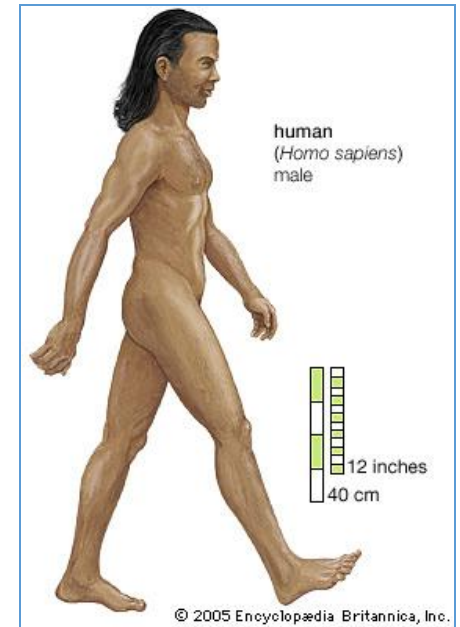
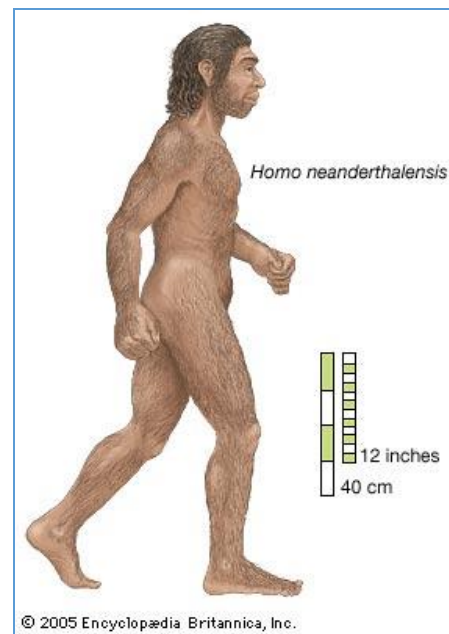
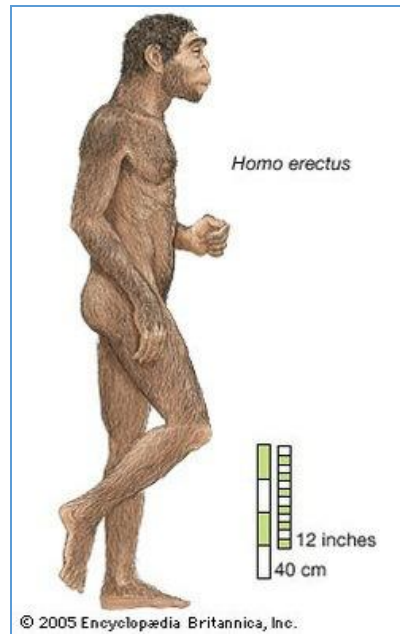
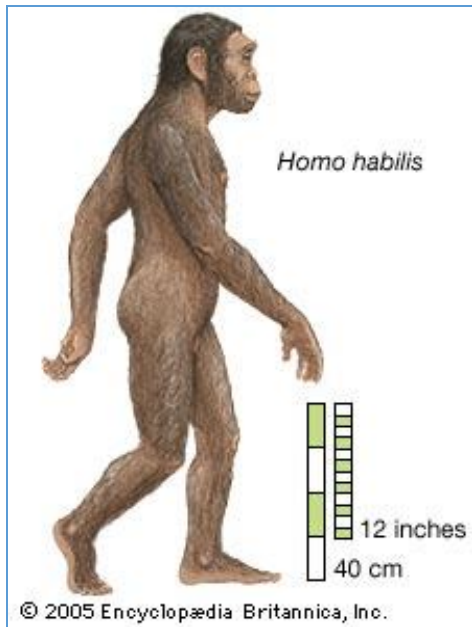


Evolution of Mankind



Evolution of Mankind

| Name of the Species | Meaning of the name | Presence on Earth | Physical characteristics | Tools used | Food habits | Language skills | Behaviour |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| Homo habilis | In Latin, 'Homo' means 'man' and 'Habilis' means 'the one who uses his hands skilfully' | Lived on Earth roughly 2.4 million years ago to 1.5 million years ago | Could stand on two feet and walk upright | Tools were crude, with only one side of the tool having a sharp edge | Ate the leftovers of animals hunted by other animals | No clear evidence of any language skills | Lived in small groups but may not have made any kind-of dwellings |
| | | Lived in sub-Saharan Africa, around today's Tanzania and Kenya | Spine was slightly bent | Tools were used for scraping meat from skin of dead animals or breaking bones to get the marrow | Hunted small animals | | |
| | | | Brain was bigger than apes, but face and limbs were similar | Tools were not useful for hunting big animals | Gathered eggs, fruits and roots | | |

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|---------------------|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| Homo erectus | In Latin. 'Homo' means 'man' and 'Erectus' means 'the one who stands erect' | Lived on Earth roughly 1.9 million years ago | Had medium stature and could walk upright efficiently | Tools were more proportionate and symmetrical, thus indicating the ability to mentally visualize the tool before making it. Tools now could also be used for hunting animals | Hunted and scavenged a variety of big and small animals | Perhaps had a simple way of communicating through sounds and symbols | Lived in groups in temporary, open dwelling sites near rivers and lakes |
| | | Lived across Africa, Europe, South Asia and South-east Asia | Brain was more developed than Homo habilis | Could make very sharp tools like choppers, scrapers and hand-axes | Could have started roasting meat over fire | | Could use fire for keeping himself warm, but did not know how to make fire |
| | | | Had large faces and could have been upto 6 feet in height | | Ate fleshy leaves, fruits, nuts, roots and tubers | | May have been the first to create drawings |

Evolution of Mankind

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|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| Homo Neanderthalensis (Neanderthal Man) | In Latin. 'Homo' means 'man' and 'Neanderthalensis' because his remains were first found at neanderthal, a place in Germany | Lived on Earth roughly 1 million years ago | Brain was more developed than Homo erectus | Made tools out of big pebbles and flakes scrapped off from them | Were mainly meat-eaters and hunted fairly big animals like goats and horses. They also scavenged bigger animals like mammoths and rhinos. | Perhaps used grunts and other primary sounds to communicate with each other | Lived in rock-shelters, open areas and caves. They also erected tents made out of animal hides inside the cave, for warmth |
| | | Lived across Africa, Europe and Asia | Had broad shoulders, muscular upper limbs, large chests and strong legs and feet | Tools were fixed on a bone or wooden shaft to make weapons like spear, axe etc. | Definitely ate meat roasted on fire | No evidence of any developed language system to express their thoughts with the help of words | Wore clothes made out of animal skins and also used simple ornaments. Buried their dead with tools, horns etc., and applied red ochre colour to the dead body |
| | | Few lived to be more than 40 years of age, and none lived beyond 50 years of age | Hands allowed work requiring strength rather than precision grips | Tools were used for hunting and scrapping meat from the hide of dead animals | Also ate nuts, tubers and other plant food, but in small quite rarely | | Knew how to make fire by rubbing sticks of hard wood against each other, or by striking one flintstone against another to obtain sparks. Could also make simple drawings |

Evolution of Mankind

| Name of the Species | Meaning of the name | Presence on Earth | Physical characteristics | Tools used | Food habits | Language skills | Behaviour |
|---------------------|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| Homo sapiens | In Latin. 'Homo' means 'man' and 'Sapiens' means 'intelligent' or 'thinking' | Lived on Earth roughly 200,00 years ago | More intelligent than any of the earlier species | Tools were varied and suited to the tasks they were needed for, for eg. – hunting, fishing, harvesting etc | Hunted small animals and also did fishing | Could make a variety of sounds and modulate his voice the way he liked | Could draw pictures on the basis of actual observation and imagination. Made beautiful cave paintings. Could also make musical instruments like bone flutes |
| | Modern human beings belong to this species | Originated in Africa and then spread to Europe and Asia | Had a fully developed larynx, well-developed jaws and muscles inside the mouth and flexible tongue | Devised a technique for obtaining long and narrow blades of stone, fixed them in grooves and notches made in wood or bone handles to make knives, scrapers, borers, chisels etc. | Ate seasonal fruits and roots | Could give names to different things by using his imagination and also put his thoughts and feelings into words | Could make ornaments and artistic objects like beads out of shells, bones and animal teeth, and delicate carvings in ivory and bone. |
| | | | More graceful upper limbs although still muscular, and greater precision grips of the hands | Began using ivory and quartz for making tools | Started harvesting wild grains | Had a well-developed language system | Could stay in one place for a longer periods of time. Built huts with different spaces for cooking, sleeping, tool-making etc.. Also celebrated social festivals |

Evolution of Mankind

| Name of the Species | Meaning of the name | Presence on Earth | Physical characteristics | Tools used | Food habits | Language skills | Behaviour |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| Homo sapiens sapiens | In Latin. 'Homo' means 'man' and 'Sapiens' means 'intelligent' or 'thinking'. | Have lived on Earth since the last 35,000 years | Brain developed a higher capacity to think | Very sophisticated tools which kept evolving as skills and technology advanced | Started including cultivated food grains in their diet | Developed an advanced system of language | Developed the technique of cultivating land and keeping animals |
| | The name indicates that the 'Homo sapiens sapiens' had an even more advanced capacity to think | | Body and face grew smaller | | | | Early houses were made of sticks or bamboo with mud or cow-dung plastered over them. Later, people started using sun-dried bricks. Houses were made depending on the local climate. |
| | | | | | | | Their intelligence and imagination enabled them to make quicker advances in their skills and techniques as well as, create and develop an artistic and social culture |