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## Walking with cavemen worksheet pdf

Walking With Cavemen Video Answers Australopithecus afarensis Lucy Questions 1. When and where was Lucy discovered? Lucy was discovered in 1974 by anthropologist Professor Donald Johanson and his student Tom Gray in a maze of gorges in Hadar, northern Ethiopia. 2. How did Johanson think Lucy was not just a monkey, but a two-legged hominid? The structure of her knee and pelvis shows that she routinely walked vertically on two legs, just like us. Bipolarity is the most important difference between humans (hominids) and monkeys, placing Lucy firmly in the human family. 3. How long ago did afarensis exist? 3.5 million years ago 4. What was their diet? Australopithecus afarensis preyed on fruits, nuts and seeds in a mixture of savannah and forests. It can also get animal protein from termites or bird eggs. 5. Why do scientists think that routine bipolarity has developed? When our ancestors were forced to adapt to life on earth, some drew on this behavior from the existing repertoire as a method of earthly locomotion. The challenges of spending more time on earth would favor these hominids, whose anatomy and behavior gave them a reproductive advantage over their peers, but insignificant. Hominids, which were good two-legged walkers, were clearly beneficial in this terrestrial environment, because millions of years later we walk on two legs instead of four. Paranthropus boisei and Homo habilis Questions 1. What happened 3 million years ago to change the Earth's climate? Temperatures in Africa plummeted and the air was devoid of moisture. Damp forests spilled out, leaving wide strips of open terrain in place. The cause of this environmental shock could be found in space. The Earth orbits the Sun at a small slope, known as the axis of rotation. This means that when our planet rotates, it points to the Sun at certain times, and from it from others. This is the beginning of the seasons on Earth. Three million years ago, this axis changed so that the Earth pointed from the Sun for a long time. This completely cooled the Earth, blocking moisture in the ice at the North and South Poles. It's also a more seasonal climate. 2. What types of food boisei was able to eat that habilis could not and why? Paranthropus boisei has become specialized so that it can eat hard-to-chew but more abundant plant foods such as nuts, roots and tubers - an underground vegetable a bit like a potato. Paranthropus boisei has developed a huge jaw with massive chewing muscles and huge hind teeth to help it grind these difficult plant foods. Boisei was so specialized as to heat these foods that when the climate changed again, he could not adapt and became extinct. 3. What kind of food did habilis consist of? Homo habilis had small teeth and ate everything hands, especially meat. Ale Ale he was not a hunter. Attracted by circulating vesicles, he probably swept away the remains of a great killing, such as an antelope left on a tree by a leopard or a large animal such as wildebeest, which was slaughtered by lions. Habilis was adapted to eat what he could ever find and discovered that he could use rock tools to break scavenged bones to get into a nutrient-rich marrow. 4. What was it about the habilis diet that led to a larger brain? Large brains require a lot of energy to work: the human brain consumes 20% of the body's total energy production. But the massive caloric impact provided by the meat ushered in an increase in the brain size of early humans. 5. Describe the tools used by habilis handy man. Tools made by habilis are called Oldowan tools. The process of using these tools was extremely simple. Hominids picked up one stone, known as the core, and broke it with another, known as a hammerstone or drummer. This gave them a sharp cutting edge that could pass through the animal's skin. These tools look like broken rocks and are not stone tools, as we think of stone tools. Habilis may be the first tool manufacturer, but even after a million-dollar use of the tools, the technology has not developed further than a broken rock. Homo Ergaster 1. Why do scientists think Homo ergaster's body was probably smooth and largely hairless? Homo ergaster's body was probably smooth and largely hairless, because the loss of heat by sweating occurs most efficiently through the nude skin. His skin was almost certainly dark to protect it from harmful sun rays. 2. Homo ergaster traveled long distances on foot because he worked hard to scavenging enough meat to feed his growing body and brain. In order to increase the energy efficiency of the muscles involved in vertical walking, the ergaster has developed a narrower pelvis. But his hip snake came at a price. What are the two adaptations due to narrow hips? In order to increase the energy efficiency of the muscles involved in vertical walking, the ergaster has developed a narrower pelvis. But his hip snake came at a price. First, pelvic stenosis caused narrowing of the lower chest. To prevent narrowing of the lungs, the upper part of the chest of the ergaster expanded, giving its chest a human barrel shape. Secondly, and more importantly, pelvic stenosis narrowed the female birth canal. 3. Describe the better stone tools used by the ergaster. Ergaster developed symmetrical, heart-shaped hand waxes known as Acheulean bifaces, which gave hominids more control over the meat butcher's food. This tool is manual. There is not even a handle yet, as we usually think of an axe, this is a more sophisticated tool than broken rock habilis used. This technology has been taught, of course, but again the ergaster, even after a million years, has not developed any tool than the one found with the oldest ergasters. They lacked innovation. 4. What term is used to call Homo ergaster who lived in Asia? Homo erectus. When ergaster learned to use the new fire tool, there was a major change in its development. The fire gave him an edge in the survival game, which pushed him closer to the top of the food chain. There are several stone tools that are assigned to erectus. Scientists believe this is because they learned to use other tools that can't survive a million-plus years because they went extinct. He used not only stone, but things like bamboo and wood. 5. How long ago did ergaster live? 1.9 million years ago Homo heidelbergensis 1. Where were most of the remains of heidelbergensis found? The system of limestone caves in Atapuerca in northern Spain has brought plenty of wealth compared with another record patchy hominids. 2. Why do archaeologists believe that Heidelbergensis hunted rather than swept away? The bones of large animals, such as rhinos, horses and hippos, were covered in cut marks, in which the Boxgrove man used stone blades to cut and butcher the animals for their meat. Importantly, traces of the cut were found under the tracks of the carnivore's teeth, indicating that people had reached there in front of the scavengers. For archaeologist Mark Roberts, who led the Boxgrove excavations, this means that the people of Boxgrove were hunting, not scavenging. 3. What is the evidence that heidelbergensis was ritualistic? In 2003, Atapuerca's team announced the discovery of one stone hand wax found among human remains in the Bone Mine. According to the researchers, its strange color may mark it as evidence of the first funeral rite, suggesting hominids in Atapuerca were deposited downstairs intentionally. Remember that it is believed that heidelbergensis, which adapted to the cold of Europe became a Neanderthal and that heidelbergensis, which adapted to extreme changes in the climate of Africa became Homo sapiens (Cro-Magnon ... us). Our DNA testing shows that perhaps less than two hundred of these early humans left Africa about 70,000 years ago, from a population of two to three thousand people who survived climate change in Africa. Homo Neanderthal 1. Describe what Neanderthals looked like. The Neanderthal, or Homo neanderthalensis, had a seething nose set in a large face with massive eyebrow backs and no chin. 2. Explain why they were well adapted to life in the Ice Age. Neanderthals lost their tall, heidelbergensis body strapping and developed a short, stocky body that was the perfect shape to conserve heat. They were also very muscular to meet the demands of a gruelling lifestyle in the Ice Age. This physique developed in early childhood. 3. Neanderthals were committed carnivores. Describe how they hunted. Neanderthals hunted bison, bison, (ancestor of live cattle), deer, reindeer and musk ox, to name a few. They probably capmed their prey in bogs or on the deep edges of the stream before they locked themselves in their spears and killed them at close range. The high rate of head and neck injuries in Neanderthals fits the pattern seen in today's rodeo athletes, suggesting that, like these athletes, Neanderthals fought and threw large animals up close. 4. When will Neanderthals go extinc? About 28,000 years ago, the last Neanderthals died. 5. Were they our ancestors? Neanderthal DNA extracted from three different specimens shows that they were not closely related to any modern human population, but believed that it was related to Homo ergaster and that h. ergaster is far related to us. This makes them our distant cousins. It was 3.5 million years ago, and in East Africa an unusual species of monkey wanders the earth. Australopithecus afarensis took the first tentative steps towards humanity, standing and walking on two legs. Only a few million years earlier, Africa was covered with a dense rainforest. Our ancestors almost certainly used all four limbs to move and live and hunt in their tree houses. But huge geological turmoil has changed their destiny. A rift valley was formed, and rainforests died as Africa dried up - turning the landscape into a mosaic of scattered trees and grasses. In this new environment, afarensis decided that it is more effective to move on two legs rather than four. Lucy (Australopithecus afarensis) This film is about a ripped part of afarensis, especially Lucy and her little infant. Led by a strong alpha male, there is harmony in their lives. They sleep high in the trees and spend most of the day preying on food. But then tragedy occurs. While drinking from a nearby river, a lone crocodile sneaks unnoticed and catches the alpha male unaware. Now leaderless, a dispute over dominance between two secondary males worries corpse corpses. In addition, a rival corpse attacks Lucy's territory. Although not uncommon in their chimpanzee lifestyle, the resulting turf war is both violent and extreme and has disastrous consequences. As the life of the detachment continues, the first ancestors show how although bi-pedalism offers only minor benefits for afarensis, it opens the door to an astonishing set of new skills and skills that will forever change the shape of human life on Earth. Next: Learning about the first episode

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