

## DESCRIPTION FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Migration of the early hominids from Africa to Eurasia is a still poorly understood part of research considering origins of human culture. Especially outside eastern Africa and Great Rift Valley good preserved remains coincide with the movement of *Homo erectus* groups to the north are extremely rare. One of such sites was lately discovered in Sudan and its research concerns submitted proposal.

The aim of the planned research is to identify the nature of the settlement of human groups in the lately discovered agglomeration of stratified Acheulean sites within Hudi depression in the Arabian desert in Sudan. The study outlines a picture of the activity of the hominid *Homo erectus* within the period of about 0.8 - 0.3 million years ago in the enclave settlement situated on the potential migration flyway from East Africa to the Middle East and Europe (Fig.).

Multifaceted research will allow the absolute dating of the settlement, the reconstruction of natural and cultural environment of the surrounding area, as well as cross-regional, as well as framed the Hudi depression (Pleistocene paleolake) in the formation history of the Nile valley. Bones accompanying Acheulean artifacts, besides the study possibility of Pleistocene mega-fauna, give hope for the discovery of hominid's remains itself.



Fig.

Suggested routes for a late Lower Pleistocene/early Middle Pleistocene 'wave' out of Africa (acc. Bar-Yosef, O., Belfer-Cohen, A., 2001, *From Africa to Eurasia - early dispersals*; Quaternary International 75; Atbara area location of the Acheulean agglomeration )