

Ch 01 - Nature, Humanity, and History, to 3500 BCE

1. Why did finding the remains of ancient creatures that had both humanlike and apelike features generate controversy?
- a. They proved humans were descended from Neanderthals.
 - b. They challenged religious beliefs.
 - c. They represented a new classification of lifeform.
 - d. They advanced the timeline for herding communities.

ANSWER: b

2. What was the basis for Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection?
- a. The time frame for biological life was longer than first thought.
 - b. Modern humans were descended from apes.
 - c. Asia was the birthplace of humankind.
 - d. Species survive because they change and evolve.

ANSWER: d

3. Why was Raymond Dart's theory that the *Australopithecus africanus* was the transition between apes and early humans disputed by specialists?
- a. Similar skull caps were found in China.
 - b. Its brain was too small to be human.
 - c. The fossil only included two limbs.
 - d. Changes in potassium could distort the fossil.

ANSWER: b

4. What is the biological family that includes humans and humanlike primates?
- a. Hominids
 - b. Bipedals
 - c. Neanderthals
 - d. Australopithecines

ANSWER: a

5. Which trait that distinguishes humans from other primates increased tool-using capacity and fine motor development in humans?
- a. A very large brain
 - b. Bipedalism
 - c. Opposable thumbs
 - d. The larynx

ANSWER: a

6. What do scientists believe forced ancestors of modern humans to evolve as a species?
- a. Extensive drought
 - b. The Great Ice Age
 - c. Interbreeding with other *Homo* species
 - d. Migration out of Africa

ANSWER: b

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7. Which Homo group does DNA and fossil evidence suggest is the ancestral group of all modern humans?

- a. Habilis
- b. Erectus
- c. Sapiens
- d. Naledi

ANSWER:

c

8. Why were modern humans able to displace older human populations, such as Neanderthals and Denisovans?

- a. Their larynx became larger and lower in the body.
- b. They were better able to survive the Ice Age.
- c. They bred with other Homo groups.
- d. They were able to colonize diverse lands.

ANSWER:

b

9. Why did populations begin losing their skin pigmentation?

- a. As a response to interbreeding with non-Homo groups
- b. As a response to changes in the diet as they migrated north
- c. To increase the body's production of vitamin D
- d. To protect the skin from harsh tropical sun

ANSWER:

c

10. Why do scholars think biologically modern people were intellectually modern as well?

- a. The quality of their art
- b. The use of specialized tools
- c. Their cultural patterns
- d. Their ability to migrate across seas

ANSWER:

a

11. What is most closely associated with the Neolithic era or New Stone Age?

- a. Cultural traditions
- b. Art and expression
- c. The evolution of humans
- d. The rise of agriculture

ANSWER:

d

12. Which tool did members of Homo erectus develop that made them more effective scavengers and hunters?

- a. Stone choppers
- b. Saws
- c. Spears
- d. Hand axe

ANSWER:

d

13. How was the human reproductive cycle unique among species?

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- a. Early humans were choosier about partners.
- b. Early females chose mates based on their ability to protect offspring.
- c. Early females were receptive to any suitable sexual partner.
- d. Early humans generally mated only when the female was fertile.

ANSWER:

a

14. Why are humans able to multiply more rapidly than other large mammals?
- a. There was a more enduring bond between the parents.
 - b. They experienced more frequent sexual contact.
 - c. Births could be spaced around hunting and foraging seasons.
 - d. They can nurture dependent children of different ages at the same time.

ANSWER:

d

15. What would have shaped the size of the foraging band community?
- a. Availability of food and wild game
 - b. Enough members to defend itself
 - c. Access to tools
 - d. Migration patterns of large animals

ANSWER:

b

16. Why did early hunter-gatherers routinely return to overhanging rocks and caves as shelter?
- a. Frequent moves made more permanent housing impractical.
 - b. They occupied the same grounds seasonally.
 - c. More time could be spent hunting than in maintaining the shelter.
 - d. They were larger than huts.

ANSWER:

a

17. What did researchers and scientists use to determine when people began to wear close-fitting garments?
- a. Fiber woven in cloth
 - b. Body lice
 - c. Cave art
 - d. Permanent settlements

ANSWER:

b

18. Why are the foundations of science, art, and religion attributed to the Stone Age?
- a. Knowledge had to be shared in order to survive.
 - b. There was ample time for artistic endeavors.
 - c. Permanent settlements were common.
 - d. Close-fitting garments suggested a change in social norms.

ANSWER:

a

19. How did the transition from foraging to food production alter humans' relationship to nature?
- a. New species and varieties of food were consumed.

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- b. More people ate only wild plants and animals.
- c. New kinds of stone tools were developed.
- d. More people produced food and domesticated animals.

ANSWER:

d

20. How did early farmers typically clear unwanted undergrowth to cultivate fields?

- a. By scattering seeds of desirable plants
- b. By burning
- c. By domesticating animals that ate unwanted grasses
- d. By cutting the undergrowth with stone axes

ANSWER:

b

21. How did early cultivators in the Middle East maintain soil fertility?

- a. They allowed fields to go fallow.
- b. They burned the fields at the end of each season.
- c. They used oxen to till richer soil.
- d. They alternated crops of grains and pulses.

ANSWER:

d

22. How did selective breeding practices impact humans' use of animals?

- a. Domesticated animals could be bred for desirable characteristics such as milk production.
- b. Domesticated animals allowed people to expand their migratory practices.
- c. Domesticated animals could eliminate the need to hunt for meat.
- d. Domesticated animals could be used as trade for other resources.

ANSWER:

a

23. Which animal, in particular, became essential to grain production once it became tame enough?

- a. Llamas
- b. Horses
- c. Cattle
- d. Water buffalo

ANSWER:

c

24. Why did pastoralists replace farmers in Africa and parts of Asia around 2500 BCE?

- a. Pastoralists began constructing permanent dwellings.
- b. Wild game was migrating southward.
- c. Trade was increasing in the region.
- d. The Sahara increased in dryness.

ANSWER:

d

25. What led archaeologists to identify the beginning of a food production revolution?

- a. Specialized tools for agriculture
- b. Evidence of domesticated animals

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- c. Establishment of more permanent settlements
- d. Shifts in migration patterns

ANSWER:

a

26. Where did the transition to agriculture first occur?

- a. The Middle East around 8000 BCE
- b. Central Europe around 4000 BCE
- c. Sub-Saharan Africa around 3000 BCE
- d. Greece around 6000 BCE

ANSWER:

a

27. Why did an Agricultural Revolution, separate from the one happening in Europe, occur in Saharan and sub-Saharan Africa?

- a. The area was too hot and dry to domesticate crops.
- b. There were no defined growing seasons.
- c. Wheat and barley could not spread to that region.
- d. Swidden agriculture was in practice.

ANSWER:

c

28. Why did many Saharan farmers move to the Nile Valley around 5000 BCE?

- a. Drier conditions returned to the Saharan region.
- b. Rice could be grown easily, and plentifully.
- c. Yams and maize, which were plentiful, proved to be more nutritious.
- d. Supplement crops were needed as sources of meat and milk.

ANSWER:

a

29. By around 5000 BCE, which crop was domesticated in Mesoamerica?

- a. Quinoa
- b. Potatoes
- c. Maize
- d. Squash

ANSWER:

d

30. What was a main source of food for Indigenous people in the grasslands from Alaska to the Gulf of Mexico?

- a. Wild grains
- b. Maize
- c. Salmon
- d. Bison

ANSWER:

d

31. Why did people in drier parts of the world, such as the inhabitants of Australia, continue to rely on foraging rather than agriculture?

- a. They relied on other sources of food, such as fishing.

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- b. They had not yet domesticated animals.
- c. They had an ample food supply.
- d. They were isolated from more modern technologies.

ANSWER:

c

32. What do most experts believe drove people to abandon hunting in favor of agriculture or pastoralism?

- a. Better tools
- b. Extinction of large animals
- c. Increased food production
- d. Climate change

ANSWER:

d

33. What do theories assume to be the obvious advantage of domesticated food production?

- a. A more secure food supply
- b. More permanent settlements
- c. More nutritious diet
- d. Ability to increase the population

ANSWER:

a

34. How was the diet of an early farmer different than that of an early food gatherer?

- a. It supported fewer people.
- b. It was fresher.
- c. It was less nutritious.
- d. It was more varied.

ANSWER:

c

35. Why do scholars think Neolithic farmers were more likely to die at an earlier age than foragers?

- a. They were more exposed to attacks from predators.
- b. They were exposed to more diseases.
- c. The work was more physically demanding.
- d. They were unable to create a year-round supply of fresh food.

ANSWER:

b

36. What led farmers to form new settlements as the population in Europe increased?

- a. Farms became larger to feed the population.
- b. Farmers needed to be closer to their fields.
- c. Domesticated animals needed more room.
- d. Centralized storage for excess grain needed to be created.

ANSWER:

b

37. How rapidly did the nonviolent expansion of agriculture in Europe occur?

- a. Less than one kilometer per generation
- b. About 3 to 5 kilometers per generation

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- c. About 20 to 30 kilometers a generation
- d. About 50 to 100 kilometers per generation

ANSWER:

c

38. Why was the spread of agriculture in Europe able to remain nonviolent, with little conflict between farmers and foragers?

- a. It was a gradual process.
- b. Most of Europe was undeveloped.
- c. Population density was low and did not support farming.
- d. Foragers were prevalent only along coastlines.

ANSWER:

a

39. How were expanding farming communities typically organized?

- a. Around kinship and marriage
- b. Around religious temples
- c. Around matrilineality
- d. Around megaliths

ANSWER:

a

40. How were megalith and calendar circles used in early religions?

- a. As communal burial chambers
- b. As homes for deities that protected the earth
- c. As part of observation and worship of the sun
- d. As centers for trade and commerce

ANSWER:

c

41. What do historians surmise about the calendar circle and placement of stones found in the Egyptian desert dating back to 5000 BCE ?

- a. They had a limited early writing system.
- b. Ceremonial buildings were the core of the community.
- c. People were concerned about the cycle of the seasons.
- d. Human sacrifices were made to appease the gods.

ANSWER:

c

42. Where do historians believe the Indo-European language family initially developed?

- a. The Middle East and northern Africa
- b. The Indian subcontinent
- c. Regions north of the Black and Caspian Seas
- d. Anatolia and Iran

ANSWER:

c

43. What led to the importance of metalworking as a specialized occupation in the town of Çatal Hüyük?

- a. Craftspeople were the center of religious worship.

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- b. Those craftspeople could achieve a higher in status.
- c. Their metals were naturally in fairly pure form.
- d. Objects were strictly decorative.

ANSWER:

c

44. What was unique about the early town of Jericho, which was settled about 8000 BCE?

- a. It was protected by watchtowers.
- b. It was unusually large and elaborate.
- c. It had no elaborate decoration or objects of art.
- d. It lasted more than 1000 years.

ANSWER:

b

45. What led to the prosperity of Çatal Hüyük between 7000 and 5000 BCE?

- a. Localized trade in mirrors and ornaments
- b. Weapon making
- c. Long-distance trade in obsidian
- d. A strong political structure and warrior class

ANSWER:

c

46. Compare the early theories of the origin of humans and how researchers validate their findings.

ANSWER:

47. Describe the characteristics that differentiate between Homo habilis, Homo erectus, Homo naledi, and Homo sapiens.

ANSWER:

48. Describe the migration of various groups of humans and how these migrations affected other human populations.

ANSWER:

49. Describe features of the art found in Altamira, Spain and Chauvet, France, and what scholars believe about what the various paintings and statuettes represent.

ANSWER:

50. Explain the roles of men and women in early bands, including hunting, gathering, and child rearing.

ANSWER:

51. Describe the types of shelters each hunter-gatherer community would have used, and why it is believed a form of verbal communication existed at this time.

ANSWER:

52. Describe the Agricultural Revolution that occurred around 10,000 years ago.

ANSWER:

53. Describe the early cultivation practices of the Agricultural Revolution.

ANSWER:

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54. Explain how animals likely became domesticated and how they were used by early people.

ANSWER:

55. Compare lives of pastoral herders to those who had domesticated animals.

ANSWER:

56. Describe how various regions that did not embrace an agricultural society lived.

ANSWER:

57. Compare the lives of early farmers to those of foragers and hunter-gatherers.

ANSWER:

58. Explain the transition from hunter-gatherer societies to agricultural societies and the archaeological evidence that supports the assumption about this transition.

ANSWER:

59. Describe some common religious beliefs that would be found in early farming communities.

ANSWER:

60. Describe the work and beliefs of agriculturalists and craftspeople in early Çatal Hüyük.

ANSWER:

61. Identify and explain the historical significance of evolution.

ANSWER:

62. Identify and explain the historical significance of australopithecines.

ANSWER:

63. Identify and explain the historical significance of Hominids.

ANSWER:

64. Identify and explain the historical significance of bipedalism.

ANSWER:

65. Identify and explain the historical significance of the Great Ice Age.

ANSWER:

66. Identify and explain the historical significance of Homo habilis.

ANSWER:

67. Identify and explain the historical significance of Homo erectus.

ANSWER:

68. Identify and explain the historical significance of Homo naledi.

ANSWER:

69. Identify and explain the historical significance of Homo sapiens.

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ANSWER:

70. Identify and explain the historical significance of culture.

ANSWER:

71. Identify and explain the historical significance of the Stone Age.

ANSWER:

72. Identify and explain the historical significance of the Paleolithic Age.

ANSWER:

73. Identify and explain the historical significance of the Neolithic Age.

ANSWER:

74. Identify and explain the historical significance of foragers.

ANSWER:

75. Identify and explain the historical significance of Agricultural Revolutions.

ANSWER:

76. Identify and explain the historical significance of megaliths.

ANSWER: