**Week 7**: Primates

**Activity**: Capture the Resources, Eat a Bug, Testing Your Binocular Vision

**Discussion**: Primates

1. Introduction of Lesson
2. Review from Archaeology lesson
	1. What is Archaeology?
		1. Archaeology is the study of physical remains of past humans.
3. What are primates?
	1. Primates are a group of mammals that include apes, monkeys, humans and prosimians.
	2. What are primate characteristics?
		1. Prehensile hands and feet, with five digits on each
		2. Opposable thumbs
		3. Larger brain-to-body ratio than other animals
		4. Binocular vision
		5. Primate Locomotion
			1. Bipedalism
				1. Walking on two legs
			2. Quadrupedalism
				1. Walking on four legs
			3. Brachiation
				1. Swinging from limb to limb
	3. Are humans primates?
		1. Yes
4. What’s the difference between humans, apes, and monkeys?
	1. Well humans have little body hair, no tails, and humans are bipedal
	2. Apes have a lot of hair, whereas humans do not. Like humans, apes generally don’t have tails, and apes are generally larger than monkeys
		1. Different species of apes
			1. Greater Apes
				1. Gorillas, orangutans, chimpanzees, bonobos, and humans
			2. Lesser Apes
				1. Gibbions
	3. Monkeys have smaller bodies than apes, generally have long tails that are sometimes prehensile, most are arboreal
		1. Different Species of Monkeys
			1. New World Monkeys
				1. Tamarins, Spider Monkeys, and howler monkeys
			2. Old world monkeys
				1. Black and white colubus monkeys, proboscis monkeys, and mandrill monkeys
5. What do primates eat?
	1. Herbivores
		1. Animals that eat plants
	2. Omnivores
		1. Animals that eat meat
		(typically insects) and plants
	3. Frugivores
		1. Animals that eat fruit
6. Activity
	1. Capture the Resources
		1. Scavenge for resources and steal other primate babies while protecting your own resources and babies
		2. Resources are insects, fruit, leaves, and babies
	2. Eat a Bug!
		1. Since some primates are omnivorous and eat plants and meat (typically in the form of insects), it’s time to eat some bugs!
	3. Testing Your Binocular Vision
		1. Stand up and spread out.
		2. Cover your left eye with your left hand. While looking straight ahead use your right arm to see how far left and right you can see with your right eye by wiggling your fingers.
		3. Do you notice where your blind spot is?
		4. Now cover your right eye with your right hand. While looking straight ahead use your left arm to see how far right and left you can see with your left eye by wiggling your fingers.
		5. Do you notice where your blind spot is?
		6. The overlap is your binocular vision
7. Review Questions
	1. What are some primate characteristics?
	2. What types of locomotion do primates have?
	3. What are some differences between apes and monkeys?
	4. Are humans primates?

**Independent practice**: Activities

* Capture the Resources
	+ Scavenge for resources and steal other primate babies while protecting your own resources and babies
	+ Resources are insects, fruit, leaves, and babies
* Eat like a Beast!
	+ We are going to explore a primate diet.
	+ Try these foods:
		- Clam
		- Strawberry
		- Mango
		- Guava
		- Dragon fruit
		- Snail
		- Radish
* Possibly something to take home:
	+ Testing Your Binocular Vision
		- Stand up and spread out.
		- Cover your left eye with your left hand. While looking straight ahead use your right arm to see how far left and right you can see with your right eye by wiggling your fingers.
		- Do you notice where your blind spot is?
		- Now cover your right eye with your right hand. While looking straight ahead use your left arm to see how far right and left you can see with your left eye by wiggling your fingers.
		- Do you notice where your blind spot is?
	+ The overlap is your binocular vision

**Activity Supplies:**

* Resources: paper leaves, insects, fruits, and babies
* Prepared primate diet
* Sheets with instructions for testing binocular vision

**Review**:

* What are primates?
* What do primates eat?
* What are primate characteristics?
* What is race?

**Worksheet (if applicable):** In a separate document that will be available.

**PPT and Script**:

* Intro Slide
	+ Hey guys, welcome back to anthropology. Today we are going to be learning about primates!
* Review
	+ But first, we need to review a little bit. Does anyone remember what archaeology is? Archaeology is the study of physical remains of past humans..
* What are primates?
	+ So can anyone tell me what primates are? Primates are a group of mammals that include apes, monkeys, and prosimians.
	+ Prosimians include lemurs, lorises, and bushbabies
* Primate Characteristics
	+ Does anyone know any primate characteristics?
	+ Primates have prehensile hands and feet, with five digits on each.. Prehensile means grasping or holding.
	+ Primates also have opposable thumbs, meaning that the thumb can be moved opposite to the fingers to allow for grasping objects.
	+ Primates have a larger brain-to-body ratio than other animals meaning primates’ brains are large compared to their bodies.
	+ And primates have binocular vision, this means primates have forward facing eyes with a large area of overlap allowing for great depth perception
* Primate Locomotion
	+ What are some examples of primate locomotion, or movement?
	+ Humans and some human ancestors are bipedal, meaning we walk on two legs.
	+ Some primates are quadrupedal, meaning they walk on four legs.
	+ And some primates use brachiation to get from tree to tree.
		- They use their arms to swing from limb to limb.
* So, are humans primates?
	+ So, based on the characteristics we just went over, are humans primates? Yes!
	+ Why?
* So, What’s the Deal with Apes, Monkeys, and Humans?
	+ Apes
		- Apes generally have a lot of hair and no tails
		- Apes are also split into greater and lesser apes
	+ Monkeys
		- Monkeys are generally small in comparison to apes and humans
		- Monkeys are split into new world monkeys and old world monkeys
	+ Humans
		- Well humans have little body hair, no tails, and humans are bipedal, meaning we walk on two legs.
* Different Species of Apes
	+ There are fewer species of apes than there are monkeys.
	+ Can anyone tell me what a few species of apes are? Greater apes consist of gorillas, orangutans, chimpanzees, bonobos, and humans; while the lesser apes consist of gibbons.
	+ The main difference between greater and lesser apes is that lesser apes are smaller
* Different Species of Monkeys
	+ So there are different species of monkeys that are split up into old and new world monkeys.
	+ New world monkeys are from the Americas, North and South America. New world monkeys are mostly arboreal, meaning they live in trees, and they generally have prehensile tails to act as a fifth limb to keep them in the trees.
	+ Old world monkeys are from Africa, Europe, Asia, and India. New world monkeys are mostly terrestrial, which means they live on the ground and old world monkeys typically don’t have prehensile tails.
* New World Monkeys
	+ Some examples of new world monkeys are Tamarins, Spider Monkeys, and Howler Monkeys
* Old World Monkeys
	+ Some examples of old world monkeys include black and white colobus monkeys, proboscis monkeys, and mandrill monkeys
* What do primates eat?
	+ What do primates eat?
	+ Well some primates are herbivores, meaning they eat plants.
	+ Some are omnivores, meaning they eat meat (typically insects) and plants.
	+ And some are frugivores, meaning they eat fruit.
* Activities
	+ Capture the Resources
		- Now we are going to do our activity. Capture the resources. We are going outside to do this (if weather permits), so I expect you to all be on your best behavior and listen to the instructions very carefully. Scavenge for resources and steal other primate babies while protecting your own resources and babies. Resources are insects, fruit, leaves, and babies
	+ Eat like a Beast!
		- Today we are going to explore a primate’s diet. We are going to try different fruits, veggies, and meat that primates eat. Unfortunately, we don’t have any bugs to eat, as they did not come in. So today we are going to be trying dragon fruit, mangos, guava, radishes, strawberries, clams, and snails.
		- Capuchins eat clams, strawberries, and mangos, while tamarins eat guavas.
		- Some other primates eat snails and dragon fruits.
	+ Testing Your Binocular Vision
		- Stand up and spread out.
		- Cover your left eye with your left hand. While looking straight ahead use your right arm to see how far left and right you can see with your right eye by wiggling your fingers.
			* Do you notice where your blind spot is?
		- Now cover your right eye with your right hand. While looking straight ahead use your left arm to see how far right and left you can see with your left eye by wiggling your fingers.
			* Do you notice where your blind spot is?
		- The overlap is your binocular vision