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Crash Course Biology #19: Human Evolution: We Didn't Evolve From Chimps

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. Homo sapiens first appeared around _____ years ago.
2. For most of our species' history, Homo sapiens coexisted with other _____ species.
3. The genus Homo belongs to the larger group of mammals known as _____.
4. Humans and chimpanzees share about _____ percent of their DNA.
5. Rather than evolving from chimpanzees, humans and chimps share a common ancestor from around _____ million years ago.
6. The species Australopithecus afarensis, which lived around 4 million years ago, is thought to be an early _____ of modern humans.
7. Homo erectus was the first hominin species to migrate out of _____.
8. The concept of human evolution as a "braided stream" suggests that different populations _____ over time rather than evolving in a simple linear path.
9. Fossil and DNA evidence suggest that Homo sapiens interbred with _____ and Denisovans.
10. Some populations today have inherited genetic adaptations to high-altitude environments from the _____.
11. The ability to walk upright on two legs, known as _____, is a key characteristic of hominins.
12. The founder effect occurs when a small group of individuals establishes a new population, leading to reduced _____ diversity.
13. Human skin color evolved in response to different levels of _____ exposure in various environments.
14. The domestication of wild plants and animals by humans began around _____ years ago.
15. The evolutionary biologist Stephen Jay Gould famously said that humans "stood up first and got _____ later."

Crash Course Biology #19: Human Evolution: We Didn't Evolve From Chimps - KEY

1. Homo sapiens first appeared around 300,000 years ago.
2. For most of our species' history, Homo sapiens coexisted with other hominin species.
3. The genus Homo belongs to the larger group of mammals known as primates.
4. Humans and chimpanzees share about 99 percent of their DNA.
5. Rather than evolving from chimpanzees, humans and chimps share a common ancestor from around 7 million years ago.
6. The species Australopithecus afarensis, which lived around 4 million years ago, is thought to be an early ancestor of modern humans.
7. Homo erectus was the first hominin species to migrate out of Africa.
8. The concept of human evolution as a "braided stream" suggests that different populations merged and diverged over time rather than evolving in a simple linear path.
9. Fossil and DNA evidence suggest that Homo sapiens interbred with Neanderthals and Denisovans.
10. Some populations today have inherited genetic adaptations to high-altitude environments from the Denisovans.
11. The ability to walk upright on two legs, known as bipedalism, is a key characteristic of hominins.
12. The founder effect occurs when a small group of individuals establishes a new population, leading to reduced genetic diversity.
13. Human skin color evolved in response to different levels of UV exposure in various environments.
14. The domestication of wild plants and animals by humans began around 12,000 years ago.
15. The evolutionary biologist Stephen Jay Gould famously said that humans "stood up first and got smart later."

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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