

The following activity will help you better understand several of the standards for Topic TWO about human origins. The standards are found in the yellow boxes.

You will have ONE WEEK to complete all parts of the hyperdoc.

The following colors are used throughout the assignment to help you navigate the hyperdoc. Be sure to read ALL material carefully.

CAUTION	GO	STOP
read instructions	access information	complete task

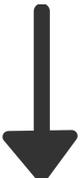
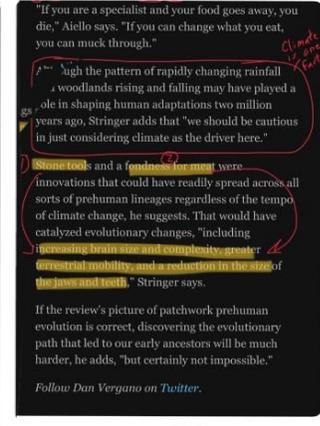
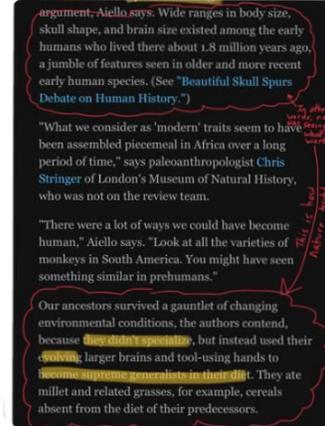
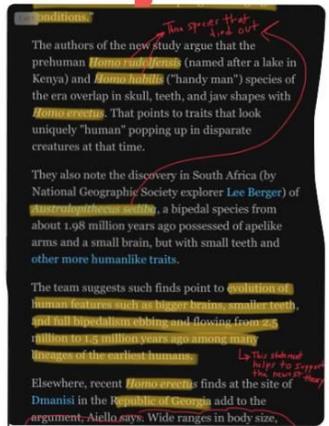
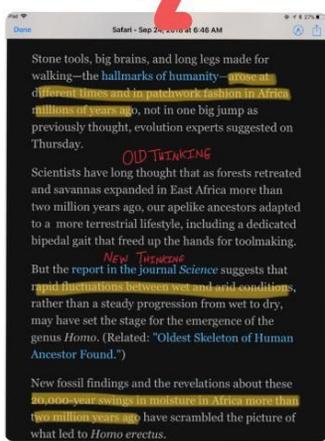
### STEP ONE

Standard 4: Describe the great climatic and environmental events that changed the earth and eventually permitted the growth of human life.



Choose one of the options:

1. Read the article below. Pay attention to the highlighted sentences and red notes.
2. click [HERE](#) on the 5 minute verbal summary by Mr. Gow



In the article, two places were mentioned, Africa and the country of Georgia. Find these places on the map and color them.



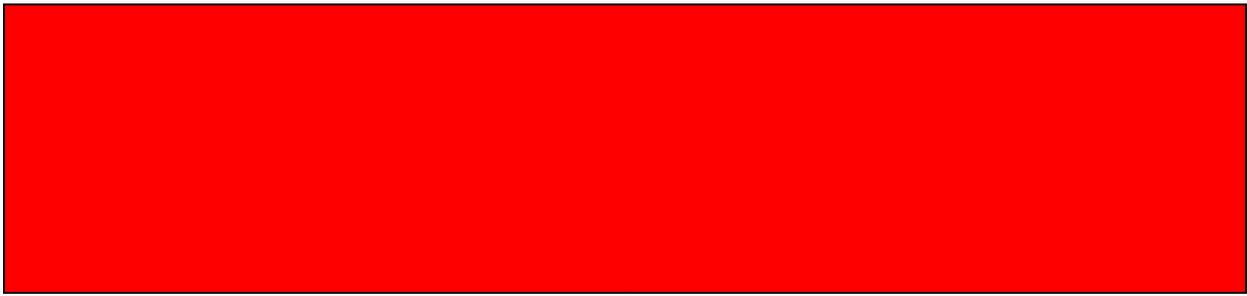
In the article, new research indicates that the climate in Africa millions of years ago changed every 20,000 years or so for about 2 million years. Describe that change.



The article mentions that as the climate shifted every 20,000 years or so for 2 million years, different types of human-like creatures evolved. Describe what these human-like creatures had in common with modern humans.



According to the article, the human-like species to survive the climate swings during that 2 million year period, led to a more sophisticated human-like creature known as Homo erectus (upright man). The other creatures died out. In other words, the surviving species were able to adapt. Describe how the surviving species adapted to the ever changing environmental conditions.



Using the voice recording tool on Notability, record your thoughts about the importance of climate change in the evolution of humans.

## STEP TWO

Standard 5a: Identify sites where archaeologists have found evidence of the origins of modern human beings.



Choose one of the options

1. click [HERE](#) for the article regarding the discovery of a fossil that potentially gives archaeologists a crucial clue in understanding the evolution of humans
2. click [HERE](#) for the same article but containing notes from the teacher



1. Where was this latest discovery of an early human found?

1. How old is it thought to be?

1. Copy and paste the paragraph in the article that describes the reason why paleoanthropologists (scientists who study ancient human societies and cultures) believe that this human species is similar to Homo sapiens (wise man).



- Step 1: click [HERE](#) to hear a summary of the map spoken by Mr. Gow
- Step 2: click [HERE](#) to visit the migration map from National Geographic of early humans
  1. click on “route highlights”
  2. click on each location pin to learn about the different sites of early humans



The migration map identifies several locations where human remains and artifacts were discovered. These artifacts have led to theories about how and when humans moved across our planet. On the map below:

- identify the sites found on the migration map
- color each of the places and label the name of the country
- read each caption about the place
- using your iPad, choose an emoji that best reflects the artifact discovered at each site
- place those emojis onto the map at the correct site.



### STEP THREE

Standard 5b: Explain current theories of how human groups moved from Africa over time into the continents now known as Asia, Europe, the Americas, and Oceania.



click [HERE](#) to visit a migration map from National Geographic of early humans

1. click on “route summary”
2. click on each arrow to learn about the different routes early humans took to move around the planet



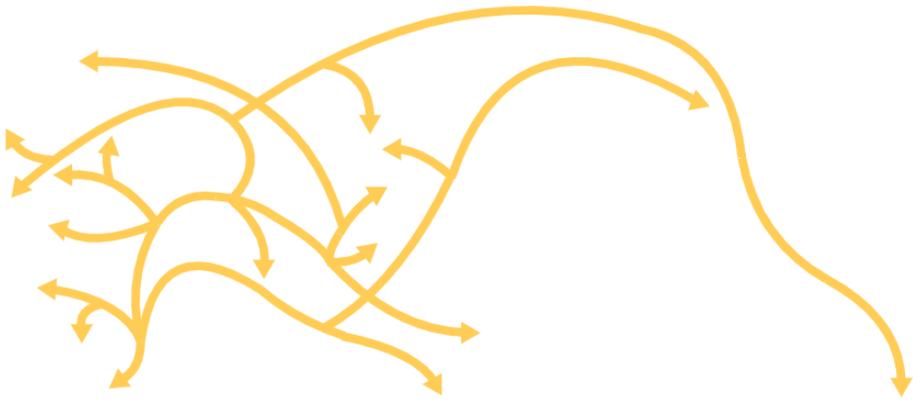
The migration map identifies several routes believed to be the migration path humans took when leaving Africa. One route led to Australia. On the map below, identify the following places by coloring them in and labeling the name of the place.

- Omo Kibish, Ethiopia
- Bb-al-Mandab Strait (the body of water that separates Yemen from Djibouti)
- Yemen
- Oman
- India
- Sri Lanka
- Indonesia
- Australia
- draw an arrow connecting the migration route starting at Omo Kibish and going to Australia



Another migration route leads from Africa to the Middle East to a place known as the Fertile Crescent. From there, the migration route splits into several different migration routes. The image below lacks the map of the world BUT contains the migration routes that early humans were believed to use.

- The migration routes can ALL be traced back to one spot. Place a GREEN dot at that location.
- label the spot with the name of the place
- highlight YELLOW the migration route that led to the Middle East
- place a BLUE dot where the Fertile Crescent is located
- the migration route that eventually led to North and South America originates in Central Asia. PLACE a RED dot at this location.
- highlight purple the migration route that led to North and South America



In the space below, finish writing the paragraph started by the teacher. In your paragraph, be sure to include ALL the locations and words found in the wordbank.

#### Locations

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Omo Kibish, Ethiopia</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bab-el-Mandeb Strait</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Australia/Oceania</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fertile Crescent</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Central Asia</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Middle East</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• North America</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• South America</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Europe</li></ul>

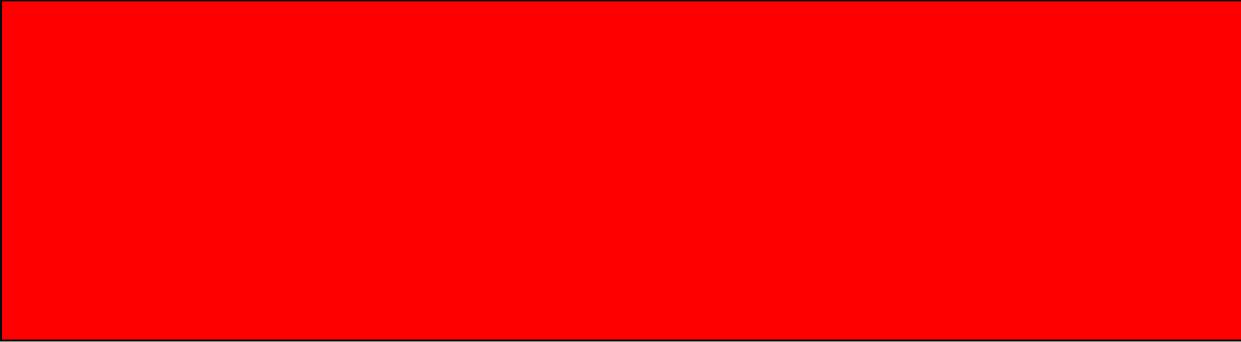
#### Words

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• migration route</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• early human groups</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• clues/artifacts</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• over time</li></ul>		

Click [HERE](#) for the Transition Words List

Paragraph:

There are several theories as to how early humans migrated across our planet. These migration routes all begin in one place,...



## STEP FOUR

Standard 5c: Give examples of how ongoing archaeological research adds new data that changes interpretations of how migrations and habitation sites are dated.



click [HERE](#) to visit National Geographic's mysteries surrounding the early migration of humans

1. choose TWO sites
2. read about each one



On the map below:

- identify, color, and label the location of the two sites that you chose
- add an emoji that best describes the artifact found at the site
- copy and paste from the article, the example of how the artifact changed the thinking of early human migration



Copy and paste from the article, the example of how the artifact changed the thinking of early human migration

Site One

Site Two

# HOORAY! You did it!

To help you understand more about the human origin story, watch these videos from National Geographic.

[Human Origins](#)

[Ancestors Come to Life](#)