- ♣ **Resilient:** resistente.
- ♣ **Look for:** buscar.

- ♣ **Leave:** dejar.
- ♣ **Cave:** cueva.
- ♣ **Handprint:** huella de la mano.

- ♣ **Statement:** declaración.
- ♣ **Here:** aquí.

- ♣ **New ways:** nuevas formas.
- ♣ **Master:** dominar.
- ♣ **Feed:** alimentar.

Armed with language and the skills of organization and the ability to sew clothes we, humans, were increasingly inventive and **resilient**, and now we began to **look for** something more than survival.

In the French Pyrenees there's evidence that we wanted to **leave** an individual record of our existence. 27.000 years ago we made our first efforts to record history. Here, in the Gargas **caves** in the south of France, are the oldest humans **handprints** to be found anywhere in the world.

Similar prints have also been discovered in Argentina, Australia, North America, South Africa. Our ancestors were making a universal **statement**: we are **here**. Humans now had the skills to make tools, to make clothes and to make an individual mark.

To sustain our progress we were now looking for **new ways** to **master** nature and to **feed** our ever expanding population.

(15.40).

