

Human Evolution

- We are primates, great apes
- Primate lineage
- Divergence of the other great apes and humans
- Evolution of *Homo* sapiens

Humans are primates, but with some unique traits:

- Bipedal, with non-prehensile feet
- Tool dependence
- Big brains relative to body mass
- Language
- Resource manipula
- Ubiquity



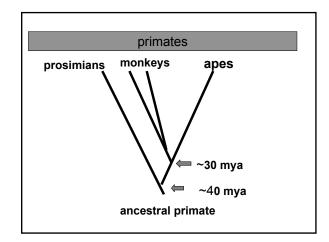


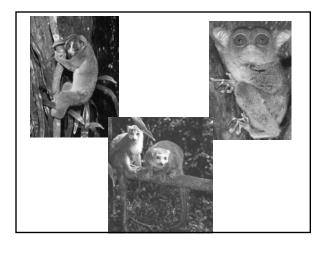
Primates - arboreal mammals

Traits for arboreal life:

- · climbing ability
- binocular vision (depth perception)
- · hands and feet for grasping

Lack of dietary specialization Large and complex brain Tend to live in social groups



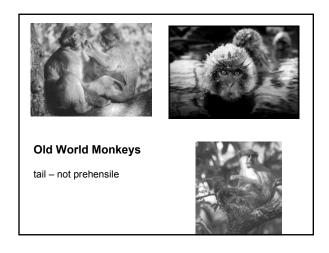


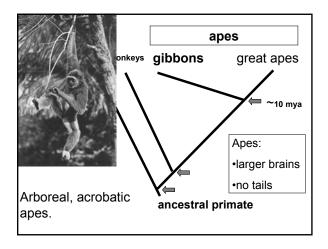
In comparison to prosimians, monkeys have

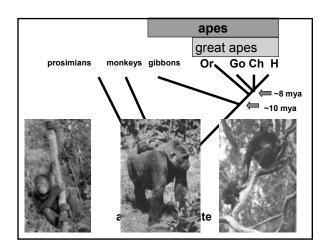
larger brains increased visual acuity color vision

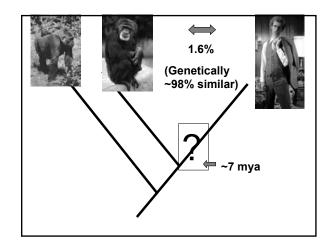


inch. New evidence suggests that primates evolved full color vision detect tender red leaves rich in protein, munched on here by ack-and-white colons.



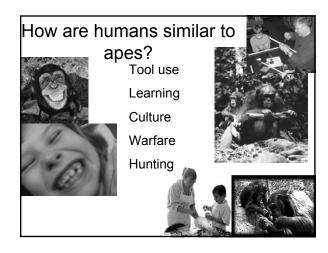






How are humans different from apes?

- bipedal
- · little sexual dimorphism
- · thick enamel on teeth
- · humans are only hand graspers



Red and White Eyed Vireos
– same GENUS



Chimps and Humans – different FAMILIES



Pan sapiens? Homo troglodytes?

-WANTED-

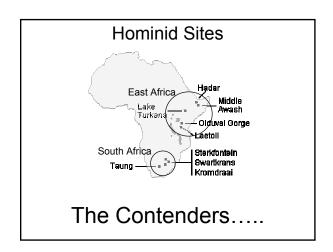
FIRST DEAD HOMINID

Hominids

- Bipedalism
- · Increased brain size
- Toolmaking ability
- · Quantity, not quality
- Elaboration and dependence

Who is the First Hominid?

- · mosaics of ape and hominid characters
- situation is deliciously complex and confusing
- · many new finds in the last 8 years
- need complete skeletons to be sure



Ardipithecus ('root ape')

- described in 2001
- 5.2-5.8 myo
- Bipedalism but tree climbing too

contenders



Sahelanthropus

- 6-7 myo, desc. 2002
- brain size = chimp
- Teeth pattern similar to Homo

contenders



Orrorin ('original man')

- · described 2001
- 6 myo
- Bipedalism tree climbing too)
- Teeth similar to chimp





Later Hominids

Australopithecus - the first non-Homo hominid to be recognized



"Lucy" 1974



Australopithecus afarensis,

~3.2 myo 1 meter tall walked fully erect human-like hands

Australopithecus Locomotion

- Footprints at Laetoli → Bipedalism
- But still shows some arboreal traits:







Two Lines of Australopithecus

Rosust large teeth →eating hard plant matter



robustus boisei

•Gracile) more carnivorous diet and hunting skills



afarensis africanus



Australopithecus afarensis (gracile)



genus Homo



Homo habilis is the oldest known member of genus Homo

- 1.5-2.5 mya
- · larger brain size
- Brain development for outgoing language
- · back teeth smaller
- · used tools

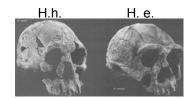


Homo erectus replaced Homo habilis

1.8 m -300,000 years ago

still larger brain

Further brain development for language





Homo erectus

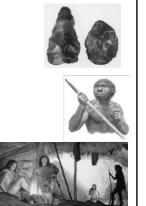
First hominid species to leave Africa

(Israel, Java, Georgia, Spain, China +)



Homo erectus

clothing, shelters great tools – foresight standardization Hunting, scavenging and gathering plants



Did they bury their dead?

- No evidence
- No other symbolic objects, either.



Homo erectus: Body Size

- As big as us (or bigger)
- Sexual dimorphism
- Extremely robust body form



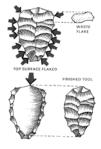
Archaic *Homo sapiens* appeared ~500,000 ya

 culture and spiritual evidence for the first time (burials, ceremonials)

Archaic Homo sapiens Culture

- Less use of bone, tools more sophisticated
- · Levallois technique





The Neandertals

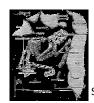
- Only in Europe and Middle East, 130-10kya
- Homo sapiens neandertalensis, or, Homo neandertalensis?
- · Coexisted with AM Homo sapiens





Shanidar Cave, Iraq – 2 Imp. Burials

- Withered arm, bad legs
- Flower burial









Shanidar I

Neandertal Symbolic Behavior

- Physically capable of speech
 - But how important it was is unknown
- Other symbolic behavior?
 - Possible bone flute





New Hominid! Homo floresiensis

- · Indonesia, Flores
- 7 individuals, with tools and animal bones
- 1 m tall
- Not disease, and not H. sapiens







tist's reconstruction

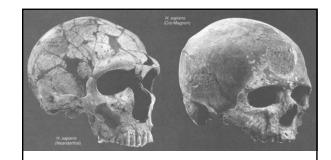
New Hominid! Homo floresiensis

- 90- 18kya
 - 10kya after Neandertals
- Descended from H. erectus !!!

Our species not alone in recent times.



Artist's reconstruction



archaic modern *Homo sapiens*

Anatomically modern Homo sapiens appeared ~40,000(?) ya

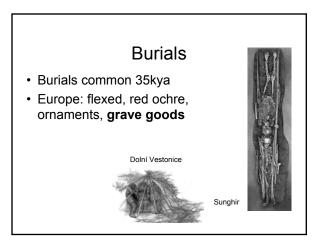
- By 30,000 had spread throughout the world.
- Essentially the same in biology, genes, and probably behavior
- Abbreviated: AMH

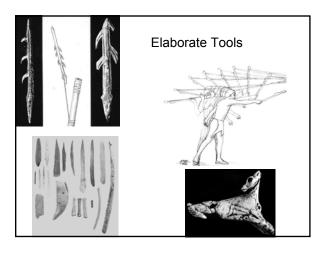
•

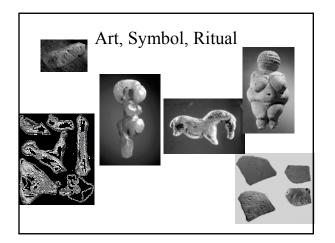


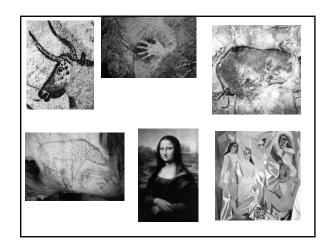
AMH

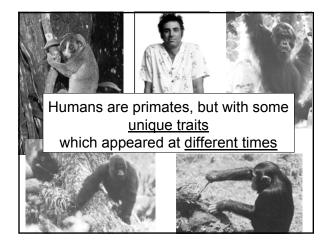
- 1. Elaborate tools
- 2. Grinding/polishing techniques
- 3. Personal adornment (exotic materials)
- 4. "Art"
- 5. Diet specialization
- 6. Increased population density, and seasonal social gathering
- 7. Greater regional variation











Features of humans appeared at different times,					
		not al	l at once	!	
	Brain size	Bipedal	Language	Tools	Years ago
Apes	2-300cc	No			6 my
Ardipithecus	?	Yes			
Praeanthropus + Australo- pithecus	~400	Yes			2.5-6.5 my
H. habilis	500-800	Yes	Broca	Yes	1.5-2.5
H. erectus	750-1225	Yes	Broca + Wernicke	Tools, use fire	.3-1.8 my
Archaic sapiens	1250-1330	yes	Some speech	Make fire, complex tools	28k-500k
Modern sapiens	<u>1350</u>	yes	Speech	Complex tools	40,000-now