

1. The cultural artifacts of early humans include all of the following except:
 - A) Rock drawings
 - B) Jewelry
 - C) Irrigation canals
 - D) Geometrical figures cut into stone

2. Hominins were forerunners of humans after genetically splitting from _____ 4-5 million years ago:
 - A) Gorillas
 - B) Chimpanzees
 - C) Orangutans
 - D) Squirrel monkeys

3. Australopiths were prehuman species that existed before those classed under the _____ *Homo*.
 - A) Phylum
 - B) Taxon
 - C) Species
 - D) Genus

4. _____ became a key evolutionary advantage to hominins, since walking on two feet freed the arms to do something else.
 - A) Bipedalism
 - B) Bifurcation
 - C) Ambidextrousness
 - D) Bimetalism

5. Walking on two feet, humans were able to venture out of the African _____, i.e. broken forests with interspersed bush and grasslands.
 - A) Tundra
 - B) Jungle
 - C) Savanna
 - D) Mesa

6. All of the following tool styles or cultures were named for locations in modern France except:
 - A) Acheulian
 - B) Oldowan
 - C) Cro-Magnon
 - D) Levallois

7. The oldest specimen of *H. sapiens* discovered so far is a fossil discovered in Morocco and dated to _____.
- A) 12,000 years ago
 - B) 1.8 million years ago
 - C) 135,000 years ago
 - D) 300,000 years ago
8. Levallois is a stone technique where workers first shaped a hard rock into a _____.
- A) Cylinder or cone
 - B) Serpent or dragon
 - C) Triangle-shaped hand axe
 - D) "Clovis" point
9. A dozen or so dispersed families of *H. sapiens* would come together around a campfire, forming a clan, _____.
- A) Which elected a priest to represent them to the gods
 - B) Which courted sexual partners from outside the group
 - C) Among which sexual partners were chosen
 - D) Among which a form of barter in Acheulian tools was established.
10. A rock formation inside a cave, discovered in Botswana in 2006, was carved and shaped into the head of a(n) _____ some 77,000 years ago.
- A) Lion
 - B) Woman
 - C) Python
 - D) Elephant
11. The most esteemed elders among the Australian Aboriginals possessed a deep knowledge of the tribe's past in the _____.
- A) Temple dedicated to the principal god
 - B) Form of a holy book
 - C) Dreamtime
 - D) Pastime

12. In Australian Aboriginal culture, the shaman did all of the following except:
- A) Forbade other members of the clan to cast spells
 - B) Was enabled to read other people's minds, by drawing on the tribe's sacred traditions
 - C) Claimed to heal illnesses
 - D) Constructed the imaginary reality of the tribe's origins and roots
13. A set of 15,000-year-old engravings on the floor of the La Marche Cave shows realistic sketches of _____.
- A) Rhinoceroses
 - B) Whales
 - C) Only young men, who were presumably hunters
 - D) Old and young men and women
14. Tundra is a landscape in which the top soil unfreezes during the summer and supports _____.
- A) The rapid development of rain forests
 - B) The replenishment of nitrogen, which aided the work of early farmers
 - C) The re-emergence of ponds and swamps
 - D) The growth of small shrubs, mosses, and lichens
15. As hunters, the Neanderthals were not well adapted to _____.
- A) Open grasslands and steppes
 - B) Thick forests that hampered their use of bows and arrows
 - C) Wetlands bordering on lakes and rivers
 - D) Warming climates
16. Scholars believe the migration of *Homo sapiens* into central and western Europe occurred along the _____ around 35,000 years ago.
- A) Pyrenees mountains between modern France and Spain
 - B) Baltic Sea coast
 - C) Danube River Valley
 - D) English Channel coast

17. The mitochondrial DNA of a young girl's teeth, found in the Yucatán peninsula and dating to 13,000-12,000 years ago, is:
- A) Completely unique in the genetic record and cannot be connected, at this point, to any other ethnic group
 - B) Closely related to that of the groups of Siberian *Homo sapiens* who migrated to Beringia during the Ice Age
 - C) Impossible to reconstruct, given the limitations of modern genetic science
 - D) Compelling evidence of a mixed Neanderthal and *Homo sapiens* heritage
18. Neanderthals died out because
- A) They were defeated by humans
 - B) The environment changed
 - C) Humans pushed them out of habitable areas
 - D) Of disease
19. Provincial governors appointed by the Persian king were called
- A) The Philippines
 - B) The Azores
 - C) Indonesia
 - D) Polynesia
20. Forager clans and tribes had to retreat southward and adapt to the harsh environmental conditions when _____.
- A) Neanderthal hunting parties infringed on the forests controlled by *Homo sapiens* groups
 - B) The climate suddenly began to warm and the polar icecaps began to melt
 - C) Ash from a volcanic eruption dimmed the rays of the sun and dinosaurs began to die
 - D) The Ice Age hit their dwelling places

Answer Key

1. C
2. B
3. D
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. A
9. C
10. C
11. C
12. A
13. D
14. D
15. A
16. C
17. B
18. B
19. C
20. D