Biological anthropologists have provided evidence supporting this theory, elucidating how natural selection has shaped various aspects of human biology.

For instance, the evolution of bipedalism, where early humans began walking upright on two legs, is widely believed to have been influenced by the advantages it offered in survival and resource acquisition. Additionally, the development of tools, language, and increased brain size can be attributed to the adaptive advantages they provided in our ancestral environments.

Biological anthropology has also contributed to our understanding of the impact of environment and culture on human evolution. Studies on adaptation and physiological changes in different populations have revealed the role of natural selection in shaping traits that aid survival in specific geographic regions. For example, individuals from high-altitude regions have adaptations such as increased lung capacity and efficient oxygen utilization to cope with lower oxygen levels.

Additionally, the study of cultural practices and their influence on genetics, known as gene-culture co-evolution, allows for a more comprehensive understanding of human evolution. For instance, agricultural practices led to increased population densities and dietary changes, affecting the genetic makeup of populations through the selection for genes associated with lactose tolerance or adaptation to new agricultural diets.

In conclusion, from its examination of fossils, genetic evidence, and comparative studies, biological anthropology has drawn significant conclusions about human evolution. These conclusions include the understanding of common ancestry among primates, the genetic unity of all humans, and the role of natural selection in shaping human biology. By exploring our evolutionary past, biological anthropology provides valuable insights into the origins, diversity, and adaptability of the human species. This field of study contributes to our broader understanding of humanity and emphasizes the interconnectedness between biology, environment, and culture in shaping our evolutionary trajectory.