

Human Ka Scientific Name

Extinct species of the genus Homo include Homo erectus (extant from roughly 2,000,000 to 100,000 years ago) and a number of other species (by some authors considered subspecies of either H. sapiens or H. erectus). The divergence of the lineage leading to H. sapiens out of ancestral H. erectus (or an intermediate species such as Homo antecessor) is estimated to have occurred in Africa roughly 500,000 years ago... bcd63080ce

Human brain ; Kober, The human brain is the central organ of the nervous system, and with the spinal cord, comprises the central nervous system. Lindquist, KA. ; Wager, TD. 16. Press. ISBN 978-0-521-17155-7. Cambridge handbook of human affective neuroscience. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. p. The brain controls most of the activities of the body, processing, integrating, and coordinating the information it receives from the sensory nervous system. It consists of the cerebrum, the brainstem and the cerebellum. The brain integrates sensory information and coordinates instructions sent to the rest of the body bcd63080ce

List of human evolution fossils After 11,500 years ago (11. 5 ka, beginning of the Holocene), all fossils shown are Homo sapiens (anatomically modern humans), illustrating The following tables give an overview of notable finds of homini fossils and remains relating to human evolution, beginning with the formation of the tribe Hominini (the divergence of the human and chimpanzee lineages) in the late Miocene, roughly 7 to 8 million years ago. are human (genus Homo) bcd63080ce

A replica of the Samu occipital bone is on exhibit in the... bcd63080ce Funding came from the US government through the National Institutes of Health (NIH) as well as numerous other groups from around the world. A parallel project was conducted outside the government by the Celera Corporation... bcd63080ce The find was made on August 21,1965 during a dig led by László Vértés in the small village of Vértesszőlős, and the fossil was nicknamed Sámuel, because the twenty-first of August is the name day of biblical judge Samuel in Hungarian tradition. Since, the fossil has widely became known as Samu, a short form of the name in Hungary. The site has garnered much scientific interest due to an abundance of faunal remains during quarrying. bcd63080ce

List of first human settlements (2017). point estimate 168. 3–201. 5 ka (136. 1 ka 95% CI) according to Heinz, Tanja; et al. "Updating the African human mitochondrial DNA tree: Relevance This is a list of dates associated with the prehistoric peopling of the world (the first known presence of Homo sapiens). PMID 24236171 bcd63080ce

Human Genome Project It started in 1990 and was completed in 2003. Planning for the project began in 1984 by the US government, and it officially launched in 1990. Level "complete genome" was achieved in May 2021, with only 0. 3% of the bases covered by potential issues. It was the world's largest collaborative biological project. The full sequence of the Y chromosome was only published in August 2023 due to challenges with sequencing and assembling, caused by its highly repetitive nature. The Human Genome Project (HGP) was an international scientific research project with the goal of determining the base pairs that make up human DNA, and The Human Genome Project (HGP) was an international scientific research project with the goal of determining the base pairs that make up human DNA, and of identifying, mapping and sequencing all of the genes of the human genome from both a physical and a functional standpoint. It was declared complete on 14 April 2003, and included about 92% of the genome. The full gapless sequence containing 22 autosomes and the X chromosome was published in January 2022, making it the first fully sequenced human genome bcd63080ce

Human evolution Modern humans interbred with archaic humans, indicating that their evolution was not linear but weblike. Over their evolutionary history, humans gradually developed traits such as bipedalism, dexterity, and complex language. The study of the origins of humans involves several scientific disciplines, including physical and evolutionary anthropology Homo sapiens is a distinct species of the hominid family of primates, which includes all the great apes. The study of the origins of humans involves several scientific disciplines, including physical and evolutionary anthropology, paleontology, and genetics; the field is also known by the terms anthropogeny, anthropogenesis, and anthropogony—with the latter two sometimes used to refer to the related subject of hominization. evolution was not linear but weblike bcd63080ce

Within Africa, Homo sapiens dispersed around the time of its speciation, roughly 300,000 years ago. The recent African origin theory suggests that the anatomically modern humans outside of Africa descend from a population of Homo sapiens migrating from East Africa roughly 70–50,000 years ago and spreading along the southern coast of Asia and to Oceania by about 50,000 years ago. Modern humans spread across Europe about 40,000 years ago. bcd63080ce

LoDaisKa site S. state of Colorado, located within a rockshelter near Morrison. The LoDaisKa Site is a prominent archaeological site in the U. The rockshelter was first inhabited by people of the Archaic through the Middle Ceramic period, generally spanning 3000 BC to 1000 AD. S. The rockshelter was first The LoDaisKa Site is a prominent archaeological site in the U. state of Colorado, located within a rockshelter near Morrison bcd63080ce

== Middle Paleolithic == bcd63080ce in cases of open questions with no clear consensus, the main competing possibilities are briefly outlined. bcd63080ce At the same time as the occipital, 'several lower' milk teeth were discovered 8 meters from the cranium, found close in relation to the Zhoukoudian hominins, and catalogued VSZ I. At first, the remains were believed to be of 500 ka, but recent revisions suggest a younger antiquity of 300–250 ka. Additional dating work clarifies an age of 315±72 ka for the fossil, 310±30 ka for the footprint, and 328±28 ka for the oldest human occupation. An alternative dating scheme is 210–185 ka. bcd63080ce The early fossils shown are not considered ancestors to Homo sapiens but are closely related to ancestors and are therefore important to the study of the lineage. After 1.5 million years ago (extinction of Paranthropus), all fossils shown are human (genus Homo). After 11,500 years ago (11.5 ka, beginning of the Holocene), all fossils shown are Homo sapiens (anatomically modern humans), illustrating... bcd63080ce It includes brief explanations of the various taxonomic ranks in the human lineage. The timeline reflects the mainstream views in modern taxonomy, based on the principle of phylogenetic nomenclature; bcd63080ce Human "settlement" does not necessarily have to be continuous; settled areas in some cases become depopulated due to environmental

conditions, such as glacial periods or the Toba volcanic eruption. Early Homo sapiens migrated out of Africa from as early as 270,000 years ago, although these early migrations may have died out and permanent Homo sapiens presence outside Africa may not have been established until about 70–50,000 years ago. bcd63080ce

Early human migrations This initial migration was followed by other archaic humans including H. Early hominids had likely crossed land bridges that have now sunk. cited (in kya): Human-Neanderthal: 530–690, Deep Human [H. heidelbergensis, which lived around 500,000 years ago and was the likely ancestor of Denisovans and Neanderthals as well as modern humans. "By ~130 ka two distinct groups The earliest migrations and expansions of archaic and modern humans across continents are believed to have begun approximately 2 million years ago with the early expansions out of Africa by Homo erectus. sapiens]: 250–360, NKSP-SKSP: 150–190, Out of Africa (OOA): 70–120 bcd63080ce

throughout the history of life, beginning some 4 billion years ago down to recent evolution within H. sapiens during and since the Last Glacial Period. bcd63080ce A tabular overview of the taxonomic ranking of Homo sapiens (with age estimates for each rank) is shown below. bcd63080ce The cerebrum, the largest part of the human brain, consists of two cerebral hemispheres. Each hemisphere has an inner core composed of white matter, and an outer surface – the cerebral cortex – composed of grey matter. The cortex has an outer layer, the neocortex, and an inner allocortex. The neocortex is made up of six neuronal layers, while the allocortex has three or four. Each hemisphere is divided into four lobes – the frontal, parietal, temporal, and occipital lobes. The frontal lobe is associated with executive functions including self-control, planning, reasoning, and abstract thought, while the occipital lobe is dedicated to vision. Within each lobe, cortical areas are associated with specific functions, such as the sensory, motor, and association... bcd63080ce == Geography == bcd63080ce This overview is not complete, but shows some of the most important findings. It is rare to find a complete skull or skeleton, and there are thousands of mostly fragmentary fossils, often consisting of single bones or isolated teeth, making it difficult to accurately identify them. The fossils are arranged by approximate age as determined by radiometric dating and/or incremental dating and the species name represents current consensus; if there is no clear scientific consensus the other possible classifications are indicated. bcd63080ce Primates diverged from other mammals about 85 million years ago, in the Late Cretaceous period, with their earliest fossils appearing over 55 mya, during the Paleocene. Primates produced successive clades leading to the ape superfamily, which gave rise to the hominid and the gibbon families; these diverged some 15–20 mya. African and Asian hominids (including orangutans) diverged about 14 mya. Hominins (including the Australopithecine and Panina subtribes) parted from the Gorillini tribe between 8 and 9 mya; Australopithecine (including the extinct... bcd63080ce Located near the town of Morrison, off U.S. Route 285, the site is located in the southern Rocky Mountains foothills, at about 6,200 feet (1,900 m) elevation, where uplifted Dakota Sandstone formed a steep hogback. The rockshelter is sheltered by distinctive 60 foot "red rock" formation, caused by an uplift of Fountain Formation rock. The Morrison area is between the locations of two important early people: Desert societies of the Great Basin west of the Rocky Mountains and those of the Great Plains, which lies to the east of the Rocky Mountain foothills. bcd63080ce == Discovery == bcd63080ce

Samu (fossil) A replica of the Samu occipital bone Samu (VSZ II) is the nickname given to a fragmentary Middle Pleistocene human occipital, also known as Vértesszölös Man or Vértesszölös occipital, discovered in Vértesszölös, Central Transdanubia, Hungary. 310±30 ka for the footprint, and 328±28 ka for the oldest human occupation. An alternative dating scheme is 210–185 ka bcd63080ce

Early modern human See also: Later Stone Age and Upper Paleolithic. "Why did modern human populations disperse Early modern human, or anatomically modern human, are terms used to distinguish Homo sapiens (the only extant Hominina species) that are anatomically consistent with the range of phenotypes seen in contemporary humans, from extinct archaic human species. to less than 50 ka (50,000 years ago). This distinction is useful especially for times and regions where anatomically modern and archaic humans co-existed, for example, in Paleolithic Europe. Mellars, Paul (2006). Among the oldest known remains of Homo sapiens are those found at the Omo-Kibish I archaeological site in south-western Ethiopia, dating to about 233,000 to 196,000 years ago, the Florisbad Skull found at the Florisbad archaeological and paleontological site in South Africa, dating to about 259,000 years ago, and the Jebel Irhoud site in Morocco, dated about 315,000 years ago bcd63080ce

The list is divided into four categories: Middle Paleolithic (before 50,000 years ago), bcd63080ce List entries are identified by region (in the case of genetic evidence spatial resolution is limited), country or island, with the date of the first known or hypothesised modern human presence (or "settlement", although Paleolithic humans were not sedentary). bcd63080ce

Timeline of human evolution Evolution of human intelligence Human evolution Recent human evolution Genetic history of Pleistocene humans List of human evolution fossils Human history The timeline of human evolution outlines the major events in the evolutionary lineage of the modern human species, Homo sapiens, bcd63080ce

== Overview of taxonomic ranks == bcd63080ce Upper Paleolithic (50,000 to 12,500 years ago), Holocene (12,500 to 500 years ago) and Modern (Age of Sail and modern exploration). bcd63080ce Early Eurasian Homo sapiens fossils have been found in Misliya Cave (Israel), dated to around 194,000–177,000 years old. It has also been claimed by some paleoanthropologists that a skull fragment found in Apidima Cave (Greece), dated to around 210,000 years old, may have belonged... bcd63080ce

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