1984 covered both late Pleistocene and The Emergence of Modern Humans: Biocultural Adaptations in the Later.
These finds demonstrate that modern humans were living at the southern end and probably elsewhere in the African continent at a period considerably earlier than comparable fossils are recorded in other parts of the world. Border Cave is a very large solution cavern overlooking a spectacular drop into Swaziland. The site also preserves a rich, mainly Late Pleistocene mammal fauna, representative of the Florisian Land Mammal Age in southern Africa. Florisbad and two other spring sites are in process of being nominated as national heritage sites. Similar deposits have been found at Haua Fteah in Libya, in the Omo Valley in Ethiopia, Mumbwa in Tanzania and Mumba in Zambia.
Modern human dispersal from Africa across Eurasia began by about 50 ka (4, 5) and culminated with colonization of the Americas. Evidence from nuclear gene markers, mitochondrial (mt)DNA, and Y chromosomes indicates that all Native Americans came from Asia (6, 7). Molecular genetic diversity among modern Native Americans fits within five mtDNA (A, B, C, D, and X) and two Y-chromosome (C and Q) founding haplogroups, and all of these are found among indigenous populations of southern Siberia, from the. In Europe, archaeologists link the emergence of such behaviors to the spread of modern humans from southwestern Asia (22). During the Upper Pleistocene and Lower Pleistocene time the Lozoya river was under incision and fluviokarst regimen' at the Middle Pleistocene beginning time (Cromer) after a local tectonic event the Jarama river shifted northwards and Lozoya river filled the "Huesos" cave with large [Show full abstract] amounts of mammal remains. Reduena alluvial fans were still active during the Upper Riss time, but because of local tilting later became inactive. View full-text. Article. The emergence of modern humans: Biocultural adaptations in the later Pleistocene. Edited by Erik Tri April 1991 · American Journal of Physical Anthropology. The Emergence of Modern Humans: Biocultural Adaptations in the Later Pleistocene. 4 (1 rating by Goodreads). Paperback. A collection of essays identifying the current issues regarding the origins and emergence of a "modern" human biological and behavioral pattern from the earlier patterns inferred for late archaic humans. Rather than providing a definitive statement or any single position, the book presents the diversity of current views, suggesting avenues of inquiry and focusing attention on behavioral complexes that were important in the eventual disappearance of late archaic humans (including the Neanderthals) and the global emergence of modern man. show more.