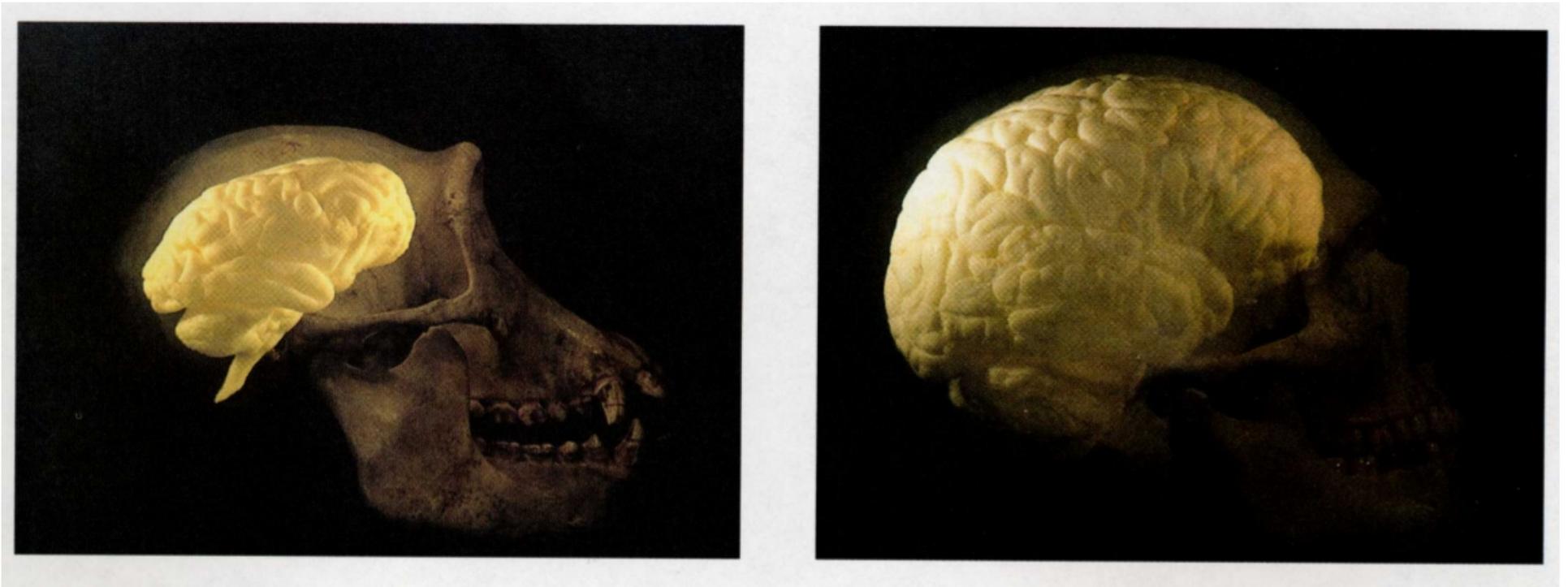
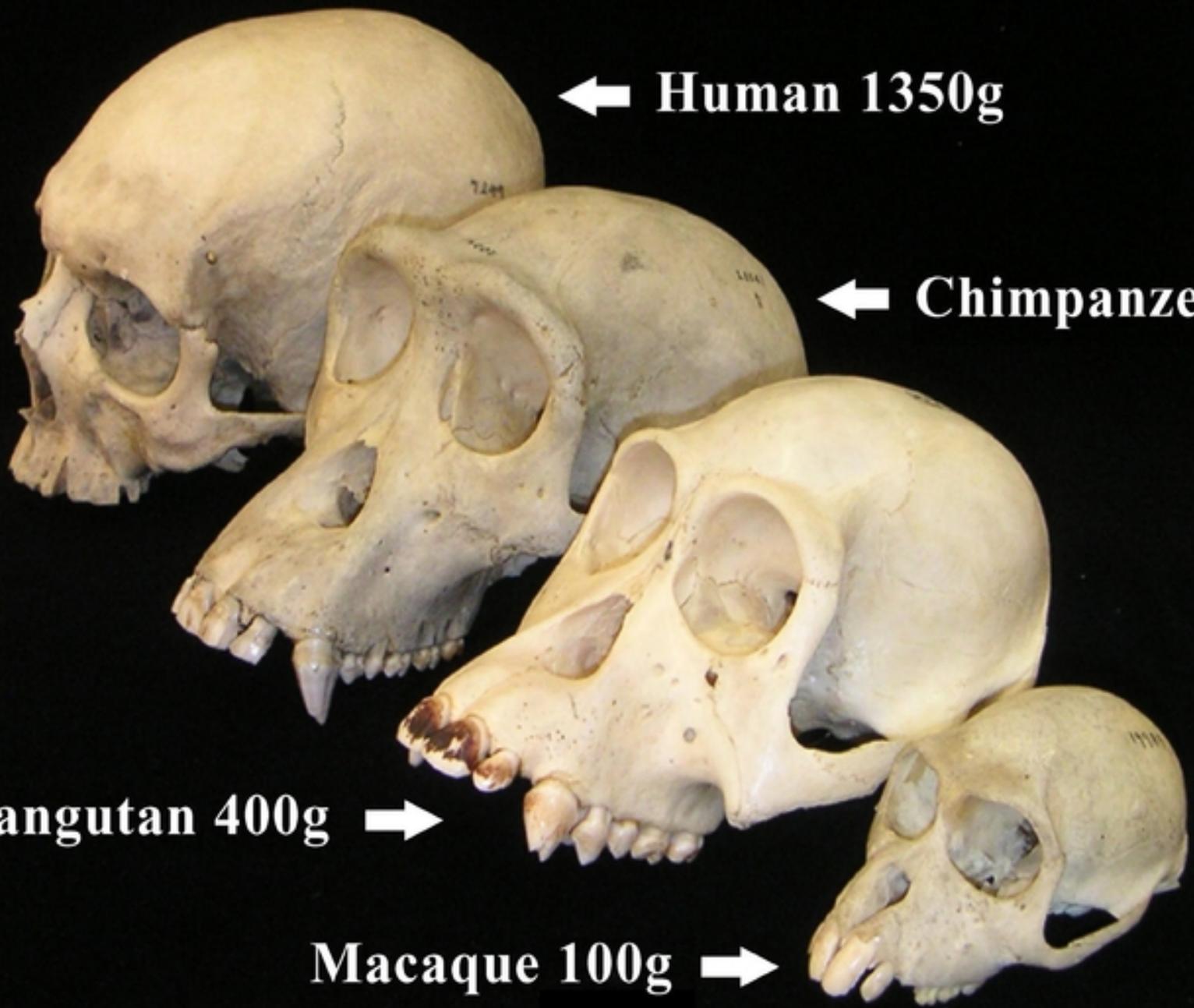


Evolução do Cérebro Humano



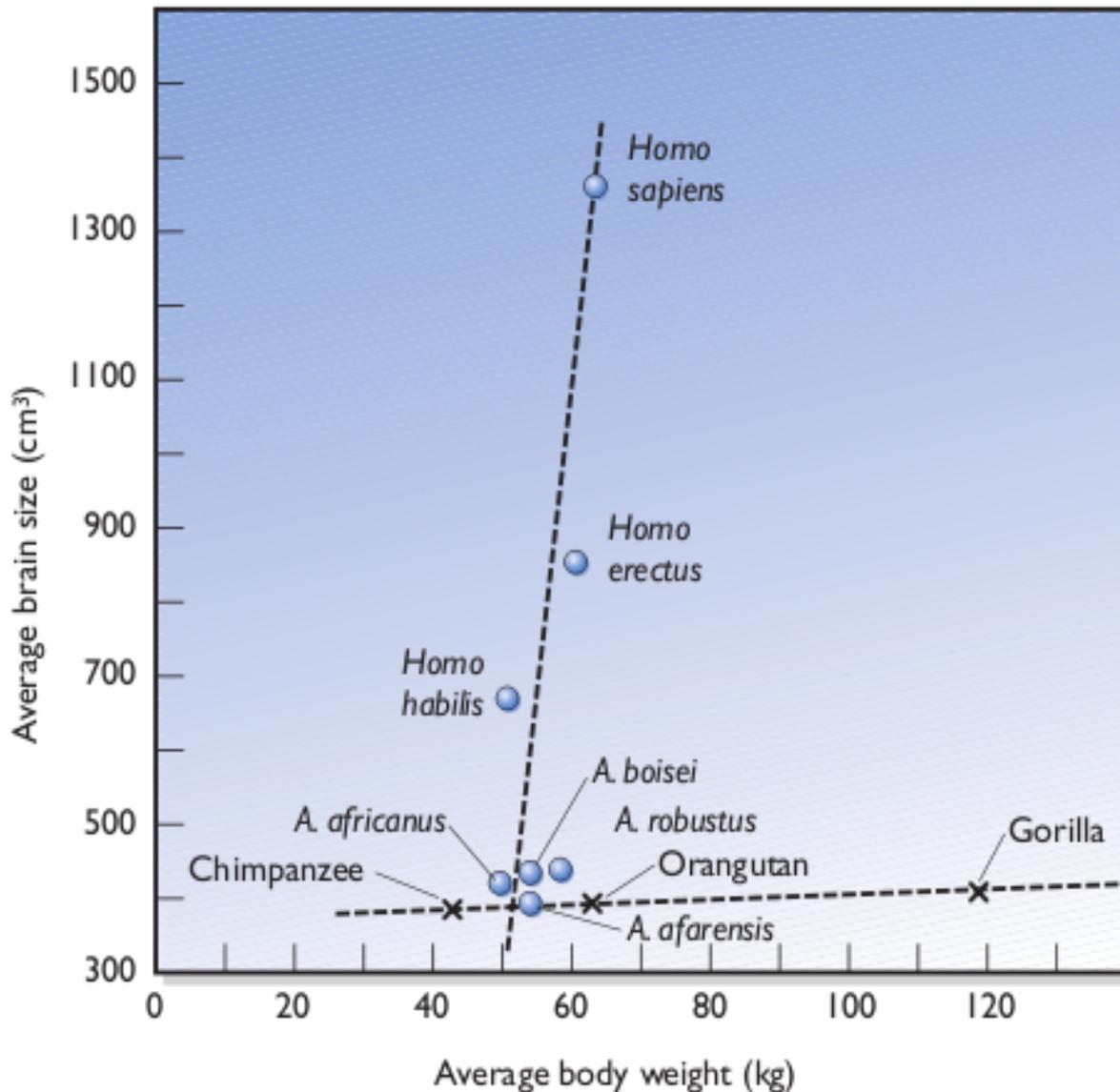


← **Human 1350g**

← **Chimpanzee 400g**

Orangutan 400g →

Macaque 100g →



Cérebro Humano é:

- 4 vezes maior que a de um primata típico;
- 9 vezes maior que a de um mamífero típico.

FIGURE 31.2 Brains and bodies: Even though a dramatic increase in body size did not occur in the *Homo* lineage, absolute (and therefore relative) brain size expanded significantly from *habilis* to *erectus* to *sapiens*. Brain size did not change significantly among the australopithecines or the modern apes, despite a large body size difference in the latter.

Evolução Humana

A WALK THROUGH HUMAN EVOLUTION

The newest fossils have brought scientists tantalizingly close to the time when humans first walked upright—splitting off from chimpanzees. Their best guess is that it happened at least 6 million years ago

Last common ancestor
The species should have features reminiscent of both apes and humans—but that's true of several species already found, so identification may be tough

Orrorin tugenensis
("Millennium Man"; possible human ancestor)

Ardipithecus ramidus kadabba

Ardipithecus ramidus ramidus

Australopithecus anamensis

7 MILLION YEARS AGO

All dates are approximate

6 MILLION YEARS AGO

TIME Diagram by Joe Lertola

5 MILLION YEARS AGO

4 MILLION YEARS AGO

family tree. According to University of Tokyo paleontologist Gen Suwa, a co-discoverer of the 4.4 million-year-old

A. afarensis
(includes Lucy)

A. garhi

H. ergaster

H. habilis

H. antecessor

H. sapiens
(modern humans)

H. erectus

H. heidelbergensis

H. neanderthalensis

A. aethiopicus

A. africanus

Homo rudolfensis

A. robustus

Kenyanthropus platyops

A. boisei

Chimpanzees

Gorillas

3 MILLION YEARS AGO

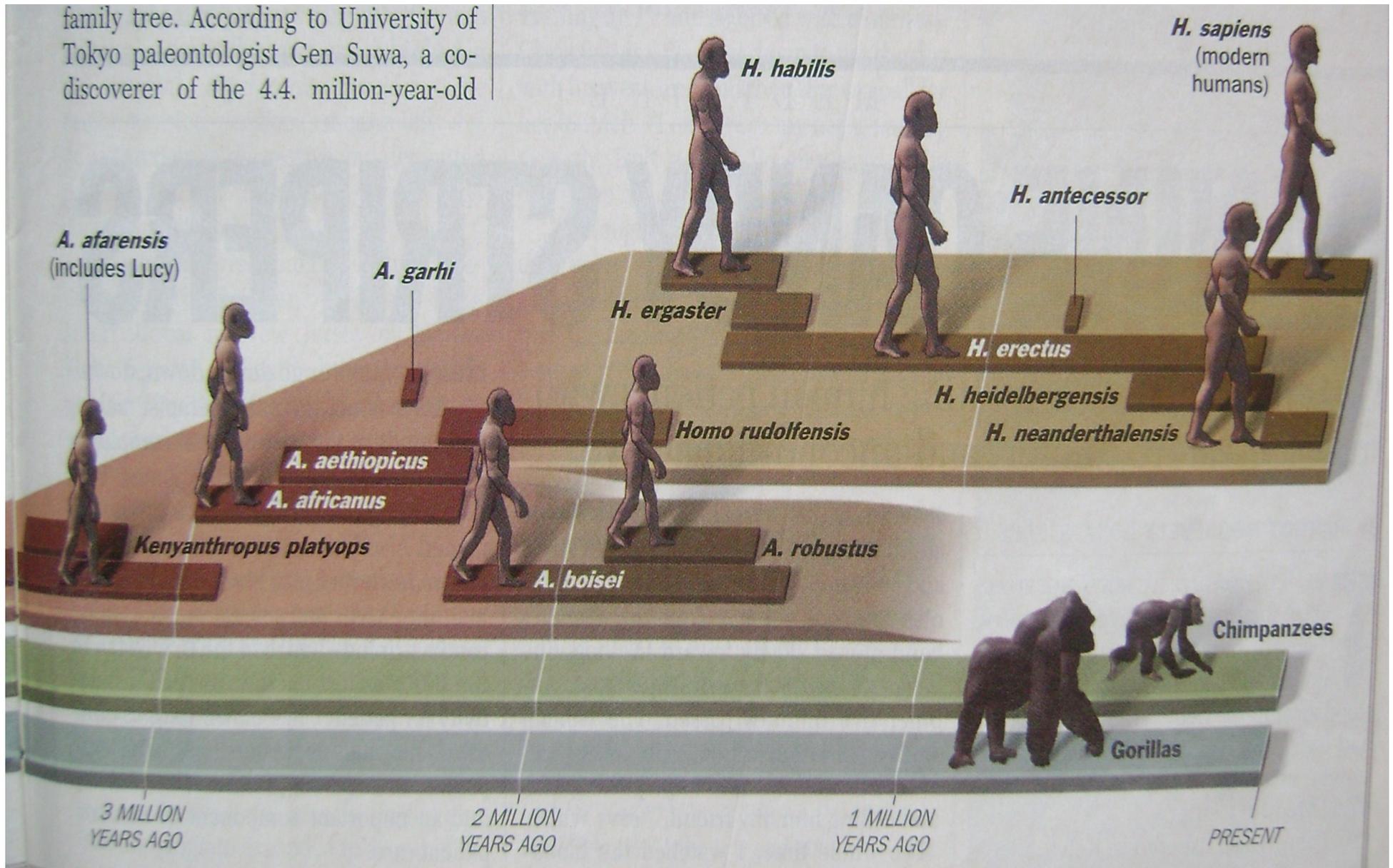
2 MILLION YEARS AGO

1 MILLION YEARS AGO

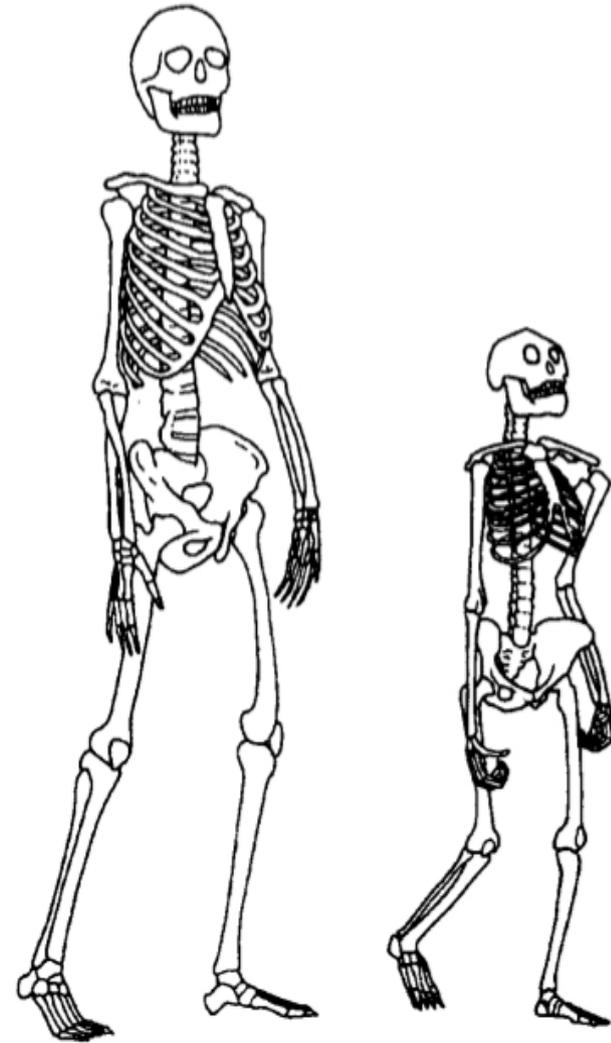
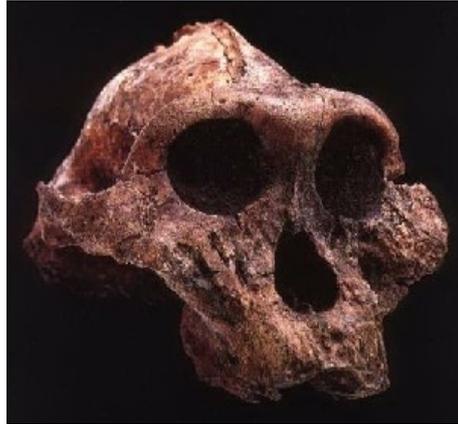
PRESENT

Evolução Humana

family tree. According to University of Tokyo paleontologist Gen Suwa, a co-discoverer of the 4.4. million-year-old

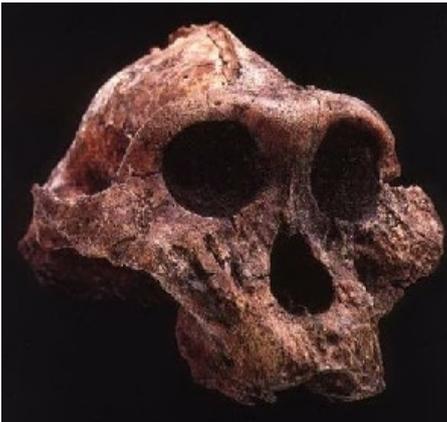


Australopithecus



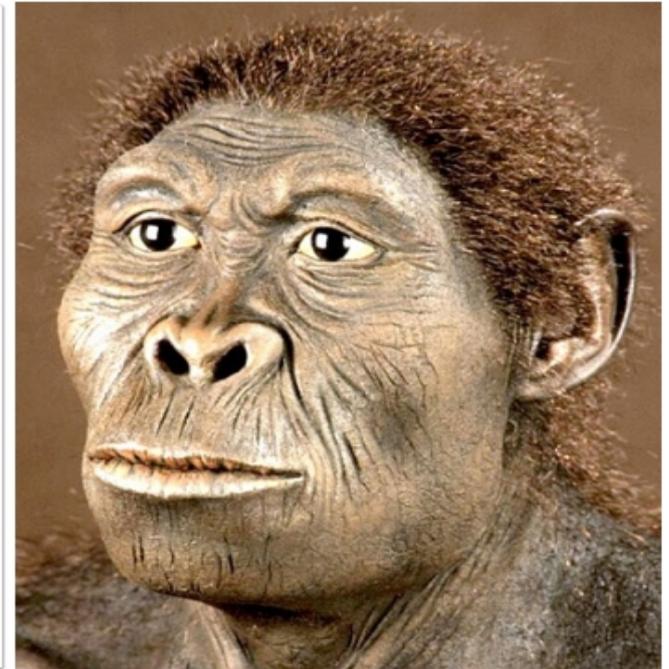
32 A comparison of the size and posture of 'Lucy' (right) – *A. afarensis* – and a Modern Human female (left). Lucy was about 105 cm (3 ft 5 in) tall, with notably long arms.

Australopithecus



- Alimentação: herbívoro;
- Localização: Africa
- Período: 4 a 2 milhões de anos atrás;
- Cérebro: 400-500 cc
- Massa: 40-80Kg;
- Altura: 1,4 m

Homo habilis

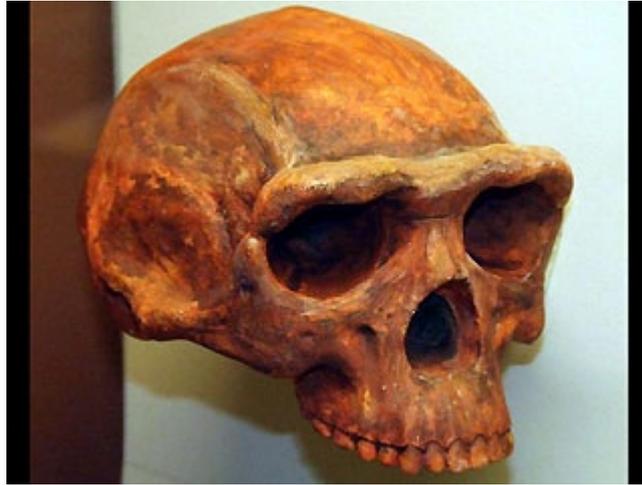


Homo habilis



- Alimentação: Onívora (vegetal e animal);
- Localização: Africa
- Período: 2-1.6 milhões de anos atrás;
- Cérebro: 500-800 cc;
- Altura: 1,57 m;
- Massa: 55 kg.

Homo erectus

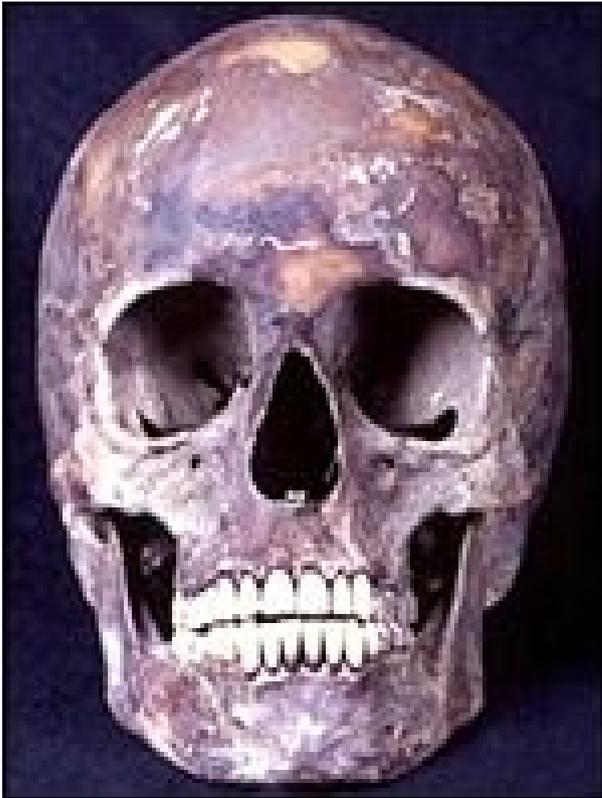


Homo erectus



- Alimentação: Onívora (vegetal e animal);
- Localização: Africa e Asia
- Período: 1.8- 0.3 milhões de anos atrás;
- Cérebro: 750-1250 cc;
- Massa: 70 Kg;
- Altura: 1,30-1,70 m

Homo sapiens arcaico

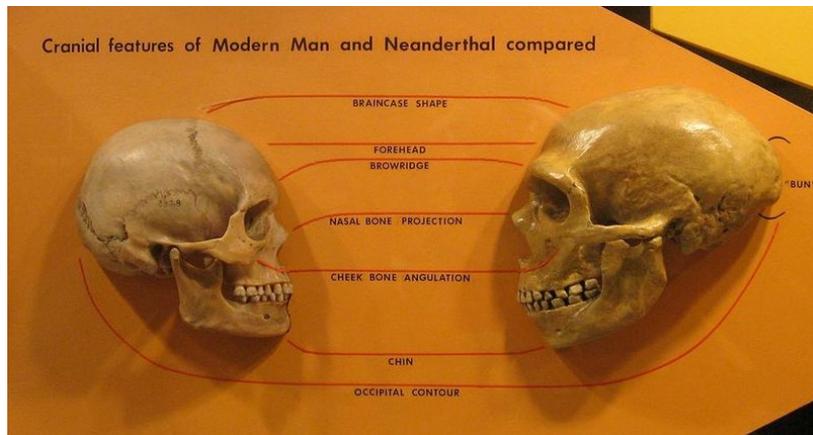


- Localização: Africa
- Período: 500 ~ 100 mil anos atrás
- Cérebro: 1200-1400 cc

Homem de Neandertal



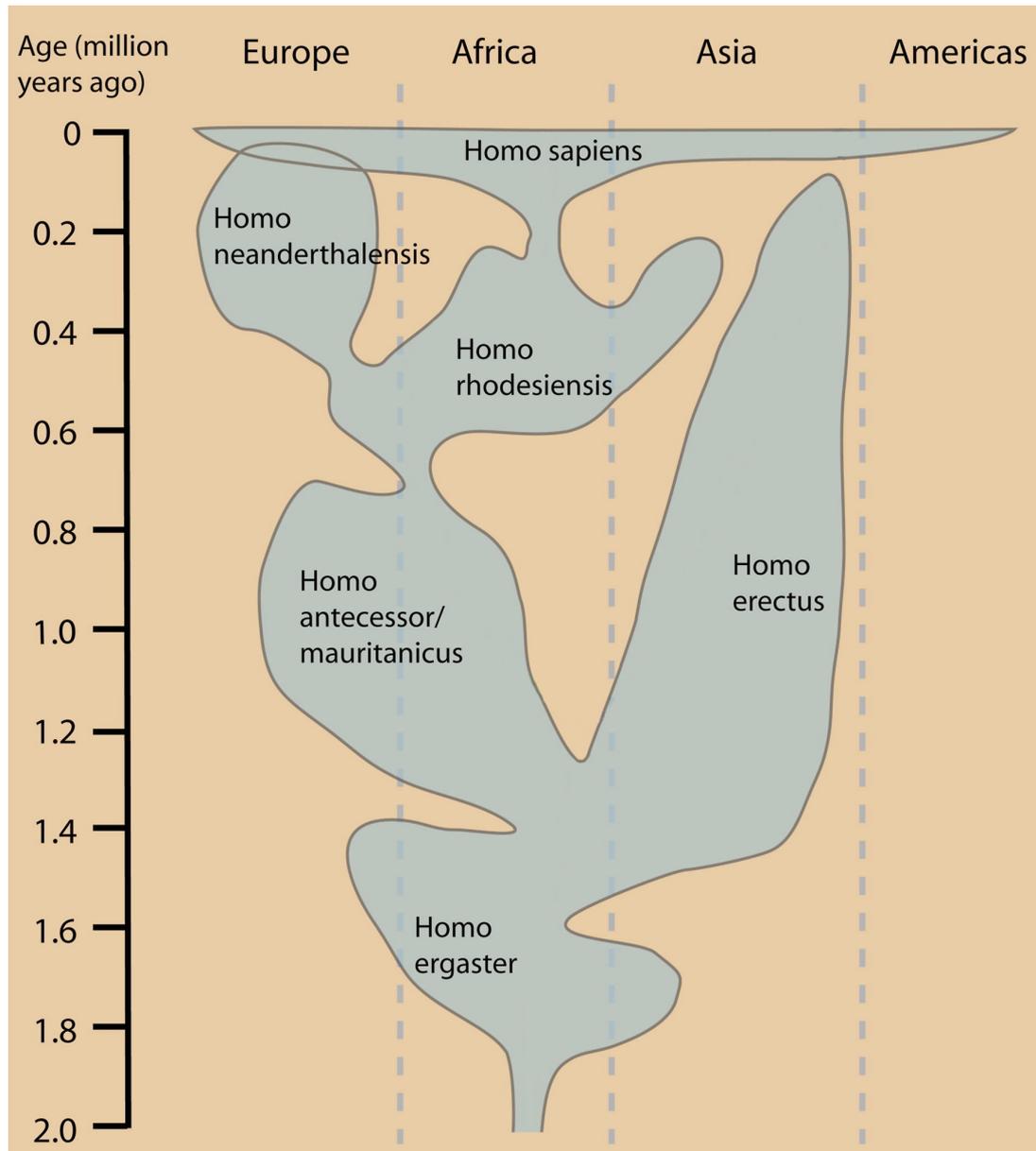
- Localização: Europa e Oriente Médio
- Período: 300~30 mil anos atrás;
- Cérebro: 1200-1700 cc;
- Altura: 1,65 m;
- Massa: 80 Kg.



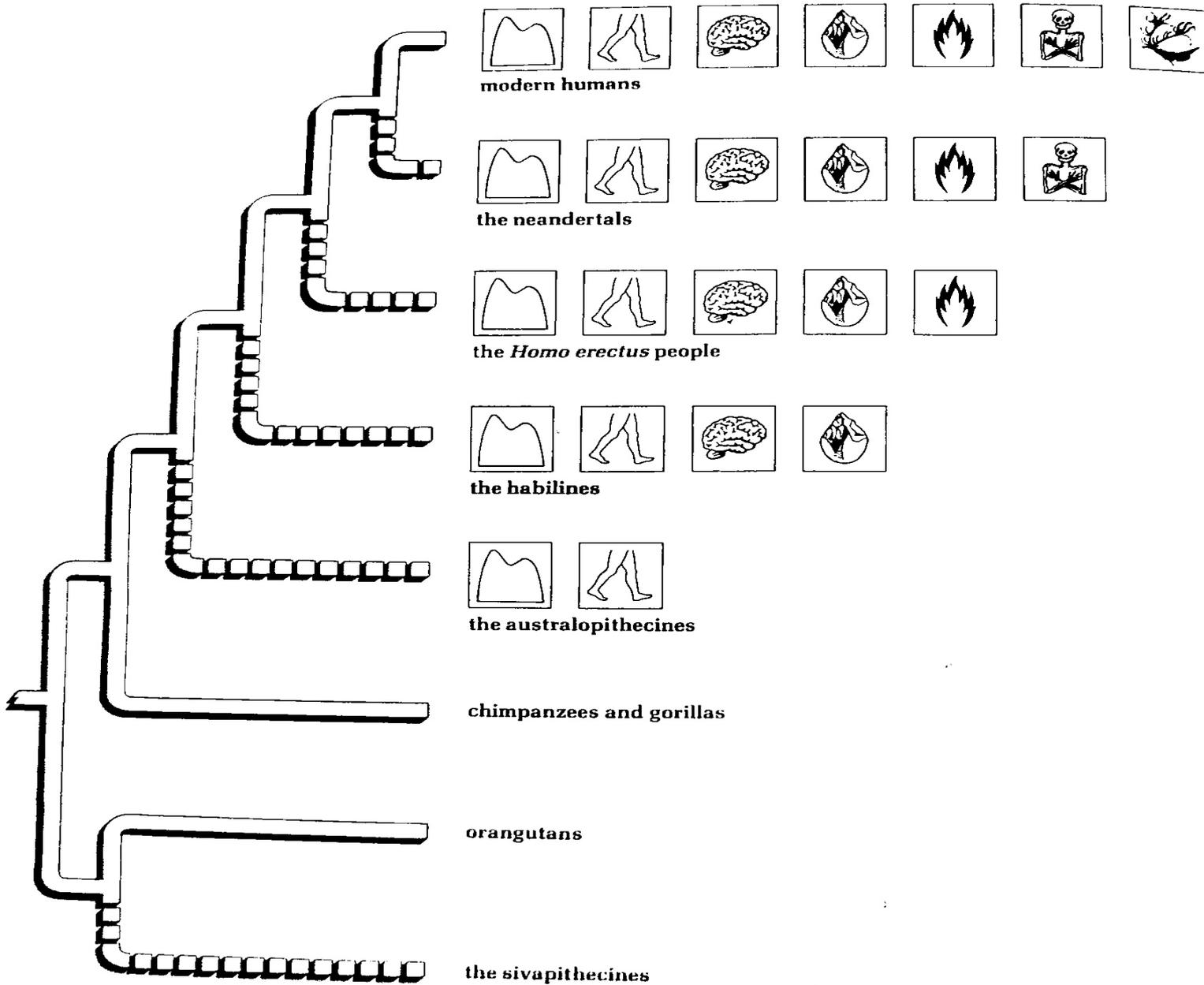
Homo sapiens sapiens
(Homem Moderno)

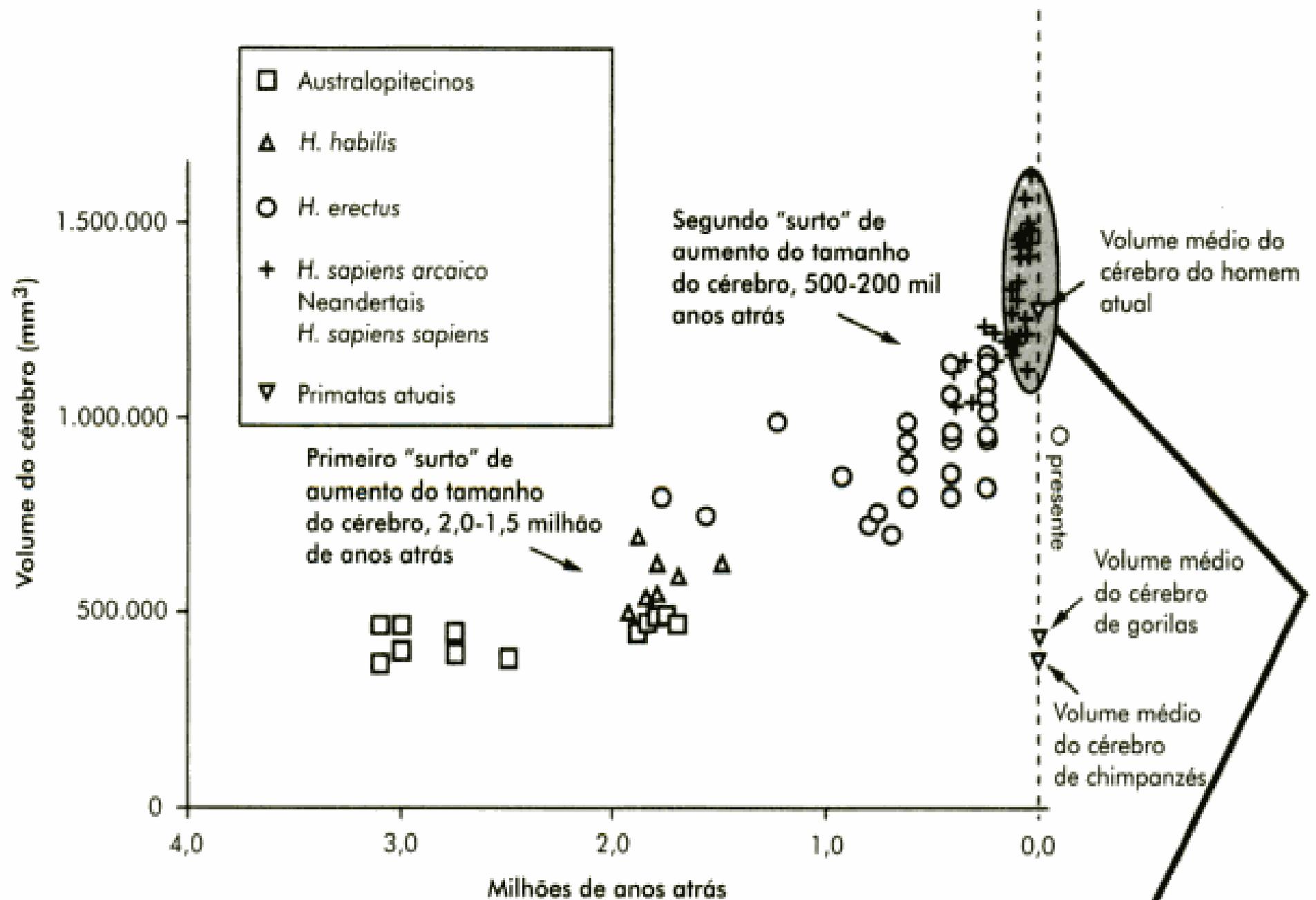


Geografia



Habilidade





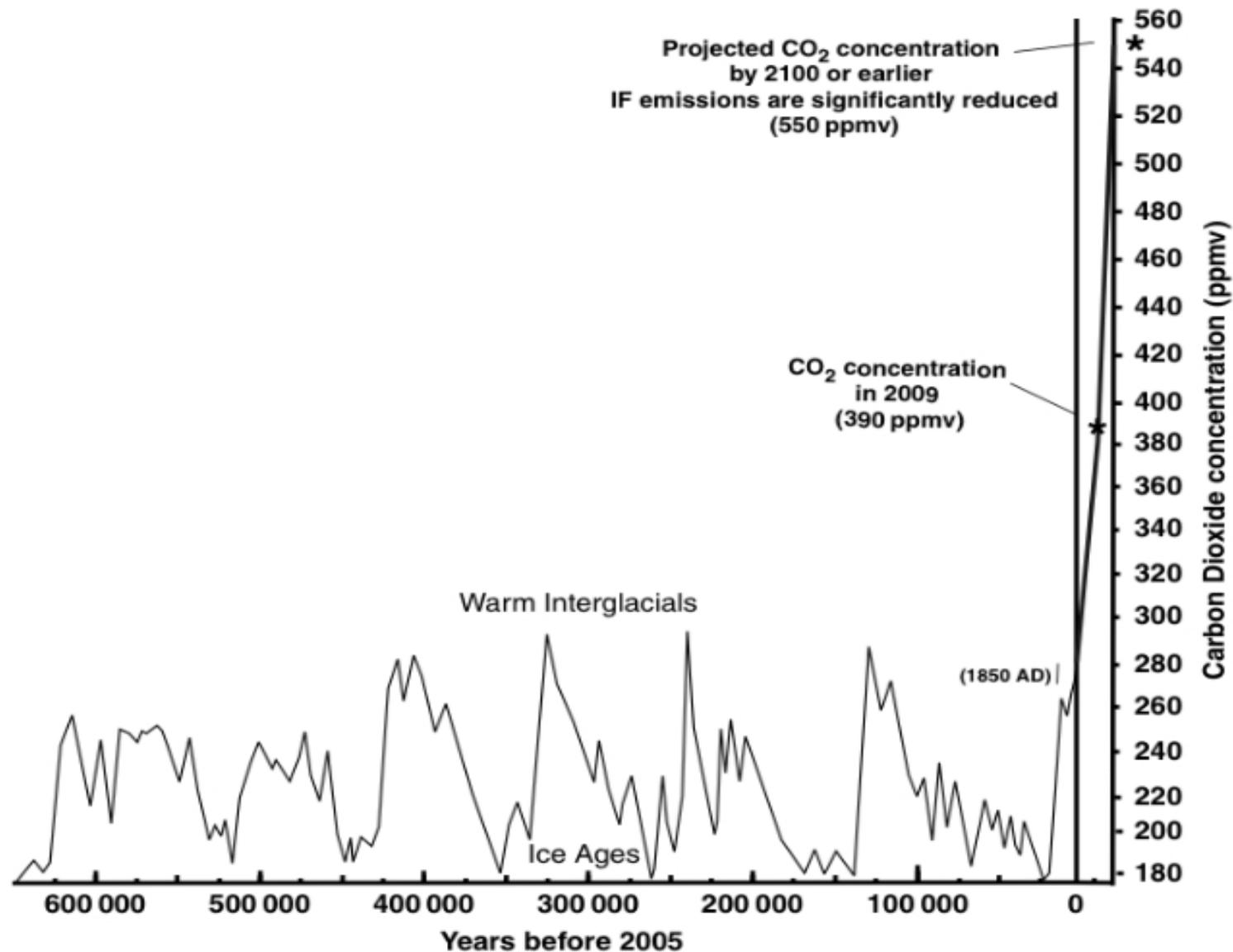


Figure 1.3 A composite atmospheric CO₂ record over 650 000 years – six and a half ice-age cycles – based on a combination of CO₂ data from three Antarctic ice cores: Dome C, Vostok, and Taylor Dome. Adapted from Siegenthaler *et al.* (2005, Figure 1.04). Also indicated are atmospheric CO₂ levels in 2009 and levels projected to be reached by 2100 or earlier.

Introduction

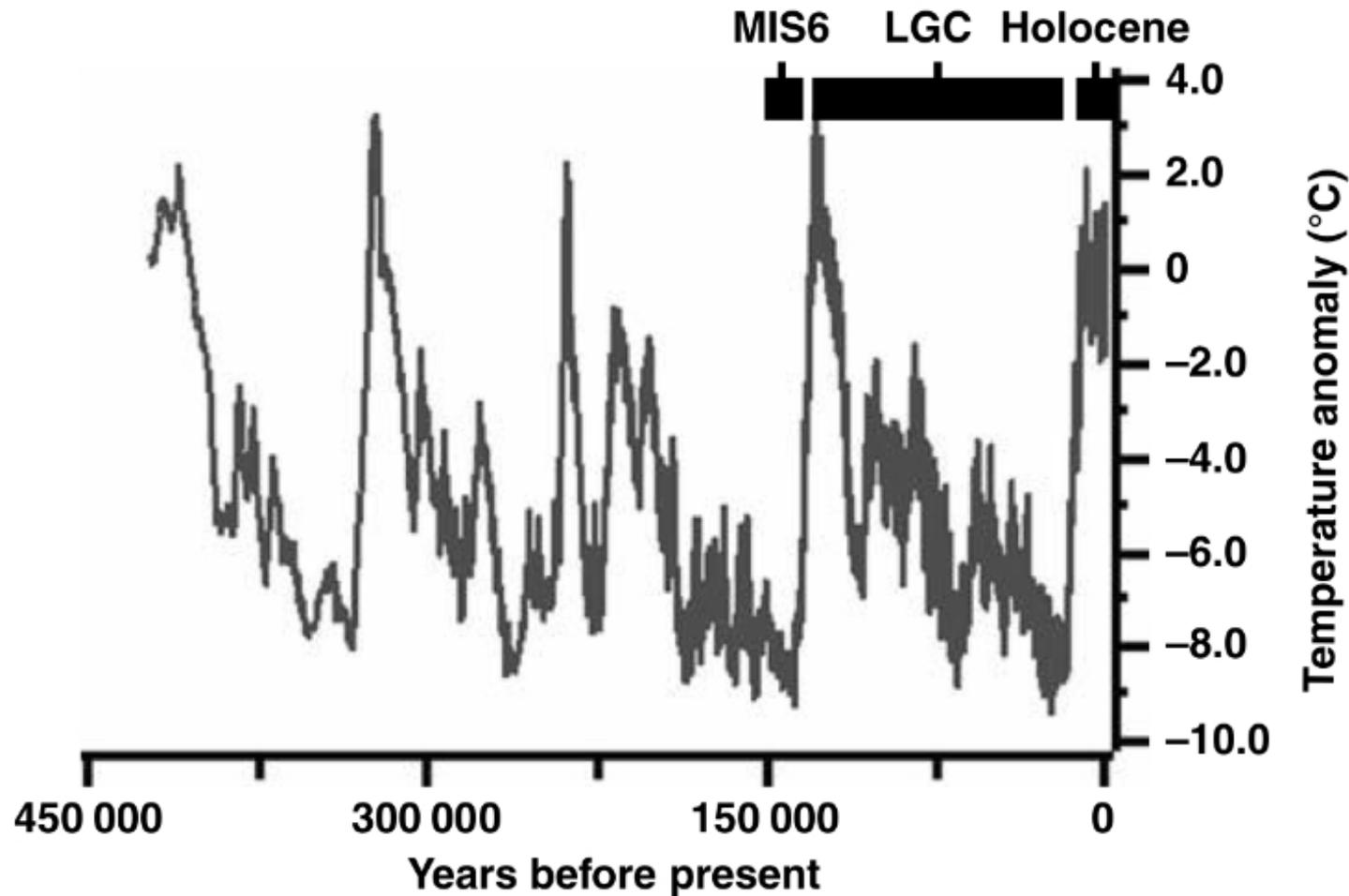
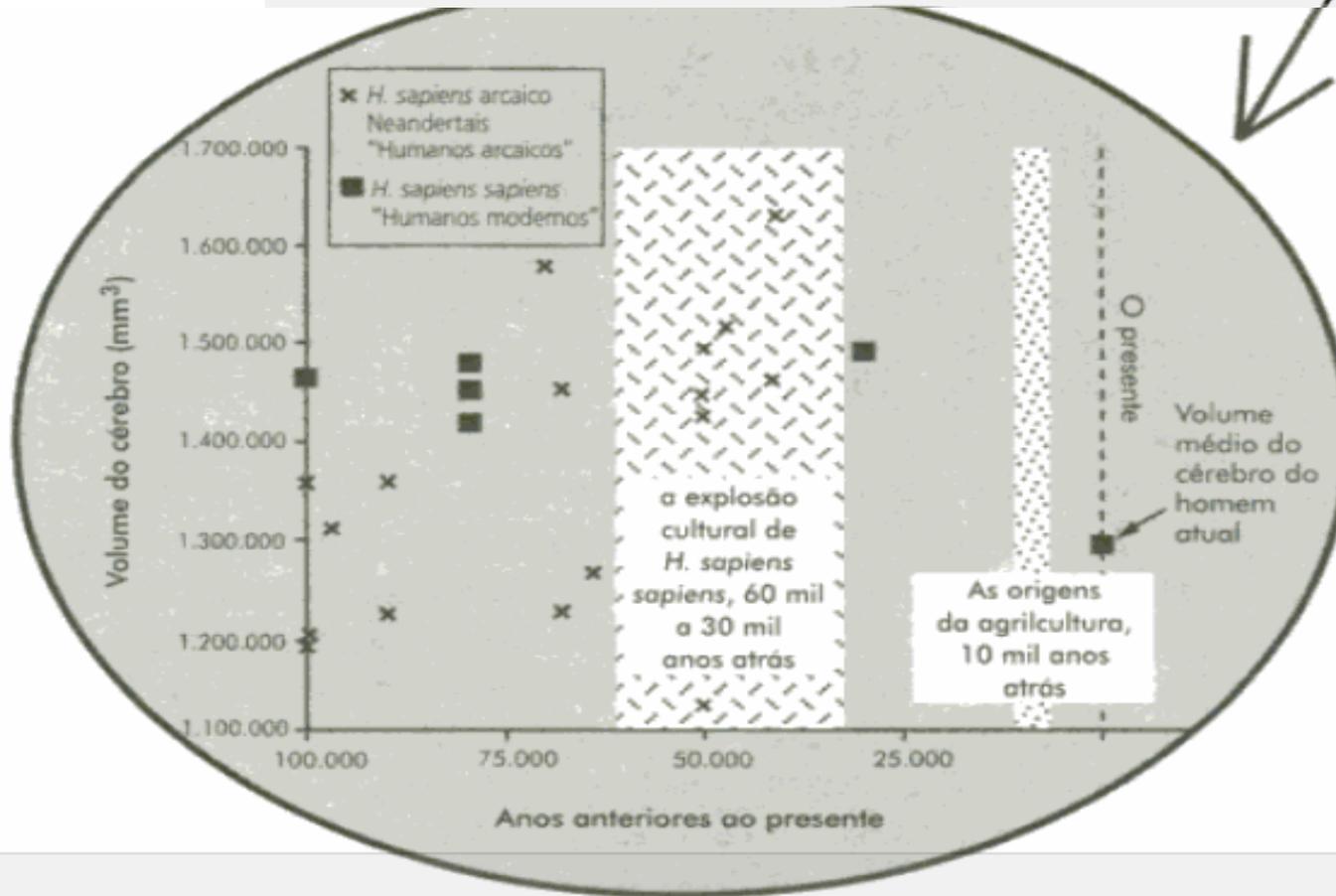
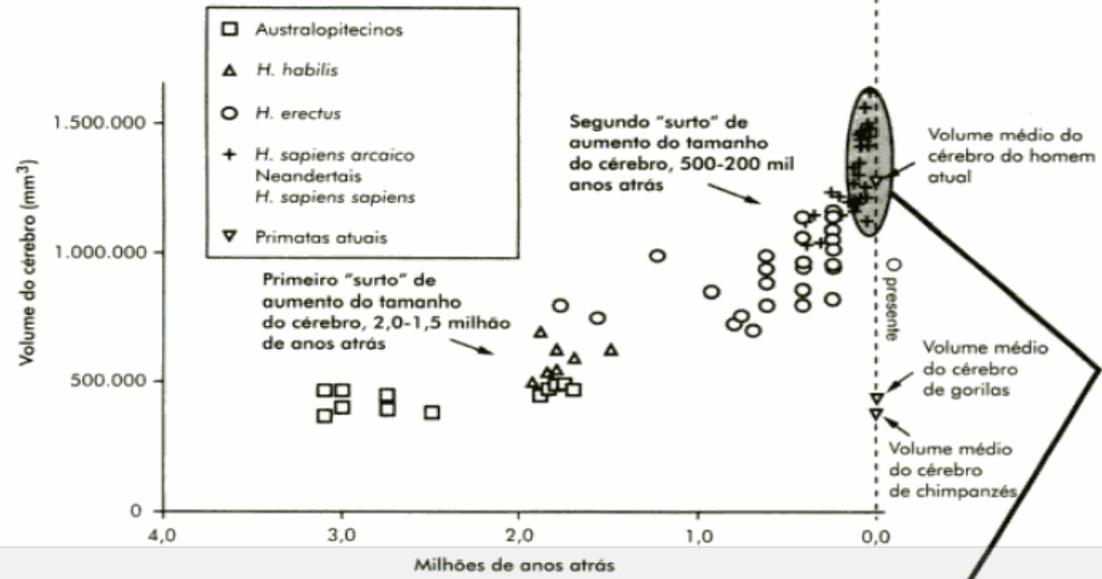


Figure 1.2 Temperature reconstruction of lower atmosphere over the last 450 000 years, expressed as an anomaly relative to present-day values. The data, described in Petit *et al.* (1999), is derived from analysis of historical stable isotopes from the Vostok ice core. Also indicated are marine isotope stage 6 (MIS6), last glacial cycle (LGC) and Holocene intervals.

Surto de aumento do tamanho do cérebro

1^o surto: - Época: ~2 Milhões anos atrás
- Causa: Mudança de habito alimentar;

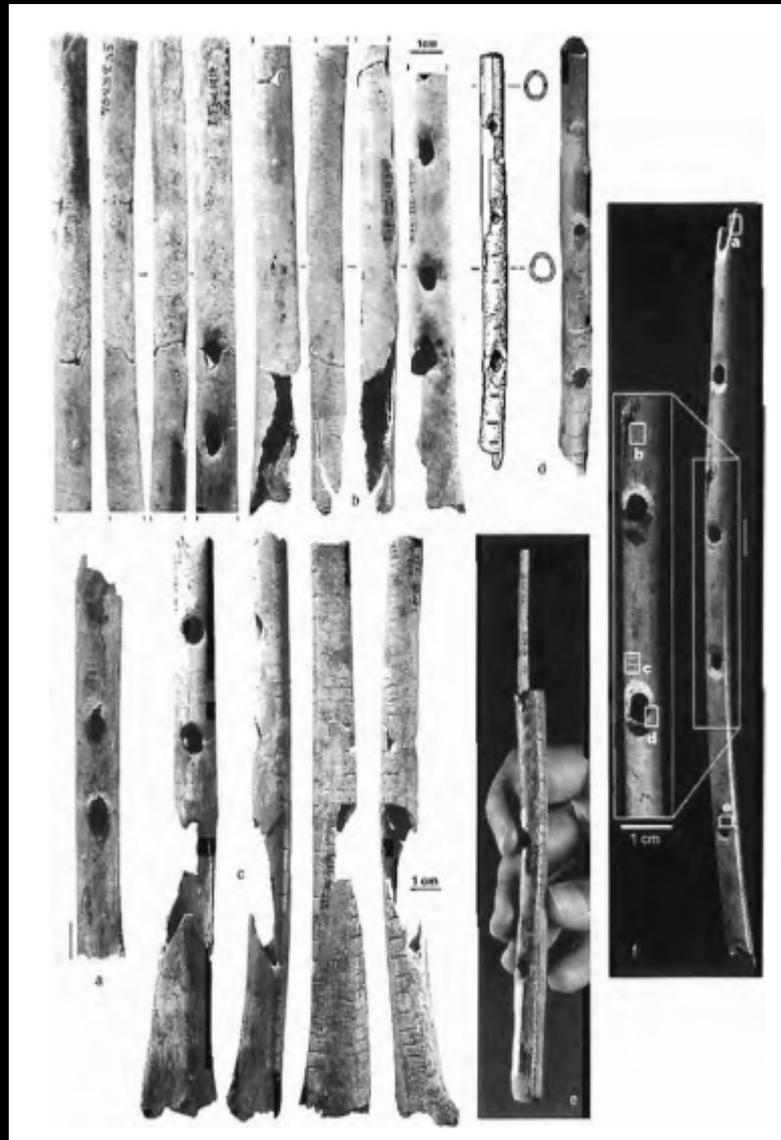
2^o surto: - Época: ~ 200 mil anos atrás
- Causa: Mudanças climáticas;



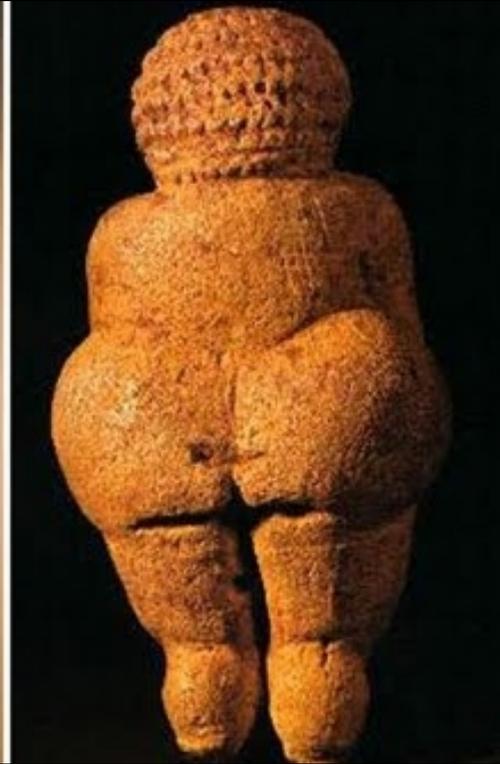
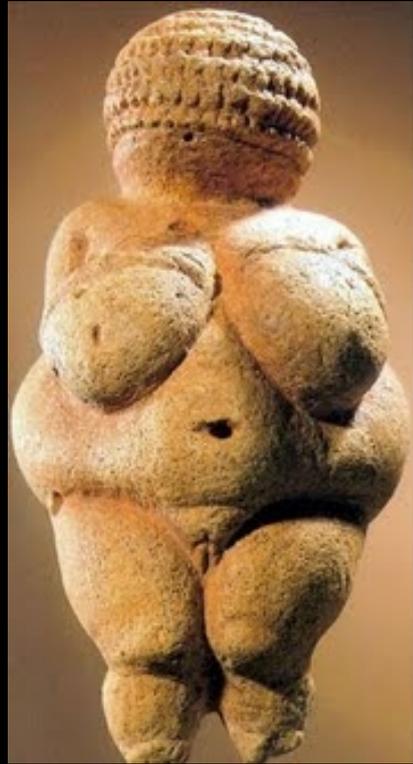
Paleolítico Superior (após 40.000 a.c.)



Paleolítico Superior (após 40.000 a.c.)



Paleolítico Superior (após 40.000 a.c.)



Paleolítico Superior (após 40.000 a.c.)



Age (million years ago)

Europe

Africa

Asia

Americas

0

0.2

0.4

0.6

0.8

1.0

1.2

1.4

1.6

1.8

2.0

Homo sapiens

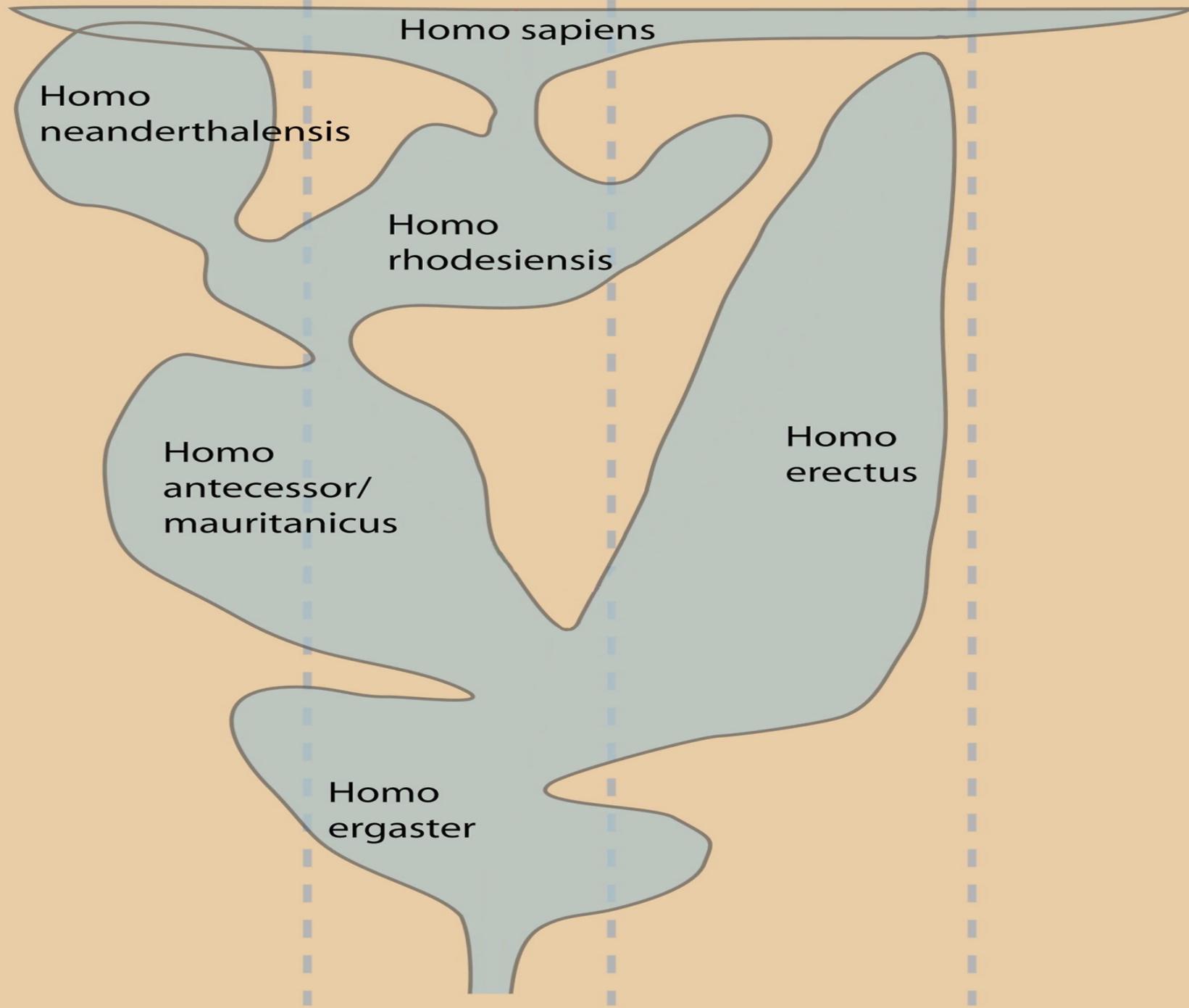
Homo neanderthalensis

Homo rhodesiensis

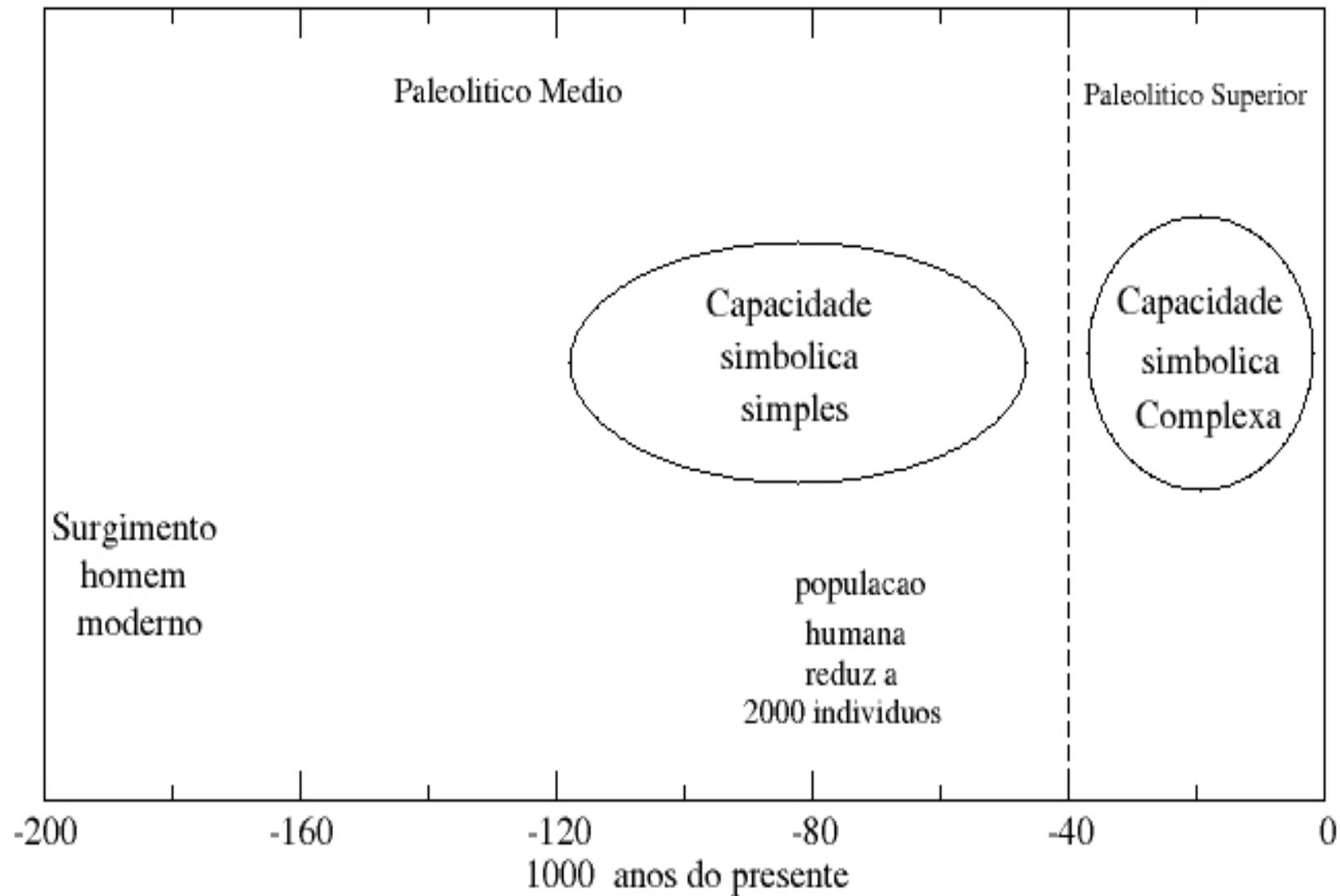
Homo antecessor/
mauritanicus

Homo erectus

Homo ergaster

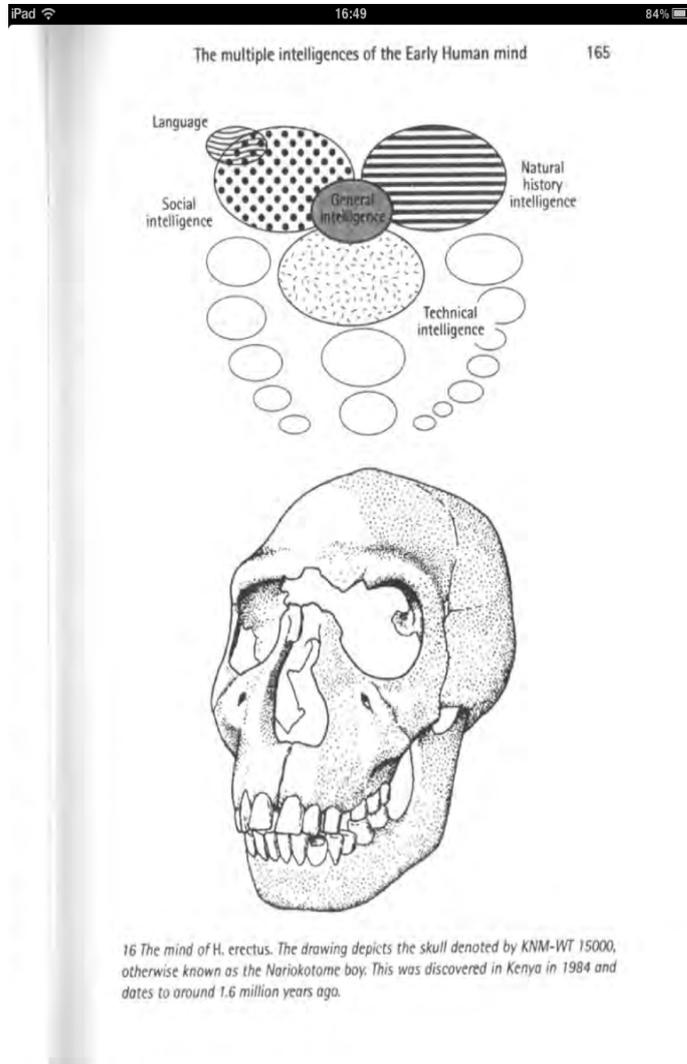


Big-Bang do Paleolítico Superior

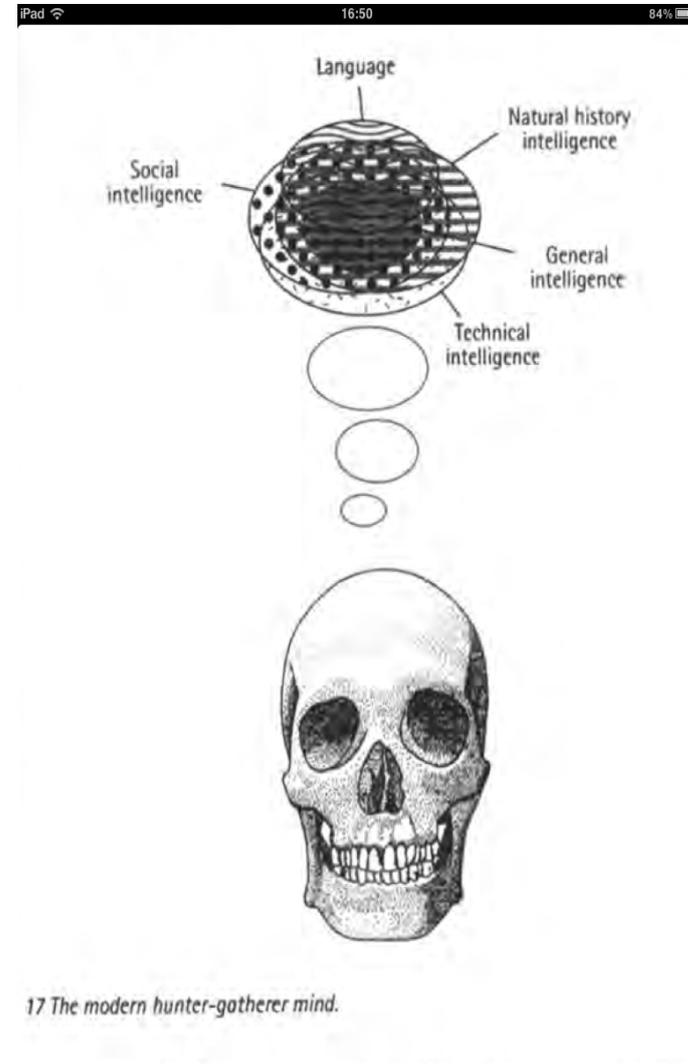


O que aconteceu por volta de
40.000 a.C. ?

Hipótese I: Mutação



100.000 ~ 40.000 a.C.



40.000 a.C.

Deficiências da Hipótese

- Escala de tempo:
rápida disseminação
do pensamento simbólico;
- Lampejos Simbólicos do Paleolítico Médio.

Hipótese II: Emergência

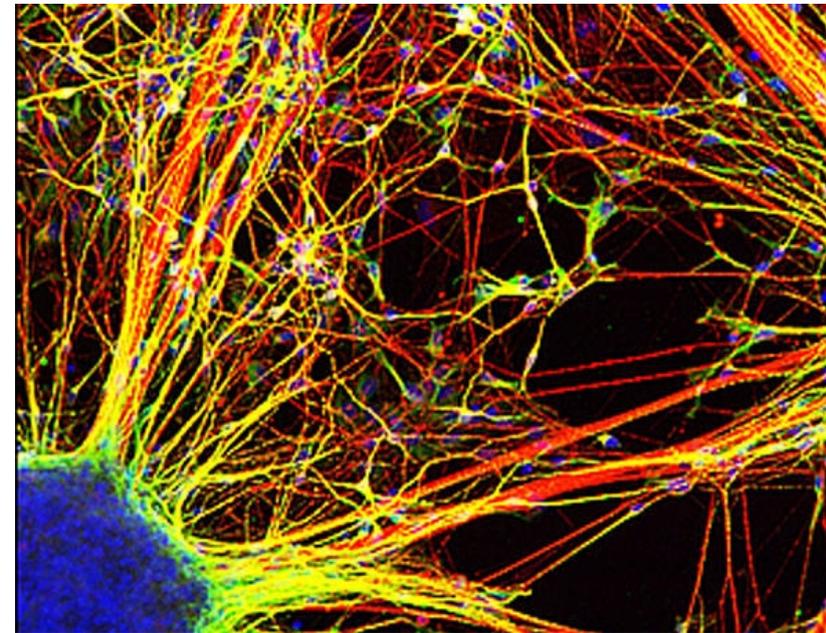
- Homem moderno seria anatomica e mental-mente idêntico há 195.000 anos;
- Acontecimento de um evento (que não foi mutação) em torno de 40.000 atrás;
- Este evento proporcionou a Emergência de Comportamento Simbólico.

Que Evento foi esse?

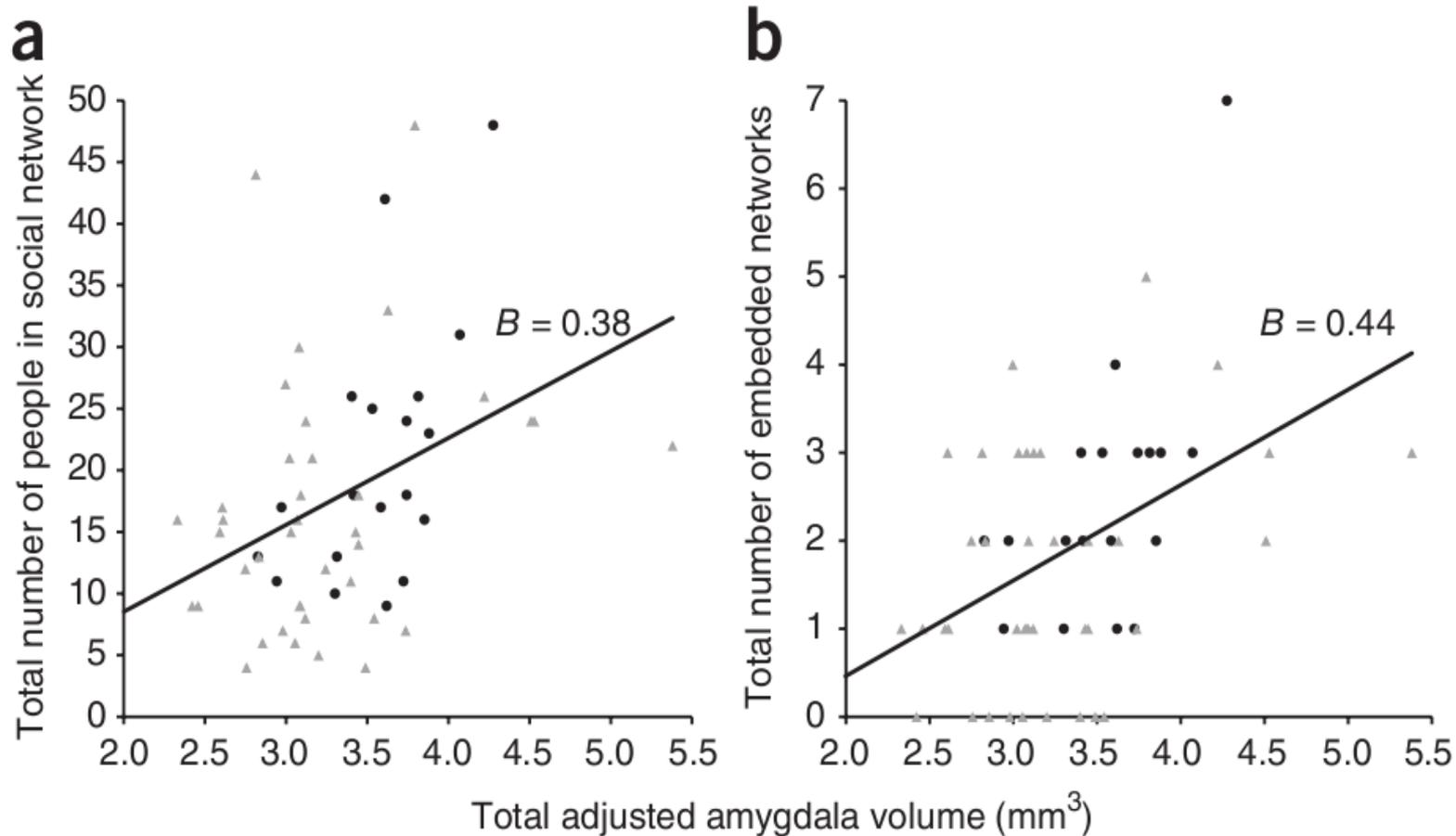
Evento Candidato: Linguagem Falada



Linguagem → Trocas de informação → Complexidade Neural



Cérebro Humano se diferencia de acordo com estímulos



Cérebro Humano se diferencia de acordo com estímulos

