**Discovery of Fire**

Researchers have speculated that controlled fires and cooked meats, first occuring 700,000 to 1 million years ago, developed human brain.

**Language**

It is believed that there was a single original language called monogenesis. Today we speak more than 5,000 languages across the globe.

**Transition from Hunter/Gatherer to Agricultural Communities**

Ancient farming began 15,000 to 20,000 years ago. Crops and animals of the neolithic period include barley, wheat, flax, goats, sheep, pigs, and cattle.

**Development of Mathematics**

The first evidence of counting occured around 50,000 B.C.E. among Neanderthals. Between 25,000 and 518 B.C.E. humans created geometric designs, hieroglyphic numerals, arithmetic, geometry, and Pythagorean arithmetic and geometry.

**Development of Astronomy and the Calendar**

The sun, moon, and planets were used as the basis for clocks, calendars, and navigation in early civilizations. The first solar-lunar calendar was put into use in Egypt in 2,000 B.C.E.

**Scientific Revolution**

Occured in Europe between 1500 and 1700 C.E. This revolution was kicked off by Nicolaus Copernicus and his assertion of the sun-centered cosmos. This revolution ended with Isaac Newton, who proposed universal laws and a mechanical universe.

Causes of Scientific Revolution

* Exploration and expansion of trade
* Continuing study of ancient authorities
* Development of scientific method

Effects of Scientific Revolution

* Beginning of modern science
* Belief in progress and the power of reason
* New view of the universe as a well-ordered system

**Steam Engine and the Industrial Revolution**

The key developments of this revolution came between the 17th and 18th century C.E. They included the development of coal furnaces, the power loom, the Bessemer converter, the water wheel, power machinery, and the steam engine.