**Chapter 1: The Emergence of Human Societies, to 3000 B.C.E.**

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

1) Which of the following do scholars study to learn about early hominins?

A) monuments

B) fossils

C) writing tablets

D) farm tools

Answer: B

Topic: 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

2) Scholars believe that humans are descended from hominins who originated in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Australia

B) Africa

C) Asia

D) Europe

Answer: B

Topic: 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

3) The Paleolithic period began about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years ago.

A) 2 million

B) 1 million

C) 500,000

D) 10,000

Answer: A

Topic: 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

4) Which of the following could hominins do during the Paleolithic period?

A) create iron tools and weapons

B) communicate with each other

C) breed animals

D) grow their own food

Answer: B

Topic: 1.1.1 Hominins and Cultural Adaptation

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

5) Which of the following is an example of cultural adaptation?

A) walking on two feet rather than four

B) developing darker pigmentation in hot climates

C) assimilating new members into the community

D) avoiding plants that had proven lethal in the past

Answer: D

Topic: 1.1.1 Hominins and Cultural Adaptation

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

6) Early hominins were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) artisans

B) farmers

C) foragers

D) herders

Answer: C

Topic: 1.1.2 Foraging, Family, and Gender

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

7) Which of the following was part of the diet of foragers?

A) chocolate

B) bread

C) wild berries

D) cow’s milk

Answer: C

Topic: 1.1.2 Foraging, Family, and Gender

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

8) What was the general size of Paleolithic foraging communities?

A) 3 to 6

B) 30 to 60

C) 300 to 600

D) 3,000 to 6,000

Answer: B

Topic: 1.1.2 Foraging, Family, and Gender

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

9) Which of the following distinguished early hominins from other mammals?

A) There was no division of labor between men and women.

B) Their offspring took longer to reach physical maturity.

C) They did not form lasting emotional bonds.

D) Their evolution was shaped exclusively by biology.

Answer: B

Topic: 1.1.2 Foraging, Family, and Gender

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

10) Which of the following supports the argument that gender roles were not fixed in early hominin communities?

A) Farmers hunted animals.

B) Hunters planted grains.

C) Women looked after children.

D) Men gathered plant food.

Answer: D

Topic: 1.1.2 Foraging, Family, and Gender

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

11) About 1.8 million years ago, the first hominin migrants out of Africa headed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) North America

B) Antarctica

C) Europe

D) Asia

Answer: D

Topic: 1.1.3 Ice Age Migrations and *Homo Sapiens*

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

12) Which of the following still exist today?

A) *Homo sapiens*

B) Neanderthals

C) Paleolithic peoples

D) Neolithic peoples

Answer: A

Topic: 1.1.3 Ice Age Migrations and *Homo Sapiens*

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

13) The term *Neanderthal* refers to hominins who lived in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) South America

B) Southeast Asia

C) Europe

D) Australia

Answer: C

Topic: 1.1.3 Ice Age Migrations and *Homo Sapiens*

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

14) That *Homo sapiens* may have interacted with Neanderthals is supported by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) migration patterns

B) climate patterns

C) linguistic evidence

D) genetic evidence

Answer: D

Topic: 1.1.3 Ice Age Migrations and *Homo Sapiens*

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

15) Which of the following could *Homo sapiens* do that early hominins could not?

A) hunt animals

B) communicate

C) make traps

D) use fire

Answer: C

Topic: 1.1.3 Ice Age Migrations and *Homo Sapiens*

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

16) Which of the following occurred during the Great Ice Age?

A) Humans spread throughout the globe.

B) Cities emerged in West Asia and Egypt.

C) *Homo sapiens* died out.

D) Agriculture was developed.

Answer: A

Topic: 1.1.3 Ice Age Migrations and *Homo Sapiens*

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

17) Which of following was the last to be settled by humans?

A) the Americas

B) Asia

C) Europe

D) Africa

Answer: A

Topic: 1.1.3 Ice Age Migrations and *Homo Sapiens*

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

18) Which of the following is an example of the influence of climate on the physical development of humans?

A) People living near the Arctic Ocean had darker skin.

B) People living in colder regions had darker skin.

C) People living in northern regions had lighter skin.

D) People living near the equator had lighter skin.

Answer: C

Topic: 1.1.4 Physical and Cultural Diversity

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

19) The concept of race is based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) scientific evidence

B) genetic variations

C) physical differences

D) historical experiences

Answer: C

Topic: 1.1.4 Physical and Cultural Diversity

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

20) The discovery of rocks decorated with geometric designs in southern Africa suggests that humans may have used symbols to communicate more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years ago.

A) 10,000,000

B) 1,000,000

C) 100,000

D) 10,000

Answer: C

Topic: 1.1.5 Paleolithic Cultural and Spiritual Perspectives

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

21) Some scholars believe that Stone Age cave paintings played a ritual role in ensuring a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) bountiful harvest

B) successful hunt

C) military victory

D) good marriage

Answer: B

Topic: 1.1.5 Paleolithic Cultural and Spiritual Perspectives

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

22) Scholars believe that the Venus figurines reflect the importance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Paleolithic peoples.

A) commerce

B) writing

C) equality

D) fertility

Answer: D

Topic: 1.1.5 Paleolithic Cultural and Spiritual Perspectives

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

23) Which of the following might create conflict among Paleolithic peoples?

A) claims to hunting grounds

B) rights to grazing lands

C) practice of slash and burn

D) intermarriage between communities

Answer: A

Topic: 1.1.6 Intercultural Connections

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

24) What did Paleolithic communities do that societies today still do?

A) rely on foraging as the main form of subsistence

B) rely on scavenging as the main form of subsistence

C) collect tribute from surrounding lands

D) unite with others against common threats

Answer: D

Topic: 1.1.6 Intercultural Connections

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Easy

25) The Neolithic period began around \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b.c.e.

A) 100,000

B) 10,000

C) 1,000

D) 100

Answer: B

Topic: 1.2 The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

26) What did humans learn to do during the Neolithic period?

A) farm

B) hunt

C) scavenge

D) forage

Answer: A

Topic: 1.2 The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

27) The development of which of the following during the Neolithic period signaled a shift to farming?

A) harpoons

B) sickles

C) nets

D) fishhooks

Answer: B

Topic: 1.2 The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

28) Scholars believe that agriculture first emerged in the region that is today \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) India and China

B) France and Germany

C) Turkey, Egypt, and Sudan

D) Israel, Syria, and Iraq

Answer: D

Topic: 1.2.1 The Origins of Farming and Herding

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

29) What do scholars believe took place around 10,000 b.c.e.?

A) The climate became colder.

B) The climate became warmer.

C) Most of the globe was covered by desert.

D) Most of the globe was covered by glaciers.

Answer: B

Topic: 1.2.1 The Origins of Farming and Herding

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

30) Where were sheep and goats first domesticated?

A) West Asia

B) Central Europe

C) Nile Valley

D) Indus Valley

Answer: A

Topic: 1.2.2 Agricultural Innovation and Expansion

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

31) Which of the following was a local animal that was domesticated in the Nile and Indus valleys?

A) goat

B) alpaca

C) llama

D) cow

Answer: D

Topic: 1.2.2 Agricultural Innovation and Expansion

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

32) Where were corn, beans, and squash first cultivated?

A) Nile Valley

B) Indus Valley

C) southern Mexico

D) northern Germany

Answer: C

Topic: 1.2.2 Agricultural Innovation and Expansion

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

33) Which of the following was indigenous to the Western Hemisphere?

A) potatoes

B) wheat

C) barley

D) oats

Answer: A

Topic: 1.2.2 Agricultural Innovation and Expansion

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

34) Which method of food acquisition had the greatest potential to yield the most food?

A) foraging

B) hunting

C) farming

D) herding

Answer: C

Topic: 1.2.2 Agricultural Innovation and Expansion

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

35) The slash-and-burn technique was used in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) hunting

B) foraging

C) farming

D) herding

Answer: C

Topic: 1.2.2 Agricultural Innovation and Expansion

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

36) In which of these areas was farming not accompanied by herding?

A) West Asia

B) North America

C) Europe

D) India

Answer: B

Topic: 1.2.3 Foragers, Hunter-Farmers, and Pastoral Nomads

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

37) Which of the following is the basis of a pastoral economy?

A) farming

B) hunting

C) foraging

D) herding

Answer: D

Topic: 1.2.3 Foragers, Hunter-Farmers, and Pastoral Nomads

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Easy

38) Pastoral nomads migrate in search of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) farmland

B) rivers

C) forests

D) grazing lands

Answer: D

Topic: 1.2.3 Foragers, Hunter-Farmers, and Pastoral Nomads

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

39) The societies of pastoral nomads and farmers were both centered on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the core unit.

A) individual

B) family

C) city

D) village

Answer: B

Topic: 1.2.4 Agricultural Society: Village, Family, and Land

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Easy

40) What is the basis of subsistence for villages?

A) farming

B) fishing

C) foraging

D) hunting

Answer: D

Topic: 1.2.4 Agricultural Society: Village, Family, and Land

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

41) Which of these was usually performed by women in pastoral societies?

A) tending livestock

B) farming

C) building dwellings

D) hunting

Answer: A

Topic: 1.2.4 Agricultural Society: Village, Family, and Land

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

42) How did farming affect gender roles?

A) There was no distinction between women’s and men’s roles.

B) Men took on roles traditionally assumed by women.

C) Men’s roles tended to be seen as subordinate to women’s roles.

D) Women’s roles tended to be seen as subordinate to men’s roles.

Answer: D

Topic: 1.2.4 Agricultural Society: Village, Family, and Land

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

43) Which of the following generally had the largest families?

A) pastoral nomads

B) scavengers

C) farmers

D) foragers

Answer: C

Topic: 1.2.4 Agricultural Society: Village, Family, and Land

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

44) In patriarchal societies, power relations are defined by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) class

B) gender

C) race

D) age

Answer: B

Topic: 1.2.4 Agricultural Society: Village, Family, and Land

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

45) Floods and droughts had the most negative effect on which group?

A) farmers

B) herders

C) foragers

D) scavengers

Answer: A

Topic: 1.2.5 The Impact of Agriculture

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Easy

46) The societies with the largest population were those whose economy was based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) agriculture

B) foraging

C) herding

D) scavenging

Answer: A

Topic: 1.2.5 The Impact of Agriculture

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Easy

47) Towns first emerged in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ era.

A) early Paleolithic

B) late Paleolithic

C) early Neolithic

D) late Neolithic

Answer: D

Topic: 1.3 The Emergence of Complex Societies

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

48) Which of these was a prerequisite for the development of large complex societies?

A) writing system

B) gender division

C) agricultural surplus

D) foraging experience

Answer: C

Topic: 1.3 The Emergence of Complex Societies

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

49) Where did towns and cities first develop?

A) North America

B) Central Africa

C) Central Europe

D) West Asia

Answer: D

Topic: 1.3 The Emergence of Complex Societies

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

50) Which of the following can be inferred about Çatal Hüyük?

A) It acquired food by foraging.

B) It developed a pastoral economy.

C) It created cave paintings.

D) It practiced organized religion.

Answer: D

Topic: 1.3.1 Towns, Cities, Occupations, and Religion

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

51) The first cities in northeast Africa emerged along the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Tigris

B) Nile

C) Mediterranean

D) Euphrates

Answer: B

Topic: 1.3.1 Towns, Cities, Occupations, and Religion

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

52) The increase in the food supply from farming led to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) foraging communities

B) pastoral societies

C) specialized occupations

D) greater equality

Answer: C

Topic: 1.3.1 Towns, Cities, Occupations, and Religion

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

53) Ur and Uruk are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) empires

B) states

C) pastoral societies

D) farming villages

Answer: B

Topic: 1.3.2 States and Civilizations

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

54) Which of the following was the location of the earliest large state?

A) Mexico

B) Peru

C) Germany

D) Egypt

Answer: D

Topic: 1.3.2 States and Civilizations

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

55) All of the earliest states arose near \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) rivers

B) mountains

C) grasslands

D) oceans

Answer: A

Topic: 1.3.2 States and Civilizations

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

**True/False Questions**

1) The Paleolithic era was the earliest and longest stage of human development.

Answer: TRUE

Topic: 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

2) The different ways of life developed by human societies reflect cultural diversity.

Answer: TRUE

Topic: 1.1.4 Physical and Cultural Diversity

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

3) Agriculture originated in the Sudan and then spread throughout the world.

Answer: FALSE

Topic: 1.2.2 Agricultural Innovation and Expansion

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

4) Foraging required more work and produced more food than raising crops and herds.

Answer: FALSE

Topic: 1.2.3 Foragers, Hunter-Farmers, and Pastoral Nomads

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

5) The early cities had people who specialized in religious rituals.

Answer: TRUE

Topic: 1.3.1 Towns, Cities, Occupations, and Religion

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Short Answer Questions**

1) What is another name for the Old Stone Age?

Answer: Paleolithic period

Topic: 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

2) What term refers to the customs, beliefs, and practices of a society?

Answer: culture

Topic: 1.1.1 Hominins and Cultural Adaptation

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

3) The Fertile Crescent refers to the region where what development first took place?

Answer: agriculture

Topic: 1.2.1 The Origins of Farming and Herding

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

4) In matriarchal societies, who were the heads of households and community leaders?

Answer: women

Topic: 1.2.4 Agricultural Society: Village, Family, and Land

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

5) What are the essential elements of a state?

Answer: territory and government

Topic: 1.3.2 States and Civilizations

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Essay Questions**

1) What are the challenges of studying the prehistoric era, and how have scholars addressed those challenges?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. No written records exist.
2. Scholars must rely on archeological evidence, such as fossils, bones, stone tools, cave paintings, carved figures, and other artifacts.
3. Genetic evidence is also used to compare hominins with animals and to trace the evolution of early hominins.
4. Anthropologists apply concepts of human organization such as kinship and gender to make educated guesses about Paleolithic communities.

Topic: Introduction; 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

2) On what points do the various theories for the origins of modern humans agree? On what points do they disagree?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. All theories agree that various species of hominins existed in Paleolithic times, but only *Homo sapiens*—from which modern humans evolved—survived.
2. There is disagreement over when and where *Homo sapiens* first emerged.
3. The prevailing view is that *Homo sapiens* first emerged in eastern Central Africa about 200,000 years ago.
4. A report published in 2017 based on human remains found in northwest Africa pushes the date for the emergence of *Homo sapiens* to 300,000 years ago.
5. Some scholars believe that *Homo sapiens* evolved independently from hominins in different parts of the world.
6. The prevailing view is that *Homo sapiens* first emerged in Africa and then spread out to the rest of the globe.

Topic: Introduction; 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors; 1.1.3 Ice Age Migrations and *Homo Sapiens*

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

3) How were early hominins different from other large mammals?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. The brains of hominins were larger than other animals.
2. They had voice boxes capable of making more complex sounds.
3. They walked on two feet rather than four, freeing their arms and hands to do other things.
4. Most animals adapted to their environment through biological evolution; hominins also developed through cultural adaptation.
5. The offspring of hominins took longer to reach physical maturity.

Topic: 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors; 1.1.1 Hominins and Cultural Adaptation; 1.1.2 Foraging, Family, and Gender

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

4) What accounts for the diversity of human communities?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. As a result of the Ice Age migrations, human communities emerged all over the world.
2. Over time, the physical appearances of humans changed as their bodies adapted to the specific environmental conditions of their place of habitation.
3. For example, those who lived in colder climates that received little sunlight generally developed lighter skin and hairier bodies to improve their chances of survival.
4. Similarly, those who lived in hotter climates that received abundant sunlight developed darker pigmentation to protect them from the sun.
5. People also developed habits and lifestyles best suited for the environment within which they lived.
6. For example, people in warm climates made lightweight clothing from material available in nature.
7. Similarly, people in cold climates made clothing from furs and hides to protect them from freezing temperatures.

Topic: 1.1.3 Ice Age Migrations and *Homo Sapiens*; 1.1.4 Physical and Cultural Diversity

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

5) Why is the development of agriculture regarded as revolutionary?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Agriculture enabled societies to create a food surplus.
2. This freed some people from food production, allowing them to specialize in other occupations.
3. The greater productivity of agricultural societies supported population growth.
4. Agriculture paved the way for the development of large complex societies.
5. These societies would dominate human history.

Topic: 1.2 The Origins and Impact of Agriculture; 1.2.5 The Impact of Agriculture

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

6) What accounts for the emergence and spread of agriculture?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. A warming trend around 10,000 b.c.e. melted the glaciers and created more forests and grasslands.
2. Some people living in the grasslands of West Asia figured out they could harvest wild wheat and barley grains and began experimenting with seeds.
3. Some hunters figured out they could tame animals such as sheep and goats to use as a readily available food supply.
4. Agriculture developed in West Asia first and spread to the Nile Valley, Indus Valley, and Europe as a result of inter-regional contact.
5. Agriculture developed independently in southern Mexico and spread to North America.
6. Agriculture developed independently in Peru.

Topic: 1.2.1 The Origins of Farming and Herding; 1.2.2 Agricultural Innovation and Expansion; 1.2.3 Foragers, Hunter-Farmers, and Pastoral Nomads

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

7) Compare and contrast pastoral and agricultural societies.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Pastoral societies were nomadic, while agricultural societies were sedentary.
2. Pastoral societies only engaged in herding while agricultural societies engaged in farming and herding.
3. Agricultural societies were larger than pastoral societies.
4. Ownership of land was more important in agricultural societies.
5. Family was central to both societies.
6. Both societies had a gendered division of labor.
7. In general, family relations were more structured and the gendered division of labor more rigid in agricultural societies.

Topic: 1.2.3 Foragers, Hunter-Farmers, and Pastoral Nomads

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

8) To what extent do early towns and cities fit the definition of a complex society?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. A complex society is defined as a large, organized, stable community in which agricultural surpluses allow an increasing number of people to specialize in nonfarming occupations.
2. Complex societies have governments and organized religions, trade goods, and control the surrounding area.
3. Towns housed several thousand people; a town’s residents engaged in specialized occupations and commerce.
4. The town of Jericho in Palestine was a trading center that was encircled by a stone wall.
5. The town of Çatal Hüyük in Turkey was also a trading center; its shrines are evidence of organized religion.
6. Excavations of other towns and cities reveal palaces and royal tombs, evidence of centralized government.

Topic: 1.3 The Emergence of Complex Societies; 1.3.1 Towns, Cities, Occupations, and Religion

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

9) What explains the emergence of government in early societies?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. The informal and personal ways of managing interpersonal relations in small communities were not as effective as the population grew.
2. Government emerged in large societies as a way to manage affairs in a society in which not everyone knew each other.
3. Government defended the society against outside threats, maintained order, oversaw the food supply, mobilized labor for construction projects, and arbitrated disputes.
4. A strong leader usually assumed power and appointed others to help him administer the society.

Topic: 1.3.2 States and Civilizations

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

10) What are the features of a state, and what is its relationship to civilization?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. States are territorial bodies headed by a centralized government.
2. They collected tribute from the surrounding countryside.
3. The early states developed in river valleys and were based on an agricultural economy.
4. Examples of early states include Ur, Uruk, and the Nile Valley settlements united by the ruler known as Narmer or Menes.
5. Some states became the basis of the first civilizations: societies with shared customs, institutions, and beliefs.

Topic: 1.3.2 States and Civilizations

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**Revel Quizzes**

The following questions appear at the end of each module and at the end of the chapter in Revel for *Connections: A World History, Combined Volume,* Fourth Edition.

**End of Module Quiz: 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors**

EOM Q1.1.1

Which of the following is an element of culture?

1. languages
2. fossils
3. famines
4. excavations

Answer: a

Consider This: Culture is the body of learned behaviors that is passed on from one generation to the next. See 1.1.1 Hominins and Cultural Adaptation.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.1.2

Membership in foraging societies was based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. kinship
2. race
3. religion
4. age

Answer: a

Consider This: Adult humans have the capacity to form lasting emotional bonds with a sexual partner. See 1.1.2 Foraging, Family, and Gender.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.1.3

What is another name for the Great Ice Age?

1. Pleistocene epoch
2. Neolithic period
3. Agricultural Revolution
4. Fertile Crescent

Answer: a

Consider This: This period stretched from roughly 2,000,000 B.C.E. to 10,000 B.C.E. See 1.1.3 Ice Age Migrations and *Homo Sapiens*.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.1.4

Cultural differences among humans are mostly due to which of the following?

1. environmental conditions
2. genetic mutations
3. racial categorization
4. biological evolution

Answer: a

Consider This: As humans spread around the globe, they developed in response to their surroundings. See 1.1.4 Physical and Cultural Diversity.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOM Q1.1.5

Archeological evidence indicates that Paleolithic peoples \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. buried their dead
2. practiced agriculture
3. lived in isolation
4. developed writing systems

Answer: a

Consider This: Tools, clothing, and ornaments have been found next to human remains. See 1.1.5 Paleolithic Cultural and Spiritual Perspectives.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

**End of Module Quiz: 1.2 The Origins and Impact of Agriculture**

EOM Q1.2.1

Scholars have surmised that farming first began in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. West Asia
2. Australia
3. North Africa
4. Eastern Europe

Answer: a

Consider This: Farming was first practiced in the Fertile Crescent region. Later, it emerged independently in other areas of the world. See 1.2.1 The Origins of Farming and Herding.

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Module: The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.2.2

Which of the following correctly matches the crop to the place where it was first cultivated?

1. corn (maize) – Mexico
2. millet – New Guinea
3. rice – Peru
4. flax – Sudan

Answer: a

Consider This: Beans and squash were cultivated alongside the crop in the correct answer. See 1.2.2 Agricultural Innovation and Expansion.

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Module: The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.2.3

Which of the following was the principal activity of pastoral nomads?

1. herding
2. farming
3. foraging
4. fishing

Answer: a

Consider This: Pastoral nomads are generally found in areas with arid climates and sparse vegetation. See 1.2.3 Foragers, Hunter-Farmers, and Pastoral Nomads.

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Module: The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.2.4

Which of the following was regarded as a valuable asset in agricultural societies?

1. land
2. wildlife
3. fossils
4. weeds

Answer: a

Consider This: Agricultural societies were sedentary; their sources of food came from farming and raising livestock. See 1.2.4 Agricultural Society: Village, Family, and Land.

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Module: The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOM Q1.2.5

The domestication of animals made farmers more vulnerable to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. disease
2. famine
3. drought
4. flood

Answer: a

Consider This: Farmers had close contact with the animals they raised. See 1.2.5 The Impact of Agriculture.

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Module: The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

**End of Module Quiz: 1.3 The Emergence of Complex Societies**

EOM Q1.3.1

Which of the following provides evidence of the emergence of organized religion in early towns and cities?

1. excavations of shrines
2. sketches on cave walls
3. Venus figurines
4. hominin bands

Answer: a

Consider This: Wall paintings and statues of goddesses and gods decorated structures. See 1.3.1 Towns, Cities, Occupations, and Religion.

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Module: The Emergence of Complex Societies

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Analyze It

EOM Q1.3.2

Which of the following is a defining characteristic of a state?

1. central government
2. social equality
3. foraging bands
4. nomadic practices

Answer: a

Consider This: The earliest states may have been formed when towns and villages along the Nile River began uniting into small kingdoms. See 1.3.2 States and Civilizations.

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Module: The Emergence of Complex Societies

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.3.3

The early states all originated in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. river valleys
2. glacial areas
3. mountain ranges
4. dessert regions

Answer: a

Consider This: Some scholars believe that certain environments prompted the formation of states due to the need to organize vast numbers of people. See 1.3.2 States and Civilizations.

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Module: The Emergence of Complex Societies

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

**End of Chapter 1 Quiz: The Emergence of Human Societies, to 3000 B.C.E.**

EOC Q1.1

Which of the following is a unique feature of human development?

1. cultural adaptation
2. biological evolution
3. migration patterns
4. foraging practices

Answer: a

Consider This: Only humans consciously pass on culture to their offspring. See 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOC Q1.2

Which of the following is an example of gender roles among early hominins?

1. men as hunters
2. priests as gods
3. farmers as nomads
4. children as herders

Answer: a

Consider This: Early hominins developed a division of labor based on gender. See 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Analyze It

EOC Q1.3

During the Pleistocene epoch, *Homo sapiens* migrated in search of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. food and game
2. wealth and power
3. political stability
4. religious salvation

Answer: a

Consider This: Hunting depleted the numbers of bears, deer, and lions. See 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.4

Which of the following best characterizes the relationship between *Homo sapiens* and Neanderthals?

1. They are different hominid species who may have interacted.
2. They were the same species.
3. Neanderthals evolved from *Homo sapiens*.
4. *Homo sapiens* replaced Neanderthals in Africa.

Answer: a

Consider This: Genetic evidence suggests that some modern humans have a little Neanderthal ancestry. See 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOC Q1.5

Which of the following is an example of cultural adaptation and diversity?

1. people living in caves in mountainous regions
2. people with lighter skin in northern regions
3. people with more body hair in colder regions
4. people with darker skin in hotter regions

Answer: a

Consider This: Cultural diversity reflects variations in how human societies have adapted their habits and lifestyles in response to environmental conditions. See 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOC Q1.6

What was depicted in the cave art of the Paleolithic period?

1. animals
2. shrines
3. farms
4. cities

Answer: a

Consider This: Paleolithic peoples were foragers. See 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.7

Scholars believe that foraging groups during the Paleolithic period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. interacted with one another
2. established formal diplomatic relations
3. developed agriculture
4. followed an organized religion

Answer: a

Consider This: Prehistoric artifacts produced in the northwest regions of Australia have been discovered in southwest Australia. See 1.1 Our Earliest Ancestors.

Learning Objective: 1.1 What do we know about prehistoric hominins, and how do we know it?

Module: Our Earliest Ancestors

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.8

Which of the following animals were domesticated during the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

1. sheep
2. mammoths
3. bears
4. lions

Answer: a

Consider This: Domesticable animals provided an ongoing food source as well as materials to make blankets and clothes. See 1.2 The Origins and Impact of Agriculture.

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Module: The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.9

Which of the following is evidence supporting the theory that agriculture spread from West Asia to India?

1. the cultivation of wheat and barley in the Indus Valley
2. the emergence of the first states in Ur and Uruk
3. the settlements at Jericho and Catal Huyuk
4. the cave paintings discovered in Australia

Answer: a

Consider This: Agriculture emerged when people began harvesting wild grains. See 1.2 The Origins and Impact of Agriculture.

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Module: The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOC Q1.10

After the advent of agriculture, nomadic foraging behavior persisted in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. arid plains and deserts of Australia
2. valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers
3. grasslands of the Sudan
4. swamplands of New Guinea

Answer: a

Consider This: Farming developed in regions with favorable climate and terrain. See 1.2 The Origins and Impact of Agriculture.

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Module: The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.11

In contrast to foraging and nomadic societies, agricultural societies had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. larger populations
2. more mobility
3. fewer diseases
4. more varied foods

Answer: a

Consider This: Farming produced surplus food. See 1.2 The Origins and Impact of Agriculture.

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the causes, developments, and impacts of the Neolithic Agricultural Revolution?

Module: The Origins and Impact of Agriculture

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.12

Which of the following is a feature of complex societies?

1. organized religion
2. foraging lifestyle
3. itinerant existence
4. small populations

Answer: a

Consider This: As societies became more complex, rituals grew more elaborate. See 1.3 The Emergence of Complex Societies.

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Module: The Emergence of Complex Societies

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.13

The development of towns and cities depended on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. farming
2. herding
3. metalworking
4. foraging

Answer: a

Consider This: What innovation made it possible for humans to live in larger, more complex groups? See 1.3 The Emergence of Complex Societies

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Module: The Emergence of Complex Societies

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.14

What term is used to describe a very large, complex society with widely shared customs, institutions, and beliefs?

1. civilization
2. hominin
3. race
4. kinship

Answer: a

Consider This: What innovation made it possible for humans to live in larger, more complex groups? See 1.3 The Emergence of Complex Societies

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Module: The Emergence of Complex Societies

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.15

Which of the following took over some of the functions of family and community leaders as societies increased in size and complexity?

1. centralized governments
2. foraging bands
3. pastoral nomads
4. hunting packs

Answer: a

Consider This: What innovation made it possible for humans to live in larger, more complex groups? See 1.3 The Emergence of Complex Societies

Learning Objective: 1.3 Where, how, and why did the earliest complex societies emerge?

Module: The Emergence of Complex Societies

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts