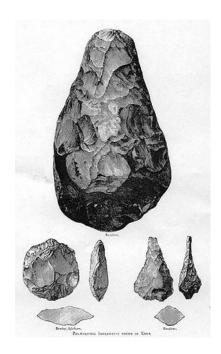
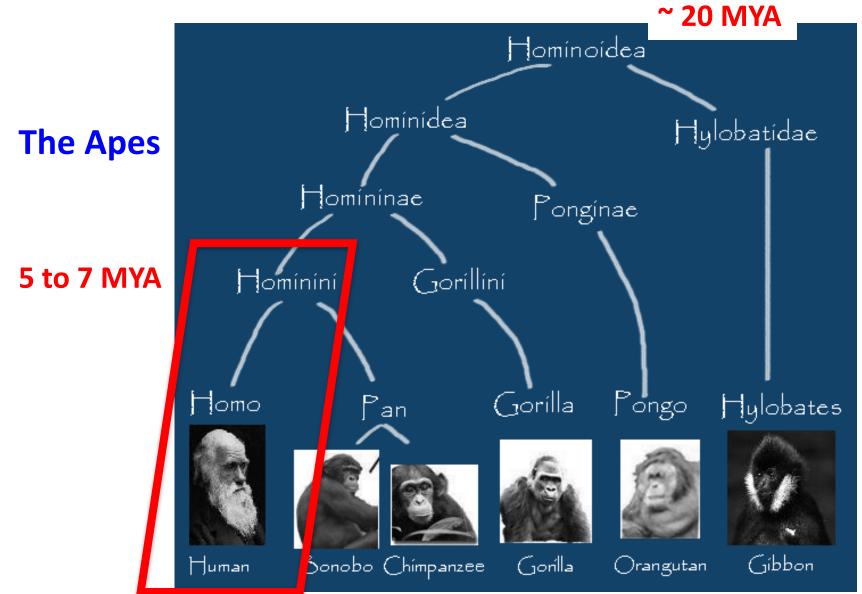


Bones & Stones: A Preliminary Timeline

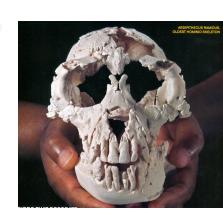


Cogs 184 * Modeling Cognitive Evolution

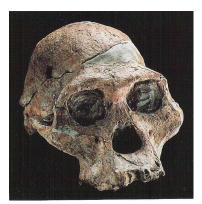
Primate Speciation



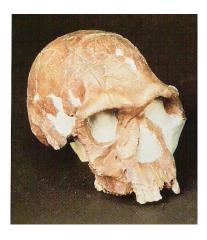
Hominid Brain Sizes



Ardi 360cc



Lucy 400cc

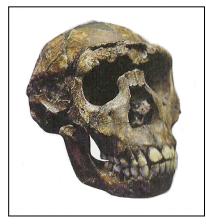


Modern

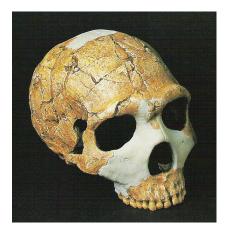
Chimp

360 cc

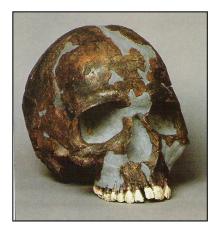
Homo habilis 660 cc



H. erectus 950 cc

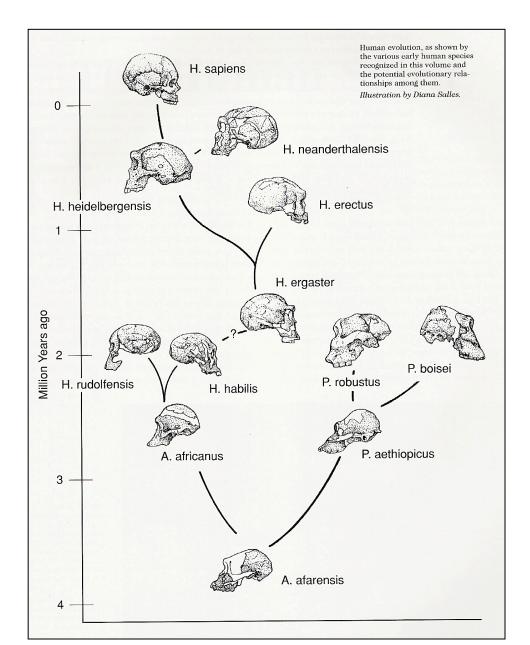


H. neanderthalensis 1400 cc



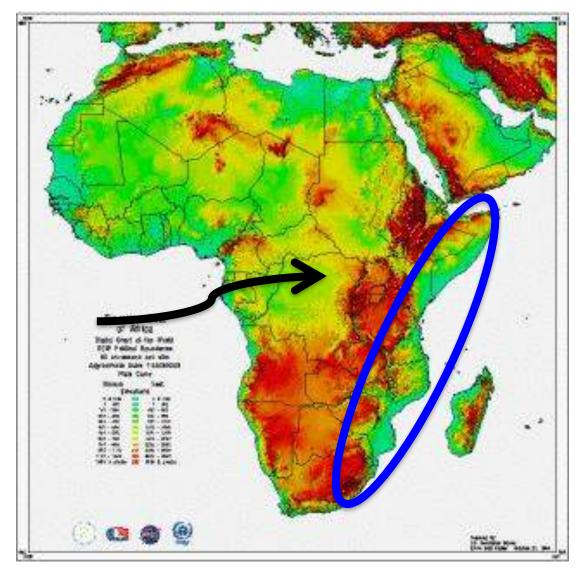
H. sapiens 1300 cc

Family Bush



For most of hominid prehistory, there have been multiple species simultaneously!

Africa



Dry East Africa

In the "Rain Shadow"

Storms pass eastward through equatorial jungles, but are stopped at barrier mountains

Elevation: Red = highest, Green = lowest

Africa



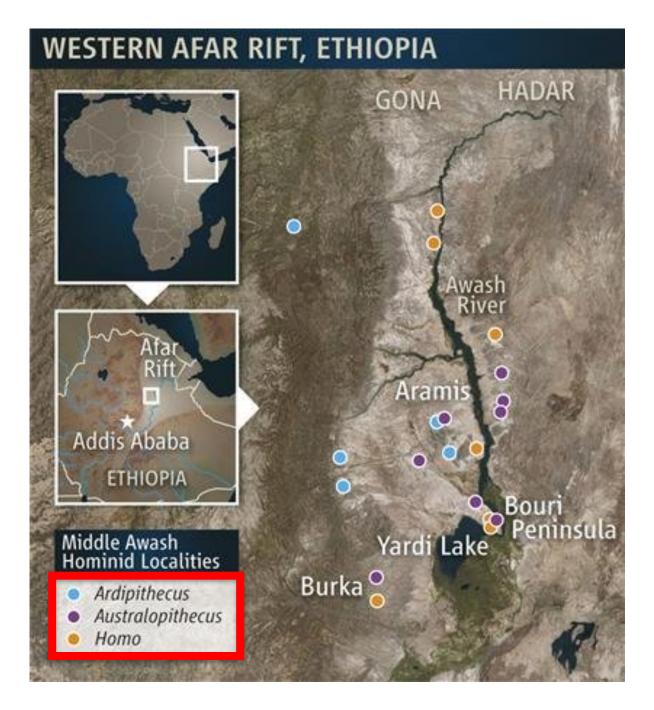
Dry East Africa

In the "Rain Shadow"

Great Rift Valley

Scene of millions of years of hominid evolution

South Africa also key source

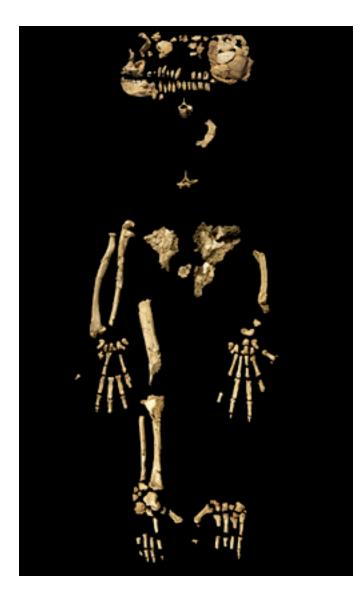


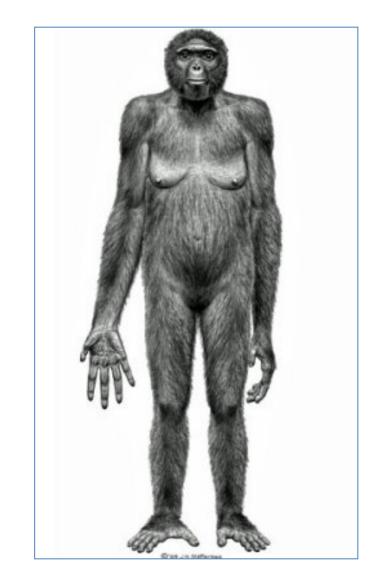
ARDI

Ardipithecus ramidus

4.4 MYA

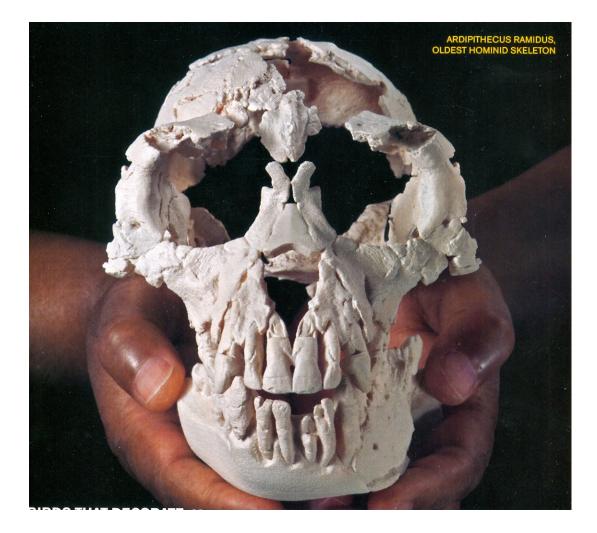
Ardi Ardipithecus ramidus 4.4 MYA





Ardi Ardipithecus ramidus 4.4 MYA

Cranial capacity: 360cc



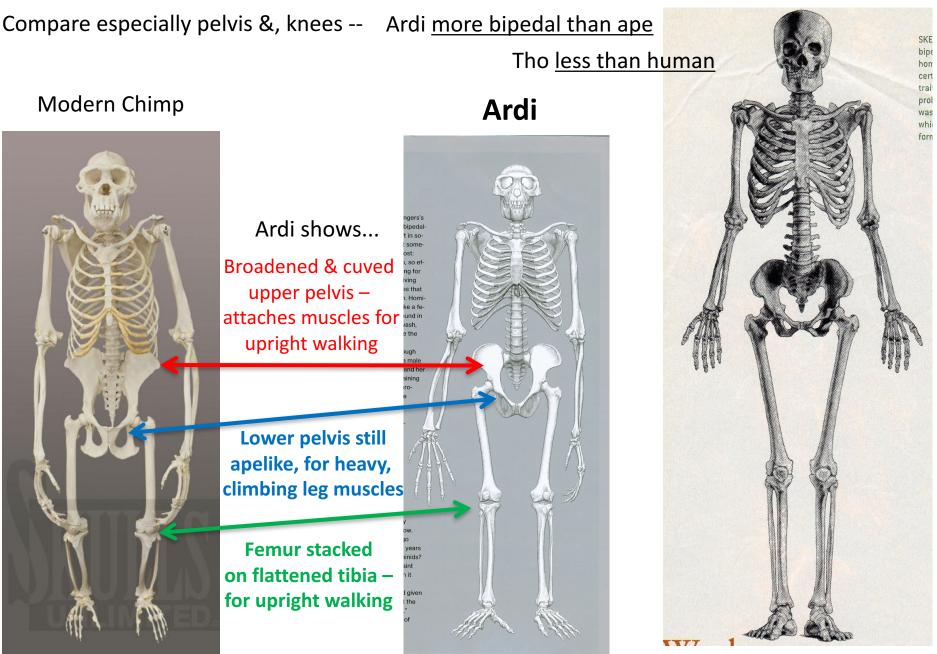
Both body size and brain size are ape-like



Ardi

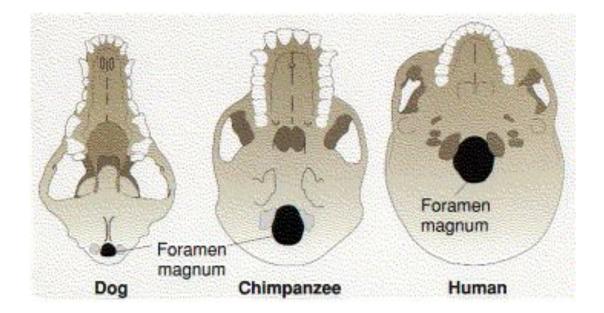
Bonobo

Modern Human



Ardi Ardipithecus ramidus 4.4 MYA

Foramen Magnum, where spine enters skull, moves forward in hominid evolution



Ardi's Foramen Magnum is farther forward than in contemporary apes.

Another indication of a more upright stance

Ardi Aridpithecus ramidus 4.4 MYA



And yet...!

Still has opposable big toe - for climbing

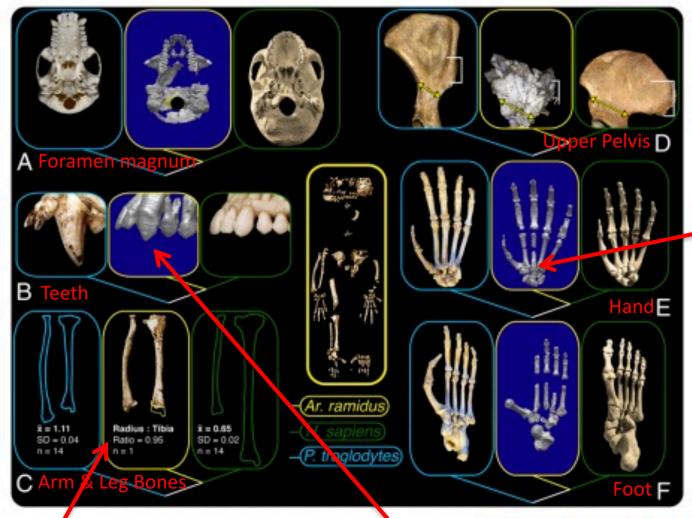
Tho some foot bones (e.g. *os peroneum*) more rigid than an ape's.



Human Foot



Ardi does **not**, as yet, have a true foot.



Left box: Chimp Mid box: Ardi Right box: Human

Shortened palm (<u>not</u> a knuckle-walker)



Chimp knuckle-walking

White et al., 2014

Legs become longer than arms



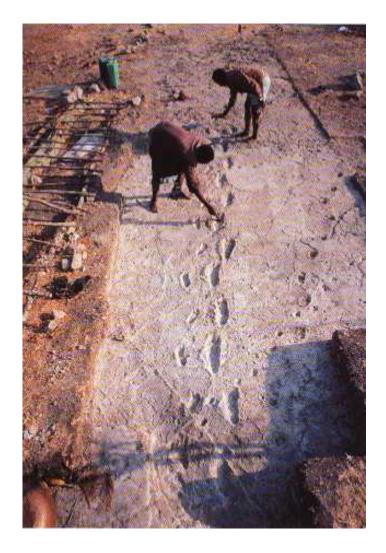
Reduced canines (esp in males)

> Chimps (and other NHPs) have large canine teeth

Fig. 1. Evolution in different directions. *Pan troglodytes* (left boxes); *Ar. ramidus* (center boxes); *H. sapiens* (right boxes). Micro-CT renders on blue backgrounds. *Ar. ramidus* nests in the hominid clade based on uniquely derived character complexes shared exclusively with *Australopithecus* and *Homo*. In the skull (A), chimpanzees combine a primitively long posterior, and derived elongate anterior basicranium; hominids share derived shortened bases. In the dentition (*B*), hominids lost the primitive functional honing complex of fossil and modern great apes based on a projecting male canine (male *Ar. ramidus* dentition, *ARA-VP-1/300*, shown; there is no honing). In limb proportions (*C*), *Ar. ramidus* and tibia outlines adjusted to mean lengths; ARA-VP-6/500 tibia's missing distal end is conservatively restored per *SI Text, Note 2*. In the pelvis (*D*), hominids share broader, lower iliac blades (yellow arrows; white brackets show the superior and inferior extent of the sacrum's articular surface; short blue line on fossil indicates superior margin of hip joint). Note the low position of the sacral joint in hominids primitively retain short metacarpals, whereas humans have shortened phalanges. The *Ar. ramidus* foot (*F*) shows a primitive midfoot that had not evolved into the shortened flexible structure of living apes; neither had it evolved into a modern human-like foot that functions both as a stiffened lever and a compliant shock absorber.

Australopithecus

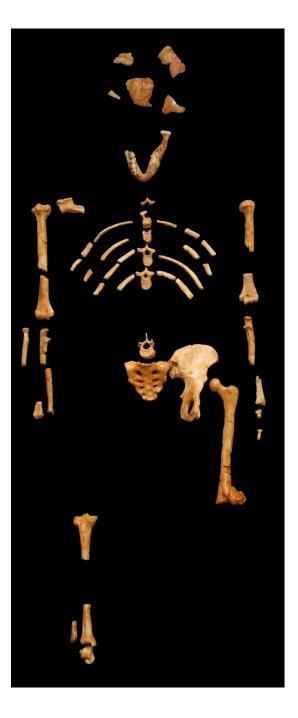
The first truly **Bipeda**l hominid (3.6 MYA)

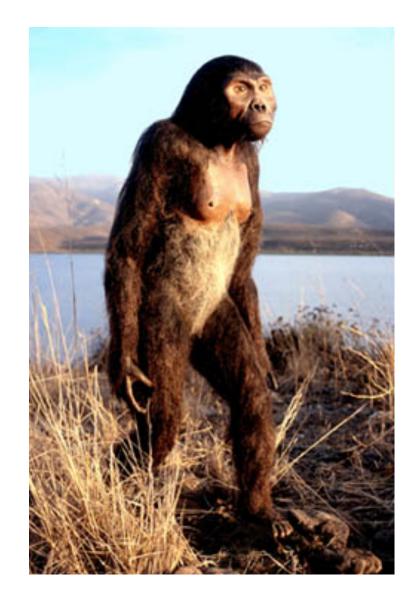


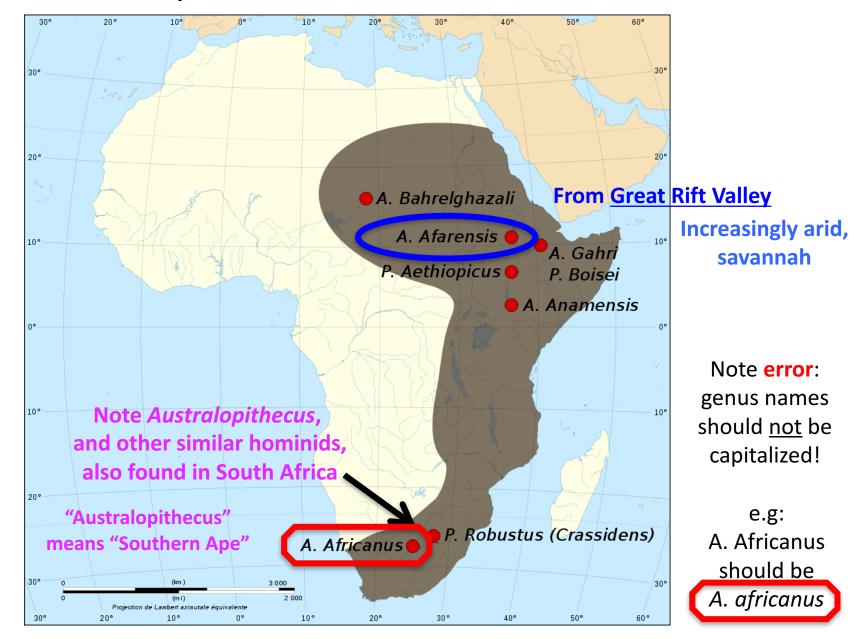
LUCY

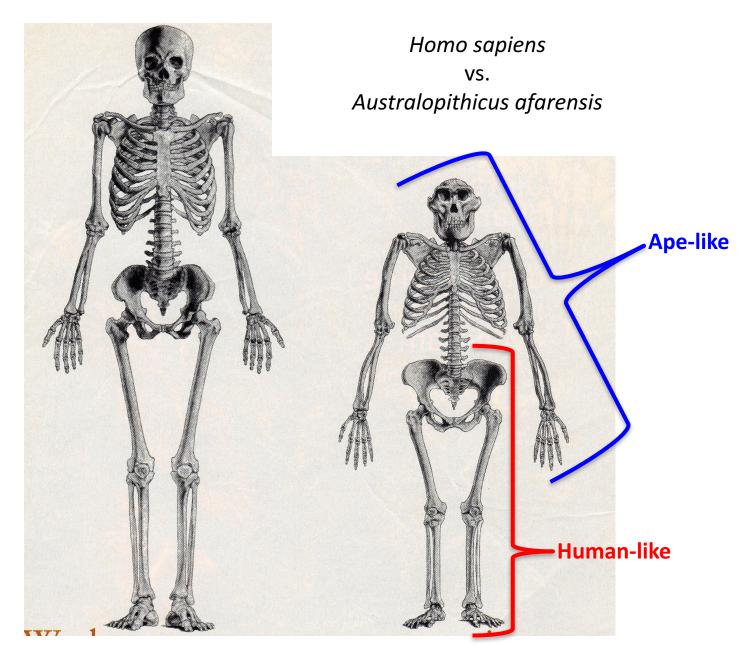
Australopithecus afarensis

3.4 MYA



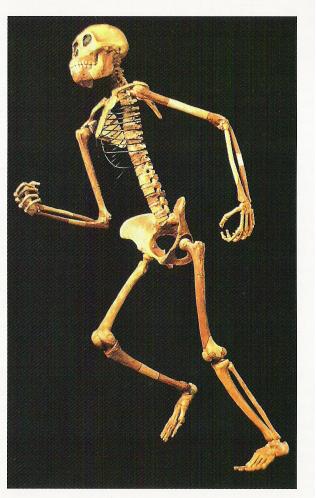






Walked – and ran – the savannah

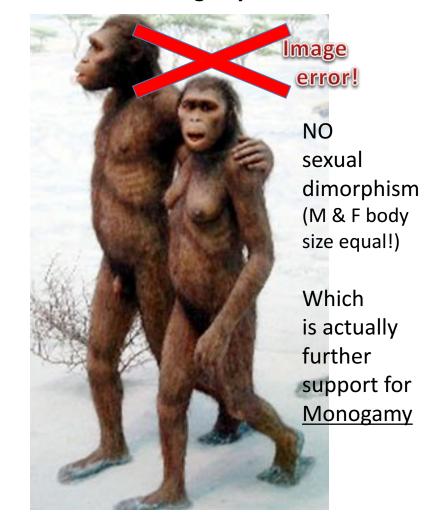




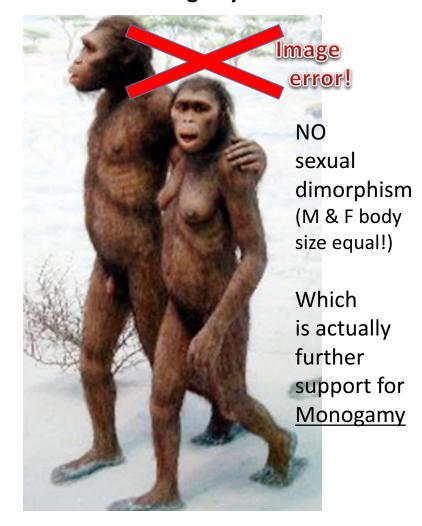
Brain slightly larger than Ardi – **400cc** (v. 360 cc Ardi)

Bipedal footprints 3.6 MYA (note these somewhat predate "Lucy")

Sometimes seen as evidence for **Monogamy**



Sometimes seen as evidence for **Monogamy**



MONOGAMY provides context in which <u>female:female</u> (vs. male:male) <u>competition</u> for mates could arise

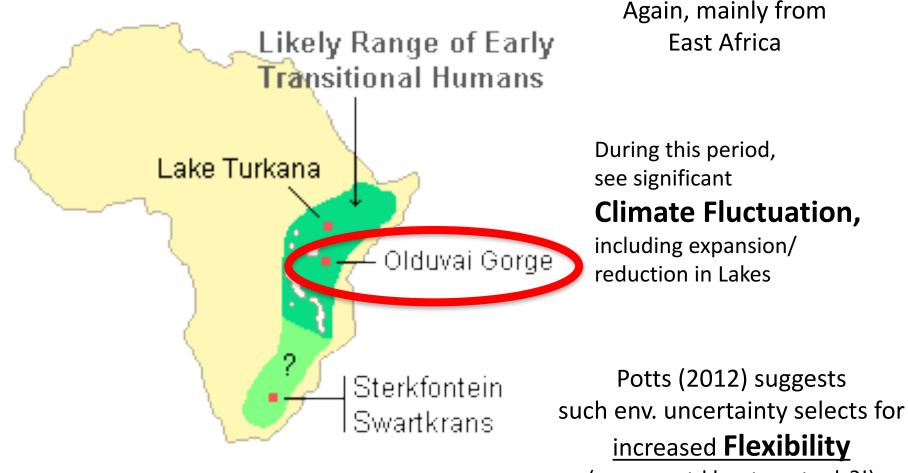
Lucy?



HANDY MAN

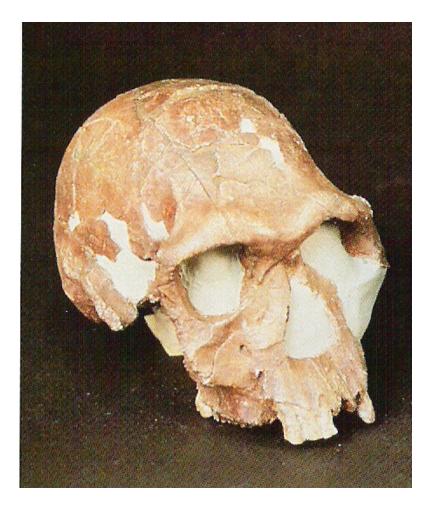
Homo habilis

2.5 MYA



(as suggestd by stone tools?!)

First <u>Stone</u> Tool Maker = "Homo"



Body size similar to Australopithecus, but brain larger, 660cc (v. Lucy 400 cc)

Oldowan Tools





Toolkit unchanged for ~ 1 million years....

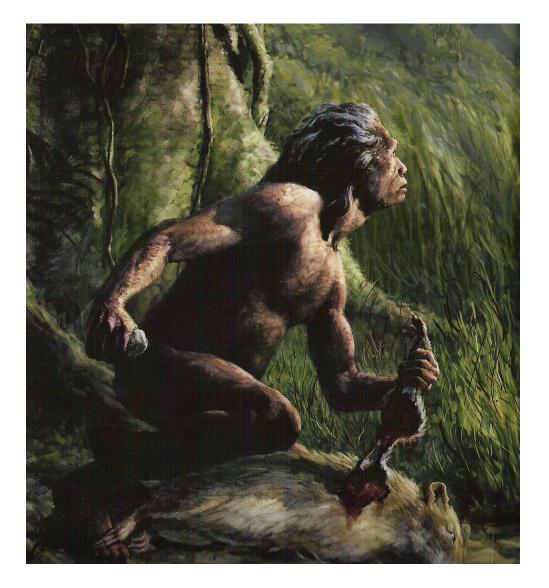
Note: Some chimpanzees use (found) stones to crack nuts.

And, in fact use various **perishable** tools – as probably did Hominids before *Homo!*





But, apes do not use tools to make tools ...



Meat is now a more

regular part of diet

...Hunters?

...Scavengers?

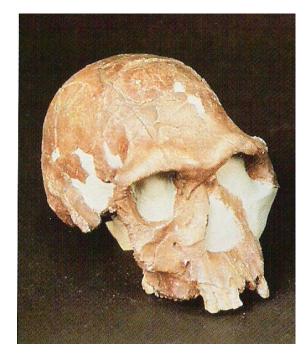
ERECTUS

Homo erectus

1.6 MYA

Homo erectus 1.6MYA

Larger body (up to human-sized) and larger brain, **<u>950 cc</u>** (v. <u>660 cc</u> in *H. habilis*)

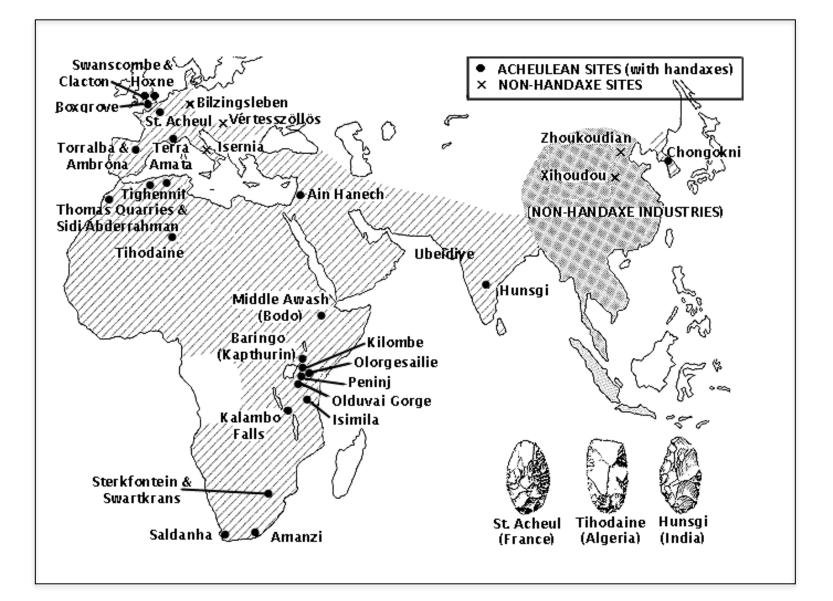




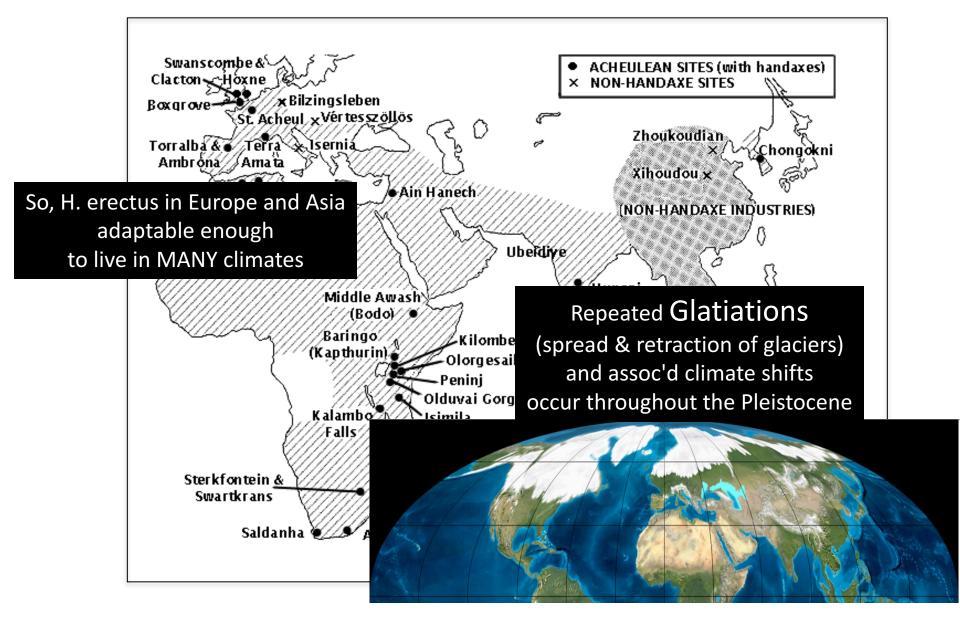
H. habilis

H. erectus

Homo erectus - Out of Africa!



Homo erectus - Out of Africa!

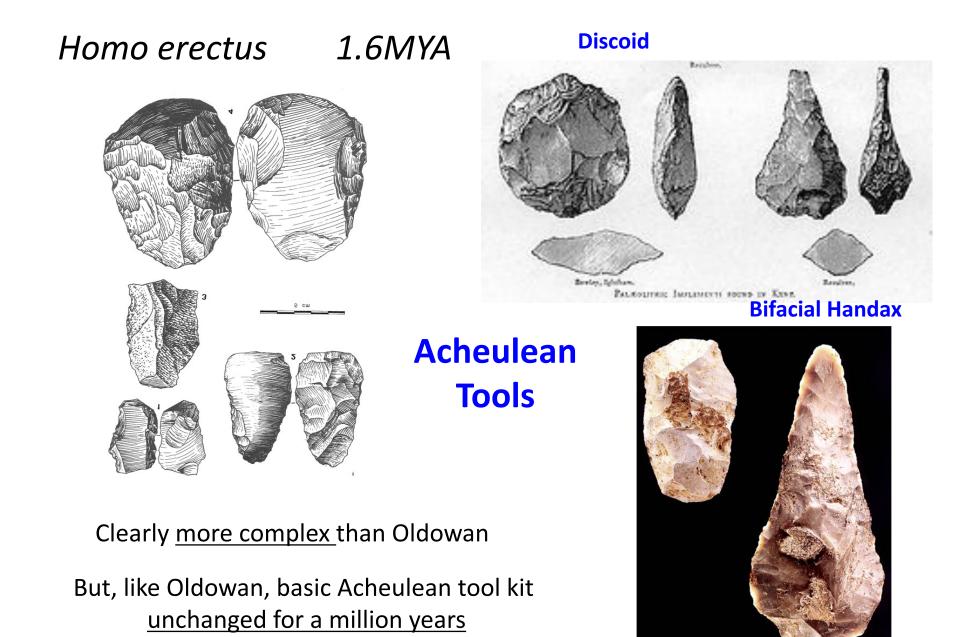


Homo erectus 1.6MYA

Control of FIRE !

"Mastery" of environment...



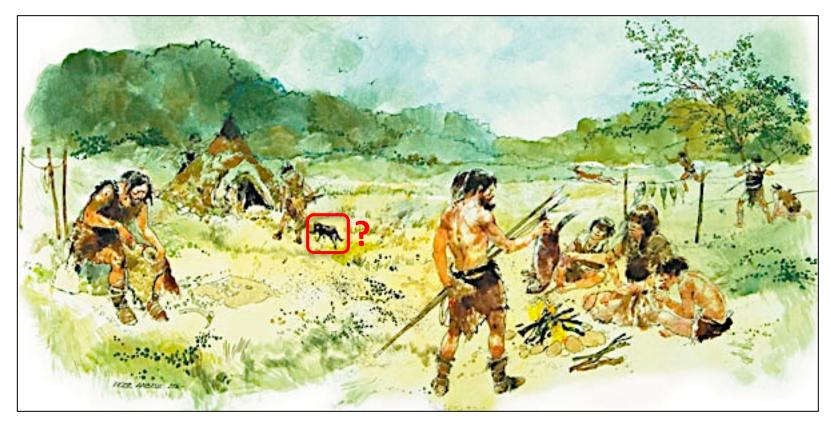


Given variability of habitats, is this indicative of a <u>cognitive constraint??</u>

Homo erectus 1.6MYA

Hunter-Gatherers, collaborative hunters

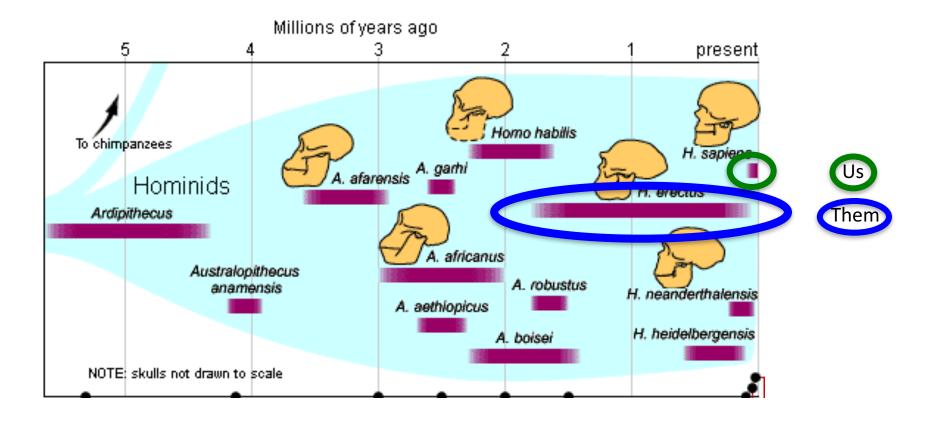
Shared **Base Camp**



Probably also (perishable) clothing, dwellings, non-stone tools, etc. etc.

Homo erectus

Most successful (longest lasting) hominid ever! Over 1 million years...



ARCHAIC SAPIENS

Homo heidelbergensis

800,000 YA

Archaic Sapiens Homo heidelbergensis 0.8MYA

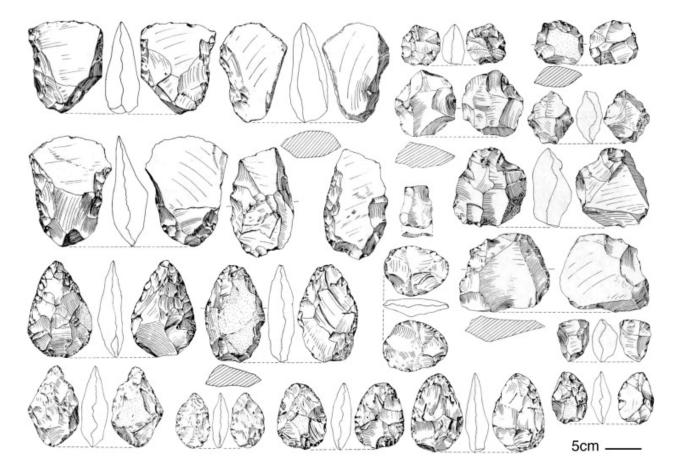
Hunted Big Game



From **Eurasia**

First "new form" that emerged outside of Africa

But, despite larger brain - **1200**cc - continues making/using **Acheulean Technology**



Relatively little known – few fossils

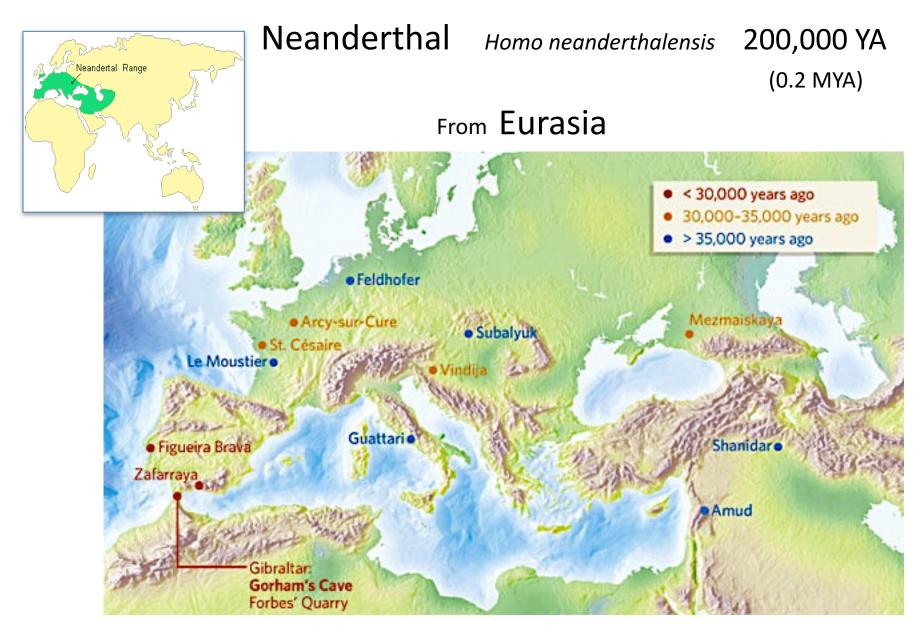
NEANDERTHAL

Homo neanderthalensis

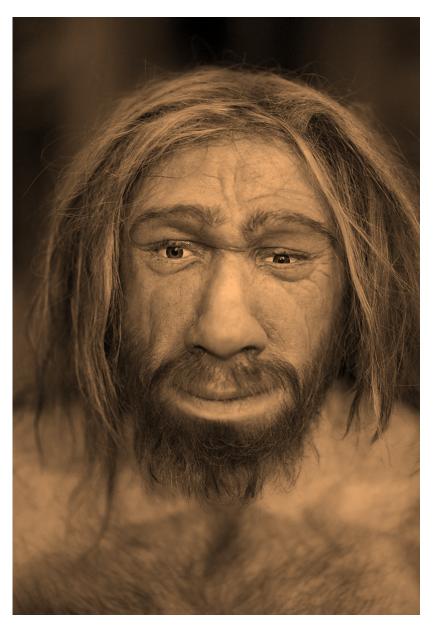
AKA

Homo sapiens neanderthalensis

200,000 YA

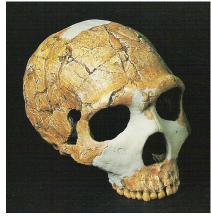


Some argue, a cold-adapted *erectus*?

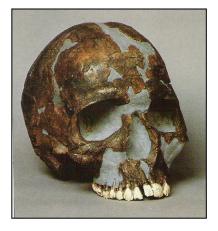


Heavy bones, sloping brow, little chin



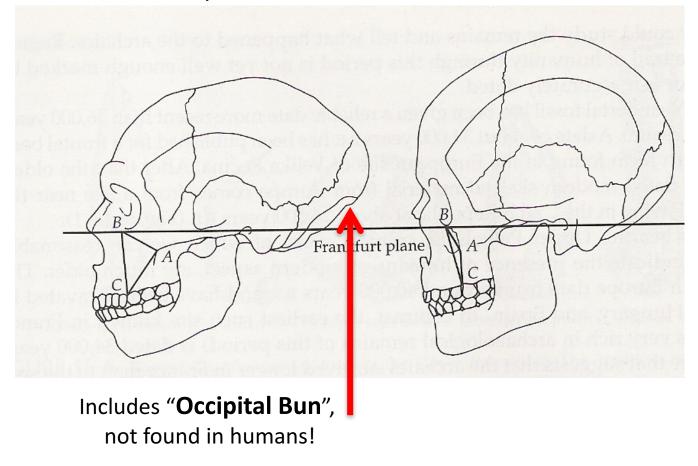


H. neanderthalensis



H. sapiens

Brain <u>larger</u> than contemporary humans! (**1400 cc** vs. ~1300cc in us)



Controversy over whether/ to what extent they had articulate speech - ??

Neanderthal

Homo neanderthalensis 200,000 YA





Mousterian Technology



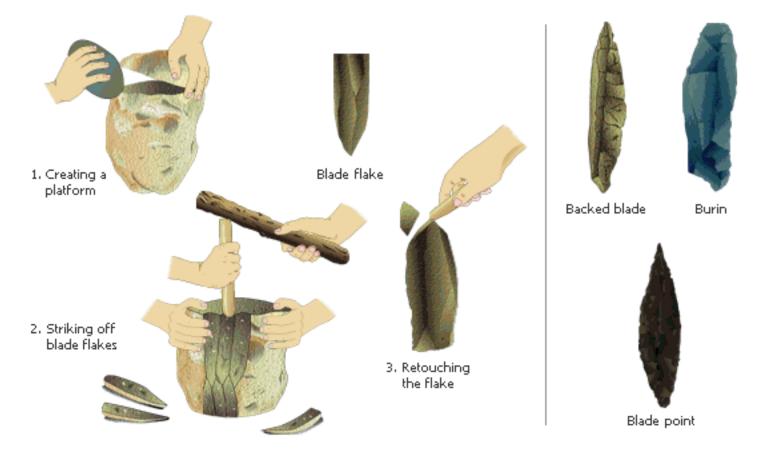




Levallois Method

Preparing the core –

Requires diff tools (& procedures) for preparing the stone than for knapping it



Hafted tools!

Requires <u>multi-step</u>, <u>hierarchically organized</u> techniques



Hunters – diet more heavily dependent on meat than ever before

Tool-making & using practices increase in complexity







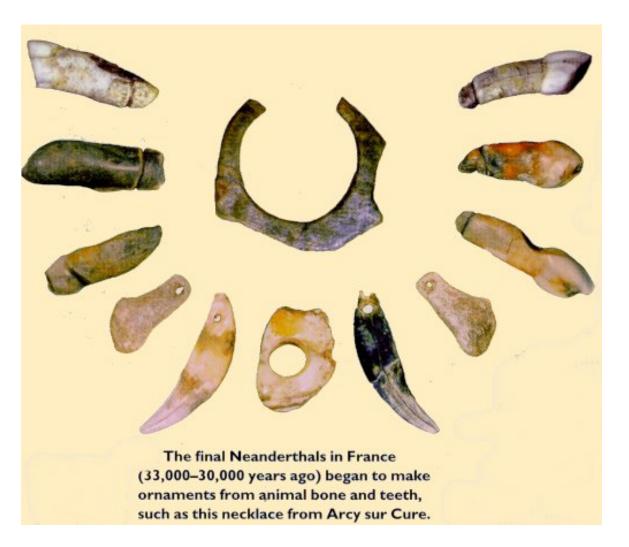
H. habilis

H. erectus

H. neanderthalensis

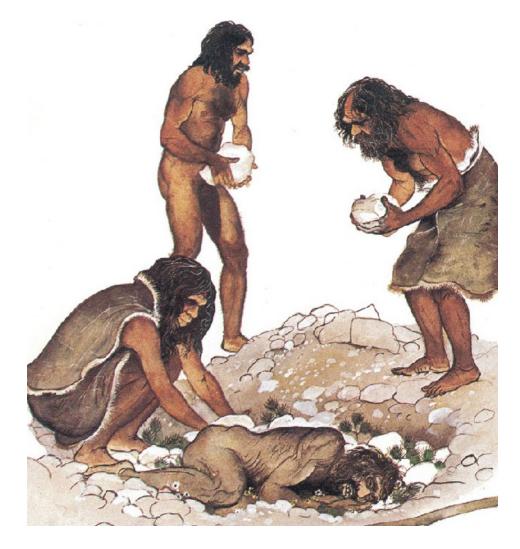
Evidence of changes in *Cognitive* complexity

Late Neanderthal (~30,000 YA) Jewelry



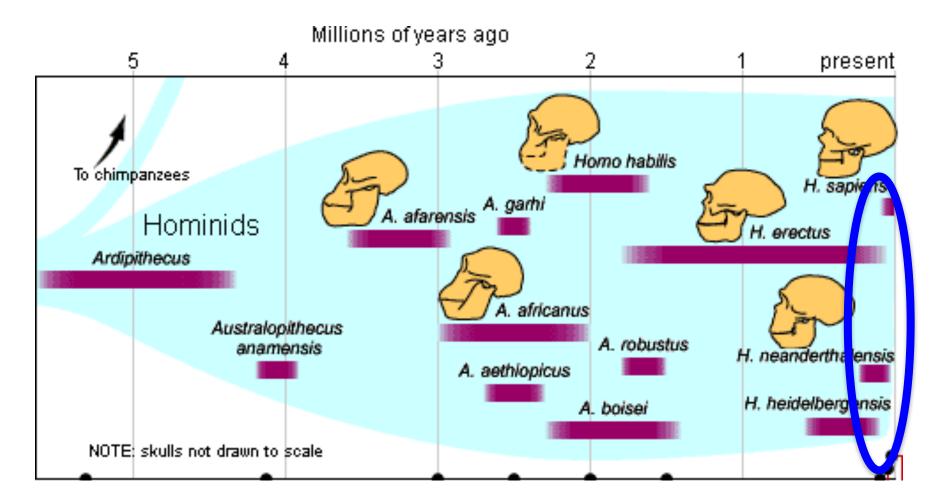
Burial





H. neanderthalensis & H. sapiens co-occur

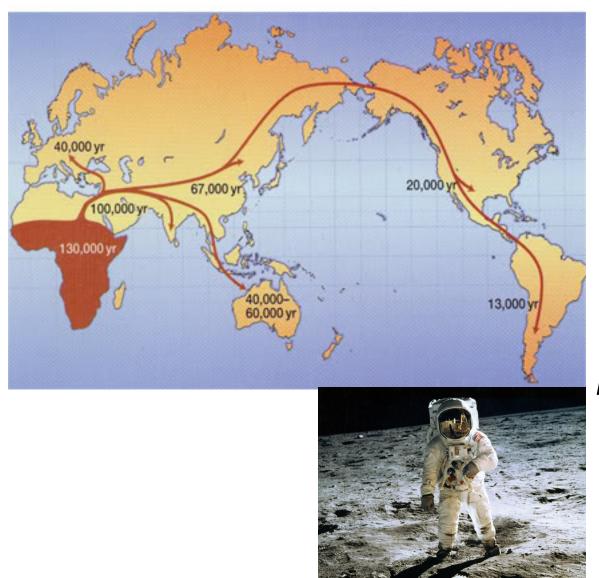
Overlap for about 120,000 years – until Neanderthals became extinct (?)



HUMAN

Homo sapiens

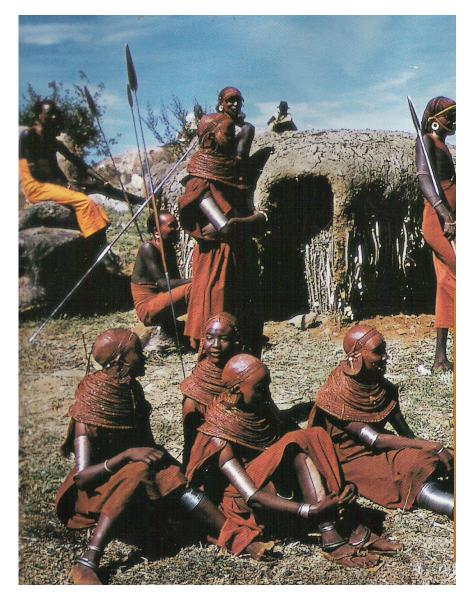
~150,000 YA



Per Mitchrondial DNA calculations, earliest *Homo sapiens* from **Africa**

So, like *H. erectus*, and unlike *H. neanderthalensis*, *H. sapiens* originated in Africa, then <u>migrated</u> into Europe & Asia

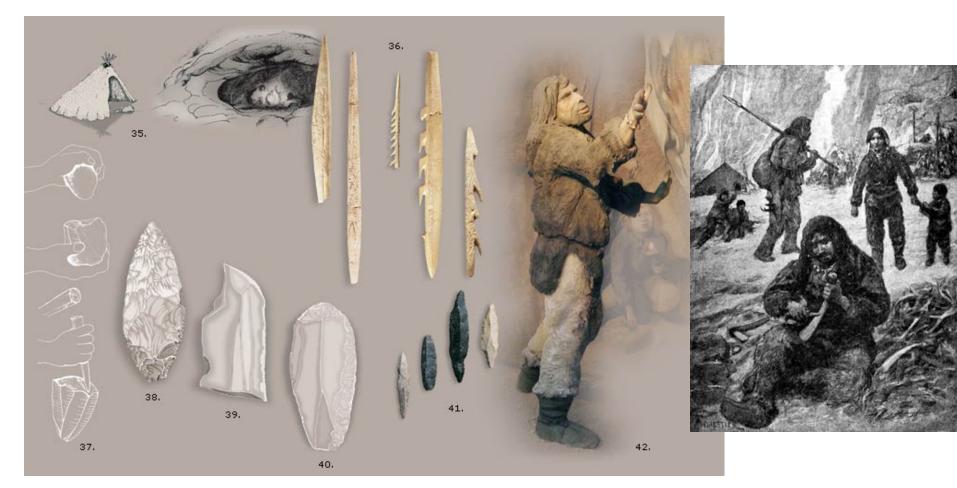
... and beyond!



SPEECH

Including specialized areas of large brain ~1300cc

Tools more variable & refined

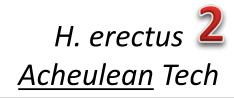


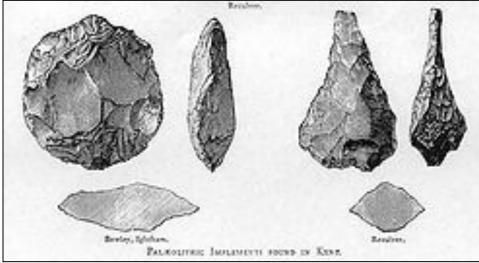
Made of MANY different materials, for MANY different functions...

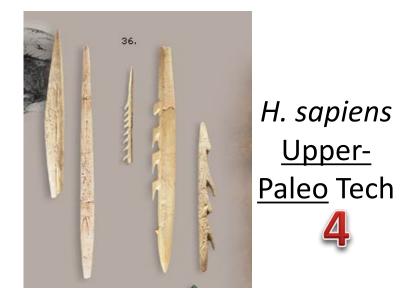




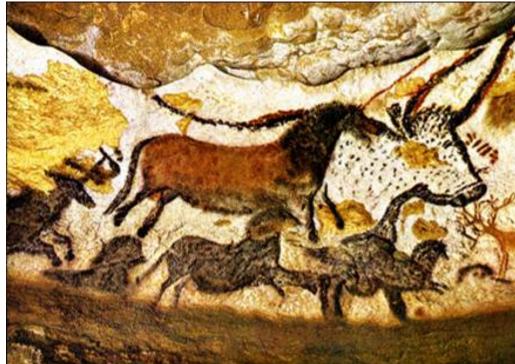
H. habilis **1** <u>Oldowan</u> Tech







H. neanderthalensis <u>Mousterian</u> 3



ART!

Cave paintings ~32,000 YA



MUSIC!

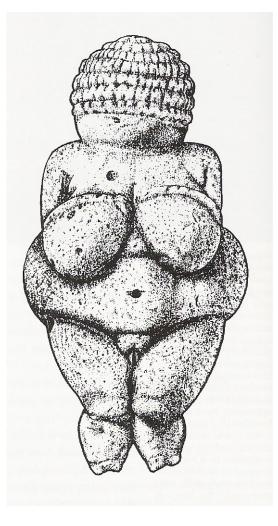
Oldest Flute Found from 35,000 YA



Although earlier forms (even before *H. sapiens*?) may have <u>sung</u>... ?!

First Religious Icon ~40,000 YA





Presumably involved in some ritualized practice...

Future...?