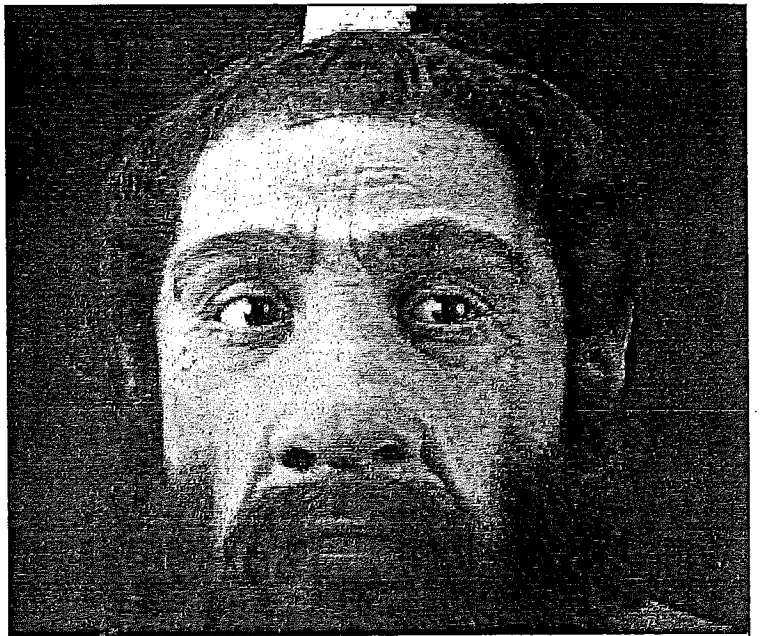
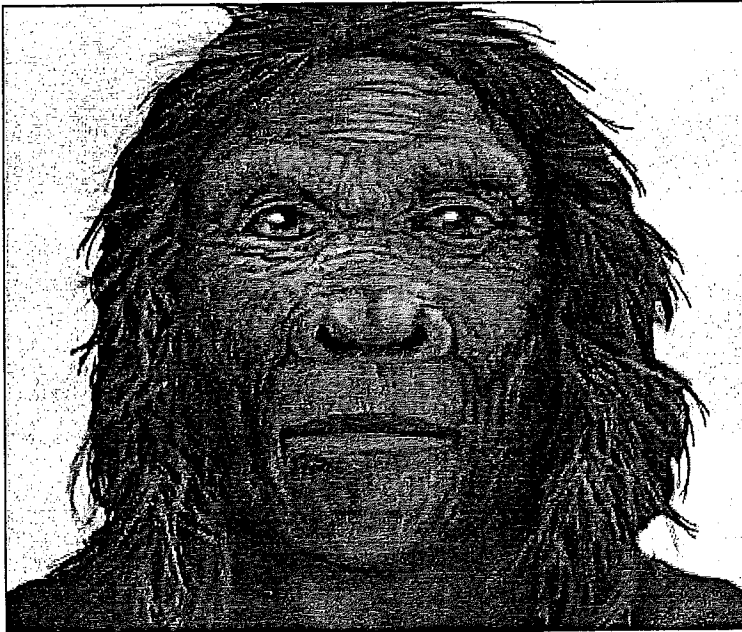


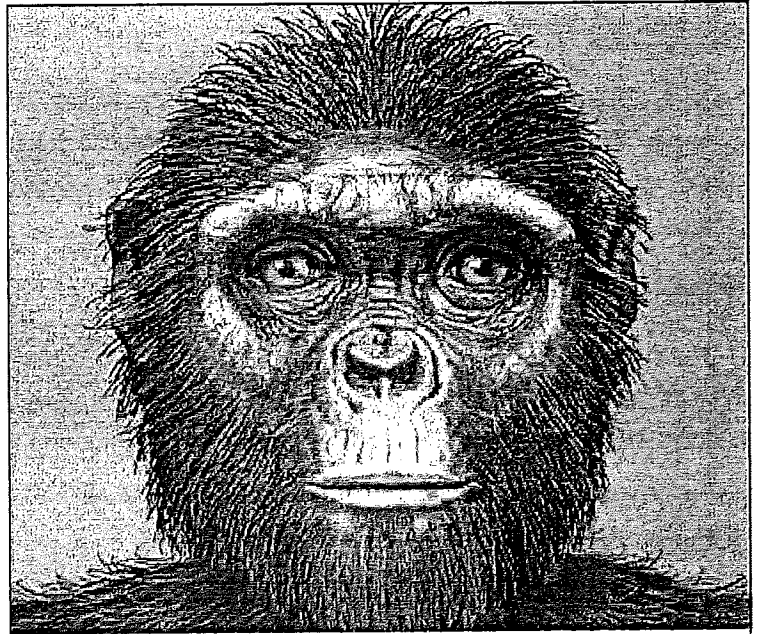
**Paranthropus
boisei**



**Homo
Neanderthalensis**



Homo Habilis



**Ardipithecus
Ramidus**

Homo Neanderthalensis

Dates of Existence	About 200,000 to 28,000 years ago
Geographic Range	Europe and southwestern to central Asia
Summary	Defining features of the skull of this species include the large middle part of the face, angled cheek bones, and a huge nose for humidifying and warming cold, dry air. Their bodies were shaped for heat conservation, with shorter limb extremities. Neanderthals were the first early humans to wear clothing, necessary since they lived in glacial environments. They may have been the first early human species to have language, bury their dead, and exhibit symbolic behavior.

Paranthropus boisei

Dates of Existence	About 2.3 to 1.2 million years ago
Geographic Range	Eastern Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi)
Summary	Members of this species had a bony ridge on the midline of the top of the skull. This crest anchored the large chewing muscles from the top and side of the braincase to the lower jaw, and thus moved the massive jaw up and down. The force was focused on the large molars and premolars. For most of its time range, members of this species lived alongside

Ardipithecus Ramidus

Dates of Existence	About 4.4 million years ago
Geographic Range	Eastern Africa (Middle Awash and Gona, Ethiopia)
Summary	Evidence from the pelvis and limbs of the female partial skeleton "Ardi", announced in 2009, shows that this species walked upright, but her opposable big toes helped her climb trees. A good sample of canine teeth indicates very little size difference between males and females.

Homo Habilis

Dates of Existence	2.4 million to 1.4 million years ago
Geographic Range	Eastern and Southern Africa
Summary	Its name, which means 'handy man', was given because when it was discovered at Olduvai Gorge in the early 1960s, this species was thought to represent the first stone toolmaker. Currently, the oldest stone tools are dated to slightly older than the oldest evidence of the genus Homo.

