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Take a step back in time to explore the first humans.

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This first-person narrative about an archaeological discovery is rewriting the story of human evolution. A story of defiance and determination by a controversial scientist, this is Lee Berger's own take on finding Homo naledi, an all-new species on the human family tree and one of the greatest discoveries of the 21st century. In 2013, Berger, a National Geographic Explorer-in-Residence, caught wind of a cache of bones in a hard-to-reach underground cave in South Africa. He put out a call around the world for petite of bones in a hard-to-reach underground cave in South Africa. He put out a call around the world for petite of bones in a hard-to-reach underground cave in South Africa. He put out a call around the world for petite of bones in a hard-to-reach underground cave in South Africa. He put out a call around the world for petite of bones in a hard-to-reach underground cave in South Africa. He put out a call around the world for petite of bones in a hard-to-reach underground cave in South Africa. He put out a call around the world for petite of bones in a hard-to-reach underground cave in South Africa. He put out a call around the world for petite of bones in a hard-to-reach underground cave in South Africa. He put out a call around the world for petite of bones in a hard-to-reach underground cave in South Africa. He put out a call around the world for petite of bones in a hard-to-reach underground cave in South Africa. He put out a call around the world for petite of bones in a hard-to-reach underground cave in South Africa. He put out a call around the world for petite of bones in a hard-to-reach underground cave in South Africa. He put out a call around the world for petite of bones in a hard-to-reach underground cave in South Africa. He put out a call around the world for petite of bones in a hard-to-reach underground cave in South Africa. He put out a call around the world for petite of bones in a hard-to-reach underground cave in South Africa. He put out a call around the world for petite of bones in a to squeeze through 8-inch tunnels to reach a sunless cave 40 feet underground. With this team of "underground astronauts," Berger made the discovery of a lifetime: hundreds of prehistoric bones, including entire skeletons of at least 15 individuals, all perhaps two million years old. Their features combined those more human than anything ever before seen in prehistoric remains. Berger's team had discovered an all new species, and they called not be successful. site ever discovered, full of implications that shake the very characteristics used to define what makes us human. Did this species come before, during, or after the emergence of Homo sapiens on our evolutionary tree? How did the cave come to contain nothing but the remains of these individuals? Did they bury their dead? If so, they must have had a level of self-knowledge, including an awareness of death. And yet those are the very characteristics used to define what makes us human. Did an equally advanced species come before. all these guestions. Berger is a charming and controversial figure, and some colleagues guestion his interpretation of this and tells his personal story; a rich and readable narrative about science, exploration, and what it means to be human.

"The Cambridge World Prehistory provides a systematic and authoritative examination of the prehistory of every region around the world from the early days of human origins in Africa two million years ago to the beginnings of written history, which in some areas started only two centuries ago. Written by a team of leading international topics and cutting-edge approaches, such as archaeolinguistics and molecular genetics and examine the essential guestions of human origins in Africa two million years ago to the beginning and cutting-edge approaches, such as archaeolinguistics and molecular genetics and examine the essential guestions of human origins in Africa two million years ago. Written by a team of leading international topics and cutting-edge approaches, such as archaeolinguistics and molecular genetics and examine the essential guestions of human origins in Africa two million years ago. geographically, exploring the evolution of hominins and their expansion from Africa, as well as the formation of states and development in each region of bean invaluable resource for any student or scholar of archaeology and related disciplines looking to research a particular topic, tradition, region or period within prehistory"-

Explorations

Ancient Bones How the Changing Landscape of Africa Made Us So Smart

An Open Invitation to Biological Anthropology

Early Members of the Genus Homo in Africa

Chris Stringer's bestselling The Origin of our Species tackles the big questions in the ongoing debate about the beginnings of humans become 'modern' - are traits such as art, technology, language, ritual and belief unique to us? Has human evolution stopped, or are we still evolving? Chris Stringer has been involved in much of the crucial research into the origins of humanity, and here he draws on a wealth of evidence - from fossils and archaeology to Charles Darwin's theories and the mysteries of ancient DNA - to reveal the definitive story of where we came from, how we lived, how we got here and who we are. 'A new way of defining us and our place in history' Sunday Times 'When it comes to human evolution ... you need a primer to make sense of the story so far. Here is that book' Guardian 'Combines anecdote and speculation with crisp explanation of the latest science in the study of the first humans ... an engaging read' New Scientist Chris Stringer is Britain's foremost expert on human origins and works in the Department of Palaeontology at the Natural History Museum. He also currently directs the Ancient Human Occupation of Britain project, aimed at reconstructing the first detailed history of how and when Britain was occupied by early humans. His previous books include African Exodus- The Origins of Modern Humanity, The Complete World of Human Evolutionand most recently, Homo Britannicus, which was shortlisted for the Royal Society Science Book of the Year in 2007.

POPULAR SCIENCE. Humans are rather weak when compared with many other animals. We are not particular fast and have no natural weapons. Yet Homo sapiens currently number nearly 7.5 billion and are set to rise to nearly 10 billion by the middle of this century. We have influenced almost every part of the Earth system and as a consequence are changing the global environmental and evolutionary trajectory of the Earth. So how did we become the worlds apex predator and take over the planet? Fundamental to our success is our intelligence, not only individually but more importantly collectively. But why did evolution favour the brainy ape? Given the calorific cost of running our large brains, not to mention the difficulties posed for childbirth, this bizarre

adaptation must have given our ancestors a considerable advantage. *Includes pictures *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading Most scientists believe the evolution of humans has a history as long as life itself. Anatomically modern humans and all other life that has existed on the planet first came about from the single-celled microorganisms that emerged approximately 4 billion years ago. Through the processes of mutation and natural selection, all forms of life developed, and this continuous lineage of life makes it difficult to say precisely when one species completely separates from another. In other words, scientists still debate when a human became a human became a human became a human the fossil record. H. erectus would have shared the landscape for a time with H. habilis and H. rudolfensis, but the fossils of H. erectus are not limited to eastern and southern Africa (Rightmire 1993). Features of H. erectus suggest an evolution toward modern humans, and the features which separate H. erectus from the other Homo species are found in the skull. The size of the brain was approximately 900 cc, making it larger than the brain size of the brain size may not matter much when the size of the brain is considered with the size of the body, which also increased. While the facial features of H. erectus would have made them noticeably different if they were alive today, their postcranial morphology may have been similar to modern humans. A key difference is the density or thickness of the bones; in H. erectus the limb bones are more robust, but otherwise they appear very similar to modern humans. The length of the hindlimbs in relation to the arms is similar to modern humans, which means that H. erectus may not be linked with the widespread distribution of H. erectus. Perhaps more important for H. erectus than simply being able to walk out of Africa would have been the ability to adapt to changing climates and essentially modify the environment around them. Most notably, the major advantage that H. erectus would have had is the ability to control fire. This skill, which no other animal has mastered, helped H. erectus travel across the world, and it may date as far back as 1.7 million years ago to as recently as 200,000 years ago. Most scientists agree that H. erectus was able to control fire by at least 600,000 years ago, and anatomically modern humans were able to create and use fire savanna. These fires would have

killed and burned animals that early Homo would have found while scavenging after a natural fire. Homo erectus: The History of the Archaic Humans Who Left Africa and Formed the First Hunter-Gatherer Societies examines how H. erectus like never before. The evolutionary path from the original primates to modern man is a long one and has taken many twists and turns, but naturally, as the fossil record grows, scientists gain a more complete understanding of our own mental and physical history in terms of genetics and anatomy. However, the correct order and relationships of the various specimen types are difficult to pin down. Many representative samples have been found in such minute amounts as to not preclude anomalies. They have been discovered in various stages of wear. Modern features did not occur simultaneously or uniformly, taking millions of years to become manifest in later types. Up to the present day's Homo sapiens, examples of the main types have been hybrids of older and more modern features. One of the earliest species of the genus Homo to be discovered is Homo habilis, which basically means "handy man." The name comes from the same stratigraphic layer as simple stone tools. Fossils of the crania and postcranial skeleton for this species have been found in both eastern and southern Africa and date to around 2.5-1.6 million years ago. Given the gradual changes that take place in evolution, Homo habilis skull are markedly different. The size of the brain is much larger relative to the size of the body, being around 680 cc. In order to house a larger brain, the skull features a more vertical frontal bone, creating a more vertical frontal bone are also reduced in size. Other reductions in the face include reduced prognathism and a reduction in the size of the premolars and molars. Postcranial elements display clear signs of bipedalism, such as the large toe being in line with the other toes instead being off to the side as they are in modern apes. Furthermore, the arches of the foot are present, allowing the full weight of the body to be supported and act as a shock absorber when walking. The leg bones are also longer than in Australopithecus, but Homo habilis retained long arms. Other primitive features include hand and finger bones that would have made climbing in the trees easier. The robustness of the finger bones is more comparable to those of modern apes than humans. There is also an attachment site present for a leg muscle that is particularly useful in climbing, suggesting that there was still some amount of time spent climbing. There is a wide variation of traits found in this species, and given the fragmentary nature of some of the elements, it is possible that they belong to other species of Homo habilis was capable of making stone tools. These tools were flakes that were broken off from a core and had sharp edges. These tools could serve a number of purposes, such as cutting up the remains of an animal or cleaning its skin. But while Homo habilis almost certainly used tools, scholars still debate which species of Homo actually began making stone tools first since the species Homo

rudolfensis also lived during the same time.

African Genesis

The Phylogeny of Homo Erectus

The Genus Homo in the Early Pleistocene of Africa and Europe

The Origin of Humankind

Homo Habilis

The Origin of Our Species

The World from Beginnings to 4000 BCE

cess that led to the emergence of anatomically modern human evolution involves many scientific disciplines, including physical anthropology, primates on the evolutionary history of the primates. The study of human evolution involves many scientific disciplines, including physical anthropology, primates on the evolutionary history of the primates of the hominids (or "great apes")-rather than studying the earlier history that led to the primates of the hominids (or "great apes")-rather than studying the earlier history of the primates of the hominids (or "great apes")-rather than studying the earlier history that led to the primates. The study of human evolution involves many scientific disciplines, including physical anthropology, primates of the hominids (or "great apes")-rather than studying the earlier history of the primates. The study of human evolution involves many scientific disciplines, including physical anthropology, primates of the hominids (or "great apes")-rather than studying the earlier history of the primates of the hominids (or "great apes")-rather than studying the earlier history of the primates of the hominids (or "great apes")-rather than studying the earlier history of the primates of the hominids (or "great apes")-rather than studying the earlier history of the primates of the hominids (or "great apes")-rather than studying the earlier history of the primates of the hominids (or "great apes")-rather than studying the earlier history of the primates of the hominids (or "great apes")-rather than studying the earlier history of the primates of the hominids (or "great apes")-rather than studying the earlier history of the primates of the hominids (or "great apes")-rather than studying the earlier history of the primates of the hominids (or "great apes")-rather than studying the earlier history of the hominids (or "great apes")-rather than studying the earlier history of the hominids (or "great apes")-rather than studying the earlier history of the hominids (or "great apes")-rather than studyi other mammals about 85 million vears ago, in the Late Cretaceous period, and the earliest fossils appear in the Paleocene, around 55 million vears ago; the Homininae) diverged from the Gorillini tribe (gorillas) about 8 million vears ago; and, in turn, the subtribes Homininae (humans and biped ancestors) and Panina (chimps) separated about 7.5 million years ago. The basic adaptation of the hominin line is bipedal hominin is considered to be either Sahelanthropus or Orrorin; alternatively, ei positive evidence of the use of stone tools. The brains of these early hominins were about the same size as that of a chimpanzee, although it has been suggested that this was the time in which the human SRGAP2 gene doubled, producing a more rapid wiring of the frontal cortex. During the next million vears a process of rapid encephalization occurred, and with the arrival of Homo erectus and Homo ergaster were the first to use fire and complex tools, and were the first of the hominin line to leave Africa, spreading throughout Africa, spreading throughout Africa, spreading throughout Africa, spreading throughout Africa, spreading to the recent Africa possibly from Homo erectus, Denisova hominins, Homo floresiensis and Homo mans evolved in Africa possibly from Homo erectus, Denisova hominins, Homo floresiensis and Homo mans evolved in Africa possibly from Homo erectus, Denisova hominins, Homo floresiensis and Homo erectus, Denisova hominins, Homo floresiensis and Homo mans evolved in Africa possibly from Homo erectus, Denisova hominins, Homo floresiensis and Homo mans evolved in Africa possibly from Homo erectus, Denisova hominins, Homo floresiensis and Homo erectus, Denisova hominins, Homo floresiensis and Homo mans evolved in Africa possibly from Homo erectus, Denisova hominins, Homo floresiensis and Homo erectus, Denisova hominins, Homo floresiensis and Homo mans evolved in Africa possibly from Homo erectus, Denisova hominins, Homo floresiensis and Homo erectus, Homo flo evolved in the Middle Paleolithic between 400,000 and 250,000 years ago. This book discusses the latest comprehensive information about human evolution and is designed to be a reference and provide an overview of the topic, based on the date of publication. There are some issues in human paleontology that seem to be timeless. Most deal with the origin and early evolution of our own genus – something about which we should care. Some of these issues pertain to taxonomy and systematics. How many species of Homo were there in the Pliocene and Pleistocene? How do we identify the earliest members the genus Homo? If there is more than one Plio-Pleistocene? How do we identify the earliest members the genus Homo? If there is more than one Plio-Pleistocene and the functional adaptations of the locomotor skeleton. When did they evolve? Other issues relate to questions about body size, proportions and the functional adaptations of the locomotor skeleton. When did they evolve? Other issues relate to questions about body size, proportions and the functional adaptations of the locomotor skeleton. When did they evolve? Other issues relate to questions about body size, proportions and the functional adaptations of the locomotor skeleton. When did they evolve? Other issues relate to questions about body size, proportions and the functional adaptations of the locomotor skeleton. When did they evolve? Other issues relate to questions about body size, proportions and the functional adaptations of the locomotor skeleton. When did they evolve? Other issues relate to questions about body size, proportions and the functional adaptation of the locomotor skeleton and the function of the locomotor skeleton and the locomotor skeleton and the function of the locomotor skeleton and the locomotor skeleton and

"Bauplan" evolve, and for what reasons? What behaviors (and what behaviors (and what behavioral limitations) can be inferred from the postcranial bones that have been attributed to Homo. It is often argued that dietary change played an important role in the origin and hunting opportunities that would have added meat protein to the diet of Homo. Still other issues relate to the environmental and Australopithecus species have been the topic of much debate in palaeoanthropology since Raymond Dart described the first species, Australopithecus africanus, in 1925. This volume synthesizes the geological and paleontological context of the species across the continent. Additional chapters discuss the genus in terms of sexual dimorphism, diet reconstruction using microwear and isotopic methodologies, postural and south Africa; covers individual sites, such as Dikika, Hadar, Sterkfontein, and Malapa; debates the alpha taxonomy of some of the species across the continent. Additional chapters discuss the genus in terms of sexual dimorphism, diet reconstruction using microwear and isotopic methodologies, postural and south Africa; covers individual sites, such as Dikika, Hadar, Sterkfontein, and Malapa; debates the alpha taxonomy of some of the species across the continent. Additional chapters discuss the genus in terms of sexual dimorphism, diet reconstruction using microwear and isotopic methodologies, postural and south Africa; covers individual sites, such as Dikika, Hadar, Sterkfontein, and Malapa; debates the alpha taxonomy of some of the species across the continent. Additional chapters discuss the genus in terms of sexual dimorphism, diet reconstruction using microwear and isotopic methodologies, postural and sexual dimorphism, diet reconstruction using microwear and isotopic methodologies, postural and sexual dimorphism.

locomotor behavior, and ontogeny, In this "fascinating forensic inquiry into human origins" (Kirkus), a renowned paleontologist takes readers behind-the-scenes of human history—his skeletal adaptations suggest a new common ancestor between apes and humans, one that dwelled in Europe, not Africa. Might the great apes that traveled from Africa to Europe before Danuvius's time be the key to understanding our own origins? All this and more is explored in Ancient Bones. Using her expertise as a paleoclimatologist, Böhme pieces together an awe-inspiring picture of great apes that crossed land bridges from Africa to Europe before Danuvius's time be the key to understanding our own origins? All this and more is explored in Ancient Bones. Using her expertise as a paleoclimatologist, Böhme pieces together an awe-inspiring picture of great apes that crossed land bridges from Africa to Europe millions of years ago, evolving in response to the challenging conditions they found. She also takes us behind the scenes of her research, introducing us to former theories of human evolution (complete with helpful maps and diagrams), and walks us through musty museum overflow storage where she finds forgotten fossils with vellowed labels, before taking us along to the momentous dig where she and thought-provoking. Madelaine Böhme is an iconoclast whose fossil discovery caused around the world. Praise for Ancient Bones: "Readable and thought-provoking discoveries have challenged long-standing ideas on the origins of the ancestors of apes and humans."—Steve Brusatte, University of Edinburgh paleontologist and New York Times-bestselling author of The Rise and Fall of the Dinosaurs "Part Sherlock Holmes, and the university of Edinburgh paleontologist and New York Times-bestselling author of The Rise and Fall of the Dinosaurs "Part Sherlock Holmes, and the university of Edinburgh paleontologist and New York Times-bestselling author of The Rise and Fall of the Dinosaurs "Part Sherlock Holmes, and the university of Edinburgh paleontologist and New York Times-bestselling author of The Rise and Fall of the Dinosaurs "Part Sherlock Holmes, and the university of Edinburgh paleontologist and New York Times-bestselling author of The Rise and Fall of the Dinosaurs "Part Sherlock Holmes, and the university of Edinburgh paleontologist and New York Times-bestselling author of The Rise and Fall of the Dinosaurs "Part Sherlock Holmes, and the university of Edinburgh paleontologist and New York Times-bestselling author of The Rise and Fall of the Dinosaurs "Part Sherlock Holmes, and the university of Edinburgh paleontologist and New York Times-bestselling author of The Rise and Fall of the University of Edinburgh paleontologist and New York Times-bestselling author of The Rise and Fall of the University of Edinburgh paleontologist and New York Times-best author of the University of Edinburgh paleontologist and New York Times-best author of the University of Edinburgh paleontologist and New York Times-best author of the University of Edinburgh paleontologist and New York Times-best author of the University of Edinburgh paleontologist and New York Times-best author of the University of Ed part Indiana Jones, Ancient Bones is an entertaining and provocative retelling of the human evolutionary story. Böhme's hypotheses—written with enthusiasm and clarity—will be scientifically scrutinized for decades to come."—Jeremy DeSilva, Associate Professor of Anthropology, Dartmouth College Vol I:Principles, Methods and Approaches Vol II:Primate Evolution and Human Origins Vol III:Phylogeny of Hominids

Understanding Climate's Influence on Human Evolution

The Astonishing Tale of Homo Naledi and the Discovery That Changed Our Human Story

Evidence from Inner Structure of Lower Postcanine Dentition

This is the story of the old days, our story, that of the 'slow emergence of the hominid, the difficult breakthrough of consciousness, the heavy rising of body to erect stance and the moving tenacity to improve them.' It is a story of science, paleao-anthropology, and its most recent advances. It is also the story of science, paleao-anthropology, and its most recent advances. It is also the story of a life of research, illuminated by the discovery of the skeleton Lucy and its most recent advances. It is also the story of a life of research, illuminated by the discovery of the skeleton Lucy and its most recent advances. It is also the story of a life of research, illuminated by the discovery of the skeleton Lucy and its most recent advances. It is also the story of a life of research, illuminated by the discovery of the skeleton Lucy and its most recent advances. It is also the story of a life of research, illuminated by the discovery of the skeleton Lucy and its most recent advances. 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It is also the story of a life of research advances. It is also the story of a life of research endless fascination. What is the point of prehistory? It puts Man in its place. 'It teaches us who we are, how we became what we are and why.' This is everybody's history, not only to the people of Africa. Scientific facts are presented to the layperson in an understandable way, making for a fascinating read." Homo erectus inhabited Africa, Asia, and the Mideast during the Pleistocene epoch. Debates concerning the interpretation and other these specimens grouped within H. erectus, which are representatives of populations that dispersed across different geographic regions, and other these specimens grouped within H. erectus, which are representatives of populations that dispersed across different geographic regions, and other these specimens grouped within H. erectus, which are representatives of populations that dispersed across different geographic regions, and other these specimens grouped within H. erectus which are representatives of populations that dispersed across different geographic regions, and other these specimens grouped within H. erectus which are representatives of populations that dispersed across different geographic regions, and other these specimens grouped within H. erectus which are representatives of populations that dispersed across different geographic regions, and other these specimens grouped within H. erectus which are representatives of populations that dispersed across different geographic regions, and other these specimens grouped within H. erectus which are representatives of populations that dispersed across different geographic regions, and other these specimens grouped within H. erectus which are representatives of populations are representatives and the population of the population species within the genus Homo. It includes African H. erectus, Georgian H. erectus, Chinese and Javan H. erectus, Which I recommended classifying as outstrap method were performed with PAUP 4.0a. The results strongly supported a sister-taxa relationship of Chinese and Javan H. erectus, which I recommended classifying as outstrap method were performed with PAUP 4.0a. The results strongly supported a sister-taxa relationship of Chinese and Javan H. erectus, Which I recommended classifying as outstrap method were performed with PAUP 4.0a. The results strongly supported a sister-taxa relationship of Chinese and Javan H. erectus, Which I recommended classifying as outstrap method were performed with PAUP 4.0a. The results strongly supported a sister-taxa relationship of Chinese and Javan H. erectus, Which I recommended classifying as outstrap method were performed with PAUP 4.0a. 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In the end, this craniodental analysis supports three distinct species, Homo erectus, and therefore should be referred to as H. georgicus. In the end, this craniodental analysis supports three distinct species, Homo erectus, and therefore should be referred to as H. georgicus. In the end, this craniodental analysis supports three distinct species, Homo erectus, and therefore should be referred to as H. georgicus. In the end, this craniodental analysis supports three distinct species, Homo erectus, and therefore should be referred to as H. georgicus. In the end, this craniodental analysis supports three distinct species, Homo erectus, and therefore should be referred to as H. georgicus. In the end, this craniodental analysis supports three distinct species, Homo erectus, and therefore should be referred to as H. georgicus. In the end, this craniodental analysis supports three distinct species, Homo erectus, and therefore should be referred to as H. georgicus. In the end, this craniodental analysis supports three distinct species, Homo erectus, and therefore should be referred to as H. georgicus. In the end, this craniodental analysis supports three distinct species, Homo erectus, and the end of the end

lumped together under "Homo erectus". Paul Broca in the book "On the Phenomena of Hybridity in the Genus Homo" discusses the interbreeding of the human race. He used an example of a hybridity in the genus Homo. A book for scientists and students of life interested in the hybridity of the human race.

"In 2013, Lee Berger ... caught wind of a cache of bones in a hard-to-reach underground cave in South Africa. He put out a call around the world for petite collaborators--men and women small and adventurous enough to be able to squeeze through 8-inch tunnels to reach a sunless cave 40 feet underground astronauts, Berger made the discovery of a lifetime: hundreds of prehistoric bones, including entire skeletons of at least 15 individuals, all put out a call around the world for petite collaborators--men and women small and adventurous enough to be able to squeeze through 8-inch tunnels to reach a sunless cave 40 feet underground astronauts, all put out a call around the world for petite collaborators--men and women small and adventurous enough to be able to squeeze through 8-inch tunnels to reach a sunless cave 40 feet underground astronauts, all put out a call around the world for petite collaborators--men and women small and adventurous enough to be able to squeeze through 8-inch tunnels to reach a sunless cave 40 feet underground astronauts. million years old. Their features combined those of known prehominids like Lucy, the famous Australopithecus, with those more human than anything ever before seen in prehistoric remains"

Perspectives on Hominin Evolution

The Story of Man and the Story of His Story Who Went Out Of Africa

The Evolution of Our Tribe

The First Humans

Prehistory to Present

Where did we come from? What were our ancestors like? Why do we differ from other animals? How do scientists trace and construct our evolution of Our Tribe: Hominini provides answers to these questions and more. The book explores the evolution of our species, the environments and selective forces that shaped our ancestors, their physical and cultural adaptations, and the people and places involved with their discovery and study. It is designed as a textbook for a course on Human Evolution but can also serve as an introductory text for relevant terms, theories, methods, and species and an overview of the people, places, and discoveries that have imbued paleoanthropology with such fascination, romance, and mystery.

To be human is to be curious. And one of the things we are most curious about is how we came to be who we are-how we evolved over millions of years to become creatures capable introduction, renowned anthropologist Ian Tattersall thoroughly examines both fossil and archaeological records to trace human evolution from the earliest beginnings of our zoological family, Hominidae, through the appearance of Homo sapiens to the Agricultural Revolution. He big brain and symbolic thinking, Paleolithic and Neolithic tool making, and finally the enormously consequential shift from hunter-gatherer to agricultural societies 10,000 years ago. Focusing particularly on the pattern of events and innovations in human biological and cultural evolution, Tattersall offers illuminating commentary on a wide range of topics, including the earliest known artistic expressions, ancient burial rites, the beginnings of language, the likely causes of Neanderthal extinction, the relationship between agriculture and Christianity, and the still unsolved mysteries of human consciousness. Complemented by a wealth of illustrations and written with the grace and distant beings who, over the course of millions of years, would become us. In this new fourth edition, Campbell has revised and updated his classic introduction to the field. Human Evolution synthesizes the major findings of modern research and theory and presents a complete and integrated account of the evolution synthesizes the major findings of modern research and theory and recent fossil records are incorporated into the enormous range of this volume, with the resulting text as lucid and comprehensive as earlier editions. The fourth edition retains the thematic structure and organization of the third, with its cogent treatment of human variability and speciation, primate locomotion, and nonverbal communication and the evolution of the third, with its cogent treatment of human variability and speciation, primate locomotion, and nonverbal communication and the evolution of the third, with its cogent treatment of human variability and speciation, primate locomotion, and nonverbal communication and the evolution of the third, with its cogent treatment of human variability and speciation, primate locomotion, and nonverbal communication and the evolution of the third, with its cogent treatment of human variability and speciation, primate locomotion, and nonverbal communication and the evolution of the third, with its cogent treatment of human variability and speciation of the third, with its cogent treatment of human variability and speciation of the third, with its cogent treatment of human variability and speciation of the third, with its cogent treatment of human variability and speciation of the third, with its cogent treatment of human variability and speciation of the third, with its cogent treatment of human variability and speciation of the third, with its cogent treatment of human variability and speciation of the third, with its cogent treatment of human variability and speciation of the third, with its cogent treatment of human variability and speciation of the third, with its cogent treatment of human variability and speciation of the third, with its cogent treatment of human variability and speciation of the human variability and spec as a concomitant development of the main behavioral and function, and continually stresses how the separate complexes evolve interdependently over the long course of the human journey. All these aspects are placed within the context of contemporary evolutionary and genetic theory, analyses of the varied extensions of the fossil record, and contemporary primatology. The result is a primary text for undergraduate and graduate courses, one that will also serve as required reading for anthropologists, biologists, biologists, and nonspecialists with an interest in human evolution. The Human Fossil Record Volume one Terminology and Craniodental Morphology of Genus Homo (Europe) Jeffrey H. Schwartz Ian Tattersall The Human Fossil Record volume covers the craniodental remains from Europe that have been attributed to the genus Homo.

Here the authors also clearly define the terminology and descriptive protocol that is applied uniformly throughout the series. Organized alphabetically by site name, each entry includes clear descriptions and original, expertly taken photographs, as well as: Morphology Location information History of discovery Previous systematic assessments of the fossils Geological, archaeological, and faunal contexts Dating References to the primary literature The Human Fossil Record series is truly a must-have reference for anyone seriously interested in the study of human evolution.

Human Evolution: A Very Short Introduction The Human Fossil Record, Craniodental Morphology of Genus Homo (Africa and Asia)

Evolution of Terresrial Ecosystems and Dispersal Routes Homo Erectus

7 million years and counting On the Phenomena of Hybridity in the Genus Homo

Designed for readers interested in anthropology, paleontology, and evolution of the past three decades. Filled with original articles that have shaped current views of this excellent resource brings together the major ideas and publications on the fossil record, including archaeological studies. The most up-to-date survey of human evolution available on the market today, the articles presented are organized chronologically, showing how debates and opinions have developed over time. The book is divided into the following sections; middle Pleistocene and opinions have developed over time. The book is divided into the following sections; middle Pleistocene and opinions have developed over time. hominins in Africa, Europe, and Asia; the Neandertals; origin of modern humans; and evolution of homo sapiens. An excellent desk reference and resource for anthropologists, as well as others who wish to add this most informative book to their own libraries.

This thesis consists of two individual projects and six chapters, which are based on the examination of dental inner structure of lower postcanine dentition in a number of fossil and modern specimens, through which are based on the examination of dental inner structure of lower postcanine dentition in a number of fossil and modern specimens, through which are based on the examination of dental inner structure of lower postcanine dentition in a number of fossil and modern specimens, through which are based on the examination of dental inner structure of lower postcanine dentition in a number of fossil and modern specimens, through which are based on the examination of dental inner structure of lower postcanine dentition in a number of fossil and modern specimens, through which are based on the examination of dental inner structure of lower postcanine dentition in a number of fossil and modern specimens, through which are based on the examination of dental inner structure of lower postcanine dentition in a number of fossil and modern specimens, through which are based on the examination of dental inner structure of lower postcanine dentition in a number of fossil and modern specimens, through which are based on the examination of dental inner structure of lower postcanine dentition in a number of fossil and modern specimens. distribution patterns in a number of earliest members of the genus Homo in South Africa, and looked into the taxonomic relavence of EDJ morphology we observed here. The first three chapters (Introduction, Materials and Methods) provide an overview of the objectives of this thesis, and review previous studies. Also, they provide a detailed introduction of fossil materials, sites and a background of computer-aided method (micro-XCT) to analyze the dental inner structure. The Results and Discussion chapters offer an extensive summary of enamel thickness, EDI geometric morphometrics and 3D-EDI metameric variation between species, and compare the results with a number of morphological and developmental studies, and provide an outlook of future study. The last chapter reaches the conclusive points of this thesis, it highlights the taxonomical value of premolar EDI, and emphasizes the mosaic features of the dentition of South African early Homo.

Humans domesticated dogs soon after Neanderthals began to disappear. This alliance between two predator species, Pat Shipman hypothesizes, made possible unprecedented success in hunting large Ice Age mammals—a distinct and ultimately decisive advantage for human invaders at a time when climate change made both humans and Neanderthals vulnerable.

This extensive, three-volume handbook, intensively updated and enlarged, is a superb new resource for students, academics, and working professionals alike. The Genus Homo from Africa to Europe

The Paleobiology of Australopithecus

The Astonishing Tale of Homo Naledi and the Discovery that Changed Our Human Story The Cradle of Humanity

Unearthing the Astonishing New Story of How We Became Human

Conference Proceedings of the International Symposium, Venice, 14-15 May 1998

The study of human evolution is advancing rapidly. Newly discovered fossil evidence is adding ever more pieces to the puzzle of our past, whilst revolutionized how we view the recent (post-550 ka) human evolution, and the process of speciation. The Combination of ancient and modern human DNA has contributed to discovered university Press. The Very Short Introductions series from Oxford University Press. contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.

We all heard of the theory of evolution: the process by which different kinds of living organisms are thought to have developed and diversified from earlier forms during the history of the earth. Modern anthropologists arrive at their conclusions? Let us examine the origins of modern evolutionary thinking, what is behind the theoretical statements about "early man" has been developed and diversified from earlier forms during the history of the earth. Modern anthropologists arrive at their conclusions? Let us examine the origins of modern evolutionary thinking, what is behind the theoretical statements about "early man" has been developed and diversified from earlier forms during the history of the earth. Modern anthropologists arrive at their conclusions? Let us examine the origins of modern evolutionary thinking, what is behind the theoretical statements about "early man" has been developed and diversified from earlier forms during the history of the earth. Modern anthropologists arrive at their conclusions? Let us examine the origins of modern evolution are thought to have developed and diversified from earlier forms during the history of the earth. Modern anthropologists arrive at their conclusions? Let us examine the origins of modern evolution are the origin are the origins of modern evolution are th Where did we come from? Where are we going? Homo sapiens is the most successful, the most widespread and the most widespread and the secrets of great ape making a quiet living in the forests of East Africa. We do not know exactly what this ancestor and the secrets of great ape making a quiet living in the forests of East Africa. We do not know exactly what this ancestor and the secrets of great ape making a quiet living in the forests of East Africa. We do not know exactly what this ancestor and the secrets of great ape making a quiet living in the forests of East Africa. We do not know exactly what this ancestor are the secrets of great ape making a quiet living in the forests of East Africa. We do not know exactly what this ancestor are the secrets of great ape making a quiet living in the forests of East Africa. We do not know exactly what this ancestor are the secrets of great ape making a quiet living in the forests of East Africa. We do not know exactly what this ancestor are the secrets of great ape making a quiet living in the forests of East Africa. We do not know exactly what this ancestor are the secrets of great ape making a quiet living in the forests of East Africa. We do not know exactly what this ancestor are the secrets of great ape making a quiet living in the forests of East Africa. We do not know exactly what this ancestor are the secrets of great ape making a quiet living in the forests of East Africa. We do not know exactly what the secrets of East Africa. We do not know exactly what the secrets of East Africa. We do not know exactly what the secrets of East Africa. We do not know exactly what the secrets of East Africa. We do not know exactly what the secrets of East Africa. We do not know exactly what the secrets of East Africa. We do not know exactly what the secrets of East Africa. We do not know exactly what the secrets of East Africa. We do not know exactly what the secrets of East Africa. We do not know exactly what the secrets of East Africa. We do not know exactly what the secrets was like, but it was no more likely than a chimpanzee or gorilla to sail across the ocean, write a symphony, invent a steam engine or ponder the meaning of existence. How did we get from there to here? The Story of Human Origins recounts the most astonishing evolutionary tale ever told. Discover how our ancestors made the first tentative steps towards becoming human, how we lost our fur but gained language, fire and tools, how we strode out of Africa, invented farming and cities and ultimately created modern civilization - perhaps the only one of its kind in the Universe. Meet your long-lost ancestors, the other humans who once shared the planet with us, and learn where the story might end.

The hominin fossil record documents a history of critical evolutionary events that some evolutionary events that some evolution and defined what it means to be human, including the origins of bipedalism; the emergence of our genus Homo; the first use of stone tools; increases in brain size; and the emergence of Homo sapiens, tools, and culture. The Earth's geological record suggests that some evolutionary events were coincident with substantial changes in African and Eurasian climate, raising the possibility that critical junctures in human evolution and behavioral development may have been affected by the environmental characteristics of the areas where hominins evolved. Understanding Climate records for specially water and vegetation, would have been distributed on the landscape during key intervals of hominin evolved. Understanding climate records for specially water and vegetation, would have been distributed on the landscape during key intervals of hominin evolved. history. Existing records contain substantial temporal gaps. The book's initiative are presented in two major research themes: first, determining the impacts of climate and human evolution studies that involve an exploration initiative to locate new fossil sites and to broaden the geographic and temporal sampling of the fossil and archeological record; a comprehensive and integrative scientific drilling program in lakes, lake bed outcrops, and ocean basins surrounding the regions where hominins evolved and a major investment in climate modeling experiments for key time intervals and regions that are critical to understanding human evolution.

Almost Human An Introduction to Man's Adaptations

The History of the Archaic Humans Who Left Africa and Formed the First Hunter-Gatherer Societies

The Human Evolution Source Book

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Human Origins

Deep History, Climate Change, and the Evolution of Human Culture

This volume deals with the fascinating topic of the origin of humankind. Some of its important areas - from palaeontologists and geneticists, who present an update of knowledge on the topic; the Out of Africa theory; the demise of the Neanderthal; and the Italian scene.

The Human Fossil Record series is the most authoritative and comprehensive documentation of the fossil evidence relevant to the genus Homo. In this monumental and groundbreaking new series, the authors use clearly defined terminology and descriptions and original, expertly taken photographs, each entry features: Location information History of discovery Previous systematic assessments of the fossils Geological, archaeological, archaeological descriptions and original expertly taken photographs, each entry features: Location information History of discovery Previous systematic assessments of the fossils Geological, archaeological expertly taken photographs, each entry features: Location information History of discovery Previous systematic assessments of the fossils Geological, archaeological expertly taken photographs, each entry features: Location information History of discovery Previous systematic assessments of the fossils Geological, archaeological expertly taken photographs, each entry features: Location information History of discovery Previous systematic assessments of the fossils Geological, archaeological, archaeological expertly taken photographs, each entry features: Location information History of discovery Previous systematic assessments of the fossils descriptions and original, expertly taken photographs, each entry features: Location information History of discovery Previous systematic assessments of the fossils description and the fossils descrip

"The discovery of the first species of African hominin, Australopithecus africanus, from Taung, South Africa in 1925, launched the study of fossil man in Africa. New discoveries continue to confirm the importance of this region to our understanding of human evolution. Outlining major developments since Raymond Dart's description of the Taung skull and, in particular, the importance of this region to our understanding of human evolution. Outlining major developments since Raymond Dart's description of the pioneering work of Phillip V. Tobias, this book will be a valuable companion for students and researchers of human origins. It presents a summary of the current state of palaeoanthropology, reviewing the ideas that are central to the field, and provides a perspective on how future developments will shape our knowledge about hominin emergence in Africa. A wide range of key themes are covered, from the earliest fossils from Chad and Kenya, to the origins of bipedalism and the debate about how and where modern humans evolved and dispersed across Africa"—

This Element follows the development of humans in constantly changing climates and environments from Homo erectus 1.9 million years ago, to fully modern humans who moved out of Africa to Europe and Asia 70,000 years ago. Biosemiotics reveals meaningful communications and adaptations. Archaeology and ancient DNA analysis show

how fully modern humans overlapped with Neanderthals and Denisovans before emerging as the sole survivors of the genus Homo 35,000 years ago. Their visions of the World appear in magnificent cave paintings and bone sculptures of animals, then more recently in written narratives like the Gilgamesh epic and Euripides' Bacchae whose images still haunt us with anxieties about human efforts to control the natural world.

The History of the Archaic Hominins and Their Use of Stone Tools

Human Evolution

Evolution of the Genus Homo

Hominini

Lucy's Knee

The Earliest Members of the Genus Homo in South Africa
This 3-volume handbook brings together contributions by the world's leading specialists that reflect the broad spectrum of modern palaeoanthropology, thus presenting an indispensable resource for professionals and students alike. Vol. 1 reviews principles, methods, and approaches, recounting recent advances and state-of-the-art knowledge in phylogenetic analysis, palaeoecology and evolutionary theory and philosophy. Vol. 2 examines primate origins, evolution, behaviour, and adaptive variety, emphasizing integration of fossil data with contemporary knowledge of the behaviour and ecology of living primates in natural environments. Vol. 3 deals with fossil and molecular evidence for the evolution of Homo sapiens and its fossil relatives.

Handbook of Paleoanthropology

Origin and Early Evolution of the Genus Homo

The Invaders
The Human Fossil Record: Craniodental morphology of genus Homo (Africa and Asia)

The Cambridge World Prehistory: East Asia and the Americas