

PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL TIME LINE Defining Humanity

- Studies people as _____
- Tries to differentiate between humans and other species
- Some trace origins of humans, some look at human biology (similarities and differences)
- Use research methods of _____
 - Work with fossils, bones, remnants of human life – often looking in places where preservation has taken place
 - Measure, record and compare physical information regarding humans
- Some _____ – humans are primates the highest order of mammals
- Other primates include _____ etc. ~ humans have 97 to 99% similar DNA
- **Share...** _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ children but also for _____, and some _____ (symbols and signing)
- **Differ ...** _____, _____ (hand and body coordination), _____ (written and oral)

16th C
Linnaeus
 believed
classification
of species
 important
 classes humans
 as a species

18th & 19th C
fossils
show we
have evolved
 as a species

1831
Darwin finds
 evidence of
adaptation of
 dif. species

1858
Darwin
 publishes
On the Origin
of the Species
 Human evolution
 and adaptation...
 but unsure how
 we pass changes
 on genetically

late 1800s
Mendel
 studies plant
 breeding
 finds traits
 passed on
 through genes
 but that plants
 and later humans
 inherit many traits
 but maintain unique
 DNA code

1924 Dart
 finds skull
 of child in
 South Africa
 2000 000 yrs
Australopithecus
Africanus
 (see chart)

1929 Black
 finds Peking
 Man thought
 to be earlier
 form of human
 but now classed
 as **Homo Erectus**
 (see chart)

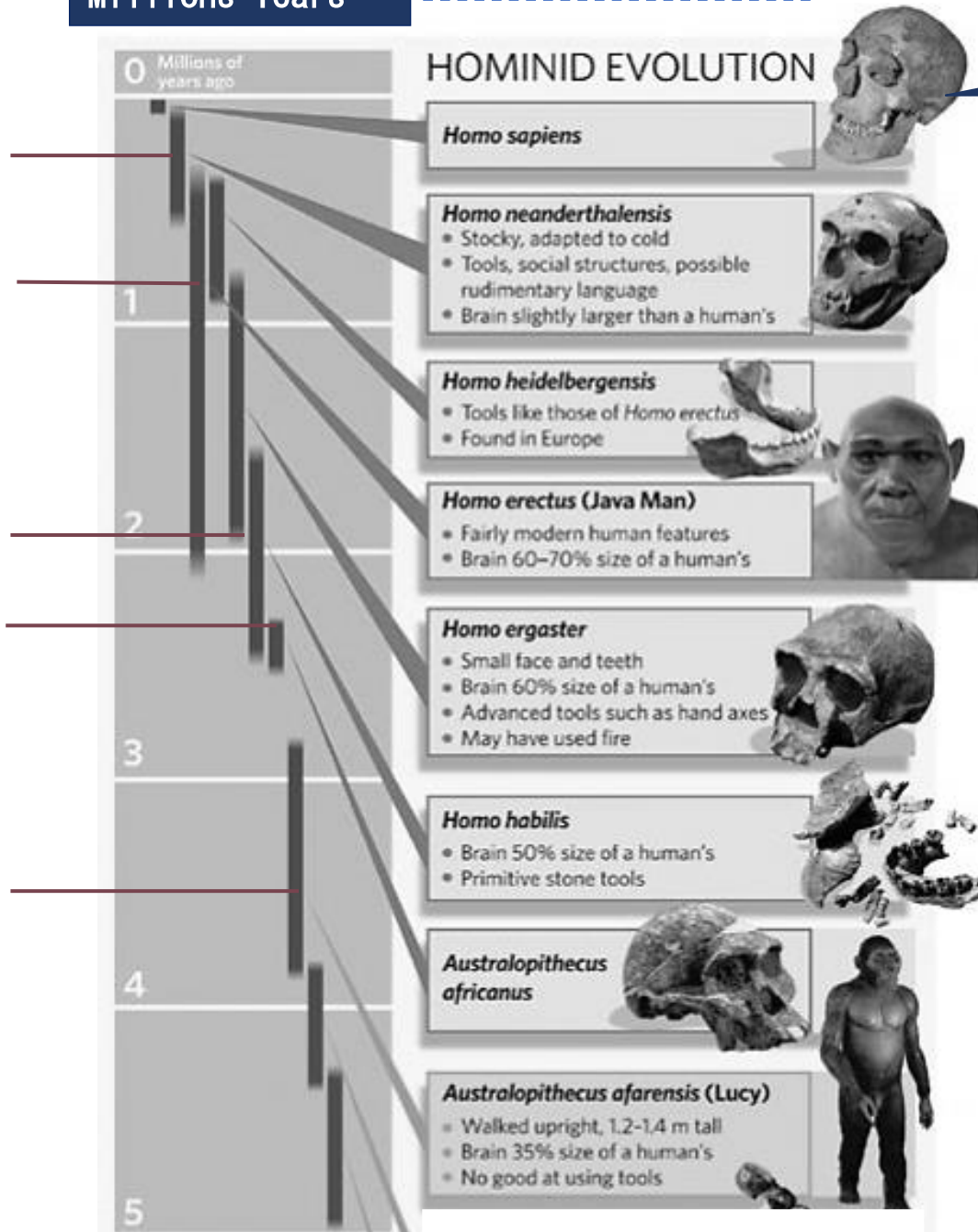
1959 Leakeys
 find skull
 placing earliest
 man in Africa
Australopithecus
 (see chart)

1960s
Goodall does
chimp research
 finds they share
 many human
 traits and differ
 in other ways

1974
Johanson
 finds **Lucy**
Australopithecus
Afarensis
 (see chart)

How Many Millions Years

Who are you?



- Precursor of modern humans
- Tools more sophisticated, used raw materials
- Created cave art
- Brain larger, more developed