

Cranium

also known as the skull, supports the face structure and protects the head from injury

Mandible

makes up the lower jaw and keeps the lower teeth in place

Clavicle

also known as the collarbone, is located between the scapula and sternum and makes up part of the shoulder

Scapula

also known as the shoulder blade, connects the humerus (upper arm bone) with the clavicle (collarbone)

Vertebrae

make up the vertebral column, which is the backbone or spine

Sternum

is the long flat bone in the middle of the chest that forms (along with the ribs) the rib cage, which protects the lungs, heart and blood vessels

Ribs

are long curved bones that help form the rib cage and enable the lung expansion

Humerus

is the long bone in the upper arm, connecting the shoulder and the elbow

Radius

is the smaller, shorter long bone in the lower arm, between the elbow and the thumb-side of the wrist

Ulna

is the larger, longer long bone in the lower arm, on the side of the pinky finger

Pelvis

rests between the abdomen and the thighs and it bears the weight of the upper body

Femur

the thigh bone, is the largest and strongest bone of the body

Patella

or kneecap, is a flat triangular bone found at the front of the knee joint. It protects and covers the joints of the knee

Fibula

is found at the outer side of the lower leg and forms the outer part of the ankle joint

Tibia

is the larger and stronger bone below the knee in the leg.

Carpus

(carpal bones) is a cluster of eight bones making up the wrist

Metacarpus

(metacarpal bones) includes the five long bones, connecting each finger to the wrist.

Tarsus

(tarsal bones) is a cluster of seven bones, making up the ankle, heel and arch of the foot

Metatarsus

(metatarsal bones) includes five long bones, connecting each of the toes to the ankle

Phalanges

are the bones that make up the toes and fingers.