

Exam

Name _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) To better understand the prehistory of humans, historian must rely heavily upon: 1) _____
A) archaeological evidence. B) religious teachings.
C) mythology. D) oral histories.
- 2) Unlike most early village dwellers, the Jomon people in southern Japan supported themselves by: 2) _____
A) raiding supplies from neighboring villages.
B) hunting, fishing and gathering.
C) manufacturing and trading obsidian tools.
D) cultivating rice.
- 3) Humans had established themselves on all the continents of the earth except Antarctica by: 3) _____
A) 15,000 C.E. B) 5,000 B.C.E. C) 15,000 B.C.E. D) 250,000 B.C.E.
- 4) The era in which village dwellers became adept at grinding and polishing stone tools is called the: 4) _____
A) Modern Age. B) Paleolithic Age. C) Iron Age. D) Neolithic Age.
- 5) Louis and Mary Leakey selected the name *Homo habilis* because this hominid: 5) _____
A) had an unusually large jaw bone. B) utilized stone tools.
C) had a very small skull. D) possessed large, apelike teeth.
- 6) *Homo sapiens*: 6) _____
A) had the smallest brain capacity of any hominid yet discovered.
B) were first discovered in fossils in the late seventeenth century.
C) was a tool user.
D) means "man with developed brain".
- 7) The Purusa-sakta: 7) _____
A) sets humans apart from nature.
B) is a myth from Akkad culture.
C) helped justify the caste system in India.
D) holds that humans are not subject to the laws of the universe.

- 8) The "Venus" figurine pictured in the text: 8) _____
A) indicates that the people of that era were on a near-starvation diet.
B) was made between 5,000 and 7,000 years ago.
C) was found in southern Africa.
D) is probably a fertility charm.
- 9) *Homo* first used fire about: 9) _____
A) 30,000 years ago. B) 200,000 years ago.
C) 5 million years ago. D) 1 million years ago.
- 10) Global migration of *Homo sapiens sapiens*: 10) _____
A) was often spurred by major climate changes.
B) was usually random.
C) began around 450,000 B.C.E..
D) first occurred in the Americas.
- 11) Which of the following stages of human development happened first? 11) _____
A) domestication of animals B) development of speech
C) human migrations to America D) rapid brain growth
- 12) Which of the following events in evolutionary history happened first? 12) _____
A) first birds B) first reptiles
C) first dinosaurs D) first amphibians
- 13) The "candelabra" model and the "Noah's Ark" model differ in their assessments of: 13) _____
A) the geographic origin of *Homo erectus*.
B) the approximate date of the first appearance of *Homo erectus*.
C) the approximate date that *Homo erectus* left Africa.
D) the geographic location of the evolution of *Homo sapiens*.
- 14) Of the following regions, which was the last colonized by *Homo sapiens sapiens*? 14) _____
A) Africa B) South America C) Asia D) Polynesia
- 15) Which of the following statements about the Enuma Elish is NOT true? 15) _____
A) It is the creation myth of the people of Akkad.
B) It probably dates to about 2000 B.C.E..
C) Humans were created by the gods out of earth and water.
D) A rebelling god and goddess were destroyed by Marduk.

- 16) The book of Genesis holds that: 16) _____
A) God created the world in seven days.
B) there are many gods worthy of worship.
C) God created man "in his own image".
D) humans are on an equal footing with animals.
- 17) In the mid-1700s, the more astute natural scientists: 17) _____
A) had proved the biblical account of creation.
B) had questioned the idea that all plant and animal species had been separately created.
C) had provided a substantial body of evidence that the Earth was many millions of years old.
D) had developed the genetic theory of mutation transmission.
- 18) *Homo sapiens*: 18) _____
A) did not create culture until near the end of the last ice age.
B) has not changed anatomically for at least 100,000 years.
C) did not coexist with Neanderthal man.
D) first appeared in the archaeological record about 400,000 years ago.
- 19) When the first cities developed, most of the world's population were: 19) _____
A) farmers or merchants. B) hunter-gathers or farmers.
C) raiders or hunter-gatherers. D) farmers or raiders.
- 20) The first recorded empire in history was created in: 20) _____
A) Mesopotamia. B) the Indus valley.
C) West Africa. D) Egypt.
- 21) Sargon of Akkad succeeded in creating an empire due to his: 21) _____
A) advantage in numbers, organization, skill and energy.
B) opponents' lack of an organized army.
C) superior weapons technology.
D) opponents' failure to protect their cities with fortifications.
- 22) Which of the following was one of the earliest and most common psychological weapons? 22) _____
A) sound instruments. B) horse-drawn chariots.
C) ceramic soldiers. D) flaming, bronze-tipped arrows.
- 23) The world's earliest cities developed: 23) _____
A) along major river systems. B) in fertile Plains regions.
C) exclusively along coastal waters. D) around large manufacturing facilities.

- 24) The city-states of Mesopotamia were especially vulnerable due to: 24) _____
A) inability to grow enough food to adequately feed their populations.
B) inter-urban warfare.
C) their lack of organized armies.
D) powerful external enemies.
- 25) As cities became more developed: 25) _____
A) decision making became much more egalitarian.
B) the need for armies diminished.
C) contact with other communities became less common.
D) new class hierarchies emerged.
- 26) The distinctive characteristics of Neolithic pottery include: 26) _____
A) simplistic, geometric designs. B) the lack of vibrant colors.
C) fine designs and colors. D) the lack of decorative features.
- 27) Urbanization began latest: 27) _____
A) along the Indus River. B) along the Niger River.
C) in Mesopotamia. D) along the Nile River.
- 28) The Sumerians were finally conquered by: 28) _____
A) Hammurabi of Babylon. B) Alexander the Great of Macedon.
C) Sargon of Akkad. D) Nefertiti of Egypt.
- 29) In Sumer after about 2800 B.C.E., members of this group ruled in conjunction with kings: 29) _____
A) temple priests. B) rich artisans.
C) large landowners. D) peasants' representatives.
- 30) Enkidu's attraction to the city most fundamentally illustrates the: 30) _____
A) value Sumerians placed on friendship.
B) decline in importance of the natural world relative to that of the city.
C) irresistible lure of politics.
D) weakness of religion in Sumerian society.
- 31) Most experts think that innovative primary urbanization: 31) _____
A) occurred only in Asia.
B) could not have happened without diffusive urbanization.
C) must have begun after the practice of agriculture.
D) occurred only in the fertile crescent.

- 32) The Neolithic Age: 32) _____
A) is named for the characteristics of its tools.
B) was a time in which trade was virtually nonexistent.
C) began substantially prior to the founding of the first cities.
D) preceded the Paleolithic Age.
- 33) The world's first system of writing evolved in: 33) _____
A) the Indus Valley. B) southeast Asia.
C) Khmer. D) Sumer.
- 34) Egyptians wrote on paper made from: 34) _____
A) linen. B) cotton.
C) limestone flakes. D) papyrus pith.
- 35) The settlements of Harrapa and Mohenjo-Daro could each accommodate: 35) _____
A) about 40,000 residents. B) about 25,000 residents.
C) about 10,000 residents. D) about 2,500 residents.
- 36) The art and craftwork of the Indus Valley indicates: 36) _____
A) that the civilization was not very well developed.
B) they were a nomadic people.
C) they did not possess metallurgical skills.
D) they participated in active interregional trade.
- 37) The early twentieth century excavations of the Harappan civilization in the Indus valley reveal that it likely: 37) _____
A) developed independently from civilizations in Mesopotamia.
B) was originated by Aryan immigrants from Persia.
C) began around 4500 B.C.E.
D) had many small towns, but no cities.
- 38) The Rosetta Stone: 38) _____
A) was found in the Valley of the Kings in southern Egypt.
B) was discovered by an expedition led by Richelieu.
C) contains three types of writing.
D) did not have its significance recognized until the mid-twentieth century.

- 39) The Harappan civilization: 39) _____
- A) was based along the Ganges river.
 - B) had a strong central government.
 - C) had a language, but it has not yet been deciphered.
 - D) was centered on one large city: Harappa.
- 40) Which of the following is NOT one of the four legacies of Harappa described in the text? 40) _____
- A) Aryan invaders nearly completely destroyed the Indus valley civilization.
 - B) Aryan invaders adopted some of the Indus valley agricultural techniques.
 - C) Aryan invaders adopted some of the settlement characteristics of the Indus valley civilization.
 - D) Aryan invaders may have adopted some religious ideas of the Indus valley civilization.
- 41) We know less about ancient Egyptian cities when compared with ancient Mesopotamian cities primarily because the Egyptian cities were: 41) _____
- A) destroyed by the Nile River.
 - B) few and far between.
 - C) changed so drastically by the British in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
 - D) destroyed by war.
- 42) Anthropologist Sally Slocum: 42) _____
- A) stresses the prime importance of gathering in the evolution of hominids.
 - B) waited until the 1990s to present her feminist critique of anthropology.
 - C) thinks that answers are what is important, not the questions the answers are based on.
 - D) thought that hunting was of no significant relevance to hominid evolution.
- 43) Most archaeologists and paleoanthropologists believe: 43) _____
- A) *Homo erectus* evolved into *Homo sapiens* in several regions.
 - B) *Homo erectus* first appeared in Africa.
 - C) *Homo erectus* evolved into *Homo sapiens* only on the African continent.
 - D) *Homo erectus* first appeared in western Europe.
- 44) Which of the following is NOT a reason put forth in the text for the disappearance of Neanderthals? 44) _____
- A) Neanderthals warred with each other and drove themselves to extinction.
 - B) Neanderthals interbred with *Homo sapiens sapiens*.
 - C) *Homo sapiens sapiens* out-competed Neanderthals for resources.
 - D) *Homo sapiens sapiens* destroyed the Neanderthals through violence.
- 45) The remains of *Homo sapiens* have been found throughout: 45) _____
- A) Java.
 - B) Africa.
 - C) Australia.
 - D) Eurasia.

- 46) Fossil remains of the earliest direct human ancestors, *Australopithecus* and *Homo habilis*, have been found only in: 46) _____
- A) Western Europe. B) Australia.
C) Africa. D) Asia.
- 47) Linguist Noam Chomsky argues that the ability to use language is: 47) _____
- A) genetic. B) learned from parents.
C) learned from the environment. D) a gift of the gods.
- 48) Which of the following is NOT a Sumerian city-state? 48) _____
- A) Akkad B) Lagash C) Kish D) Uruk
- 49) Although the Sumerians did not speak Semitic, their use of Semitic names suggests: 49) _____
- A) that they had migrated from a Semitic speaking region.
B) their language had evolved from Semitic.
C) they had been ruled at one time by a Semitic-speaking people.
D) Semitic-speaking people may have preceded them in the area.
- 50) Sumerian trade: 50) _____
- A) primarily involved trading surplus Sumerian foodstuffs and products for gold and silver.
B) extended as far as the Indus valley.
C) never made significant use of the boat.
D) relied entirely on donkey caravan.
- 51) The use of ceramics is usually an indicator that the owners were: 51) _____
- A) village dwellers. B) relatively unskilled.
C) nomadic. D) traders.
- 52) Which type of writing occurred first? 52) _____
- A) Assyrian writing B) cuneiform writing
C) phonetic writing D) pictographic writing
- 53) Scholars know the least about this civilization: 53) _____
- A) Nile valley B) Greek city-states
C) Tigris-Euphrates valley D) Indus valley

- 54) In ancient Egypt: 54) _____
A) the Red Sea was to the north.
B) most pyramids were located near the fifth cataract.
C) Nubia was to the south.
D) Upper Egypt was to the north.
- 55) The Indus valley civilization: 55) _____
A) made little use of agricultural practices. B) reached its apex around 1000 B.C.E.
C) built numerous temples and palaces. D) began around 7000 B.C.E.
- 56) Akhetaten: 56) _____
A) was the site of worship of the sun god Aten.
B) is considered the best representative of the typical Egyptian city of its day.
C) was built by the pharaoh Ramses II.
D) was used as a capital for nearly 800 years.
- 57) Charles Darwin: 57) _____
A) acknowledged that there was a "Creator".
B) refused to acknowledge that Alfred Russel Wallace had any useful ideas on evolution.
C) based his ideas on evolution on data he gathered while traveling in southeast Asia.
D) argued that teleology was an integral part of all life.
- 58) Regarding the hominid genetic record, it is NOT true that: 58) _____
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) DNA studies have led some scientists to postulate that *Homo sapiens* emerged solely from Africa.
D) study of mitochondrial DNA has led to controversial results.
- 59) Sumerian cuneiform writing was displaced primarily due to the actions of: 59) _____
A) Jewish immigrants entering the Mesopotamian region around 1,000 B.C.E.
B) Hammurabi.
C) Alexander the Great.
D) the Hittites.
- 60) Which of the following empires was organized first? 60) _____
A) Assyrian B) Neo-Babylonian
C) Persian D) Hittite

