

HOMO ERECTUS

Peking Man/Java Man

Homo ergaster had a counterpart in Asia named *Homo erectus*. The tooth shape and some skull features were similar but major differences can be seen in the thickness and bony projections of the skull. *Homo erectus* had a thicker skull with heavier browridges and a sagittal keel (a ridge along the top of the skull).



Sculptural replica of skull reconstruction

Homo erectus—Peking Man

Original specimens found in Zhoukoudian Cave, China, during the 1920s and 1930s

by W.C. Pei and the Cenozoic Research Laboratory

All original specimens were lost at the start of World War II

Age: 500,000 to 400,000 years

Sculptural replica of fossil skull

Homo erectus—Java Man

Found in Sangiran, Java, Indonesia,

in 1969 by Mr. Towikromo

Age: 800,000 years

ACHELULEAN TOOLS

1.5 million to 300,000 years ago

These stone tools have been found in Africa and Eurasia. The major innovation was the manufacture of bifaces—stones with flakes removed from both sides to make hand axes and cleavers. Scientists attribute this technology to *Homo ergaster*/*Homo erectus*, although these tools also have been found at some early *Homo sapiens* sites. These were probably multi-purpose tools.

Stone tools (1, 5, 6)

Found in the Fayum Desert, Egypt
Age: 500,000 to 300,000 years
From the collections of the
San Diego Museum of Man

Replicas of stone tools (2, 3, 4)

Found in Olorgesailie, Kenya
Age: 800,000 years
Replicas by National Museums of Kenya



1



2



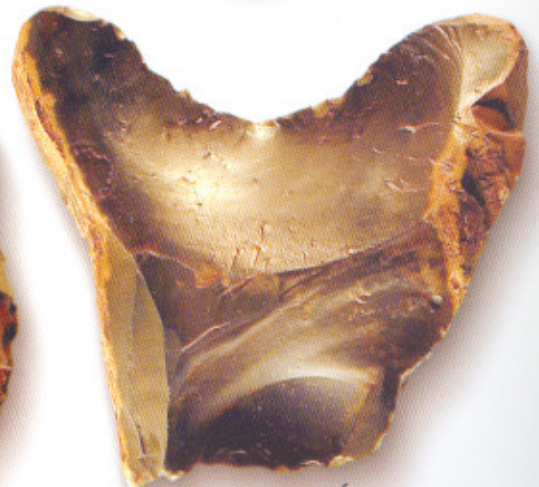
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4



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6