

The Three Types of *Homo erectus*

During the life span of more than 1 million years in Sangiran, from 1,5 – 0,3 million years ago, *Homo erectus* in Sangiran had experienced two evolutionary levels, those are archaic *Homo erectus* (1,5 – 1 mya) and typical *Homo erectus* (0,9 – 0,3 mya). From the broader area, there was also progressive *Homo erectus*, living at 0,2 – 0,1 mya in Ngandong (Blora) and Sambungmacan (Sragen), and Selopuro (Ngawi).



Evolutionary development of *Homo erectus* Skull

The evolutionary development of *Homo erectus* can be determined from the skull's morphology and the development Cranial Capacity.



Archaic *Homo erectus*

This *Homo erectus* has the robust physical characteristic, with strong teeth and masticating tools. The skull is thin, and reach 1,2 cm on its parietal. The Cranial Capacity reaches approximately 850 cc.



Typical *Homo erectus*

This type of *Homo erectus* is more advance compare to Archaic *Homo erectus*, with more than 1,000 cc of Cranial Capacity, the higher and slighter skull, and the rounder skull cap. The teeth are also smaller.



Progressive *Homo erectus*

This is the most progressive *Homo erectus*, the latest lived in Java before they were extinct at 100,000 mya. The skull is highest and rounder compare to the two ancestors, with 1,100 cranial capacities.