

# Test Bank



## **PART ONE: HUMAN ORIGINS AND HUMAN CULTURES TO 10,000 B.C.E.**

1. Humans had established themselves on all the continents of the earth except Antarctica by:

- A. 15,000 B.C.E.
- B. 5,000 B.C.E.
- C. 15,000 C.E.
- D. 250,000 B.C.E.

Answer: A

Difficulty: E

Page: 2

2. To better understand the prehistory of humans, historians must rely heavily upon:

- A. mythology
- B. archaeological evidence
- C. oral histories
- D. religious teachings

Answer: B

Difficulty: M

Page: 2

3. T F Until the mid-nineteenth century, questions about human origins were generally addressed by creation stories.

Answer: T

Difficulty: E

Page: 2

4. T F Human migration is motivated exclusively by the need to find food and shelter.

Answer: F

Difficulty: M

Page: 2

5. According to the text, what characteristics differentiate humans from other animals?

Difficulty: E

Page: 2

6. The era in which village dwellers became adept at grinding and polishing stone tools is called the:

- A. Paleolithic Age
- B. Neolithic Age
- C. Iron Age
- D. Modern Age

Answer: B

Difficulty: E

Page: 36

7. Unlike most early village dwellers, the Jomon people in southern Japan supported themselves by:

- A. cultivating rice
- B. hunting, fishing and gathering
- C. raiding supplies from neighboring villages
- D. manufacturing and trading obsidian tools

Answer: B

Difficulty: M

Page: 38

8. T F    Agricultural villages developed as population increases exceeded the ability of groups to safely and reliably procure sufficient food.

Answer: T

Difficulty: M

Page: 36

9. T F    The villagers of Çatal Hüyük supported themselves by manufacturing and trading obsidian tools.

Answer: T

Difficulty: E

Page: 39

10. Explain the transition from hunting and gathering to village dwelling. What potential dangers or problems might this transition create?

Difficulty: H

Pages: 36-39

## Chapter 1: The Dry Bones Speak to 10,000 B.C.E.

1. Which of the following statements about the *Enuma Elish* is NOT true?

- A. It probably dates to about 2000 B.C.E.
- B. Humans were created by the gods out of earth and water
- C. A rebelling god and goddess were destroyed by Marduk
- D. It is the creation myth of the people of Akkad

Answer: B

Difficulty: M

Pages: 6-7

2. The Purusa-sakta:

- A. is a myth from Akkad culture
- B. sets humans apart from nature
- C. helped justify the caste system in India
- D. holds that humans are not subject to the laws of the universe

Answer: C

Difficulty: M

Page: 7

3. The book of Genesis holds that:

- A. God created the world in seven days
- B. God created man “in his own image”
- C. humans are on an equal footing with animals
- D. there are many gods worthy of worship

Answer: B

Difficulty: M

Page: 7

4. In the mid-1700s, the more astute natural scientists:

- A. had developed the genetic theory of mutation transmission
- B. had provided a substantial body of evidence that the Earth was many millions of years old
- C. had proved the biblical account of creation
- D. had questioned the idea that all plant and animal species had been separately created

Answer: D

Difficulty: M

Page: 8

5. Charles Darwin:

- A. based his ideas on evolution on data he gathered while traveling in southeast Asia
- B. refused to acknowledge that Alfred Russel Wallace had any useful ideas on evolution
- C. acknowledged that there was a “Creator”
- D. argued that teleology was an integral part of all life

Answer: C

Difficulty: M

Page: 10

6. T F According to Hindu thought, the questions about the origin of the world can be answered by observing nature.

Answer: F

Difficulty: H

Page: 7

7. T F According to the theory of natural selection, population pressure can affect the course of the evolution of a species.

Answer: T

Difficulty: M

Page: 9

8. T F By the early 1800s, archeological research had uncovered the definitive “missing link” between humans and apes.

Answer: F

Difficulty: M

Page: 10

9. Compare and contrast the creation myths presented in the text from India and the Hebrew Bible. How does each view the actual creation of the world and the status of humans in it?

Difficulty: M

Page: 7

10. What are the main functions of creation myths?

Difficulty: M

Pages: 5-7

11. T F The use of fire by hominids can be traced to the Pleistocene period.

Answer: T

Difficulty: E

Page: 6

12. T F The cave paintings at Altamira were created by *Australopithecus*.

Answer: F

Difficulty: M

Page: 6

13. Fossil remains of the earliest direct human ancestors, *Australopithecus* and *Homo habilis*, have been found only in:

A. Australia

B. Asia

C. Africa

D. Western Europe

Answer: C

Difficulty: M

Page: 8

14. The remains of *Homo sapiens* have been found throughout:

A. Eurasia

B. Australia

C. Africa

D. Java

Answer: A

Difficulty: M

Page: 8

15. The earliest evidence of hominids controlling fire dates to about:

- A. 5 million years ago
- B. 1 million years ago
- C. 200,000 years ago
- D. 30,000 years ago

Answer: B

Difficulty: E

Page: 13

16. Louis and Mary Leakey selected the name *Homo habilis* because this hominid

- A. had an unusually large jaw bone
- B. utilized stone tools
- C. possessed large, apelike teeth
- D. had a very small skull

Answer: B

Difficulty: M

Page: 13

17. *Homo sapiens*:

- A. means “man with developed brain”
- B. were first discovered in fossils in the late seventeenth century
- C. had the smallest brain capacity of any hominid yet discovered
- D. was a tool user

Answer: D

Difficulty: M

Page: 15

18. Most archaeologists and paleoanthropologists believe:

- A. *Homo erectus* first appeared in western Europe
- B. *Homo erectus* first appeared in Africa
- C. *Homo erectus* evolved into *Homo sapiens* in several regions, with no interbreeding
- D. *Homo erectus* evolved into *Homo sapiens* in several regions

Answer: B

Difficulty: H

Page: 16

19. Regarding the hominid genetic record, it is NOT true that:

- A. the significant study of the record began in the early 1950s
- B. its study requires looking at the amount of similarity in the DNA of different hominids
- C. study of mitochondrial DNA has led to controversial results
- D. DNA studies have led some scientists to postulate that *Homo sapiens* emerged solely from Africa

Answer: A

Difficulty: M

Page: 19

20. T F In general, the farther back a hominid species is on the evolutionary “bush,” the larger the average size of that species’ brain capacity.

Answer: F

Difficulty: M

Page: 13

21. T F Most scientists agree that racial differences among modern humans had little to do with natural selection.

Answer: F

Difficulty: H

Page: 17

22. T F The debate over the “out-of-Africa” theory was finally resolved in 1970 due to DNA research.

Answer: F

Difficulty: E

Page: 19

23. Scientists disagree on the African origins of *Homo sapiens*. Describe the nature of the question, and then present the arguments of the two sides.

Difficulty: M

Pages: 15-19

24. According to Thomas Kuhn, how does science normally progress?

Difficulty: M

Page: 19

25. Which of the following events in evolutionary history happened first?

A. first dinosaurs

B. first reptiles

C. first amphibians

D. first birds

Answer: C

Difficulty: M

Page: 12

26. T F *Homo sapiens* was the product of interacting and interbreeding among a variety of earlier species.

Answer: T

Difficulty: E

Pages: 16-19

27. The “candelabra” model and the “Noah’s Ark” model differ in their assessments of:

A. the geographic location(s) of the evolution of *Homo sapiens*

B. the geographic origin of *Homo erectus*

C. the approximate date that *Homo erectus* left Africa

D. the approximate date of the first appearance of *Homo erectus*

Answer: A

Difficulty: M

Pages 16-17

28. *Homo sapiens*:

A. has not changed anatomically for at least 100,000 years

B. first appeared in the archaeological record about 400,000 years ago

C. did not coexist with Neanderthal man

D. did not create culture until near the end of the last ice age

Answer: A

Difficulty: M

Page: 21

29. Which of the following is NOT a reason put forth in the text for the disappearance of Neanderthals?

A. Neanderthals warred with each other and drove themselves to extinction

B. *Homo sapiens sapiens* destroyed the Neanderthals through violence

C. *Homo sapiens sapiens* out-competed Neanderthals for resources

D. Neanderthals interbred with *Homo sapiens sapiens*

Answer: A

Difficulty: M

Pages: 22-23

30. Global migration of *Homo sapiens sapiens*:

- A. began around 450,000 B.C.E.
- B. was often spurred by major climate changes
- C. first occurred in the Americas
- D. was usually random

Answer: B

Difficulty: M

Page: 23

31. Linguist Noam Chomsky argues that the ability to use language is:

- A. learned from parents
- B. learned from the environment
- C. genetic
- D. a gift of the gods

Answer: C

Difficulty: M

Page: 29

32. The “Venus” figurine pictured in the text:

- A. was made between 5,000 and 7,000 years ago
- B. indicates that the people of that era were on a near-starvation diet
- C. is probably a fertility charm
- D. was found in southern Africa

Answer: C

Difficulty: E

Page: 30

33. T F *Homo sapiens* females are capable of bearing more children than other primates.

Answer: T

Difficulty: E

Page: 21

34. T F Scientists have a good idea of when *Homo* developed speech.

Answer: F

Difficulty: M

Page: 29

35. T F The earliest farmers probably engaged in agriculture in part because they felt it was the most efficient way to gain food.

Answer: T

Difficulty: M

Page: 32

36. What was the major reason behind the global migration of *Homo sapiens sapiens*? How does this tie in to Darwin’s theory of evolution?

Difficulty: M

Pages: 23-24

37. Why was the development of modern language so significant to human development?

Difficulty: H

Page: 29

38. Which of the following stages of human development happened first?

- A. domestication of animals
- B. human migrations to America
- C. development of speech
- D. rapid brain growth

Answer: D

Difficulty: M

Page: 21

39. Explain the differences between radiocarbon dating and thermoluminescence, and give an example to illustrate the most useful application of each method.

Difficulty: H

Page: 22

40. Describe the relationship between the Ice Age and the global migration of humans.

Difficulty: M

Pages: 23-24

41. Of the following regions, which was the last colonized by *Homo sapiens sapiens*?

- A. Africa
- B. Polynesia
- C. Asia
- D. South America

Answer: B

Difficulty: E

Page: 24

42. Anthropologist Sally Slocum:

- A. waited until the 1990s to present her feminist critique of anthropology
- B. thinks that answers are what is important, not the questions the answers are based on
- C. stresses the prime importance of gathering in the evolution of hominids
- D. thought that hunting was of no significant relevance to hominid evolution

Answer: C

Difficulty: H

Page: 26

43. T F Over time, human stone tools became more sophisticated.

Answer: T

Difficulty: E

Page: 27

## PART TWO: SETTLING DOWN 10,000 B.C.E.–1000 C.E.

1. When the first cities developed, most of the world's population was:

- A. farmers or merchants
- B. raiders or hunter-gatherers
- C. hunter-gathers or farmers
- D. farmers or raiders

Answer: C

Difficulty: E

Page: 40

2. The world's earliest cities developed:

- A. in fertile Plains regions
- B. along major river systems
- C. exclusively along coastal waters
- D. around large manufacturing facilities

Answer: B

Difficulty: M

Pages: 40-41

3. T F Until the late nineteenth century, most people did NOT live in an urban environment.

Answer: T

Difficulty: M

Page: 40

4. T F Of all the major Mesopotamian cities, only Ur contained a ziggurat dedicated to a deity.

Answer: F

Difficulty: E

Page: 41

5. Explain the connection between spiritual beliefs and early cities.

Difficulty: M

Page: 41

6. The first recorded empire in history was created in:

- A. Egypt
- B. Mesopotamia
- C. West Africa
- D. the Indus valley

Answer: B

Difficulty: E

Page: 118

7. Sargon of Akkad succeeded in creating an empire due to his:

- A. superior weapons technology
- B. opponents' failure to protect their cities with fortifications
- C. advantage in numbers, organization, skill and energy
- D. opponents' lack of an organized army

Answer: C

Difficulty: M

Page: 118

8. T F New immigrant groups introduced two-wheeled chariots and bronze-tipped arrows into the Fertile Crescent region by about 1500 B.C.E.

Answer: T

Difficulty: E

Page: 119

9. T F The Persians invented the steel in the tenth-century C.E.

Answer: F

Difficulty: M

Page: 119

10. Which of the following was used as one of the earliest and most common psychological weapons?

A. horse-drawn chariots

B. sound instruments

C. flaming, bronze-tipped arrows

D. ceramic soldiers

Answer: B

Difficulty: M

Pages: 120-121

11. Why did early armies rely primarily on foot-soldiers?

Difficulty: H

Pages: 118-121

## Chapter 2: From Village Community to City-State

1. The Neolithic Age:

- A. preceded the Paleolithic Age
- B. is named for the characteristics of its tools
- C. began substantially prior to the founding of the first cities
- D. was a time in which trade was virtually nonexistent

Answer: B

Difficulty: M

Page: 45

2. The first animals to be domesticated in the “Fertile Crescent” were:

- A. goats and sheep
- B. pigs and cattle
- C. dogs
- D. llamas and turkeys

Answer: A

Difficulty: E

Page: 44

3. The use of ceramics is usually an indicator that the owners were:

- A. nomadic
- B. village dwellers
- C. relatively unskilled
- D. traders

Answer: B

Difficulty: M

Page: 45

4. The earliest staple crops in central India included:

- A. yams
- B. gourds
- C. rice
- D. legumes

Answer: C

Difficulty: M

Page: 45

5. The distinctive characteristics of Neolithic pottery include:

- A. the lack of decorative features
- B. fine designs and colors
- C. simplistic, geometric designs
- D. the lack of vibrant colors

Answer: B

Difficulty: M

Page: 45

6. T F Ceramics are never found among nomadic populations.

Answer: F

Difficulty: E

Page: 45

7. T F In addition to fishing, the Jomon villagers of Japan hunted gazelles

Answer: F

Difficulty: E

Page: 46

8. T F The Japanese did NOT develop agricultural cultivation until several thousand years after they began to live in villages

Answer: T

Difficulty: E

Page: 46

9. Compare and contrast the toolkit used by hunter-gatherers with that used by farmers.

Difficulty: M

Page: 45

10. Describe the connection between the physical environment and the development of the first villages.

Difficulty: H

Pages: 44-45

11. Which of the following empires was organized first?

A. Persian

B. Hittite

C. Neo-Babylonian

D. Assyrian

Answer: B

Difficulty: E

Page: 44

12. Of the following, which is located farthest from the Fertile Crescent?

A. Tigris River

B. Red Sea

C. Mediterranean Sea

D. Iranian plateau

Answer: D

Difficulty: M

Page: 45

13. T F Horses were first domesticated in China.

Answer: F

Diff. M

Page: 46

14. Most experts think that innovative primary urbanization:

A. could not have happened without diffusive urbanization

B. occurred only in the fertile crescent

C. occurred only in Asia

D. must have begun after the practice of agriculture

Answer: D

Difficulty: H

Page: 46

15. Urbanization began latest:

- A. in Mesopotamia
- B. along the Nile River
- C. along the Indus River
- D. along the Niger River

Answer: D

Difficulty: M

Pages: 46-47

16. The Bronze Age:

- A. preceded the Paleolithic Age
- B. was a time of significant technological breakthroughs
- C. was a time when little of relevance occurred
- D. occurred before there were written records

Answer: B

Difficulty: E

Page: 47

17. As cities became more developed:

- A. new class hierarchies emerged
- B. the need for armies diminished
- C. decision making became much more egalitarian
- D. contact with other communities became less common

Answer: A

Difficulty: M

Page: 47

18. The world's first system of writing evolved in:

- A. the Indus Valley
- B. southeast Asia
- C. Sumer
- D. Khmer

Answer: C

Difficulty: E

Page: 47

19. T F The earliest cities evolved along major river systems as a result of diffusion rather than innovation.

Answer: F

Difficulty: M

Page: 46

20. T F As cities became larger, their organization became more complex.

Answer: T

Difficulty: E

Page: 47

21. T F In the Andes, record keeping was initially accomplished through the use of tokens and pictures.

Answer: F

Difficulty: M

Page: 47

22. Explain the difference between innovation and diffusion in the development of urban centers.

Difficulty: M

Page: 46

23. Explain why written language was one of the most revolutionary inventions in human history.

Difficulty: M

Pages: 47-48

24. T F Most of the earliest civilizations developed in the northern hemisphere.

Answer: T

Difficulty: M

Page: 47

25. Which region witnessed the earliest urban settlement?

A. sub-Saharan Africa

B. Mesopotamia

C. Mesoamerica

D. the Indus plain.

Answer: B

Difficulty: E

Page: 47

26. The Sumerians:

A. originally came from Northern Africa

B. were eventually displaced by the Ubaid peoples

C. dominated Mesopotamia for nearly a millennium

D. were eventually conquered by Alexander the Great

Answer: C

Difficulty: M

Pages: 48-49

27. The Sumerians were finally conquered by:

A. Sargon of Akkad

B. Nefertiti of Egypt

C. Alexander the Great of Macedon

D. Hammurabi of Babylon

Answer: D

Difficulty: M

Page: 49

28. Around 8,000 B.C.E., the community around Jericho was a pioneer in:

A. cereal domestication only

B. cereal domestication and fortification construction

C. fortification construction only

D. the use of writing a writing system

Answer: B

Difficulty: M

Page: 48

29. Which of the following is NOT a Sumerian city-state?

A. Kish

B. Uruk

C. Akkad

D. Lagash

Answer: C

Difficulty: M

Page: 48

30. The city-states of Mesopotamia were especially vulnerable due to:

- A. inter-urban warfare
- B. powerful external enemies
- C. their lack of organized armies
- D. inability to grow enough food to adequately feed their populations

Answer: A

Difficulty: M

Pages: 48-49

31. T F The city-states of Sumer cooperated peacefully to ensure the economic success of the region.

Answer: F

Difficulty: E

Pages: 48-49

32. T F The cities of Sumer were ruled for about 200 years by the Akkadians.

Answer: T

Difficulty: E

Page: 48

33. T F The Sumerian city-states are notable for their lack of religious meeting places.

Answer: F

Difficulty: M

Page: 50

34. Describe how the Sumerians were able to build long-standing cities in a region subject to unpredictable flooding.

Difficulty: M

Page: 50

35. Explain how the Sumerian cities were able to provide enough food to meet the needs of the cities' growing populations.

Difficulty: M

Page: 50

36. In Sumerian times, the idea of legal identity and loyalty was based most fundamentally on:

- A. religion
- B. class
- C. geography
- D. clan

Answer: C

Difficulty: M

Page: 50

37. In Sumer after about 2800 B.C.E., members of this group ruled in conjunction with kings:

- A. temple priests
- B. large landowners
- C. rich artisans
- D. peasants' representatives

Answer: A

Difficulty: E

Page: 50

38. Sumerian trade:

- A. relied entirely on donkey caravan
- B. never made significant use of the boat
- C. extended as far as the Indus valley
- D. primarily involved trading surplus Sumerian foodstuffs and products for gold and silver

Answer: C

Difficulty: E

Page: 53

39. Which type of writing occurred first?

- A. pictographic writing
- B. Assyrian writing
- C. phonetic writing
- D. cuneiform writing

Answer: A

Difficulty: E

Pages: 54-55

40. Sumerian cuneiform writing was displaced primarily due to the actions of:

- A. Alexander the Great
- B. Hammurabi
- C. Jewish immigrants entering the Mesopotamian region around 1,000 B.C.E.
- D. the Hittites

Answer: A

Difficulty: M

Page: 55

41. T F Most people used in human sacrifice in Sumer were slaves.

Answer: F

Difficulty: M

Page: 52

42. T F One significant result of metallurgy was the creation of more effective weapons.

Answer: T

Difficulty: M

Page: 53

43. T F Gilgamesh was the legendary ruler of the Sumerian city Uruk.

Answer: T

Difficulty: E

Page: 56

44. Describe the Sumerian priesthood and ziggurats. How much power did the priesthood have? How did it maintain its power?

Difficulty: M

Pages: 50-51

45. Many believe that the agricultural village was more peaceful and more egalitarian than the first cities. Is this true? Support your answer.

Difficulty: M

Pages: 61-62

46. T F The Sumerian trading network extended as far east as modern day Afghanistan.

Answer: T

Difficulty: M

Page: 52

47. T F Alphabetic writing preceded the development of cuneiform.

Answer: F

Difficulty: E

Page: 55

48. Of the following, which has given us the best idea of important Sumerian values?

A. king lists

B. royal correspondence

C. lamentations

D. epics

Answer: D

Difficulty: H

Page: 56

49. Enkidu's attraction to the city most fundamentally illustrates the:

A. decline in importance of the natural world relative to that of the city

B. weakness of religion in Sumerian society

C. irresistible lure of politics

D. value Sumerians placed on friendship

Answer: A

Difficulty: H

Page: 57

50. This people invented writing:

A. Egyptians

B. Akkadians

C. Babylonians

D. Sumerians

Answer: D

Difficulty: E

Page: 54

51. Compare the probable rights and powers of women in the typical pre-urban village with those of women living in the typical urban Sumerian city. Did the establishment of cities help women overall, or did it hurt them? Explain

Difficulty: H

Page: 60

52. Describe the class structure of the typical Sumerian city. Where did the preponderance of power lie? Did the class structure agree with Marxist analysis?

Difficulty: H

Page: 60

