

Chapter 1: The Emergence of Human Societies, to 3000 B.C.E.

Multiple-Choice Questions

1) Which of the following do scholars study to learn about early hominins?

- A) monuments
- B) fossils
- C) writing tablets
- D) farm tools

Answer: B

Topic: 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

2) Scholars believe that humans are descended from hominins who originated in _____.

- A) Australia
- B) Africa
- C) Asia
- D) Europe

Answer: B

Topic: 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

3) The Paleolithic period began about _____ years ago.

- A) 2 million
- B) 1 million
- C) 500,000
- D) 10,000

Answer: A

Topic: 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

4) Which of the following could hominins do during the Paleolithic period?

- A) create iron tools and weapons
- B) communicate with each other
- C) breed animals
- D) grow their own food

Answer: B

Topic: 1.1.1 Hominins and Cultural Adaptation

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

5) Which of the following is an example of cultural adaptation?

- A) walking on two feet rather than four
- B) developing darker pigmentation in hot climates
- C) assimilating new members into the community
- D) avoiding plants that had proven lethal in the past

Answer: D

Topic: 1.1.1 Hominins and Cultural Adaptation

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

6) Early hominins were _____.

- A) artisans
- B) farmers
- C) foragers
- D) herders

Answer: C

Topic: 1.1.2 Foraging, Family, and Gender

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

7) Which of the following was part of the diet of foragers?

- A) chocolate
- B) bread
- C) wild berries
- D) cow's milk

Answer: C

Topic: 1.1.2 Foraging, Family, and Gender

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

8) What was the general size of Paleolithic foraging communities?

- A) 3 to 6
- B) 30 to 60
- C) 300 to 600
- D) 3,000 to 6,000

Answer: B

Topic: 1.1.2 Foraging, Family, and Gender

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

9) Which of the following distinguished early hominins from other mammals?

- A) There was no division of labor between men and women.
- B) Their offspring took longer to reach physical maturity.
- C) They did not form lasting emotional bonds.
- D) Their evolution was shaped exclusively by biology.

Answer: B

Topic: 1.1.2 Foraging, Family, and Gender

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

10) Which of the following supports the argument that gender roles were not fixed in early hominin communities?

- A) Farmers hunted animals.
- B) Hunters planted grains.
- C) Women looked after children.
- D) Men gathered plant food.

Answer: D

Topic: 1.1.2 Foraging, Family, and Gender

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

11) About 1.8 million years ago, the first hominin migrants out of Africa headed to _____.

- A) North America
- B) Antarctica
- C) Europe
- D) Asia

Answer: D

Topic: 1.1.3 Ice Age Migrations and *Homo Sapiens*

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

12) Which of the following still exist today?

- A) *Homo sapiens*
- B) Neanderthals
- C) Paleolithic peoples
- D) Neolithic peoples

Answer: A

Topic: 1.1.3 Ice Age Migrations and *Homo Sapiens*

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

13) The term *Neanderthal* refers to hominins who lived in _____.

- A) South America
- B) Southeast Asia
- C) Europe
- D) Australia

Answer: C

Topic: 1.1.3 Ice Age Migrations and *Homo Sapiens*

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

14) That *Homo sapiens* may have interacted with Neanderthals is supported by _____.

- A) migration patterns
- B) climate patterns
- C) linguistic evidence
- D) genetic evidence

Answer: D

Topic: 1.1.3 Ice Age Migrations and *Homo Sapiens*

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

15) Which of the following could *Homo sapiens* do that early hominins could not?

- A) hunt animals
- B) communicate
- C) make traps
- D) use fire

Answer: C

Topic: 1.1.3 Ice Age Migrations and *Homo Sapiens*

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

16) Which of the following occurred during the Great Ice Age?

- A) Humans spread throughout the globe.
- B) Cities emerged in West Asia and Egypt.
- C) *Homo sapiens* died out.
- D) Agriculture was developed.

Answer: A

Topic: 1.1.3 Ice Age Migrations and *Homo Sapiens*

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

17) Which of following was the last to be settled by humans?

- A) the Americas
- B) Asia
- C) Europe
- D) Africa

Answer: A

Topic: 1.1.3 Ice Age Migrations and *Homo Sapiens*

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

18) Which of the following is an example of the influence of climate on the physical development of humans?

- A) People living near the Arctic Ocean had darker skin.
- B) People living in colder regions had darker skin.
- C) People living in northern regions had lighter skin.
- D) People living near the equator had lighter skin.

Answer: C

Topic: 1.1.4 Physical and Cultural Diversity

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

19) The concept of race is based on _____.

- A) scientific evidence
- B) genetic variations
- C) physical differences
- D) historical experiences

Answer: C

Topic: 1.1.4 Physical and Cultural Diversity

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

20) The discovery of rocks decorated with geometric designs in southern Africa suggests that humans may have used symbols to communicate more than _____ years ago.

- A) 10,000,000
- B) 1,000,000
- C) 100,000
- D) 10,000

Answer: C

Topic: 1.1.5 Paleolithic Cultural and Spiritual Perspectives

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

21) Some scholars believe that Stone Age cave paintings played a ritual role in ensuring a _____.

- A) bountiful harvest
- B) successful hunt
- C) military victory
- D) good marriage

Answer: B

Topic: 1.1.5 Paleolithic Cultural and Spiritual Perspectives

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

22) Scholars believe that the Venus figurines reflect the importance of _____ to Paleolithic peoples.

- A) commerce
- B) writing
- C) equality
- D) fertility

Answer: D

Topic: 1.1.5 Paleolithic Cultural and Spiritual Perspectives

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

23) Which of the following might create conflict among Paleolithic peoples?

- A) claims to hunting grounds
- B) rights to grazing lands
- C) practice of slash and burn
- D) intermarriage between communities

Answer: A

Topic: 1.1.6 Intercultural Connections

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

24) What did Paleolithic communities do that societies today still do?

- A) rely on foraging as the main form of subsistence
- B) rely on scavenging as the main form of subsistence
- C) collect tribute from surrounding lands
- D) unite with others against common threats

Answer: D

Topic: 1.1.6 Intercultural Connections

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Easy

25) The Neolithic period began around _____ B.C.E.

- A) 100,000
- B) 10,000
- C) 1,000
- D) 100

Answer: B

Topic: 1.2 The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

26) What did humans learn to do during the Neolithic period?

- A) farm
- B) hunt
- C) scavenge
- D) forage

Answer: A

Topic: 1.2 The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

27) The development of which of the following during the Neolithic period signaled a shift to farming?

- A) harpoons
- B) sickles
- C) nets
- D) fishhooks

Answer: B

Topic: 1.2 The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

28) Scholars believe that agriculture first emerged in the region that is today _____.

- A) India and China
- B) France and Germany
- C) Turkey, Egypt, and Sudan
- D) Israel, Syria, and Iraq

Answer: D

Topic: 1.2.1 The Origins of Farming and Herding

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

29) What do scholars believe took place around 10,000 B.C.E.?

- A) The climate became colder.
- B) The climate became warmer.
- C) Most of the globe was covered by desert.
- D) Most of the globe was covered by glaciers.

Answer: B

Topic: 1.2.1 The Origins of Farming and Herding

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

30) Where were sheep and goats first domesticated?

- A) West Asia
- B) Central Europe
- C) Nile Valley
- D) Indus Valley

Answer: A

Topic: 1.2.2 Agricultural Innovation and Expansion

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

31) Which of the following was a local animal that was domesticated in the Nile and Indus valleys?

- A) goat
- B) alpaca
- C) llama
- D) cow

Answer: D

Topic: 1.2.2 Agricultural Innovation and Expansion

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

32) Where were corn, beans, and squash first cultivated?

- A) Nile Valley
- B) Indus Valley
- C) southern Mexico
- D) northern Germany

Answer: C

Topic: 1.2.2 Agricultural Innovation and Expansion

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

33) Which of the following was indigenous to the Western Hemisphere?

- A) potatoes
- B) wheat
- C) barley
- D) oats

Answer: A

Topic: 1.2.2 Agricultural Innovation and Expansion

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

34) Which method of food acquisition had the greatest potential to yield the most food?

- A) foraging
- B) hunting
- C) farming
- D) herding

Answer: C

Topic: 1.2.2 Agricultural Innovation and Expansion

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

35) The slash-and-burn technique was used in _____.

- A) hunting
- B) foraging
- C) farming
- D) herding

Answer: C

Topic: 1.2.2 Agricultural Innovation and Expansion

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

36) In which of these areas was farming not accompanied by herding?

- A) West Asia
- B) North America
- C) Europe
- D) India

Answer: B

Topic: 1.2.3 Foragers, Hunter-Farmers, and Pastoral Nomads

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

37) Which of the following is the basis of a pastoral economy?

- A) farming
- B) hunting
- C) foraging
- D) herding

Answer: D

Topic: 1.2.3 Foragers, Hunter-Farmers, and Pastoral Nomads

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Easy

38) Pastoral nomads migrate in search of _____.

- A) farmland
- B) rivers
- C) forests
- D) grazing lands

Answer: D

Topic: 1.2.3 Foragers, Hunter-Farmers, and Pastoral Nomads

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

39) The societies of pastoral nomads and farmers were both centered on the _____ as the core unit.

- A) individual
- B) family
- C) city
- D) village

Answer: B

Topic: 1.2.4 Agricultural Society: Village, Family, and Land

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Easy

40) What is the basis of subsistence for villages?

- A) farming
- B) fishing
- C) foraging
- D) hunting

Answer: D

Topic: 1.2.4 Agricultural Society: Village, Family, and Land

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

41) Which of these was usually performed by women in pastoral societies?

- A) tending livestock
- B) farming
- C) building dwellings
- D) hunting

Answer: A

Topic: 1.2.4 Agricultural Society: Village, Family, and Land

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

42) How did farming affect gender roles?

- A) There was no distinction between women's and men's roles.
- B) Men took on roles traditionally assumed by women.
- C) Men's roles tended to be seen as subordinate to women's roles.
- D) Women's roles tended to be seen as subordinate to men's roles.

Answer: D

Topic: 1.2.4 Agricultural Society: Village, Family, and Land

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

43) Which of the following generally had the largest families?

- A) pastoral nomads
- B) scavengers
- C) farmers
- D) foragers

Answer: C

Topic: 1.2.4 Agricultural Society: Village, Family, and Land

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

44) In patriarchal societies, power relations are defined by _____.

- A) class
- B) gender
- C) race
- D) age

Answer: B

Topic: 1.2.4 Agricultural Society: Village, Family, and Land

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

45) Floods and droughts had the most negative effect on which group?

- A) farmers
- B) herders
- C) foragers
- D) scavengers

Answer: A

Topic: 1.2.5 The Impact of Agriculture

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Easy

46) The societies with the largest population were those whose economy was based on _____.

- A) agriculture
- B) foraging
- C) herding
- D) scavenging

Answer: A

Topic: 1.2.5 The Impact of Agriculture

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Easy

47) Towns first emerged in the _____ era.

- A) early Paleolithic
- B) late Paleolithic
- C) early Neolithic
- D) late Neolithic

Answer: D

Topic: 1.3 The Emergence of Complex Societies

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

48) Which of these was a prerequisite for the development of large complex societies?

- A) writing system
- B) gender division
- C) agricultural surplus
- D) foraging experience

Answer: C

Topic: 1.3 The Emergence of Complex Societies

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

49) Where did towns and cities first develop?

- A) North America
- B) Central Africa
- C) Central Europe
- D) West Asia

Answer: D

Topic: 1.3 The Emergence of Complex Societies

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

50) Which of the following can be inferred about Çatal Hüyük?

- A) It acquired food by foraging.
- B) It developed a pastoral economy.
- C) It created cave paintings.
- D) It practiced organized religion.

Answer: D

Topic: 1.3.1 Towns, Cities, Occupations, and Religion

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

51) The first cities in northeast Africa emerged along the _____.

- A) Tigris
- B) Nile
- C) Mediterranean
- D) Euphrates

Answer: B

Topic: 1.3.1 Towns, Cities, Occupations, and Religion

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

52) The increase in the food supply from farming led to _____.

- A) foraging communities
- B) pastoral societies
- C) specialized occupations
- D) greater equality

Answer: C

Topic: 1.3.1 Towns, Cities, Occupations, and Religion

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

53) Ur and Uruk are examples of _____.

- A) empires
- B) states
- C) pastoral societies
- D) farming villages

Answer: B

Topic: 1.3.2 States and Civilizations

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

54) Which of the following was the location of the earliest large state?

- A) Mexico
- B) Peru
- C) Germany
- D) Egypt

Answer: D

Topic: 1.3.2 States and Civilizations

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

55) All of the earliest states arose near _____.

- A) rivers
- B) mountains
- C) grasslands
- D) oceans

Answer: A

Topic: 1.3.2 States and Civilizations

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False Questions

1) The Paleolithic era was the earliest and longest stage of human development.

Answer: TRUE

Topic: 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

2) The different ways of life developed by human societies reflect cultural diversity.

Answer: TRUE

Topic: 1.1.4 Physical and Cultural Diversity

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

3) Agriculture originated in the Sudan and then spread throughout the world.

Answer: FALSE

Topic: 1.2.2 Agricultural Innovation and Expansion

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

4) Foraging required more work and produced more food than raising crops and herds.

Answer: FALSE

Topic: 1.2.3 Foragers, Hunter-Farmers, and Pastoral Nomads

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

5) The early cities had people who specialized in religious rituals.

Answer: TRUE

Topic: 1.3.1 Towns, Cities, Occupations, and Religion

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Short Answer Questions

1) What is another name for the Old Stone Age?

Answer: Paleolithic period

Topic: 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

2) What term refers to the customs, beliefs, and practices of a society?

Answer: culture

Topic: 1.1.1 Hominins and Cultural Adaptation

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

3) The Fertile Crescent refers to the region where what development first took place?

Answer: agriculture

Topic: 1.2.1 The Origins of Farming and Herding

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

4) In matriarchal societies, who were the heads of households and community leaders?

Answer: women

Topic: 1.2.4 Agricultural Society: Village, Family, and Land

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

5) What are the essential elements of a state?

Answer: territory and government

Topic: 1.3.2 States and Civilizations

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Essay Questions

1) What are the challenges of studying the prehistoric era, and how have scholars addressed those challenges?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- a. No written records exist.
- b. Scholars must rely on archeological evidence, such as fossils, bones, stone tools, cave paintings, carved figures, and other artifacts.
- c. Genetic evidence is also used to compare hominins with animals and to trace the evolution of early hominins.
- d. Anthropologists apply concepts of human organization such as kinship and gender to make educated guesses about Paleolithic communities.

Topic: Introduction; 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

2) On what points do the various theories for the origins of modern humans agree? On what points do they disagree?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- a. All theories agree that various species of hominins existed in Paleolithic times, but only *Homo sapiens*—from which modern humans evolved—survived.
- b. There is disagreement over when and where *Homo sapiens* first emerged.
- c. The prevailing view is that *Homo sapiens* first emerged in eastern Central Africa about 200,000 years ago.
- d. A report published in 2017 based on human remains found in northwest Africa pushes the date for the emergence of *Homo sapiens* to 300,000 years ago.
- e. Some scholars believe that *Homo sapiens* evolved independently from hominins in different parts of the world.
- f. The prevailing view is that *Homo sapiens* first emerged in Africa and then spread out to the rest of the globe.

Topic: Introduction; 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors; 1.1.3 Ice Age Migrations and *Homo Sapiens*

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

3) How were early hominins different from other large mammals?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- a. The brains of hominins were larger than other animals.
- b. They had voice boxes capable of making more complex sounds.
- c. They walked on two feet rather than four, freeing their arms and hands to do other things.
- d. Most animals adapted to their environment through biological evolution; hominins also developed through cultural adaptation.
- e. The offspring of hominins took longer to reach physical maturity.

Topic: 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors; 1.1.1 Hominins and Cultural Adaptation; 1.1.2 Foraging, Family, and Gender

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

4) What accounts for the diversity of human communities?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- a. As a result of the Ice Age migrations, human communities emerged all over the world.
- b. Over time, the physical appearances of humans changed as their bodies adapted to the specific environmental conditions of their place of habitation.
- c. For example, those who lived in colder climates that received little sunlight generally developed lighter skin and hairier bodies to improve their chances of survival.
- d. Similarly, those who lived in hotter climates that received abundant sunlight developed darker pigmentation to protect them from the sun.
- e. People also developed habits and lifestyles best suited for the environment within which they lived.
- f. For example, people in warm climates made lightweight clothing from material available in nature.
- g. Similarly, people in cold climates made clothing from furs and hides to protect them from freezing temperatures.

Topic: 1.1.3 Ice Age Migrations and *Homo Sapiens*; 1.1.4 Physical and Cultural Diversity

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

5) Why is the development of agriculture regarded as revolutionary?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- a. Agriculture enabled societies to create a food surplus.
- b. This freed some people from food production, allowing them to specialize in other occupations.
- c. The greater productivity of agricultural societies supported population growth.
- d. Agriculture paved the way for the development of large complex societies.
- e. These societies would dominate human history.

Topic: 1.2 The Origins and Impact of Agriculture; 1.2.5 The Impact of Agriculture

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

6) What accounts for the emergence and spread of agriculture?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- a. A warming trend around 10,000 B.C.E. melted the glaciers and created more forests and grasslands.
- b. Some people living in the grasslands of West Asia figured out they could harvest wild wheat and barley grains and began experimenting with seeds.
- c. Some hunters figured out they could tame animals such as sheep and goats to use as a readily available food supply.
- d. Agriculture developed in West Asia first and spread to the Nile Valley, Indus Valley, and Europe as a result of inter-regional contact.
- e. Agriculture developed independently in southern Mexico and spread to North America.
- f. Agriculture developed independently in Peru.

Topic: 1.2.1 The Origins of Farming and Herding; 1.2.2 Agricultural Innovation and Expansion; 1.2.3 Foragers, Hunter-Farmers, and Pastoral Nomads

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

7) Compare and contrast pastoral and agricultural societies.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- a. Pastoral societies were nomadic, while agricultural societies were sedentary.
- b. Pastoral societies only engaged in herding while agricultural societies engaged in farming and herding.
- c. Agricultural societies were larger than pastoral societies.
- d. Ownership of land was more important in agricultural societies.
- e. Family was central to both societies.
- f. Both societies had a gendered division of labor.
- g. In general, family relations were more structured and the gendered division of labor more rigid in agricultural societies.

Topic: 1.2.3 Foragers, Hunter-Farmers, and Pastoral Nomads

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

8) To what extent do early towns and cities fit the definition of a complex society?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- a. A complex society is defined as a large, organized, stable community in which agricultural surpluses allow an increasing number of people to specialize in nonfarming occupations.
- b. Complex societies have governments and organized religions, trade goods, and control the surrounding area.
- c. Towns housed several thousand people; a town's residents engaged in specialized occupations and commerce.
- d. The town of Jericho in Palestine was a trading center that was encircled by a stone wall.
- e. The town of Çatal Hüyük in Turkey was also a trading center; its shrines are evidence of organized religion.
- f. Excavations of other towns and cities reveal palaces and royal tombs, evidence of centralized government.

Topic: 1.3 The Emergence of Complex Societies; 1.3.1 Towns, Cities, Occupations, and Religion

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

9) What explains the emergence of government in early societies?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- a. The informal and personal ways of managing interpersonal relations in small communities were not as effective as the population grew.
- b. Government emerged in large societies as a way to manage affairs in a society in which not everyone knew each other.
- c. Government defended the society against outside threats, maintained order, oversaw the food supply, mobilized labor for construction projects, and arbitrated disputes.
- d. A strong leader usually assumed power and appointed others to help him administer the society.

Topic: 1.3.2 States and Civilizations

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

10) What are the features of a state, and what is its relationship to civilization?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- a. States are territorial bodies headed by a centralized government.
- b. They collected tribute from the surrounding countryside.
- c. The early states developed in river valleys and were based on an agricultural economy.
- d. Examples of early states include Ur, Uruk, and the Nile Valley settlements united by the ruler known as Narmer or Menes.
- e. Some states became the basis of the first civilizations: societies with shared customs, institutions, and beliefs.

Topic: 1.3.2 States and Civilizations

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Revel Quizzes

The following questions appear at the end of each module and at the end of the chapter in Revel for *Connections: A World History, Combined Volume*, Fourth Edition.

End of Module Quiz: 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors

EOM Q1.1.1

Which of the following is an element of culture?

- a. languages
- b. fossils
- c. famines
- d. excavations

Answer: a

Consider This: Culture is the body of learned behaviors that is passed on from one generation to the next. See 1.1.1 Hominins and Cultural Adaptation.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.1.2

Membership in foraging societies was based on _____.

- a. kinship
- b. race
- c. religion
- d. age

Answer: a

Consider This: Adult humans have the capacity to form lasting emotional bonds with a sexual partner. See 1.1.2 Foraging, Family, and Gender.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.1.3

What is another name for the Great Ice Age?

- a. Pleistocene epoch
- b. Neolithic period
- c. Agricultural Revolution
- d. Fertile Crescent

Answer: a

Consider This: This period stretched from roughly 2,000,000 B.C.E. to 10,000 B.C.E. See 1.1.3 Ice Age Migrations and *Homo Sapiens*.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.1.4

Cultural differences among humans are mostly due to which of the following?

- a. environmental conditions
- b. genetic mutations
- c. racial categorization
- d. biological evolution

Answer: a

Consider This: As humans spread around the globe, they developed in response to their surroundings. See 1.1.4 Physical and Cultural Diversity.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOM Q1.1.5

Archeological evidence indicates that Paleolithic peoples _____.

- a. buried their dead
- b. practiced agriculture
- c. lived in isolation
- d. developed writing systems

Answer: a

Consider This: Tools, clothing, and ornaments have been found next to human remains. See 1.1.5 Paleolithic Cultural and Spiritual Perspectives.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

End of Module Quiz: 1.2 The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

EOM Q1.2.1

Scholars have surmised that farming first began in _____.

- a. West Asia
- b. Australia
- c. North Africa
- d. Eastern Europe

Answer: a

Consider This: Farming was first practiced in the Fertile Crescent region. Later, it emerged independently in other areas of the world. See 1.2.1 The Origins of Farming and Herding.

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Module: The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.2.2

Which of the following correctly matches the crop to the place where it was first cultivated?

- a. corn (maize) – Mexico
- b. millet – New Guinea
- c. rice – Peru
- d. flax – Sudan

Answer: a

Consider This: Beans and squash were cultivated alongside the crop in the correct answer. See 1.2.2 Agricultural Innovation and Expansion.

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Module: The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.2.3

Which of the following was the principal activity of pastoral nomads?

- a. herding
- b. farming
- c. foraging
- d. fishing

Answer: a

Consider This: Pastoral nomads are generally found in areas with arid climates and sparse vegetation. See 1.2.3 Foragers, Hunter-Farmers, and Pastoral Nomads.

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Module: The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.2.4

Which of the following was regarded as a valuable asset in agricultural societies?

- a. land
- b. wildlife
- c. fossils
- d. weeds

Answer: a

Consider This: Agricultural societies were sedentary; their sources of food came from farming and raising livestock. See 1.2.4 Agricultural Society: Village, Family, and Land.

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Module: The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOM Q1.2.5

The domestication of animals made farmers more vulnerable to _____.

- a. disease
- b. famine
- c. drought
- d. flood

Answer: a

Consider This: Farmers had close contact with the animals they raised. See 1.2.5 The Impact of Agriculture.

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Module: The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

End of Module Quiz: 1.3 The Emergence of Complex Societies

EOM Q1.3.1

Which of the following provides evidence of the emergence of organized religion in early towns and cities?

- a. excavations of shrines
- b. sketches on cave walls
- c. Venus figurines
- d. hominin bands

Answer: a

Consider This: Wall paintings and statues of goddesses and gods decorated structures. See 1.3.1 Towns, Cities, Occupations, and Religion.

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Module: The Emergence of Complex Societies

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Analyze It

EOM Q1.3.2

Which of the following is a defining characteristic of a state?

- a. central government
- b. social equality
- c. foraging bands
- d. nomadic practices

Answer: a

Consider This: The earliest states may have been formed when towns and villages along the Nile River began uniting into small kingdoms. See 1.3.2 States and Civilizations.

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Module: The Emergence of Complex Societies

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.3.3

The early states all originated in _____.

- a. river valleys
- b. glacial areas
- c. mountain ranges
- d. desert regions

Answer: a

Consider This: Some scholars believe that certain environments prompted the formation of states due to the need to organize vast numbers of people. See 1.3.2 States and Civilizations.

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Module: The Emergence of Complex Societies

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

End of Chapter 1 Quiz: The Emergence of Human Societies, to 3000 B.C.E.

EOC Q1.1

Which of the following is a unique feature of human development?

- a. cultural adaptation
- b. biological evolution
- c. migration patterns
- d. foraging practices

Answer: a

Consider This: Only humans consciously pass on culture to their offspring. See 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOC Q1.2

Which of the following is an example of gender roles among early hominins?

- a. men as hunters
- b. priests as gods
- c. farmers as nomads
- d. children as herders

Answer: a

Consider This: Early hominins developed a division of labor based on gender. See 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Analyze It

EOC Q1.3

During the Pleistocene epoch, *Homo sapiens* migrated in search of _____.

- a. food and game
- b. wealth and power
- c. political stability
- d. religious salvation

Answer: a

Consider This: Hunting depleted the numbers of bears, deer, and lions. See 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.4

Which of the following best characterizes the relationship between *Homo sapiens* and Neanderthals?

- a. They are different hominid species who may have interacted.
- b. They were the same species.
- c. Neanderthals evolved from *Homo sapiens*.
- d. *Homo sapiens* replaced Neanderthals in Africa.

Answer: a

Consider This: Genetic evidence suggests that some modern humans have a little Neanderthal ancestry. See 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOC Q1.5

Which of the following is an example of cultural adaptation and diversity?

- a. people living in caves in mountainous regions
- b. people with lighter skin in northern regions
- c. people with more body hair in colder regions
- d. people with darker skin in hotter regions

Answer: a

Consider This: Cultural diversity reflects variations in how human societies have adapted their habits and lifestyles in response to environmental conditions. See 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOC Q1.6

What was depicted in the cave art of the Paleolithic period?

- a. animals
- b. shrines
- c. farms
- d. cities

Answer: a

Consider This: Paleolithic peoples were foragers. See 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.7

Scholars believe that foraging groups during the Paleolithic period _____.

- a. interacted with one another
- b. established formal diplomatic relations
- c. developed agriculture
- d. followed an organized religion

Answer: a

Consider This: Prehistoric artifacts produced in the northwest regions of Australia have been discovered in southwest Australia. See 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.8

Which of the following animals were domesticated during the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

- a. sheep
- b. mammoths
- c. bears
- d. lions

Answer: a

Consider This: Domesticable animals provided an ongoing food source as well as materials to make blankets and clothes. See 1.2 The Origins and Impact of Agriculture.

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Module: The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.9

Which of the following is evidence supporting the theory that agriculture spread from West Asia to India?

- a. the cultivation of wheat and barley in the Indus Valley
- b. the emergence of the first states in Ur and Uruk
- c. the settlements at Jericho and Catal Huyuk
- d. the cave paintings discovered in Australia

Answer: a

Consider This: Agriculture emerged when people began harvesting wild grains. See 1.2 The Origins and Impact of Agriculture.

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Module: The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOC Q1.10

After the advent of agriculture, nomadic foraging behavior persisted in the _____.

- a. arid plains and deserts of Australia
- b. valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers
- c. grasslands of the Sudan
- d. swamplands of New Guinea

Answer: a

Consider This: Farming developed in regions with favorable climate and terrain. See 1.2 The Origins and Impact of Agriculture.

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Module: The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.11

In contrast to foraging and nomadic societies, agricultural societies had _____.

- a. larger populations
- b. more mobility
- c. fewer diseases
- d. more varied foods

Answer: a

Consider This: Farming produced surplus food. See 1.2 The Origins and Impact of Agriculture.

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Module: The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.12

Which of the following is a feature of complex societies?

- a. organized religion
- b. foraging lifestyle
- c. itinerant existence
- d. small populations

Answer: a

Consider This: As societies became more complex, rituals grew more elaborate. See 1.3 The Emergence of Complex Societies.

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Module: The Emergence of Complex Societies

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.13

The development of towns and cities depended on _____.

- a. farming
- b. herding
- c. metalworking
- d. foraging

Answer: a

Consider This: What innovation made it possible for humans to live in larger, more complex groups? See 1.3 The Emergence of Complex Societies

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Module: The Emergence of Complex Societies

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.14

What term is used to describe a very large, complex society with widely shared customs, institutions, and beliefs?

- a. civilization
- b. hominin
- c. race
- d. kinship

Answer: a

Consider This: What innovation made it possible for humans to live in larger, more complex groups? See 1.3 The Emergence of Complex Societies

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Module: The Emergence of Complex Societies

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.15

Which of the following took over some of the functions of family and community leaders as societies increased in size and complexity?

- a. centralized governments
- b. foraging bands
- c. pastoral nomads
- d. hunting packs

Answer: a

Consider This: What innovation made it possible for humans to live in larger, more complex groups? See 1.3 The Emergence of Complex Societies

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Module: The Emergence of Complex Societies

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts