
Human And Evolution According to Archaeologist

What is homo sapiens and how did archaeologist and many other professionals understand human's evolution? Homo Sapiens is the species that we human beings belong in this world. Also, homo sapiens is a scientist name for humans. They evolved in Africa two million years ago and they expand from their place of birth to Asia and Europe.

Furthermore, human evolution has four main stages, each of them left many pieces of evidence of their existence and they were changing for the past six million years ago. As an example, these four stages Ardipithecus, Australopithecus, Paranthropus, and Homo are categorized as hominins. Hominin is a term given to humans, gorillas, chimpanzees, and orangutans.

Many archaeologists and other types of professionals learn about human evolution by digging up and examining fossils and tools of these four stages of million years ago. In addition, another examination that archaeologists make was who stage of the human evolution came first, who was the last one, which stages categorized us now, and many other important things. For example, who of the four stages make tools, what they eat and how they catch their food, how they walk, how they communicate, how long they lived, where did they evolve and how was the physique of these four stages. Archaeologists and scientists had many pieces of evidence and research to demonstrate to the world where we humans evolved, and how did we change over the years for many reasons.

The first main stage of human evolution was Ardipithecus. This stage is a compound of two species, Ardipithecus ramidus, and Ardipithecus kadabba. This stage lived for over six and five million years ago and was found in Ethiopia by Tim White and his group of Ethiopians and Americans between 1992 and 1994. Tim White is an American professor and paleoanthropologist, best known as the leader of the group who discovers Ardi, an Ardipithecus fossil skeletal.

This fossil used to live in a forested environment. These groups of scientists and archaeologists said that Ardipithecus's characteristics were similar to an ape. For example, they had a flat nose, small brain, and a small braincase, a lower jaw, strong and long arms, and a height less than four feet.

Many scientists said that this human evolution stage was an omnivore. In other words, this means that they had a diet of fruits, plants, and meats. However, scientists also discover that they might not eat hard foods like seeds, nuts, and potatoes.