Human Evolution Key words

Print out these sheets, then fold the page over on the dotted line to hide the answers, fill in your answers and then open it up to mark your work. Good luck.

Definition	Word	Answer
Tool culture of *Homo erectus* and archaic *H. sapiens*. Tear-dropped shaped tools used as hand axes and choppers.		**Acheulian**
Buttress of bone on the base of the femur. Humans have this on the *outer* base and apes on the *inner*. It prevents collapse of the knee inwards.		**Condyle**
Tribe (below subfamily) that includes humans and bipedal fossils like *Australopithecus* and *Paranthropus*. Also called **hominid**.		**Hominin**
Attachment at the back of the skull for attachment of neck muscles.		**Nuchal crest**
Opening in the skull for attachment of the spinal cord.		**Foramen magnum**
Bony projection on top of the cranium for attachment of chewing muscles.		**Sagittal crest**
Dispersal hypothesis that states that modern is evolved from African populations which left Africa about 200,000 years ago, as they moved out of Africa they replaced regional populations of H. Erectus as they went. This is supported by mtDNA.		**Replacement hypothesis or Out-of-Africa**
Family that includes apes and humans.		**Hominid**
Where the male is larger and has structural differences from the female.		**Sexual dimorphism**
Carrying angle; the angle, less than 180°, between the femur and tibia. It indicates **bipedalism**.		**Valgus angle**
Pebbles with flakes knocked off one side, simple choppers, hammers and diggers		**Olduwan**
Includes gorilla, orang-utan, gibbon and chimpanzee. No tail, large brain; brachiating knuckle walkers.		**Ape**
First crops to be grown		**Grains, nuts & fruits**
Evolution of bone, muscle, physiology and inherited behaviour. To be distinguished from cultural evolution.		**Biological evolution**
Tool culture of Neanderthals and early H. sapiens. More sophisticated and finely worked scrapers, spear tips and axe heads. Edges re-shaped and attached to other materials. Required skill to make and techniques taught and learned.		**Mousterian**
Area in the brain concerned with recognition of speech.		**Wernicke's area**

First animal to be domesticated, around 12,000 years ago		**Dog**
Bony projection protecting eyes. Prominent in early hominins		**Brow ridge**
Walking on 2 legs. Only *Australopithecus, Paranthropus* and *Homo* genus's.		**Bipedalism**
First to use & maintain a fire from a natural source which they used to cook food, exploit new habitats, avoid predators & provide light		**H. erectus**
Swinging by arms as apes do.		**Brachiating**
Gap between incisors and canines to allow for space for the large canines.		**Diastema**
Tools used by H. Neanderthalensis and H. Sapiens. Tools much more refined and large variety of specialised tools with range of uses such as spears, arrow heads and scrapers. Also made from bone or wood.		**Upper Palaeolithic**
First to build huts for shelter and use primitive speech		**H. erectus**
The ability of the body to keep cool		**Thermoregulation**
Bone structure on side of cheek through which the chewing muscles go.		**Zygomatic arch**
Tool culture of *Homo habilis.*		**Olduwan**
Area of brain that produces speech.		**Broca's area**
The environmental factors that favour certain phenotypes over others.		**Selection pressures**
Cared for injured and aged. Buried dead and wore clothing		**H. Neanderthalensis**
Dispersal hypothesis which states that populations largely evolved isolated, with some interbreeding, so evolved in parallel to become the species we are today with different regional races.		**Multiregional hypothesis**
Group of extinct omnivorous bipedal **hominins**. Includes *A. anamensis, afarensis, africanus* and some others.		***Australopithecus***
Raised back of skull holding brain.		**Cranium**
Evolution of culture (weapons, tools, art, music, ritual, etc.).		**Cultural evolution**
Used upper Palaeolithic tools. Produced art forms and had spiritual awareness		**H. sapiens**