

The name for the hole in the base of the skull, through which the spinal cord passes	The gap in the between the upper canine and premolar found in great apes	The first human to use fire and spread out from Africa	The earliest known stone tools
Foramen magnum	Diastema	<u>Homo erectus</u>	Oldowan
The angle between the shaft of femur and the vertical when femur is in normal standing orientation	The bipedal apes and their ancestors	The tool consisting of a core with a flattened stone with two faces made by <u>Homo erectus</u>	The first Hominin to use tools, also known as Handyman
Valgus angle	Hominin	Acheulian	<u>Homo habilis</u>
The word to describe the great apes, humans and their ancestors	The brain centre responsible for interpreting speech	The type of evolution where things are taught/ learned and not passed on in the DNA	The group of hominin that were initially called archaic Homo sapiens and was the first with firm evidence for systematic hunting
Hominoidea	Wernicke's area	Cultural evolution	<u>Homo heidelbergensis</u>
The part of the brain that articulates with the first vertebra	The type of evolution that is passed on through our DNA	The name for the fine stone tools which include flakes, scrapers and spears with attached handles	The group of Hominin that first buried the dead and cared for the old
Occipital condyle	Biological evolution	Mousterian	<u>Homo neanderthalensis</u>

The area of the brain that is most enlarged in apes, most of all in humans	The first animal to be domesticated	The shape of the pelvis in bipedal organisms	The crest along the top of the skull
<b>Cerebrum</b>	<b>Dog</b>	<b>Bowl shaped</b>	<b>Sagittal</b>
The scientific name for “Lucy” the first to probable walk upright	The name for the culture that included the Oldowan and Acheulian together. Also called ‘Old Stone Age’	The name for the Neanderthal tool culture	The later phase of the Old Stone Age
<b><u>Australopithecus afarensis</u></b>	<b>Lower Palaeolithic</b>	<b>Mousterian</b>	<b>Upper Palaeolithic</b>
A tool made of more than one kind of material	The view that modern humans evolved independently in Africa, Europe and Asia	The first species to make and use needles	The theory that modern humans evolved in Africa and then migrated to Europe and Asia, displacing other earlier species
<b>Composite</b>	<b>Multiregional</b>	<b><u>Homo sapiens</u></b>	<b>‘Out of Africa’</b>
Heavy bone over the eye which reduces the stresses in the skull and lower jaw involved with chewing	This means ‘having a snout/muzzle’	Gap through which large jaw muscles pass	Another name for the Out of Africa hypothesis
<b>Brow Ridge</b>	<b>Prognathism</b>	<b>Zygomatic arch</b>	<b>Replacement hypothesis or Eve hypothesis</b>

What do ice ages do to the seas water levels?	What is mtDN?	Why can Y chromosomes be used to show patterns of evolution?	How can mtDNA and Y chromosome DNA be altered?
<b>Lowers water level creating land bridges between islands</b>	<b>Mitochondrial DNA, which is only passed on to daughters</b>	<b>Because it is passed on only to sons and isn't affected by recombination</b>	<b>Through mutations</b>
How did <i>Australopithecus</i> obtain food?	What does cooking food do to it?	What were the advantages of fire?	How did tools help Hominin survive?
<b>Scavenging what they found</b>	<b>Softens it, kill microbes</b>	<b>Cooks food, hardens tools, lengthens day, kept warm, keeps predators away</b>	<b>Allowed more diverse animals to be killed and processed</b>
How did the position of the foramen magnum change when Hominin became bipedal?	What is the name for the differences observed between male and female skeletons?	Over time how did the brain size of the Hominin change?	Over time how did the prognathic muzzle change?
<b>Moved from the lower back of skull towards the centre</b>	<b>Sexual dimorphism</b>	<b>Brain size increased</b>	<b>It reduced</b>
Over time how did the brow ridge change?	How did the feet change when we became bipedal?	Why is the Out of Africa hypothesis also called replacement hypothesis?	What is the difference in the shape of the spine in modern apes and human?
<b>It became reduced</b>	<b>Forward facing big toe, arched, big toe attached</b>	<b>When they moved out of Africa, they out competed any Hominin they came into contact with, making them extinct</b>	<b>c-shaped apes s-shaped humans</b>

What are the advantages of being bipedal?	How has cultural evolution changed over time?	What do Lower Palaeolithic – Oldowan tools look like?	What do Lower Palaeolithic – Acheulian tools look like?
Taller so can see predators / food, hands free to carry food/ young / tools, more efficient cooling	Tools better, use of shelter, abstract thought, imagination, domestication of animals / plants	<b>Pebbles with flakes knocked off one edge</b>	<b>Tear drop shaped pebbles</b>
What are the Middle Palaeolithic tools?	What are the Upper Palaeolithic tools?	How did the tools change over time?	What does the evidence of Cave drawings, burial of dead, planned hunting groups indicate?
<b>Mousterian and scrapers axe heads</b>	<b>Needles, fish hocks made from bone and wood</b>	<b>They became more refined and more worked</b>	<b>The ability for abstract thought</b>
Living in trees is called....	What shape/ dental arcade is the jaw in apes?	What shape/ dental arcade is the jaw in humans?	All primates can grip objects with a _____ grip. Only humans also have a _____ grip.
<b>Arboreal</b>	<b>“U” or rectangle</b>	<b>Parabola</b>	<b>Power grip Precision grip</b>
What are the advantages of a shorter pelvis?	What is the name of the process where one change reinforces another?	Using the Replacement Hypothesis when do they think our ancestors left Africa?	Using the Multiregional Hypothesis when did our ancestors leave Africa?
<b>It is stronger &amp; able to tilt and rotate during walking</b>	<b>Positive feedback</b>	<b>About 200,000 years ago</b>	<b>About 1 million years ago</b>

