

Chapter 01

Multiple Choice

1. Who presented his theory of human evolution in the book *The Descent of Man*?

- a. Eugene Dubois
- b. Charles Darwin
- c. Raymond Dart
- d. Richard Leakey
- e. W.C. Pei

ANSWER: b

2. Current archaeological theory supports Louis and Mary Leakey's discovery that the cradle of humanity is located on which continent?

- a. Australia
- b. Europe
- c. Asia
- d. Africa
- e. America

ANSWER: d

3. Which three traits distinguish humans from apes and other primates?

- a. foraging, tool making, bipedalism
- b. opposing thumbs, bipedalism, pastoralism
- c. larger brain, opposing thumbs, larynx higher in the neck
- d. bipedalism, larger brain, larynx lower in the neck
- e. pastoralism, bipedalism, larger brain

ANSWER: d

4. Which of the following people believed that the first humans emerged out of a hole in the earth?

- a. Yoruba
- b. Hopi
- c. Maori
- d. Deccan
- e. Hebrews

ANSWER: b

5. Modern research has found what percentage of human DNA to be identical to that of apes?

- a. 10 percent
- b. 25 percent
- c. 50 percent
- d. 99 percent
- e. Humans and apes share physical similarities but no common DNA.

ANSWER: d

6. Where was australopithecine "Lucy" found?

- a. Australia
- b. Ethiopia
- c. Peking
- d. Java
- e. Easter Island

ANSWER: b

7. The ability to walk upright on two legs, characteristic of hominids, is called

- a. upright pedalism.
- b. dipedalism.
- c. biapendigism.
- d. bipedalism.
- e. twin pedalism.

ANSWER: d

8. The biological family that includes humans and humanlike primates is

- a. humanid.
- b. hominid.
- c. Homo habilis.
- d. Homo erectus.
- e. Homo sapiens.

ANSWER: b

9. Which species was the first to be classified in the same genus (Homo) with modern humans?

- a. homo habilis
- b. homo erectus
- c. homo Neanderthal
- d. homo sapiens
- e. homo genous

ANSWER: a

10. Which of the hominids first developed speech, probably about 50,000 years ago?

- a. homo neanderthalus
- b. homo habilis
- c. australopithecines
- d. homo sapiens
- e. homo erectus

ANSWER: d

11. The several extinct species of humanlike primates that existed from about 4.5 million years ago to 1.4 million years ago were

- a. australopithecines.
- b. homo sapiens.
- c. homo erectus.
- d. Peking man.
- e. homo habilis.

ANSWER: a

12. Roughly how much were ocean levels lowered during the Pleistocene?

- a. 100 feet
- b. 250 feet
- c. 450 feet
- d. 1000 feet
- e. 5000 feet

ANSWER: c

13. What is not an aspect of culture?

- a. shared religious beliefs
- b. learned patterns of expression and action
- c. mMaterial objects such as dwellings, clothing, and tools
- d. shared biological characteristics
- e. similar values

ANSWER: d

14. The Neolithic era is associated with which of the following?

- a. making tools out of materials including metal
- b. making large rock formations like Stonehenge for religious purposes
- c. an architectural hallmark when people lived in buildings instead of caves
- d. the rise of agriculture
- e. the start of a bilateral trade system

ANSWER: d

15. Homo sapiens evolved in Africa sometime

- a. during the Pleistocene period.
- b. between 400,000 and 100,000 years ago.
- c. during the Paleolithic period.
- d. with the earliest hominids.
- e. during the Great Ice Age.

ANSWER: b

16. Travel between continents in early human diasporas—such as between Siberia and Alaska—was accomplished by

- a. horses and pack animals.
- b. walking at low tide across sand bars.
- c. walking across land bridges.
- d. swimming.

e. canoes.

ANSWER: c

17. Most early human activity centered on

- a. gathering food.
- b. acquiring wealth.
- c. construction projects.
- d. entertainment.
- e. warfare with encroaching clans.

ANSWER: a

18. Like the australopithecines, early humans depended heavily on

- a. scavenging from kills made by animals.
- b. nutritious animal flesh.
- c. salt water fishing.
- d. settled agriculture.
- e. vegetable foods.

ANSWER: e

19. It is believed that many species of large mammals may have disappeared between 40,000 and 13,000 years ago because of climate change and

- a. other natural disasters.
- b. human predation.
- c. delayed or insufficient genetic adaptation.
- d. death from new diseases spread by human migration.
- e. predation from nonhuman predators.

ANSWER: b

20. The first regular producers of tools were

- a. australopithecines.
- b. homo habilis.
- c. homo erectus.
- d. homo sapiens.
- e. Neolithic man.

ANSWER: b

21. Foragers typically spent about ____ hours daily obtaining necessary food, clothing, and shelter.

- a. twelve
- b. eight
- c. three to five
- d. two to four
- e. one to two

ANSWER: c

22. Cave art is generally understood to represent

- a. religious or mythological stories.
- b. population counts.
- c. an inventory of hunting and gathering.
- d. early graffiti.
- e. a wide range of possible explanations.

ANSWER: e

23. The earliest representation of cave art, at Blombos Cave in South Africa, dates from

- a. 1,000,000 years ago.
- b. 500,000 years ago.
- c. 150,000 years ago.
- d. 100,000 years ago.
- e. 70,000 years ago.

ANSWER: e

24. The change from food gathering to food production that occurred between about 8000 and 2000 BCE was called

- a. the Sedentary Revolution.
- b. the Industrial Revolutions.
- c. the Agricultural Revolutions.
- d. the Neolithic Revolution.
- e. both c and d.

ANSWER: e

25. Women played a major role in the transition to crop cultivation because

- a. they were unsuited for heavier work.
- b. they were the primary gatherers of wild plant foods.
- c. only women lived very long in farming settlements.
- d. since women did the cooking, it was natural for them to grow the plants.
- e. it's easy to do agriculture and raise children at the same time.

ANSWER: b

26. The earliest transition to agriculture occurred first in

- a. the Middle East.
- b. Europe.
- c. Africa.
- d. the Americas.
- e. China.

ANSWER: a

27. A society where the rule of women prevails is called

- a. matriarchy.

- b. patriarchy.
- c. maternalism.
- d. paternalsim.
- e. matrilineality.

ANSWER: a

28. During a particularly wet period after 8000 BCE, people in the eastern Sahara began to cultivate

- a. rice.
- b. sorghum.
- c. lentils.
- d. maize.
- e. quinoa.

ANSWER: b

29. Structures and complexes of very large stones constructed for ceremonial and religious purposes in Neolithic times were called

- a. lithograms.
- b. monoliths.
- c. megaliths.
- d. pegaliths.
- e. permastructures.

ANSWER: c

30. Scholars believe the earliest domesticated animals were

- a. goats.
- b. sheep.
- c. cats.
- d. cattle.
- e. dogs.

ANSWER: e

31. The American continents contained very few domesticated animals because

- a. agriculture made domesticated animals unnecessary.
- b. the environment made raising animals difficult.
- c. natives preferred hunting instead.
- d. there were few species suitable for domestication.
- e. while there were many appropriate wild species, they were difficult to domesticate.

ANSWER: d

32. The Agricultural Revolutions were likely spurred by

- a. the promise of a secure food supply.
- b. the desire for ready access to beer.
- c. climate change.
- d. wars among humans.

e. pandemics.

ANSWER: c

33. Pastoralists

a. were happier because their lives were less stressful.

b. were mobile populations without many material goods.

c. used herds for transportation.

d. were entirely carnivorous.

e. viewed animals as sacred totems.

ANSWER: b

34. The Iceman whose remains were discovered in 1991 died

a. from disease.

b. violently.

c. of starvation.

d. from the cold.

e. of old age.

ANSWER: b

35. The religions of farming communities tended to focus on

a. a sky-god or male deity.

b. an earth mother or female deity.

c. a variety of important gods.

d. nature spirits.

e. moon worship.

ANSWER: b

36. Recent discoveries of large stones and burial chambers may indicate

a. an interest in astronomy.

b. an interest in measuring time.

c. increased warfare.

d. ceremonial and religious purposes.

e. a change in religious focus.

ANSWER: d

37. What was the chief item in Çatal Hüyük's long-distance trade?

a. Silk

b. Barley

c. Iron

d. Clothing

e. Obsidian

ANSWER: e

38. Matrilineal societies were

- a. ruled by women.
- b. defined by maternal heritage.
- c. ruled by men.
- d. defined by paternal heritage.
- e. defined by a nuclear family.

ANSWER: b

39. The Indo-European languages include all of the following except

- a. Romance languages (based on Latin).
- b. Germanic languages.
- c. Celtic languages.
- d. Slavic languages.
- e. Sino-Tibetan languages.

ANSWER: e

40. A significant difference between Jericho and Çatal Hüyük was that

- a. Jericho had no walls around the city.
- b. Çatal Hüyük had no doors on its buildings.
- c. Jericho was made of mud, while Çatal Hüyük was made of bricks.
- d. Çatal Hüyük was much smaller.
- e. There is no evidence of trade in Çatal Hüyük.

ANSWER: b

Essay

41. Instructions: Answer the following question(s). Describe the different ways that people have sought to understand their origins, from the origin or creation myths to the work of natural scientists such as Charles Darwin, the Leakeys, DuBois, Dart, and Pei.

ANSWER: Students should demonstrate an understanding of how creation myths and science play a role in understanding the origins of the human identity. Creation myths define the moral principles that people thought should govern their dealings with the supernatural world, each other, and the rest of nature. They also provide insight into how people's way of life, social divisions, and cultural systems arose. Origin or creation myths serve several purposes in human societies, but because they are not based on material evidence, their historical accuracy cannot be tested. In contrast to origin myths, Darwin's hypothesis in *On the Origins of Species* that humans evolved from primate ancestors is based on physical evidence and can be confirmed or modified by new evidence. Students should understand the importance of the findings of Darwin and the scientists that followed him. Eugene DuBois' discovery of "Java Man" in Southeast Asia, W. C. Pei's discovery of "Peking Man" in China, and Raymond Dart's discovery in Africa were all important parts of the process that have increased the body of information on human origins. Finally, Mary and Louis Leakey, along with their son Richard, confirmed both Dart's and Darwin's idea of the origin of humanity in Africa.

42. Explain the process by which humans migrated from Africa to eventually populate the earth.

ANSWER: Students should be able to explain the possible causes and the accepted sequence and patterns of the migrations from Africa. Early humans first expanded their range in eastern and southern Africa. Then they ventured out of Africa, perhaps following migrating herds of animals or searching for more abundant food supplies in a time of drought. The reasons are uncertain, but the end results are vividly clear: Humans successfully colonized diverse environments, including deserts and arctic lands. This dispersal demonstrates early humans' talent for adaptation. Homo erectus was the first human species to inhabit all parts of Africa and to be found outside Africa. Java man and Peking man were members of this species. DNA and fossil evidence suggest that Homo sapiens also first evolved in Africa. The ancestral group from which all modern humans descended may have comprised as few as 5,000 individuals. From this population, a band of several hundred people initially moved out of Northeast Africa between 80,000 and 50,000 years ago, and their descendants rapidly spread across the planet. The Great Ice Age enabled modern humans to penetrate into the Americas and even the Arctic. During glacial periods, people would have been able to cross a land bridge from Siberia to Alaska, perhaps beginning around 18,000 BCE., though some scholars believe that the first migrations occurred as early as 35,000 to 25,000 BCE. About 46,000 years ago, modern humans, traveling by boat from Java, colonized New Guinea and Australia when both were part of a single landmass, and others crossed the land bridge then existing between the Asian mainland and Japan.

43. Describe the first domestication of animals.

ANSWER: Dogs were likely the first domesticated animals, though debate continues about the timing and location. Domestication may extend back 30,000 years, although the first proof (burial of a dog with a human) is from 14,000 BCE. Whether domestication began in Siberia, the Middle East, or Europe, it spread rapidly during the Neolithic period. New animals were domesticated to supply meat, milk, and energy. Sheep and goats were domesticated in the Middle East, as were wild cattle and donkeys in northern Africa and water buffalo in China. Cattle became a vital part of grain production when yoked to plows; their and other animal droppings also served as fertilizer. In the Americas, where fewer wild animals could be domesticated, hunting remained the most important source of fresh meat, while in Africa's arid regions pastoralists predominated over farmers as mobile herders moved their animals to new pastures and watering places throughout the year.

44. How can the cave paintings, stone carvings, and creation myths of ancient civilizations allow us to understand their values?

ANSWER: Students should be able to relate cave paintings and rock carvings to the culture of preliterate societies. They should explain how oral tradition, such as creation myths, determined religious values and regional affiliations, as well as how the cultural expressions of specific peoples, such as the Hopi of southwestern America or the Yoruba of West Africa, were based on the geographic characteristics of their location. While explaining the difference between historical accuracy and religious/cultural belief systems, students should display a degree of sensitivity for premodern peoples. Finally, they should see that ancient beliefs contributed to the formative institutions in a given society by guiding people's interactions with one another and the environment.

45. Describe the development of gender roles and social life in the earliest records of human society.

ANSWER: Students should be able to trace the early development of gender roles and societal norms as humans transitioned from very early human groups to the early agricultural civilizations. Very early human groups likely exhibited some primate traits, but long before the advent of modern *Homo sapiens*, the two-parent family would have been common. The need of human infants and children for much longer nurturing makes care by mothers, fathers, and other family members a biological imperative. The human reproductive cycle also became unique. In many other species sexual contact is biologically restricted to a special mating season of the year or to the fertile part of the female's menstrual cycle. Moreover, among other primates the choice of mate is usually not a matter for long deliberation. To a female baboon in heat any male will do, and to a male baboon any receptive female is a suitable sexual partner. In contrast, adult humans can mate at any time and are much choosier about their partners. Once they mate, frequent sexual contact promotes deep emotional ties and long-term bonding. An enduring bond between human parents made it much easier for vulnerable offspring to receive the care they needed during the long period of their childhood. Working together, mothers and fathers could nurture dependent children of different ages at the same time, unlike other large mammals, whose females must raise their offspring nearly to maturity before beginning another reproductive cycle. Spacing births close together also would have enabled humans to multiply more rapidly than other large mammals. Researchers studying present-day foragers infer that Ice Age women would have done most of the gathering and cooking (which they could do while caring for small children). Older women past childbearing age would have been the most knowledgeable and productive food gatherers. Men, with stronger arms, would have been more suited than women to hunting, particularly for large animals. Since the male hunters will only occasionally have succeeded in bringing down their prey, while the women gatherers provided the bulk of the band's daily diet, it is likely that women held a respected position in early human societies.

46. Describe the conditions leading to the transition from food gathering to food cultivation. Also, briefly describe the differences and similarities in agriculture around the world.

ANSWER: Changes in the global climate about 10,000 years ago made increased food supplies necessary, and humans began manipulating native plants to produce more food. As hunter-gatherers returned yearly to the same sites, they deliberately scattered seeds from desirable plants to encourage their growth. Using fire and rudimentary tools, they cleared land for cultivation and discouraged the growth of unwanted plants. Selecting seeds from the highest-yielding plants eventually led to new types of crops. Climate and soil conditions heavily influenced the development of agriculture. Emmer wheat and barley were among the first grains grown in the Middle East but were unsuitable for humid or dry climates. In those areas, root crops or other grains such as sorghum and millet predominated. Agricultural Revolutions developed independently in many different places. Maize, for example, became the most important domesticated crop in the Americas but was unknown in other parts of the world.

47. Describe what has been learned about life in early towns from the ruins at Çatal Hüyük.

ANSWER: The ruins of Çatal Hüyük, which cover 32 acres and date to between 7000 and 5000 BCE, show that residents lived in plastered mud-brick dwellings with elaborate decorations. The town's outermost houses formed a defensive wall; they had no doors or large windows and were accessed through the roof. Obsidian was the main trade item in the town, turned into tools, weapons, mirrors, and ornaments. There is no remaining evidence of a dominant social class or centralized political structure, but the town did have one religious shrine for every two houses, filled with images that suggest veneration of a fertility goddess. It is likely women administered this worship. Non-religious wall paintings reveal that hunting continued to be important to town residents. Found objects made of copper and lead show the importance of metalworking as a specialized occupation.

48. For what activities were Ice Age women chiefly responsible?

ANSWER: Ice Age women were chiefly responsible for food gathering, cooking, and childrearing.

49. What three unique traits do humans possess that apes do not?

ANSWER: Humans have bipedalism, location of larynx for vocal speech, and larger brains.

50. What is the most plausible explanation for the advent of the Agricultural Revolution?

ANSWER: Climate change drove people to abandon hunting and gathering in favor of agriculture or pastoralism.

51. Instructions: Answer the following question(s) using Map 1.1 from your textbook (Section 1-1 African Genesis). According to Map 1.1, humans trekked across land bridges during ice ages. Where were the land bridges located during these periods?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

52. According to Map 1.1, which shows the probable migration routes of humans, why are certain areas devoid of population settlements?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

53. Instructions: Answer the following question(s) using Map 1.2 from your textbook (Section 1-3 The Agricultural Revolutions). On Map 1.2, find the broad areas where Homo sapiens relied on (a) hunting and (b) pastoralism for their food supply. In addition, indicate the species of animals that were being domesticated.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

54. Using Map 1.2, relate the areas of farming (cereals and roots) to warmth of climate; contrast such farming with foraging in the more extreme geoclimatic zones.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.