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Human Communities

Hominids are species of humans before evolution to modern humans. They have large heads with large brains. They are more nimble and the most active species of humans. The Homo sapiens appeared in the plateaus of the eastern part of Africa more than 200,000 years ago. They have fluctuated particularly from their forerunners which includes Homo erectus and Homo habits. The Homo sapiens or modern humans have unique skills which might include the large variety of cognitive skills. These skills have evolved them into first modern human species. With the help of their skills and expertise, these species extends out from eastern Africa and spread in dissimilar zones and parts over the world. All species of humans which are living on this planet belongs to species of Human sapiens. The dramatic change in climate around 300,000 years ago evolved the Homo sapiens species in Africa(Pollard et al.pp. 14-22). Modern human beings hunt and gather food as their ancestors do, but there is a difference in technique. The ancient human is evolved and adapted the new techniques for hunting and living. These evolved habits helped the ancient humans to survive and face the challenges of the tough and rough climate or environment.

The modern human and ancient human have numerous dissimilarities and variations. They differ in the use of language, work behavior, drawing, and living techniques. From the perspective of anatomy, the physical appearance of modern humans is also quite different from ancient humans. Modern human is normally categorized on the basis of their skeleton built which is much lighter than their earlier ancestors. The brains of modern human vary in different sizes from the populace to populace, and it is also different amongst females and males. Ancient humans were covered with heavy hairs with large teeth in the mouth. Their jaws were highly developed. Modern humans have less developed jaws with relatively smaller teeth.

It is thought that the origins of modern humans or Homo sapiens are found between 200,000 years ago(Pollard et al., p. 18). The Homo sapiens or modern human is the current species of human living in the modern world. The Homo sapiens species is the only surviving species of Homo genus. The origin of the Homo sapiens is also one of the most debating topics in evolution. The modern human or Homo sapiens evolved from the ancient humans known as Hominids. In an evolution tree line, no single line originating from hominid and ending on Homo sapiens can be seen. It is progressively thought by the researchers and scientists that the evolution of hominids to Homo sapiens has gone through a series of stages. It is formed by the sequence of developments and reversions. Homo sapiens are the remains of extinct species of hominid-like Homo neanderthalis, Homo ergaster, and Homo heidelbergernsis. The Homo sapiens came out from Africa and spread in all over the globe like the southern part of Asia and Europe.

The Homo Neanderthals are the most recent species that had interacted with a modern man or Homo sapiens. They had large brains, wore clothes, used tools and gears, lives in shelters especially rock shelters, hunted and buried their dead. However, the tough challenges due to climate change are the reason for the extinction of Homo Neanderthals, and only Homo sapiens survived(Pollard et al.pp. p.18). Around 25,000 years ago, all of the genus cousins to Homo sapiens had turned out to be extinct. The larger intellectual skills and somatic agility of Homo sapiens made them enable to inhabit the world for the rest of time. Gatherers and hunters might find abundant food in approximately an effort of three to four hours only; consequently have enough time for other recreations which might include collaboration, relaxation and friendly oppositions with other adherents of their kind.

# Works Cited

Pollard, Elizabeth, et al. *Worlds Together, Worlds Apart: A History of the World - From the Beginnings of Humankind to the Present*. W. W. Norton, Incorporated, 2015. pp. 14-22