

Student Name:

Hominid Migration Map

(30 points)

PURPOSE: You will determine the location of a sampling of hominid fossils to infer a continent of origin and a likely path of migration from that point of origin. You may use a world map or atlas to help you locate the continents and countries if needed.

DIRECTIONS: Examine the data below and plot each coordinate on the world map on the next page. Though this list is not an exhaustive list of all fossil hominid discoveries, it is accurate in terms of general trends of distribution and density within given regions. Mark your map by using the code: "1" for Australopithecines, "2" for *Homo erectus*, "3" for *Homo neanderthalensis*, and "4" for early modern *Homo sapiens*. Write the numbers directly on your small personal map. After plotting the coordinates, answer the questions on the 3rd page.

HINT: Lines of longitude run vertical and degrees listed as East or West. Latitude lines run horizontal and degrees listed as North or South. Sites are usually named after the location where the fossil was discovered or for the scientist who discovered it.

DATA: Type of fossils found (age in millions of years ago): location in degrees east or west longitude and north or south latitude, and name of site)

Australopithecines (3.5 -1.4 mya):

38°E : 1°S Chemeron

27°E : 27°S Sterkfontein

43°E : 8°N Hadar

37°E : 4°S Olduvai

36°E : 7°N Omo

28°E : 25°S Magapansgat

27°E : 27°S Swartkrans,

Homo erectus (1.6 -.3 mya):

112°E : 38°N Zhoukoudian

18°E : 18°N Yayo

7°W : 34°N Rabat

38°E : 4°N Koobi-For a

6°W : 35°N Sale

13°E : 47°N Mauer

27°E : 27°S Sterkfontein

43°E : 8°N Hadar

37°E : 4°S Olduvai

36°E : 7°N Omo

Homo sapiens neanderthalensis (.13 -.03 mya) :

36°E : 33°N Amud

110°E : 7°S Solo

8°E : 32°S Saldanha

27°E : 14°S Broken Hill

68°E : 41°N Teshik-Tash

5°W : 35°N Gibraltar

44°E : 36°N Shanidar

2°W : 52°N Swanscombe

11°E : 47°N Steinheim

7°E : 52°N Neanderthal

34°E : 45°N Kiik-Koba

5°W : 32°N Jebel-Irhoud

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Early modern Homo sapiens (.1 - .02 mya i.e.Cro-magnon):

38°E : 50°N Sungir

3°E : 43°N Lascaux

18°E : 48°N Predmost

70°E : 62°N & 36°E : 35°N Tabun

30°S : 24°E Florisbad

138°E : 34°S Lake Mungo

115°E : 1°N Niah

112°E : 38°N Zhoukoudian

137°E : 38°N & 99°W : 19°N Tepexpan

75°W : 2°N Punin

120°W : 44°N Marmes

100°E : 54°N, 70°E : 23°N, 108°E : 27°N, &
32°E : 27°S Border Cave

35°E : 32°N Jebel Qafzeh

44°W : 18°S Lagoa Santo

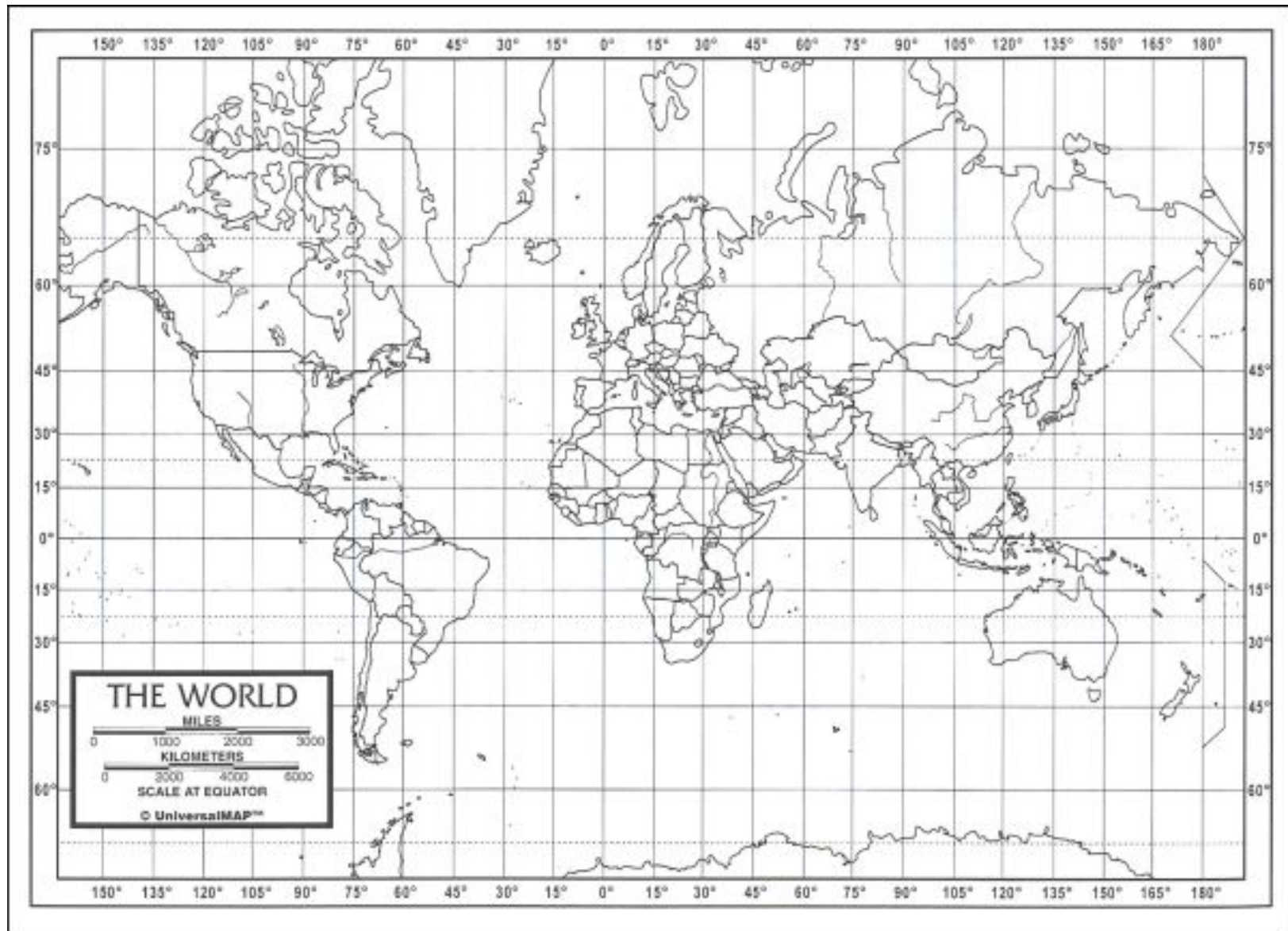
88°W : 32°N Natchez

102°W : 32°N Midland

81°W : 27°N Vero Beach

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QUESTIONS (10 points/each) :

1. How many years ago is .3 million years?

How about .02 million years?

2. Australopithecines remained in what continent?

3. Why have scientists concluded that Africa is the "birthplace" of humanity?

4. Neanderthal seems to be most prominent in which area of the world?

5. Early modern *Homo sapiens* were the first hominids to enter into which continent(s)? Choose one and infer a possible path of migration.

6. Where is the greatest coexistence between Neanderthals and early modern *Homo sapiens* likely to have occurred? Explain how this may have contributed to the extinction of Neanderthals.

7. Describe the overall migration pattern of humans and other hominids based on the data that you plotted on the map.
