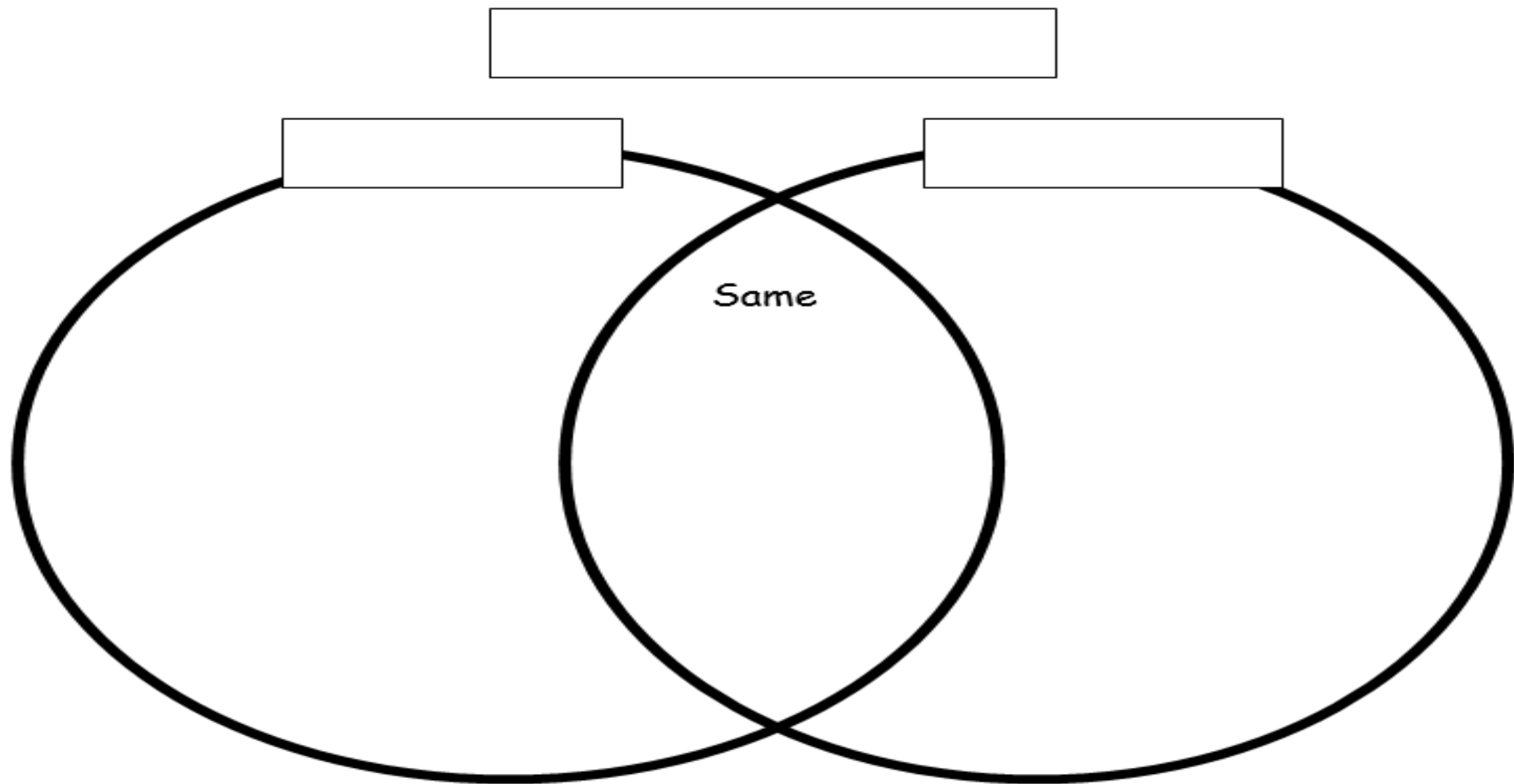
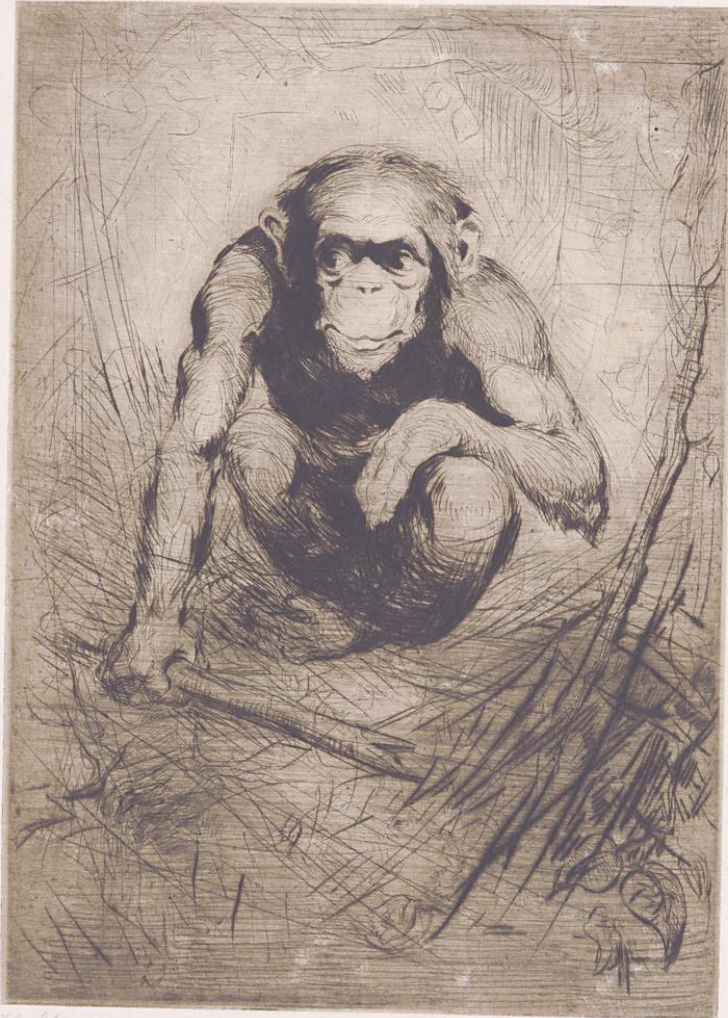




Use the Venn Diagram that follows to list how these primates are different and the same.





The Chimpanzee

Denovan Adam 1919

2/4 - Resold to 50 signed proofs

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 primates, 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 ("platyrrhines," meaning "flat-nosed"). Technically, human beings are haplorhine catarrhines, dry-nosed, narrow-nosed primates.



Primates, like this gorilla, care for their children.

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.

- 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 at 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 monkeys do not.
- Sometimes monkeys 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.

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.

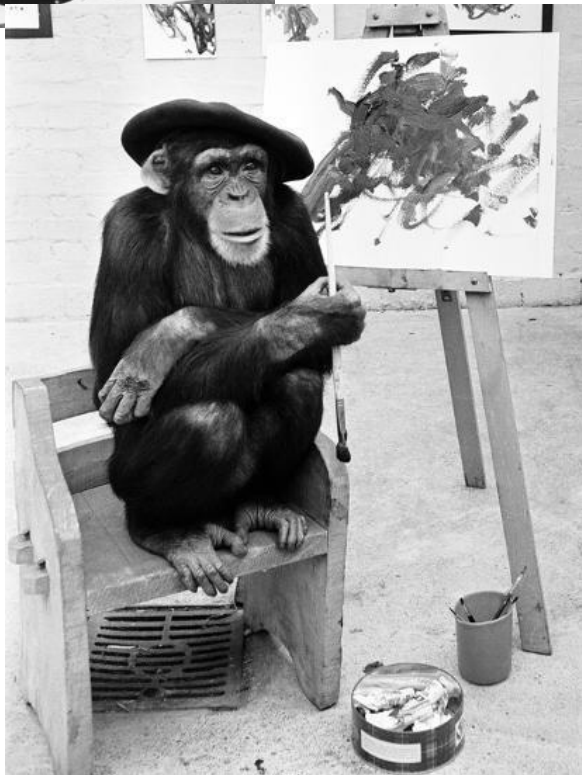
"Ham proved that mankind could live and work in space," reads his grave marker in New Mexico.

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.

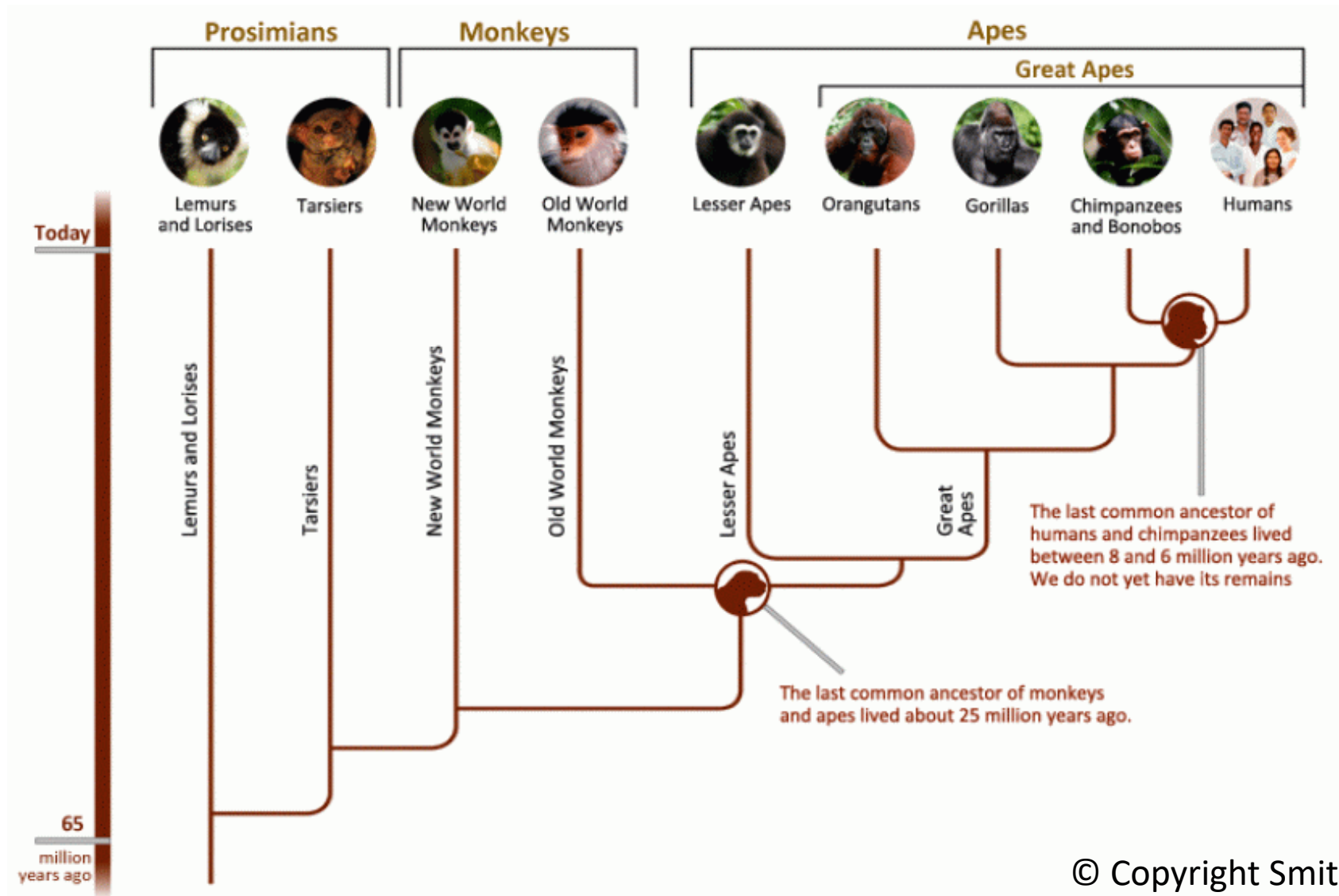


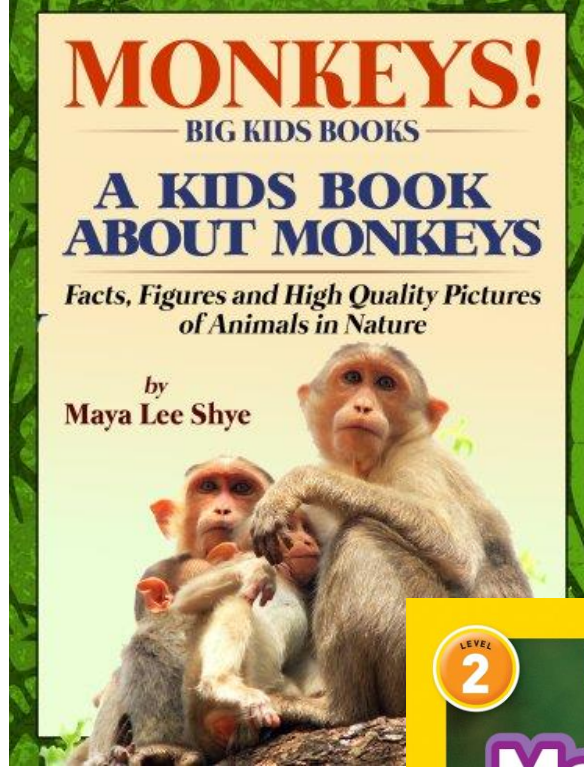
Monkey Artist

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.

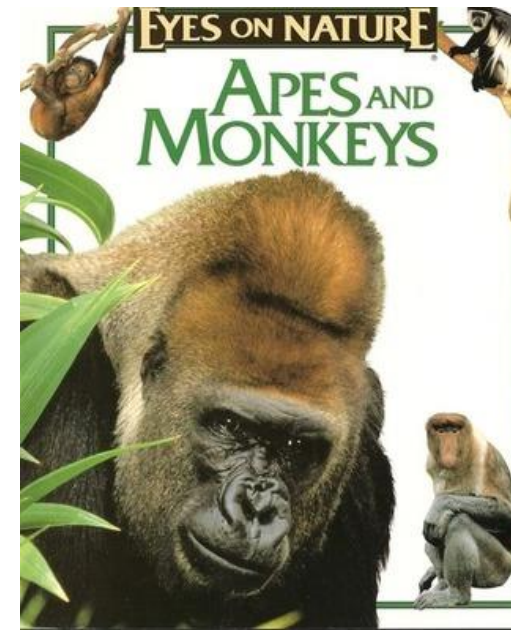
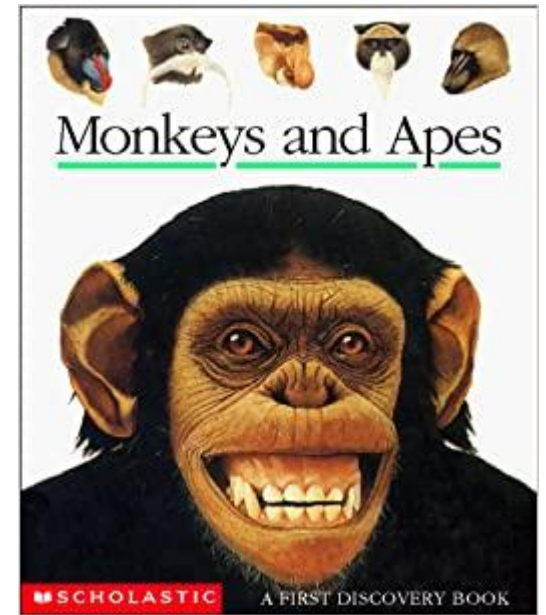
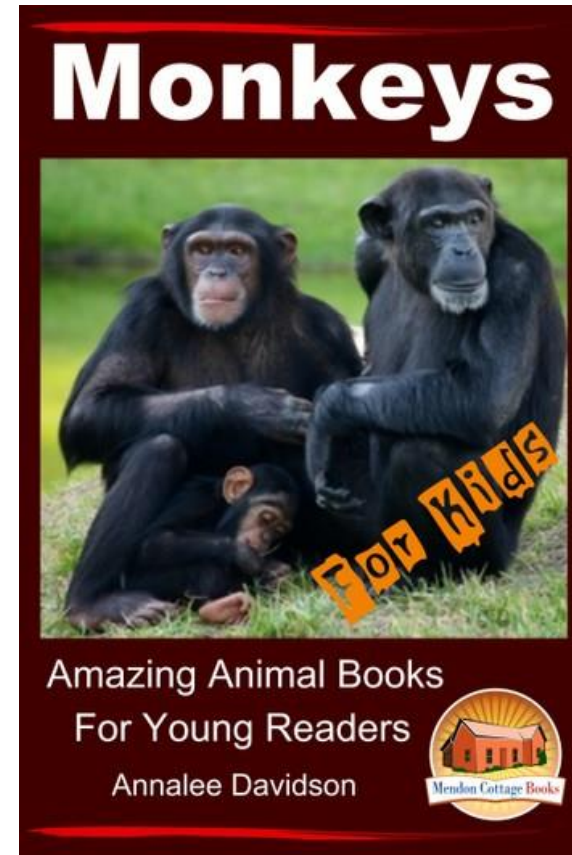
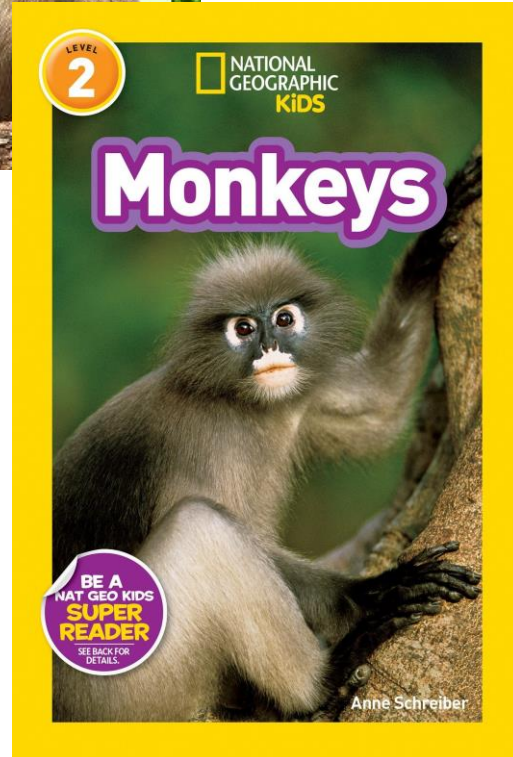


Our closest relatives

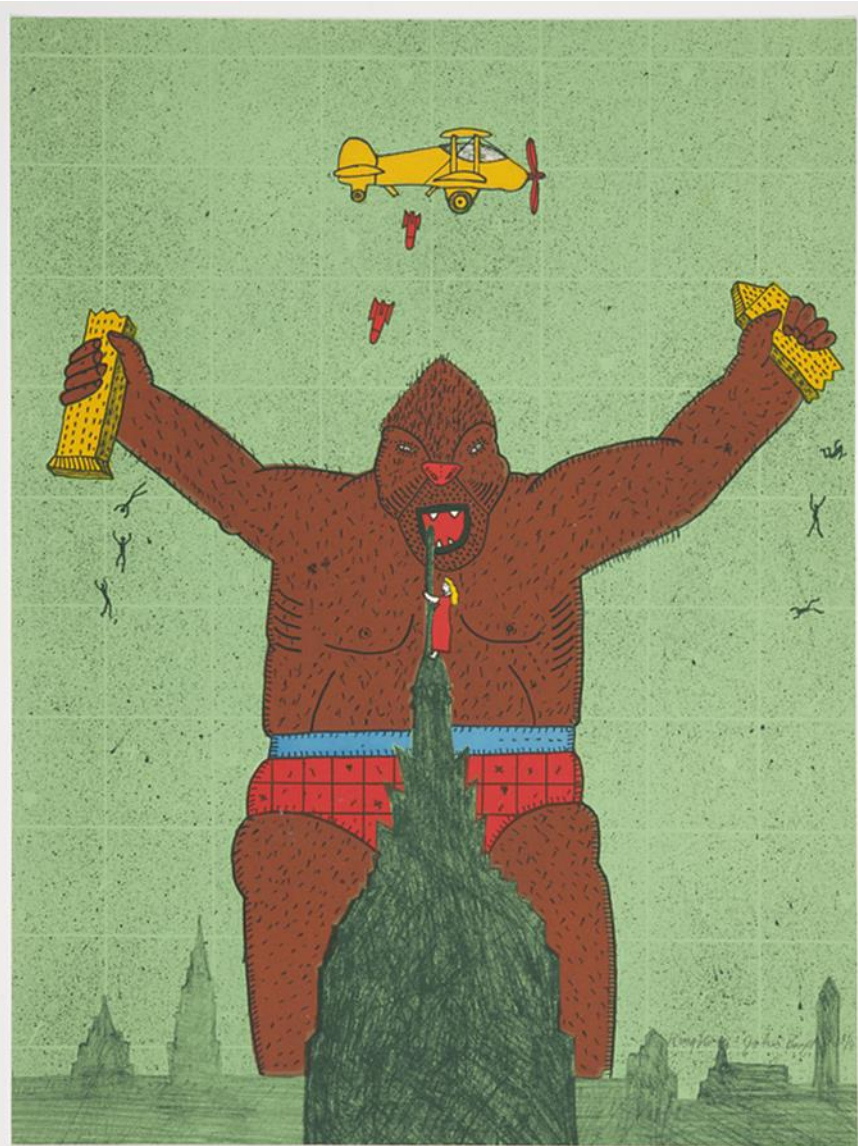




Learn more about primates



Additional Primates from the BMA collection



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



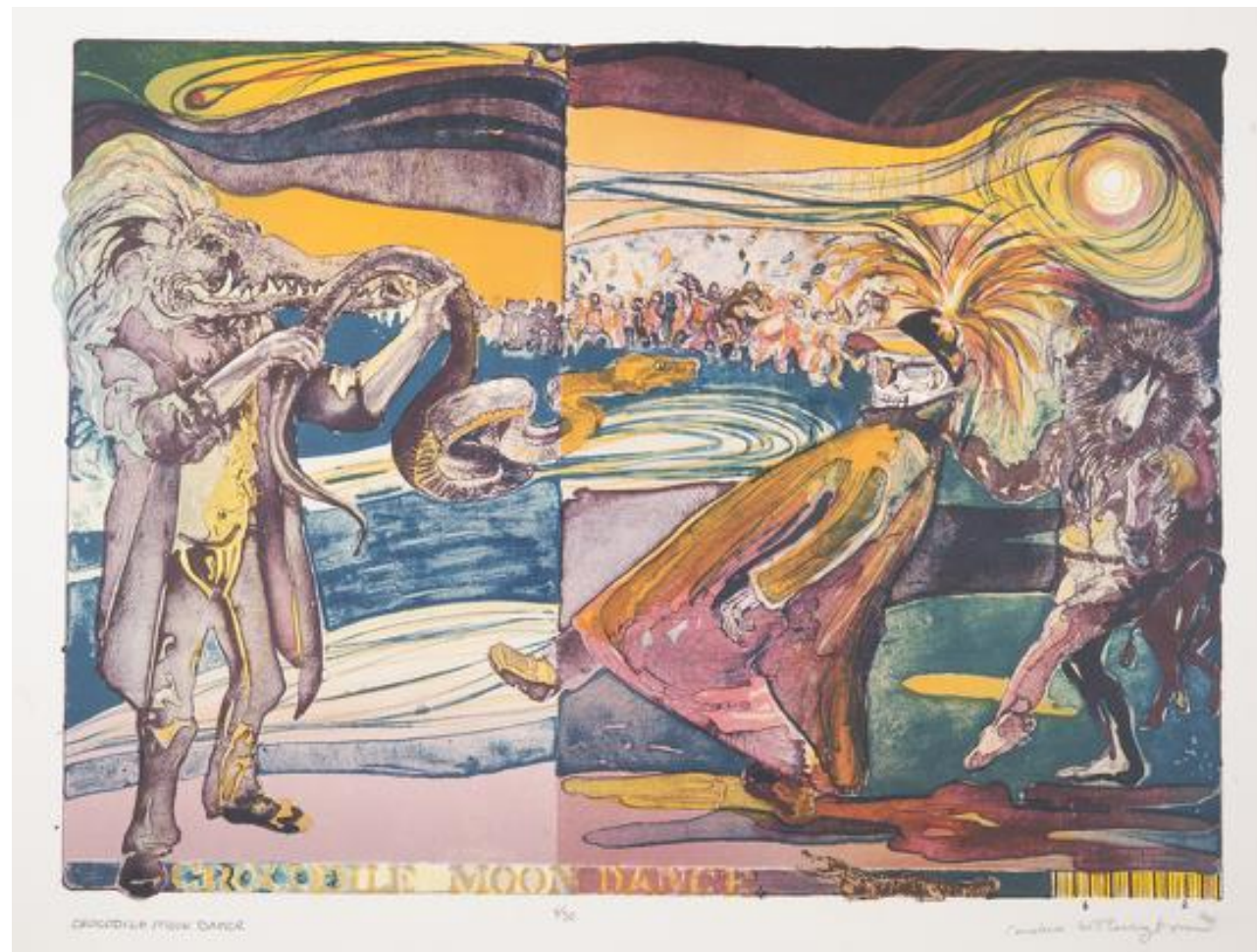
John Boyd

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?



Caroline Thorington

Fans #3, 2006

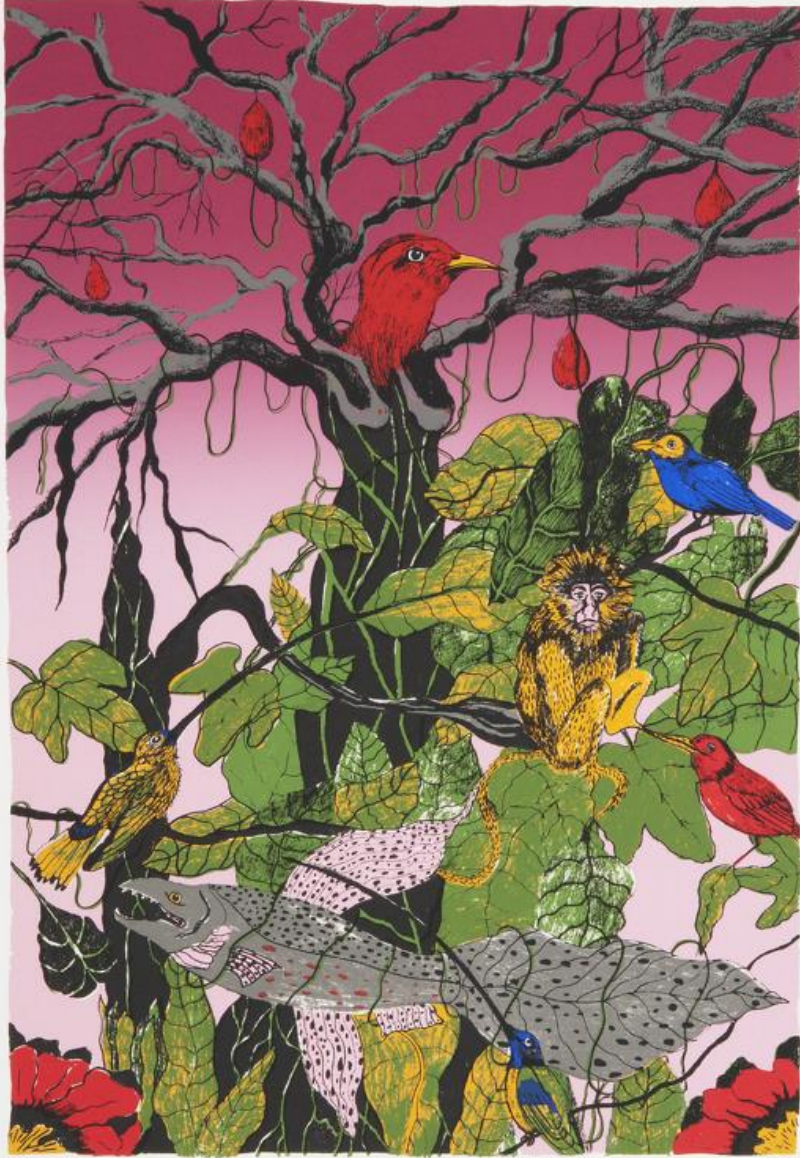
Lithograph on paper

KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of Caroline Thorington, 2017.282

Crocodile Moon Dance, 1995

Color lithograph and chine-collé on paper

KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of Caroline Thorington, 2017.279



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



Jacqueline Bishop

Samauma, 1993

Screenprint on paper

KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of Joe and Barb Zanatta, 2015.12

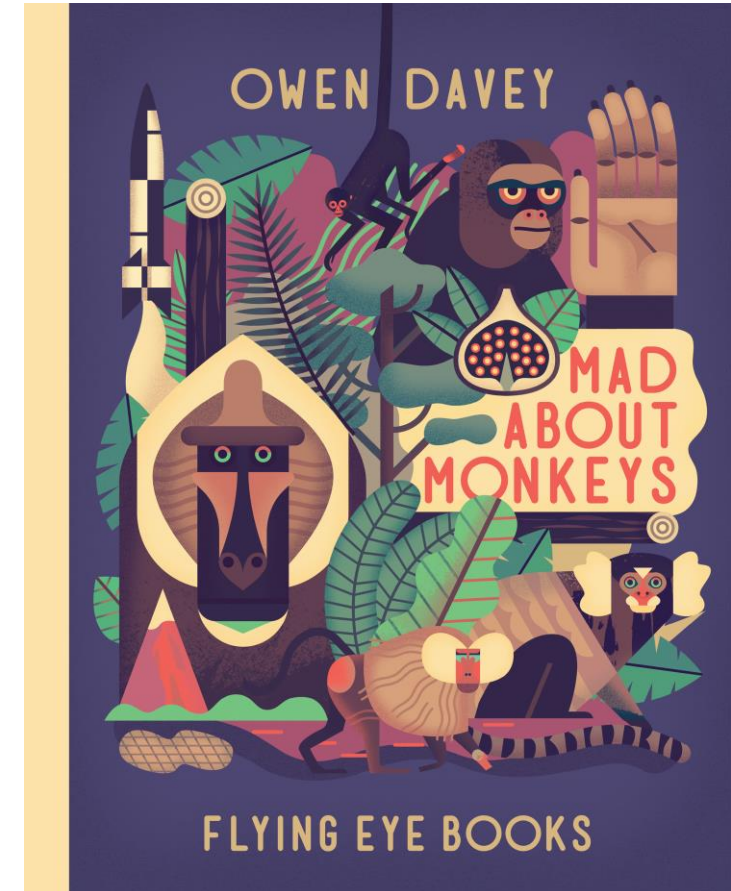
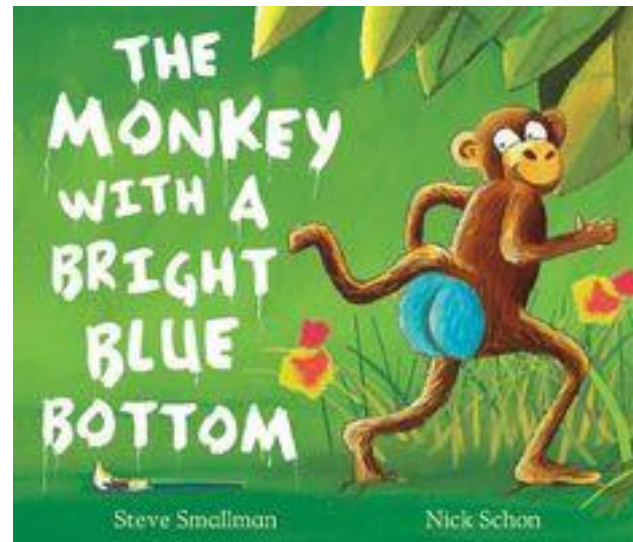
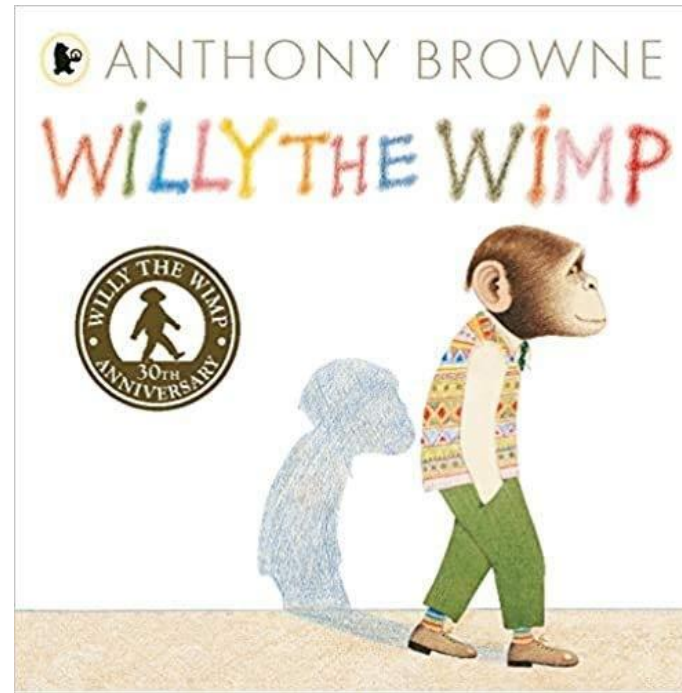
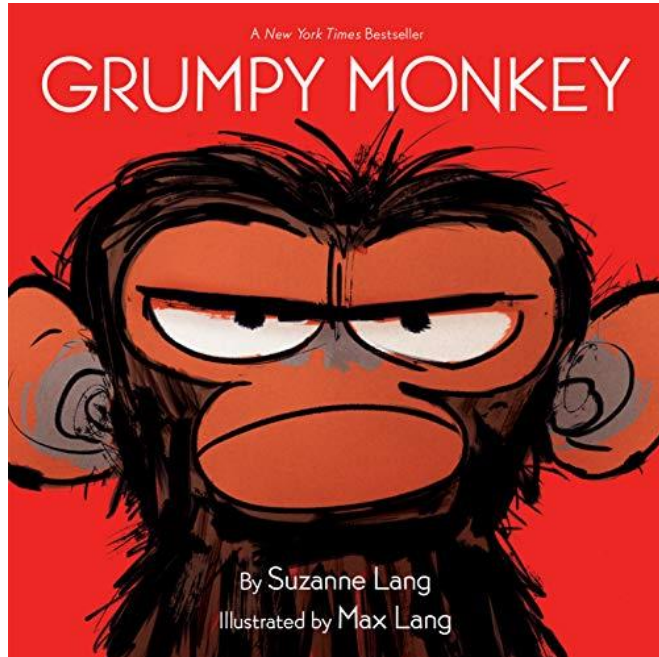
Dark Organism #100, 2008 - 2009

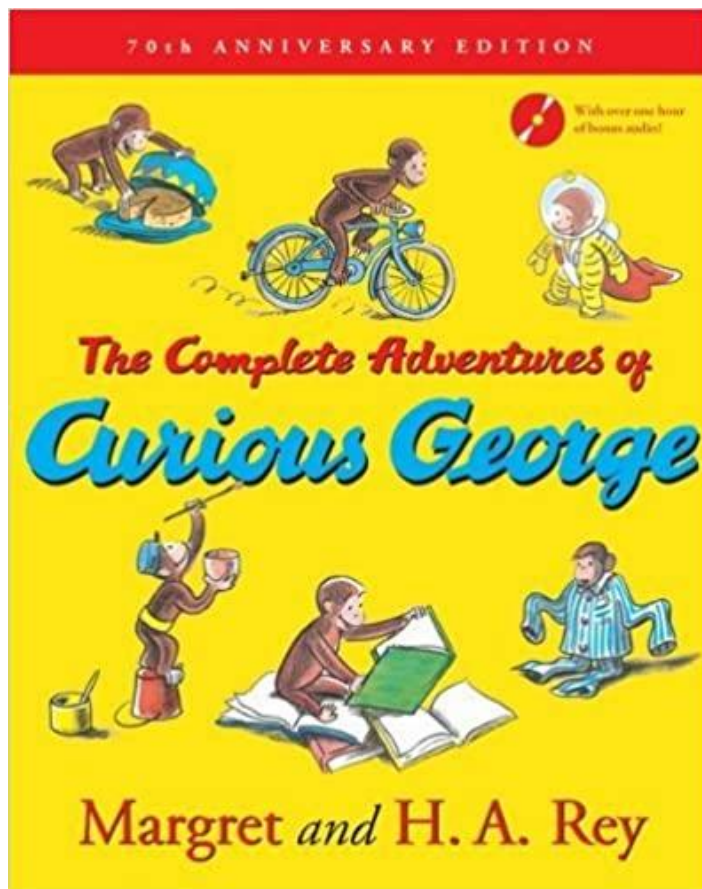
Ink on paper

KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, Friends of the Beach Museum of Art purchase, 2010.28



Picture 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)

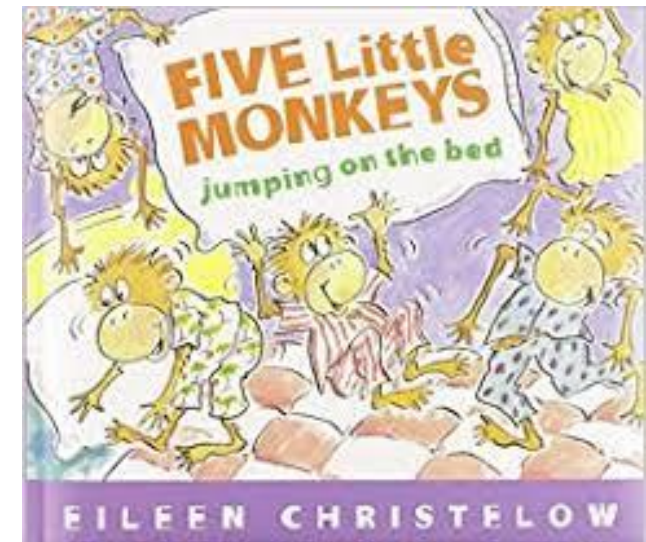
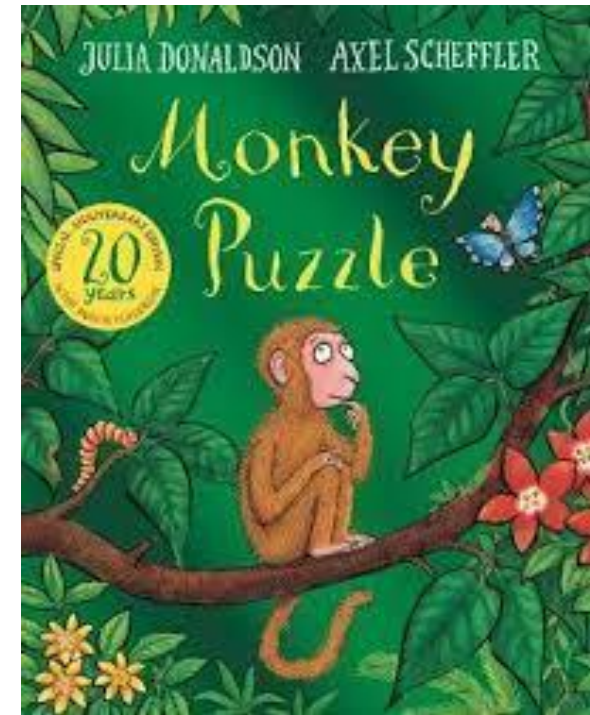
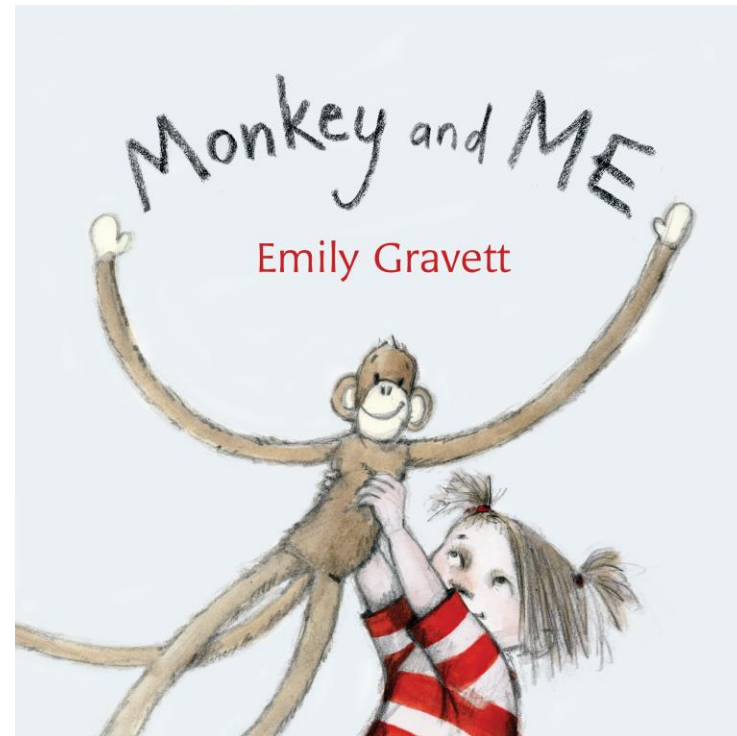
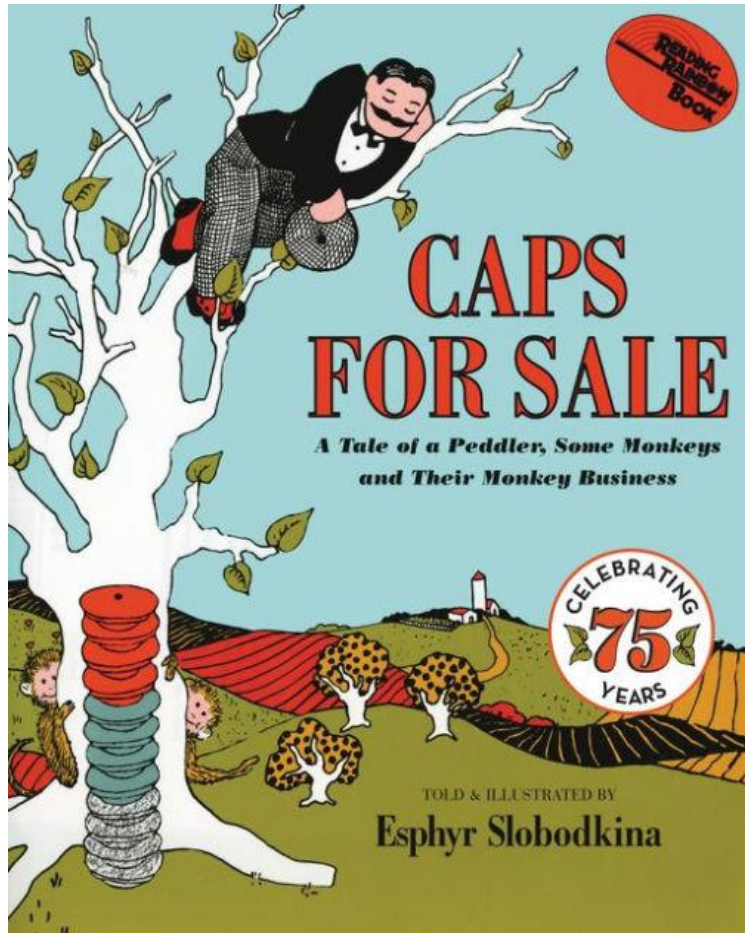
Curious George Flies a Kite (1958)

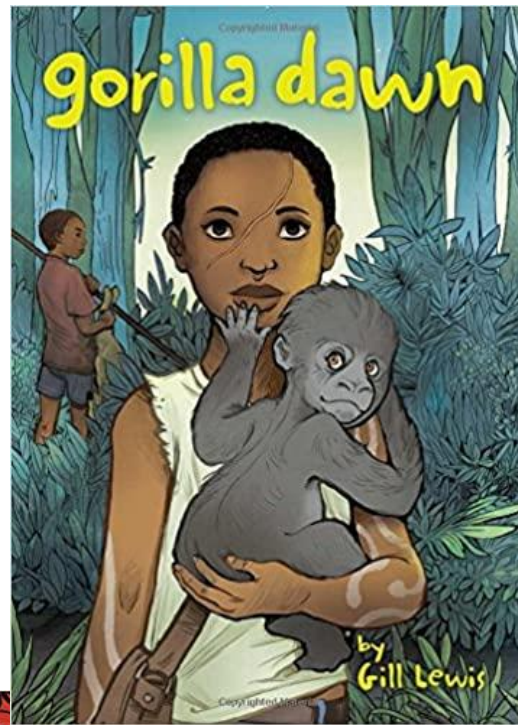
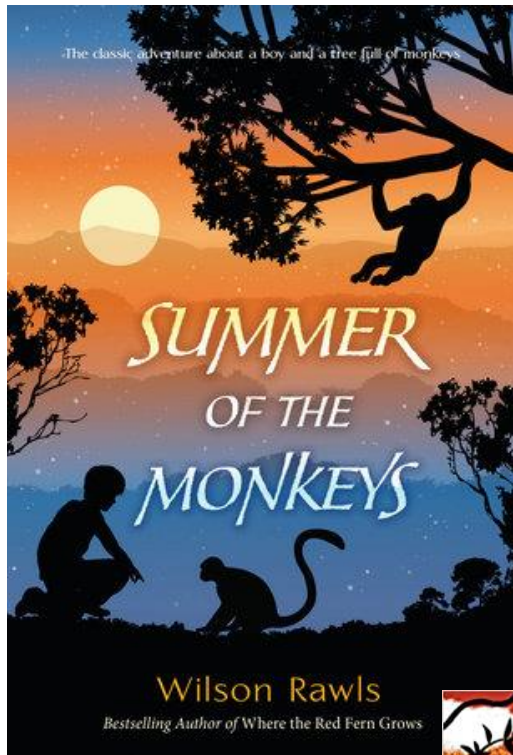
Curious George Learns the Alphabet (1963)

Curious George Goes to the Hospital (1966)

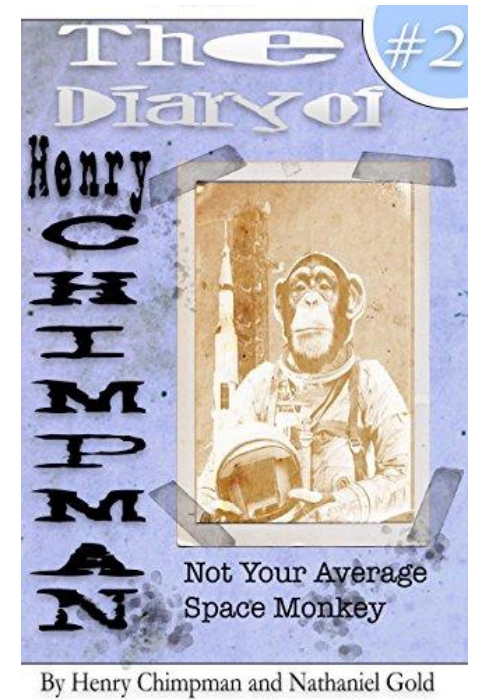
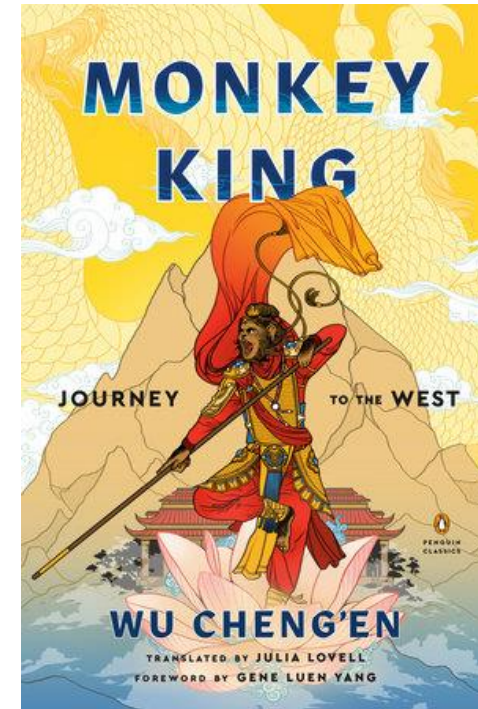
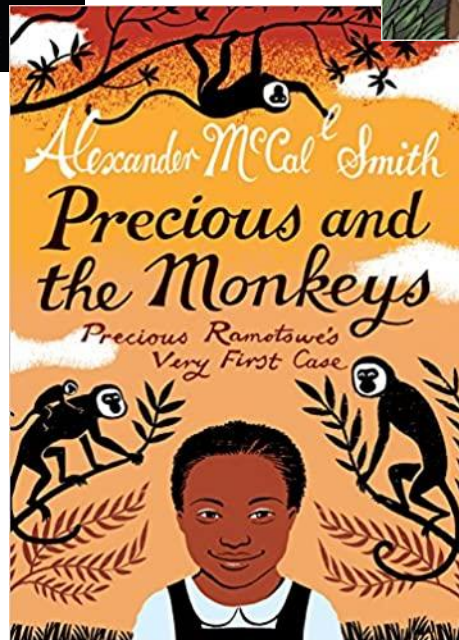
Curious George You Tube Channel

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCu7IDy0y-ZA0qaG51wrQY6w>





For older kids!

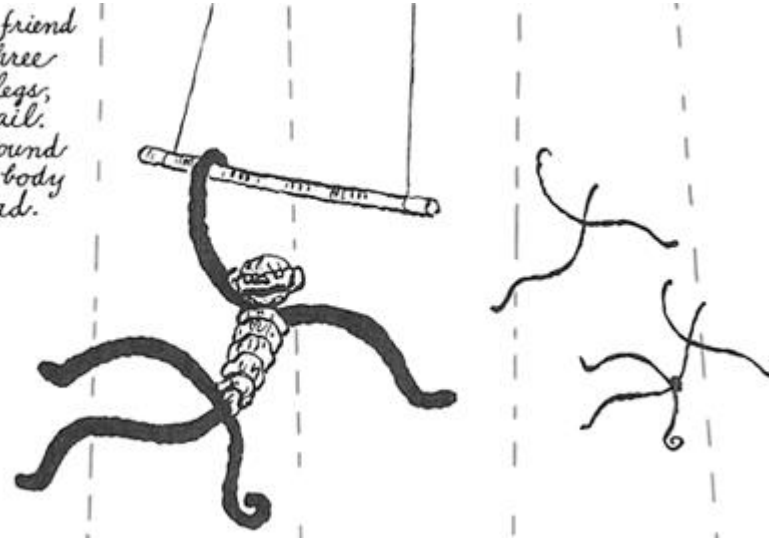


Art Projects

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.



Our monkey friend is made of three cleaners for legs, arms and tail. Another is wound around his body and his head.





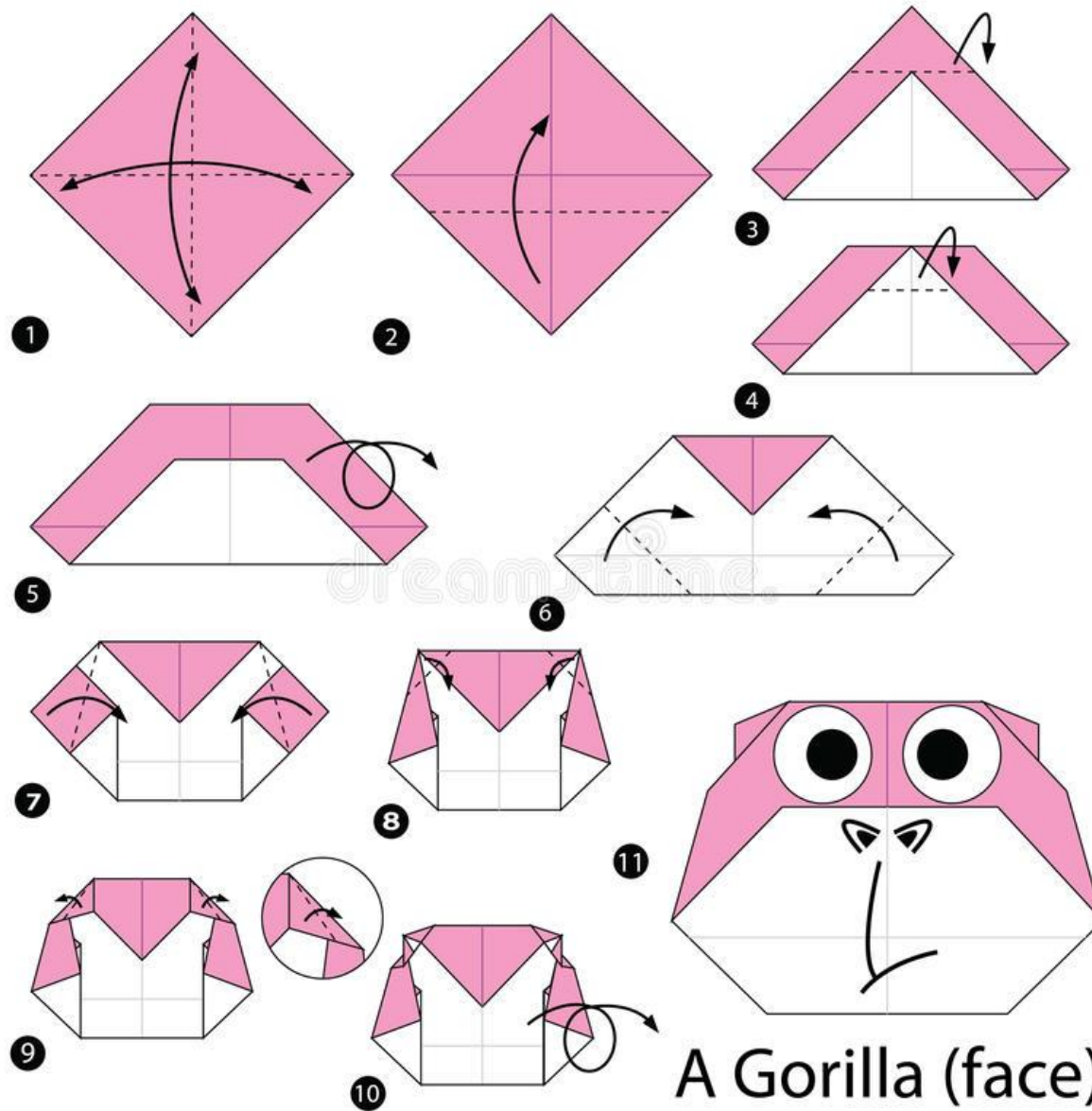
Fingerprint,
footprint and
handprint
monkeys



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!

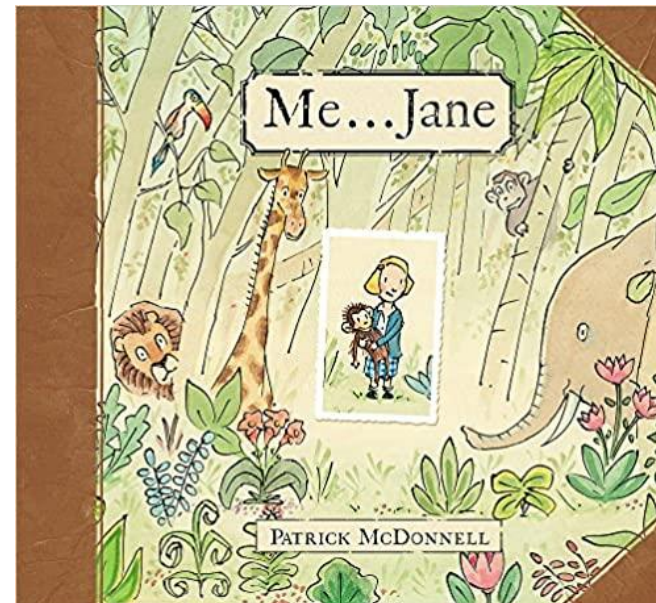
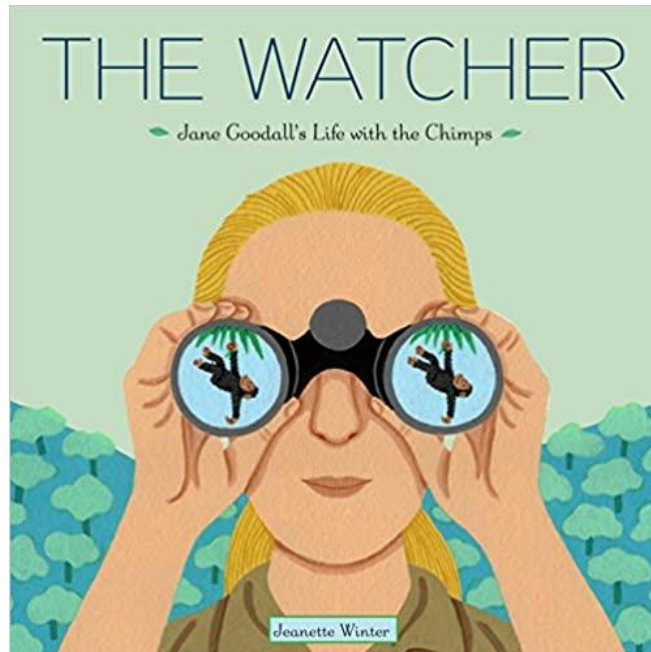


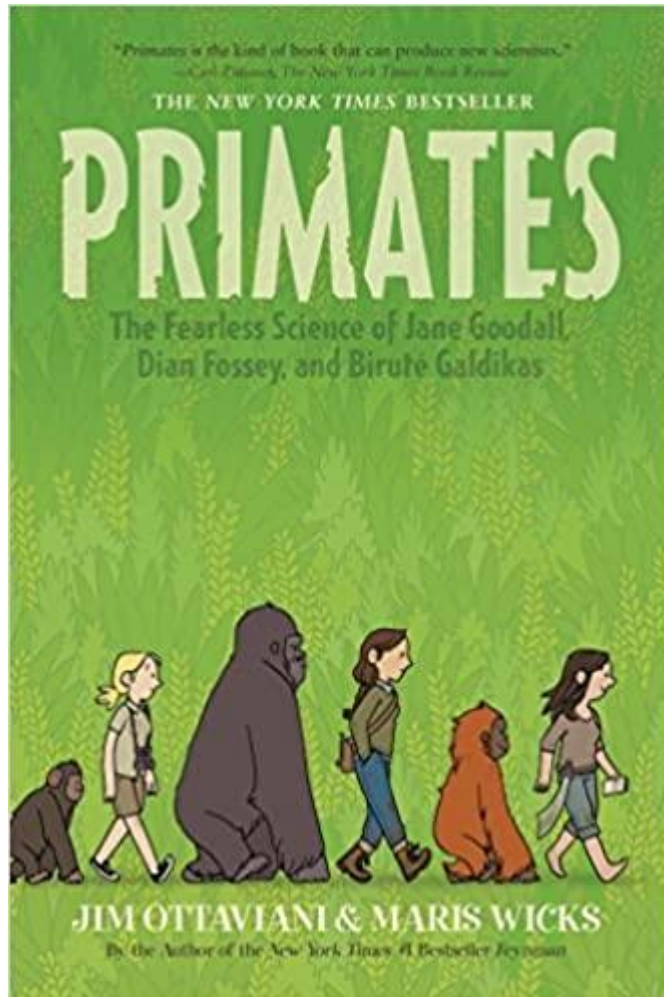
Origami



Primate Experts

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.

