Compare and Contrast
Use the Venn Diagram that follows to list how these primates are different and the same.
Joseph Denovan Adam, Jr.
Born 1881, Glasgow, Scotland
Died 1935 Glasgow, Scotland
*The Chimpanzee*, 1919
Etching
Bequest of Raymond and Melba Budge, 1992.17

Adam, Jr. and his father were known for their paintings of animals, primarily the livestock on their farm in Scotland. Adam Jr. served in the British Army during World War I. He may have encountered the Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) during his war travels, but more than likely he saw this closest animal relative to humans in a zoo. The Scottish National Zoological Park (now the Edinburgh Zoo) opened in 1913.
Jacqueline Bishop
Born 1955, Long Beach, California
*The Offering*, 2017
Linocut
Gift of Joe and Barb Zanatta, 2018.371

Bishop has made a career of painting flora and fauna in an effort to connect people with the natural world. During an Amazon painting expedition, she encountered Spider Monkeys (*Ateles fusciceps*) caged in the zoo of a luxury hotel in the jungle region of Manaus, Brazil. Free Spider Monkeys from the surrounding jungle would visit the caged monkeys the hotel premises, something that made the artist sad. Bishop has written: “Spider Monkeys are wonderful, energetic creatures and their tail is used as an arm or leg making them look like spiders with five legs. The contrast of seeing them in a cage AND in the natural world was sobering. It wasn’t right.”
Primate Facts

Primates are split into two groups: "strepsirrhini" (wet-nosed) and "haplorhini" (dry-nosed) primates. The former includes all the non-tarsier promisimians, and the latter consists of tarsiers and simians. Simians themselves are divided into two major groups: old world monkeys and apes ("catarrhines," meaning "narrow-nosed") and new world monkeys ("platyrhines," meaning "flat-nosed"). Technically, human beings are haplorhine cattarrhines, dry-nosed, narrow-nosed primates.

- Full grown chimpanzees are five to eight times stronger than adult male humans and can pull up to 1,000 lbs. with one arm.
- Baboons use a least 10 different vocalizations to communicate.
- The largest living primate is the eastern lowland gorilla.
- The smallest living primate is the Berthe's mouse lemur.
- Chimpanzees, gorillas, and orangutans all catch colds but monkey do not.
- Sometimes monkey yawn when they are tired, but sometimes they yawn when they are mad.
- Adult male gorillas can reach up to 400 lbs. and female gorillas can reach about 200 lbs.

The word primate means "first rank." Primates have bigger brains than other mammals. The first primates evolved at the end of the Mesozoic era. Primates are very social animals. Primates are capable of using tools. Primates develop at a slower rate than other mammals.

Primates, like this gorilla, care for their children.
Ham the Space Chimp

Before Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin set foot on the moon, the hero of America’s human space program was a chimpanzee named Ham. On Jan. 31, 1961 Ham became the first hominid in space.

Ham and his fellow “astrochimps” were trained to pull levers and prove it was physically possible to pilot the Project Mercury spacecraft. Ham survived his mission and went on to have a long life.

“Ham proved that mankind could live and work in space,” reads his grave marker in New Mexico.

In the decades since, many other types of monkeys have flown to space on U.S., Russian, Chinese, French and Iranian spacecraft. NASA continued sending monkeys to orbit all the way into the 1990s, when pressure from animal rights groups, including PETA, pushed the space agency to reexamine the ethics of such research.
Monkey Artist

Congo (1954–1964) was a chimpanzee who learned how to draw and paint. Zoologist, author and surrealist painter Desmond Morris first observed his abilities when the chimp was offered a pencil and paper at two years of age. By the age of four, Congo had made 400 drawings and paintings.
Learn more about primates
**King Kong** is a film character resembling an enormous gorilla, that has appeared in various media since the original 1933 film (remakes in 1976 and 2005). He is shown here in one of the final scenes of the movie by the Empire State Building.

*John Boyd*

*King Kong, 1982*

Color lithograph with relief on paper

KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of the Estate of John Boyd, 2013.197
The Baboon head is pretty obvious in the print to the right – can you find the Gibbon below?
Jacqueline Bishop
Samauma, 1993
Screenprint on paper
KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of Joe and Barb Zanatta, 2015.12
Dark Organism #100, 2008 - 2009
Ink on paper
KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, Friends of the Beach Museum of Art purchase, 2010.28

More Amazon monkeys by Jacqueline Bishop: A Howler Monkey on the left and another Spider Monkey on the right.
Picture Books

GRUMPY MONKEY
By Suzanne Lang
Illustrated by Max Lang

WILLY THE WIMP
Anthony Browne

THE MONKEY WITH A BRIGHT BLUE BOTTOM
Steve Smallman
Nick Schon

MAD ABOUT MONKEYS
Owen Davey

FLYING EYE BOOKS
Curious George is the main character of a series of popular children's books written by Margret and H. A. Rey. George (who is referred to as a monkey in the books, but is really a chimpanzee) was brought from his home in Africa by "The Man with The Yellow Hat".

Seven Original Adventures:
Curious George (1941)
Curious George Takes a Job (1947)
Curious George Rides a Bike (1952)
Curious George Gets a Medal (1957)
Curious George Flies a Kite (1958)
Curious George Learns the Alphabet (1963)
Curious George Goes to the Hospital (1966)

Curious George You Tube Channel
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCu7IDy0y-ZA0qaG51wrQY6w
For older kids!
Art Projects

Make monkeys that can hang from trees and plants by using pipe cleaners. You can start with pom poms or create a head and body from stiff paper, but will need a glue or a hot glue gun.
Fingerprint, footprint and handprint monkeys
If you look at different monkeys you can see that they are created from shapes. Notice what makes each of these types of monkey special and see if you can draw some of them. Share your drawings in the comments!
A Gorilla (face)
Considered to be the world's foremost expert on chimpanzees, Jane Goodall is best known for her 60-year study of social and family interactions of wild chimpanzees since she first went to Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania in 1960, where she witnessed human-like behaviors amongst chimpanzees, including armed conflict. She is the founder of the Jane Goodall Institute.
Dian Fossey was an American primatologist and conservationist known for undertaking an extensive study of mountain gorilla groups from 1966 until her death in 1985. She studied them daily in the mountain forests of Rwanda, initially encouraged to work there by paleoanthropologist Louis Leakey.