

The four glacial ages of the Quaternary, by which fossil man has been dated, are:

Glacial Age	European Name	North American Name
1st Glacial	Günz	Nebraskan
1st interglacial	Günz-Mindel (Norfolkian)	Aftonian
2nd Glacial	Mindel	Kansan
2nd Interglacial	Mindel-Riss (Tyrolian)	Yarmouth
3rd Glacial	Riss	Illinoian
3rd Interglacial	Riss-Wurm (Dumtenian)	Sangamon
4th Glacial	Wurm	Wisconsin
Postglacial		

5. The Fossil Evidence for Human Evolution

"...there appears now to be no theoretical objection to the derivation of the Hominidae and the Recent Pongidae from a common ancestry at least as late as Early or Middle Miocene times, and possibly even later. It was perhaps subsequent to this time, therefore, that, in association with opposing trends in adaptation to posture and gait, the divergent evolutionary development of characteristic growth rates of the limb and trunk in the Hominoidea marked the initial phylogenetic separation of the earliest precursors of the Hominidae from the Pongidae. . . .

"Those anatomists who have persuaded themselves of the 'uniqueness' of man's anatomical structure have commonly assigned to him a vast geological antiquity. But, as already pointed out. . . , there is no objective reason for assuming that the family of the Hominidae, morphologically speaking is more 'unique' than any other family of the Mammalia. So far as the evidence at present available can be assessed, the origin of the Hominidae and the Pongidae from a common ancestral stock seems well assured."

-- W. E. Le Gros Clark, *The Fossil Evidence for Human Evolution* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1955), pp. 169-171.

"Among the most controversial aspects of Charles Darwin's ideas on evolution was his recognition that man was closely allied to other animals and appeared to have evolved from them. Although detailed fossil evidence was lacking, Darwin freely predicted on the basis of morphology and behavior that stages intermediate between apes and men would ultimately be discovered. During the century since the publication of The Origin of Species this concept has been repeatedly attacked on nonscientific and metaphysical grounds. Concurrently, however, fossil materials of apes, ape-men, and men have been gathered from a wide variety of sources, and both the cumulative evidence and recant finds unequivocally support the theory of human origin from the higher apes.

"Human evolution as seen in its basic outlines does not involve processes or mechanisms unique in the biotic world. In fact, compelling evidence for human evolution from other organisms is the fact