

Chapter 2: From Prehistory to Civilization

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Using Carl Sagan's analogy, suppose the Big Bang occurred on January 1st, the solar system formed on September 9th, and the earth formed on September 14th. On what date did life begin as one celled organisms?
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a. September 16th | c. October 9th |
| b. September 25th | d. December 16th |

ANS: B DIF: Conceptual REF: Introduction

2. Using Carl Sagan's analogy, suppose the Big Bang occurred on January 1st, the solar system formed on September 9th, and the earth formed on September 14th. On what date did dinosaurs appear?
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. November 27th | c. December 24th |
| b. December 3rd | d. December 31st |

ANS: C DIF: Conceptual REF: Introduction

3. Using Carl Sagan's analogy, suppose the Big Bang occurred on January 1st, the solar system formed on September 9th, and the earth formed on September 14th. When did the first human-like creatures appear?
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. November 28th | c. December 25th |
| b. December 9th | d. December 30th |

ANS: D DIF: Conceptual REF: Introduction

4. Using Carl Sagan's analogy, suppose the Big Bang occurred on January 1st, the solar system formed on September 9th, and the earth formed on September 14th. At what time on December 31st were the first cities built?
- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| a. 12 noon | c. 10:30:15 p.m. |
| b. 5:15 p.m. | d. 11:59:35 p.m. |

ANS: D DIF: Conceptual REF: Introduction

5. Which of the following refers to a member of one of the primate genera in the line of descent to modern humans?
- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| a. hominin | c. Australopithecus |
| b. sapiens | d. Rudolfensis |

ANS: A DIF: Factual REF: Introduction

6. Which of the following is a member of the same family, *Hominidae*, as humans?
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| a. orangutans | c. lemurs |
| b. spider monkeys | d. tarsiers |

ANS: A DIF: Factual REF: Early Hominins

7. Which statement is true of hominins?
- a. There are four hominin species: humans, chimps, gorillas, and monkeys.
 - b. Hominins went extinct around the same time that the dinosaurs went extinct.
 - c. Neanderthals won in the competition with hominins to become the sole ancestors of humans.
 - d. The hominin species, *Homo sapiens*, populated the world by about 40,000 years ago.

ANS: D DIF: Factual REF: Early Hominins

8. Which of the following indicates the characteristic of walking upright on the hind feet?
- a. bipedalism
 - b. mobility
 - c. ambulation
 - d. dual limb movement

ANS: A DIF: Factual REF: Basic Human Characteristics

9. What refers to the bent hip, bent knee walking style of chimpanzees?
- a. pseudo bipedalism
 - b. knuckle walking
 - c. quad-ambulation
 - d. primitive mobility

ANS: B DIF: Factual REF: Basic Human Characteristics

10. When did tools such as hand axes and choppers first arise?
- a. 4.5 million years ago
 - b. 3.5 million years ago
 - c. 2.5 million years ago
 - d. 1.5 million years ago

ANS: D DIF: Factual REF: Basic Human Characteristics

11. What can be inferred by the Acheulean tools?
- a. Toolmakers held the highest status in their communities.
 - b. Toolmakers had to be able to select materials and envision the final product.
 - c. Toolmakers were a wealthy group who passed on their “businesses” to their sons.
 - d. Toolmakers were primarily male children who were too young to hunt.

ANS: B DIF: Conceptual REF: Basic Human Characteristics

12. Which of the following best characterizes Levallois tools?
- a. They were simple tools, made from chipping larger stones.
 - b. They were developed as hunting tools about 750,000 years ago.
 - c. They were made from naturally occurring metal.
 - d. They were broad, flat tools that could be used immediately after they were made.

ANS: D DIF: Conceptual REF: Basic Human Characteristics

13. How long ago did language arise?
- a. 100,000 years ago
 - b. 75,000 years ago
 - c. 50,000 years ago
 - d. 25,000 years ago

ANS: C DIF: Conceptual REF: Basic Human Characteristics

14. Which of the following appears to be a correlate of the evolution of language skills?
- An increased capacity for social behavior
 - The development of ornamental crafts
 - The creation of primitive economies
 - The initiation of violence against other groups

ANS: A DIF: Conceptual REF: Basic Human Characteristics

15. What is the importance of the FOXP2 gene?
- The presence of the FOXP2 gene is associated with the ability to make tools from naturally occurring objects.
 - The FOXP2 is recessive and individuals with two copies of the gene have superior visuospatial skills.
 - Only individuals with the mutated form of the FOXP2 gene can pass on high levels of intelligence to their offspring.
 - The mutated version of the FOXP2 gene occurs naturally only in humans and is believed to be associated with language.

ANS: D DIF: Conceptual REF: Basic Human Characteristics

16. What does the hunter-gatherer hypothesis propose?
- The different skills sets that males and females have today (e.g., spatial tasks for males, verbal memory for females) reflect the skill sets needed in hunter-gatherer societies.
 - Hunter-gatherer lifestyles precluded the development of social networks that were supported by agricultural lifestyles.
 - Hunter-gatherer lifestyles were among the first to experience outbreaks of violence over limited resources and thus were among the first to develop primitive weapons of war.
 - The types of foods consumed by hunter-gatherer groups were inadequate to support brain development and therefore, these groups became extinct.

ANS: A DIF: Factual REF: Hunter-Gatherers

17. Which statement accurately describes natural history intelligence?
- Natural history intelligence has developed only recently.
 - In general, modern humans are less aware of the practical aspects of natural history intelligence than were Stone Age humans.
 - Natural history intelligence has become far more complex and extensive with the development of life sciences.
 - The development of natural history intelligence supports the development of social bonds among individuals and groups.

ANS: B DIF: Conceptual REF: Stone Age Thinking

18. What are time-factored markings?
- Markings that correspond to astronomical events like phases of the moon
 - Markings that date to a particular time period
 - Markings used in carbon 14 dating of artifacts
 - Markings that enable the user to judge how much time has passed

ANS: A DIF: Factual REF: Stone Age Thinking

19. When did human ancestors begin to develop an agricultural lifestyle?

- a. 5,000 years ago
- b. 10,000 years ago
- c. 15,000 years ago
- d. 20,000 years ago

ANS: B DIF: Factual REF: The Invention of Farming

20. Modern hunter-gatherer societies ____.

- a. are typically unable to adopt modern technology and thus remain hunter-gatherers
- b. remain hunter-gatherers because their environments preclude even minimal agriculture
- c. spend less time in activities related to “sustaining” themselves than do agricultural societies
- d. are not self-sustaining and typically do not survive past a few generations

ANS: C DIF: Application REF: The Invention of Farming

21. Where were the first known farming settlements?

- a. Along the Euphrates River
- b. Near the Mediterranean Sea
- c. On the shores of the Atlantic Ocean
- d. Near the Great Lakes

ANS: A DIF: Factual REF: The Invention of Farming

22. Abu Hureyra was ____.

- a. the first walled village
- b. one of the first known farming communities
- c. the first known community to form a government
- d. one of the first continuously inhabited towns

ANS: B DIF: Factual REF: The Invention of Farming

23. What was one major result of people moving from hunter-gatherer societies to agricultural societies?

- a. increased stature
- b. decreased anemia
- c. decreased infectious diseases
- d. increased infant mortality

ANS: D DIF: Factual REF: The Invention of Farming

24. Which statement is true of the climate for the past 6,000 years?

- a. The variability in the global average temperature has increased.
- b. The extremes of global temperature have markedly widened.
- c. The global average temperature has gotten colder.
- d. The global average temperature has remained fairly warm and constant.

ANS: D DIF: Factual REF: The Invention of Farming

25. How long ago was the point of maximum extent of the last Ice Age?

- a. 28,000 years ago
- b. 23,000 years ago
- c. 18,000 years ago
- d. 13,000 years ago

ANS: C DIF: Factual REF: The Invention of Farming

26. According to Diamond (1997), which of the following is true of domestication?
- a. More animals than plants have been domesticated.
 - b. Domestication has enjoyed widespread success with a variety of crops and animals.
 - c. Only five types of animals have been widely domesticated.
 - d. While few animals have been domesticated, hundreds of crops have been domesticated.

ANS: C DIF: Factual REF: Domestication

27. Which of the following is the most common category of the major domesticated crops?
- a. cereals
 - b. pulses
 - c. sugar sources
 - d. fruits

ANS: A DIF: Factual REF: Domestication

28. The oldest continuously inhabited town is ____.
- a. Alexandria
 - b. Rome
 - c. Jericho
 - d. Constantinople

ANS: C DIF: Factual REF: Domestication

29. According to Diamond (1997), which statement is true of domesticated plants?
- a. Twelve crops account for 80% of the world's harvest.
 - b. Successful domestication requires a knowledge of genetics.
 - c. Unlike domesticated animals, domesticated plants provide only food.
 - d. Domestication only began about 1,000 years ago.

ANS: A DIF: Conceptual REF: Domestication

30. What is trepanning?
- a. Deliberately killing weaker individuals
 - b. Intentionally cutting a hole in the skull for therapeutic purposes
 - c. Selecting seeds to save for future crops
 - d. Excluding individuals from favored groups

ANS: B DIF: Conceptual REF: Domestication

31. When did urbanization begin?
- a. 15,000 years ago
 - b. 12,000 years ago
 - c. 9,000 years ago
 - d. 6,000 years ago

ANS: C DIF: Factual REF: Urbanization

32. Where did urbanization begin?
- a. Mesopotamia
 - b. Egypt
 - c. Greece
 - d. Italy

ANS: A DIF: Factual REF: Urbanization

33. What year marks the tipping point when more people, worldwide, lived in cities and towns than outside of them?
- a. 1958
 - b. 1978
 - c. 1998
 - d. 2008

ANS: D DIF: Factual REF: Urbanization

34. In 1950, how many cities had a population greater than ten million, worldwide?

- a. one
- b. five
- c. 10
- d. 20

ANS: A DIF: Factual REF: Urbanization

35. In 2006, how many cities had a population greater than ten million, worldwide?

- a. 11
- b. 16
- c. 21
- d. 26

ANS: C DIF: Factual REF: Urbanization

36. Mumford (1956) saw city walls as a metaphor for the ____.

- a. growth of cities
- b. exclusion of the “other”
- c. need for soldiers
- d. development of nations

ANS: A DIF: Conceptual REF: Urbanization

37. What does the discordance hypothesis address?

- a. The differences between hunter-gatherer environments and those we live in now
- b. The reasons health is no longer strongly related to where people live
- c. The impact of urbanization on social networks
- d. The development of urban areas that are distant from agricultural centers

ANS: A DIF: Conceptual REF: Urbanization

38. Which of the following is true of modern hunter-gatherer societies?

- a. Their life expectancies have increased more than the lifespans of urbanized societies.
- b. The benefits of the hunter-gatherer diet and lifestyle have been offset by the deaths associated with accidents.
- c. Individuals in hunter-gatherer societies are physiologically different from urbanized societies.
- d. Pollution from urban areas has contaminated their sources of animal proteins, resulting in widespread famines.

ANS: B DIF: Application REF: Urbanization

39. Cochran and Harpending (2009) speculate that the impact of living in civilizations ____.

- a. led to the evolution of new biological and behavioral traits
- b. eliminated the role of agricultural settlements
- c. caused humans to lose their ability to fight infectious diseases
- d. decreased the importance of stable food supplies

ANS: A DIF: Conceptual REF: Civilization and the Birth of History

40. What was the purpose of the clay tokens found by Schmandt-Besserat?

- a. They were used to count prayers in religious services.
- b. They formed an early accounting system.
- c. They served as coins.
- d. They were children’s toys.

ANS: B DIF: Factual REF: Civilization and the Birth of History

41. What evidence suggests that Stone Age civilizations believed in an afterlife of some sort?
- a. Written texts of sacred stories and beliefs
 - b. Paintings on cave walls
 - c. Sacred buildings such as temples
 - d. The presence of grave goods and offerings

ANS: D DIF: Conceptual REF: Civilization and the Birth of History

42. What is urbicide?
- a. The destruction of religious monuments
 - b. The deliberate destruction of a city during a war or other conflict
 - c. Forcing the residents of a city to move to rural areas
 - d. Burning or otherwise destroying books

ANS: B DIF: Factual REF: The Depth of Civilization

43. Where did philosophy emerge?
- a. Egypt
 - b. Iran
 - c. Greece
 - d. Turkey

ANS: C DIF: Factual REF: The Rise of Philosophy

44. When did philosophy emerge?
- a. 5,000 years ago
 - b. 4,000 years ago
 - c. 3,000 years ago
 - d. 2,000 years ago

ANS: C DIF: Factual REF: The Rise of Philosophy

45. Keisha visited an Asian nation, and, while in an orphanage, affectionately patted the small children on the head. She felt horrible when she was told that head patting was considered to be offensive. What concept does this best illustrate?
- a. relativism
 - b. imperialism
 - c. materialism
 - d. asceticism

ANS: A DIF: Application REF: The Rise of Philosophy

46. According to your text, what two concepts was of particular interest to early philosophers?
- a. religion and spirituality
 - b. mind and soul
 - c. development and maintenance
 - d. magic and truth

ANS: B DIF: Factual REF: The Rise of Philosophy

47. The phrase “dynamism of the universe” refers to the ____.
- a. qualities of the universe that make it interesting and able to capture the attention of individuals
 - b. features of the universe that give rise to life in any and all of its forms
 - c. extent to which the universe and all things in it can be characterized by constancy or change
 - d. ability of the universe to resist randomly occurring changes

ANS: C DIF: Conceptual REF: The Rise of Philosophy

48. Which philosophical school argues that the search for knowledge is impossible, or that even if it is possible, the knowledge could not be communicated?
- a. relativism
 - b. materialism
 - c. monism
 - d. nihilism

ANS: D

DIF: Factual

REF: The Rise of Philosophy

49. Which philosophical school searches for the one single thing that will explain everything else?
- a. relativism
 - b. materialism
 - c. monism
 - d. nihilism

ANS: C

DIF: Factual

REF: The Rise of Philosophy

50. The ancient Greek religion ____.
- a. had no sacred texts
 - b. had only male gods
 - c. elevated mortals to the position of gods
 - d. was observed in the same ways throughout Greece

ANS: A

DIF: Factual

REF: The Rise of Philosophy