

The evolution of man is the term used to refer to the gradual development of Homo sapiens, the species of mammal to which modern humans belong. The process began around 4 million years ago, with the divergence of Homo genuses from Homo habilis. Over the course of millions of years, Homo sapiens evolved and developed the capacity to use tools, create complex societies, and communicate in many forms. Throughout this time, the species developed bipedal locomotion, increased brain size, developed language, and adapted to different environments. In the last 10,000 years, Homo sapiens have done more in terms of social and technological advancement than in the last 4 million years combined.