This week we look into the mirror and see ourselves, “Modern Humans,” aka *Homo sapiens sapiens*.

And we take a break to have some prehistoric Aztec food . . . some Ancient Mesoamerican food on Thanksgiving Day U.S.A.—featuring an American turkey, one of the very few Native American foods that the Conquistadores and their folks back in Europe took an immediate liking for (most of the rest of the foods they didn’t originally much care for). And, of course, the squash (first cultivated in prehistoric Mesoamerica 8,000 or more years ago), pumpkin (from close to the same time in Mesoamerica), tomatoes (originally a Nahuatl [Aztec] word *tomatl*), vanilla and chocolate (pre-Columbian cultivars), and maize (from west of Tehuacán, which you have seen several times in Prehistoric Cultures) are all originally prehistoric Mesoamerican foods. The cranberries came from prehistoric native North America.

This week we’ll first have a close look at **lithics**, stone tools and stone tool making. It was *Homo sapiens sapiens* who mastered the art of blade tool making, using, among other things, a technique called “pressure flaking.” **Blades** are chips, by definition at least twice as long as they are wide. These include things like arrowheads, spear points, knives, scrapers, and those types of artifacts. You’ll see two of the greatest twentieth-century lithic stone tool makers in action on Tuesday—François Bordes and Don Crabtree . . .

**video:**

*Blades and Pressure Flaking*

(21 min., 1968, VC 2841)

course viewing guide

Francois Bordes  
Don Crabtree
Also on Tuesday you’ll see Alan Alda and friends demonstrate the mechanics of stone tool making. In “Hand Made Human,” we’ll look at the tool maker and the biomechanics of toolmaking rather than at the finished tools themselves . . .

video:

Alan Alda, "Hand Made Human,"
from Scientific American Frontiers, “Life’s Really Big Questions”
(Segment 2, 15 min., 2000, VC 4261)

film HomePage
course viewing guide

Alan Alda talks with anthropologist Mary Marzke

"People have long wondered what separates humans from the rest of the animals. Is it a soul, tool use, language? Could it be baseball? Our hands are unique in their flexibility and grasping capabilities. A chimp's hands, good for swinging in trees, are virtually useless on the baseball diamond. In 'Handmade Humans' anthropologist Mary Marzke suggests that the traits that make people the world's best ball players might have spurred on the evolution of the human mind. It’s the flexible joints of our index and pinky fingers that allow us to palm a ball and choke up on a bat. Those same joints allowed our ancestors to fashion stone tools and wield clubs. According to one hypothesis, tool-making offered early humans such a competitive advantage, natural selection favored the evolution of our dexterous and versatile hands. But making tools also requires a brain that can think ahead and consider cause and effect. The ability to look into the future- that’s what truly separates us from the rest of the animals." -- PBS

After Thanksgiving we will literally have a look into the mirror . . .

video:

Homo Sapiens: A Look into a Distant Mirror
course viewing guide

Cave art from Grotte Chauvet, France
Bear (left). Aurochs and rhinoceros (right)
Understanding Humans, 10th ed.
(Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning, 2010), p. 305
"Where did *Homo sapiens* come from?"

“How did they interpret their world?”

“And what did they think and feel?”

“Were they anything like us?”

“And just what are ‘fossil words’?”

The ethnographic analogy with "The Bushmen" (the !Kung San) that you see in *A Look into a Distant Mirror* will be continued and explored further next week in the film *The Hunters*.

As you view the videos over the remainder of the semester be sure to pay close attention to . . .

1. the actual *content* of the various finds
2. archaeological *field methods and techniques*
3. *laboratory methods* and techniques
   - including reconstruction techniques, and . . .
4. archaeological *dating techniques*
5. theoretical / interpretative approaches
   - including logic of analysis

In the *moodle Forum* this week we have a look at Upper Paleolithic Technology and Art . . .

- *Forum: Upper Paleolithic Technology and Art (Due by Friday, 2 December 2011)*

As usual, if you have any questions, please let me know: mailto:troufs@d.umn.edu. Or, better yet, post them on you *moodle* Discussion and Project forum boards.

Share your ideas. Discuss them on-line with the others in class . . .

**DAY**
**DAY** General Student Discussion Area
**DAY** Live chat for Project Collaboration

Your *moodle* Topics and Reading Assignments Listings for Week 12 will look something like the information below.

And as usual, best regards and wishes, and Happy Thanksgiving . . .

Tim Roufs
## Week 12 — Modern Humans

*Homo sapiens sapiens*

**Lithics: Stone Tool Manufacturing**

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### DAY Week 12 Memo

#### Dates and Times to Remember

<http://www.d.umn.edu/cla/faculty/troufs/anth1602/pctimes.html#homoerectus>

- cf., handout: "Outline Chart of the Principal Paleolithic Industries"
- cf., handout: "Fossil Man [sic.] in the Pleistocene"
- Lithics: Stone Tool Manufacturing class WebPage

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### Lithics: Stone Tool Manufacturing class WebPage

slides: moderns .pptx

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### Prehistoric Cultures, Week 12, p. 4

#### End of Prehistory (writing begins)

- 5,000 B.C. — "Old" The human
- c. 10,000 B.C. — Early "Civilizations" (agriculture and village life begin...)

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. 35,000 - 60,000 B.C. — "Moderns"
- "Anatomically Modern"

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### Gatzin, Israel

- c. 100,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. 160,000 ybp

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### "Mitochondrial Eve"

- c. 200,000 ybp

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### Orino I and II

- c. 195,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. 180,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. 160,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. 100,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. 50,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. 25,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. 10,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. 5,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. 3,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. 1,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. 500 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. 100 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. 0 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -500 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -1000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -5000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -10,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -50,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -100,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -200,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -500,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -1,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -2,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -3,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -4,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -5,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -6,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -7,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -8,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -9,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -10,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -12,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -14,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -16,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -18,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -20,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -22,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -24,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -26,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -28,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -30,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -32,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -34,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -36,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -38,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -40,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -42,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -44,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -46,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -48,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -50,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -52,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -54,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -56,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -58,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -60,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -62,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -64,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -66,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -68,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -70,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -72,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -74,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -76,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -78,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -80,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -82,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -84,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -86,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -88,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -90,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -92,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -94,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -96,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -98,000,000 ybp

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### Homo sapiens sapiens

- c. -100,000,000 ybp
looking at the tool maker and the biomechanics of toolmaking rather than at the finished tools themselves . . .


course viewing guide
DAY 24 Tuesday, 29 November 2011 nlt 12:42  
CE Week 12 Monday, 28 November 2011 nlt 7:28

(After Thanksgiving)

**Homo Sapiens: A Look into a Distant Mirror**  

... the ethnographic analogy with “The Bushmen” (!Kung San) film HomePage  
to be continued in *The Hunters*  

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**Cave art from Grotte Chauvet, France**  
Bear (left). Aurochs and rhinoceros (right)  
*Understanding Humans, 10th ed.*  
(Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning, 2010), p. 305

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**REM:**  
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pay close attention to . . .

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3. *laboratory methods and techniques*  
   - including reconstruction techniques, and . . .
4. archaeological *dating techniques*  
5. *theoretical / interpretative* approaches  
   - including logic of analysis
REM:

Archaeological Methods and Dating Techniques

Some Important Concepts (slides 11B)

Special Skills:
- In the Field (slides 10A)
- In the Lab (slides 10B)
- In the Field and Lab (slides 10C)

Archaeological Dating Methods (slides 10D)

Other Methods of Analysis (slides 10E)

For Week 12 Activities see

assignment:

readings from Understanding Humans, 10th Edition

Ch. 13, “Early Holocene Hunters and Gatherers,” pp. 311-344

The materials from Ch. 13 will be reviewed in the Week 13 presentations