



# 01. Evolution of Human Beings

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# Self Study

## Learning Goals

By the end of this study, you will learn about:

- How human beings evolved on Earth.
- Who **hominids** and **hunter-gatherers** were.
- The different sources that tell us about early human life, such as **artefacts** and **fossils**.

### Thinking Point: The Age of Dinosaurs and Humans

Did you know that dinosaurs roamed the Earth and became extinct long before humans appeared? Dinosaurs died out about 65 million years ago, while the earliest human-like beings (**hominids**) only appeared around 3.6 million years ago. Scientists have many theories about why dinosaurs went extinct, including a massive asteroid impact, volcanic eruptions, or climate change. This shows just how ancient our planet is and how life has changed over vast periods!



## The Story of Human Evolution: From Hominids to Homo Sapiens

The human beings that we see now are very different from the humans who lived many years ago. This incredible journey of change is called evolution. Two million years ago, humans resembled apes and were called **hominids**.

### Who Were the Hominids?

- **Timeline:** Hominids appeared about **two million years ago**.
- **Resemblance:** They resembled **apes**.
- **Physical Characteristics:**
  - Their heads were big and sloped backwards above the eyes.
  - They had **small foreheads**.
  - Their **arms** were **long**, reaching up to their knees.
  - They had **thick eyebrows**.
  - They **couldn't stand upright**.
  - Although they **didn't** have a **tail**, their bodies were **covered** with **thick hair**.
- **Communication:**
  - Like other animals, they **couldn't speak**.

- They only **growled**.
- **Definition: Hominids** are early human-like beings who were ancestors of modern humans.

## Changes Over Time

Hominids lived on the Earth for many years. Slowly, they began to change and after many years, they developed features that we see in humans today.

- **Standing Upright:** They gained the ability to stand upright.
- **Using Hands:** They gained the ability to hold objects.

**Think About It:** Which body part developed in early humans that gave them the ability to hold objects?  
Their hands became more developed, allowing them to make tools, pick up things, and throw them.



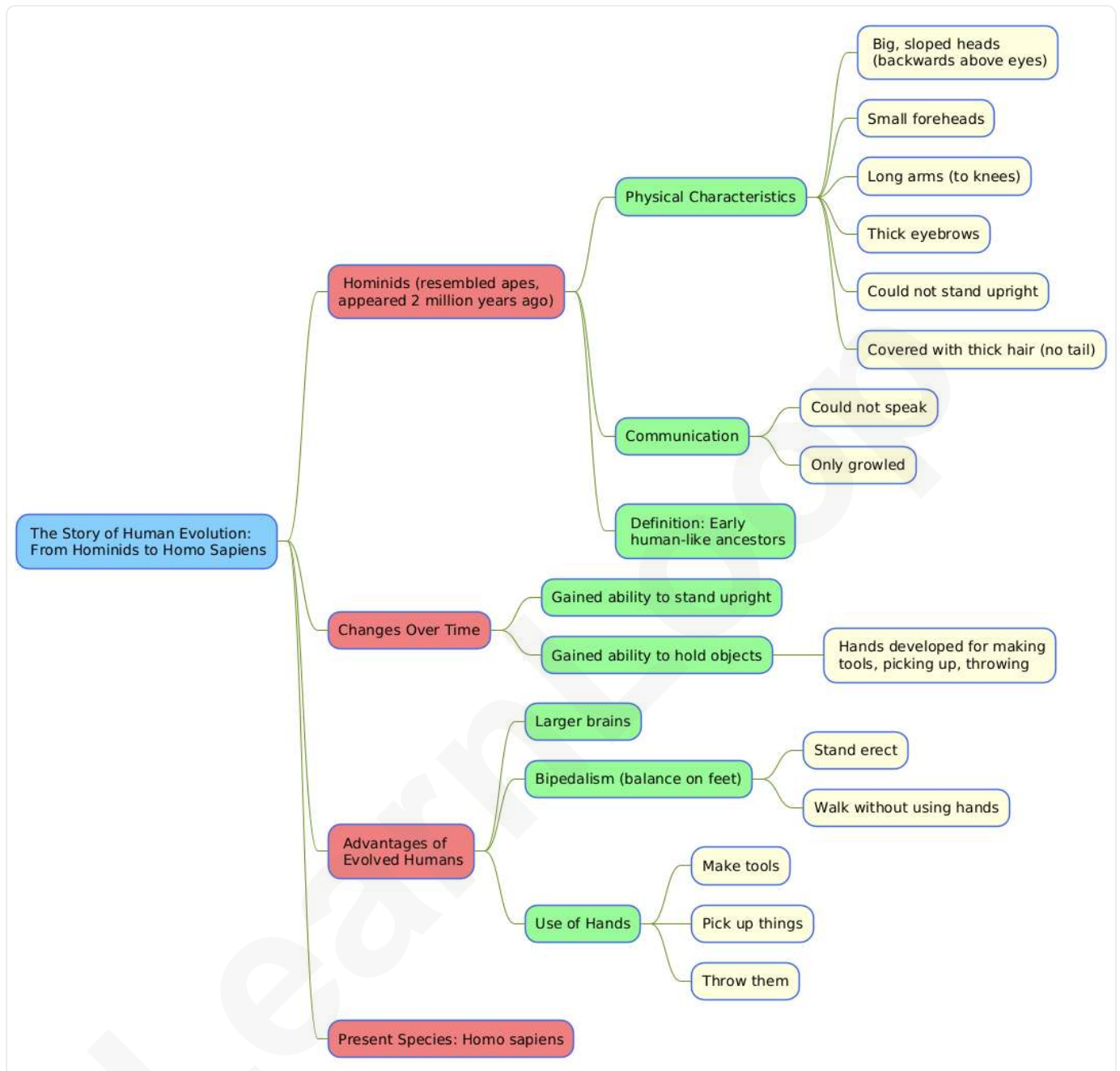
## Advantages of Evolved Humans

The advantage that human beings had over other animals was:

- **Larger Brains:** They had larger brains.
- **Bipedalism:** They had the ability to balance themselves on their feet.
  - This helped them to **stand erect**.
  - This helped them to **walk on feet** without using their hands.
- **Use of Hands:** They could then use their hands to:
  - Make tools.
  - Pick up things.

- Throw them.

- **Present Species:** The present species of humans are called **Homo sapiens**.



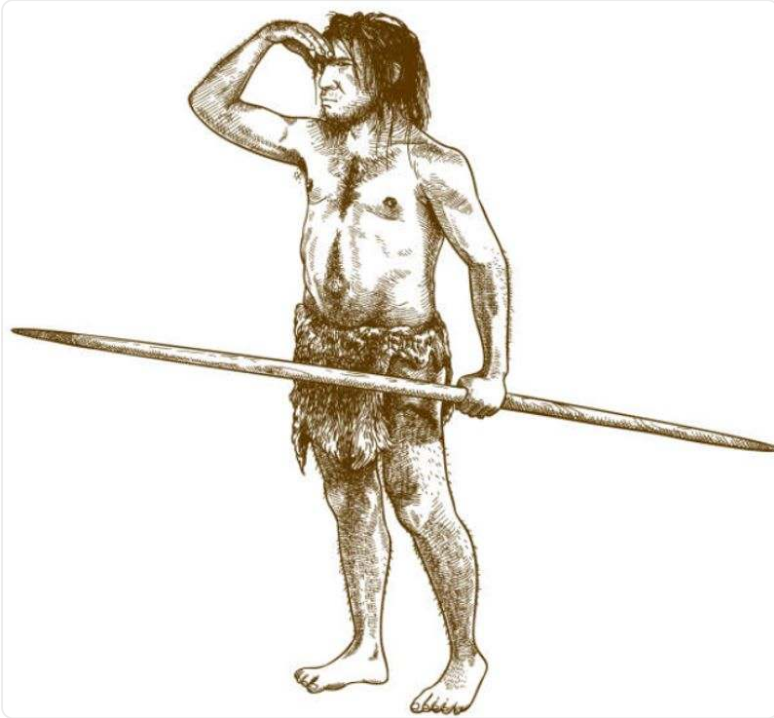
## Life as Hunter-Gatherers

The early humans did not stay in one place. They were called **hunter-gatherers**.

### Nomadic Lifestyle

- **Simple Lives:** They led simple lives.
- **Movement for Food:** They moved from place to place for food.
  - Hunted animals.
  - Ate fruits and roots.
  - Caught fish.

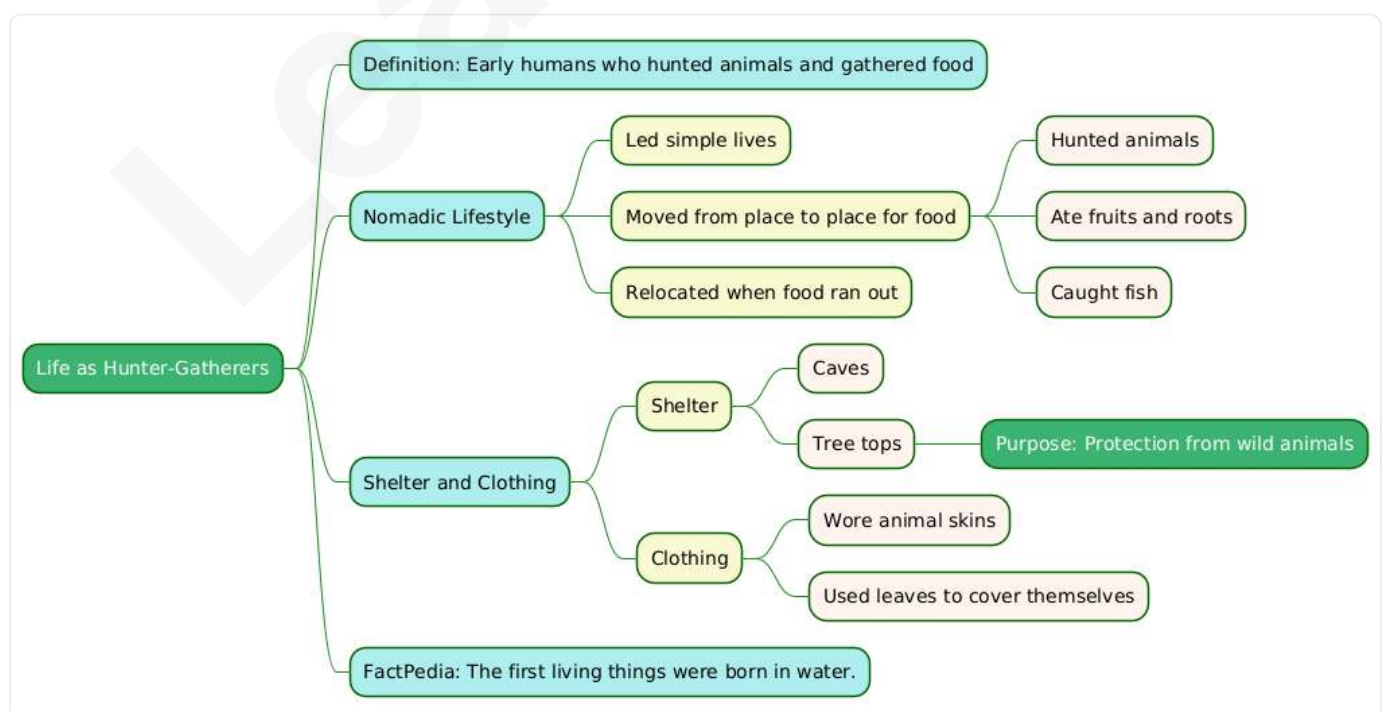
- **Relocation:** When they **ran out of food** in one place, they moved to a new place.



## Shelter and Clothing

- **Shelter:** They lived in **caves or on tree tops**.
  - This was to **protect** themselves **from wild animals**.
- **Clothing:**
  - They wore **animal skins**.
  - They used **leaves** to cover themselves.

**FactPedia:** The first living things were born in water.





## How We Know About Early Humans: Sources of Information

We get information about early humans mainly from several sources. By studying these remains, archaeologists have come to know about the people and their lifestyle during that period.

### Main Sources :

- **Caves and Rock Shelters:** These were places where early humans lived.
- **Tools and Artefacts:**
  - Objects used by them.
- **Artefact:** An object made by humans, studied for historical interest.
  - Examples: Pottery:



- **Fossils, Bones, and Horns of Animals:**
  - **Fossils:** Remains of living things or impressions left by them on rocks.
  - Examples: Fossils:



- **Cave Paintings:**
  - Art found on cave walls depicting their life.

- Examples: Cave painting:

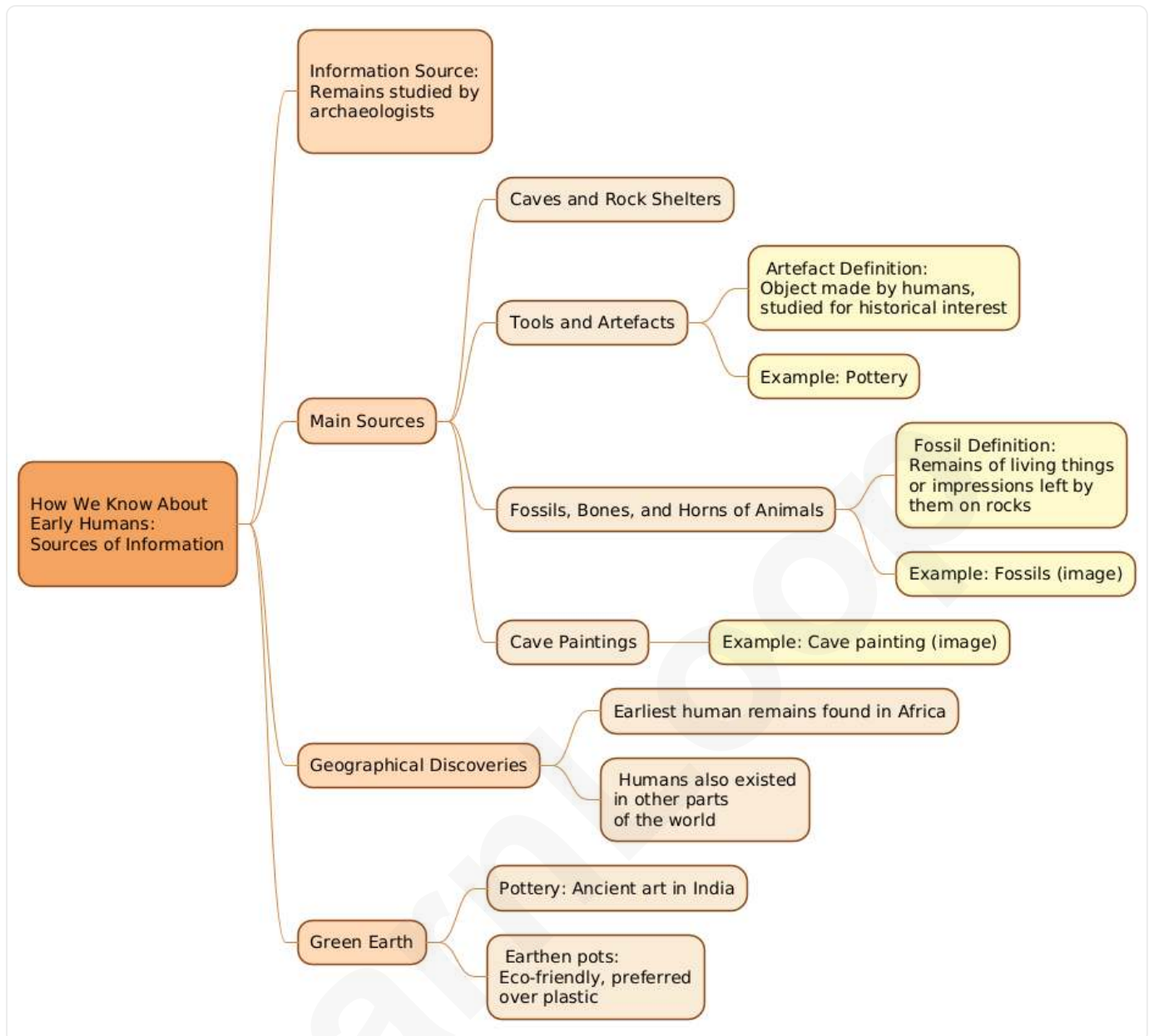


## Geographical Discoveries

- The earliest remains of human beings have been found in **Africa**.
- However, sources show humans existed in other parts of the world too.

### Green Earth

- Pottery is an ancient art of India.
- Earthen pots are eco-friendly and one should use them more often than plastic ones.



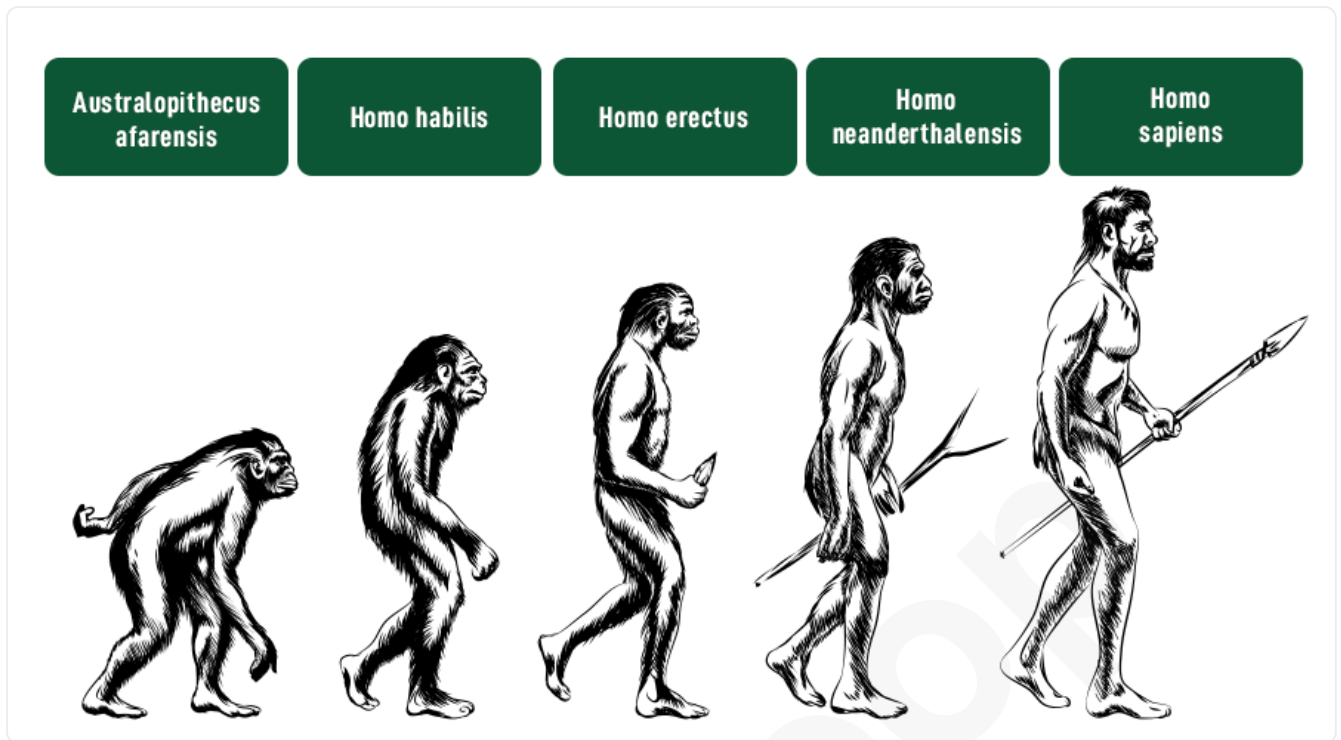
## The Timeline of Human Development

Read the following timeline to understand the different stages of development of human beings.

- **Australopithecus afarensis**
- **Homo Habilis**
- **Homo erectus**
- **Homo neanderthalensis**



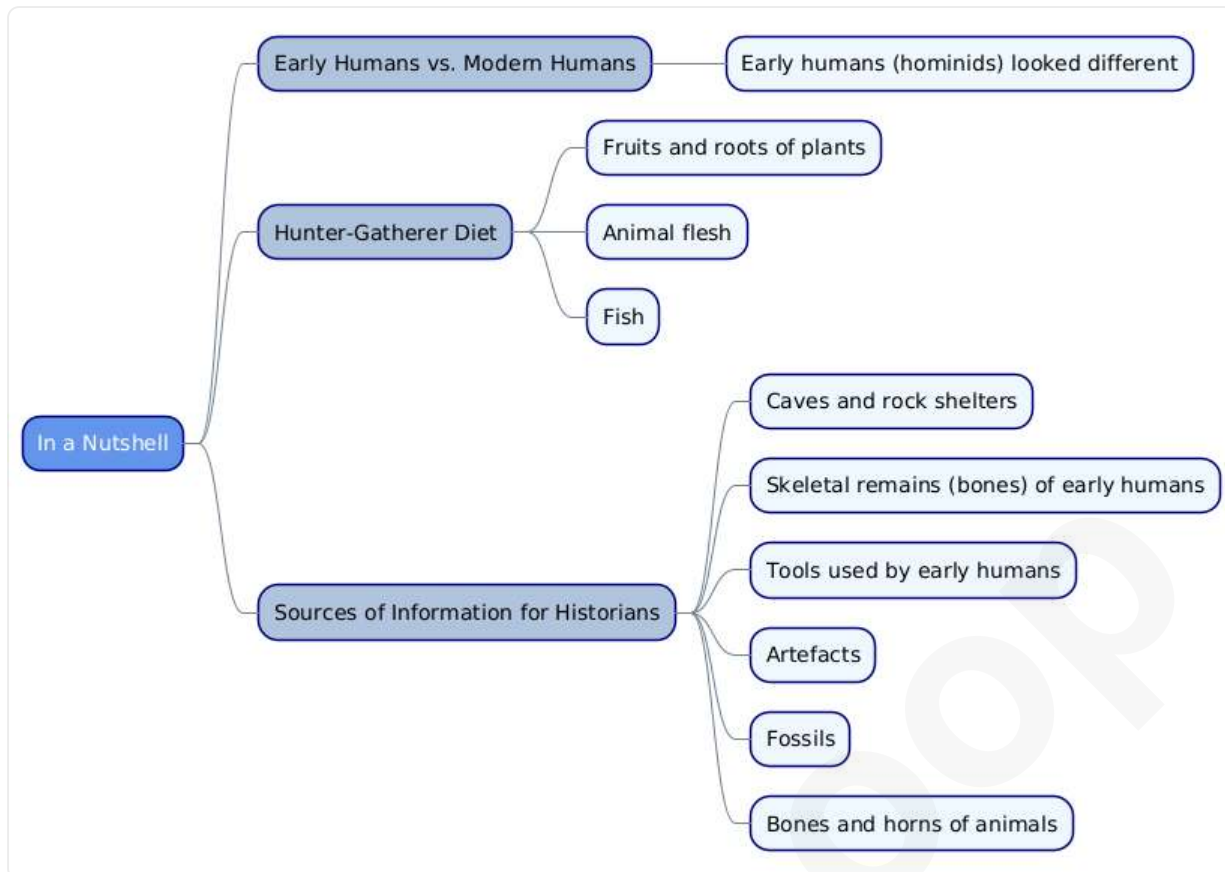
- **Homo sapiens** (modern humans)



## In a Nutshell

Here's a quick summary of what we've learned:

- Early humans looked different from modern humans and were called **hominids**.
- The **hunter-gatherers** ate fruits and roots of plants, animal flesh and fish.
- Historians get to know about early humans by studying:
  - The caves and rock shelters.
  - The skeletal remains or the bones of early humans.
  - The tools that they used.
  - **Artefacts**.
  - **Fossils**.
  - Bones and horns of animals.



# Key Terms

- **Hominids:**
  - Early human-like beings who were **ancestors of modern humans**. They appeared about two million years ago, **resembled apes**, had **big heads** that **sloped backwards**, **small foreheads**, **long arms**, **thick eyebrows**, **could not stand upright**, were **covered with thick hair**, and **couldn't speak** but **only growled**.
- **Bipedalism:**
  - Ability to balance on feet, stand erect, and walk without using hands.
- **Artefacts:**
  - Objects like pottery or tools made by humans that are studied for historical interest.
- **Hunter-gatherers:**
  - Early humans who did not stay in one place. They moved from place to place for food, hunted animals, ate fruits and roots, caught fish, lived in caves or on tree tops, wore animal skins, and used leaves to cover themselves.
- **Fossils:**
  - The remains of living things (like plants or animals) or impressions left by them on rocks, preserved from the past.
- **Homo sapiens:**
  - The scientific name for the present species of humans. They evolved from earlier hominids, developed larger brains, the ability to stand erect, and use their hands to make tools, pick up things, and throw them.
- **Evolution:**
  - The process of gradual change and development over many years. For example how early humans changed over time to become modern humans is an evolution of human.

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## Flashcards

- **Hominids** # Early human-like beings, ape-like, lived about 2 million years ago, could not stand upright.
- **Evolution** # The gradual process of change and development in living things over many years.
- **Hominids** # Physical features: Big, sloped heads; small foreheads; long arms to knees; thick eyebrows; thick body hair; no tail.
- **Hominid** # Could not speak; only growled.
- **Key Hominid Change** # Gained the ability to stand upright & to hold objects (developed hands).
- **Advantage: Larger Brains** # A key development in humans that allowed for greater intelligence and problem-solving.
- **Advantage: Bipedalism** # Ability to balance on feet, stand erect, and walk without using hands.
- **Homo sapiens** # The scientific name for the present species of humans.
- **Hunter-gatherers** # Early humans who moved from place to place for food, hunted, and gathered plants.
- **Sources of Information (Early Humans)** # Caves, rock shelters, tools, artefacts, fossils, bones, horns of animals.

- **Artefacts** # Objects made by humans, studied for historical interest (e.g., pottery, tools).
- **Fossils** # Remains of living things or impressions left by them on rocks.
- **Archaeologists** # Scientists who study past human life by examining remains like artefacts and fossils.
- **Cave Paintings** # Art found on cave walls, depicting scenes from early human life.
- **Australopithecus afarensis** # An early hominid species shown in the human evolution timeline.
- **Homo erectus** # An early human species known for standing upright, shown in the timeline.
- **Homo neanderthalensis (Neanderthals)** # A close relative of modern humans, shown in the timeline.

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# Answer to Textbook exercises

## Workout

### A. Write T for true and F for false.

1. Humans and dinosaurs lived together. [ ]
  - **F**
2. We do not have much information about early humans. [ ]
  - **F**
3. Hominids had small foreheads. [ ]
  - **T**
4. Early humans did not know what to do with their hands. [ ]
  - **F**

### B. Fill in the blanks.

1. A dinosaur is an ..... animal. (endangered/**extinct**)
2. Early humans, who could not stand straight were called ..... (humans/**hominids**)
3. The earliest human beings lived in ..... (**Africa**/India)
4. .... gained the ability to hold objects. (Homo habilis/**Homo sapiens**)
  - Note: While Homo habilis, "handy man," was an earlier species known for tool use, the text specifically mentions that as hominids changed over many years, "they developed features that we see in humans today. For instance, they could stand upright and gained the ability to hold objects." and "The present species of humans are called *homo sapiens*." The timeline also shows Homo sapiens as the most developed.

### C. Answer these questions in brief.

1. Who were hominids?
  - Hominids were early human-like beings who lived about two million years ago, resembled apes, had big, sloped heads, small foreheads, long arms up to knees, thick hair all over body, and could not stand upright or speak.
2. What would early humans use their hands for?
  - Early humans used their hands to **make tools, pick up things, and throw them.**
3. How would early humans dress?
  - Early humans wore **animal skins and used leaves to cover** themselves.
4. Why did early humans move from one place to another?
  - Early humans moved from one place to another **in search of food**, such as animals to hunt, fruits, and roots.

### D. Answer these questions in detail.

1. How did a hominid change over the years?



- Over many years, hominids underwent significant changes. They gradually developed the **ability to stand upright** and **walk on two feet**. Their **brains became larger**, which increased their intelligence. Their **hands** evolved to allow them to **make and use tools** effectively, **pick up objects and throw** them. These changes transformed them from ape-like creatures into the species we know today as Homo sapiens.
2. How do you think the ability to walk upright helped humans?
    - The **ability to walk upright helped** humans in several important ways. It freed their hands, allowing them **to carry food, tools, or their young while moving**. Standing upright also gave them a **better view** of their surroundings, helping them **spot food sources or dangers** from a distance. Furthermore, walking on two legs is a more **energy-efficient way to travel** long distances compared to walking on all fours.
  3. Describe the life of a hunter-gatherer.
    - Hunter-gatherers led simple, nomadic lives. They moved from place to place in search of food, hunting animals, catching fish, and gathering edible plants like fruits and roots. When food became scarce in one area, they would move to a new location. For protection from wild animals and the elements, they lived in caves or on tree tops. They used animal skins and leaves for clothing.
  4. What are the different sources of information for early humans?
    - We learn about early humans from various sources. These include **caves and rock shelters** where they lived, which sometimes contain **cave paintings**. Tools and artefacts, such as **pottery**, made and used by them provide clues about **their skills and daily activities**. **Fossils** (remains of living things or their impressions on rocks), along with bones and horns of animals found at ancient sites, also give us valuable information about **their diet and the environment they lived in**.

### Picture Study



Look at the picture and answer these questions.

1. What does this cave painting depict?
  - This cave painting depicts scenes from the lives of early humans, likely showing hunting activities with figures of humans and animals like deer.
2. Who do you think made these paintings?
  - Early humans, possibly hunter-gatherers, made these paintings inside caves.
3. Name two places in India where these paintings can be seen.
  - In India, we can see this type of painting in
    - Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh

- Ajanta caves in Maharashtra
- Jogimara Caves in Madhya Pradesh

## Life Skills and Values

Give two ways in which the early humans adapted to their environment? How do people adapt to their environment now?

- Two ways early humans adapted to their environment were:
  - a. **Shelter:** They used **caves or lived on tree tops** to protect themselves from wild animals and harsh weather.
  - b. **Clothing:** They used **animal skins and leaves to cover their bodies** for warmth and protection.
- People now adapt to their environment in many ways, such as:
  - a. **Housing: Building houses** with heating, cooling, and insulation suitable for the local climate.
  - b. **Clothing:** Wearing **specialized clothing for different weather conditions** (e.g., waterproof jackets for rain, thermal wear for cold).
  - c. **Technology: Using technology** like air conditioning (AC), transportation, and advanced food production and preservation methods to manage environmental challenges.

## Enjoy

A. Decode a secret message left by early humans.

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J  | K  | L  | M  | N  | O  | P  | Q  | R  | S  | T  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |

12 5 20 19      7 15      6 9 19 8 9 14 7

- 12 = L
- 5 = E
- 20 = T
- 19 = S
- **LETS**
- 7 = G
- 15 = O
- **GO**
- 6 = F
- 9 = I
- 19 = S
- 8 = H
- 9 = I
- 14 = N
- 7 = G

- **FISHING**

- **Message: LETS GO FISHING**

B. A time machine has brought an early human to your school. Make a list of questions you would like to ask the early human.

- Questions i would like to ask to an early human is :
  - What was the scariest animal you ever encountered?
  - How did you make your tools?
  - What did you eat for breakfast?
  - Were you afraid of the dark?
  - What games did you play?
  - Did you ever see a dinosaur?
  - How did you learn to hunt?
  - What was it like to live in a cave?
  - Did you have families like we do?
  - What do you think of our world today?

# Fill in the blanks

1. Early human-like beings who appeared about two million years ago and resembled apes were called .....
  - hominids
2. The remains of ancient living things, or the impressions left by them on rocks, are known as .....
  - fossils
3. Dinosaurs became extinct about ..... million years ago, long before human beings appeared.
  - 65
4. Hominids had big heads that sloped backwards above the eyes and ..... foreheads.
  - small
5. Unlike modern humans, hominids could not speak and only .....
  - growled
6. The advantage that human beings had over other animals was that they had ..... brains.
  - larger
7. The present species of humans are called .....
  - Homo sapiens
8. Early humans who moved from place to place for food were known as .....
  - hunter-gatherers
9. Hunter-gatherers lived in caves or on ..... to protect themselves from wild animals.
  - tree tops
10. An object made by humans, often studied for historical interest, is called an .....
  - artefact
11. The earliest remains of human beings have been found on the continent of .....
  - Africa
12. The first living things were born in .....
  - water
13. .... is an ancient art of India and that earthen pots are eco-friendly.
  - pottery
14. Hunter-gatherers ate fruits, roots, caught fish, and ..... animals for food.
  - hunted
15. Hominids' arms were long, reaching up to their .....
  - knees
16. One of the species shown in the human evolution timeline before Homo sapiens is .....
  - hominids/ Australopithecus afarensis / Homo erectus / Homo neanderthalensis (any one)
17. The ability to stand ..... helped humans to use their hands for making tools.
  - erect

18. Hominids' bodies were covered with thick ....., although they did not have a tail.

- hair

19. When hunter-gatherers ran out of ..... in one place, they moved to a new place.

- food

20. Archaeologists study remains like tools, fossils, and ..... to learn about early human lifestyles.

- artefacts / cave paintings / bones / horns (any one relevant)

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# Answer in one line

1. What did you learn in the Topic "Evolution of Human Beings"?
  - In the Topic "Evolution of Human Beings", i learned about how human beings changed and developed on Earth over millions of years.
2. How long ago did the earliest human-like beings, known as hominids, appear on Earth?
  - The earliest human-like beings, hominids, appeared on Earth approximately 3.6 million years ago to two million years ago as per "Evolution of Man".
3. Describe one key physical difference between hominids and modern humans regarding their posture.
  - Hominids **could not stand upright**, whereas modern humans can **stand erect**.
4. What ability did early humans gain that allowed them to make tools and pick up things?
  - Early humans gained the ability to hold objects effectively with their hands, which allowed them to make tools and pick up things.
5. Why were early humans referred to as "hunter-gatherers"?
  - Early humans were called hunter-gatherers because they **hunted animals and gathered fruits, roots, and fish for their food**.
6. What materials did early humans use to cover themselves?
  - Early humans used **animal skins and leaves** from plants to cover their bodies.
7. What are two examples of sources that provide information about early humans?
  - Two examples of sources that provide information about early humans are **fossils and artefacts like tools or pottery**.
8. What important development in early humans allowed them to balance themselves on their feet and walk without using their hands?
  - Early humans developed the **ability of bipedalism**, which means they could balance on their feet and walk upright without using their hands.
9. What was the advantage of human beings having larger brains compared to other animals?
  - Having larger brains gave human beings an advantage over other animals, contributing to their **ability to think, learn, and develop complex skills**.
10. What type of dwelling did hunter-gatherers use for protection against wild animals?
  - Hunter-gatherers used **caves or lived on tree tops** as dwellings for protection against wild animals.
11. What does an archaeologist study to understand the lifestyle of people from the past?
  - Archaeologists study remains such as **caves, rock shelters, tools, artefacts, fossils, bones, and horns of animals** to understand past lifestyles of human.
12. How did hominids communicate since they could not speak?
  - Hominids communicated by **growling**, as they did not have the ability to speak like modern humans.
13. What is the scientific term for the remains of living things or impressions left by them on rocks?
  - The scientific term for the remains of living things or impressions left by them on rocks is **fossils**.
14. What environmental benefit do earthen pots have over plastic ones?

- Earthen pots are eco-friendly, meaning they are better for the environment compared to plastic ones which can cause pollution.

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# Long answers

1. **Describe the key physical features and abilities of hominids as they appeared around two million years ago.**
  - **Answer:** Hominids, who appeared about two million years ago, had distinct **ape-like physical features**. Their **heads** were **large** and **sloped backwards** above their eyes, complemented by small foreheads and thick eyebrows. They possessed **long arms** that could **reach their knees** and their bodies were covered in **thick hair**, though **no tail**. Significantly, hominids **could not stand fully upright** and their primary mode of vocal communication was **growling**, as they had not yet developed the ability to speak.
  - **Points to remember:** Hominids = ape-like; big sloped heads, small foreheads, long arms, thick hair, no upright stance, growled.
2. **Explain the major changes that occurred as hominids evolved over many years, leading to the development of modern humans (Homo sapiens).**
  - **Answer:** Over a vast period, hominids underwent crucial evolutionary changes that transformed them into modern humans. A key development was **bipedalism**, the ability to stand upright and walk on two feet, which freed their hands. Their **brains** grew **larger**, enhancing their **cognitive abilities**. Consequently, their hands became more adept at **making and using tools, picking up objects, and throwing**. These adaptations were fundamental in the emergence of Homo sapiens, the current human species.
  - **Points to remember:** Evolution = upright posture, larger brains, skilled hands for tools; led to Homo sapiens.
3. **Describe the daily life and survival strategies of early humans known as hunter-gatherers.**
  - **Answer:** Hunter-gatherers led a nomadic lifestyle, constantly moving in search of sustenance. Their survival depended on **hunting animals, catching fish, and gathering edible plant** parts like fruits and roots. To protect themselves from wild animals and harsh weather, they sought **shelter in caves or lived on tree tops**. For clothing, they utilized **animal skins and large leaves**. This way of life meant they had to be **adaptable and knowledgeable** about their environment.
  - **Points to remember:** Hunter-gatherers = nomadic; hunted, fished, gathered plants; lived in caves/trees; wore skins/leaves.
4. **What are the primary sources of information that archaeologists use to learn about early human life, and what can these sources tell us?**
  - **Answer:** Archaeologists rely on several primary sources to reconstruct the lives of early humans. These include **caves and rock shelters**, which were their homes and sometimes contain ancient **paintings**. Tools and artefacts, like **pottery**, reveal their **technological skills and daily activities**. **Fossils**, the preserved remains or impressions of ancient life, along with animal bones and horns, provide **insights into their diet, the environment, and the animals they interacted with**. Studying these **remains helps** us to **understand their lifestyle and development**.
  - **Points to remember:** Sources = caves/shelters, tools/artefacts, fossils, bones/horns; reveal lifestyle, skills, diet, environment.
5. **Why was the development of the ability to stand erect and use hands freely so important for human evolution?**

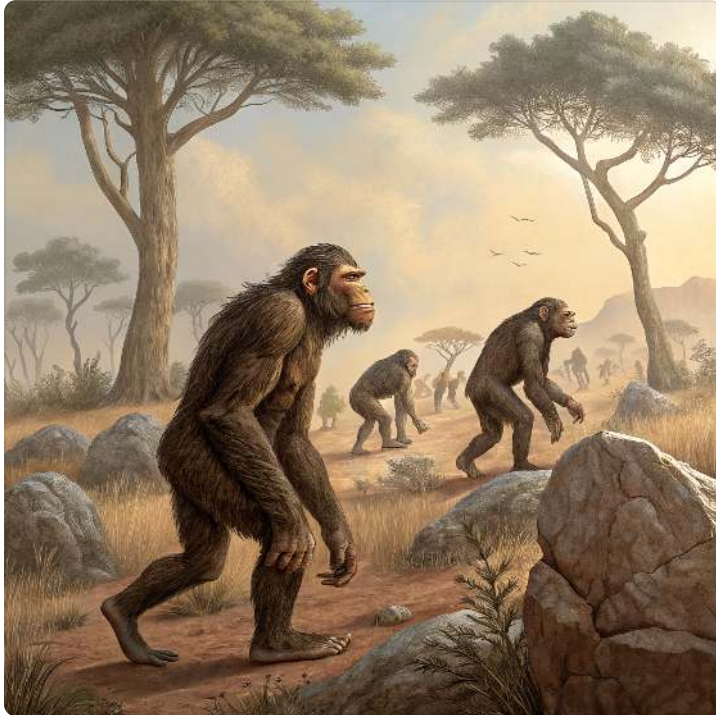
- **Answer:** The ability to stand erect, or **bipedalism**, was a monumental step in human evolution because it **freed the hands**. With their **hands no longer needed for locomotion**, early humans could use them for **complex tasks**. This included **making and using more sophisticated tools, carrying food over distances, and defending themselves** more effectively. This freedom of hand use, combined with growing brain capacity, significantly contributed to human beings' **ability to adapt, innovate, and eventually dominate their environments**.
- **Points to remember:** Standing erect = freed hands; allowed tool making/use, carrying, defense; crucial for adaptation/innovation.

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# Discover and Learn

## Image Based Questions

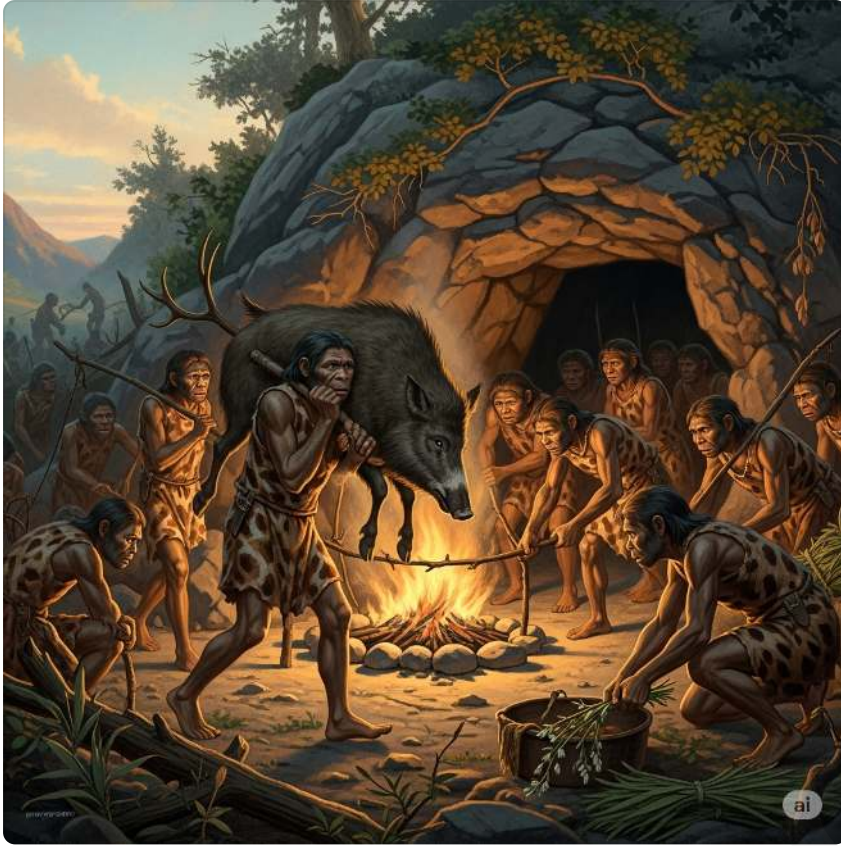
### Question 1



- a) What term, the best describes the individuals likely depicted in this image?
  - **Answer:** The individuals depicted in this image are most likely **hominids**, which were early human-like beings resembling apes.
- b) Describe two physical characteristics of this species to have that are different from modern humans.
  - **Answer:** These hominids would likely have **small foreheads** and **long arms** that might reach down to their knees. They would also likely be shown with bodies **covered in thick hair** and possibly a **stooped posture**, as they could not stand fully upright like modern humans.
- c) What kind of environment do you think these species lived in, and what might they be doing?
  - **Answer:** These hominids likely lived in natural environments such as savannas or woodlands. They might be foraging for food like fruits or roots, or simply moving through their territory, as they were not yet advanced hunters or tool-makers in the very early stages.

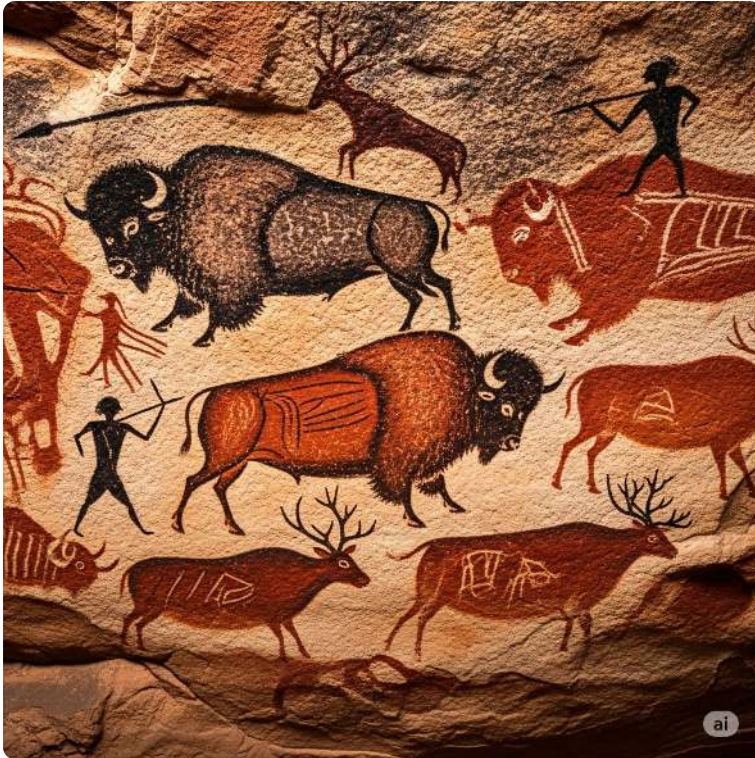
### Question 2





- a) What aspects of the **hunter-gatherer** lifestyle are likely being shown in this picture?
    - **Answer:** The picture likely shows several aspects of the hunter-gatherer lifestyle: **hunting** (returning with an animal), **gathering** (collecting plants), and the use of **shelter** (a cave entrance). It might also depict community living and the use of fire.
  - b) What kind of clothing might these hunter-gatherers be wearing?
    - **Answer:** These hunter-gatherers would likely be wearing **animal skins** and possibly using **leaves** to cover themselves for protection and warmth.
  - c) Why was moving from place to place an important part of the hunter-gatherer's life?
    - **Answer:** Moving from place to place was crucial for hunter-gatherers because they relied on the natural resources of an area for food. Once they had hunted the available animals or gathered the edible plants in one location, they needed to move to a new area to find fresh food supplies.
-

### Question 3



- a) What are these kinds of drawings called, and where would they typically be found?
  - **Answer:** These kinds of drawings are called **cave paintings**. They would typically be **found on the walls and ceilings of caves or rock shelters** where early humans lived.
- b) Who do you think created these paintings, and what materials might they have used?
  - **Answer:** **Early humans**, specifically hunter-gatherers, are thought to have created **these paintings**. They likely used **natural pigments** such as **charcoal for black, and ochre (a type of clay) for reds, yellows, and browns, mixed with water or animal fat**, and applied with their fingers, reeds, or primitive brushes.
- c) How do discoveries like these help historians understand early human life?
  - **Answer:** Discoveries like cave paintings are valuable sources of information for historians. They provide insights into **what animals early humans hunted, their hunting techniques, their beliefs or rituals, and their artistic abilities, offering a glimpse into their daily lives and culture** that cannot be found from bones or tools alone.

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### Question 4



- a) What are the objects likely displayed in this picture, and what general term from the chapter describes such items made by humans?
  - **Answer:** The objects displayed are likely **primitive tools** used by early humans, such as **hand axes, scrapers, or sharpened stones**. The general term that describes such items made by humans is **artefacts**.
- b) What material do these tools appear to be primarily made from, and why was this material commonly used?
  - **Answer:** These tools appear to be primarily made from **stone**. Stone was commonly used because **it was readily available in the environment and could be shaped (knapped) to create sharp edges or points suitable for cutting, scraping, or hunting**.
- c) Describe two different ways early humans might have used tools like these in their daily lives.
  - **Answer:** Early humans might have used tools like these for various tasks. For example, a sharpened stone or hand axe could be used for **butchering animals** (cutting meat and scraping hides), while a stone scraper could be used for **preparing animal skins for clothing or shelter**, or for shaping wood or bone.

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## Flashcards

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[www.studystack.com](https://www.studystack.com)

<https://www.studystack.com/iflashcardnew-4474953>

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## Crossword Puzzles

**Paper puzzle** (if answer is 2 words write without space)

- ▼ [Evolution of Human beings-crossword.pdf](#)
- ▷ [Evolution of Human beings-crossword-answers.pdf](#)

**Play Online**

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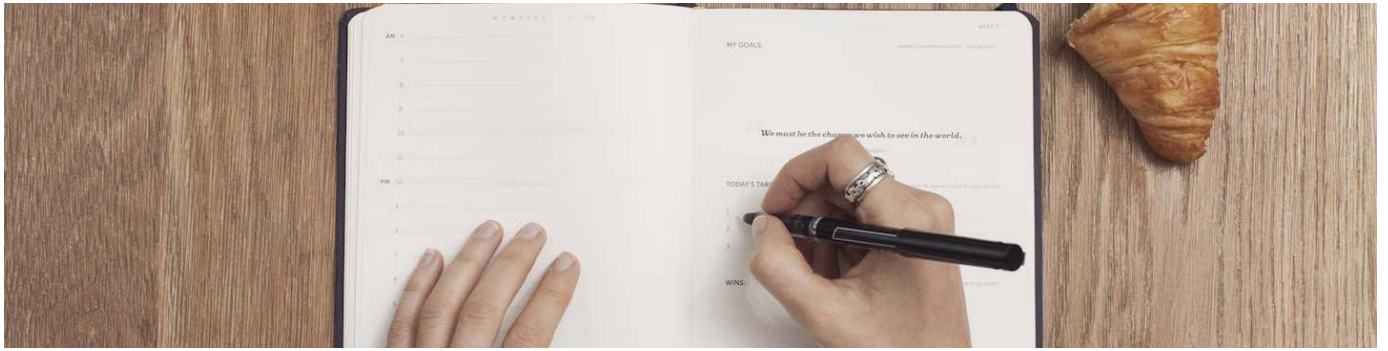
## The Wonder Lab: Watch and Learn.

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Evolution of Human Beings - The Amazing Journey







# Practice Sheets

Prepared by: [learnloophq@gmail.com](mailto:learnloophq@gmail.com)

# Fill in the blanks

Prepared by: learnloophq@gmail.com

## Chapter: 01. Evolution of Human Beings

1. Hominids' arms were long, reaching up to their .....
2. The remains of ancient living things, or the impressions left by them on rocks, are known as .....
3. The earliest remains of human beings have been found on the continent of .....
4. Early human-like beings who appeared about two million years ago and resembled apes were called .....
5. Hunter-gatherers lived in caves or on ..... to protect themselves from wild animals.
6. When hunter-gatherers ran out of ..... in one place, they moved to a new place.
7. The present species of humans are called .....
8. The first living things were born in .....
9. An object made by humans, often studied for historical interest, is called an .....
10. One of the species shown in the human evolution timeline before Homo sapiens is .....
11. Hominids had big heads that sloped backwards above the eyes and ..... foreheads.
12. Hominids' bodies were covered with thick ....., although they did not have a tail.
13. The advantage that human beings had over other animals was that they had ..... brains.
14. Hunter-gatherers ate fruits, roots, caught fish, and ..... animals for food.
15. .... is an ancient art of India and that earthen pots are eco-friendly.
16. The ability to stand ..... helped humans to use their hands for making tools.
17. Dinosaurs became extinct about ..... million years ago, long before human beings appeared.
18. Archaeologists study remains like tools, fossils, and ..... to learn about early human lifestyles.
19. Unlike modern humans, hominids could not speak and only .....
20. Early humans who moved from place to place for food were known as .....



Answer key - Fill in the blanks

Prepared by: learnloophq@gmail.com

# Answer key - Fill in the blanks

Prepared by: learnloophq@gmail.com

## Chapter: 01. Evolution of Human Beings

1. knees
2. fossils
3. Africa
4. hominids
5. tree tops
6. food
7. Homo sapiens
8. water
9. artefact
10. hominids/ Australopithecus afarensis / Homo erectus / Homo neanderthalensis (any one)
11. small
12. hair
13. larger
14. hunted
15. pottery
16. erect
17. 65
18. artefacts / cave paintings / bones / horns (any one relevant)
19. growled
20. hunter-gatherers

# Answer in one line

Prepared by: learnloophq@gmail.com

## Chapter: 01. Evolution of Human Beings

1. How long ago did the earliest human-like beings, known as hominids, appear on Earth?

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2. What did you learn in the Topic "Evolution of Human Beings"?

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3. What was the advantage of human beings having larger brains compared to other animals?

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4. What type of dwelling did hunter-gatherers use for protection against wild animals?

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5. What materials did early humans use to cover themselves?

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6. How did hominids communicate since they could not speak?

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7. What is the scientific term for the remains of living things or impressions left by them on rocks?

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8. Describe one key physical difference between hominids and modern humans regarding their posture.

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9. Why were early humans referred to as "hunter-gatherers"?

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10. What environmental benefit do earthen pots have over plastic ones?

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11. What important development in early humans allowed them to balance themselves on their feet and walk without using their hands?

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12. What ability did early humans gain that allowed them to make tools and pick up things?

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13. What does an archaeologist study to understand the lifestyle of people from the past?

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14. What are two examples of sources that provide information about early humans?

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**Answer key - Answer in one line**  
Prepared by: learnloophq@gmail.com

# Answer key - Answer in one line

Prepared by: learnloophq@gmail.com

## Chapter: 01. Evolution of Human Beings

1. The earliest human-like beings, hominids, appeared on Earth approximately 3.6 million years ago to two million years ago as per "Evolution of Man".
2. In the Topic "Evolution of Human Beings", I learned about how human beings changed and developed on Earth over millions of years.
3. Having larger brains gave human beings an advantage over other animals, contributing to their ability to think, learn, and develop complex skills.
4. Hunter-gatherers used caves or lived on tree tops as dwellings for protection against wild animals.
5. Early humans used animal skins and leaves from plants to cover their bodies.
6. Hominids communicated by growling, as they did not have the ability to speak like modern humans.
7. The scientific term for the remains of living things or impressions left by them on rocks is fossils.
8. Hominids could not stand upright, whereas modern humans can stand erect.
9. Early humans were called hunter-gatherers because they hunted animals and gathered fruits, roots, and fish for their food.
10. Earthen pots are eco-friendly, meaning they are better for the environment compared to plastic ones which can cause pollution.
11. Early humans developed the ability of bipedalism, which means they could balance on their feet and walk upright without using their hands.
12. Early humans gained the ability to hold objects effectively with their hands, which allowed them to make tools and pick up things.
13. Archaeologists study remains such as caves, rock shelters, tools, artefacts, fossils, bones, and horns of animals to understand past lifestyles of human.
14. Two examples of sources that provide information about early humans are fossils and artefacts like tools or pottery.

# Long Answers

Prepared by: learnloophq@gmail.com

## Chapter: 01. Evolution of Human Beings

1. What are the primary sources of information that archaeologists use to learn about early human life, and what can these sources tell us?

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2. Why was the development of the ability to stand erect and use hands freely so important for human evolution?

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3. Describe the key physical features and abilities of hominids as they appeared around two million years ago.

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4. Explain the major changes that occurred as hominids evolved over many years, leading to the development of modern humans (*Homo sapiens*).

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5. Describe the daily life and survival strategies of early humans known as hunter-gatherers.

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**Answer key - Long Answers**  
Prepared by: learnloophq@gmail.com



# Answer key - Long Answers

Prepared by: learnloophq@gmail.com

## Chapter: 01. Evolution of Human Beings

### 1. What are the primary sources of information that archaeologists use to learn about early human life, and what can these sources tell us?

- **Answer:** Archaeologists rely on several primary sources to reconstruct the lives of early humans. These include caves and rock shelters, which were their homes and sometimes contain ancient paintings. Tools and artefacts, like pottery, reveal their technological skills and daily activities. Fossils, the preserved remains or impressions of ancient life, along with animal bones and horns, provide insights into their diet, the environment, and the animals they interacted with. Studying these remains helps us to understand their lifestyle and development.
- **Points to remember:** Sources = caves/shelters, tools/artefacts, fossils, bones/horns; reveal lifestyle, skills, diet, environment.

### 2. Why was the development of the ability to stand erect and use hands freely so important for human evolution?

- **Answer:** The ability to stand erect, or bipedalism, was a monumental step in human evolution because it freed the hands. With their hands no longer needed for locomotion, early humans could use them for complex tasks. This included making and using more sophisticated tools, carrying food over distances, and defending themselves more effectively. This freedom of hand use, combined with growing brain capacity, significantly contributed to human beings' ability to adapt, innovate, and eventually dominate their environments.
- **Points to remember:** Standing erect = freed hands; allowed tool making/use, carrying, defense; crucial for adaptation/innovation.

### 3. Describe the key physical features and abilities of hominids as they appeared around two million years ago.

- **Answer:** Hominids, who appeared about two million years ago, had distinct ape-like physical features. Their heads were large and sloped backwards above their eyes, complemented by small foreheads and thick eyebrows. They possessed long arms that could reach their knees and their bodies were covered in thick hair, though no tail. Significantly, hominids could not stand fully upright and their primary mode of vocal communication was growling, as they had not yet developed the ability to speak.
- **Points to remember:** Hominids = ape-like; big sloped heads, small foreheads, long arms, thick hair, no upright stance, growled.

### 4. Explain the major changes that occurred as hominids evolved over many years, leading to the development of modern humans (Homo sapiens).

- **Answer:** Over a vast period, hominids underwent crucial evolutionary changes that transformed them into modern humans. A key development was bipedalism, the ability to stand upright and walk on two feet, which freed their hands. Their brains grew larger, enhancing their cognitive abilities. Consequently, their hands became more adept at making and using tools, picking up objects, and throwing. These adaptations were fundamental in the emergence of Homo sapiens, the current human species.

- **Points to remember:** Evolution = upright posture, larger brains, skilled hands for tools; led to Homo sapiens.

5. **Describe the daily life and survival strategies of early humans known as hunter-gatherers.**

- **Answer:** Hunter-gatherers led a nomadic lifestyle, constantly moving in search of sustenance. Their survival depended on hunting animals, catching fish, and gathering edible plant parts like fruits and roots. To protect themselves from wild animals and harsh weather, they sought shelter in caves or lived on tree tops. For clothing, they utilized animal skins and large leaves. This way of life meant they had to be adaptable and knowledgeable about their environment.
- **Points to remember:** Hunter-gatherers = nomadic; hunted, fished, gathered plants; lived in caves/trees; wore skins/leaves.

LearnLoop

# Image Based Questions

Prepared by: learnloophq@gmail.com

## Chapter: 01. Evolution of Human Beings

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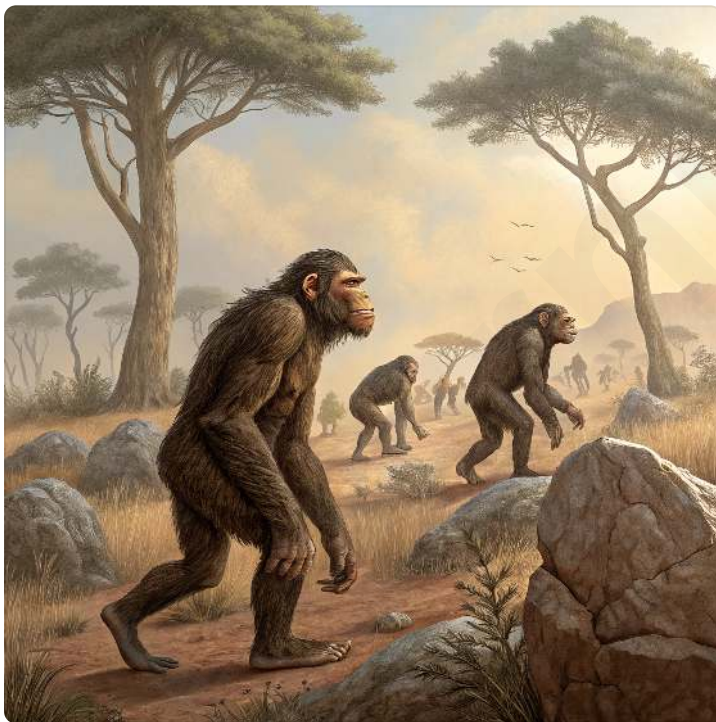
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### Question 1



- a) What term, the best describes the individuals likely depicted in this image?
- b) Describe two physical characteristics of this species to have that are different from modern humans.
- c) What kind of environment do you think these species lived in, and what might they be doing?

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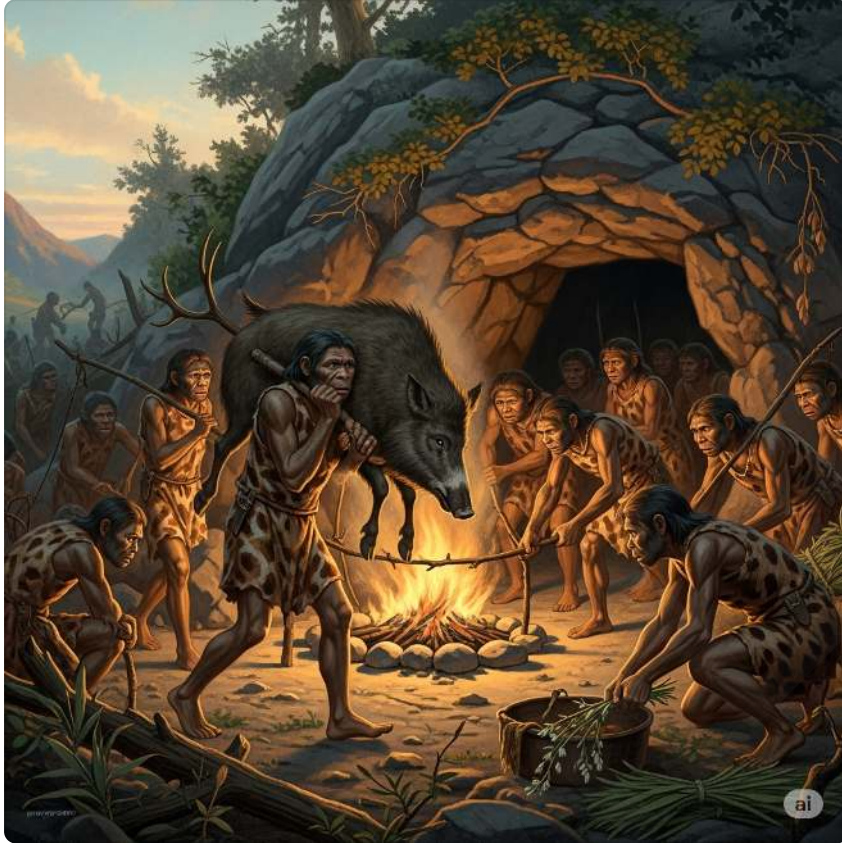
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## Question 2



- a) What aspects of the **hunter-gatherer** lifestyle are likely being shown in this picture?
- b) What kind of clothing might these hunter-gatherers be wearing?
- c) Why was moving from place to place an important part of the hunter-gatherer's life?

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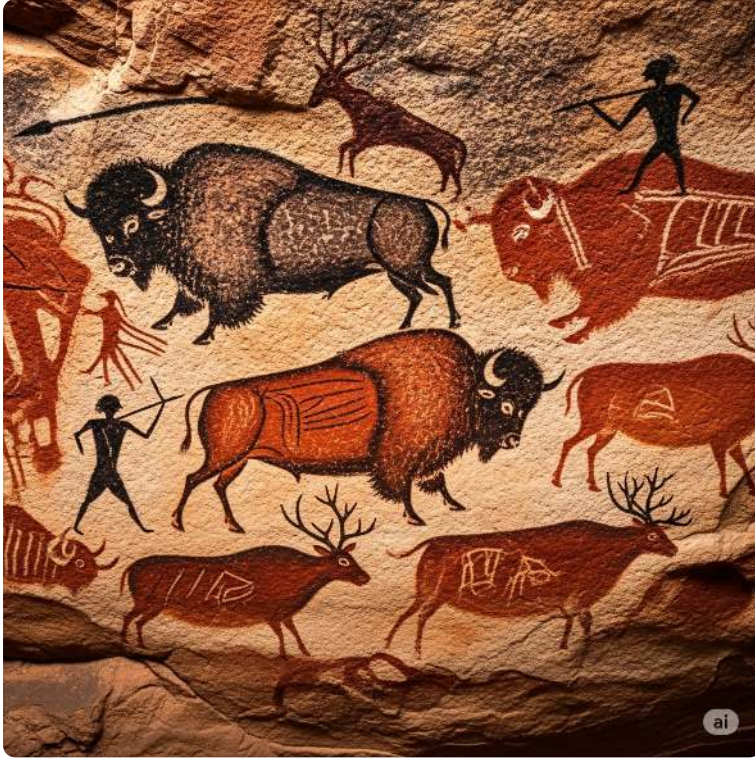
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### Question 3



- a) What are these kinds of drawings called, and where would they typically be found?
- b) Who do you think created these paintings, and what materials might they have used?
- c) How do discoveries like these help historians understand early human life?

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### Question 4





- a) What are the objects likely displayed in this picture, and what general term from the chapter describes such items made by humans?
- b) What material do these tools appear to be primarily made from, and why was this material commonly used?
- c) Describe two different ways early humans might have used tools like these in their daily lives.

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**Answer key - Image Based Questions**  
Prepared by: learnloophq@gmail.com

# Answer key - Image Based Questions

Prepared by: learnloophq@gmail.com

## Chapter: 01. Evolution of Human Beings

### Question 1

- a) What term, the best describes the individuals likely depicted in this image?
    - **Answer:** The individuals depicted in this image are most likely **hominids**, which were early human-like beings resembling apes.
  - b) Describe two physical characteristics of this species to have that are different from modern humans.
    - **Answer:** These hominids would likely have **small foreheads** and **long arms** that might reach down to their knees. They would also likely be shown with bodies **covered in thick hair** and possibly a **stooped posture**, as they could not stand fully upright like modern humans.
  - c) What kind of environment do you think these species lived in, and what might they be doing?
    - **Answer:** These hominids likely lived in natural environments such as savannas or woodlands. They might be foraging for food like fruits or roots, or simply moving through their territory, as they were not yet advanced hunters or tool-makers in the very early stages.
- 

### Question 2

- a) What aspects of the **hunter-gatherer** lifestyle are likely being shown in this picture?
    - **Answer:** The picture likely shows several aspects of the hunter-gatherer lifestyle: **hunting** (returning with an animal), **gathering** (collecting plants), and the use of **shelter** (a cave entrance). It might also depict community living and the use of fire.
  - b) What kind of clothing might these hunter-gatherers be wearing?
    - **Answer:** These hunter-gatherers would likely be wearing **animal skins** and possibly using **leaves** to cover themselves for protection and warmth.
  - c) Why was moving from place to place an important part of the hunter-gatherer's life?
    - **Answer:** Moving from place to place was crucial for hunter-gatherers because they relied on the natural resources of an area for food. Once they had hunted the available animals or gathered the edible plants in one location, they needed to move to a new area to find fresh food supplies.
- 

### Question 3

- a) What are these kinds of drawings called, and where would they typically be found?
  - **Answer:** These kinds of drawings are called **cave paintings**. They would typically be **found on the walls and ceilings of caves or rock shelters** where early humans lived.
- b) Who do you think created these paintings, and what materials might they have used?
  - **Answer:** **Early humans**, specifically hunter-gatherers, are thought to have created **these paintings**. They likely used **natural pigments** such as **charcoal for black, and ochre (a type of clay) for reds, yellows, and browns, mixed with water or animal fat**, and applied with their fingers, reeds, or primitive brushes.

- c) How do discoveries like these help historians understand early human life?
    - **Answer:** Discoveries like cave paintings are valuable sources of information for historians. They provide insights into **what animals early humans hunted, their hunting techniques, their beliefs or rituals, and their artistic abilities, offering a glimpse into their daily lives and culture** that cannot be found from bones or tools alone.
- 

#### Question 4

- a) What are the objects likely displayed in this picture, and what general term from the chapter describes such items made by humans?
  - **Answer:** The objects displayed are likely **primitive tools** used by early humans, such as **hand axes, scrapers, or sharpened stones**. The general term that describes such items made by humans is **artefacts**.
- b) What material do these tools appear to be primarily made from, and why was this material commonly used?
  - **Answer:** These tools appear to be primarily made from **stone**. Stone was commonly used because **it was readily available in the environment and could be shaped (knapped) to create sharp edges or points suitable for cutting, scraping, or hunting**.
- c) Describe two different ways early humans might have used tools like these in their daily lives.
  - **Answer:** Early humans might have used tools like these for various tasks. For example, a sharpened stone or hand axe could be used for **butchering animals** (cutting meat and scraping hides), while a stone scraper could be used for **preparing animal skins for clothing or shelter**, or for shaping wood or bone.



# Question Paper

Prepared by: learnloophq@gmail.com

## **Subject: History Chapter 01. The Evolution of Human Beings**

### **Part 1: Factual Recall (What Do You Know?)**

#### **a. Multiple Choice:**

Circle the best answer.

1. Two million years ago, early humans who resembled apes were called...
  - a) Homo sapiens
  - b) Hunter-gatherers
  - c) Hominids
  - d) Archaeologists
2. To protect themselves from wild animals, where did hunter-gatherers often live?
  - a) In open fields
  - b) In huts they built
  - c) In caves or on treetops
  - d) Near large rivers
3. According to the "Sources of Information" section, where have the earliest remains of human beings been found?
  - a) Asia
  - b) Europe
  - c) North America
  - d) Africa

#### **b. True/False:**

Circle T for True or F for False.

1. **T / F** The chapter suggests that human beings and dinosaurs lived on Earth at the same time.
2. **T / F** Early hominids could not speak but would make growling sounds to communicate.
3. **T / F** Early hominids could stand perfectly straight and had small, neat eyebrows.
4. **T / F** Archaeologists study things like fossils, tools, and cave paintings to learn about the past.

#### **c. Fill-in-the-Blank:**

Complete the sentences with the correct word from your chapter.

1. The present species of humans, like us, are called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Early humans who moved from place to place hunting animals and gathering fruits and roots were known as \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **d. Matching:**

Draw a line to match the term on the left with its correct description on the right.

| Term               | Description  |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Artefact        | The remains of living things left on rocks.                      |
| 2. Hominid         | A person who moves to find food instead of staying in one place. |
| 3. Hunter-gatherer | An object made by humans, like pottery or a tool.                |
| 4. Fossil          | An early, ape-like human with a sloped head and long arms.       |

### e. Short Answer:

Write a one or two-sentence answer.

1. Name two things that early hunter-gatherers used to cover their bodies.

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2. Which body part developed in early humans that gave them the ability to hold objects?

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3. List three different types of "sources of information" that archaeologists use to study early humans.

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### f. Paragraph Answer:

Write your answer in 4-5 complete sentences

1. Using details from the chapter, describe what early hominids looked like and how they behaved.

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2. Explain how we get our information about early humans. Who studies this information, and what kinds of things do they look at?

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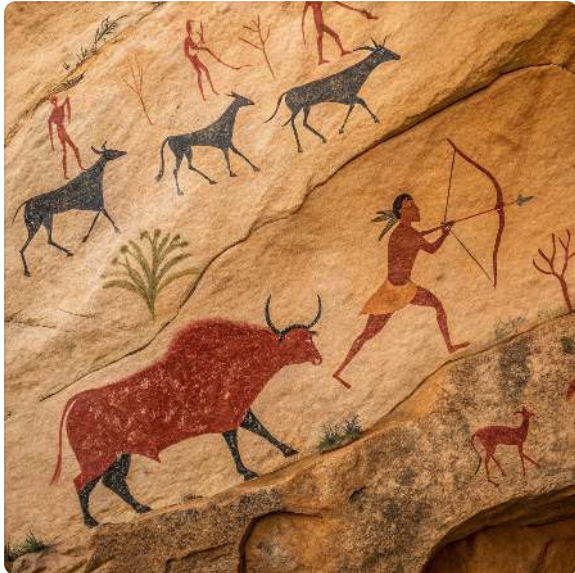
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## Part 2: Critical Thinking (Let's Think Deeper!)

### a. Analysis:



Look at the image of the cave painting. What do you think this painting tells us about what was important to the person who painted it?

### b. Comparison:

Compare an early **hominid** to a modern **Homo sapien**. List one way their bodies were **different** and one advantage that humans gained over time.

- **Difference:**

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- **Advantage:**

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### c. Cause and Effect:

Your chapter says that early humans learned to balance on their feet and stand erect. What was the **effect** of this change? What could they do with their hands once they were free?

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#### d. Problem-Solving:

Imagine you are a hunter-gatherer. A very cold winter is coming, and the animals you usually hunt have moved to a warmer place far away. Your group is running out of food. What would your group do to survive?

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### Part 3: Map Skills (Where in the World?)



#### a. Location:

On the world map below, find and circle the continent of **Africa**. Why is this continent important for studying human evolution, according to your chapter?

#### b. Interpretation:

Hunter-gatherers needed fresh water to survive. where do you think would be a good place for a group of hunter-gatherers to live? (For example, near a mountain, in a desert, or along a river?) Explain why.

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### Part 4: Historical Themes and Concepts (The Big Picture)

#### a. Timeline:

The timeline in your chapter shows different stages of human evolution. Place these species in the correct order, from the earliest (1) to the most recent (4).

- \_\_\_\_\_ Homo sapiens
- \_\_\_\_\_ Homo erectus
- \_\_\_\_\_ Australopithecus afarensis

- \_\_\_\_\_ Homo neanderthalensis

### b. Change and Continuity:

The chapter describes how humans **changed** over millions of years. Describe one major physical change. Now, think about something that has stayed the same (continuity). What is one basic need that both hunter-gatherers and modern humans share?

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### c. Perspectives:

Imagine you are an archaeologist who has just discovered an ancient tool made of stone in a cave. Write a short diary entry about your discovery. What do you think the tool was used for? What does it tell you about the people who made it?

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### d. Influence:

The chapter mentions pottery as an ancient artefact. How does this ancient invention still **influence** our lives today? (Hint: Think about things you might use in your kitchen or for decoration.)

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#### Answer Key

Prepared by: learnloophq@gmail.com



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# Answer Key

Prepared by: learnloophq@gmail.com

## Answer Key: Chapter 01. The Evolution of Human Beings

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### Part 1: Factual Recall (What Do You Know?)

#### a. Multiple Choice

1. **c) Hominids** (The chapter says, "...humans resembled apes and were called *hominids*.")
2. **c) In caves or on treetops** (The chapter says, "They lived in caves or on tree tops to protect themselves from wild animals.")
3. **d) Africa** (The chapter says, "The earliest remains of human beings have been found in Africa.")

#### b. True/False

1. **F (False)** - The chapter's "Reflect" box explains that dinosaurs became extinct about 65 million years ago, long before human beings appeared.
2. **T (True)** - The chapter states, "...they could not speak, and only growled."
3. **F (False)** - The chapter clearly states that early hominids "...could not stand upright."
4. **T (True)** - The "Sources of Information" section explains that archaeologists study these exact things to learn about the past.

#### c. Fill-in-the-Blank

1. The present species of humans, like us, are called **Homo sapiens**.
2. Early humans who moved from place to place hunting animals and gathering fruits and roots were known as **hunter-gatherers**.

#### d. Matching

1. **Artefact** -> An object made by humans, like pottery or a tool.
2. **Hominid** -> An early, ape-like human with a sloped head and long arms.
3. **Hunter-gatherer** -> A person who moves to find food instead of staying in one place.
4. **Fossil** -> The remains of living things left on rocks.

#### e. Short Answer

1. Early hunter-gatherers used **animal skins** and **leaves** to cover their bodies.
2. Their **hands** (or opposable thumbs) developed, which gave them the ability to hold objects.
3. Three sources of information are: **caves/rock shelters, tools/artefacts, and fossils/bones**. (Any three from the list in the chapter are correct).

#### f. Paragraph Answer

1. **Using details from the chapter, describe what early hominids looked like and how they behaved.**

- Early hominids were ape-like humans who lived two million years ago. Their heads were big and sloped backwards, and they had small foreheads with thick eyebrows. Their arms were very long, reaching down to their knees, and they could not stand fully upright. Their bodies were covered with thick hair, and since they could not speak, they communicated by growling.
2. **Explain how we get our information about early humans. Who studies this information, and what kinds of things do they look at?**
- We get information about early humans from several sources they left behind. People called archaeologists study these remains to learn about the lifestyle of early humans. They study the caves and rock shelters where people lived and examine things like pottery, tools, and other artefacts. They also study fossils and the bones of both early humans and the animals from that time period.

## Part 2: Critical Thinking (Let's Think Deeper!)

### a. Analysis

The cave painting shows an animal, which tells us that animals were very important to the person who painted it. They were probably important as a source of **food** (from hunting), or maybe they were dangerous animals that people needed to be aware of.

### b. Comparison

- **Difference:** Hominids could not stand up straight and had long arms that reached their knees, while Homo sapiens can stand fully upright.
- **Advantage:** An advantage humans gained was developing **larger brains**, which gave them the ability to think, solve problems, and make tools.

### c. Cause and Effect

The effect of learning to stand erect was that their **hands were free**. With their hands free, they could **make tools, pick up and carry things, and throw objects** to hunt or defend themselves.

### d. Problem-Solving

My group would have to **move to a new place**. Since hunter-gatherers moved to find food, the best choice would be to follow the animals to the warmer place or find a new area with different food sources, like a forest with edible roots or a river with fish.

## Part 3: Map Skills (Where in the World?)

### a. Location

*(The student should have circled the continent of Africa on a map).*

Africa is important because the chapter states that **the earliest remains of human beings have been found there**.

### b. Interpretation

It would be best for hunter-gatherers to live **along a river**. A river provides three important things they need to survive: **fresh water** to drink, **fish** to eat, and it would also **attract other animals** that they could hunt for food.

## Part 4: Historical Themes and Concepts (The Big Picture)

### a. Timeline

The correct order is:

1. **Australopithecus afarensis**
2. **Homo erectus**
3. **Homo neanderthalensis**
4. **Homo sapiens**

### b. Change and Continuity

- **Change:** A major physical change was that humans learned to **stand upright** instead of being hunched over like early hominids.
- **Continuity:** A basic need that has stayed the same is the need for **food and water** to survive. (Shelter is also a good answer).

### c. Perspectives

(Answers will vary, but should sound like a diary entry).

*Example:* "Diary Entry: I can't believe it! I found a sharpened piece of flint deep in the cave today. It fits perfectly in my hand. The person who made this must have been intelligent and resourceful. I think they used it for scraping animal skins or cutting meat. This one little tool tells me so much about how they lived!"

### d. Influence

Pottery still influences us today because we use ceramic objects all the time. For example, we use ceramic **plates, bowls, and mugs** for eating and drinking. We also use pottery for decoration, like **vases** for flowers or decorative pots.