TRIVIA- The answer to these questions can be found in text panels throughout the exhibit. (They may also be found on page 11 of this packet.)

1. What is a common name for the Australopithecus afarensis skeleton?

2. What color does ochre turn once it is heated?

3. Who discovered Lucy first?

4. How tall is Lucy?

5. What region and country in which continent was Lucy discovered?

6. What can the growth lines on molars tell us?

7. How old is Lucy?

8. How long does it take a chimpanzee to grow to adulthood?

9. What do you see when you look through the microscope?
**OBSERVATION**
Take a close look at the various skull reconstructions on the human origins tree and answer the following questions as best you can.

1. List differences between Paranthropus characteristic and characteristics from the genus Homo. How many can you find?

2. List common features among the different species within the Paranthropus genus.

3. In what ways are the Australopithecines and the genus Homo similar?
HUMAN EVOLUTION TREE - On the lines provided show where the genus Paranthropus, Australopithecus, and Homo fall on the Human Evolution Tree.

Word Bank:
Homo sapiens
Homo habilis
Homo erectus
Homo neanderthalensis
Paranthropus robustus
Paranthropus bosei
Paranthropus aethiopicus
Australopithecus afarensis
Australopithecus africanus
TOOL HUNT- Circle the tools you see in the museum, then identify the items and explain what it is used for.
Primate Reconstruction Page

Yet to be discovered most recent common ancestor of chimp and human about 6 to 8 million years ago.

3.2 - 3.8 million years ago

Present

Living primate - Chimpanzee
(*Pan troglodytes*)

Fossil Primate - Composite reconstruction of ancient human relative.
(*Female Australopithecus afarensis*)

Living primate - Human
(*Homo sapiens*)
TRIVIA ANSWERS

1. Lucy
2. Red
3. Don Johanson
4. 3ft 6in
5. Afar, Ethiopia, Africa
6. Daily growth of the teeth
7. 3.18 million years old
8. 12 years
9. Thin section of a tooth
Glossary

Anthropology - The study of the human experience.

Archaic – Old, ancient.

Bipedalism- Using only two legs for walking.

Dentine- A calcium-containing material that is similar to bone but harder and that makes up the principal part of a tooth.

Enamel- A very hard outer layer covering the crown of a tooth.

Erode/ erosion – Condition in which the earth's surface is worn away by the action of water and wind.

Forging – Looking for food in nature.

Fossil - Naturally preserved remains or traces of ancient life that lived in the geologic past.

GPS - A navigation system that uses satellite signals to find the location of a radio receiver on or above the earth's surface.

Habitat - The place or type of place where a plant or animal naturally lives or grows.

Hominin (formally hominid)- Characterizing the family Hominidae, which includes man (Homo sapiens) as well as extinct species of manlike creatures.

Homo- The genus the family of man that includes modern humans as well as species closely related to modern humans and goes as far back as 2.3 million years ago.

Lineage – The descendants of one individual.

Molar - A tooth with a rounded or flattened surface adapted for grinding.

Neanderthals - A hominin known from skeletal remains in Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia that lived from about 30,000 to 200,000 years ago.

Ochre- The earliest pigments used by mankind, derived from naturally tinted clay containing mineral oxides.

Paleoanthropology – Paleo from the Latin word for ancient; anthropology is the study of humans.

Silcrete – A combination of sand and gravel cemented by silica to become a very hard substance.

Speleothem - A cave formation, stalactite or stalagmite, that is a secondary mineral deposit.

Stratigraphy – The study of rock layers.

Transit – An instrument used by surveyors to measure both horizontal and vertical angles.