

Chapter 2 Notes: Early Hominids

***Australopithecus afarensis*, Lucy:**

Because Lucy and her relatives were *bipeds* (walked on two feet), they could gather and carry food more easily, and could use their hands for defense.

***Homo habilis*, Handy Man:**

Because Handy Man lived in *groups*, they were better able to hunt and protect themselves. Because they used simple tools, they were able to dig or make traps to catch small animals, tear the meat from dead animals, and crush bones for the marrow inside.

***Homo erectus*, Upright Man:**

Because Upright Man had *strong bones*, they were able to walk long distances. This allowed them to migrate from Africa to Asia and Europe. They used *fire* to cook animal meat, survive the cold, and protect themselves from predators. They created *shelters* with tools like the hand ax. *Shelters* allowed Upright Man to live in colder climates and in areas without caves or other natural *shelters*.

***Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*, Neanderthal Man:**

Because Neanderthals lived in *groups*, they were better able to travel and hunt together. With their *spears*, they could better hunt and trap animals. Neanderthals showed a sense of *community* because they cared for their sick and injured. This capability brought them the benefit of learning from the experience of older members of the *group*.

***Homo sapiens sapiens*, Doubly Wise Man, Early Modern Humans:**

Because early modern humans created complex *tools* like needles, they could sew animal skins together to make *clothing* that protected them from the cold. They made *weapons* such as spears and bows and arrows, which allowed early humans to hunt from a safer distance. Their *artwork* such as cave paintings and sculptures shows that early humans had feelings about the world and could communicate their thoughts to others.