

Chapter 01

Multiple Choice

1. Before the beginning of the historical period, which of the following had humans accomplished?

- a. created art forms.
- b. mastered agriculture.
- c. developed religions.
- d. made tools.
- e. All of the options are correct.

ANSWER: e

2. Based on current evidence, where did Homo Sapiens originate?

- a. Asia.
- b. Europe.
- c. North America.
- d. East Africa.
- e. None of the options are correct.

ANSWER: d

3. Which of the following specialists is essential to understanding ancient writing?

- a. paleoanthropologists
- b. paleoenvironmentalists
- c. paleographers
- d. None of the options are correct.
- e. All of the options are correct.

ANSWER: c

4. The term prehistory refers to the period before which of the following?

- a. the last Ice Age.
- b. the development of writing.
- c. the use of fire.
- d. the appearance of hominids.
- e. None of the options are correct.

ANSWER: b

5. Which of the following marks the beginning of the Paleolithic Age?

- a. cave art
- b. stone tools
- c. Cro-Magnon man
- d. Venus figurines
- e. iron production

ANSWER: b

6. In which of the following ways was Paleolithic society different from today?

- a. Urban development.
- b. Complex developed cultures.
- c. Particular metals and tools.
- d. The family unit was larger.
- e. All of the options are correct.

ANSWER: d

7. What was the most crucial factor in the success of the Paleolithic family?

- a. the bravery of a few individuals.
- b. relations with outside groups.
- c. skill in hunting and child bearing.
- d. skill in warfare.
- e. None of the options are correct.

ANSWER: b

8. How many people would usually be found in Paleolithic hunting and gathering groups?

- a. 60
- b. 25
- c. 100
- d. 40
- e. 5

ANSWER: d

9. Which of the following problems could cause conflict with hunter and gatherer groups?

- a. theft
- b. water scarcity
- c. territorial claims
- d. All of the options are correct.
- e. None of the options are correct.

ANSWER: d

10. Which of the following changed in humans during the Paleolithic Age?

- a. mental capacity
- b. family size
- c. art
- d. hunting tools
- e. All of the options are correct.

ANSWER: a

11. What might be reasons for past forms of humans to die out?

- a. a lack of emphasis on fertility in the culture.
- b. an inability to adapt to environmental changes.
- c. a diminished ability to reason over time.
- d. natural disasters.

e. almost no hierarchy in societal development.

ANSWER: b

12. Of the changes listed below, which would be associated with physical changes in Homo sapiens during the Paleolithic Age?

- a. sharper eyesight.
- b. shorter arms.
- c. larger hips.
- d. larger skulls.
- e. All of the options are correct.

ANSWER: e

13. During the Paleolithic Age, humans made modifications that gave them the ability to do which of the following?

- a. adapt.
- b. manipulate the environment.
- c. communicate.
- d. organize.
- e. All of the options are correct.

ANSWER: e

14. Which of the following would be associated with the Neolithic Age?

- a. Hunting mammoth and gathering grasses.
- b. Living in caves and painting horses.
- c. Primarily scavenging for food.
- d. Choosing livestock specifically for breeding.
- e. All of the options are correct.

ANSWER: d

15. As the Paleolithic Age came to an end, what happened to the tendency for humans to move from place to place in a nomadic lifestyle?

- a. it got stronger
- b. it got weaker
- c. it disappeared altogether
- d. it replaced all other lifestyles
- e. it took place seasonally

ANSWER: b

16. What does the intentional use of fire indicate?

- a. a manipulation of the environment.
- b. a change in the food that was eaten.
- c. a reliance on agriculture.
- d. a social organization.
- e. All of the options are correct.

ANSWER: a

17. Which of the following was true of the Agricultural Revolution?

- a. The development of agriculture usually occurred over a 50-100 year period.
- b. Agriculture first emerged in the Near East and then gradually spread into Asia and Africa.
- c. Agriculture developed in at least seven separate areas at about the same time.
- d. People began to use agricultural practices in northern China much earlier than in West Africa.
- e. Every society of people in the world has now experienced a true agricultural revolution.

ANSWER: c

18. Which of the following is NOT considered a new development of the Neolithic Age?

- a. privately owned property.
- b. specialization of labor.
- c. enlarged public roles for women.
- d. the family unit.
- e. settlement of people in permanent locations.

ANSWER: d

19. Which of the following is necessary for Neolithic populations to grow?

- a. More women than men.
- b. Domesticated draft animals.
- c. Intensive dependable agriculture.
- d. Use of fire and stone tools.
- e. Both A and D.

ANSWER: c

20. What aspect about women explains the Neolithic emphasis on women in religion?

- a. Their ability to have children.
- b. Their physical appeal.
- c. Their stronger body.
- d. Their larger brains.
- e. Their perceived moral superiority.

ANSWER: a

21. Which of the following artifacts appears to be evidence of a female centered religion in Neolithic society?

- a. Venus figurines
- b. Clay pots
- c. Cave art
- d. Law scrolls
- e. All of the options are correct.

ANSWER: a

22. An agrarian society would usually have which of the following?

- a. religious leaders.
- b. a city.
- c. artisans.
- d. tax collectors.
- e. All of the options are correct.

ANSWER: d

23. Which animal was among the last domesticated?

- a. horse
- b. pig
- c. dog
- d. sheep
- e. goat

ANSWER: a

24. What was the focus of Neolithic religions?

- a. Natural phenomena that they could not control.
- b. Rituals and sacrifices.
- c. Spiritual leaders to communicate with supernatural forces.
- d. All of the options are correct.
- e. None of the options are correct.

ANSWER: d

25. Which metal is referred to as the key metal of history?

- a. copper.
- b. bronze.
- c. gold.
- d. silver.
- e. iron.

ANSWER: e

26. Agrarian civilizations had social values that emphasized

- a. family and kin.
- b. profit and production.
- c. hunting and warfare.
- d. All of the options are correct.
- e. Both A and C.

ANSWER: a

27. When considering the many needs of advancing civilizations, which of the following geographical features would most likely help an early society develop?

- a. mountains
- b. deserts
- c. rivers

- d. forest
- e. oceans

ANSWER: c

28. What was a disadvantage of bronze when compared to iron?

- a. it was extremely hard to work with.
- b. it was not resistant to weathering.
- c. it was too easy to make.
- d. it was very light weight.
- e. it was difficult to obtain.

ANSWER: e

29. The introduction of iron had which of the following effects?

- a. changed warfare.
- b. brought new areas of land into cultivation.
- c. created more durable tools.
- d. All of the options are correct.
- e. None of the options are correct.

ANSWER: d

30. Rivers were a prominent geographical feature in the early development of civilizations and these rivers tended to have very different characteristics. Which of the following civilizations had a river that was usually peaceful and predictable?

- a. Egypt
- b. Central America
- c. Mesopotamia
- d. China
- e. Both B and C.

ANSWER: a

Completion

31. The study of past cultures and civilizations through an examination of their artifacts, or anything made by humans, is known as _____.

ANSWER: archaeology

32. A good definition of history is _____.

ANSWER: a systematic record of human activity.

33. The basic social unit during the Paleolithic Age was the _____.

ANSWER: family

34. The physical change with the most significant impact on humans during the

Paleolithic was their _____.

ANSWER: enlarged skulls

35. Significant changes in the human population, such as expanding populations, permanent settlements, private property and systematized regulation for the protection of private rights, as well as specialization of labor came about during the _____.

ANSWER: Agricultural or Neolithic Revolution

36. The idea that knowledge of new techniques spreads through human contact is termed the _____.

ANSWER: diffusion theory

37. It is thought that women played a significant role in Neolithic societies based on farming; those societies developed into a _____, or a society characterized by female social and political dominance.

ANSWER: matriarchy

38. In early agrarian and irrigation societies, religion used _____ and _____ as ways to control the deities.

ANSWER: ritual, sacrifice

39. Agrarian civilizations believed time to be _____.

ANSWER: cyclic

40. The first metal used by humans appears to have been copper, then bronze came into widespread use, but _____ is the key metal of history because it was more common, cheaper, lasted longer, and held an edge better than previous metals.

ANSWER: iron

Objective Short Answer

41. Term for identification: Bronze Age

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

42. Term for identification: Primary sources

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

43. Term for identification: Catal Hüyük

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

Subjective Short Answer

44. Term for identification: Natural selection

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

45. Term for identification: Historiography

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

46. Term for identification: Hominid

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

47. Term for identification: Agrarian Civilization

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

48. Term for identification: "The Sorrow of China"

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

49. Term for identification: Levantine Corridor

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

50. Term for identification: Mesopotamia

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

Essay

51. Elaborate on the multidisciplinary nature of the study of prehistory. Also give examples of the types of artifacts that might be found in the local area.

ANSWER: Answers would include a discussion on the lack of sources, the field of anthropology, subfields within anthropology and archaeology and the nature of the study of prehistory.

52. Describe life in Paleolithic society. Then discuss some of the many aspects and challenges that a member of a modern society would face in reverting to a hunter/gatherer lifestyle.

ANSWER: Answers would include a discussion of the hunter gatherer lifestyle and significant challenges and issues including food procurement, cave art, group size, and conflicts among groups.

53. Some groups of people tended to embrace technological advances and make changes

that led to increased population, food supplies, increased longevity, and more complex social orders. Some societies did not and are still living in an essentially Neolithic Age existence. What might cause one society to change and another to avoid change?

ANSWER: Answers would include observations of the natural resources available, climate, motivations for change or motivations for resistance to change, and even physical changes in humans.

54. Explain why the Neolithic Revolution, sometimes called the Agricultural Revolution, was one of man's greatest changes.

ANSWER: Answers would include a discussion on sedentary versus nomadic lifestyle, resulting increase in population, and development of complex societies. Above standard critical thinking would include a discussion to the relevance of the issue today.

55. How did society change with agriculture?

ANSWER: Answers would include diversification and specialization of labor, private property issues and the development of laws and systematized regulations, gender issues in addition to a treatment of agrarian civilizations and their social structures, thoughts on whether modern society is more matriarchal or patriarchal.

56. What role did metals play in Prehistoric times? Why has iron been called one of history's "key metals"? Furthermore, are these metals still useful today?

ANSWER: Answers would include the evolution of metallurgy especially as it relates to copper, bronze and iron. A more thorough treatment of iron and warfare would be required along with a critical thinking argument as to iron's significance to warfare and the concept of the diffusion theory related to the spread of iron usage in different civilizations.