

Anthropologists study the evolutionary history of our own species. Evolutionary biologists study how evolution works. Professors Robert Boyd and Joan Silk integrate these two perspectives using current work in paleontology, evolutionary theory, population genetics, and behavioral ecology. Their interdisciplinary approach focuses on the big questions and emphasizes that science is a process. The Fourth Edition of Boyd and Silk's *How Humans Evolved* offers an introductory, up-to-date text on human evolution that examines evolutionary processes, primate behavior and ecology, the history of the human lineage, and the roots of modern human behavior.

How did evolution make primates so smart? Professors Boyd and Silk explore new models about why primate foraging and tool use emerged, as well as how brain size correlates with the complexity of primate social life. For example, new research explains how primates invent good solutions to novel problems (pages 224–27) and suggests monkeys understand the nature of rank relationships among individuals (pages 233–34).

Why did only one species, *Homo sapiens*, emerge from among the numerous human species that lived 100,000 years ago? In order to explain this recent and dramatic reduction in the number of hominin species, we need the latest findings on the evolution of the human genome (pages 365–67), as well as new archeological evidence of Upper Paleolithic tools in Asia (page 369) and the latest research on dating fossils in Africa (pages 388–89).

How does evolution shape mate choice and parenting tactics in men and women? Professors Boyd and Silk examine new research on how men and women vary in their preferences for age of partners and number of partners (pages 461–63). They also examine the evidence on whether patterns of parental investment, forms of neglect and abuse of children, and adoption are consistent with the idea that human behavior is influenced by evolved predispositions (pages 473–81).

Human Evolution: A Multimedia Guide to the Fossil Record, a CD-ROM, by Phillip L. Walker (University of California, Santa Barbara) and Edward H. Hagen (Humboldt University, Berlin), accompanies the text and illustrates the diversity of the human lineage. It includes the newest fossil discoveries also covered in the text.

A free Student Web site complements the text and includes chapter summaries, thought questions, vocabulary flashcards, multiple-choice self-tests, and the Norton Gradebook.

www.norton.com/web/evolve

ABOUT THE COVER IMAGE

Discovered near Avignon, France, in 1994, the skillfully drawn friezes in the Chauvet Caves offer deep insight into Paleolithic culture. In this panel, rhinos charge each other while cave lions brood to the left. The charcoal pigments used date to circa 31,000 years ago, far older than previously dated cave art.

Cover image: Courtesy of the French Ministry of Culture and Communication, Regional Direction for Cultural Affairs—Rhône Alpes, Regional Department of Archaeology.

Cover design: Mary McDonnell



ISBN-13: 978-0-393-92628-6
ISBN-10: 0-393-92628-1



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