
Stone Tools In Human Evolution Behavioral Differences Among Technological Primates

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Stone Tools in Human Evolution Cambridge University Press

The earliest traces of proto-human technology emerged over 2.5 million years ago on the African continent. Called the Oldowan after the famous site of Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania, these technologies herald a major evolutionary shift in the human lineage. The Oldowan: Case Studies into the Earliest Stone Age provides a critical look at early archaeological sites and their evidence. This volume also shows how a range of probing, multidisciplinary, experimental investigations - including experimental tool-making, comparative

studies of ape technologies, biomechanical analysis, and PET studies of brain activity - help us evaluate this tantalizing prehistoric evidence and appreciate its relevance to human evolution.

Darwin's Legacy John Wiley & Sons

Stone tools are the most durable and common type of archaeological remain and one of the most important sources of information about behaviors of early hominins. Stone Tools and the Evolution of Human Cognition develops methods for examining questions of cognition, demonstrating the progression of mental capabilities from early hominins to modern humans through the archaeological record. Dating as far back as 2.5-2.7 million years ago, stone tools were used in cutting up animals, woodworking, and preparing vegetable matter. Today, lithic remains give archaeologists insight into the forethought, planning, and enhanced working memory of our early ancestors. Contributors

focus on multiple ways in which archaeologists can investigate the relationship between tools and the evolving human mind—including joint attention, pattern recognition, memory usage, and the emergence of language. Offering a wide range of approaches and diversity of place and time, the chapters address issues such as skill, social learning, technique, language, and cognition based on lithic technology. Stone Tools and the Evolution of Human Cognition will be of interest to Paleolithic archaeologists and paleoanthropologists interested in stone tool technology and cognitive evolution.

Stone Tools and the Evolution of Human Cognition John Wiley & Sons
50 Great Myths of Human Evolution uses common misconceptions to explore basic theory and research in human evolution and strengthen critical thinking skills for lay readers and students. Examines intriguing—yet widely

misunderstood—topics, from general ideas about evolution and human origins to the evolution of modern humans and recent trends in the field. Describes what fossils, archaeology, and genetics can tell us about human origins. Demonstrates the ways in which science adapts and changes over time to incorporate new evidence and better explanations. Includes myths such as “ Humans lived at the same time as dinosaurs; ” “ Lucy was so small because she was a child; ” “ Our ancestors have always made fire; ” and “ There is a strong relationship between brain size and intelligence ”. Comprised of stand-alone essays that are perfect for casual reading, as well as footnotes and references that allow readers to delve more deeply into topics.

Convergent Evolution in Stone-Tool Technology
 Jones & Bartlett Learning
 When, why, and how early humans began to eat meat are three of the most fundamental unresolved questions in the study of human origins. Before 2.5 million years ago the presence and importance of meat in the hominid diet is unknown. After stone tools appear in the fossil record it seems clear that meat was eaten in increasing quantities, but whether it was obtained through hunting or scavenging remains a topic of intense

debate. This book takes a novel and strongly interdisciplinary approach to the role of meat in the early hominid diet, inviting well-known researchers who study the human fossil record, modern hunter-gatherers, and nonhuman primates to contribute chapters to a volume that integrates these three perspectives. Stanford's research has been on the ecology of hunting by wild chimpanzees. Bunn is an archaeologist who has worked on both the fossil record and modern foraging people. This will be a reconsideration of the role of hunting, scavenging, and the uses of meat in light of recent data and modern evolutionary theory. There is currently no other book, nor has there ever been, that occupies the niche this book will create for itself.

The Evolution of Paleolithic Technologies
 Cambridge University Press
 Contents:
 Introduction,
 Defining the Human Species, Our Place in the Animal Kingdom, From Tree Shrew to Ape, Trends in Human Evolution, The Earliest, Hominids, The Hominids, The Hominid Divergence, Homo Erectus, Homo Neanderthelensis,

Early Homo Sapiens, Evolution of Language.
Basics in Human Evolution
 Routledge
 The stone tools and fossil bones from the earliest archaeological sites in Africa have been used over the past fifty years to create models that interpret how early hominins lived, foraged, behaved and communicated and how early and modern humans evolved. In this book, an international team of archaeologists and primatologists examines early Stone Age tools and bones and uses scientific methods to test alternative hypotheses that explain the archaeological record. By focusing on both lithics and faunal records, this volume presents the most holistic view to date of the archaeology of human origins.

A Pocket History of Human Evolution
 National Academies Press
 A breakthrough theory that tools and technology are the real drivers of human evolution. Although humans are one of the great apes, along with chimpanzees, gorillas,

<p>and orangutans, we are remarkably different from them. Unlike our cousins who subsist on raw food, spend their days and nights outdoors, and wear a thick coat of hair, humans are entirely dependent on artificial things, such as clothing, shelter, and the use of tools, and would die in nature without them. Yet, despite our status as the weakest ape, we are the masters of this planet. Given these inherent deficits, how did humans come out on top? In this fascinating new account of our origins, leading archaeologist Timothy Taylor proposes a new way of thinking about human evolution through our relationship with objects. Drawing on the latest fossil evidence, Taylor argues that at each step of our species' development, humans made choices that caused us to assume greater control of our evolution. Our appropriation of objects allowed us to walk upright, lose our body hair, and grow significantly larger brains. As we push the frontiers of scientific technology, creating prosthetics, intelligent implants, and artificially</p>	<p>modified genes, we continue a process that started in the prehistoric past, when we first began to extend our powers through objects. Weaving together lively discussions of major discoveries of human skeletons and artifacts with a reexamination of Darwin's theory of evolution, Taylor takes us on an exciting and challenging journey that begins to answer the fundamental question about our existence: what makes humans unique, and what does that mean for our future?</p> <p><u>Cognitive Models in Palaeolithic Archaeology</u> St. Martin's Press</p> <p>This collection aims to refocus archaeological and anthropological interest in technology. <i>Prehistoric Stone Tools of Eastern Africa</i> Oxford University Press</p> <p>International archaeologists examine early Stone Age tools and bones to present the most holistic view to date of the archaeology of human origins.</p> <p>Meat-Eating and Human Evolution Cambridge University Press</p>	<p>This is the first integrated and comprehensive textbook to explain the principles of evolutionary biology from a medical perspective and to focus on how medicine and public health might utilise evolutionary biology. Routledge</p> <p>Darwin's Legacy provides a fascinating history of ideas about human evolution, which have been developed and debated since Darwin published <i>The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex</i> in 1871.</p> <p><u>The Cutting Edge</u> Oxford University Press</p> <p>This volume is a compilation of results from sessions of the Second International Conference on the Replacement of Neanderthals by Modern Humans, which took place between November 30 and December 6, 2014, in Hokkaido, Japan. Similar to the first conference held in 2012 in Tokyo, the 2014 conference (RNMH2014) aimed to compile the results of</p>
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the latest multidisciplinary approaches investigating the issues surrounding the replacement of Neanderthals by modern humans. The results of the sessions, supplemented by off-site contributions, center on the archeology of the Middle and Upper Paleolithic of the Levant and beyond. The first part of this volume presents recent findings from the Levant, while the second part focuses on the neighboring regions, namely, the Caucasus, the Zagros, and South Asia. The 13 chapters in this volume highlight the distinct nature of the cultural occurrences during the Middle and Upper Paleolithic periods of the Levant, displaying a continuous development as well as a combination of lithic traditions that may have originated in different regions. This syncretism, which is an unusual occurrence in the regions discussed in this volume, reinforces the importance of the Levant as a region for interpreting the RNMH phenomenon in West Asia.

Human Evolution

Weidenfeld & Nicolson
This book surveys the archaeological record for stone tools from the earliest times to 6,500 years ago in the Near East.

Making Silent Stones Speak Springer

Why aren't we more like other apes? How did we win the evolutionary race? Find out how "wise" Homo sapiens really are. Prehistory has never been more exciting: New discoveries are overturning long-held theories left and right. Stone tools in Australia date back 65,000 years—a time when, we once thought, the first Sapiens had barely left Africa. DNA sequencing has unearthed a new hominid group—the Denisovans—and confirmed that crossbreeding with them (and Neanderthals) made Homo sapiens who we are today. A Pocket History of Human Evolution brings us up-to-date on the exploits of all our ancient relatives. Paleoanthropologist Silvana Condemi and science journalist François Savatier consider what accelerated our evolution: Was it

tools, our "large" brains, language, empathy, or something else entirely? And why are we the sole survivors among many early bipedal humans? Their conclusions reveal the various ways ancient humans live on today—from gossip as modern "grooming" to our gendered division of labor—and what the future might hold for our strange and unique species.

The Artificial Ape

Oxford University Press

An exploration of how the evolution of behavioral differences between humans and other primates affected the archaeological stone tool evidence.

Before Modern Humans
Springer Science & Business Media
Stone Tools in Human Evolution
Cambridge University Press

Principles of Evolutionary

Medicine Discovery Publishing House

This volume represents the proceedings of the Irving Stone Memorial Symposium on "The Origin of Humans and Humanness." Scientists in the

fields of anthropology, archaeology, biology and ecology were invited to discuss their research concerning the how's, where's and why's of the evolutionary history of humans. Using our knowledge of the behavior and reproduction of living primates, chapter 1 describes what made the earliest human-like animals of 4 million years ago different from their ape relatives. While showing how the science of paleontology works, the origin of our genus, Homo, is discussed in chapter 2. With emphasis on those humans who first made regular use of stone tools some 2 million years ago, chapter 3 interprets ancient human behavior and ecology from an archeological perspective. Tools from genetics,

molecular biology, archaeology and paleontology are used to examine the origin of modern Homo sapiens in chapter 4. Chapter 5 looks at the artistry of Ice Age craftsmen. Finally, using computer methods, chapter 6 delves into the complex issue of how does human behavior change, and what is the relationship between biological and cultural evolution? *Stone Tools and Fossil Bones* Walter de Gruyter Looks at how humans have evolved complex behaviours such as language and culture. *50 Great Myths of Human Evolution* Cambridge University Press Cognitive archaeology is a relatively new interdisciplinary science that uses cognitive and psychological models to explain archeological artifacts like stone tools,

figurines, and art. *Squeezing Minds From Stones* is a collection of essays from early pioneers in the field, like archaeologists Thomas Wynn and Iain Davidson, and evolutionary primatologist William McGrew, to 'up and coming' newcomers like Shelby Putt, Ceri Shipton, Mark Moore, James Cole, Natalie Uomini, and Lana Ruck. Their essays address a wide variety of cognitive archaeology topics, including the value of experimental archaeology, primate archaeology, the intent of ancient tool makers, and how they may have lived and thought. *Stone Tools in the Paleolithic and Neolithic Near East* Routledge "Cognitive Models in Palaeolithic Archaeology grew out of a specialized thematic session that we organized for the 2013 meeting of the

European Society for
the Study of Human
Evolution."