Human Origins
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Introduction
Anne and Bernard Spitzer Hall of Human Origins is set to pair fossils with DNA research to the history of human evolution. It covers millions of years of human history relating back to our ancestors. The purpose of our research and project is to discover the similarities and differences between humans and chimpanzees and how we have evolved over a period of time. The research focuses primarily on human brain growth and evolution over the span of millions of years that humans have existed.

Findings
- Represents the size of the brain capacity over the years.
- Human brain capacity: 600cc - 1400cc
- From 3.5 millions years - Present day
- Brain has increased in size over millions of years of adapting to new tools, climate, and ways of survival
- Humans and chimps are 99.8% alike.
- Chimps have a smaller brain than humans.

Charts

Conclusions
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Information
How long did it take for humans to develop agriculture?
- We have learned that around 12,000 years ago with a change in society during the Neolithic Revolution.

- Why don't we all look alike if we are closely related?
- Our skin color, hair, shape of our face and our eyes are determined by the climate of where we are located. Like the shape of our face is determined by the different skull bones.

- Are we still evolving today?
- Genetic changes are still occurring in order to adapt to changing conditions in the world.

Acknowledgements
- Humans and chimpanzees can have the same DNA, but be used in different ways. The same gene can be turned up high on humans, but be low on chimps.

- Experts calculated that the last human chimp ancestor lived roughly six million years ago.

- The body structure and bones of a human are different from that of chimps.