

Shift in scientific consensus about demise of Neanderthals

March 2 2021, by Merijn Van Nuland



Credit: Leiden University

It is still unclear how the Neanderthals died out. For long, one theory seemed most likely: the emergence of the highly intelligent *Homo sapiens*, or modern humans. This competition hypothesis is no longer the dominant theory among scientists, research among archaeologists and anthropologists has shown. Publication in *Scientific Reports*.

Think of Neanderthals and you're likely to think of a bunch of savages, a kind of half-ape that pales in comparison with modern humans with their boundless intelligence and refined manners. This image is often linked to the demise of the Neanderthals: they had to die out when their brainy

cousin Homo sapiens came on the scene.

But recent Leiden research has shown that most experts—in Palaeolithic archaeology or anthropology—no longer believe this competition theory to be the most plausible [explanation](#) for the disappearance of the Neanderthals. Most scientists now think a demographic explanation is more likely. This is what the authors discovered after surveying 216 colleagues from the Netherlands and abroad.

'Results surprised us'

"To be honest the results surprised us," says Palaeolithic archaeologist Gerrit Dusseldorp, co-author of the article. "The competition hypothesis is deeply rooted in people's minds—scientists too. We had expected there to be widespread support for this hypothesis, but that didn't prove to be the case."

Dusseldorp attributes the [paradigm shift](#) to recent findings that make the competition hypothesis seem less plausible. Previous Leiden research has shown that the 'stupid' Neanderthals made tar from birch bark and used this to glue spearheads to a spear. Not so dumb after all. And in February it was announced that Neanderthals had left cave paintings in Spain, when for a long time art had only been attributed to modern humans.

Archaeological differences vanish almost completely

This means that archaeological differences between Neanderthals and Homo sapiens have almost completely vanished, Dusseldorp's colleague Wil Roebroeks recently told NOS broadcaster. Dusseldorp adds: "It would seem that Neanderthals were about as clever as Homo sapiens, as long as you compare them in the same period." Neanderthals and Homo

sapiens walked the earth together an impressive 200,000 years ago, and it seems as though these contemporaries were more or less equally developed.

But what then is a plausible explanation for the demise of the Neanderthals? Most of the respondents think that the main cause is demographic factors. Dusseldorp: "Neanderthals lived in smaller groups than Homo sapiens, for example. Inbreeding and a lack of genetic variation may have played a role." In addition, some of the Neanderthals seem to have been subsumed into [modern humans](#): you still find Neanderthal DNA in the human genome. A kind of genetic dilution therefore.

Relatively few material remains

So how the Neanderthals died out is by no means a foregone conclusion. This is partly because there are relatively few material remains, which means the missing pieces are larger than those that have been found. But until there is more clarity, Dusseldorp has the following to say to his colleagues, press officers and science journalists: "Let's stop viewing the competition thesis as the standard. I still read all too often about how Neanderthals were more intelligent than was thought, when most experts haven't viewed this human species as dumb for a long time."

Political preference irrelevant

The authors also looked at whether political preference has a bearing on which explanation a scientist believes to be more likely. Dusseldorp: "We had heard that more right-wing colleagues were more likely to support the [competition hypothesis](#) whereas more left-wing ones tended to prefer demographic explanations. But that was only anecdotal." Now it has been researched, this theory can be consigned to the scrap heap:

the scientists found no significant evidence for it.

More information: Krist Vaesen et al. An emerging consensus in palaeoanthropology: demography was the main factor responsible for the disappearance of Neanderthals, *Scientific Reports* (2021). [DOI: 10.1038/s41598-021-84410-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-84410-7)

Provided by Leiden University

Citation: Shift in scientific consensus about demise of Neanderthals (2021, March 2) retrieved 20 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2021-03-shift-scientific-consensus-demise-neanderthals.html>

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