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Human origins: Out of Africa | PNAS

Australopithecus, (Latin: "southern ape") (genus Australopithecus), group of extinct primates closely related to, if not actually ancestors of, modern human beings and known from a series of fossils found at numerous sites in eastern, north-central, and southern Africa.

The Genus Homo From Africa

Genus Homo, together with the genus Paranthropus is probably sister to A. africanus in the genus Australopithecus, which itself had previously split from the lineage of Pan, the chimpanzees. [3] [4] Homo erectus appeared about two million years ago and, in several early migrations , it spread throughout Africa (where it is dubbed Homo ergaster) and Eurasia.

Ch. 11 "Rise of Genus Homo" Flashcards | Quizlet

Homo sapiens - Homo sapiens - Origin: The earliest candidate for hominin status is Sahelanthropus tchadensis, based on a cranium from of Chad in north-central Africa. Announced in 2002, this specimen is dated to the period between 7 and 6 mya.

Homo naledi, a new species of the genus Homo from the ...

Homo ergaster may have been the first human species to leave Africa and fossil remains show this species had expanded its range into southern Eurasia by 1.75 million years ago. Their descendents, Homo erectus, then spread eastward and were established in South East Asia by at least 1.6 million years ago.

Australopithecus | Characteristics & Facts | Britannica

Homo erectus, appearing 1.8 million years ago, was the first hominin species to migrate out of East Africa, use fire, and hunt. Compared to Homo habilis, Homo erectus was more similar to modern humans due to its height and weight, brain size, limited sexual dimorphism, and downward-facing nostrils.

Homo - Wikipedia

Several expansions of populations of archaic humans (genus Homo) out of Africa and throughout Eurasia took place in the course of the Lower Paleolithic, and into the beginning Middle Paleolithic, between about 2.1 million and 0.2 million years ago (Ma).

Early expansions of hominins out of Africa - Wikipedia

Homo naledi, a new species of the genus Homo from the Dinaledi Chamber, South Africa

Homo sapiens - Origin | Britannica

The earliest Homo erectus were contemporaries of the late Homo habilis in East Africa for several hundred thousand years. This suggests that the immediate ancestor of Homo erectus was an early Homo habilis or possibly another yet to be discovered species of early humans.

Origin of the Genus Homo | SpringerLink

The expansion of grassland systems in Africa in relation to mammalian evolution and the origin of the genus Homo. Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 207, 399-420. Domínguez-Rodrigo, M., Pickering, T.R., Semaw, S., Rogers, M.J., 2005.

Homo naledi - Wikipedia

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Human Evolution - Genus Homo - Lost in a Million-Year Gap ...

Homo georgicus (H. erectus)? Dmanisi, Republic of Georgia 1.8 mya The oldest remains of genus Homo outside the Africa 5 crania, some postcranial elements High variability between skulls Smaller brain than average H. erectus

The first migrations out of Africa - The Australian Museum

Origins of Genus Homo–Southern Africa and Origin of Homo; Adaptive Shifts; Energetics and Ecology ... Origins of Genus Homo–Australopiths and Early Homo; ...

29.7D: Genus Homo - Biology LibreTexts

Homo naledi is an extinct species of hominin, which anthropologists first described in September 2015 and have assigned to the genus Homo. In 2013, fossil skeletons were found in the Gauteng province of South Africa, in a chamber of the Rising Star Cave system, part of the Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site about 50 km (31 mi) northwest of Johannesburg .

Origins of Genus Homo–Southern Africa and Origin of Homo; Adaptive Shifts; Energetics and Ecology

This second volume covers the craniodental remains from Africa and Asia attributed to the genus Homo. In this monumental and groundbreaking new series, the authors use clearly defined terminology and descriptive protocols that are applied uniformly throughout.

First Genus Homo Flashcards | Quizlet

The first truly cosmopolitan species of Homo, Homo heidelbergensis, is first known from Africa at ca. 600 Ka , before appearing at sites in Europe and eastern Asia from ca. 500 Ka onward.

Homo habilis | The Smithsonian Institution's Human Origins ...

It is known that primitive hominids — human ancestors and their close kin — walked upright across the plains of Africa at this time. They were presumably larger members of the genus...

The Human Fossil Record : Craniodental Morphology of Genus ...

The origin of the genus Homo in Africa signals the beginning of the shift from increasingly bipedal apes to primitive, large-brained, stone tool-making, meat-eaters that traveled far and wide. This early part of the human genus is represented by three species: Homo habilis, Homo rudolfensis, and Homo erectus.