Hominin and Human Anthropology

Goal: Introduction to the similarities and differences of skeletons over many thousands of years; learning how to use data to draw conclusion(s); making connections across time

There are **THREE** stations, followed by a capstone (final) event. You and your group will spend 30 minutes at each station, and the capstone event. The order of the stations doesn't matter, but stay with your group!

Station I (two parts): Human Pelves and Assorted Skulls **Part One: Human Pelves Directions:** You have in front of you two different human pelves. One is male and one is female. Can vou tell which is the male pelvis and which is the female pelvis? What is your claim? Ex: The pelvis on the right is male. (It's not, necessarily; just as an example) What data are you using to support your claim? Hint: What made you think that the pelvis on the right is male? Part Two: Male, Female, Juvenile, and "Odd" skulls **Directions:** You have four skulls in front of you; one is male, one is female, one is juvenile (not an adult), one is not so easily characterized. Which is which? Male _____ I think this is true because: _____ Female _____ I think this is true because: _____ Juvenile _____ I think this is true because: _____ Odd _____ I think this is true because: ____

Station II (two parts): Hominin Skulls		
Directions:		
Place the skulls (there may not be eight) in order from oldest (were alive a long, long time ago) to youngest (alive a long time ago).		
Youngest Skull		
Skull		
Skull		
Skull		
Skull		
Skull		
Skull		
Skull		
Oldest		
Station II, Part Two: Using data to "date" the Skulls		
Notes:		

Now you have a *different* set of skulls (there may not be eight). Place these skulls in order from oldest (were alive a long, long time ago) to youngest (alive a long time ago).

Youngest	What data did you use to determine its age?
Skull	
Oldest	
Station III: Sorting anima are not)	al skulls according to relatedness (how closely related they are, or
_	hat can mean a lot of different things. Right now we're using it to closely organisms are related, or how distantly related they might be.
the same genes), but you ar	u and your biological parents are verrrrrrry closely related (you share and your teacher are (probably) distantly related (you have some genes ake going back about 20 generations to find a relative that you have in it).
distantly related to others.	cher are closely related to other animals in the Animal Kingdom, but Going beyond that (hold on to your hats), we humans have a lot in organisms that aren't animals. For now though, let's stick to animals.
Directions:	
	al skulls in front of you. We want your group to organize the skulls ows other people how closely (or distantly) related they are.
Work as a group to think	first about how you want to approach this problem.
What's your first question?	

And then what?
What <i>characteristics</i> are you paying attention to (size, teeth, type of skull, etc.)?
Wanna make a sketch first? (You don't have to, just giving you some space)

When your group is done, take a picture or make a drawing of your final product.

If you have time, try it again! Is it easier or harder the second time around?

Capstone: Putting it all together!

Directions: You have images of a standing human and a standing Neanderthal. Working with your group:

What can you say about them, individually?
what can you say about mem, murriduany?
Who is male/female?
Other observations/conclusions/thoughts/questions?
★ What traits or characteristics do you see that might have helped this organism to survive and
reproduce and pass on their genes?
★ And finally what similarities do you see between these organisms and you?