

Chapter 1 2,500,000—3000 BCE

1. What do archeologists believe the *Venus of Hohle Fels* most likely represents?



- a. A tribal ruler
- b. A fertility figure
- c. A hunting tool
- d. A child's doll

ANSWER:

b

2. These blades from the Neolithic community of Catal Höyük are made of what material?



- a. Granite
- b. Wood
- c. Obsidian
- d. Marble

ANSWER:

c

3. What was the function of this abalone shell found in the Blombos Cave, Still Bay, South Africa?



- a. Decoration of living quarters
- b. A musical instrument
- c. Cooking and serving food
- d. A mixing bowl for paint

ANSWER:

d

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4. Where was this Neolithic rock painting of a running or dancing woman discovered?



- a. Turkey
- b. Austria
- c. Africa
- d. France

ANSWER:

c

5. Which Neolithic culture produced this “flame-rimmed” deep bowl in ca. 3500-2500 BCE?



- a. The Jomon people of Japan
- b. The Mnajdra culture of Malta
- c. The Yangshao culture of China
- d. The people of Catal Höyük, Turkey

ANSWER:

a

6. What concept does the double spiral incised on the *Lady of Pazardzik* represent?



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- a. Mortality
- b. Strength
- c. Regeneration
- d. Virility

ANSWER:

c

7. What does the perfect contour and even surface treatment of the Acheulean axe suggest?

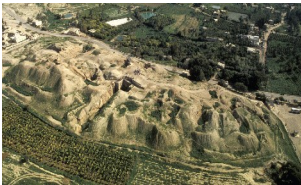


- a. It was made solely as a decorative item to symbolize a clan.
- b. It was made using metal tools.
- c. It was not made to be used as an axe.
- d. It was made with functional as well as visual appeal in mind.

ANSWER:

d

8. What material was used to construct the defensive walls of the Neolithic city of Jericho?



- a. Stone and mortar
- b. Wooden frames
- c. Stone without mortar
- d. Reinforced concrete

ANSWER:

c

9. The megalithic structure of Stonehenge in England may have served what function?

- a. An early housing settlement
- b. An astrological calendar
- c. Defensive walls of a Neolithic city
- d. A waystation for migrating tribes of people

ANSWER:

b

10. Where are some of the oldest paintings of humankind found?

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- a. Catal Höyük
- b. Lascaux
- c. Algeria
- d. The Americas

ANSWER:

b

11. Where do scholars believe *Homo sapiens* originated about 200,000 years ago?

- a. The Americas
- b. Africa
- c. South Asia
- d. Eastern Europe

ANSWER:

b

12. During the Neolithic period, what was a major development in agriculture?

- a. The ability to control bodies of water.
- b. Techniques to build larger architectural structures.
- c. The ability to feed large numbers of livestock.
- d. The ability to accumulate and store grain.

ANSWER:

d

13. As early as 400,000 BCE, Neanderthals were able to build and live in what kind of shelters?

- a. Rock-cut dwellings
- b. Natural caves
- c. Multi-story structures
- d. Freestanding domed huts

ANSWER:

d

14. What was the first food cultivated in the Neolithic era in present-day China beginning around 8200 BCE?

- a. Millet
- b. Wheat
- c. Rice
- d. Soy

ANSWER:

c

15. What kind of buildings were discovered at Stonehenge and the island of Malta?

- a. Megalithic
- b. Paleolithic
- c. Microlithic
- d. Mesolithic

ANSWER:

a

16. What makes the Valdivian figure from Ecuador, ca. 2200-2000 BCE, particularly noteworthy?

- a. Its complete lack of detail.

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- b. Its enormous size compared to other Neolithic figurative statuettes.
- c. It possesses both female breasts and a phallic bump.
- d. It possesses no sex characteristics.

ANSWER:

c

17. Discoveries of pottery made in Neolithic settlements in present-day China and Japan reveal that the pottery was made using which technique?

- a. Wheel throwing
- b. Mold making
- c. Carving
- d. Coiling

ANSWER:

d

18. The Mesolithic period saw what major development?

- a. Climate change worldwide
- b. A prolonged ice age
- c. The production and use of metal tools
- d. The construction of the first pyramids

ANSWER:

a

19. What accounts for the different scale and style of the animals rendered in the Hall of the Bulls at Lascaux, France?

- a. The artists employed an early version of perspective.
- b. The artists wished to establish a hierarchy of the animals' importance.
- c. The animals were rendered at different time periods by different artists.
- d. The animals were rendered with increasing realism over time.

ANSWER:

c

20. Aged at ca. 65,000 BCE, what do the rock drawings at La Pasiega Cave, Spain, suggest to archaeologists?

- a. That the La Pasiega Cave paintings were influenced by the paintings at Lascaux, France.
- b. That the earliest European cave paintings were made by Neanderthals.
- c. That European cave paintings did not develop until the Neolithic period.
- d. That the La Pasiega Cave paintings were more sophisticated than later cave paintings.

ANSWER:

b

21. An example of Neanderthal material culture is a necklace or bracelet, dated ca. 130,000 BCE made, out of what material?

- a. Tiger fangs
- b. Eagle talons
- c. Copper wire
- d. Enamel disks

ANSWER:

b

22. What did Neanderthals build as early as 400,000 BCE?

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- a. Freestanding domed huts
- b. Temples for worship
- c. Rudimentary calendars of stone
- d. Cemeteries with stone grave markers

ANSWER:

a

23. Which material led to important technological developments such as tool production and the discovery of fire for *Homo sapiens* in the Paleolithic era?

- a. Granite
- b. Iron
- c. Wood
- d. Flint

ANSWER:

d

24. What animal was featured in the earliest known animal representation found at the Sulawesi Island of Indonesia, ca. 45,5000 years ago?

- a. A bison
- b. A warty pig
- c. A rhinoceros
- d. A horse

ANSWER:

b

25. What kind of object was made of a hollow wing bone of a griffon vulture and found at Hohle Fels, Schelklingen, Germany?

- a. An arrowhead
- b. A musical flute
- c. A fertility figure
- d. A broach

ANSWER:

b

26. What was the name for the range of small implements, including tools designed as arrowheads, during the Mesolithic period?

- a. Megaliths
- b. Microliths
- c. Cave art
- d. Carving tools

ANSWER:

b

27. When was the first evidence of painted works from “deep history” discovered?

- a. 2008 in southwestern Germany
- b. 15,000 years ago in the Ukraine
- c. 1879 in Altamira, Spain
- d. 2017 on the Indonesian island of Sulawesi

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ANSWER:

c

28. What do the *Venus of Hohle Fels* and the *Venus of Willendorf* have in common?

- a. Detailed facial features
- b. Exaggerated sexual features
- c. They are gigantic in scale
- d. A lack of sexual identifiers

ANSWER:

b

29. What does the discovery of a number of prehistoric flutes in caves near painted walls suggest?

- a. Musical instruments probably also served as painting tools.
- b. The importance of music in Neolithic coming-of-age ceremonies.
- c. The use of music as a rudimentary form of language among Neanderthals.
- d. A relationship between Paleolithic art and music.

ANSWER:

d

30. How is emotion used in the cave painting depicting a hunting scene from Catal Höyük, seventh millennium BCE?

- a. The emotion is portrayed vividly on the faces of the humans who prepare to confront the central animal.
- b. The animals are depicted in furious postures bearing down on the humans.
- c. The humans are portrayed as calmly awaiting their fates, sitting on the ground and surrendering to the raging animals.
- d. The central animal is portrayed as being upset, stiffening its back legs and digging its hooves into the ground.

ANSWER:

d

31. What does the monument at Stonehenge have in common with the South Temple on Malta?

- a. Both were produced in the Paleolithic era.
- b. Both consist of pyramidal arrangements of stone.
- c. Both have menhirs that are aligned with the summer and winter solstices.
- d. Both consist of obsidian rock structures aligned in circular arrangements.

ANSWER:

c

32. Prehistoric sites ranging from France, to Turkey, to Egypt, to Ecuador, to Sudan have all yielded figurines depicting what subject?

- a. Tribal kings
- b. Fertility goddesses
- c. Woolly mammoths
- d. Domesticated animals

ANSWER:

b

33. To what area did the Beringia land bridge facilitate human migration?

- a. Present-day Japan
- b. The Middle East
- c. The Americas

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
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d. Asia

ANSWER:

c

34. Where have archaeologists discovered Mesolithic-era paintings of everyday human life, including dancing and music making, cooking, and riding on horses?

- a. India
- b. China
- c. France
- d. Spain

ANSWER:

a

35. What was the likely function of the ca. 200 T-shaped carved pillars from the Mesolithic era found at the Turkish site of Göbekli Tepe?

- a. They formed the walls of living quarters.
- b. They were the defensive walls of an ancient city.
- c. They marked a meeting site for ceremonies and rituals.
- d. They served as gravestones for important members of the community.

ANSWER:

c