

Pre-history



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Prehistory, however, is based from documents such as tools made from stone or other more complicated structures, such as architecture. These documents show how our understanding of prehistory changes based on the documents, architecture, culture, or evidence left behind for up-coming generations to start to investigate on. Prehistory and History are both similar but can be very different. Many aspects of prehistory are based on its land and what was left on that land for other to collect.

Historians can be thought as crime investigators as well as Paleolithic people who use to gather and collect any supplies or foods. A stable writing system wasn't established until after prehistory occurred so this would expose how different prehistory is compared to normal history. Plantations and preserved humans, like Egyptians, are good ways to find out how a person might have lived and how their culture was during prehistory. This helps historians look into History more personal since there isn't any written documents during pre-historic times.

Not having written documents not only helps us look into history personally but also makes it easier for historians to remove any possible biased views that might be included in the evidence found. It is always very difficult to gather information and get results from many views, especially since not everyone knew how to write even after a stable writing and reading system was created but there are always bad things that can occur to any piece of history, pre-historic times being one of the most critical and risky of them all.

Paper and People can be preserved very well at times to the point where it can be affected and rotten away very lightly depending on when the archaeologist discovers it. However, when it comes to land and architecture,

like buildings, it can be affected and covered up quickly by things such as weather or any possible generations afterwards. Weather, like rain and lightning, can wear away objects and make false landmarks and items. For example, lightning can strike what might have been possible shelter and leave a mark.

When someone encounters this they might think that the indigenous people were getting into war with unknown people or a brawl broke out between the indigenous people. Another possible problem that may alter Prehistoric evidence that's left behind is a ruler who is hungry to claim land. This may be a possible problem because the land might have been left behind well preserved but when a new ruler years after finds this piece of land and discovers that it has not yet been claimed, he will possibly proclaim it as his/her land and manage the land to their benefit, for example, the Panama Canal was made for trade to become easier.

This may confuse some archaeologist who may not be so blessed with the advanced technology that can date their artifacts but instead determine it by rocks and materials. Furthermore, History and Prehistory is both equal in the fact that they can both contain some biased in them. How can land possibly contain biased information you may say? Well the land may contain some archaeology that you might think was for a specific reason but really the person who made it might have had another reason for constructing it. A great example of this would be the famous Stonehenge.

There are myths told that the Stonehenge was created to attract other life forms such as aliens but historians find it as a way to tell time. The creator of the archaeology found from pre-historic times may have hidden secrets and

are mysteries waiting to be uncovered. In addition to this, any type of history can be manipulated, planted, and even altered. Undoubtedly, historical artifacts are very critical to examine and to find any useful and important information that it may include in it without any planted information.

Land can purposefully be altered for a way to leave remains of your story as if saying, " I am a legend and had an amazing journey in life. " This person in conclusion may have been an everyday commoner like most people. Pottery, Caves, and even simple things such as Totem Poles may contain possible false indications. This changes a possible way a normal person from this time may have viewed the artist of the object or even the story may have been for entertainment, like campfire stories.

It is because of these reasons that I believe history can be slanted a certain way based on historical artifacts with or without alterations and bias. Our understanding based on artifacts will always shape our perspectives on history because it's based on what others have lived through, not what we are living through. I believe that Homo-Sapiens possibly did in fact exist during the dinosaur ages. The only reason I think historians don't have traces of any living Homo-Sapiens from this time period is because they did not leave behind any artifacts.

My opinion on this out take is that there was an asteroid that killed the dinosaur species which was very devastating and whipped out any traces of homo-sapiens existence during this age. If none of our written or digital information survived into the future that would leave future historians to rely on land artifacts and any possible human or animal remains. I believe that

future generations will think that their view on our culture will be messy, unorganized, and very strange.

My reasons for stating this is because lakes and lands have been trashed by people who litter and the environment has been destroyed by all the fossil fuels being burnt up and being put into the atmosphere. It would be seen as unorganized because of the possible class systems that might exist and how far apart and close together towns and cities can be like rural areas and suburban areas. At last, I believe they would view us as strange because future generations may have different traditions, cultures, and environments from us.