

ANT 202 Fact Sheet Week 4 October 15, 2014

VII The emergence of Late homo (*Homo sapiens*)

- E** The last hominin: *Homo floresiensis* (38,000-18,000 BP)

VIII The spread of anatomically modern *Homo sapiens sapiens*

- A** Europe (Cro Magnon 35,000 BP)

- B** Asia.

- a Laos- 63,000 BP

- b Western Siberia—Site of Mal'ta 22,000 years old.

Structures made from animal bones and either sod or skins for covering. Dense accumulations of large animal bones: mammoths, woolly rhinos, and reindeer and small animals

- C** Australia

- a Willandra Lakes Region: Freshwater shell midden and human skeletal remains that date between 40 and 30,000 B.P. The skeletal remains indicate that these were AMHSS.

- b Kow Swamp. In contrast to the AMHSS people at Willandra Lakes Region, there is a site known as Kow Swamp excavated by a fellow named Alan Thorne in the early 1970s. Thorne recovered remains of 22 individuals that date between 13,000 and 10,000 B.P..

The remains, especially the skulls show some non AMHS traits including:

- i big brow ridges,
- ii big faces,
- iii long low skulls
- iv receding foreheads

D Eastern Siberia

- a. D'ukhtai Cave excavated by a Russian archaeologist named Yuri Mochanov. The Cave dates at a minimum to 14,000 B.P. The cave produced:

- i Mammoth and musk ox bones
- ii Large stone choppers
- iii Projectile points
- iv Microblades

- b. Ushki, another Russian archaeologist, Nicholai Dikov. Dated to 13,000 B.P., the site produced evidence for exploitation of

- i Mammoth
- ii Bison
- iii Reindeer
- iv Salmon

E. Colonization of the New World

- 1 Beringia : The area that is now below sea level between northeasternmost Siberia and North America was dry land. At the peak of the Last Glacial Maximum (20,000 years B.P.) global sea levels were somewhere between 100 and 130 m or 400 ft below their present level. Beringia was 600 or 700 miles wide (1000 km) and it was a flat treeless, windswept plain, populated by large animals—mammoths, bison, horses, and camels.
- 2 North America
 - a Environment
 - b Late Pleistocene climatic change.
 - i Key Dates
 - (a) 24,000-17,000 B.P.- Too Much Ice- Beringia Impassable (LGM=20,000 BP)
 - (b) 14,700 -14,000 Laurentide and Cordilleran Ice Sheets created, Ice Free Corridor Opens (Also the Coastal Corridor)
 - (c) 12,900- Beringia submerged
 - c Two Routes of Entry (?)
 - i Interior Big Game Hunters (Paleoindian)
 - (a) Clovis)

1. First recognized at a site near the town of Clovis in New Mexico.. 13,300-12,900 years B.P.
2. Fluted points
3. Clovis First Advocates
4. Pleistocene Overkill hypothesis. Paul Martin
5. Alternative: Climate change

(b) Pre-Clovis

1. Meadowcroft Rockshelter western Pennsylvania, investigated by James Adovasio where the deepest layers date to about 14,000 years B.P. (controversial)
2. Paisley Cave!!! (Gilbert and Jenkins) 14,000 BP- coprolites!!, DNA
3. Monte Verde, Chile 14,000 years old (Tom Dillehay)

ii Coastal Migration Route

1. Daisy Cave and other sites on San Miguel Island, 12,500 B.P. Jon Erlandson
2. Arlington Man Santa Rosa Island 13,000-11,000 B.P. Skeleton only John Johnson

d Issues

- i Boats and the spread of anatomically modern *Homo sapiens* (Jon Erlandson)
- ii \Kennewick Man Site in SE Washington State on the Columbia River. First

investigated by James Chatters. One skeleton found embedded with a Cascade projectile point, Skeleton is dated 9200 years B.P.

(a) Complicated by NAGPRA

- iii Dennis Stanford: Colonization from Europe?
- iv Extraterrestrial Impact 12,900 B.P?
Caused Megafaunal extinctions? Roy Firestone et al. 2007; Douglas and James Kennett 2008