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EVOLUTION OF MAN

[Neanderthal man:-]

- The fossils of these were discovered in 1856 in a cave Neanderthal valley of Germany.
- These are presently named as *Homo sapiens Neanderthals*.
- These lived during and after the third and final interglacial period 150,000 years ago and became extinct only about 25000 years ago.
- These were provided with slightly stooped heavily built body (about 150-160 CM long) curved thigh bones and slightly bent knees.
- The face was long. The brain was large and the cranial capacity was about 1450CC.
- Their eyebrows ridges were heavy and protruding.
- Their teeth were large but chin was absent.
- The eye sockets were large and round.
- The skull bones were thick and their forehead was low and slanting.

- They prepared their tool more skillfully than the previous men had done. They buried their dead bodies.

[Solo Man:-]

- Its fossils were found on the banks of Solo River in **Java**, a few miles away from the remains of *Pithecanthropus* and might have been descend from them.
- Solo man had heavy ridges over the eyes and a receding forehead.
:- Solo man was more primitive than Neanderthal man.

[Rhodesian man:-]

- Fossils of Rhodesian man were found in Rhodesia in limestone cave.
- The skull had a cranial cavity about 1300cc with receding Forehead and heavy eyebrow ridges .
- It might be even more primitive than **Java** man

[Cro-Magnon Man:-]

- Their first fossils were discovered Grower, Wales and at Cro-Magnon (France) in 1868. by Mac Gregor
- It is believed that these developed in Asia and then Entire Europe were these lived during the last 50,000-20,000 years ago.
- These are named *Homo sapiens* Fossils.
- Their body was about 180 cm long.
- Their skull was large but narrow with a cranial capacity of 1600 CC
- They possessed low brow ridges and heavy as well strong jaws.
- Chin developed
- They were hunters, artists and expert in making weapons and tools
- They were swift walker and fast runner.
- They lived in caves and used clothes and ivory ornaments.

[Conclusion]

- Further evolution of man after Cro-Magnon involves the evolution of culture rather than that of anatomy.
- Techniques of manufacturing stone tools improved with time.
- The entire period through which man has improved the technique of constructing instruments starting from stones bits till now has been divided into **Paleolithic**, **Mesolithic**, and **Neolithic** ages.

Most probably in the Neolithic or Stone age that domestication and agriculture were started.