Chapter 4:

<https://util.wwnorton.com/jwplayer?type=video&msrc=/wwnorton.college.protected/coursepacks/phys_anthro/animations/animation_reproductive_isolation.mp4&isrc=/wwnorton.college.protected/coursepacks/phys_anthro/animations/animation_reproductive_isolation.jpg&csrc=/wwnorton.college.protected/coursepacks/phys_anthro/animations/animation_reproductive_isolation.vtt&cp=1>

**OUTLINE**

* What Are Species?
	+ The Biological Species Concept
	+ The Ecological Species Concept
* The Origin of Species
	+ Allopatric Speciation
	+ Parapatric and Sympatric Speciation
* The Tree of Life
* Why Reconstruct Phylogenies?
* How to Reconstruct Phylogenies
* The Role of Phylogeny in the Comparative Method
	+ Problems Due to Convergence
	+ Problems Due to Ancestral Characters
	+ Using Genetic-Distance Data to Date Phylogenetic Events
* Taxonomy: Naming Names

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

A. Describe how species are defined.

B. Explain how new species arise through the process of evolution.

C. Explain why speciation causes organisms to be organized hierarchically and how this pattern can be described with a phylogenetic tree.

D. Assess why reconstructing phylogenies is important.

E. Reconstruct phylogenies using patterns of variation in living species.

Chapter 5:

 [1. https://util.wwnorton.com/jwplayer?type=video&msrc=/wwnorton.college.protected/coursepacks/phys\_anthro/animations/animation\_recognizing\_primate\_morphology.mp4&isrc=/wwnorton.college.protected/coursepacks/phys\_anthro/animations/animation\_recognizing\_primate\_morphology.jpg&csrc=/wwnorton.college.protected/coursepacks/phys\_anthro/animations/animation\_recognizing\_primate\_morphology.vtt&cp=1](%201.%20https%3A//util.wwnorton.com/jwplayer?type=video&msrc=/wwnorton.college.protected/coursepacks/phys_anthro/animations/animation_recognizing_primate_morphology.mp4&isrc=/wwnorton.college.protected/coursepacks/phys_anthro/animations/animation_recognizing_primate_morphology.jpg&csrc=/wwnorton.college.protected/coursepacks/phys_anthro/animations/animation_recognizing_primate_morphology.vtt&cp=1)

2.

<https://util.wwnorton.com/jwplayer?type=video&msrc=/wwnorton.college.protected/coursepacks/phys_anthro/animations/animation_distinguishing_different_types_of_primates.mp4&isrc=/wwnorton.college.protected/coursepacks/phys_anthro/animations/animation_distinguishing_different_types_of_primates.jpg&csrc=/wwnorton.college.protected/coursepacks/phys_anthro/animations/animation_distinguishing_different_types_of_primates.vtt&cp=1>

**OUTLINE**

* Two Reasons to Study Primates
	+ Primates Are Our Closest Relatives
	+ Primates Are a Diverse Order
* Features That Define the Primates
* Primate Biogeography
* A Taxonomy of Living Primates
* Teeth and Guts: You Are What You Can Chew
* Primate Diversity
	+ The Strepsirrhines
	+ The Haplorrhines
* Primate Ecology
	+ The Distribution of Food
	+ Activity Patterns
	+ Ranging Behavior
	+ Predation
* Primate Sociality
* Primate Conservation
* Forms of Social Groups among Primates

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

A. Identify the complex of traits that defines the primate order.

B. Show where primates live in the world.

C. Describe the major characteristics that differentiate one kind of primate from another.

D. Describe how primates cope with primary ecological challenges: finding food and avoiding predation.

E. Identify what groups primates form.

F. Discuss major factors that threaten the status of wild primate populations.