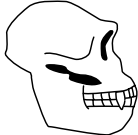


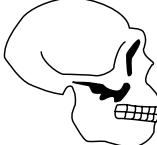
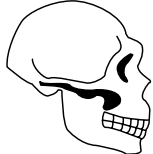
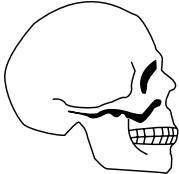
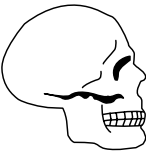


CHAPTER 19 PRIMATE EVOLUTION

Study the diagram. Then answer the questions.

Evolution of *Homo Sapiens*

<p><i>Australopithecus afarensis</i></p>  <p>4 million years ago</p> <p>→</p> <p><i>Australopithecus africanus</i></p>  <p>3 million years ago</p>	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australopithecines climbed trees. • They could also walk upright on the ground.
<p><i>Homo habilis</i></p>  <p>1.5–2 million years ago</p> <p>→</p> <p><i>Homo erectus</i></p>  <p>1.6 million years ago</p>	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Homo habilis</i> used simple tools. • <i>Homo erectus</i> used larger tools.
<p>Neanderthal</p>  <p>35 000–100 000 years ago</p> <p>Cro-Magnons</p>  <p>35 000–40 000 years ago</p> <p><i>Homo sapiens</i></p>  <p>100 000 years ago</p>	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neanderthals seem to have had culture and spoken language. • Cro-Magnons were talented artists and tool makers. • <i>Homo sapiens</i> built cities and used technology.

- Which primate species was the first to use simple tools? _____
- Which primate species spent some of their time in trees? _____

- The *Homo sapiens* skull is much larger than the *Australopithecus* skull. What can you say about these two groups using skull size as evidence? _____
