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| 1. Record Nr. | UNINA9910457179203321 |
| Autore | Finlayson Clive <1955-> |
| Titolo | Neanderthals and modern humans : an ecological and evolutionary perspective // Clive Finlayson [[electronic resource]] |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2004 |
| ISBN | 1-107-14554-6 1-280-44938-1 0-511-18547-2 0-511-18464-6 0-511-18727-0 0-511-31344-6 0-511-54237-2 0-511-18634-7 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (x, 255 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) |
| Collana | Cambridge studies in biological and evolutionary anthropology ; ; 38 |
| Disciplina | 569.9 |
| Soggetti | Neanderthals Human evolution Social evolution |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references (p. 209-247) and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Human evolution in the Pleistocene -- Biogeographical patterns -- Human range expansions, contractions and extinctions -- The modern human : Neanderthal problem -- Comparative behaviour and ecology of Neanderthals and modern humans -- The conditions in Africa and Eurasia during the last glacial cycle -- The modern human colonisation and the Neanderthal extinction -- The survival of the weakest. |
| Sommario/riassunto | Neanderthals and Modern Humans develops the theme of the close relationship between climate change, ecological change and biogeographical patterns in humans during the Pleistocene. In particular, it challenges the view that Modern Human 'superiority' caused the extinction of the Neanderthals between 40 and 30 thousand years ago. Clive Finlayson shows that to understand human evolution, the spread of humankind across the world and the extinction of archaic |

populations, we must move away from a purely theoretical evolutionary ecology base and realise the importance of wider biogeographic patterns including the role of tropical and temperate refugia. His proposal is that Neanderthals became extinct because their world changed faster than they could cope with, and that their relationship with the arriving Modern Humans, where they met, was subtle.
