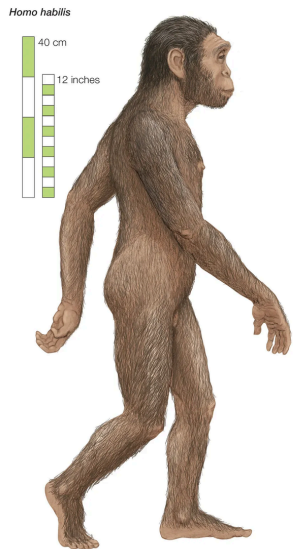


CARD 1: PRAEANTHROPUS

The Praeanthropus stage includes some of the oldest known human relatives, such as Australopithecus and Homo habilis. These ancestors lived in Africa, specifically in places like the Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania, from around 5.5 to 1.8 million years ago. They looked more like apes than modern humans but showed early signs of walking upright.



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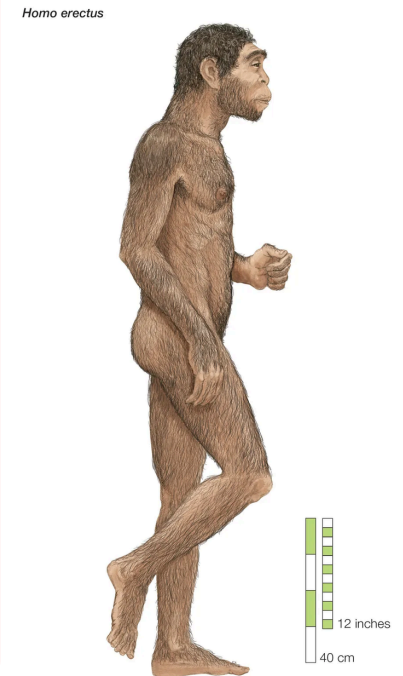
Homo habilis is a well-known example from this stage. These hominins were gatherers, eating seeds, fruits, and occasionally hunting small animals. They used simple stone tools, one of the earliest signs of intelligence. Though they didn't yet have complex speech, their tool use marked an important step in human evolution.

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CARD 2: ARCHANTHROPUS

The Archanthropus stage includes Homo erectus, who lived between 1.9 and 0.5 million years ago. These ancestors were found across Africa, Asia, and Europe, with famous fossils discovered in Indonesia (Java Island), China, and Germany.

Homo erectus had a more modern body shape and walked completely upright on two legs. Unlike earlier hominins, they were capable of making fire and used it for cooking, warmth, and protection. They also developed more advanced tools and started to use spoken language to communicate. Their ability to adapt and migrate over long distances shows how successful they were as a species.



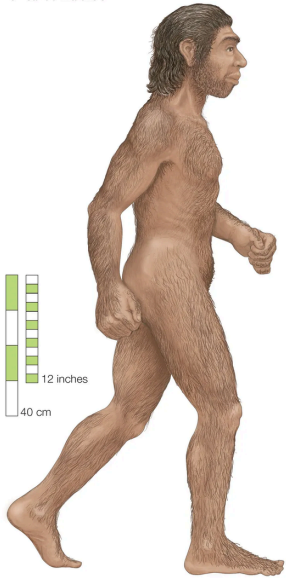
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CARD 3: PALEOANTHROPOUS

Paleoanthropus refers to Neanderthals, who lived from about 150,000 to 35,000 years ago. Fossils of Neanderthals have been found in Germany and other parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. These early humans were very strong and muscular, with dense bones.

Homo neanderthalensis



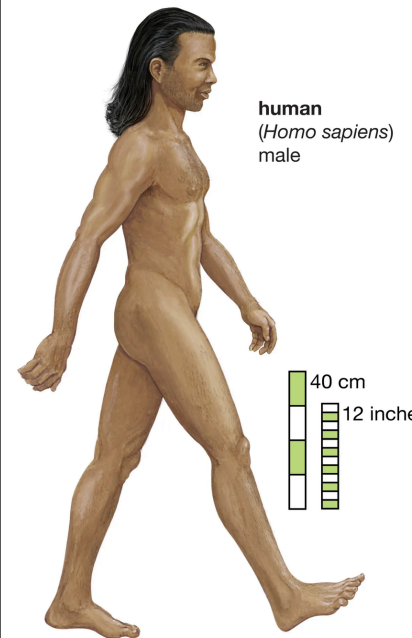
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Neanderthals lived in caves, wore animal skins, and were skilled hunters, often taking down large animals like mammoths. They used tools made from stones and bones and knew how to use fire for cooking and heating. Interestingly, they are believed to have practiced ritual burials, showing signs of early religion or symbolic thinking. Despite their strength, Neanderthals eventually became extinct, possibly replaced or absorbed by modern humans.

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CARD 4: NEANTHROPUS

The Neanthropus stage includes modern Homo sapiens, specifically Cro-Magnon people, who lived from around 40,000 years ago. Fossils have been found in France, but they also lived across Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and even North America.



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Cro-Magnon humans looked much like us today. They were intelligent hunters who used traps, spears, and bows and arrows. As mammoths became rare, they began domesticating animals and growing crops, marking the shift from hunting to agriculture. They also created cave paintings and likely had more complex religions. Evidence suggests they may have used boats to cross seas, helping humans spread across the globe.

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