[Name of the Writer]

[Name of Instructor]

[English]

[Date]

Difference between Homosapiens and animal

**Introduction**

Around three thousand years ago the species of homo sapiens evolved, and all human being belong from that species. These species survived in an unstable environment and their behaviors changed with time. The skeletons of modern humans as compared to earlier humans are lighter in shape. There is also a difference in brains sizes of modern humans from male to female and from population to population. Modern brains are 1300 cubic centimeters in size and are more substantial as compare to Homo sapiens. The Brain sizes are reorganized, and foreheads are more vertical in shape. Our species are referred with a term of Modern homo sapiens by scientists of current generations.

**Discussion**

There are true specimens for every human species of the modern time. Researchers did not recognize a particular true specimen for defining types of homo sapiens. A zoologist name Linnaeus described species of human beings but designated samples at that time were not customary to the form. According to the rumors in the year 1994, the skull of Edward Drinker was declared as lectotype by Robert Bakker who worked as Paleontologist. Edward was a paleontologist himself, and his remains are held in the University of Pennsylvania. But to the only original author can examine a specimen type who named it first.

 To learn more about human species, it is essential to study genetics, fossils, modern human biology, and behaviors. Because everything about human species is still not known and studying would help to make a better understanding of species (humanorigins.si.edu, 1, 2018). Future discoveries would answer some question about homo sapiens like direct evolutions of ancestors, interbreeding that occurred between species of homo neanderthal and the future of our species.

 Homo sapiens from the historical use to make stone tools and were specialized in a variety of smaller and refined tools. These tools were fishhooks, spear throwers, sewing needles, and arrows. Both species of modern humans and from early history have a similar activity of finding food. But Homo sapiens spent more time hunting animals and gathering plants. By 90000 years ago modern humans started making special tools for cooking and collecting fish. After just 12000 years transition occurred in species of Homo sapiens and they began producing their food which changed the surroundings. Over time humans were able to control the breeding and growth of different animals and plants which later on led to herding animal and farming. These discoveries transformed the natural environment of earth on the local and global level. Human beings started to settle down and spent more time in food production. Those villages which existed once were changed to towns and then cities.

Production of food increased over time, and there was an increase in population as well. The turning point changed the entire history of human beings. A human being of modern time evolved in a combination of behavioral and physical characteristics and many of those characteristics were present in species of the early period but not with the same degree. The complex structure of modern human brains made them able to interact with the surroundings. Despite living in shelters our ancestors learned to make different tools, are a variety of animals and food and started building social networks. In a complex symbolic world, these ancestors began exchanging resources with each other also created music and art.

**Conclusion**

A modern human being has altered the world in different ways for their benefits. They are spread to a large number of continents, and this transformation has also created new challenges. The species of human being are more than 200 which is confirmed by the DNA and fossils. The characteristics are similar to chimpanzees, gorillas, and orangutans but they evolved from ancestors of Homo Heiderbergenisis and Neanderthals.

#

# Works Cited

<http://humanorigins.si.edu/evidence/human-fossils/species/homo-sapiens>