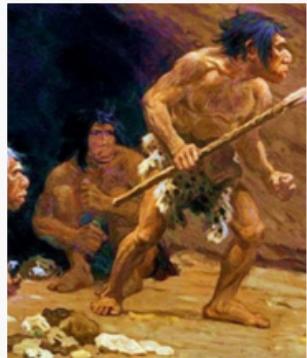


Timeline

Paleoclimatology



NEOLITHIC (10,000 - 3,000 B.C.)

- Warmer and more stable climate.
- Beginning of farming and settled life.
- Clothes made of linen and wool.
- Food: cereals, legumes, and milk.
- Houses made of mud and stone.
- Mild climate allowed village growth and population increase.



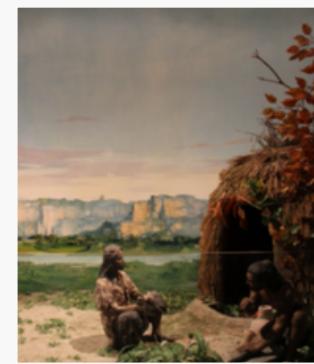
MIDDLE AGES AND LITTLE ICE AGE (500 - 1850 A.D.)

- Global cooling period. Poor harvests, famine, and migrations.
- Thick wool clothing and cloaks.
- Food shortages; mainly grains.
- Closed and cold houses. Cold climate affected economy and rural life.



PALEOLITHIC (2.5 MILLION - 10,000 A.C.)

- Very cold climate with ice ages.
- Nomadic hunters and gatherers.
- Clothing made from animal skins.
- Food: hunted meat and wild fruits.
- Shelter: caves or huts. Made of rocks and hides. Cold weather limits habitable areas and caused migration.



ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS (3,000 - 500 B.C.)

- Stable climate around river valleys.
- Great Cultures arose (Egypt, Mesopotamia)
- Light clothing or wool depending on the region.
- Advanced agriculture: wheat, wine, olive oil.
- Houses made of adobe or bricks.



MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY ERA (1850 - TODAY)

- Global warming caused by human activity.
- Adaptation through technology (housing, air conditioning.)
- Synthetic clothes for any climate.
- Industrial food production.
- Urban housing with climate control.
- Current climate change threatens cultures and ecosystems.