

Anthropology 2201: Final Exam Study Guide

1. Two main features of all hominins
 - a. bipedal locomotion
 - b. nonhoning chewing
2. Type of evolution humans are undergoing
 - a. undergoing Mosaic Evolution rather than Linear (different parts evolve at different rates and at different times)
3. General trends
 - a. habitual vs. obligate
 - b. increasing body size
 - c. increasing brain size
 - d. change in limb proportions
4. Pros and cons of bipedalism
 - a. Pros
 - i. Frees the hands for other things
 - ii. makes human less visible to arboreal predators
 - iii. permits endurance, long distance with low speeds
 - b. Cons
 - i. slipped disks
 - ii. lower back pain
 - iii. weak knees
 - iv. weak, exposed abdomen
 - v. limited mobility with broken limb/foot
 - vi. fallen arches
 - vii. childbirth difficulties
5. Hypotheses for how bipedalism arose
 - a. Upright Provider
 - i. free hands for carrying/male provisioning
 - b. Upright Scavenger
 - i. Scan territory for evidence of kill
 - ii. greater endurance
 - iii. reduces surface area from the sun
 - iv. free hands
 - c. Efficient Walker
 - i. less energy expenditure
6. Traits associated with bipedalism
7. Divergent state between humans and chimps (period)
 - a. last common ancestor was 8 million years ago
8. Morphological changes
 - a. Spine
 - i. from c-shaped spine to s-shaped spine
 - b. Skull
 - i. reduction in bone mass
 - ii. reduction in muscle attachment sites
 - iii. rearrangement of features
 - iv. reduction in prognathism

- c. Pelvis
 - i. bowl shaped pelvis (basin shaped to support internal organs)
 - ii. broader and shorter
 - d. foramen magnum
 - i. became more centralized so as to carry head atop it's skull
 - e. Foot
 - i. non-divergent hallux
 - ii. robust calcaneus
 - iii. platform-like talus
 - iv. foot arches
 - f. dental morphology
 - i. increase in enamel thickness
 - ii. reduction in canine size
 - iii. bigger incisors, smaller molars
 - iv. parabolic dental arcade
 - g. brain size
 - i. much larger
 - ii. frontal lobe enlargement
 - iii. reduced post-orbital constriction
 - iv. expensive brain
 - h. knee joint
 - i. fuller extension
 - ii. locking mechanism
 - iii. anterior/ posterior cruciate ligaments and tibial spines
9. Early studies in paleoanthropology
- a. studies of non human evolution focused one extant non- human primates
 - b. Eugene Dubois
10. Great Rift Valley
- a. majority of fossils found in East or South Africa
 - b. volcanic sediment, plate tectonics, geologic beds exposed
11. Tool technologies
- a. Oldowan
 - i. homo habilis
 - ii. uniface
 - iii. rounded stone with broken edge for cutting
 - iv. simple chopping tools
 - v. tool caching
 - b. Achulean
 - i. used by homo erectus
 - ii. biface tools
 - iii. soft hammer technique
 - iv. scavenging
 - c. Mousterian
 - i. used by Neanderthals
 - ii. made from flint/chert
 - iii. wood working and hide-working

- iv. points hafted to wooden spears
 - v. engraving tools
 - d. Magdalinean
 - i. homo sapiens
 - ii. blade technology, longer/thinner, more manipulation required
 - iii. atlatl
 - iv. bow and arrow
 - v. distance hunting
 - e. Clovis (not really covered on exam)
- 12. Tool technologies w/ Neanderthals
 - a. Mousterian
- 13. Relations to humans & interaction patterns
- 14. Geographical expanse of humans
 - a. Africa, Middle East, Australia, Europe, Asia, North America, South America
 - b. Out of Africa with Replacement
 - c. Out of Africa with Assimilation
 - d. Multiregional Continuity= Model
- 15. Dates of arrivals (on power points)
 - a. Africa: 200 KYA
 - b. Middle East: 90 KYA
 - c. Australia: 60 KYA
 - d. Europe: 35-40 KYA
 - e. Asia: 30 KYA
 - f. North America: 11.5 KYA
 - g. South America: 9 KYA
- 16. Agriculture development
- 17. Bioarcheology
- 18. Forensic Anthropology