### Neanderthals & Archaic Homo sapiens

- I. Early archaic *H. Sapiens* & later Neandertals
- II. Middle Pleistocene evolutionary trends
- III. Middle Pleistocene culture
- IV. The Neandertal mystery

### I. Early Archaic Homo sapiens

- Some dispersed *Homo erectus* evolved
- Large variation within & between samples
- All the specimens are classified Homo sapiens



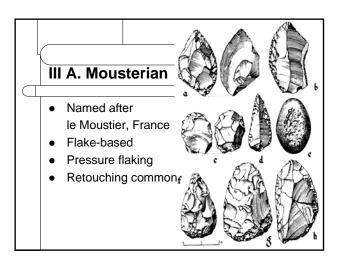
## II. Middle Pleistocene Evolution (CIRCA 400,000-125,000 y.a.)

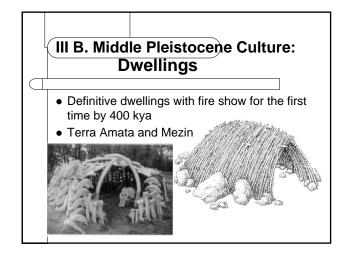
- Fossils exhibit a mosaic of traits (primitive & modern)
- While the fossils from each continent differ, the physical differences are not extraordinary.
- Common physical trends:
  - increase in brain size (1450+ cc)
  - a change in the skull from pentagonal to globular
  - maintain long, low braincase
  - short and stocky

# Computer Reconstruction of Neandertal Notice protruding brow and jaw (skin color and hairiness are speculative).

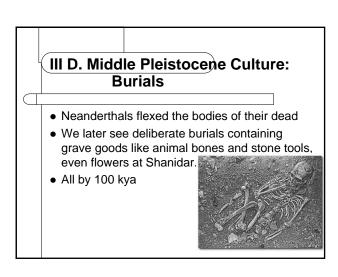
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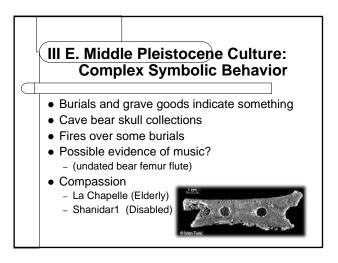
# African and European archaics invent the Levallois technique for tool making. Acheulian tools are still around but the Mousterian becomes more common More variety in tools (burins, scrapers, etc.) Regional variety, no particular "types"

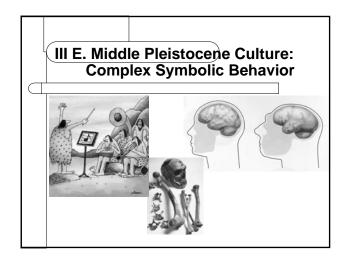


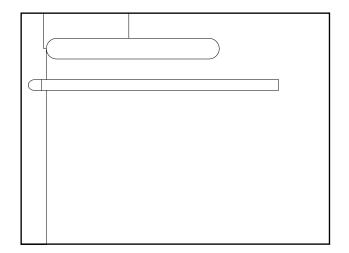


# • Many early H. sapiens probably drove large animals off cliffs. • Weapons large and clunky. • No missiles. • Some suggest "encounter strategy". - Shipman & Trinkhaus and fractures - Site location









### **Taxonomic Issues**

- The classification of individual fossils in "archaic Homo sapiens" is viewed by many as imprecise, since this is an ill-defined evolutionary group.
- Several early archaic specimens are interpreted by paleoanthropologists as showing derived features different from *Homo sapiens*.
- Neanderthals are viewed by numerous researchers as representing a distinct species, Homo neanderthalensis.