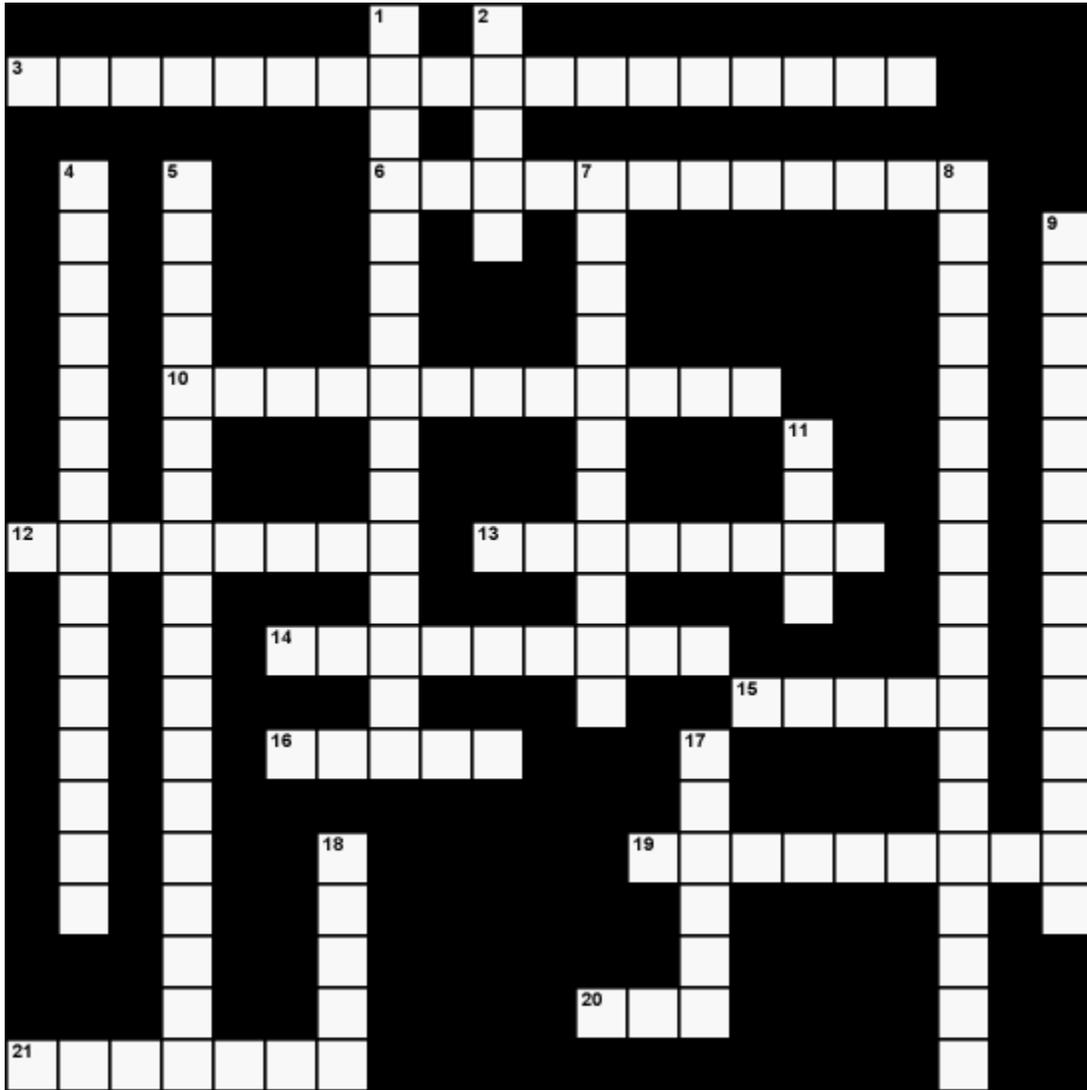


Crossword Puzzle for Evolution of Modern Humans

Topics 4-5: Early Modern *Homo sapiens* and Early Modern Human Culture



Across

3. The model of modern *Homo sapiens* origin that rejects both the complete replacement and regional continuity models. (Hint: this new model incorporates ideas from both of the old ones. Another name for it is the "assimilation model.")
6. Spear hunting was revolutionized by the invention of this device that allows a spear to be

Down

1. A tool making technique used in the Upper Paleolithic as a further refinement in shaping glass-like rock artifacts. After preliminary shaping by percussion flaking, a hard pointed object, like the tip of a deer antler, was used in this method to literally push off flakes in the final shaping and thinning process of a tool.

thrown farther. It was invented by at least 17,000-15,000 years ago. Another name for this device is "atlatl".

10. A characteristic of incisor teeth that Homo erectus shared with most East Asian and Native American people today.

12. The intercontinental land connection that appeared between Siberia and Alaska as a result of sea levels dropping more than 300 feet during the last ice age. This area is also called the Bering Plain.

13. The general term for a tool that has multiple parts. When one part breaks, it can be replaced rather than replacing the entire tool. Upper Paleolithic tools that are in this category included detachable harpoon points and interchangeable spear foreshafts of hard wood attached to spears.

14. The most well known thing found in the cave sites at Lascaux, France and Altamira, Spain.

15. A narrow gouging chisel made from a stone flake. This tool was used by Upper Paleolithic craftsmen to make, shape, and decoratively engrave bone, tusk, and antler artifacts.

16. The presumed function of the cave art produced by Cro-Magnon people. This is based on the fact that the majority of the figures represented are herd animals that they ate, many of which are shown either wounded or pregnant.

19. The general name given to the late ice age modern Homo sapiens who appeared in Europe by 40,000 years ago. Their skeletons generally were lighter than the Neandertals who occupied Europe at that time. They had broad, small faces with pointed chins and high foreheads. They are the ancestors of modern Europeans.

20. A type of evidence that supports the replacement model of modern Homo sapiens origin.

21. The general type of evidence that best supports the regional continuity model of modern Homo sapiens origin.

2. The stage of the Paleolithic in which the advanced stone and bone tool traditions of the Cro-Magnon and other late ice age modern humans belong.

4. What the Venus figurines made by the Cro-Magnon people are thought to symbolize for those people.

5. The biological genus, species, and variety to which every human today belongs.

7. The model of modern Homo sapiens origin that says that they evolved from archaic humans 200,000- 100,000 years ago only in Africa and then some of them migrated into the rest of the Old World replacing all of the Neandertals and other late archaic humans.

8. The model of modern Homo sapiens origin that says that they evolved more or less simultaneously in all major regions of the Old World from local archaic human populations.

9. The specialized subsistence pattern that was the source of much of the food consumed by late ice age people in the cold regions of the northern hemisphere.

11. A kind of raw material for tool making that came into much more common use in the late Upper Paleolithic tool traditions. This material had been used occasionally in earlier tool traditions, but was only modified clumsily by hammering, scraping, and burning. Among the Cro-Magnon people, it progressively replaced wood and stone for many functions.

17. The continent where the oldest modern Homo sapiens have been found.

18. A kind of small carved figurine of a woman that can fit into the hand made by the Cro-Magnon people. Such figurines usually were faceless idealized representations of well fed and usually pregnant women with large buttocks. They were made from 27,000 years ago down to the end of the last ice age 10,000 years ago.

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