

There are over six known species in the genus *Homo*, including modern *Homo sapiens*. It is essential, when learning about Human evolution, to know the traits that are used to identify the different hominin fossil species.

These flashcards will help you learn about the significance of some of the most well-known fossils and their identifying traits.

Instructions for Printing Flashcards:

1. Print on both sides of one piece of paper, preferably cardstock or other heavy-weight paper. For best results, use the “duplex” or two-sided printing option. Or flip the paper after printing the first side.
2. After printing the first side, flip the paper over and feed back into the printer. The cards are formatted to print the correct information on the appropriate side of the card.
 - Note: using a higher printing resolution will improve the quality of the images.
3. Cut out the flashcards along the borders.
4. Have fun and learn!

This set includes the fossil hominins:

- *Homo neanderthalensis*, Neanderthal 1
- *Homo erectus*, “Peking Man”
- *Homo heidelbergensis*, “Broken Hill” or “Kabwe”
- *Homo sapiens*, “Cro-Magnon 1”

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Peking Man



Neanderthal 1



Broken Hill 1



Cro-Magnon 1

Neanderthal 1

Homo neanderthalensis

Discovery

Who: Miners
Where: Feldhofer Grotto in the Neander Valley, Germany
When: August 1856

Fossil

Geological Age: 40,000 years
Sex: Male
Age: Adult
Stature: 166 centimeters (5'4")
Weight: 78.9 kilograms (174 lbs)
Brain Capacity: 1525 cubic centimeters

Notables

- Skull cap and some postcrania
- Large double arching browridge
- Occipital bunning
- Type specimen
- Robust skeleton
- DNA sequences not found in living human DNA.

Peking Man

Homo erectus

Discovery

Who: W.C. Peis
Where: Zhoukoudian, China
When: 1928-1937

Fossil

Geological Age: 460,000 – 230,000 years
Age: Adult
Brain Capacity: 1,030 cubic centimeters

Notables

- Original fossil specimens lost during World War II
- Reconstruction is a composite of specimens
- Large browridge
- Massive face
- Sloping forehead

Cro-Magnon 1

Homo sapiens

Discovery

Who: Railway laborers followed by L. Lartet
Where: Les Eyzies, France
When: March of 1868

Fossil

Geological Age: 30,000 years
Sex: Male
Age: Adult
Stature: 172 centimeters (5'6")
Weight: 67.6 kilograms (149 lbs)
Brain Capacity: 1600 cubic centimeters

Notables

- Cranium, mandible, and postcrania
- Tooth loss before death
- Deliberate burial
- Associated with seashells and ochre
- Presence of a chin
- High rounded cranium

Broken Hill 1

Homo heidelbergensis

Discovery

Who: T. Zwigelaar
Where: Broken Hill Mine, Kabwe, Zambia
When: June 1921

Fossil

Geological Age: 300,000 years
Sex: Male
Age: Adult
Brain Capacity: 1,285 cubic centimeters

Notables

- Significant increase in brain size from earlier *Homo*
- More modern-like brain case shape
- Massive double arching browridge
- Some abscesses and cavities
- Associated with the first evidence of spear use