ANTH-1210: HUMAN EVOLUTION

Cuyahoga Community College

Viewing: ANTH-1210: Human Evolution

Board of Trustees:

January 2021

Academic Term:

Fall 2021

Subject Code

ANTH - Anthropology

Course Number:

1210

Title:

Human Evolution

Catalog Description:

Survey of the human evolutionary past. Biological Anthropology course that focuses upon evolutionary theory and principles, archaeology, living primates, the fossil record, human ancestors, and modern human variation.

Credit Hour(s):

4

Lecture Hour(s):

3

Lab Hour(s):

3

Requisites

Prerequisite and Corequisite

ENG-0995 Applied College Literacies, or appropriate score on English Placement Test; or departmental approval.

Note: ENG-0990 Language Fundamentals II taken prior to Fall 2021 will also meet prerequisite requirements.

Outcomes

Course Outcome(s):

Apply the basic concepts of evolutionary theory

Objective(s):

- 1. Identify and describe the four forces of evolution.
- 2. Apply definitions of evolution and natural selection.
- 3. Discuss ideas of scientific method, including hypothesis formation, hypothesis testing, scientific theory.
- 4. Evaluate new and changing evolutionary hypotheses for theoretical coherence.
- 5. Apply evolutionary hypotheses and models, such as honest advertisement, Red Queen effect, Trivers-Willard Hypothesis, etc., to relevant biological examples.

Course Outcome(s):

Utilize basic genetic concepts

Objective(s):

- 1. Use the basic principles of genetics.
- 2. Integrate modern understandings of genetics, inheritance, and variation into evolutionary processes.

Course Outcome(s):

Use comparative methods to analyze and assess fossil hominins' anatomy and behavior

Objective(s):

- Learn the major groups of fossil hominins.
- 2. Assess hypotheses for adaptations relevant for hominins.

Course Outcome(s):

Use social, biological, and physical characteristics of organisms, especially living primates, as analogues to comprehend and evaluate hypotheses about organisms in the present and the past.

Essential Learning Outcome Mapping:

Critical/Creative Thinking: Analyze, evaluate, and synthesize information in order to consider problems/ideas and transform them in innovative or imaginative ways.

Objective(s):

- 1. Examine the impact of behaviors, including cultural behaviors, in the human evolutionary past.
- 2. Apply phylogenetic principles to living and fossil organisms.
- 3. Recognize the major groups of living primates (including humans).
- 4. Demonstrate the evolutionary relationships between living and extinct primate species.

Course Outcome(s):

Interpret how archaeological and geological evidence affects scientific understandings and interpretations of human evolution

Objective(s):

- 1. Identify archaeological and geological principles that impact environmental and climactic reconstructions of the past.
- 2. Review the relevant absolute and relative dating techniques for varying archaeological and geological contexts.

Course Outcome(s):

Examine modern human variation in connection with current topics, issues, and problems experienced by humans today, such as race and racism, infectious diseases, and others.

Objective(s):

- 1. Differentiate between microevolution and macroevolution.
- 2. Critically evaluate biological versus cultural concepts of race.
- 3. Apply evolutionary theory to understandings in modern medicine, such as those affecting understandings of infectious disease, symbiotic bacteria within/upon human bodies, antibacterial resistance, and others.

Methods of Evaluation:

- A. Examinations
- B. Quizzes
- C. Worksheets
- D. Lab work/reports

Course Content Outline:

- 1. Evolutionary theory with a focus upon natural selection
 - a. Four forces of evolution
 - b. Definitions of evolution and natural selection
 - c. Scientific method, including hypothesis formation, hypothesis testing, scientific theory
 - d. Evolutionary hypotheses and models, such as honest advertisement, Red Queen effect, Trivers-Willard Hypothesis, etc.
 - e. Integrate new hypotheses in the field for students to evaluate (this changes from year to year)
- 2. Genetics
 - a. Basic principles of genetics
 - i. DNA structure and function
 - ii. Protein synthesis and protein function
 - iii. Meiosis and mitosis
 - iv. Sources of genetic variation
 - b. Impacts of inheritance, and variation in evolutionary processes
- 3. Living primates (including humans) anatomy, biology, and behavior

- a. Major groups of living primates
 - i. Apes (including humans)
 - ii. Old World Monkeys
 - iii. New World Monkeys
 - iv. Tarsiers
 - v. Prosimians
- b. Evolutionary relationships between living species (and fossil primates, if desired)
- c. Behavioral reconstructions in the human evolutionary past.
- d. Phylogenetics of living organisms
- 4. Fossil hominins
 - a. Major groups of fossil hominins, which may include (these categories change as new discoveries and findings are made)
 - i. Pre-Australopiths
 - ii. Australopiths
 - iii. early Homo
 - iv. Homo ergaster/erectus
 - v. H. heidelbergensis
 - vi. Neandertals and Denisovans
 - vii. H. floresiensis and other recent, small hominins ("hobbits")
 - viii. Fully modern humans
 - b. Anatomical and behavioral characteristics of major groups of hominins
 - c. Their geographic ranges and temporal designations
 - i. Hypotheses for adaptations relevant for hominins
 - ii. Hypotheses about bipedalism
 - iii. Hypotheses about hominins' brain size
 - iv. Hypotheses about behavioral characteristics in the genus *Homo*, such as extensive hunting, cooperation and sharing, pair bonding
- 5. Archaeological and Geological principles and practices
 - a. Environmental and climactic reconstructions of the past
 - i. taphonomy
 - ii. proxy indicators
 - iii. tectonics
 - b. Absolute and relative dating techniques, such as
 - i. stratigraphy
 - ii. cross-dating/biostratigraphy
 - iii. potassium-argon dating (K-Ar)
 - iv. radiocarbon dating (C-14)
- 6. Modern Human Variation
 - a. Microevolution vs. macroevolution
 - b. Biological versus cultural concepts of race
 - c. Evolutionary understandings in modern medicine, such as those affecting understandings of infectious disease, symbiotic bacteria within/upon human bodies

Resources

PLOS One,

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"Science"		
"Nature"		
"Journal of Human Evolution"		
"American Journal of Physical Anthropology"		

Resources Other

- 1. Skeletal casts of modern humans, living primates, fossil hominins and primates, and any other relevant animals.
- Documentaries
 - a. The New Chimpanzees. National Geographic
 - b. Evolution series, PBS
 - c. Becoming Human documentary series, PBS
 - d. Race: The Power of an Illusion, PBS/California Newsreel
- 3. Websites
 - a. Becoming Human website: http://www.becominghuman.org/
 - b. University of Minnesota virtual renditions of various fossil and living primates: http://anthropologylabs.umn.edu/digital/library.html
 - c. Sketchfab--Virtual renditions of many things--search for genus and species of desired specimens: https://sketchfab.com/
 - d. African fossils virtual renditions: https://africanfossils.org
 - e. Website to help students master basic genetic concepts: http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/
 - f. PBS Eons--multiple videos relevant to geology, paleontology, and evolution: https://www.pbs.org/show/eons
 - g. Phys.org: https://phys.org/
 - h. February 2009 TED talk by Nina Jablonski: https://www.ted.com/talks/nina_jablonski_skin_color_is_an_illusion#t-90191
 - i. July 2011 TED talk by Svante Pääbo: http://www.ted.com/talks/svante_paeaebo_dna_clues_to_our_inner_neanderthal.html

Instructional Services

OAN Number:

Ohio Transfer 36 TMNS and Transfer Assurance Guide OSS002

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