Hominization is the slow evolution leading from the first hominids to modern human.

All species have been transformed from its original form when they first appeared on Earth. Particularly talking about the case of humans we have suffered the following changes, first the *Ardipithecus* and the *Australopithecus* and then the gender *Homo*:

- **Ardipithecus ramidus**
- **Australopithecus**
- **Homo Habilis**
- **Homo Ergaster**
- **Homo Erectus**
- **Homo Antecessor**
- **Homo Neanderthalis**
- **Homo Sapiens**

Man is least faster than a horse, less powerful than a bear, has the vision, hearing and smell less developed than a dog or cat, but however, he’s the leader of the planet, many researchers believe it has been the development of the brain and the hands that has enabled it to that control. Some changes in humans are the cranial volume, which has increased from 500 cm$^3$ to 1400 cm$^3$, or it can be bipedalism too, in which they adopted a more upright position or, perhaps most important, the development of language. Language helps to communicate, understand one to each other, and this possibility is the main reason of all the discoveries since fire until today.

Adrián Álvarez García

*The hominization process:*

*The evolutionary process leading to the development of human characteristics that distinguish hominids from other primates.*
Ardipithecus ramidus evolved until arrived to the Homo sapiens. There were many changes in the structure of the body and their habits. The main changes in their body were the develop of the cranium, they also developed the bipedism. Their hips went wide. And the main changes in their habits were the develop of the religion, the language and also the tools.

Lidia Díaz

HOMINIZATION PROCESS

About five million years ago, the two evolutive lines that give the apes and the humans, diverged. The one who gave the humans starts with the Adripithecus Ramidus, who evolved in the Australophitecus. The last one, lived 4 million years ago in Asia.

Then, the first Homo appeared. It was called Homo Habilis and it lived 2.3 million years ago. That one was independent from the forest environment. For the first time, they eat meat, but they were scavengers. In addition to this they had the first industry called Olduvayense.

After the Homo Habilis, the Homo Ergaster came. It still lived in Africa, about 1.7 million years ago. There’s some evidence that prove language appeared in that time. After it, the Homo Erectus came. They were similar but this ones were in Asia. They had a medium size cranial capacity, between 800cm$^3$ and 100cm$^3$. They perfected the industry.

1.7 million years ago, the Homo Antecessor made its appearance. It represents the evolutive line, which lead to the Homo Neanderthalis. There are some fossils of them in Atapuerca. The Neanderthalis lived in Europe between 127000 and 40000 years ago. Its cranial capacity was higher than ours, about 1400/1500cm$^3$. They disappear because of isolation.

Coming from the Homo Ergaster of Africa, the Homo Sapiens appeared in Europe and replaced the Neanderthalis. They made the first artistic demonstrations. They are still involved in an evolution process.

Iván García

THE HOMINIZATION PROCESS

The **hominization** is defined as the process by which the common ancestor that human beings share with primates diverges in two different evolving lines, one of
them leading to the formation of humans. Biologists establish that this process of hominization starts about 4-5 million years ago, with the appearance of the first prehuman hominid, the Ardipithecus Ramidus. As hominization occurs, these hominids (individuals who will eventually evolve into humans) experience many different changes, such as the expansion of the cranial capacity or the bipedalism.

The main species of hominids, gathered in order of appearance, are the following ones:

1. *Ardipithecus Ramidus*
2. *Australopithecus*.
3. *Homo Habilis*.
4. *Homo Ergaster*.
5. *Homo Erectus*.
8. *Homo Sapiens Sapiens*.

The last one, whose first fossils were found about 40,000 years ago, is the species that constitutes the current human being.

The main changes that hominids had experienced in order to acquire the characteristics of the current man are:

- **Bipedalism**: first human property in hominids. They started walking upright and having a straight posture.
- **Omnivorous diet**: at the beginning, the ancestor of the human being was purely vegetarian. However, with the pass of time, the meat and animal fats were introduced to his diet.
- **Constant expansion of the cranial capacity**: as the hominids continue evolving, their cranial capacity increases, and reaches quantities which have never been seen before. This change is the cause of many other innovations in the life of the hominids.
- **Apparition of language**: the hominids develop a language that allows them to communicate among them.
- **Use of fire**: a more developed mentally species of hominids come to the conclusion that fire can be useful in their way of life. The former human beings learn how to use fire.
- **Development of the industry**: the *Homo Habilis* initiates an industrial process, by means of which the hominids make lithic artifacts increasingly useful and well-made.

This set of changes and innovations introduced in the hominids through natural selection and cultural evolution finally led to the formation of the current species of
human being, which continues evolving mentally and physically in an imperceptible way.

Pablo González

Public Health Care In Spain VS Private EEUU Health Care System

The Spanish state covers the health and pharmaceutical needs of all its citizens by means of the National Health Service, financed through Social Security contributions and managed by the Autonomous Communities through their “Consejerías de Sanidad” and “Servicios Regionales de Salud”. More than 90% of the population use this system for their medical needs, whereas in the UE you must pay separately for every single service they give you.

All employed and self-employed persons must join the Social Security system and pay monthly contributions. They are given a Social Security card which must be applied for in the Health Centre corresponding to their address. This entitles them to obtain free medical, pharmaceutical and hospital care but not dental care. In the UE you might be given an insurance, depending on your position in the company you work for, which includes dental care.

Most patients can obtain an appointment with their doctor within one or two days. Unfortunately, as in most European countries, the waiting lists for a specialist visit or for elective or non-urgent surgery are usually long. Anyways, if you have any problem in the UE you'll get an appointment as soon as you want, or as soon as you pay.

Medicines are always prescribed by a doctor using an official prescription and the patient pays 40% of the price. Medicines usually cost less than in other countries, due to price reduced by the government. There you'll have to pay for the whole price of them.

EU citizens who are not in the Social Security System may obtain health care during temporary trips to Spain provided they have obtained the European Health Card in their own country.

Furthermore it's been proved that the Spanish system will be cheaper in the long run, although implanting it from scratch might be quite expensive, and due to the economic crisis, it might be too much.

Esteban López
**THE HOMINAZATION PROCESS**

The hominization process is the analysis of physic, genetics or geographic characteristics of all ancestors prior the appearance of the Homo sapiens. Our close relatives are the chimpanzees. That relation is caused because both species have a common ancestor.

To make an evolutionary scale, we have to take a count that the Homo sapiens have physiologic characteristics that difference us from other species:

- The bipedism: The first “homos” abandoned the trees and they started to walk upright.
- The thumb separates from the other fingers. That way, they could use their superior limbs to caught objects.
- The cranial capacity had increased: The first “homo” had a cranial capacity of 500 cm³ but now the cranial capacity has increased until 1400 cm³.
- Development of language: Thanks of the transformation of the larynx they could pronounce many sounds.

These are the main physiologic differences between the humans and the other species.

HELena Mediavilla Álvarez 1º BTC Mixto B

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**The hominization process:**

Chimpanzees are the primates that, genetically, are closer to the human beings. Though we are not descended from chimpanzees, we share with them a common ancestor who lived 8 to 10 million years ago.

The Hominization process consists of evolutionary transformation of hominoids into Hominids during millions of years.

1. Bipedalism (walking on two legs). It took place 5-6 million years ago. Bipedalism was enveloped because of an adaptation of walking on the ground, and not using the trees.

2. Hand manipulation and tool use. The hands of our ancestors were adapted to a single activity, but after the bipedalism, a precision grip greater appears. Hominids with their manipulative hands, precision grip and intelligence, had been able to expand their ecological niche.
3. Modification of jaw and teeth. As our ancestors evolved, their jaws and teeth changed because of the changes in their diets. Some tooth changes were apparent five million years ago and additional changes have occurred since then.

4. Enlargement of brain. Paleoanthropologists believe that evolution of human brain occurred after, and because of bipedalism. More or less it evolved from 450cc, to 1000-1500cc

5. Changes in vocal tracts, language and speech. The structures and neural control mechanism necessary for human speech seem to have been developing during the last 1.8 million years.

http://www.uaemex.mx/fantropologia/module%201/unidad%203/contents.htm
http://es.scribd.com/doc/47375503/Hominization

Nazaret Menjíbar

The hominization process

Thanks to mutation and genetic recombination the humans and the apes diverged four million years ago. In this process our race changed from a monkey-shape animal to biped living being that lost its instincts. This process is called hominization and it consists on some key points.

First, we have evolved to use bipedalism, instead of moving from one tree to another or using the four legs. To get this status, our spinal cord has changed, our pelvis has become smaller and we walk upright. Also, we became taller. Bipedalism give us the opportunity to run away of predators and jump obstacles. Besides, the cranial capacity increased from the Homo Habilis (first Homo) to Homo Sapiens Sapiens more than 1000 cm$^3$. It let us to have a more complex nervous system and brain developing intelligence. Nevertheless, we could use it because we have an opposable thumb. With it, we can work with tools and hold objects. But the most significant difference with animals is our ability to speak. This mechanism allows us to talk to other humans and express our feeling and emotions.

During this process, we switched from an ecosystem made of trees, bushes and forests, to towns, cities and villages. We had adapted to all kinds of environments. The hominization made us to be a plague in our own planet. It seems to be that evolution has worked too well, evé thought it doesn’t follow any plan. After hominization comes humanization, a method to develop culture and abstract thinking.
THE HOMINIZATION PROCESS:

When we talk about the hominization process, we refer to the process by which the human being appears by evolution from other species.

People usually say that humans come from monkeys, but that’s wrong: We have a common ape antecessor, but not the nowadays’ monkey. The nearest specie to human is the chimpanzee.

We know that all started with the appearance of the Ardipithecus ramidus, the predecessor of the Australophitecus. The Ardipithecus ramidus lived 4 million years ago in the actual Ethiopia. We don’t know much about him, but we know that the Ardipithecus was vegetarian, and he lived in the jungle.

Then, the Australopithecus came. We’ve found some fossils that show there were some variations in this specie: The anamensis (4,17 – 4,07 m. years ago. He was biped), the afarensis (4 – 2,9 m. years ago) and the africanus.

The “Homo” genus started with the Homo habilis. He lived 2,3 million years ago, and the specie vanished 1,5 million years ago. He was the first one who ate meat and animal fats. He used stone tools (Pebble Culture).

The second one in the process was the Homo ergaster. (1,8 – 1,6 m.years ago). He abandoned the forests, and he ate both vegetables and meat. He took meat thanks to the hunting. We think language started with this one.

We think the Homo erectus also lived in that period of time, and some scientists think that we may be talking about a single specie. His head was bigger now (800-1000 cm$^3$) and he used more elaborated tools like axes.

The next step in evolution was the homo antecessor: He lived 1,7 million years ago, and the extinguished 780000 years ago. His head was around 1000cm$^3$ of volume. He used the same tools that the Homo habilis (stone ones, pebble culture)
After the homo antecessor, the Homo neanderthalis came (127000 – 40.000 years ago). His head was much bigger (1400/1500 cm³). They were the first ones who used fire and buried the dead corpses.

Finally, we reach the homo sapiens sapiens, our predecessors. They appeared in Europe 40000 years ago, coming from Africa, and they’re known as Cromagnon.

There are many steps in our path, but we finally reached the final one. Nowadays, we know a lot of things and (sometimes) we use the common sense to react the proper way when facing some hard situations. But, the truth is that we wouldn’t be anything without our antecessors and evolution.

PABLO SUÁREZ ARES

HOMINIZATION PROCESS

Five million years ago, the evolutionary branches, that in the future will originate the chimpanzees and the humans, slipped up. Here started the process of hominization, which is the set of all the changes that our ancestors suffered, let’s focus in the firsts and in the most important ones:

The first step of this process was the bipedalism, it appears because of the climate change, the jungle turned into grassland so they needed to walk upright to see over the grass. This process of bipedalism needed a lot of transformations in the skeleton:

- Their legs became longer and they started to step on with the whole foot.
- Their arms became shorter; it helped them to pick up objects.
- Their hips became smaller and their vertebral column straight.

The second step was the increase of their cranial capacity. At the beginning they had a capacity of about 600 cm³ now our capacity is bigger than 1300 cm³. The cranium suffered more changes:

- They started to eat meat so their teeth became smaller.
- The front part of the cranium grew, and the forehead appears.

Another important step of this process was the origin of the language; it supposed a really important advance in their society, because from this moment on they could share their knowledge. They started to speak because their larynx suffered some modifications.

These steps in addition to others (less important) have led to the actual human.

We are who we are today thanks of these things.

Book and web pages that help me to do it:
The Hominization process consists in the evolution of the hominoids to hominids. Over time, the different types of hominids evolved and they incorporated more human features.

This process of evolution comes from primates. They had to adapt to the environment in which they lived, because of some changes that occur in their habitat. This was the cause of the evolution and the improvements in the species. After primates appeared two types of hominids. (Australopithecus Ramidus, Africanus). This hominids, were bipeds, they walked upright. They lived in the bush and they were vegetarians. This species evolved and led to the first humans. The cranial capacity increased and more humans’ features appear.

The first humans were found in Africa, 2 millions of years ago. The first was the Homo habilis that lived in Africa. They were omnivores and they produce a big invent (carved stone). After Homo habilis appears Homo ergaster and the Homo erectus. This two types of species suffered lot of changes, in their body and in their lifestyle. The languages begin to seem. Some studies, said that, this two species can be one.

Homo antecessor was next. This specie present lot of humans’ features and it was totally different to the others. They invented the pebble culture, the work with stones.

Finally Homo Neanderthals and Homo sapiens are the species closes to us. They presented practically the same features of a human person. These already communicated and were the creators of the first signs of art.

Throughout history, species have been evolving and living changes that lead to human. From an animal, through the different species to a human.

I used information of philosophy book, because we are studying the evolution. I only searched the internet for some words in Word reference.

Andrea Vázquez.

Juan Vega Mixto B
THE HOMINIZATION PROCESS

It is refers to the evolution that the genus Homo and some hominids suffered until our specie. Including:
- Ardipithecus ramidus: He was vegetarian and his canine tooht were starting to reduce.
- Austrolopithecus: He was vegetarian, biped and he walked upright.
Homo:
- Homo habilis: He was smaller than us, with long arms and short legs. His cranial capacity was between 600 and 700 cm$^3$. He started to eat meat, so he was carnivorous. He invented the carved stone and he used it like a tool to hunt.
- Homo ergaster: Similar propotions to us. His cranial capacity was of 900 cm$^3$. He was omnivorous and he invented the language.
- Homo erectus: His cranial capacity was between 800 and 1000 cm$^3$. He invented a new tipe of tools and he used them to hunt and cut.
- Homo antecessor: We know about it the the caves and stone tools of Atapuerca. His cranial capacity was of 1000 cm$^3$.
- Homo neanderthalis: He had the same cranial capacity than us, but he was smaller. He was the first in use the fire and bury his deads. He became extinct by the cromagnons.
The next specie that we know is the Homo sapiens sapiens, our species.

Manuel Berandón

1. The hominization process:

I’m going to make a summary about the hominization process. It all started when the first ancestor of humans appeared, they were the Ardipithecus. Let’s see the scheme:

Ardipithecus Ramidus:
We don’t now many things from them, but they lived 4,5 million years ago.

Austrolopithecus anamensis:
They lived 4,17-4,07 million years ago, they were bipeds.

Austrolopithecus afarensis:
He lived 4-2.9 million years ago. They were vegetarians and smalls. They had a cranial capacity of 500 cm³.

**Australopithecus africanus:**
They were also vegetarians, and they disappeared 2 million years ago.

The next species belongs to the Homo’s

**Homo habilis:**
They lived 2, 3-1, 5 million years ago. They were small. They had a cranial capacity of 600-700 cm³. They ate meat and fats. They had an Olduvayense industry also known as Pebble Culture.

**Homo ergaster:**
They lived 1.8-1.6 million years ago. They were bigger than the other Homo’s; they had a cranial capacity of 800-900 cm³. They were the first hunters and there are signs of some kind of language in them. They had an Achelense industry.

**Homo erectus:**
They lived 1.8-1.6 million years ago. They had a cranial capacity of 800-1000 cm³. They lived in Asia and they had an Achelense industry.

**Homo antecessor:**
They lived 1.7 million years-780 000 years ago. They had a cranial capacity of 1000 cm³. They were the first Homo’s that lived in Europe. They had an Olduvayense industry.

**Homo neanderthalis/ neanderthalensis:**
They lived 127 000-40 000 years ago, and they had a cranial capacity of 1400-1500 cm³. They were the first Homo’s in using fire, and they had a Musteriense industry.

**Homo sapiens sapiens:**
They lived since 40 000 years ago, until nowadays. They lived with the neanderthalis and they had a Musteriense industry.

And that’s all the scheme about the hominization process.

*Jaime Castañón*
The Hominization process consists of evolutionary transformation of hominoids into Hominids. It is a process that has occurred in the hominoid-line since its divergence from the last common hominoid ancestor shared with any living ape. Initially the term has a restricted meaning and implied emergence of modern man, different from all other forms. However, the term includes all those aspects of structural and behavioral changes that occurred in the Hominid line finally leading to man.
All changes can be grouped into the following main aspects:

- Bipedalism
- Hand manipulation and tool use (manual dexterity)
- Modification of jaw and teeth
- Enlargement of brain
- Changes in vocal tracts, language and speech

Human evolution refers to the evolutionary history of the genus Homo, including the emergence of Homo sapiens as a different species and as a unique category of hominids ("great apes") and mammals. The study of human evolution uses many scientific disciplines, including physical anthropology, primatology, archaeology, linguistics and genetics. The term "human" in the context of human evolution refers to the genus Homo, but studies of human evolution usually includes other hominids, such as the Australopithecines, from which the genus Homo diverged by about 2.3 to 2.4 million years ago in Africa. Scientists have estimated that humans branched off from their common ancestor with chimpanzees about 5–7 million years ago. Several species and subspecies of Homo evolved and are now extinct. Examples include Homo erectus (which inhabited Asia, Africa, and Europe) and Neanderthals (either Homo neanderthalensis or Homo sapiens neanderthalensis) (which inhabited Europe and Asia). Archaic Homo sapiens, the forerunner of anatomically modern humans, evolved between 400,000 and 250,000 years ago.
The hominization process

The hominization process is a process that explains the transition from hominoids to hominids. This process brings some aspects that the hominoids didn't have but now we have it. These things are:

1. Bipedalism
2. Hand manipulation and tool use
3. Modification of jaw and teeth.
4. Enlargement of brain
5. Changes in vocal tracts, language and speech

The most notable aspect, I think, is bipedalism because it is the thing that we can see more clearly than the others. Bipedalism consists in walking on two legs. The hominoids walk on all fours, but the hominids don't.

Before hominids, we knew the hominoids, that are: *Australopithecus afarensis, africanus and anamensis*, and before these three, it was one more, that was the *ramidus*. These four hominoids were more like the monkeys that all the hominoids.

After those hominoids appear the hominids that were these ones:
- **Homo habilis**
- **Homo erectus**
- **Homo sapiens neanderthalensis**
- **Homo sapiens sapiens**

These species evolved until the hominids that we are now. The cranial capacity was increasing and the language and all the things that we know now were
increasing little by little and finally we can see the results. But I think that in the future the things will change again and again, possible in thousand of years or in million but the humanoids will be progress more and more.

Claudia González

HOMINIZATION PROCESS:

What is the hominization process?
It consists on the evolution of hominoids into hominids.
It is a process that has occurred in the hominoid-line since its difference from the last common hominoid ancestor shared with any living ape.

Evolution:

- Australopithecus afarensis:

Age: lived between 3.9 and 2.9 million years ago.
Location: Ethiopia

Characteristics:

1) bipedal  
2) brain size : 380-490 cm$^3$  
3) very low forehead  
4) face that projected far forward
Diet: vegetarian

- Homo habilis:
  Age: 2.3 to 1.4 million years ago.
  Characteristics:
    1) long arms
    2) short legs
    3) brain size: 600-700 cm$^3$
  Habitat: savanna
  Diet: meat and animal’s fats
  Invents: carved stone

Homo ergaster:
Characteristics:
  1) brain size: 800-900 cm$^3$
  2) body similar to ours
Habitat: Kenia
Diet: vegetables and meat, they started to hunt
Invents: high probabilities that language appeared in these apes

Homo erectus:
Characteristics:
  1) Brain size: 800-900 cm$^3$
Habitat: Asia
Diet: meat
Invents: hand axes

Homo antecessor:
**Characteristics:**

1) *brain size*: + 1000 cm³

**Habitat:** Europe

**Invents:** they used to use the stones to hunt for doing basic things

**Homo Neanderthal:**

**Characteristics:**

1) *brain size*: 1400-1500 cm³
2) *broad hips*

**Habitat:** Europe and Asia.

**Invents:** fire and first buries.

**Homo sapiens sapiens:**

They are our ancestors

**Habitat:** in Africa

**Invents:** first art demonstrations

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**Marta González-Portal**

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**HOMINIZATION PROCESS**

The hominization process makes possible that the human species develop from our first ancestor to the Homo sapiens sapiens. The human species belongs to the family of the Primates, and the human and the primates descended from common ancestors.

In the process of humanization there are some essential advantages that have improved to the modern human. These changes are:

- To walk with two feet. These change caused many essential modifications: a straight spine, a wide pelvis and to have free hands to catch objects. In the human hand, the main change is the thumb that is elongated.
- The face and teeth. As we advance in the process, we can see that the teeth go reducing in size. The brain increased and the face decreased the size so, our face is situated down the brain instead of in front.
- The size of the brain. The volume of the brain mass has increased more than three times. This growth makes possible the culture evolution and also the human techniques.

Aurora París

**The hominization process:**

The hominization process is the changeover to human beings, the hominids. The study of human evolution uses many scientific disciplines, like paleontology, linguistics, anthropology...

Scientists believe that human branched off from chimpanzees about 5 or 7 million years ago, creating new species (Homo habilis, Homo ergaster, Homo antecessor, Neanderthal...) all of them extinct, except our species, Homo sapiens.

The closest living relatives of our species are the great apes: the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orangutan. There are some changes between species, is what gives rise to our species.

The most important changes are:

- **ANATOMICAL:**
  - Bipedalism: The first bipedal primates appeared 6 million years ago. Walking upright, on two legs.
  - Opposable thumb: easy manipulation of objects.
  - Modification of their teeth, mouth and pelvis: The pelvis is shorter: difficult childbirth.
  - Enlargement of their brain: before cranial capacity was 500 cc and now it is 1400 cc...
PSYCHIC:

- Language: Oral cavity and vocal cords that allow us to articulate sounds.
- Rationality

CULTURAL:

- Toolmaking
- Artistic
- Fire

HOMINIZATION PROCESS

The process in which the human being has evolutionated from other species (of primates) to our actual form is called hominization.

Australopithecus

It lived 6 million years ago and it lived during more or less 5 million year.
Its principal characteristics were the bipedism and their upright back, this characterics let the australopithecus lived in open spaces such as savannas. It improved their “social relationships” with themselves.

**Homo habilis**

It lived 3 million years ago and it lived during almost 3 million years.

It had a cranial capacity of 700 cm$^3$. There were more intelligent than their antecessor, it developed the use of tools to hunt. People think that with this homo it starts the language.

**Homo erectus**

It lived 1,5 million years ago until 300000 years ago.

It was taller and even more intelligent than the homo habilis. Its cranial capacity was around 900 and 1200 cm$^3$. It was the first one in utilized the fire, this was a great advance. It utilized a lot of tools to hunt like biface axes. This homo was the first one in extend his territories to new lands from the planet.

**Homo erectus**

It lived 100000 years ago until 30000 year ago.

It had the bigger cranial capacity of the homo genre, it was arround 1500 cm$^3$, even more than our actual head. It was taller than erectus, but smaller than sapiens, arround 1'50 cm tall, but it was heavier than us.

It develops a great lytic industry, it lived in caves with little rooms and fire and they dedicate a lot of time to pray for the dead people and they made tributes for them. It was a very clever being.

**Homo sapiens sapiens ( Cromagon )**

It is the actual one, it appeared in Asia and Europe around 50000 years ago, but first in Africa.

It has a cranial capacity of 1300, 1400 cm$^3$. It develop advantages in art,hunting and culture in general. It was evolutionating its culture concept until our actual status.

Diego Tascón