**Homo Erectus**

- The next recognizable species of hominid was *Homo Erectus* (upright walking man), who appeared around 1.5 million years ago.
- *Homo Erectus* was much larger than earlier hominids, standing nearly 6 feet tall, and had a significantly larger brain (although it was still only 2/3 the size of modern man).
- *Homo Erectus* was a sophisticated hunter with better tools than *Homo Habilis*. He used advanced language skills to organize and coordinate hunts or to create big game traps.
- *Homo Erectus* also learned how to make fire. This simple innovation was of enormous importance. Fire allowed for cooked food (safer food consumption), a source of heat, and protection from predators.
- Partly as a result of the mastery of fire, *Homo Erectus* was able to migrate out of Africa and into the Eurasian landmass. Remains of *Homo Erectus* have been found in Europe, South Asia and East Asia.
- Originally, scientists thought that *Homo Erectus* was the direct forerunner to modern man, but he has proven to be a genetic dead end.
- *Homo Erectus* seems to have disappeared from the Earth around 200,000 years ago. And although he apparently co-existed for a short period of time with both the Neanderthal man and *Homo Sapiens*, the species did not interbreed.

**Neanderthal Man**

- *Homo Neanderthalensis*, or Neanderthal man appeared around 500,000 years ago. He lived mainly in Europe and Southwest Asia.
- Neanderthal man was much more sophisticated than *Homo Erectus*, was only 5-6 inches shorter than modern man, and had a cranial capacity just shy of modern man.
- Neanderthal man had a heavy and prominent brow, and would be considered very hairy by today’s standards.
- He lived in caves and planned sophisticated hunts. He may have been the first to practice religious rituals, as he buried his dead along with artifacts and flowers.
- The Neanderthal disappeared around 50,000 years ago, probably because he was supplanted by *Homo Sapiens*.

**Homo Sapiens**

- *Homo Sapiens* is considered modern man. The early modern man (which we would still call a cave man), often called Cro-Magnon man, appeared about 200,000 years ago.
- Cro-Magnon man was clearly very sophisticated and advanced. His language skills were superior, as were the tools he created.
- Tools were not only created for hunting, but also for fishing and for sewing. With the creation of sewing tools, Cro-Magnon could make warm clothes fit for cold climates. As a result, significant *migrations* occurred about 40,000 years ago.
- Cro-Magnon man was also creative. He created primitive instruments as well as decorative drawings and paintings.
Global History
Early Man


3. What two new skills did Homo Erectus learn?
   a. 
   b. 

11. What was Neanderthal the first to do?

12. When did he disappear?

4. Why was fire important?

13. Who was Cro-Magnon man? When did he appear?

5. What did it allow Homo Erectus to do?

14. How was Cro-Magnon man more advanced than other species?

6. In what areas have the remains of Homo Erectus been found?

15. What was the significance of Cro-Magnon's new tools?

7. Was Homo Erectus the ancestor of man?

8. When did Homo Erectus disappear? What were 2 other species to co-exist with Homo Erectus?

16. How did Cro-Magnon express his creativity?
1. When did Homo Erectus appear? 
   Around 1.5 million years ago.

2. How did he physically differ from earlier hominids? 
   He was much larger than earlier hominids, standing nearly 6 feet tall, and had a significantly larger brain.

3. What two new skills did Homo Erectus learn? 
   a. He had advanced language skills.
   b. He learned how to make fire.

4. Why was fire important? 
   Fire allowed for cooked food (safer food consumption), a source of heat, and protection from predators.

5. What did it allow Homo Erectus to do? 
   Homo Erectus was able to migrate out of Africa and into the Eurasian landmass.

6. In what areas have the remains of Homo Erectus been found? 
   Remains of Homo Erectus have been found in Europe, South Asia and East Asia.

7. Was Homo Erectus the ancestor of man? 
   No, he has proven to be a genetic dead end.

8. When did Homo Erectus disappear? What were 2 other species to co-exist with Homo Erectus? 
   Around 200,000 years ago. The Neanderthal man and Homo Sapiens.

9. When did Neanderthal man appear & where did he live? 
   Around 500,000 years ago. He lived mainly in Europe and Southwest Asia.

10. Describe Neanderthal man physically. 
    He was only 5-6 inches shorter than modern man, and had a cranial capacity just shy of modern man. Neanderthal man had a heavy and prominent brow, and would be considered very hairy by today's standards.

11. What was Neanderthal the first to do? 
    He may have been the first to practice religious rituals, as he buried his dead along with artifacts and flowers.

12. When did he disappear? 
    Around 50,000 years ago.

13. Who was Cro-Magnon man? When did he appear? 
    Early modern man, he appeared about 200,000 years ago.

14. How was Cro-Magnon man more advanced than other species? 
    His language skills were superior, as were the tools he created.

15. What was the significance of Cro-Magnon's new tools? 
    Tools were not only created for hunting, but also for fishing and for sewing. With the sewing tools, he could make warm clothes fit for cold climates. As a result, significant migrations occurred about 40,000 years ago.

16. How did Cro-Magnon express his creativity? 
    He created primitive instruments as well as decorative drawings and paintings.
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