“We think that Homo sapiens lived in western Europe about 150,000 years ago,” the team said. Using new techniques, the authors dated some of the human remains to about 54,000 years ago—almost 10,000 years earlier than previous finds in Europe, with one exception in Recent genetic studies have shown that Neanderthal DNA spanning at least 20% of their ancient genome survives in modern humans of non-African ancestry. If you are of European or Asian heritage, then around 2% of your genome originated from Neanderthals. This legacy was picked up from 60–80,000 years ago, when successive waves of modern humans entered Europe. Around 1500 BCE the Ancient Egyptians wrote the Ebers Papyrus which listed over 850 herbal medicines. This wasn’t the first written document on herbalism and medical practice from the early Egyptians, but it survived intact and contains many different recipes and formulations including many herbs that we recognize and use today, such as cumin, coriander, garlic, willow, parsley...

Etimología. La denominación Homo neanderthalensis fue propuesta en 1864 por el geólogo William King en una conferencia de la Asociación Británica para el Avance de la Ciencia, y mencionada en su publicación: «El supuesto hombre fósil del Neanderthal». [8] Neandertal hoy se escribe de dos maneras: la ortografía antigua de la palabra alemana Thal, que significa ‘valle’, fue...
Today it's still far more accepted that humans are a relatively young species. Out of Africa theory says the first modern man first evolved in Africa about 200,000 years ago. Further, the single and original H. sapiens was believed to have travelled out of Africa around 70,000 years ago. It's believed that several branches of modern humans, beginning around 270,000 years ago, and...
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