

in the Near East and 35,000 years ago in Europe. He was replaced by the modern and more culturally advanced Cro-Magnon man.

Some scholars hold that Neanderthal man (as represented by the more generalized form) gradually changed over time into Cro-Magnon man. Others hold that a population of Cro-Magnon arose in another geographical area (perhaps Africa or the Near East) and then invaded and displaced Neanderthal. Cro-Magnon may have interbred with Neanderthal. He may also have killed Neanderthal, although there is no evidence of a massacre. But is there evidence for a transition from Neanderthal to Cro-Magnon?

In his book *The Making of Mankind*, Richard Leakey describes the human remains found in three ancient caves located in northern Israel. The first cave is called Mugharet et Tabun (Cave of the Oven). It is situated on the slopes of Mount Carmel overlooking the Mediterranean Sea. In this cave have been found two skeletons of classic Neanderthal man that date at about 45,000 years ago.

A few hundred yards from this Neanderthal cave lies Mugharet es Skhul (Cave of the Goat Kids). In this cave the remains of ten individuals have been found that are difficult to classify. They appear to be somewhat of a mixture between Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon. Further inland from Mount Carmel near Nazareth lies another cave (Jebel Qafzeh) which contained the remains of eleven "modern-looking, though rather robust," individuals. Their tool kit was that typical of Neanderthal man. Both caves date at 40,000 years ago. Many scholars interpret the individuals found in these caves as intermediate forms between Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon. Others interpret the fossils as lacking in definitive Neanderthal characteristics with the implication that they are not transitional forms. If this latter view is correct, it appears that these may be the earliest remains of Cro-Magnon Man.

## **CIVILIZED MAN**

For 25,000 years Cro-Magnon man pursued the game animals of Europe in the shadow of the glaciers. Then, about 12,000 years ago (10,000 B.C.), the glaciers began to retreat. The climate of North America and Europe became warmer and more temperate. The Ice Age ended, and the flowers and grasses extended their range northward. The agricultural revolution and a settled way of life was at hand.

The first step in the transition from a nomadic hunter existence