

cmchao / March 26, 2019 09:08AM

[Chronology of the early modern humans in Asia: current issues](#)

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主題

Chronology of the early modern humans in Asia: current issues

講者

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時間

2019年3月29日(五) 12:30-14:00

地點

臺大水源校區行政大樓人201教室

摘要

In Asia (Levant; Siberia and the neighbouring parts of Northeast Asia; and East and Southeast Asia), finds of skeletal remains of Pleistocene modern humans (*Homo sapiens sapiens*) are quite rare compared to Europe. In order to understand the patterns of their chronology, direct age determinations should be taken into account as the most reliable age estimates. In Siberia, the dates on modern humans are in the range of ca. 41,000–13,800 uncalibrated <sup>14</sup>C years (BP). In China, the single direct date on a Pleistocene modern human is ca. 34,400 BP, while in Japan the dates are of ca. 20,400–14,200 BP. In Southeast Asia, the age of the oldest modern humans is ca. 50,000–26,000 BP and possibly older. In Levant, the earliest modern humans are now dated to ca. 180,000–190,000 years ago.

Without an increase of direct ages for Pleistocene modern humans, especially in China, it would be impossible to create a reliable chronology of them in Asia. So far, the claims of southern Chinese *H. s. sapiens* to be of ca. 80,000–100,000 years old are not substantiated.

★本演講由法國遠東學院與臺大人類學系合辦，毋須報名，歡迎所有師生參加★

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