

Evolution of Mankind

Chapter 5: Evolution of Mankind · Topic 1

Key Concept

Early human ancestors gradually developed bipedalism (walking upright on two legs), a key evolutionary change from earlier primates.

Over time, human ancestors developed larger brains, allowing for more complex thinking, tool-making, and communication.

The use of tools became more sophisticated over time, from simple stone tools to more advanced tools for hunting and farming.

Modern humans (Homo sapiens) eventually developed complex language, art, and culture, distinguishing us from earlier human ancestors.

Quick Revision Notes

- Early ancestors developed bipedalism.
- This means walking upright on two legs.
- Human ancestors developed larger brains over time.
- This allowed complex thinking, tool-making.
- Tool use became more sophisticated.
- From simple stone tools to advanced tools.
- Modern humans developed language, art, culture.
- This distinguishes us from earlier ancestors.

Practice Questions

- 1 Create a timeline of human evolution milestones.
- 2 Discuss the significance of walking upright.
- 3 Research early stone tools and their uses.
- 4 Discuss how brain size relates to human development.
- 5 Discuss what distinguishes modern humans.
- 6 Explain human evolution in your own words.