

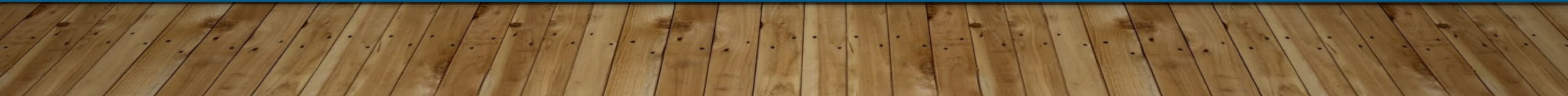
ANCESTORS EXHIBIT SCAVENGER HUNT



MAXWELL
MUSEUM
OF ANTHROPOLOGY



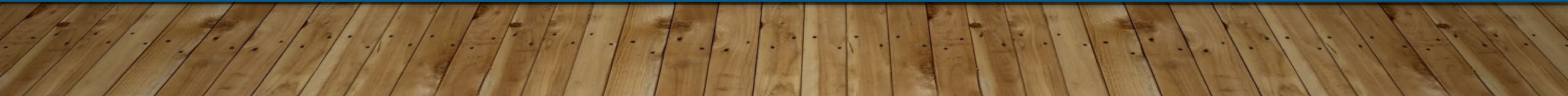
Content Warning: This scavenger hunt will contain images of skeletal remains, as will some of the museum web sites to which you will be directed.

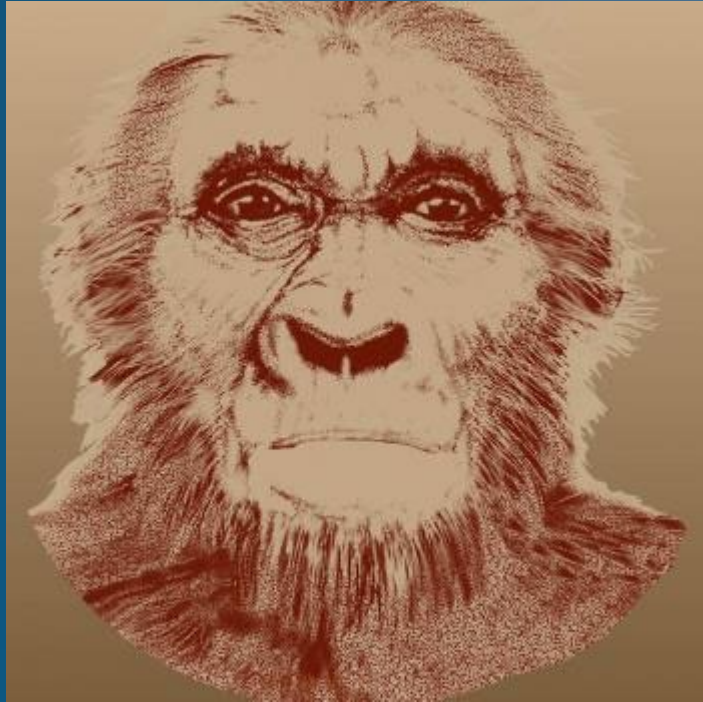


INSTRUCTIONS

- Use the links provided to go to the web pages and read through the information or watch the video on the page. Use the pictures provided as a guide.
- Answer the questions on each slide.
 - For Fill in the Blank questions, type in your answer. Check the Answer Key to see if you got it right.
 - For Multiple Choice/Multiple Option questions, check all that apply. Check the Answer Key to see if you got it right.
 - For Short Answer questions that may require a few sentences, type in your answer. Check the Answer Key to see if you got it right.
- The last slide has reflection questions. There are no right or wrong answers. This is an opportunity to reflect on what you have learned.

Feel free to explore the museum websites during or after you have completed the scavenger hunt! There is a lot of new and exciting information out there on humans and human ancestors!





<https://humanorigins.si.edu/evidence/human-fossils/species/orrerin-tugenensis>

Sahelanthropus tchadensis and *Orrorin tugenensis* were two of the _____ shared by apes and humans.



<https://humanorigins.si.edu/evidence/human-fossils/species/sahelanthropus-tchadensis>



Click each of the following that are great apes.

Baboons

Chimpanzees

Gorillas

Capuchin monkeys

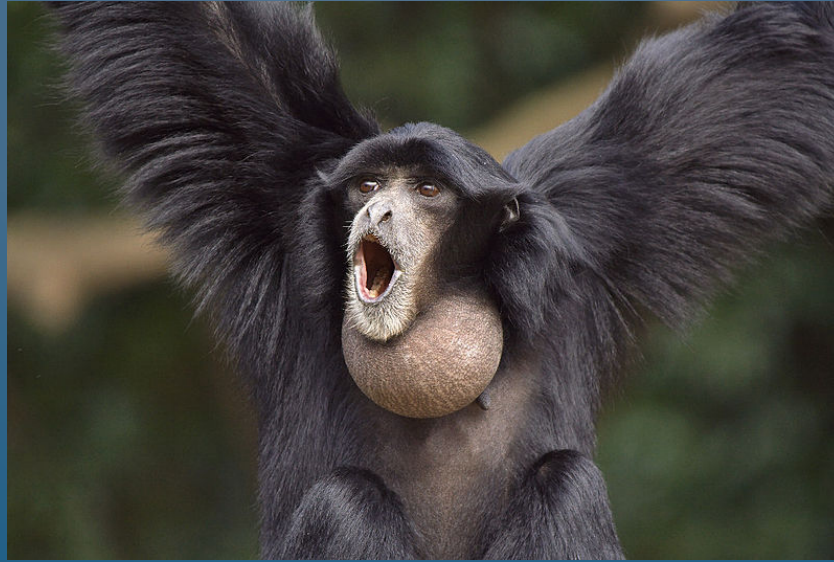
Orangutans



Which of the great apes shares the most recent common ancestor with modern humans?

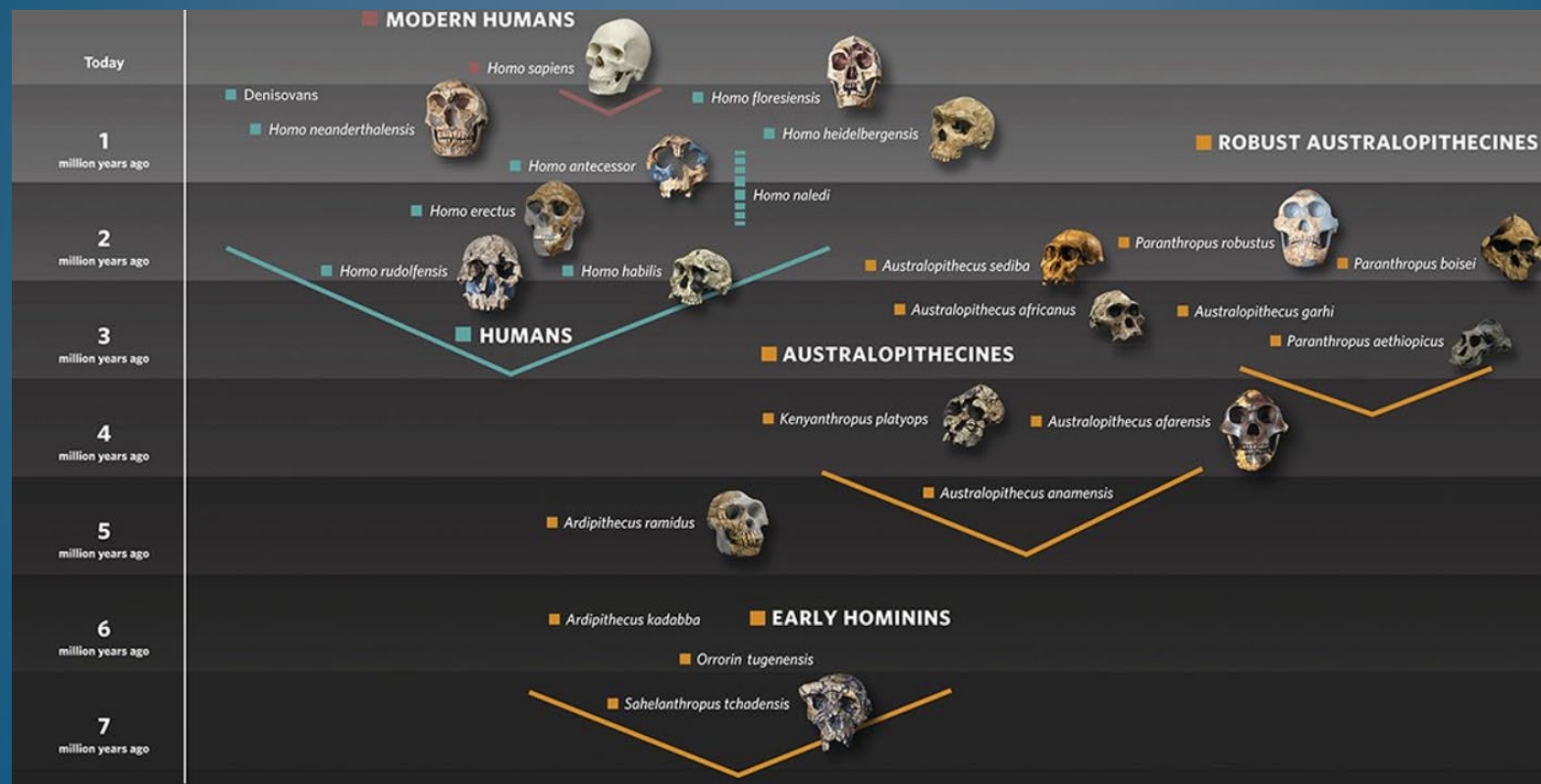


<https://australian.museum/learn/science/human-evolution/humans-are-apes-great-apes/>



<https://australian.museum/learn/science/human-evolution/humans-are-apes-great-apes/>

_____ are the only existing lesser apes.



<https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/how-we-became-human.html>

What are some of the “key hominin traits” selected for by evolution that differ from the greater and lesser apes and have allowed humans and human ancestors to develop as they have?

What role did diet play in human evolution?

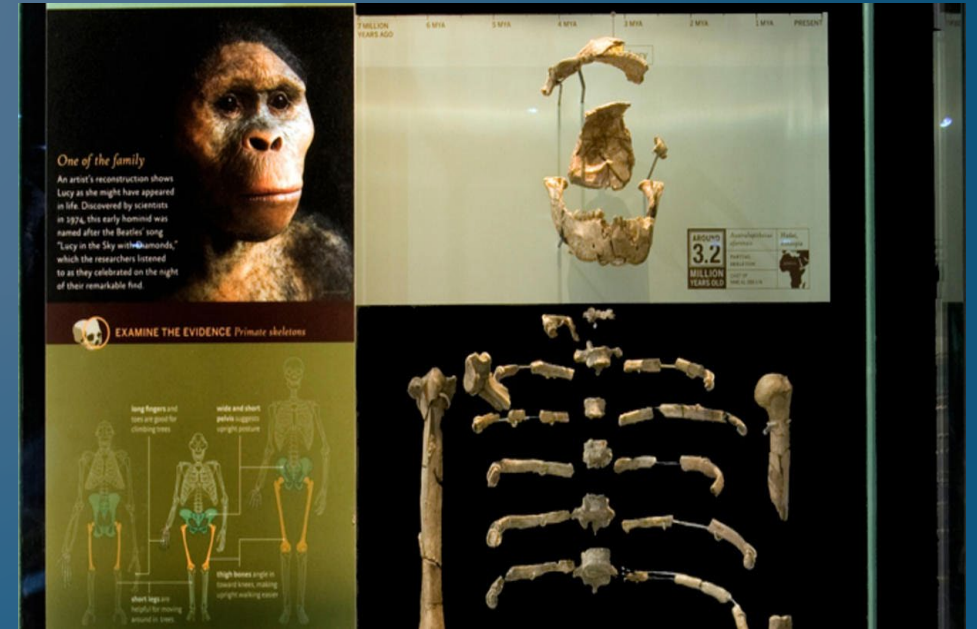


<https://humanorigins.si.edu/multimedia/videos/meet-our-scientist-briana-pobiner-dietary-detective>



<https://humanorigins.si.edu/evidence/human-fossils/species/australopithecus-africanus>

Gracile australopithecines are so named because of differences in anatomy stemming from a more varied diet than their robust australopithecine cousins. What are some of the different anatomical features that are found in species such as *Australopithecus africanus* that indicate this dietary difference?



<https://www.amnh.org/exhibitions/permanent/human-origins/lucy>

How old is Lucy?



What are some of the anatomical characteristics of robust australopithecines, such as *Paranthropus robustus*, and what do they tell us about the diet of robust australopithecines?



<https://humanorigins.si.edu/evidence/human-fossils/species/paranthropus-robustus>



Choose all of the following skeletal differences between *Homo habilis* and Australopithecines.

- Brain size
- Food choices
- Jaw and teeth
- Arms
- Legs
- Foramen magnum

<https://australian.museum/learn/science/human-evolution/homo-habilis/>

Who is Peking Man? What human ancestor does he belong to?



<https://www.amnh.org/exhibitions/permanent/human-origins/peking-man>

What are some of the cultural adaptations used by *Homo heidelbergensis*?



<https://humanorigins.si.edu/evidence/human-fossils/species/homo-heidelbergensis>



Javier Trueba / Madrid Scientific Films

<https://australian.museum/learn/science/human-evolution/homo-antecessor/>

How do scientists think *Homo antecessor* fits into the evolutionary tree of the species Homo?

- A) *Homo antecessor* isn't an ancestor of modern humans.
- B) *Homo antecessor* is the earliest species of Homo.
- C) *Homo antecessor* could be the last common ancestor of Neanderthals and modern humans.
- D) *Homo antecessor* is descended from Neanderthals.



<https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/who-were-the-neanderthals.html>

Who were the Neanderthals? How long ago did they live? How are Neanderthals related to modern humans?

Neanderthals began producing tools
_____ years ago.



<https://www.amnh.org/exhibitions/permanent/human-origins/neanderthal-tools>



<https://www.nhm.ac.uk/press-office/press-releases/new-evidence-in-search-for-the-mysterious-denisovans-.html>

Who were the Denisovans? What evidence do we have for the existence of Denisovans? How are they related to *Homo sapiens*?

**YOU
ARE
HERE**

<https://humanorigins.si.edu/evidence/human-fossils/species/homo-sapiens>

Who are *Homo sapiens*? What are some of the physical traits of *Homo sapiens*? What are some of the behavioral traits and cultural adaptations that *Homo sapiens* have used?



<https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/cheddar-man-mesolithic-britain-blue-eyed-boy.html>

Who is Cheddar Man? What is special about his eye color, skin color, and hair color combination?

Reflection

Now that you have viewed the *Ancestors* virtual tour and completed this scavenger hunt, summarize what you have learned. What is something you did not know before that you learned? What is something you would want to teach someone else about human evolution? What were your favorite parts? What were your least favorite parts?

How would you visualize what you have learned? You could create a timeline, draw a picture, make a map, or even write a story.

