|  |
| --- |
| **Multiple Choice** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. How is the term *species* generally defined?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | A group of organisms that can communicate with one another | |  | b. | A group of organisms that will share food with one another | |  | c. | A group of organisms that can mate and produce fertile offspring | |  | d. | A group of organisms that originate from a different ancestor |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2. During which of the following periods did the ancestor common to both chimpanzees and humans probably live?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 3 to 5 million years ago | |  | b. | 5 to 7 million years ago | |  | c. | 10 to 12 million years ago | |  | d. | 12 to 14 million years ago |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. Scientists used which of the following to label the first periods of human history?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The material used for tools | |  | b. | The height of the human form | |  | c. | Language ability and skill level | |  | d. | The location of human settlements |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4. Although the date varies by location, when did the shift to agriculture first occur?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 3000 B.C.E. | |  | b. | 15,000 B.C.E. | |  | c. | 9000 B.C.E. | |  | d. | 1000 B.C.E. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 5. What term is used for the first fully bipedal hominid known to paleontologists?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | *Ardipithecus* | |  | b. | *Homo habilis* | |  | c. | *Australopithecus* | |  | d. | *Homo sapiens* |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6. Where did the earliest australopithecines live?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Northern Africa | |  | b. | Southern and eastern Africa | |  | c. | Western and northern Africa | |  | d. | Southern Africa |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 7. How did *Homo erectus* differ from modern humans?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | *Homo erectus* had a slightly smaller brain size than modern humans. | |  | b. | *Homo erectus* had no capacity for making and using tools. | |  | c. | *Homo erectus* lived in larger groups than modern humans. | |  | d. | *Homo erectus* shared food preparation and gathering. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 8. How did *Homo erectus* migrate from China about 1.5 million years ago to settle on Java?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | By sailing woven grass boats | |  | b. | By walking over land | |  | c. | By floating on planks | |  | d. | By paddling canoes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 9. Where did *Homo sapiens* first evolve?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The Black Sea region | |  | b. | The Nile Valley | |  | c. | China | |  | d. | East Africa |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 10. Why were better social skills especially important for early human females?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They needed help with food gathering. | |  | b. | They needed help with home building. | |  | c. | They needed help with attracting a mate. | |  | d. | They needed help with child rearing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. Which of the following skills did *Homo sapiens* acquire around 25,000 years ago?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The capacity to weave cloth | |  | b. | The capacity to make tools from stone | |  | c. | The capacity to domesticate sheep | |  | d. | The capacity to use fire for warmth |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 12. How do the footprints pictured in "Fossil Footprints from Laetoli in Tanzania" reflect the belief of many scholars that australopithecines had short legs and traveled slowly?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The uneven depth of the footprints | |  | b. | The footprints being spaced closely together | |  | c. | The directional variation of the footprints | |  | d. | The relatively small size of some of the footprints |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 13. According to Map 1.1, "Human Migration in the Paleolithic and Neolithic Eras," low sea levels were likely what enabled *Homo sapiens* to migrate into which part of the world?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | North America | |  | b. | South America | |  | c. | Europe | |  | d. | Northern Asia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 14. How is the intellectual and toolmaking superiority of *Homo sapiens* reflected in Map 1.1, "Human Migration in the Paleolithic and Neolithic Eras"?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | *Homo sapiens* traveled farther and crossed bodies of water. | |  | b. | *Homo sapiens* traveled primarily along coastlines. | |  | c. | *Homo sapiens* traveled faster. | |  | d. | *Homo sapiens* often mimicked the routes traveled by *Homo erectus*. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 15. The Neanderthals of Europe were a branch of what hominin group?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | *Homo sapiens* | |  | b. | *Homo habilis* | |  | c. | *Australopithecus* | |  | d. | *Homo heidelbergensis* |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. Neanderthals lived side by side with which of the following for millennia?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | *Homo sapiens* | |  | b. | Anatomically Modern Humans (AMH) | |  | c. | *Homo habilis* | |  | d. | *Australopithecus* |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 17. Which of the following allowed *Homo sapiens* to migrate to Australia and New Guinea?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Simple rafts | |  | b. | Land bridges | |  | c. | Large boats | |  | d. | Swimming |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 18. What was one of the results of endogamy?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | An increase in fertility | |  | b. | A lack of diversity of languages | |  | c. | The inability of *Homo sapiens* to mate with one another | |  | d. | Differences in physical features and spoken language |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 19. The term *forager* is now used by historians instead of what traditional term?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Hunter-gatherer | |  | b. | Stone-age man | |  | c. | Caveman | |  | d. | First people |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 20. Which of the following foods dominated the diet of Paleolithic foragers?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Trapped animals | |  | b. | Fish | |  | c. | Hunted animals | |  | d. | Plants |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. Paleolithic humans may have encouraged the growth of new plants by doing what?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Planting seeds | |  | b. | Hunting large game | |  | c. | Harvesting crops | |  | d. | Setting fires |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 22. How many hours a week did early foragers generally spend gathering food?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | One to three hours | |  | b. | Forty hours | |  | c. | Fifty hours or more | |  | d. | Ten to twenty hours |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 23. Which of the following is true of Paleolithic mating patterns?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Most Paleolithic humans sought mates from outside their kinship groups. | |  | b. | Mates were usually selected from within the same kinship group. | |  | c. | Most mates were purchased from a distant tribal group. | |  | d. | Mates were generally people taken captive in conflict. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 24. The burial sites of Paleolithic humans reveal that they believed that all things and natural occurrences had which of the following?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Meaning | |  | b. | Economic value | |  | c. | Danger | |  | d. | Spirits |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 25. What did Paleolithic peoples believe about dead members of their kinship groups?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | That the dead were gone forever | |  | b. | That deceased family members were still with them | |  | c. | That the dead became new gods | |  | d. | That the dead would return one day |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26. Who in Paleolithic society was believed to regularly receive messages from the spirit world?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The chief | |  | b. | The shaman | |  | c. | The king | |  | d. | The warriors |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 27. What was one of the shaman's primary duties?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Healing the sick | |  | b. | Leading the war band | |  | c. | Harvesting crops | |  | d. | Leading building projects in urban areas |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 28. What discovery marks the transition from Paleolithic to Neolithic?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Stone tools | |  | b. | Religion | |  | c. | Burial | |  | d. | Agriculture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 29. What major climate change occurred about 15,000 years ago?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Temperatures warmed and glaciers melted. | |  | b. | Monsoon patterns began. | |  | c. | Temperatures became slightly colder. | |  | d. | El Nino wind patterns first developed. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 30. What term describes a crop that has been modified by selective breeding?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Trained | |  | b. | Marketed | |  | c. | Domesticated | |  | d. | Husbanded |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. *Horticulture* refers to the growing of plants using what tool?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Clubs | |  | b. | Plows | |  | c. | Digging sticks | |  | d. | Sickles |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 32. Beginning about 9000 B.C.E., people in the Fertile Crescent began to domesticate what crop?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Yams | |  | b. | Wheat | |  | c. | Squash | |  | d. | Rice |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 33. Based on Map 1.2, "The Spread of Agriculture and Pastoralism," which of the following regions demonstrated the greatest pastoral diversity?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Andean region | |  | b. | Sahara | |  | c. | Fertile Crescent | |  | d. | East Asia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 34. How did the amount of labor required for horticulture compare to that required for foraging?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Horticulture required less time and labor than foraging. | |  | b. | Horticulture required more time and labor than foraging. | |  | c. | Horticulture required the same amount of time and labor as foraging. | |  | d. | Horticulture required more time and labor than foraging, but only during harvesting season. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 35. By 4000 B.C.E., how far north of the Fertile Crescent had horticulture spread?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | To Britain | |  | b. | To Scandinavia | |  | c. | To Ethiopia | |  | d. | To Russia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. Potatoes were domesticated by 3000 B.C.E. in what region?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Indus Valley | |  | b. | Western United States | |  | c. | Andes | |  | d. | Fertile Crescent |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 37. What species of animal did humans first domesticate, around 15,000 years ago?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Sheep | |  | b. | Dogs | |  | c. | Cattle | |  | d. | Horses |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 38. Which of the following was a consequence of humans living in close proximity with animals?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Humans had an easier time domesticating animals. | |  | b. | Humans spread disease to animals, leading to the extinction of some species. | |  | c. | Humans were exposed to more pathogens. | |  | d. | Humans began to consider animals as property. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 39. Animal domestication led to some humans becoming able to digest which of the following?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Milk | |  | b. | Meat | |  | c. | Grain | |  | d. | Minerals |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 40. The natural herding instinct of what animal paved the way for pastoralism?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Pigs | |  | b. | Yaks | |  | c. | Humans | |  | d. | Sheep |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. Beginning in the seventh millennium B.C.E., people attached wooden sticks to frames and pack animals to use as a simple version of what developing technology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Weapons | |  | b. | Fences to mark boundaries of territory | |  | c. | Early threshers | |  | d. | Plows |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 42. What did the use of plows allow Neolithic people to do?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Produce a significant amount of surplus food | |  | b. | Spend less time working | |  | c. | Develop the first religions | |  | d. | Develop less specialized economies |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 43. In most Neolithic communities, which group of people were the first to work out formal codes of law?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Craftsmen | |  | b. | Priests | |  | c. | Warriors | |  | d. | Farmers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 44. What is the term for a social system built around male dominance?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Patriarchy | |  | b. | Theocracy | |  | c. | Pastoralism | |  | d. | Matriarchy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 45. How did women's work change as a result of settled agriculture?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Women were responsible for working the fields while their husbands hunted. | |  | b. | Women became merchants because they now had time to produce things to sell. | |  | c. | Women continued to be quite mobile and continued to add to family diet through foraging. | |  | d. | Women likely began to spend more time tending to household needs. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 46. Which of these was primarily "women's work" during the Neolithic period?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Herding sheep and goats | |  | b. | Hunting | |  | c. | Plowing fields | |  | d. | Weaving cloth |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 47. Which of the following was an important feature of the houses of Çatal Hüyük?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They were constructed without roofs. | |  | b. | Elites lived in round houses with two doors. | |  | c. | They were made of mud brick. | |  | d. | They were spaced far apart to combat disease. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 48. For what did Neolithic peoples use obsidian?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It was melted to construct plow blades. | |  | b. | It was used to make knives and blades. | |  | c. | It was easily carved into storage jars. | |  | d. | It was woven into carpets to make them stronger. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 49. What alloy is created by mixing copper with other metals, such as arsenic or zinc?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Iron | |  | b. | Steel | |  | c. | Tin | |  | d. | Bronze |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 50. Why did Neolithic peoples build circular structures?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It helped them to predict where best to herd their animals. | |  | b. | Circular structures were believed to help them predict the movements of the stars. | |  | c. | Circular structures were believed to possess magical powers to help people know where to migrate next. | |  | d. | Priests taught their populations that building large circular structures would ensure a large harvest for years to come. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51. What characteristics did the gods of polytheistic Neolithic societies develop?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They took on social hierarchies and had specific labor responsibilities. | |  | b. | They were originally believed to resemble people but later were depicted as animals. | |  | c. | They were always depicted as strong animals. | |  | d. | They were seen as heavenly creatures with wings. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 52. As Neolithic religious structures became more hierarchical, what was the purpose of many of the most important religious rituals?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Ensuring military success | |  | b. | Granting a special skill | |  | c. | Foretelling the future | |  | d. | Ensuring fertility |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 53. By what time was the Bronze Age well under way?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 10,000 B.C.E. | |  | b. | 7500 B.C.E. | |  | c. | 5000 B.C.E. | |  | d. | 2500 B.C.E. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 54. Scholars believe that the Neolithic pendant in this picture, from the second millennium in Nubia (today northern Sudan and southern Egypt), most likely belonged to which person?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | A wealthy forager woman | |  | b. | A slave woman | |  | c. | An elite woman | |  | d. | A lower-class woman |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |