

The World's History, 5e (Spodek)
CHAPTER 1, The Dry Bones Speak

Multiple-Choice Questions

1) Which of these was the Akkadian god that created the human race?

- A) Tiamat
- B) Purusha
- C) Marduk
- D) Apsu

Answer: C

A-Head: Human Origins in Myth and History

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand how myths explain creation.

Bloom's: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

2) Which of these is a fixed social group, usually prevented from marrying with different groups?

- A) myth
- B) caste
- C) tribe
- D) clan

Answer: B

A-Head: Human Origins in Myth and History

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand how myths explain creation.

Bloom's: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

3) Charles Darwin is best known for his work on _____.

- A) paleoanthropology
- B) history
- C) botany
- D) evolution

Answer: D

A-Head: Human Origins in Myth and History

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand how myths explain creation.

Bloom's: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

4) Teleology concerns the study of _____.

- A) human evolution
- B) ethical human behavior
- C) the gods
- D) final causes or purposes

Answer: D

A-Head: Human Origins in Myth and History

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand how myths explain creation.

Bloom's: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

5) The author of *On the Origin of Species* was _____.

- A) Charles Darwin
- B) Alfred Russel Wallace
- C) Louis Leakey
- D) Michel Brunet

Answer: A

A-Head: Human Origins in Myth and History

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand how myths explain creation.

Bloom's: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

6) Modern humans belong to what species?

- A) *Homo habilis*
- B) *Homo erectus*
- C) *Homo sapiens*
- D) *Ardipithecus ramidus*

Answer: C

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

Bloom's: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

7) Which of these lived from about two million to 100,000 years ago?

- A) *Ardipithecus ramidus*
- B) *Homo sapiens sapiens*
- C) *Homo erectus*
- D) *Homo sapiens*

Answer: C

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

Bloom's: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

8) Which of these was first found in Indonesia and is referred to as Java Man?

- A) *Homo erectus*
- B) *Pithecanthropus erectus*
- C) *Australopithecus africanus*
- D) *Homo sapiens*

Answer: B

A-Head: Fossil and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

Bloom's: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

9) Louis Leakey and Mary Leakey are best known for their work in _____.

- A) Indonesia
- B) Europe
- C) China
- D) Tanzania

Answer: D

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

Bloom's: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

10) The skull nicknamed "Toumai" dates to at least _____ years ago.

- A) 2.5 million
- B) 3.75 million
- C) 100,000
- D) 1.5

Answer: A

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

Bloom's: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

11) The hominid footprints from Tanzania indicate that hominids walked upright from around _____ years ago.

- A) 3.5 million
- B) 275,000
- C) 5.2 million
- D) 2.75 million

Answer: A

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

Bloom's: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

12) The "out-of-Africa" camp in the debate over *Homo erectus* concerns _____.

- A) whether or not *Homo erectus* evolved into *Homo sapiens*
- B) whether or not *Homo erectus* first emerged in Africa
- C) where *Homo sapiens* evolved
- D) the relationship between *Homo erectus* and *Homo sapiens*

Answer: C

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

Bloom's: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

13) Which of these appeared last?

- A) *Homo habilis*
- B) *Homo sapiens*
- C) *Homo erectus*
- D) *Australopithecus africanus*

Answer: B

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

Bloom's: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

14) Modern humans are _____ percent the same as chimpanzees.

- A) 91
- B) 83
- C) 79
- D) 97

Answer: D

A-Head: Humans Create Culture

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the cultural creations of early humans.

Bloom's: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

15) The opposite of “normal science” is _____.

- A) a paradigm shift
- B) empirical science
- C) traditional science
- D) a scientific discovery

Answer: A

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

Bloom’s: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

16) *Homo sapiens sapiens* are also known as _____.

- A) Neanderthal man
- B) Java man
- C) modern humans
- D) Lucy

Answer: C

A-Head: Humans Create Culture

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the cultural creations of early humans.

Bloom’s: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

17) In dating human remains, thermoluminescence uses _____.

- A) skulls
- B) burned flints
- C) butchered bones
- D) volcanic rock

Answer: B

A-Head: Humans Create Culture

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the cultural creations of early humans.

Bloom’s: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

18) Which of these was first colonized between 1 and 1000 C.E.?

- A) the Philippines
- B) Micronesia
- C) Sumatra
- D) Hawaii

Answer: D

A-Head: Humans Create Culture

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the cultural creations of early humans.

Bloom’s: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

19) Southeast Asia was peopled around _____ years ago.

- A) 50,000
- B) 1 million
- C) 3000
- D) 150,000

Answer: A

A-Head: Humans Create Culture

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the cultural creations of early humans.

Bloom's: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

20) The oldest human remains in the Americas were found in _____.

- A) Mexico
- B) Chile
- C) Canada
- D) Alaska

Answer: B

A-Head: Humans Create Culture

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the cultural creations of early humans.

Bloom's: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

21) Hunter-gatherer bands probably numbered around _____ individuals.

- A) 25
- B) 10
- C) 75
- D) 55

Answer: A

A-Head: Humans Create Culture

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the cultural creations of early humans.

Bloom's: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

22) The Levallois technique accompanied the emergence of what hominid?

- A) *Homo erectus*
- B) *Homo neanderthalensis*
- C) *Homo sapiens*
- D) *Homo habilis*

Answer: C

A-Head: Humans Create Culture

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the cultural creations of early humans.

Bloom's: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

23) The first cave paintings date to around _____ years ago.

- A) 85,000
- B) 5000
- C) 15,000
- D) 40,000

Answer: D

A-Head: Humans Create Culture

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the cultural creations of early humans.

Bloom's: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

24) The Chauvet caves are best known for their _____.

- A) butchered human bones
- B) murals
- C) musical instruments
- D) inclusion of Neanderthal and *Homo sapiens* bones

Answer: B

A-Head: Humans Create Culture

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the cultural creations of early humans.

Bloom's: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

25) In the Middle East, the first animals were domesticated around _____ years ago.

- A) 150,000
- B) 10,000
- C) 3000
- D) 1.5 million

Answer: B

A-Head: Humans Create Culture

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the cultural creations of early humans.

Bloom's: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: Easy

26) Historians are most likely to use myths to _____.

- A) learn about prehistoric events
- B) explain how archaic societies developed
- C) understand how societies viewed themselves
- D) trace early warfare

Answer: C

A-Head: Human Origins in Myth and History

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand how myths explain creation.

Bloom's: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

27) The *Enuma Elish* is an example of a _____.

- A) myth
- B) law code
- C) chronology
- D) chronicle

Answer: A

A-Head: Human Origins in Myth and History

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand how myths explain creation.

Bloom's: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

28) Looking at the map "Human ancestors," which of these has been found across Eurasia?

- A) *Australopithecus*
- B) *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*
- C) *Homo habilis*
- D) *Homo sapiens* (modern)

Answer: D

A-Head: Human Origins in Myth and History

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand how myths explain creation.

Bloom's: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

29) Darwin developed his ideas about natural selection primarily by what method?

- A) study of DNA
- B) paleoanthropology
- C) close comparison of related species
- D) study of the brain capacities of human species

Answer: C

A-Head: Human Origins in Myth and History

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand how myths explain creation.

Bloom's: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

30) The theory of evolution developed by Darwin is a prime example of _____.

- A) paradigm shift
- B) normal science
- C) mythmaking
- D) teleology

Answer: A

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

Bloom's: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

31) Which of these statements about humans and hominids is correct?

- A) All hominids are humans.
- B) Most hominids are humans.
- C) All humans are hominids.
- D) Hominids are similar to humans.

Answer: D

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

Bloom's: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

32) The figure "Alternate reconstructions from Neanderthal skull" illustrates _____.

- A) the variety of Neanderthal skulls discovered
- B) hostility to different notions of human evolution
- C) the challenge of interpreting skeletal evidence
- D) proof of Darwin's theory of evolution

Answer: C

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

Bloom's: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

33) Which of these was closest to *Homo sapiens*?

- A) *Australopithecus afarensis*
- B) *Homo erectus*
- C) *Ardipithecus ramidus*
- D) Toumai

Answer: B

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

Bloom's: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

34) The species names for examples of the genus *Homo* are usually given based on _____.

- A) appearance
- B) abilities
- C) where they were first discovered
- D) their discoverers

Answer: B

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

Bloom's: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

35) The discovery of Java Man had what impact on our understanding of human history?

- A) Java Man proved the “out-of-Africa” theory.
- B) Java Man proved that *Homo sapiens* developed from *Homo erectus*.
- C) The discovery of Java Man sparked the search for human origins.
- D) The find made it clear that hominids developed in different world regions.

Answer: D

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

Bloom’s: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

36) Studying hominids helps paleoanthropologist understand _____.

- A) human evolution
- B) the relationship between different *Homo* species
- C) the shift to agriculture
- D) how hunting developed

Answer: A

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

Bloom’s: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

37) The discovery of “Lucy” was significant because the skeleton showed that _____.

- A) hominids developed into *Homo sapiens* in Africa
- B) the out-of-Africa theory was incorrect
- C) hominids emerged much earlier than previous thought
- D) hominids have much in common with modern humans

Answer: C

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

Bloom’s: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

38) Like all hominid remains, the skull of “Toumai” _____.

- A) came from a bipedal individual
- B) has characteristics of humans and apes
- C) is earlier than the skull of “Lucy”
- D) shows the ability to speak

Answer: B

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

Bloom’s: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

39) If the multiregionalists (and not the out-of Africa supporters) are correct, _____.

- A) *Homo sapiens* evolved from *Homo neanderthalensis*
- B) *Homo erectus* evolved into *Homo sapiens*
- C) human evolution has been slow and gradual
- D) *Homo erectus* evolved into modern humans in China

Answer: D

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

Bloom's: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

40) To understand human evolution, DNA is useful because it can be _____.

- A) read to understand what an individual looked like
- B) used to create clones
- C) compared to other DNA
- D) reproduced in laboratories

Answer: C

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

Bloom's: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

41) Normal science develops by _____.

- A) giant leaps
- B) small stages
- C) constantly incorporating scientific revolutions
- D) rejecting challenges to accepted models

Answer: B

A-Head: Humans Create Culture

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the cultural creations of early humans.

Bloom's: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

42) Compared to *Homo sapiens*, *Homo sapiens sapiens* represent _____.

- A) a subspecies
- B) a new species
- C) hominids
- D) a backward step

Answer: A

A-Head: Humans Create Culture

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the cultural creations of early humans.

Bloom's: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

43) Potassium-argon dating is most likely to be useful for dating _____.

- A) *Homo sapiens*
- B) the earliest hominids
- C) the shift from *Homo erectus* to *Homo sapiens*
- D) the shift to agriculture

Answer: B

A-Head: Humans Create Culture

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the cultural creations of early humans.

Bloom's: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

44) Which of these is a clearly proven fact?

- A) *Homo sapiens* out-competed other species for food.
- B) Different species of hominids sometimes mated.
- C) *Homo sapiens* killed off hominid competitors.
- D) *Homo erectus* evolved into *Homo sapiens* just once, in Africa.

Answer: B

A-Head: Humans Create Culture

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the cultural creations of early humans.

Bloom's: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

45) The map "The colonization of the Pacific" indicates that the Pacific was peopled _____.

- A) by about 50,000 B.C.E.
- B) directly from China
- C) in three distinct waves
- D) from the Hawaiian Islands

Answer: C

A-Head: Humans Create Culture

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the cultural creations of early humans.

Bloom's: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

46) The ice ages of 90,000–10,000 years ago impacted _____.

- A) northern climates
- B) tropical climates
- C) the entire globe
- D) Asia and Europe

Answer: C

A-Head: Humans Create Culture

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the cultural creations of early humans.

Bloom's: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

47) Which of these questions is hardest for historians to answer when considering ancient artworks?

- A) What creatures did these artworks represent?
- B) What did these artworks mean to their creators?
- C) How were these artworks made?
- D) What materials were used to make these artworks?

Answer: A

A-Head: Humans Create Culture

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the cultural creations of early humans.

Bloom's: Understand the Connections

Difficulty: Moderate

48) Unlike Darwin's theory of evolution, myths _____.

- A) have no factual basis
- B) seek to explain the past
- C) concern human origins
- D) concern teleology

Answer: D

A-Head: Human Origins in Myth and History

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand how myths explain creation.

Bloom's: Analyze the Facts

Difficulty: Hard

49) Unlike *Homo sapiens* *Homo habilis*, it is clear that *Homo sapiens* *Homo habilis* _____.

- A) walked upright
- B) evolved in Africa
- C) used tools
- D) was related to hominids

Answer: B

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand how myths explain creation.

Bloom's: Analyze the Facts

Difficulty: Hard

- 50) The first colonization of Southeast Asia, unlike colonization of the Pacific islands _____.
- A) occurred by land
 - B) was colonized from Asia
 - C) occurred rapidly
 - D) was part of the same general movement of peoples

Answer: A

A-Head: Humans Create Culture

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the cultural creations of early humans.

Bloom's: Analyze the Facts

Difficulty: Hard

Essay

51) Compare the use of two types of source materials (such as myths or skeletal remains) and consider how historians would use each to understand the past. Consider also the kinds of information these sources *don't* tell us.

A-Head: Human Origins in Myth and History; Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand how myths explain creation. 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

52) What are the key considerations for paleoanthropologists in using skeletal remains?

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

53) Identify one major question still unanswered about human evolution. Is this likely to be answered soon? Why or why not?

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings.

54) Compare two dating methods used to understand human prehistory. What are the advantages and disadvantages of these methods?

A-Head: Fossils and Fossil Hunters; Humans Create Culture

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the evolution of human beings. 1.3 Discuss the cultural creations of early humans.

55) What were to key factors that probably drove human migration in prehistory? How did they work to influence human migration? Did they work together or push humans in different directions?

A-Head: Humans Create Culture

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the cultural creations of early humans.