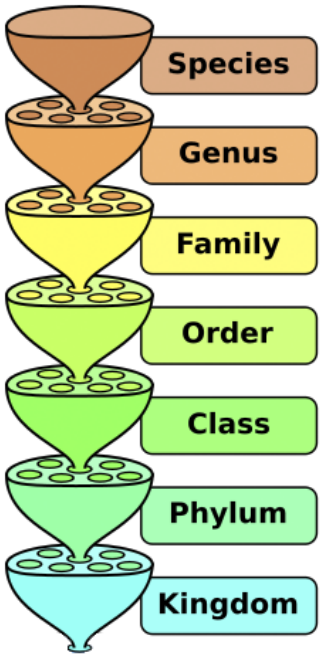
Classification of Humans Background

I. Classification of humans as a species
   a. Victorian era classification
   b. Binomial nomenclature and species relationships established by Carl Linneaus and still in use today



Homo sapiens
Members of the genus Homo with a hightforehead and thin skull bones.

Homo
Hominids with upright posture and large brains.

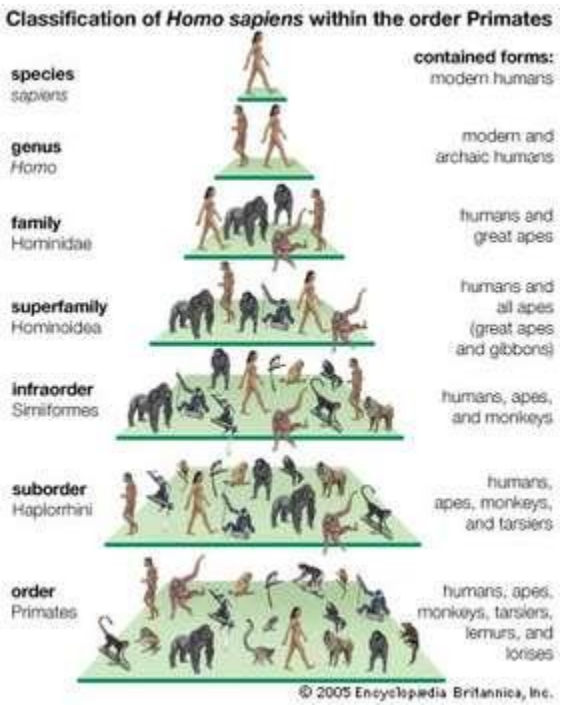
Hominids
Primates with relatively flat faces and three-dimensional vision.

Primates
Mammals with collar bones and grasping fingers.

Mammals
Chordates with fur or hair and milk glands.

Chordates
Animals with a backbone.

Animals
Organisms able to move on their own.

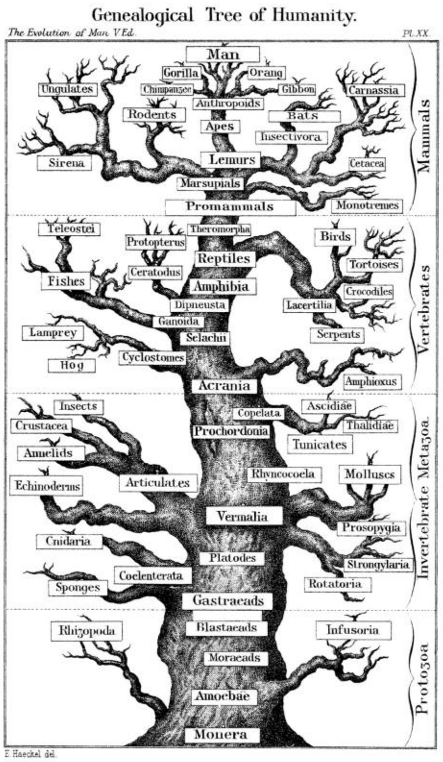


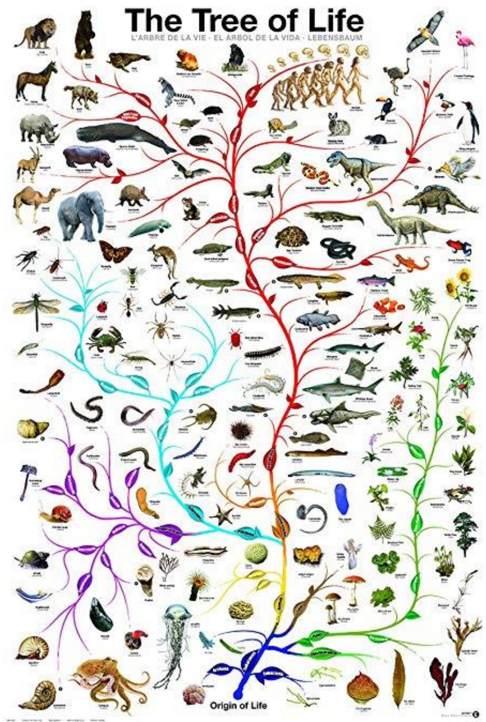
Common Name	Human	Common Chimpanzee	Grey Wolf	Tiger Snake	Monarch Butterfly
Domain	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Eukaryota
Kingdom	Animalia	Animalia	Animalia	Animalia	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata	Chordata	Chordata	Chordata	Arthropoda
Class	Mammalia	Mammalia	Mammalia	Reptilia	Insecta
Order	Primates	Primates	Carnivora	Squamata	Lepidoptera
Family	Hominidae	Hominidae	Canidae	Elapidae	Nymphalidae
Genus	Homo	Pan	Canis	Notechis	Danaus
Species	Homo sapiens	Pan troglodytes	Canis lupus	Notechis scutatus	Danaus plexippus

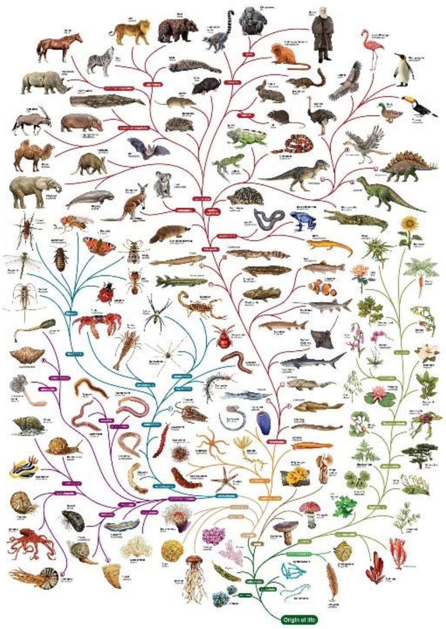
II. Classification within human species:
    a. by what criteria?
        i. this has been discussed in lecture and lecture readings
        ii. skin color, external genitals/secondary sex characteristics, eye shape

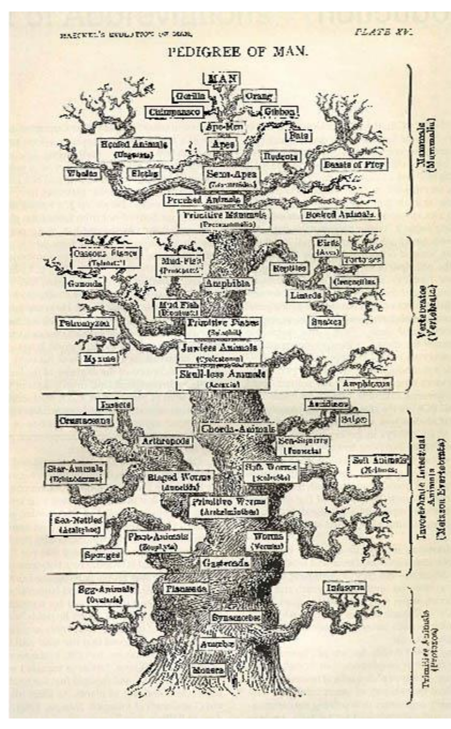
III. Do all humans share a common evolutionary origin? – Enlightenment era debate (e.g., Johann Friedrich Blumenbach): monogenism vs. polygenism
    a. monogenism: YES.
        i. races are all the same species
    b. polygenism: NO.
        i. races are different species with little to no evolutionary link

IV. So, what?
    a. *What happens when we classify life forms?*
    b. *Look at all these classification and evolutionary trees – what common features do you observe?*


Genealogical Tree of Humanity.
The Evolution of Man V Ed.
Pl. XX
Man
Gorilla
Orang
Chimpanzee
Gibbon
Anthropoids
Ungulates
Carnassia
Rodents
Bats
Apes
Insectivora
Lemurs
Sirena
Cetacea
Marsupials
Promammals
Monotremes
Mammals
Teleostei
Theromorpha
Protopterus
Birds
Reptiles
Tortoises
Fishes
Ceratodus
Amphibia
Crocodiles
Dipneusta
Lacertilia
Ganoida
Lamprey
Selachii
Serpents
Hag
Cyclostomes
Amphioxus
Acrania
Vertebrates
Insects
Ascidiae
Copelata
Crustacea
Thalidiae
Prochordonia
Tunicates
Annelids
Rhyncocoela
Molluscs
Echinoderms
Articulates
Vermalia
Prosopygia
Cnidaria
Platodes
Strongylaria
Coelenterata
Sponges
Rotatoria
Gastraeads
Invertebrate Metazoa.
Rhizopoda
Blastaeads
Infusoria
Moraeads
Amoebae
Monera
Protozoa
E. Haeckel del.


The Tree of Life
L'ARBRE DE LA VIE · EL ARBOL DE LA VIDA · LEBENSBAUM
Origin of Life


Origin of life


HAECKEL'S EVOLUTION OF MAN.
PLATE XV.
PEDIGREE OF MAN.
MAN
Gorilla
Orang
Chimpanzee
Gibbon
Ape-Men
Apes
Bats
Hoofed Animals (Ungulata)
Rodents
Beasts of Prey
Whales
Sloths
Semi-Apes
Pouched Animals
Primitive Mammals
Beaked Animals
Mammals (Mammalia)
Birds
Reptiles
Amphibia
Crocodiles
Lizards
Snakes
Vertebrates (Vertebrata)
Insects
Crustaceans
Chorda-Animals
Arthropods
Gastraeads
Infusoria
Amoebae
Monera