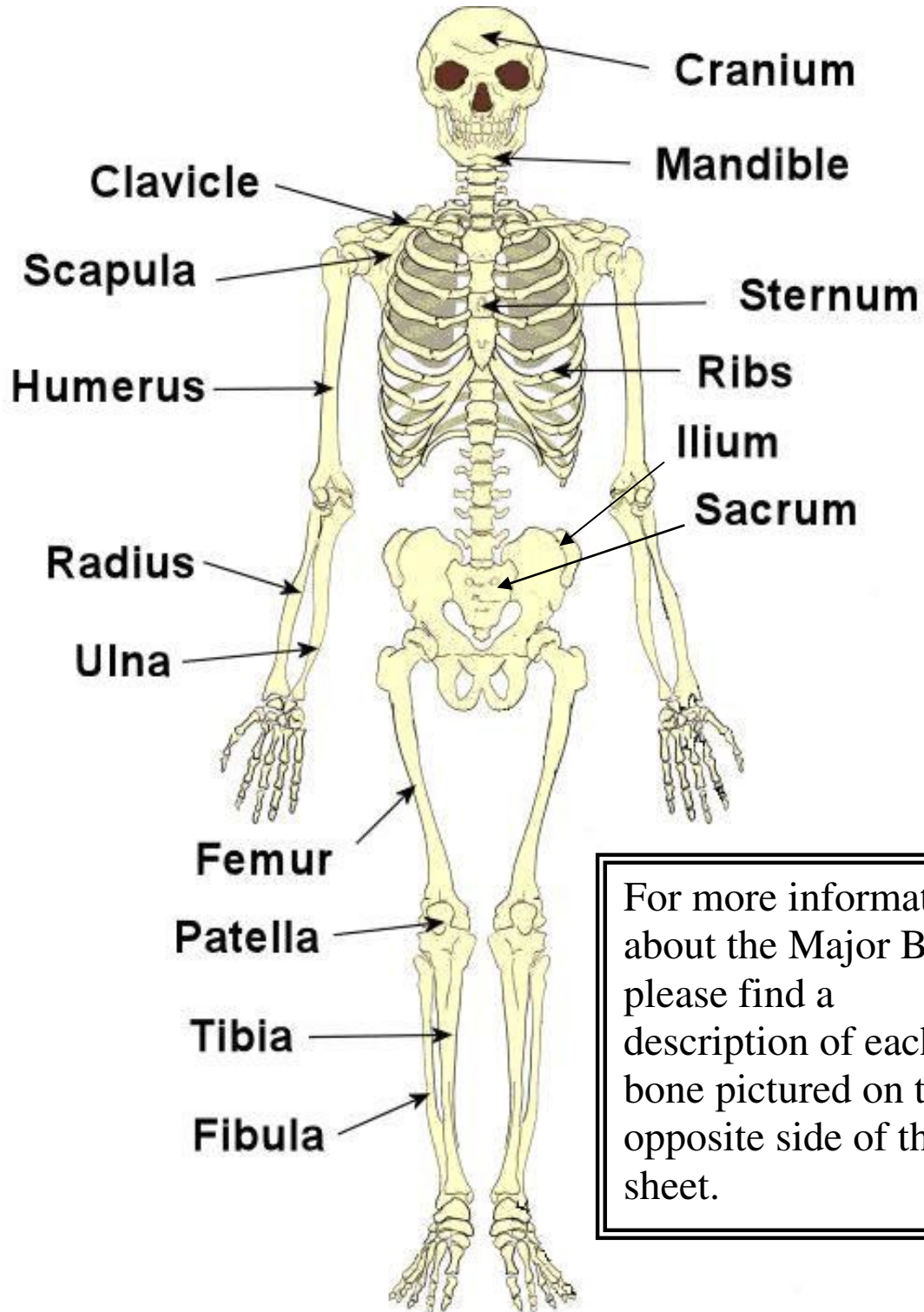


The Major Bones of the Human Skeleton

Clavicle	A doubly curved short bone that connects the <u>upper arm (at the shoulder)</u> to the body, right above the first rib. Also known as the collar bone.
Cranium	The cranium is also referred to as the skull. The cranium supports the structures of the face and protects the head from injury.
Femur	The thigh bone, extending from the hip to the knee. It is the largest, and strongest bone of the body.
Fibula	The fibula is located on the outer side of the lower leg. It is smaller than the tibia and attaches below the tibia and forms the outer part of the ankle joint.
Humerus	The upper arm bone. The longest and largest bone of the upper body.
Ilium	The Ilium is the uppermost and largest bone of the pelvis. It is often referred to as the hip bone.
Mandible	The mandible forms the lower jaw and holds the lower teeth in place.
Patella	A flat triangular bone located at the front of the knee joint. Also called kneecap. Protects and covers the knee joint.
Radius	The radius is located on the thumb side of the forearm. The radius is the forearm bone of the hand.
Ribs	The ribs are long curved bones which, along with the sternum, form a rib cage. They enable the lungs to expand and they also protect the lungs, heart and other internal organs.
Sacrum	The sacrum is a large bone that is located at the base of the spine and at the upper back part of the pelvis where it is inserted between the two hip bones or two Iliums.
Scapula	The bone, located on the upper back that connects the humerus with the clavicle. Often referred to as the shoulder blade.
Sternum	A long flat bone in the middle of the chest. Supports the clavicle. The Sternum along with the ribs form the rib cage that protects the heart, lungs, and major blood vessels from damage.
Tibia	The tibia is the second largest bone in the body. The tibia is located on the inside of the lower leg. It connects the knee with the ankle bones. It is also known as the shin bone.
Ulna	The ulna is located on the little finger side of the forearm. The ulna is the forearm bone of the elbow.

(See a Diagram of the Human Skeleton on the Other side)

The Major Bones of the Human Skeleton



For more information about the Major Bones please find a description of each bone pictured on the opposite side of this sheet.

The human skeleton is made up of 206 bones. The functions of the skeleton are to provide support, to give our body shape, to provide protection to other systems and organs of the body, to provide attachments for muscles, to produce movement and to produce red blood cells.