

MIGRATION – MAMMALS

Teachers Notes and activity plans

Whales – make the longest annual migration journeys to environments where they can feed and calve.

Emperor Penguins –migrate to hatch and rear their young.

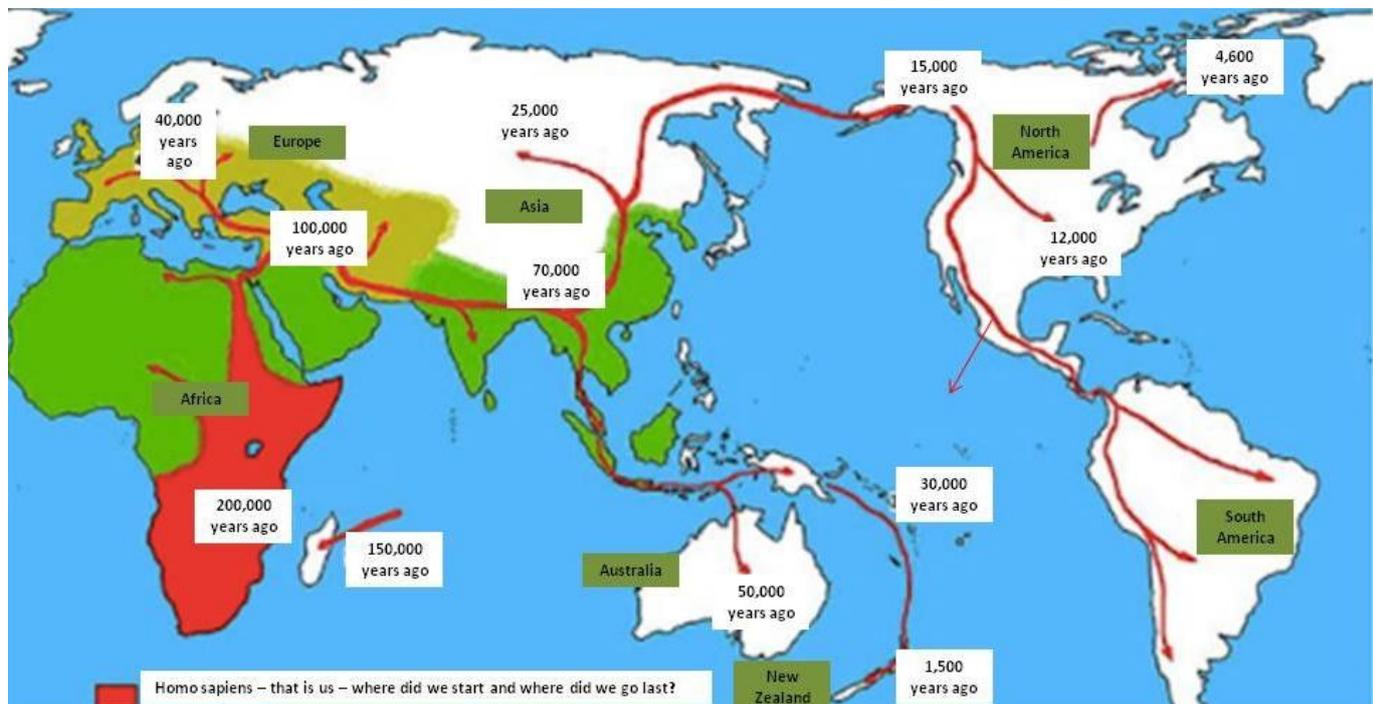
Wildebeest – and other animals on the African continent move to maintain food and water supplies.

Humans – to get work in the harvest

Note - Escaping danger is not an annual migration

Humans Prehistory – Explain Pre history as before what happened was written down. Ask what might be wrong with a written history.

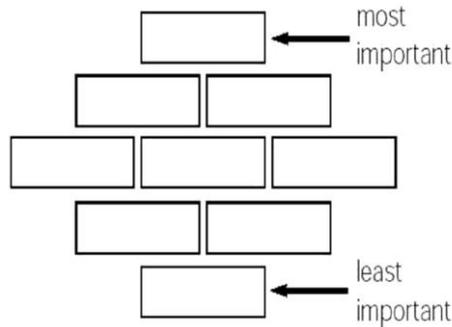
The species of humans known as Homo-sapiens (that's us) originated in East Africa over 200,000 years ago. Modern humans like us then spread across Europe and the world.



Statement on Genetics- An individual's genetic makeup is the code within the cells of their bodies that defines who they are. Children should be aware that living as isolated communities on different continents has not changed our basic genetic makeup more than superficially. Skin colour, eye shape and hair are superficial differences within the mass of genet code.

Activity - Why did prehistoric people decide to leave East Africa?

You may opt to print and cut up the cards in advance. There is extra information on the right column below which is useful for teacher led discussion. Issue sets of cards to teams of children. Teams use a 'Diamond Format' to organise the cards.



Card	Extra information
Homeland became an unpleasant and they wanted something new and unknown	Climate change. Ice ages and droughts
There were no jobs	These people worked as small teams in tribes – the job was survival
Terrible political circumstances after an election	The leadership of these small teams would not involve formal elections
Climate made places into huge ovens or freezers where barely anything can live or grow	There is evidence of ice ages and droughts
A natural disaster	The possibility of Tsunami and volcano eruptions is high
Competition with hostile neighbouring groups	humans will try to dominate others and of course protect what is theirs
Food and other resources run too low to support the amount of people within an area	The habitat changed and/or the population grows. These early people depended on hunting and gathering
Their mobile food (herds of herbivores) migrated first and they followed	Animals dependent on a few types of vegetation would be the first to move on

Better climates	Observation of birds and animals that passed through seasonally enabled deduction of warmer/colder/wetter distant lands
Greener lands	Lush green corridors would open up due to climate changes
Nomadic Lifestyle	Nomads don't intend to stay in one place. Until the prehistoric people started growing crops there was no advantage to being in one place.
News skills and tools	Fire and clothing was invented and could protect them in a colder climate
Inventiveness and cooperation	The quest for more food and resources could be met by teams. This would allow some people to explore further
Adventure and exploration – people who feel they need to take risks	Some people have an inbuilt desire for adventure. Scientists can find the human genes that make a risk-taking person. These genes are more present in people furthest away from East Africa such as Maoris and North American Indians

Discuss the team's ideas for the priorities that caused migration pre-history

Which of the cards are more relevant to history or today's news?

The message – migration is a human survival need