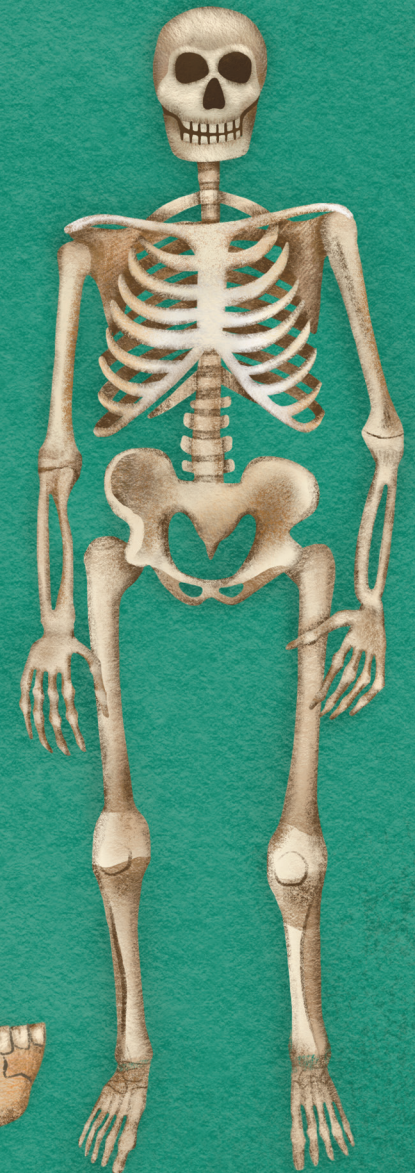
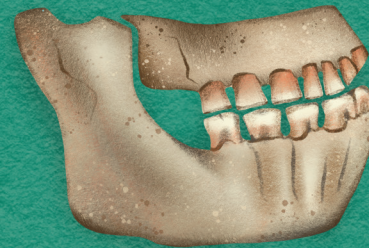
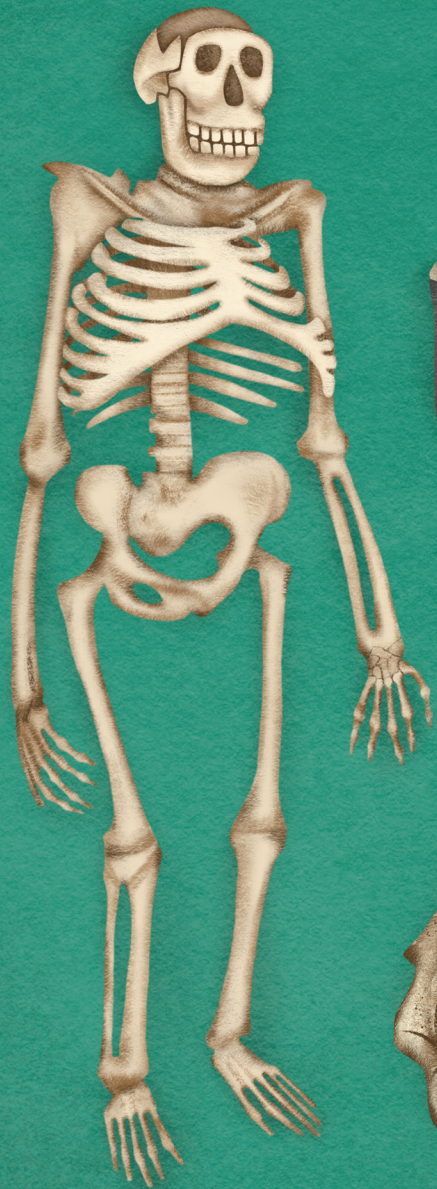


Exploring Human Evolution

Activity Book



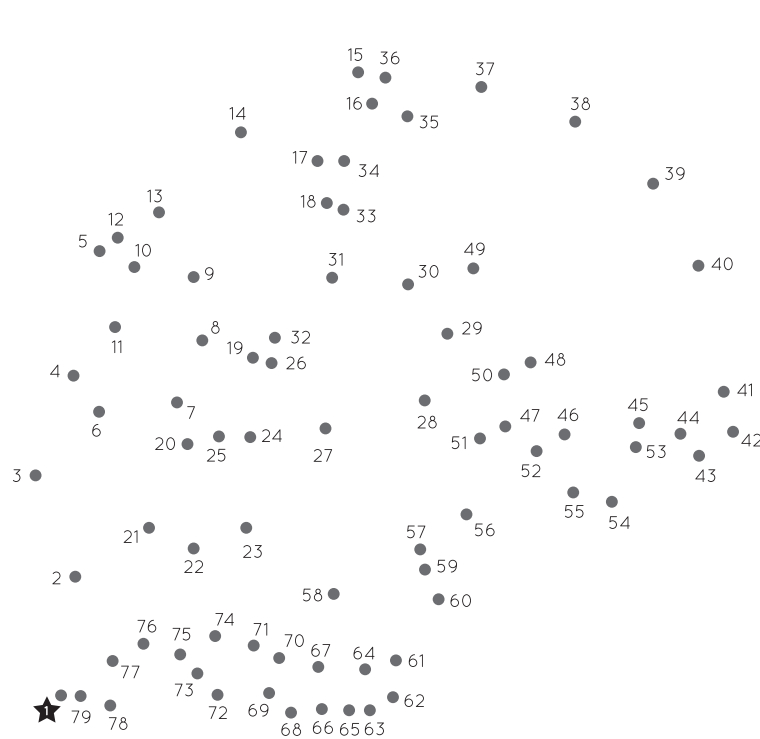


COLOUR ME!

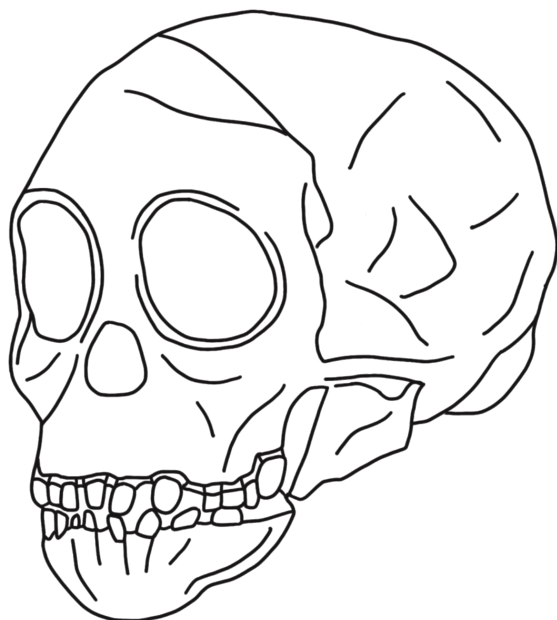
Our early fossil ancestors – the australopiths – had relatively long arms, mobile shoulders, and curved fingers that would have been good for climbing.

Meet your juvenile ancestors!

Connect the dots



“**Karabo**” or Malapa Hominin 1 (MH1) is thought to be 12-13 years old. It was found in 2008 at Malapa, South Africa by 9-year old Matthew Berger, Lee Berger’s son. It was named as a new species, *Australopithecus sediba*, in 2010. It is 2 million years old.



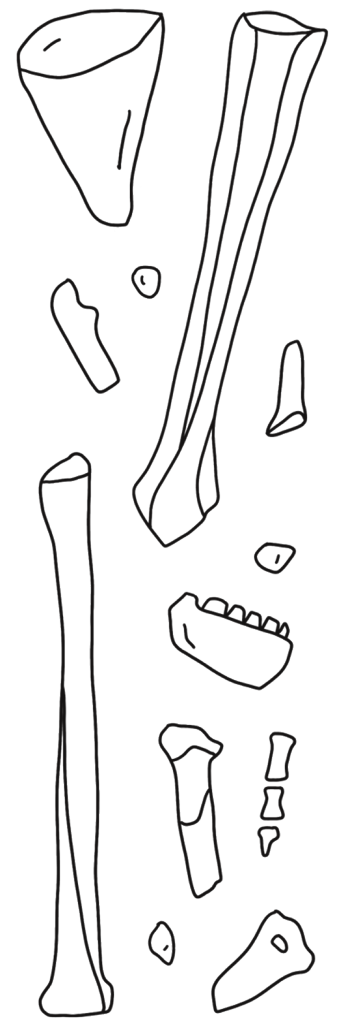
“**Taung Child**” was about 3 years old. It was discovered by men working in a quarry in 1924 and named as a new species - *Australopithecus africanus* – by Raymond Dart in 1925. It was highly controversial as a human ancestor at the time, but is now considered one of the most important hominin fossils ever discovered. It is 2-3 million years old.



“**Turkana Boy**” (KNM-WT 15000) was about 8-9 years old. Discovered by Kamoya Kimeu in 1984 in Kenya, it is the most complete *Homo erectus* skeleton ever found. His skeleton is the first evidence of human-like body plan with long legs and short arms. It is about 1.5 million years old.

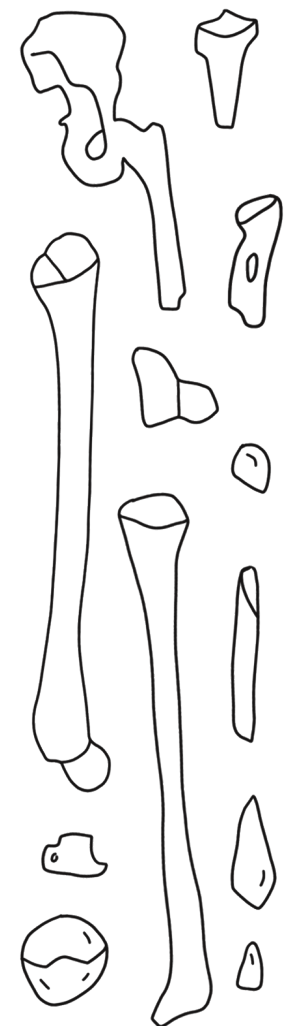
Olduvai Word Search

Words may be vertical, horizontal, or diagonal and forward or backward



- BOISEI
- CHOPPER
- CUTMARKS
- HABILIS
- HANDAXE
- HANDYMAN
- HOMO
- LEAKEY
- LOUIS
- MARY
- OLDOWAN
- OLDUVAI
- PLIOCENE
- TUFF
- ZINJANTHROPUS

C	J	Z	S	G	O	W	F	P	I	N	S	G	M	R
H	D	I	U	H	V	E	Y	E	A	K	Q	H	L	I
O	H	R	P	O	G	D	S	O	R	J	F	K	R	K
P	Y	S	O	M	I	I	H	A	N	D	Y	M	A	N
P	A	T	R	O	O	W	M	I	U	H	F	F	U	T
E	L	Z	H	B	T	T	M	S	A	N	L	Q	P	W
R	P	W	T	I	U	A	P	B	X	F	K	H	M	I
B	J	N	N	C	P	D	I	L	E	A	K	E	Y	A
Y	P	H	A	F	L	L	E	X	A	D	N	A	H	V
L	E	N	J	W	I	O	I	T	F	Y	H	N	D	U
Z	V	Z	N	S	O	M	U	O	Q	Y	Y	F	R	D
Q	N	Q	I	E	A	D	G	I	C	T	C	M	K	L
D	K	I	Z	R	X	A	L	X	S	E	S	H	G	O
I	N	Z	Y	D	Z	U	N	O	R	F	N	U	Z	B
U	Y	Z	G	E	E	J	A	I	P	T	D	E	H	E

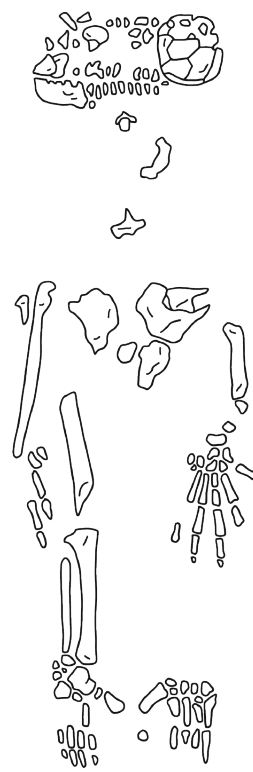


Your ancestors in Ethiopia

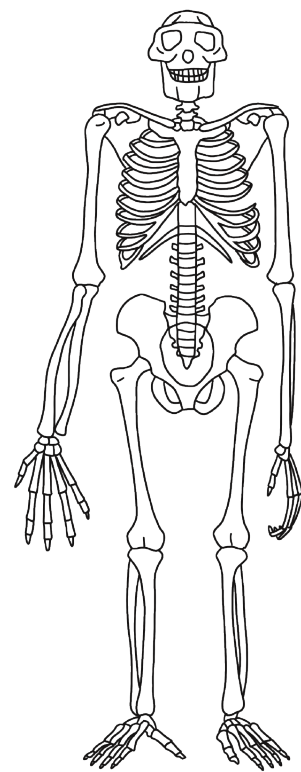
Meet 'Ardi' and 'Lucy'

"Ardi" (ARA-VP-6/500), short for *Ardipithecus ramidus*, was discovered in 1994 by a team led by Tim White. Ardi is 4.4 million years old, with a divergent big toe and a pelvis that is said to show adaptations for bipedalism and climbing. This is potentially one of our oldest hominin ancestors.

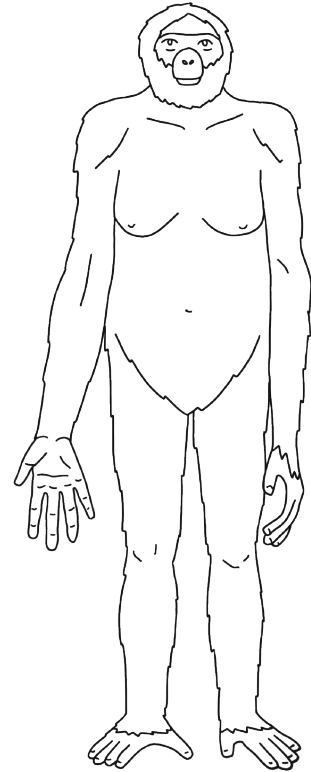
"Lucy" (A.L. 288-1) was discovered in 1974 by Don Johanson. She belongs to the species *Australopithecus afarensis* and was the most complete early fossil human discovered at the time. She was named after the Beatles song, "Lucy in the sky with diamonds" that was playing at the camp after her discovery. Lucy is 3.2 million years old.



What is preserved



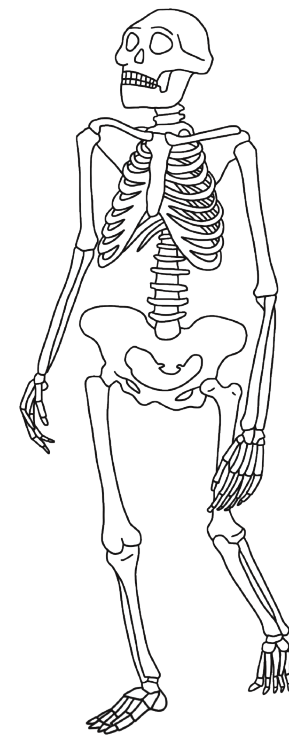
My skeleton



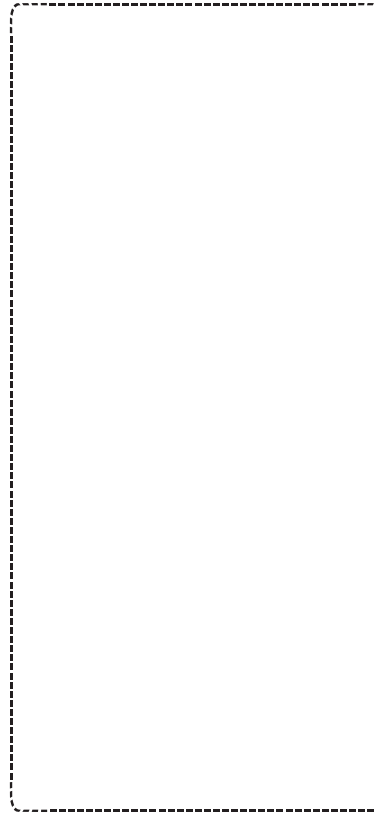
What I might have looked like



What is preserved



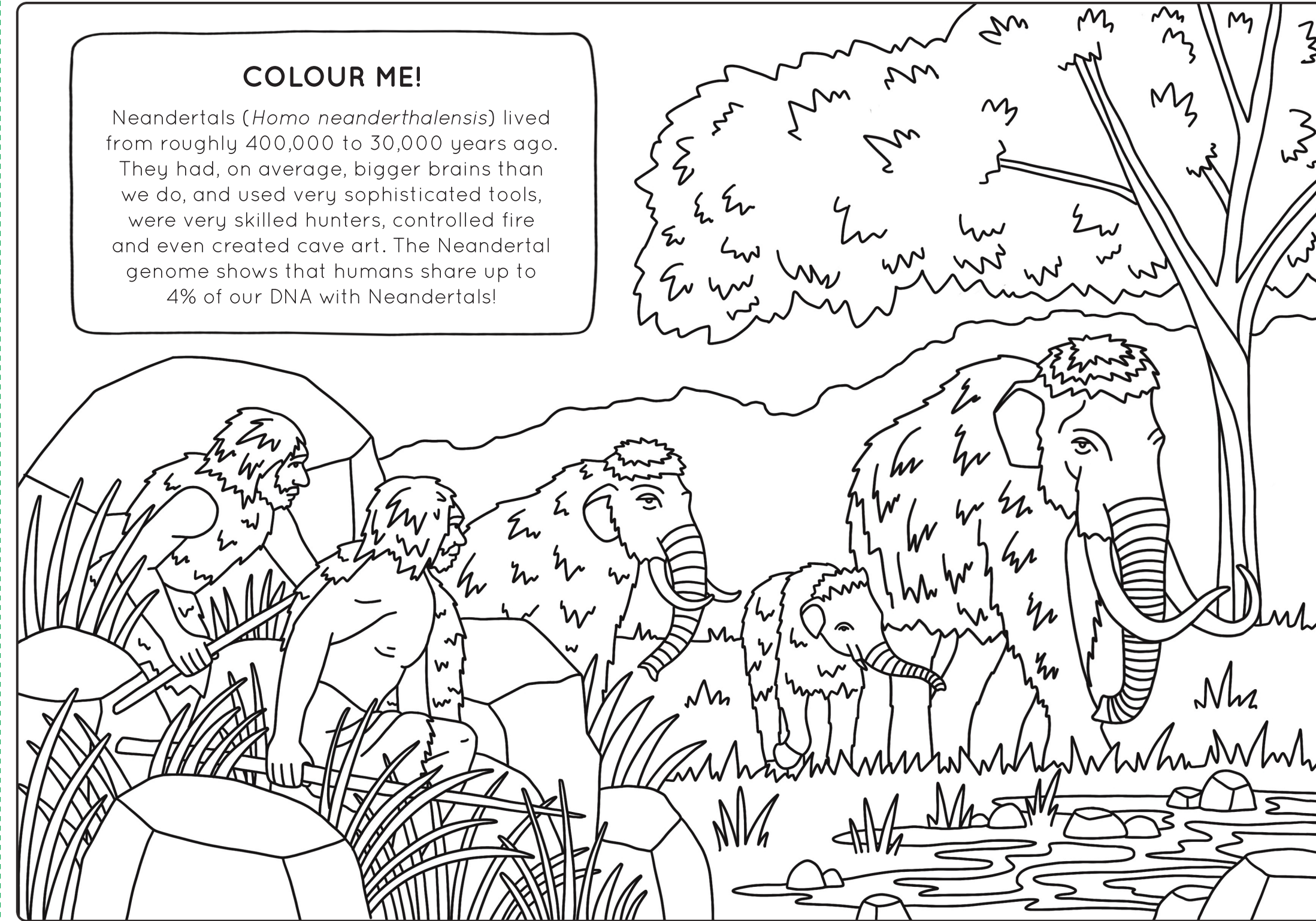
My skeleton



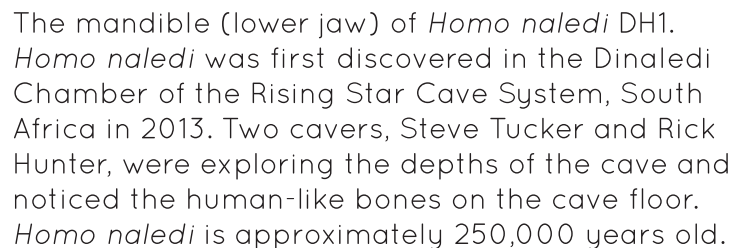
What do you think Lucy would have looked like? Draw it!

COLOUR ME!

Neandertals (*Homo neanderthalensis*) lived from roughly 400,000 to 30,000 years ago. They had, on average, bigger brains than we do, and used very sophisticated tools, were very skilled hunters, controlled fire and even created cave art. The Neandertal genome shows that humans share up to 4% of our DNA with Neandertals!



You have four different types of teeth in your mouth; incisors, canines, premolars and molars. The variation in their shape make each of them better at processing different types of foods. Thinking about how YOU first bite into different foods, can you match the different foods to the teeth that are best for biting them?



Draw a line between the tooth type and food.

INCISORS



Unscramble each of the clue words. To help, each of these words is found elsewhere in the book and on this page (plus a few extras!).

Take the letters that appear in  boxes and unscramble them for the final message.

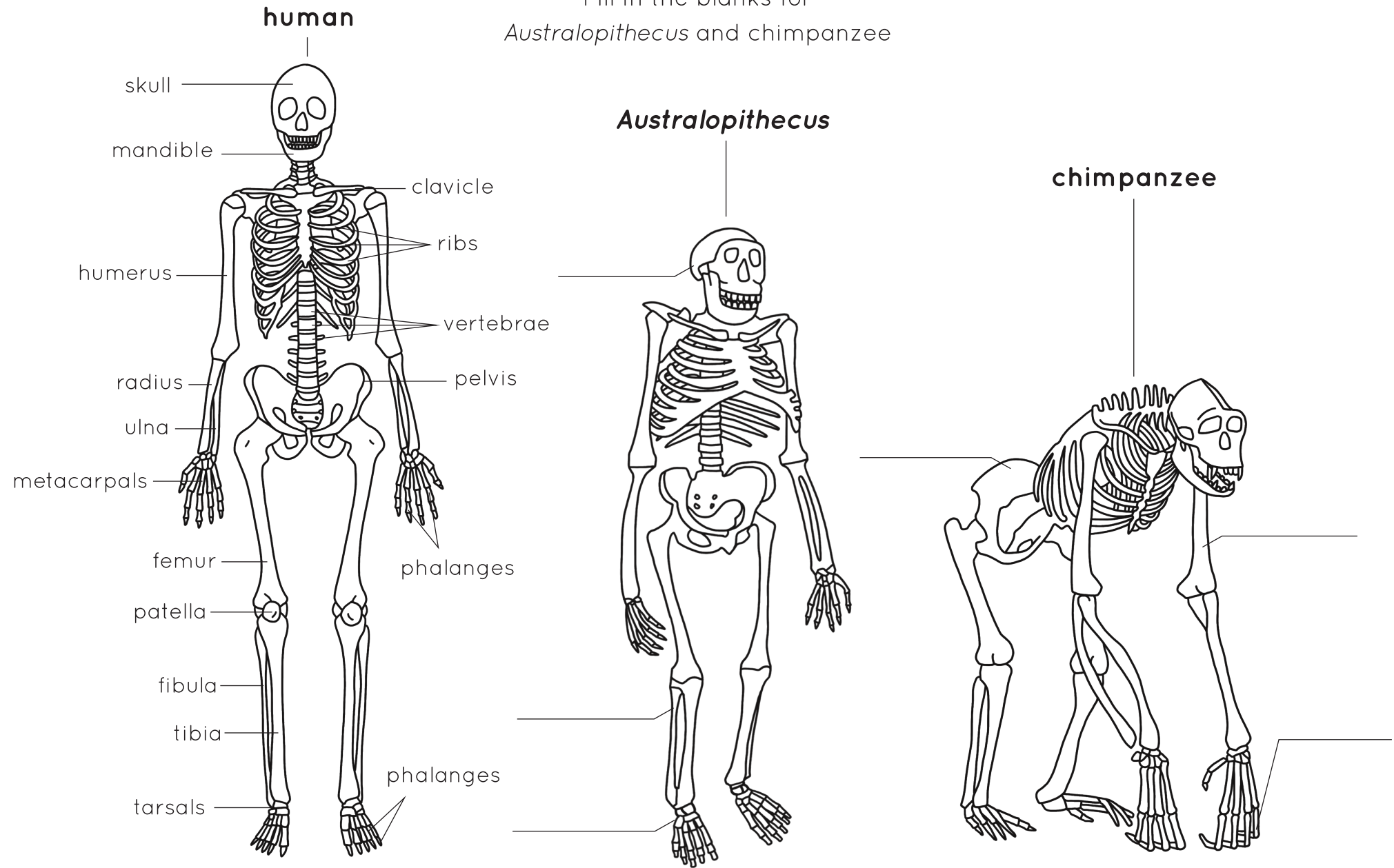


Final message:



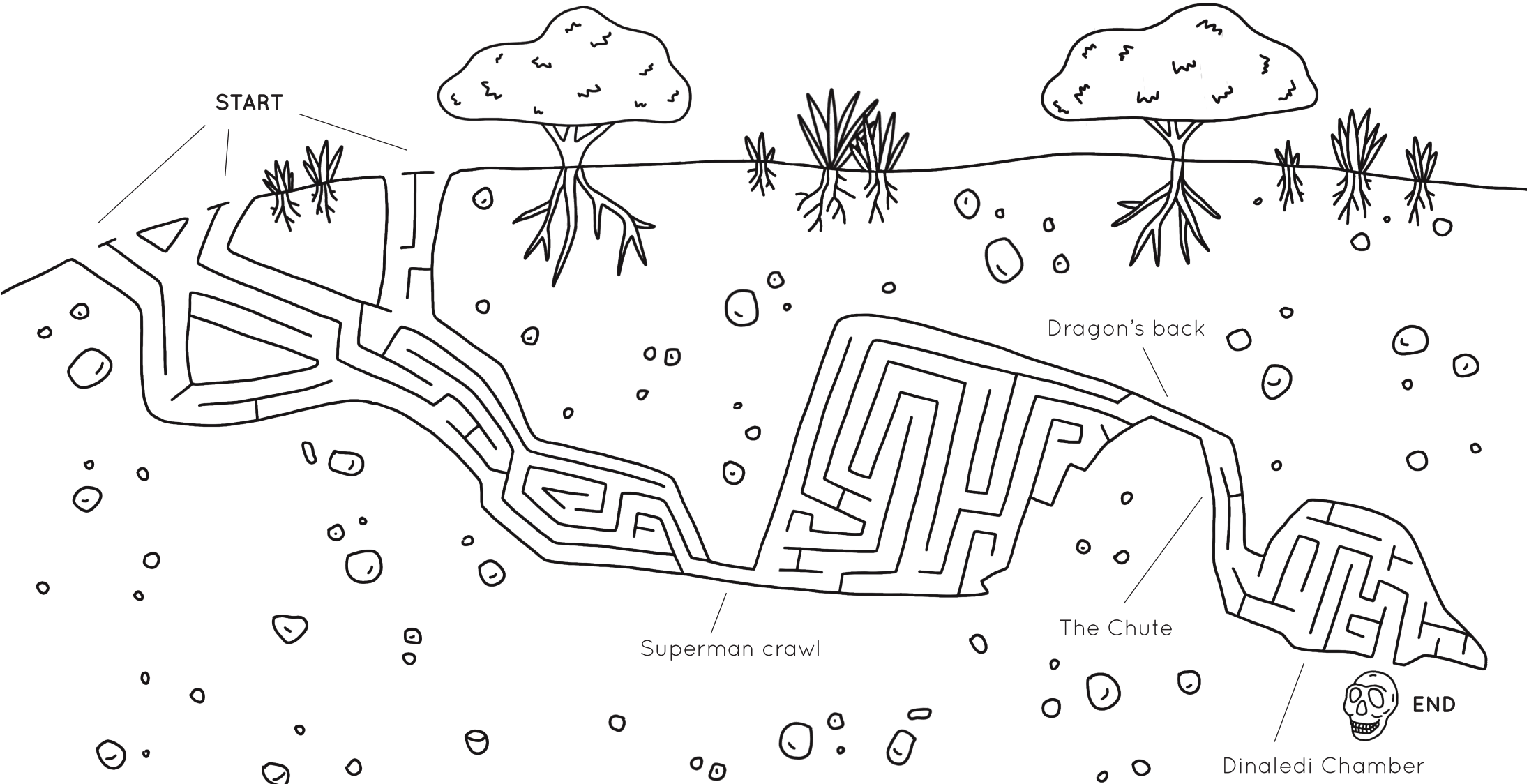
We share a skeleton

Fill in the blanks for
Australopithecus and chimpanzee



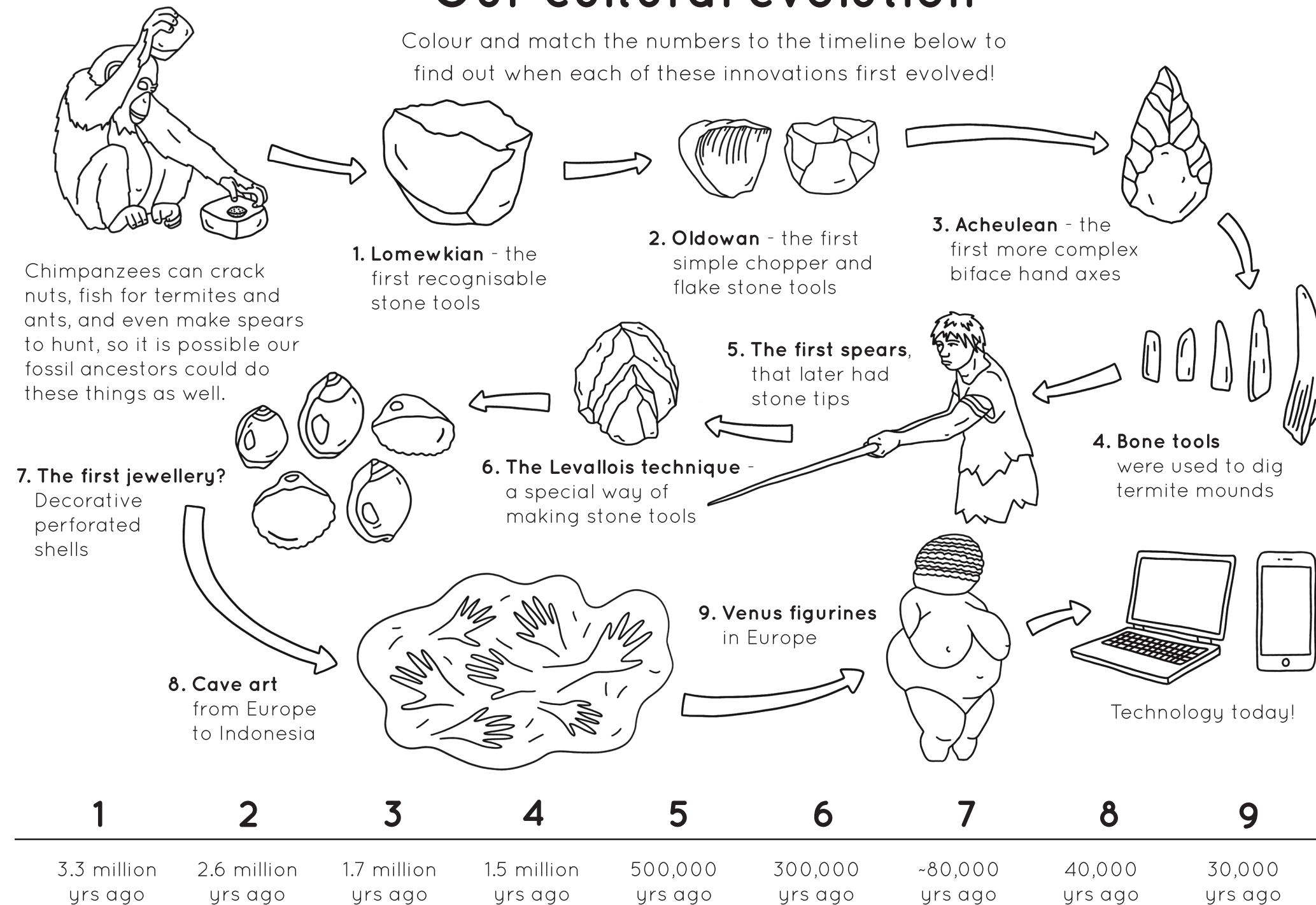
Dinaledi Maze

Follow the maze to find the *Homo naledi*
fossils in the Rising Star Cave System



Our cultural evolution

Colour and match the numbers to the timeline below to find out when each of these innovations first evolved!



The women who helped us understand human evolution

Match the women to their amazing accomplishments!

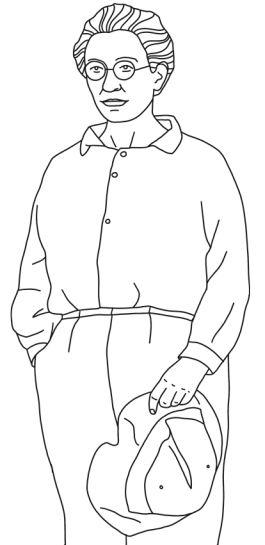
- One of the most famous palaeoanthropologists, she discovered the Laetoli footprints and the Zinj skull in Tanzania.
- An archaeologist who was key in the discovery of some of the earliest evidence of *Homo erectus* in China.
- A palaeoanthropologist and curator at the National Museum of Kenya, she directs excavations of Pliocene fossils in Kenya.
- A primatologist who was the first to document chimpanzees at Gombe, Tanzania using tools in the wild, which changed the way we define "human".
- An archaeologist and first woman professor at Cambridge University, she discovered some of the most important human and Neanderthal fossils in Israel.
- In addition to being an excellent anatomist, she challenged the 'man the hunter' hypothesis, highlighting the important role that women played as gathers and inventors in human evolution.
- A palaeoecologist, she has shown us the importance of understanding the fossilisation process and how different fossil animals can tell us about the environment.
- A palaeolithic archaeologist and paleoanthropologist who changed the way we think about the origins and evolution of our own species, *Homo sapiens*.



8 a. Alison Brooks



___ b. Kay Behrensmeyer



___ c. Dorothy Garrod



___ d. Emma Mbua



___ e. Mary Leakey



___ f. Adrienne Zihlman



___ g. Hou Yamei



___ h. Jane Goodall

Answers: 1-e, 2-g, 3-d, 4-h, 5-c, 6-f, 7-b, 8-a

Draw your favourite fossil human ancestor

Draw your favourite stone tool

