

Chapter 1 The Neolithic Revolution and the Birth of Civilization

Multiple-Choice Questions

1) Which of the following is the most advanced stage of human evolution?

- A) Homo Erectus
- B) Homo Africanus
- C) Homo Habilis
- D) *Homo sapiens*

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Conceptual

2) The creation of agricultural surpluses resulted in

- A) social stratification.
- B) an industrial revolution.
- C) matrilineal patterns of marriage.
- D) a lack of social stratification.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Conceptual

3) The rise of farming took place in the

- A) Paleolithic Era.
- B) Bronze Age.
- C) Neolithic Era.
- D) Iron Age.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 17

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

4) The Neolithic or New Stone Age lasted from

- A) 3000 to 500 B.C.E.
- B) 8000 to 3500 B.C.E.
- C) 12,000 to 8000 B.C.E.
- D) 4000 to 3000 B.C.E.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 14

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

5) The agricultural revolution allowed which of the following transformations in human culture to take place?

- A) Spread of regularly cultivated fields
- B) Domestication of animals
- C) Development of towns
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Conceptual

6) The Paleolithic or Old Stone Age had ended by

- A) 5000 B.C.E.
- B) 8000 B.C.E.
- C) 3000 B.C.E.
- D) 15000 B.C.E.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10

Topic: Human Life in the Era of Hunters and Gatherers

Skill: Factual

7) Which of the following attributes was NOT an advantage held by *Homo sapiens*?

- A) Opposable thumbs
- B) A larger brain
- C) Superior speed and body strength
- D) Erect posture which freed hands

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Human Life in the Era of Hunters and Gatherers

Skill: Conceptual

8) What was one of the technological advances of the Paleolithic peoples?

- A) Stone tools
- B) Caves
- C) Monumental architectural structures
- D) Bronze tools

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Human Life in the Era of Hunters and Gatherers

Skill: Factual

9) Given the location and subject matter of Paleolithic cave paintings, it is likely that the early art served

- A) to relieve the otherwise drab interiors of caves.
- B) as maps to locate game herds.
- C) religious or ritual purposes.
- D) to indicate the limited level of thinking of Paleolithic men and women.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Human Life in the Era of Hunters and Gatherers

Skill: Conceptual

10) The continent on which humans originated was

- A) Asia.
- B) Africa.
- C) Europe.
- D) Australia.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Human Life in the Era of Hunters and Gatherers

Skill: Factual

11) By the late Paleolithic Age, humans had colonized

- A) all of the continents of the Eastern Hemisphere.
- B) Africa, Europe, and Asia.
- C) all of the continents except Australia.
- D) all of the continents except Antarctica.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Human Life in the Era of Hunters and Gatherers

Skill: Conceptual

12) Most human societies in the Paleolithic Age consisted of

- A) urbanized civilizations.
- B) small groups of hunters and gatherers.
- C) sedentary agricultural groups.
- D) cave-dwelling bands.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Human Life in the Era of Hunters and Gatherers

Skill: Conceptual

13) Hunting and gathering bands normally consisted of groups of men and women numbering

- A) between 20 and 30.
- B) between 30 and 50.
- C) between 50 and 100.
- D) between 100 and 500.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 12

Topic: Human Life in the Era of Hunters and Gatherers

Skill: Factual

14) In hunting and gathering bands, labor

- A) was shared equally by all members of the group.
- B) fell entirely to dominant males within the group.
- C) was divided according to gender.
- D) fell entirely to females within the group.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Topic: Human Life in the Era of Hunters and Gatherers

Skill: Conceptual

15) Which of the following was NOT a likely contribution by females to hunting and gathering bands?

- A) Application of Medicinal Plants
- B) Giving birth to maintain the size of the band
- C) Hunting game
- D) Gathering of food for basic subsistence

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12

Topic: Human Life in the Era of Hunters and Gatherers

Skill: Conceptual

16) Two of the areas where humans devised more intensive hunting and gathering patterns that permitted establishment of permanent settlements were

- A) the chichimec culture of Mexico and the pastoral settlement of Catal Huyuk.
- B) central Russia and the Natufian complex of the Jordan river valley.
- C) the Natufian complex of the Jordan river valley and the Peruvian complex of Mesoamerica.
- D) central Russia and the Peruvian complex of Mesoamerica.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13-14

Topic: Human Life in the Era of Hunters and Gatherers

Skill: Factual

17) The probable cause of the decline of the Natufian complex after 9000 B.C.E. was

- A) a climatic change that caused the region to become more arid.
- B) an invasion by "barbarians."
- C) a natural disaster, possibly an earthquake.
- D) an unknown epidemic disease.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Human Life in the Era of Hunters and Gatherers

Skill: Conceptual

18) The term for young men going to live with their wives' families is

- A) matrilineal.
- B) matrilocal.
- C) patrilineal.
- D) patrilocal.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14

Topic: Human Life in the Era of Hunters and Gatherers

Skill: Factual

19) The term for family descent and inheritance traced through the female line is

- A) matrilineal.
- B) matrilocal.
- C) patrilineal.
- D) patrilocal.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14

Topic: Human Life in the Era of Hunters and Gatherers

Skill: Factual

20) Lifestyles of intensive hunting and gathering groups living in permanent locations remained precarious because

- A) they failed to develop better shelters or more secure supplies of food.
- B) they failed to increase the size of the hunting and gathering bands.
- C) they remained vulnerable to attacks from nomadic groups.
- D) they were dependent on particular animals and plants that could disappear if changes in the climate occurred.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Human Life in the Era of Hunters and Gatherers

Skill: Conceptual

21) All of the following factors may have led to the adoption of sedentary agriculture EXCEPT

- A) less labor was required for sedentary agriculture than for hunting and gathering.
- B) climatic changes leading to changes in the grazing locations of game animals.
- C) climatic changes leading to changes in plant ecology.
- D) an increase in human population.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Agriculture and the Origins of Civilization

Skill: Conceptual

22) The transition to sedentary agriculture is referred to as

- A) the Paleolithic revolution.
- B) the Bronze Age revolution.
- C) the Mesolithic revolution.
- D) the Neolithic revolution.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Agriculture and the Origins of Civilization

Skill: Factual

23) The first grains domesticated in the Middle East were

- A) wheat and rice.
- B) wheat and oats.
- C) millet and rice.
- D) wheat and barley.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Agriculture and the Origins of Civilization

Skill: Factual

24) Which of the following were the most difficult animals to domesticate?

- A) Horned Cattle
- B) Pigs
- C) Dogs
- D) Sheep and Goats

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16

Topic: Agriculture and the Origins of Civilization

Skill: Factual

25) Which of the following was NOT an advantage gained from the domestication of animals?

- A) Expanded choice of materials for clothing
- B) Materials for boats
- C) Additional sources of protein
- D) Animal power for farming

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16

Topic: Agriculture and the Origins of Civilization

Skill: Conceptual

26) Pastoralism has NOT thrived in which of the following areas?

- A) The savanna zone of east and south Africa
- B) Australia
- C) Central Asia
- D) The Sudanic belt south of the Sahara desert

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 16

Topic: Agriculture and the Origins of Civilization

Skill: Factual

27) The greatest challenge to sedentary agriculture was a form of social organization based on intensive herding known as

- A) hunting and gathering.
- B) pastoralism.
- C) civilization.
- D) bands.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16

Topic: Agriculture and the Origins of Civilization

Skill: Factual

28) Which of the following regions did NOT originate an agricultural system?

- A) Egypt
- B) Australia
- C) The Huanghe valley of China
- D) The Middle East

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 17

Topic: Agriculture and the Origins of Civilization

Skill: Conceptual

29) Agricultural systems in the Middle East, China, and the Americas were all

- A) based on the same grains — wheat and barley.
- B) based on a combination of domesticated plants and animals.
- C) based on different domesticated plants in each region.
- D) dependent on pastoral forms of social organization.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16–17

Topic: The Neolithic Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

30) The transformations associated with the agrarian revolution occurred

- A) only in the Middle East, the area where agriculture was first initiated.
- B) only in Africa, the area where humans first developed.
- C) only in the Eastern Hemisphere.
- D) in all of the world where civilizations emerged.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Topic: The Neolithic Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

31) The Neolithic revolution caused the population of humans to

- A) decline as fewer people were needed to produce more food.
- B) stay the same as few people became sedentary.
- C) abandon hunting and gathering as a means of subsistence.
- D) increase from 8 million to 60 or 70 million.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Topic: The Neolithic Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

32) Which of the following technological innovations was associated with the transition to sedentary agricultural communities?

- A) Giggling sticks, axes, and plows
- B) Fire
- C) Wheeled vehicles
- D) Steel

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18

Topic: The Neolithic Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

33) In sedentary agricultural communities, social distinctions were heightened,

- A) and organization into distinct classes occurred.
- B) but well-defined social stratification and class identity was non-existent.
- C) but there was little division of labor and occupational specificity.
- D) but no political elites emerged.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 20

Topic: The Neolithic Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

34) In comparison to the position of women in hunting and gathering societies, the social status of women in sedentary agricultural communities

- A) improved.
- B) stayed about the same.
- C) allowed them to monopolize the religious and political elites.
- D) declined.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20

Topic: The Neolithic Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

35) To the Chinese, a "barbarian" was anyone who

- A) was racially different.
- B) did not speak Chinese or adopt Chinese ways.
- C) did not farm.
- D) was not a member of the political and religious elite.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 22

Topic: In Depth: The Idea of Civilization in World Historical Perspective

Skill: Conceptual

36) The concept of "barbarians"

- A) was strictly a Chinese idea.
- B) was only developed in nineteenth-century European culture.
- C) was commonly used to distinguish between cosmopolitan, urban-focused cultures and nomadic peoples.
- D) was dropped in modern cultures.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 22-23

Topic: In Depth: The Idea of Civilization in World Historical Perspective

Skill: Conceptual

37) People referred to as barbarians were often

- A) members of urbanized cultures.
- B) members of hunter-gatherer bands.
- C) sedentary agriculturalists.
- D) pastoral herdsmen.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 22-23

Topic: In Depth: The Idea of Civilization in World Historical Perspective

Skill: Conceptual

38) The concept of civilization based on racial characteristics was

- A) common among the Chinese.
- B) developed by thinkers in western Europe in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries
- C) adopted by the Romans and the Greeks.
- D) never taken seriously.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 23

Topic: In Depth: The Idea of Civilization in World Historical Perspective

Skill: Conceptual

39) Racial concepts of civilization were utilized to justify

- A) nineteenth-century imperialism.
- B) the establishment of the Shang dynasty in China.
- C) the Roman empire.
- D) the enslavement of conquered peoples in the ancient world.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 23

Topic: In Depth: The Idea of Civilization in World Historical Perspective

Skill: Factual

40) Combinations of the ideas, objects, and patterns of behavior that result from human social interaction are referred to as

- A) culture.
- B) society.
- C) civilization.
- D) social stratification.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 23

Topic: In Depth: The Idea of Civilization in World Historical Perspective

Skill: Conceptual

41) By about 7000 B.C.E., techniques of agricultural production in the Middle East had reached a level that

- A) permitted the establishment of the first towns.
- B) permitted the establishment of huge cities.
- C) forced a return to hunting and gathering.
- D) allowed most people to engage in other occupations.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20

Topic: The First Towns: Seedbeds of Civilization

Skill: Conceptual

42) In densely populated Middle Eastern agricultural settlements, occupational specialization and political-military elites

- A) advanced significantly.
- B) failed to develop.
- C) were retarded by the general failure of organized religion.
- D) remained at the level of hunting and gathering societies.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20

Topic: The First Towns: Seedbeds of Civilization

Skill: Conceptual

43) Which of the following developments was NOT a key ingredient of early Middle Eastern civilization?

- A) The existence of specialized non-farming producers
- B) The existence of non-farming political and religious elites
- C) Crafts such as pottery and metalworking
- D) Heavy reliance on pastoralism

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 20-21

Topic: The First Towns: Seedbeds of Civilization

Skill: Conceptual

44) Jericho, one of the early town centers, was located

- A) in Egypt.
- B) in Asia Minor.
- C) in the Jordan river valley.
- D) in the Huanghe river valley.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 20

Topic: The First Towns: Seedbeds of Civilization

Skill: Factual

45) The economy of Jericho was based primarily on

- A) hunting and trade.
- B) pastoralism.
- C) the manufacture of flint tools.
- D) cultivation of barley and wheat.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20

Topic: The First Towns: Seedbeds of Civilization

Skill: Factual

46) Catal Huyuk, one of the early agricultural communities, was located

- A) in Egypt.
- B) in southern Turkey.
- C) in the Jordan river valley.
- D) in the Huanghe river valley.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 21

Topic: The First Towns: Seedbeds of Civilization

Skill: Factual

47) In comparison to Jericho, Catal Huyuk had a population

- A) that was larger and more diversified.
- B) one-half to one-third as large.
- C) that was about the same.
- D) nearly 10 times as large.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21

Topic: The First Towns: Seedbeds of Civilization

Skill: Factual

48) The many religious shrines at Catal Huyuk indicate the existence of

- A) human sacrifice on a massive scale.
- B) the rejection of female fertility cults.
- C) a powerful priesthood.
- D) poverty among the citizens of the town.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21

Topic: The First Towns: Seedbeds of Civilization

Skill: Conceptual

49) Which of the following was NOT a transformation associated with the fourth millennium B.C.E. (4000 to 3000 B.C.E.)?

- A) Increased use of the plow
- B) The harnessing of animal power on all continents
- C) Use of bronze for weapons
- D) The development of writing

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21-22

Topic: Conclusion: The Watershed of the Fourth Millennium B.C.E.

Skill: Conceptual

50) What was the "heart" of the Neolithic Revolution that became the basis for the spread of human societies?

- A) Innovative technologies and modes of agrarian production
- B) Religion
- C) Hunting
- D) Architecture

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 23

Topic: Conclusion: The Watershed of the Fourth Millennium B.C.E.

Skill: Conceptual

Essay Questions

- 1) What were the most significant human achievements before the Neolithic period?

Answer: Development of fire, tools, language, art, agriculture and trade. The colonization of most areas of the world and the establishment of small communities.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 8-15

Topic: *Human Life in the Era of Hunters and Gatherers*

Skill: *Conceptual*

- 2) Compare the Paleolithic Age (the Old Stone Age) and the Neolithic Age (the New Stone Age) in terms of means of subsistence and social organization.

Answer: Paleolithic: organization in bands; dependence on hunting and gathering; some intensive hunting and gathering communities. Neolithic: domestication of plants and animals; creation of sedentary agricultural communities; more social stratification and occupational specialization.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 8-20

Topic: *Agriculture and the Origins of Civilization*

Skill: *Conceptual*

- 3) Compare the status of women in the Paleolithic Age with that of women in the sedentary agricultural communities of the Neolithic era.

Answer: Paleolithic: High social status; significant economic contribution—gathering, medicinal, reproductive; center of religious fertility cults. Neolithic: reduced status; males dominated most of productive economy, political and religious elites.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9-20

Topic: *The Neolithic Revolution*

Skill: *Conceptual*

- 4) Define "civilization." How has the concept of civilization changed over the ages?

Answer: Civilization: See definition in "Terms." Changes: originally a cultural definition, favored urban-focused societies; seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, creation of hierarchies of civilization; nineteenth century creation of racially based hierarchy of civilization.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 22-23

Topic: *In-Depth: The Idea of Civilization in World Historical Perspective*

Skill: *Conceptual*

- 5) How did the existence of sedentary agricultural towns such as Jericho and Catal Huyuk contribute to the development of civilization?

Answer: Set basic patterns for fortification (walled cities); layout — planned domestic architecture, ritual centers; existence of powerful political and religious elites; existence of trade; existence of social stratification and economic specialization.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20-23

Topic: *The First Towns: Seedbeds of Civilization*

Skill: *Conceptual*