

Item 1:	Standards: <i>7 – W1.1.2: Explain what archaeologists have learned about Paleolithic and Neolithic societies.</i> <i>7 - W2.1.1: Describe the importance of the development of human communication (oral, visual, and written) and its relationship to the development of culture.</i>
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Language was developed in Africa between 50,000 and 100,000 years ago. Put the following forms of communication in correct chronological order.

- a. Ancient images, talking without word, symbolic thought, calls and gestures, early writing
- b. Talking without words, calls and gestures, early writing, ancient images, symbolic thought.
- c. Calls and gestures, talking without words, symbolic thought, ancient images, early writing
- d. Early writing, ancient images, symbolic thought, talking without words, calls and gestures

Answer C

Item 2	Standards:
	7 - <i>H1.2.1: Explain how historians use a variety of sources to explore the past.</i> 6 - <i>G2.2.3 Explain how culture and experience influence people's perceptions of places and regions.</i>

Charcoal Drawings of Two Rhinoceroses



Prehistory can be described as what?

- a. A time when written history allows us to learn about the past
- b. A time before recorded or written history
- c. A time people started to write books talking about early humans
- d. A time when people started to write on sandstone

Answer: B

Item 3	Standards: <i>7 - H1.2.1: Explain how historians use a variety of sources to explore the past.</i> <i>6 - G2.2.3 Explain how culture and experience influence people's perception of places and regions.</i>
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Which of the following events would be considered part of prehistory?

- a. Cave drawings at Chauvet Pont d'Arc
- b. The Chinese send silk to Europe via the Silk Road
- c. European explorers travel south around Africa to get to the Spice Islands
- d. The Ancient Egyptians build the Pyramids of Giza

Answer A

Item 4	Standards: <i>7 - HI.2.1: Explain how historians use a variety of sources to explore the past.</i> <i>6 - G2.2.3: Explain how culture and experience influence people's perception of places and regions.</i>
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In 1994, how did Jean-Marie Chauvet discover cave paintings in southern France?

- a. The cave paintings were outside of the caves and easy to see.
- b. Chauvet's friends discovered the cave drawings because of an old map they found.
- c. Chauvet and his two friends felt a faint breeze coming from a small opening at the end of a small cave and their curiosity needed to be satisfied.
- d. Chauvet and his friends lowered cameras on ropes and found the drawings.

Answer C

Item 5	Standards: <i>7 - HI.2.1: Explain how historians use a variety of sources to explore the past.</i> <i>7 - WI.1.2: Explain what archaeologists have learned about Paleolithic and Neolithic societies.</i>
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Which of the following is an example of human evolution?

- a. Hominids walking on two legs, or bipedalism
- b. Hominids drinking water
- c. Hominids eating food
- d. Hominids breathing in oxygen

Answer A

Item 6	<p>Standards:</p> <p>7 - <i>H1.2.1: Explain how historians use a variety of sources to explore the past.</i></p> <p>7 – <i>W1.1.2: Explain what archaeologists have learned about Paleolithic and Neolithic patterns of living in Africa, Western Europe, and Asia.</i></p>
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In 1992, the discovery of which fossils near the Awash River changed our understanding of early human history?

- a. Australopithecus Afarensis (Lucy)
- b. Australopithecus Boisei
- c. Ardipithecus Ramidus (Ardi)
- d. Homo Erectus

Answer C

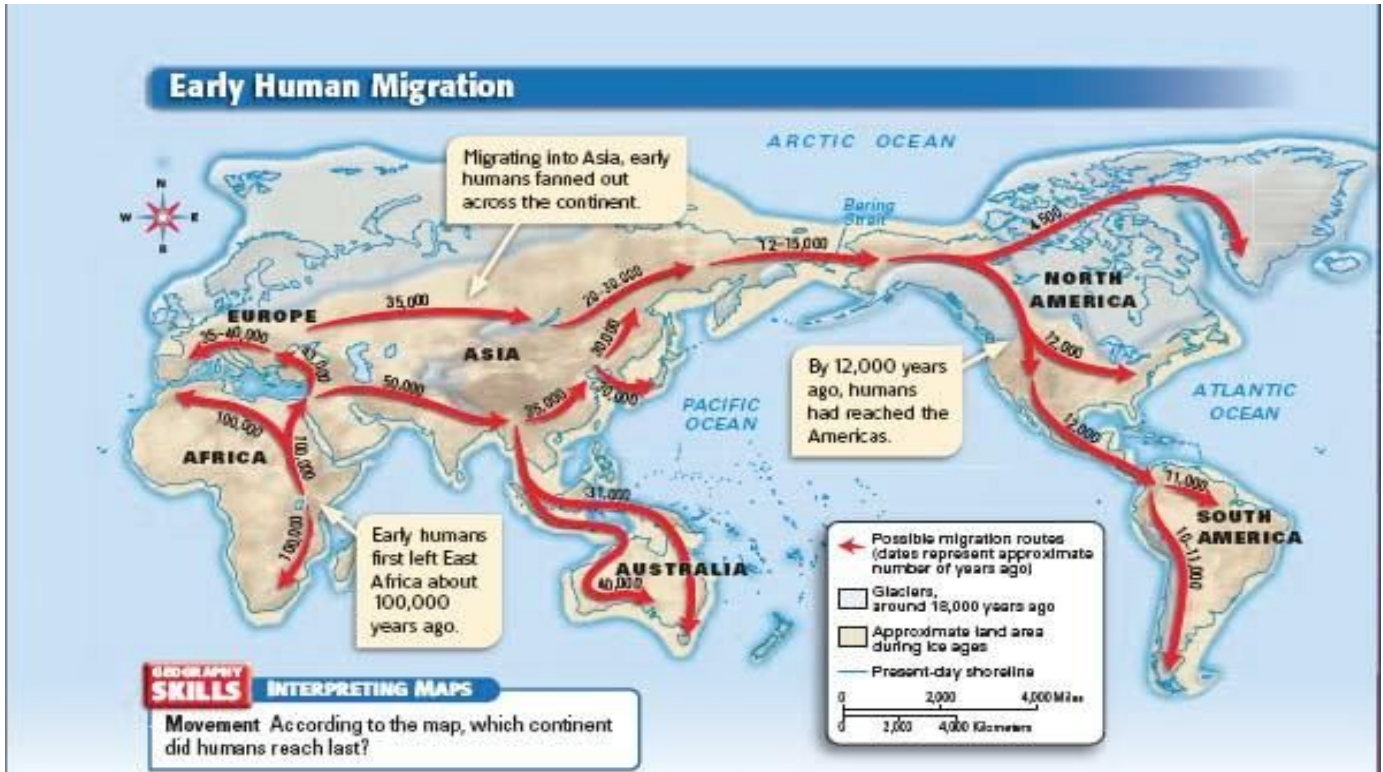
Item 7	<p>Standards:</p> <p>7 - <i>H1.2.1: Explain how historians use a variety of sources to explore the past.</i></p> <p>7 – <i>W1.1.2: Explain what archaeologists have learned about Paleolithic and Neolithic societies.</i></p>
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Ardipithecus (Ardi) was discovered in Ethiopia in 1992. Why did it take 15 years for the skeleton to be analyzed and information to be published?

- a. Ardi’s fossils were in such great shape that the research team simply forgot about the skeleton for 15 years
- b. Ardi’s fossils were in such poor condition that the bones had to be removed with the surrounding rock and then the bones were removed “millimeter by submillimeter”
- c. The research team wanted to keep Ardi a secret because it would prove that Lucy (Australopithecus) was not the oldest hominid
- d. Ardi was not a huge find for the research team and they worked on the bone fragments when other projects finished

Answer B

<p>Item 8</p>	<p>Standards:</p> <p>7 - W1.1.1: <i>Explain how and when human communities populated major regions of the world and adapted to a variety of environments.</i></p> <p>7 - H1.2.1: <i>Explain how historians use a variety of sources to explore the past.</i></p>
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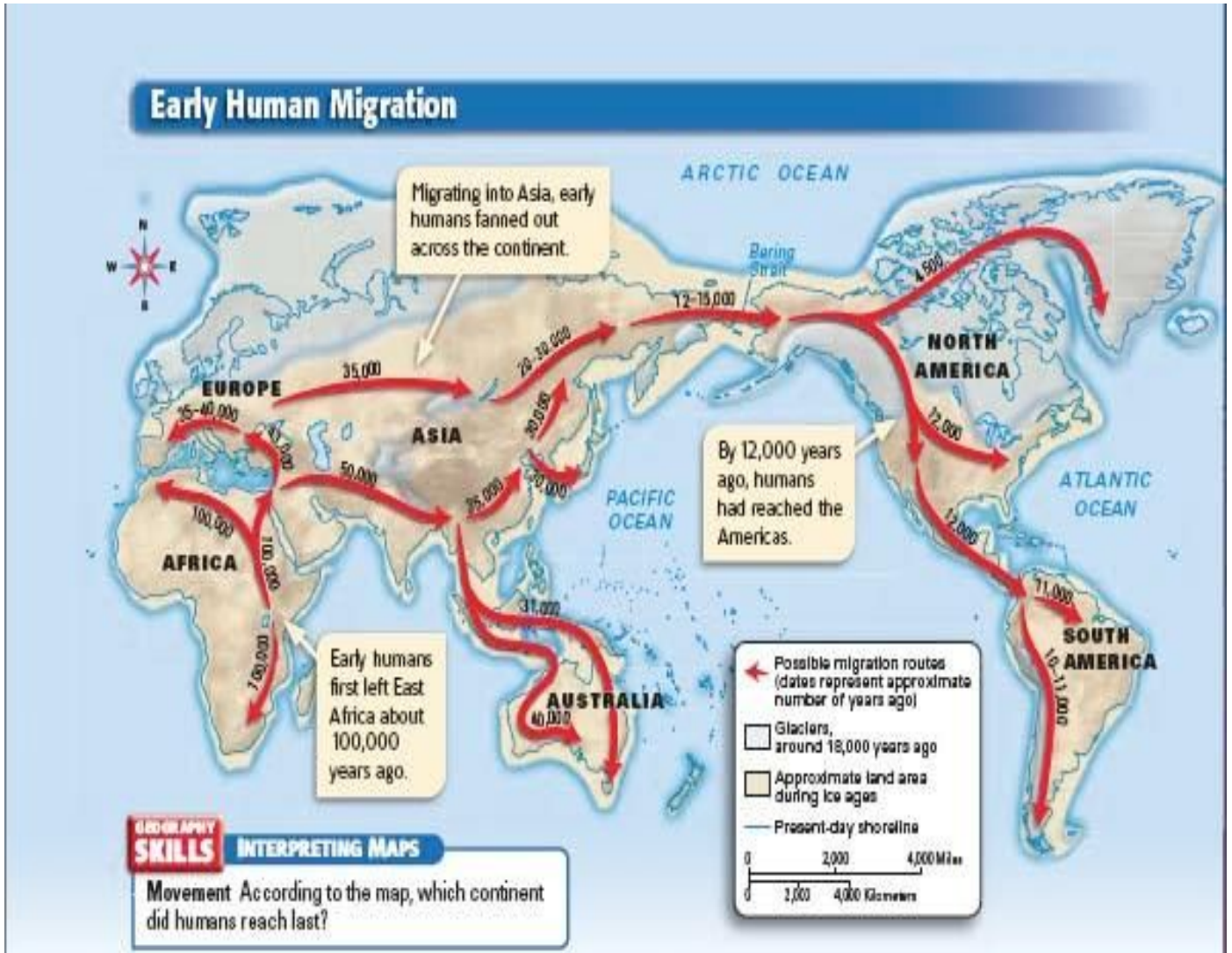


When people began migrating in Africa around 100,000 years ago, which direction did they travel first?

- South towards southern Africa
- Northeast towards the Fertile Crescent of northern Africa and west Asia
- North towards northwest Africa and the Mediterranean Sea
- All of the above

Answer D

<p>Item 9</p>	<p>Standards:</p> <p>7 - W1.1.1: <i>Explain how and when human communities populated major regions of the world and adapted to a variety of environments.</i></p> <p>7 - H1.2.1: <i>Explain how historians use a variety of sources to explore the past.</i></p>
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According to the map, around 15,000-12,000 years ago humans crossed the Bering Land Bridge. Which of the following best explains how this happened?

- Ice made it possible for humans to cross over the Bering Strait
- People from Asia swam across the Bering Strait
- Boats took humans from Russia to Alaska
- Early humans found means of flying to get from Russia to Alaska

Answer A

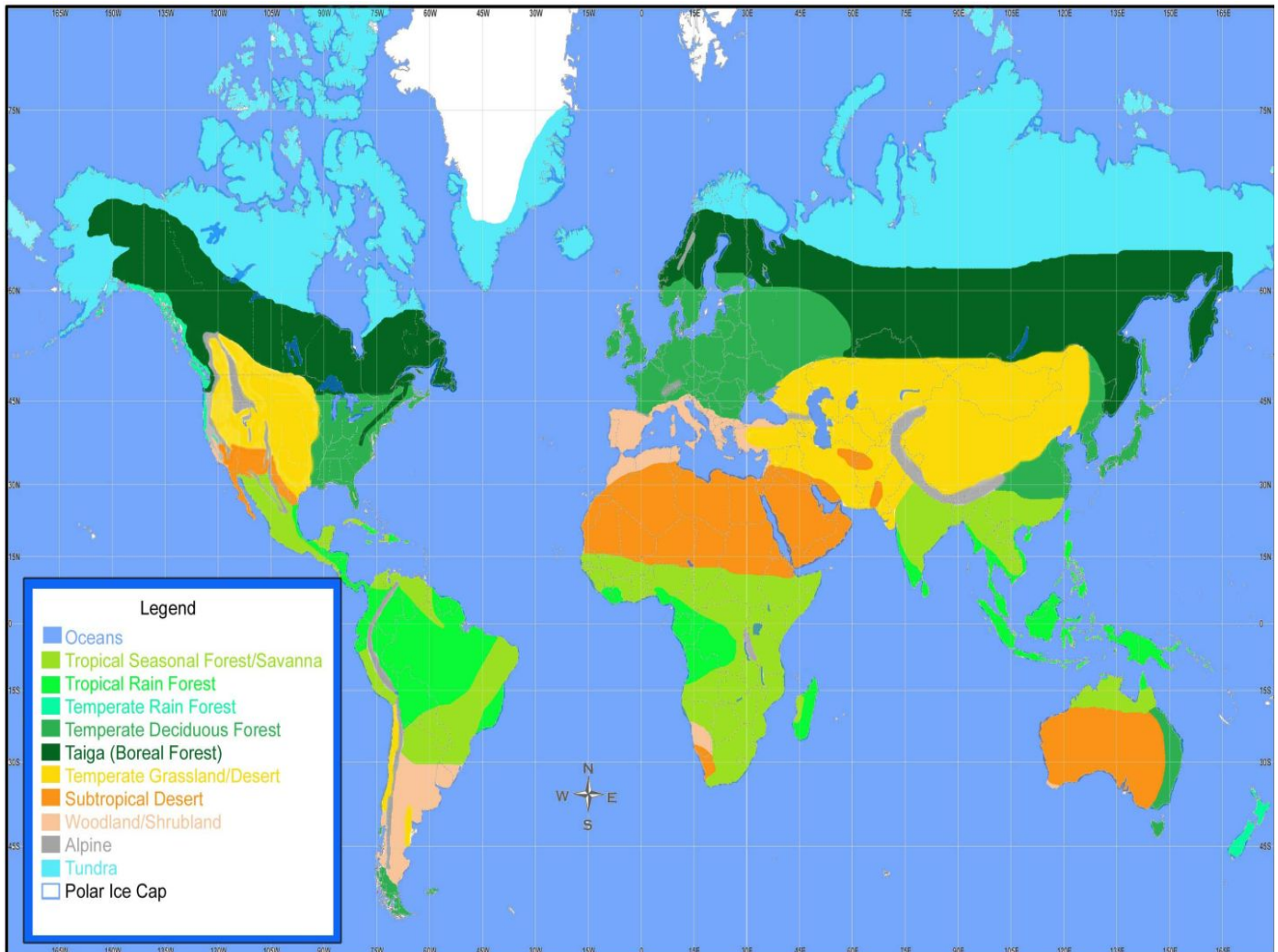
Item 10	Standards: <i>6 - G2.1.1: Locate and describe the basic patterns of landforms.</i>
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Which of the following is included in a biome?

- a. Climate
- b. Vegetation and Animals
- c. Fish and Insects
- d. All of the above

Answer D

Item 11	Standards:
	6 - G2.1.1: <i>Locate and describe the basic patterns of landforms.</i>
	6 - G3.1.1 <i>Interpret and compare climographs from different latitudes and locations.</i>
	6 - G3.2.1: <i>Locate major ecosystems and explain how and why they are similar or different as a consequence of latitude, elevation, land-forms, location, and human activity.</i>



Much of Northern Africa has what type of biome?

- a. Temperate Grassland/Desert
- b. Taiga (Boreal Forest)
- c. Tropical Rainforest
- d. Subtropical Desert

Answer D

Item 12	Standards:
	7 – W1.1.2: <i>Explain what archaeologists have learned about Paleolithic and Neolithic societies.</i>

Which of the following time periods is referred to as the “Old Stone Age”?

- Neolithic Age
- Industrial Age
- Great Thaw Age
- Paleolithic Age

Answer D

Item 13	Standards:
	7 – W1.1.2: <i>Explain what archaeologists have learned about Paleolithic and Neolithic societies.</i>
	7 - H1.2.1: <i>Explain how historians use a variety of sources to explore the past.</i>



Site: [Meyral, France](#)

Age: About 250,000 years old

<http://humanorigins.si.edu/evidence/behavior/handaxe-europe>



Site: [Blombos Cave, Republic of South Africa](#)

Age: About 77,000 years old

<http://humanorigins.si.edu/evidence/behavior/bone-awls>

After examining the hand axe (picture on the left), what are the possible uses?

- Hide (skin and fur) scraping
- Cutting meat off of an animal carcass
- Cutting trees for firewood
- All of the above

Answer D

<p>Item 14</p>	<p>Standards: 7 – W1.1.2: <i>Explain what archaeologists have learned about Paleolithic and Neolithic societies.</i> 7 - H1.2.1: <i>Explain how historians use a variety of sources to explore the past.</i></p>
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Site: Blombos Cave, Republic of South Africa

Age: About 77,000 years old

<http://humanorigins.si.edu/evidence/behavior/bone-awls>

After examining the bone weapons (picture on the right), we can make an educated guess that early humans did what when they hunted?

- Hunted animals only for the use of their meat for food
- Hunted animals only for the use of their hide
- Hunted animals only to make shelter from the elements
- Hunted animals and used all parts of the animals

Answer D

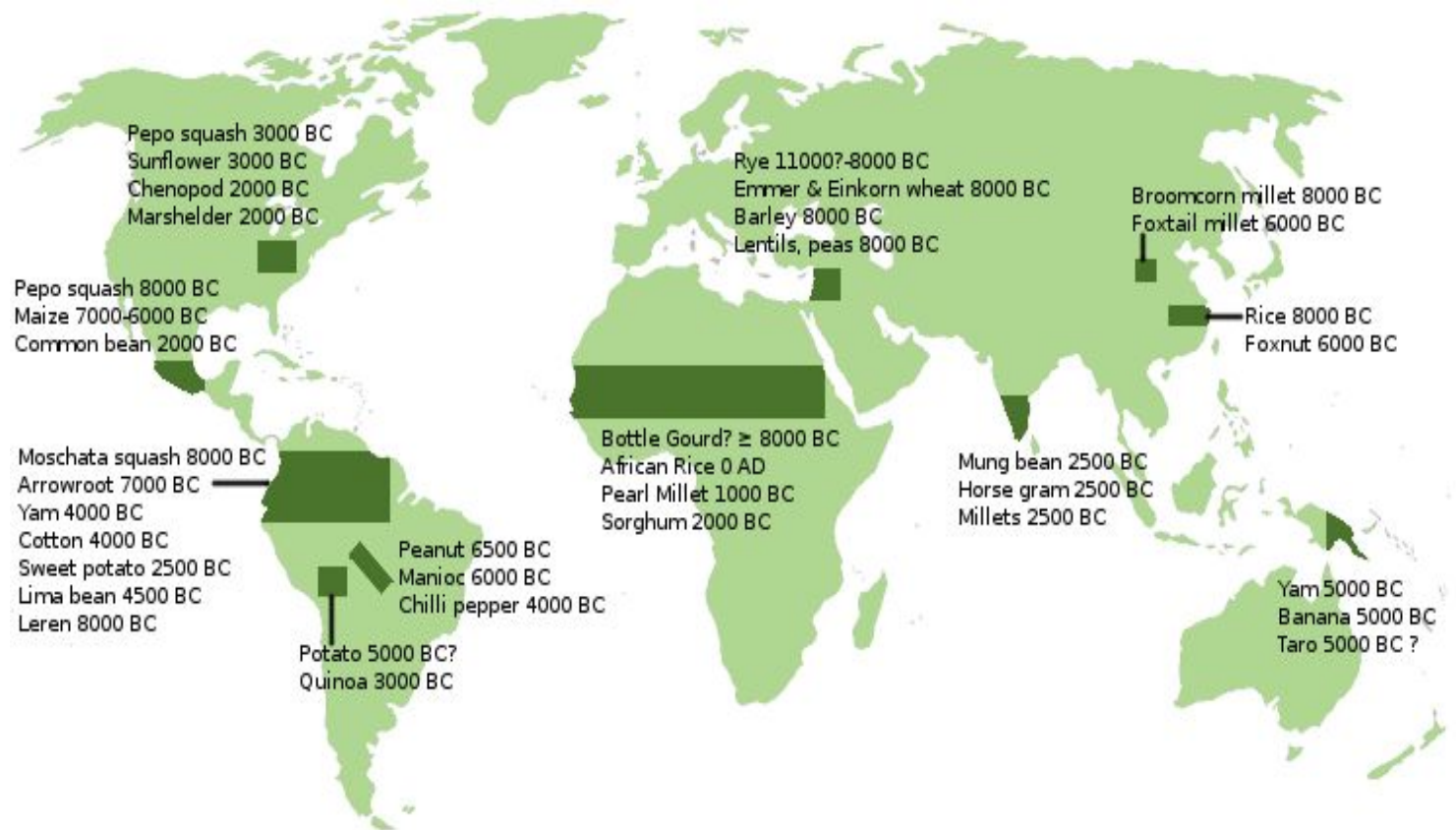
Item 15	Standards: <i>7 - W1.1.2: Explain what archaeologists have learned about Paleolithic and Neolithic societies.</i>
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Foraging can be described as?

- a. Surviving in caves and storing food and water
- b. Setting up shelter in one place and begin to farm
- c. Raising livestock to have meat year round
- d. Surviving by hunting animals for meat and gathering nuts, berries, and water

Answer D

<p>Item 16</p>	<p>Standards:</p> <p>7 - W.1.2.1 <i>Describe the transition of many cultures from hunter- gatherers to sedentary agriculture (domestication of plants and animals).</i></p> <p>7 - W.1.2.2 <i>Explain the importance of the natural environment in the development of agricultural settlements in different locations.</i></p>
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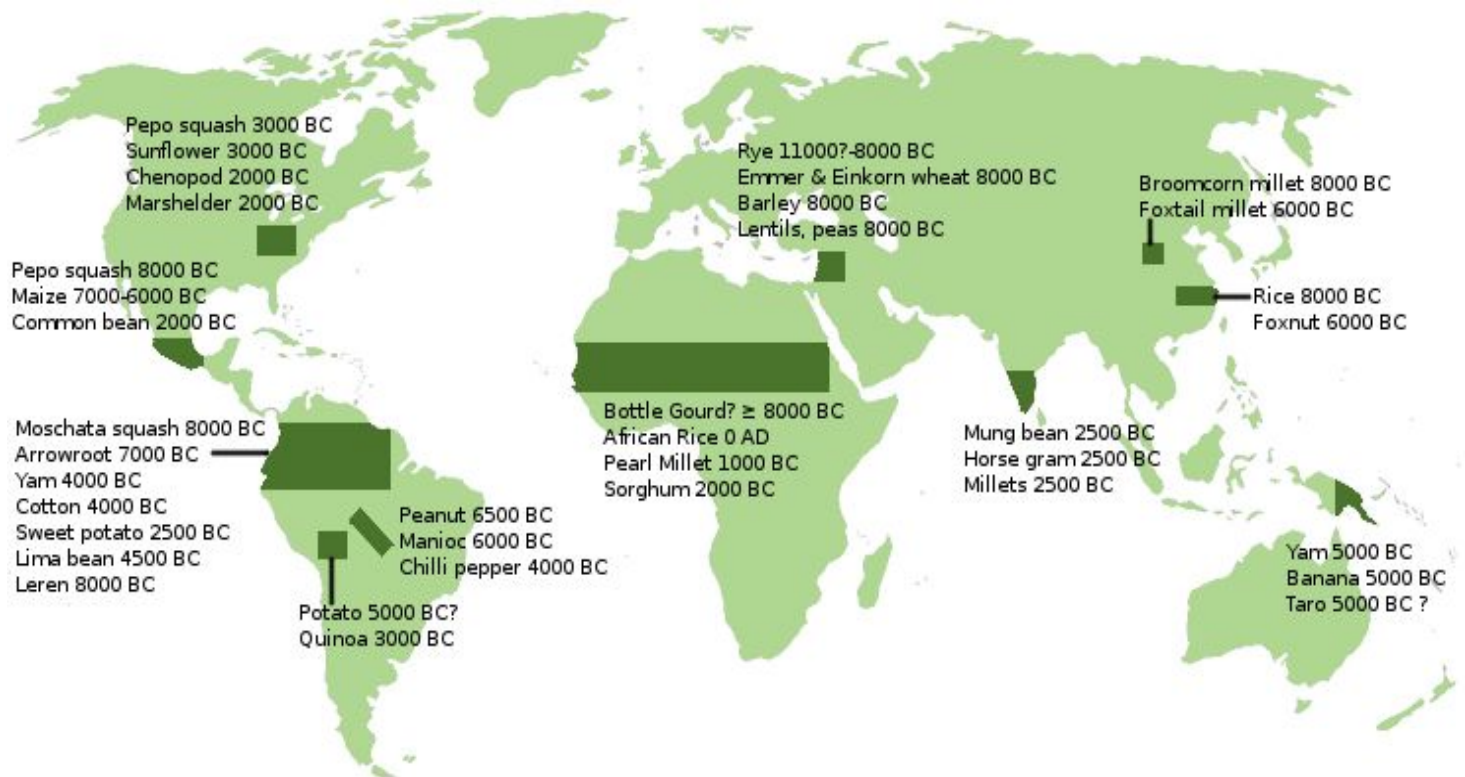


Looking at the map, what continents in the world did not experience agriculture from 11,000 BCE - 0 CE?

- Europe
- Australia
- Both Europe and Australia
- None of the above

Answer C

Item 17	Standards:
	<p>7 - W.1.2.1 Describe the transition of many cultures from hunter-gatherers to sedentary agriculture (domestication of plants and animals).</p> <p>7 - W.1.2.2 Explain the importance of the natural environment in the development of agricultural settlements in different locations).</p>

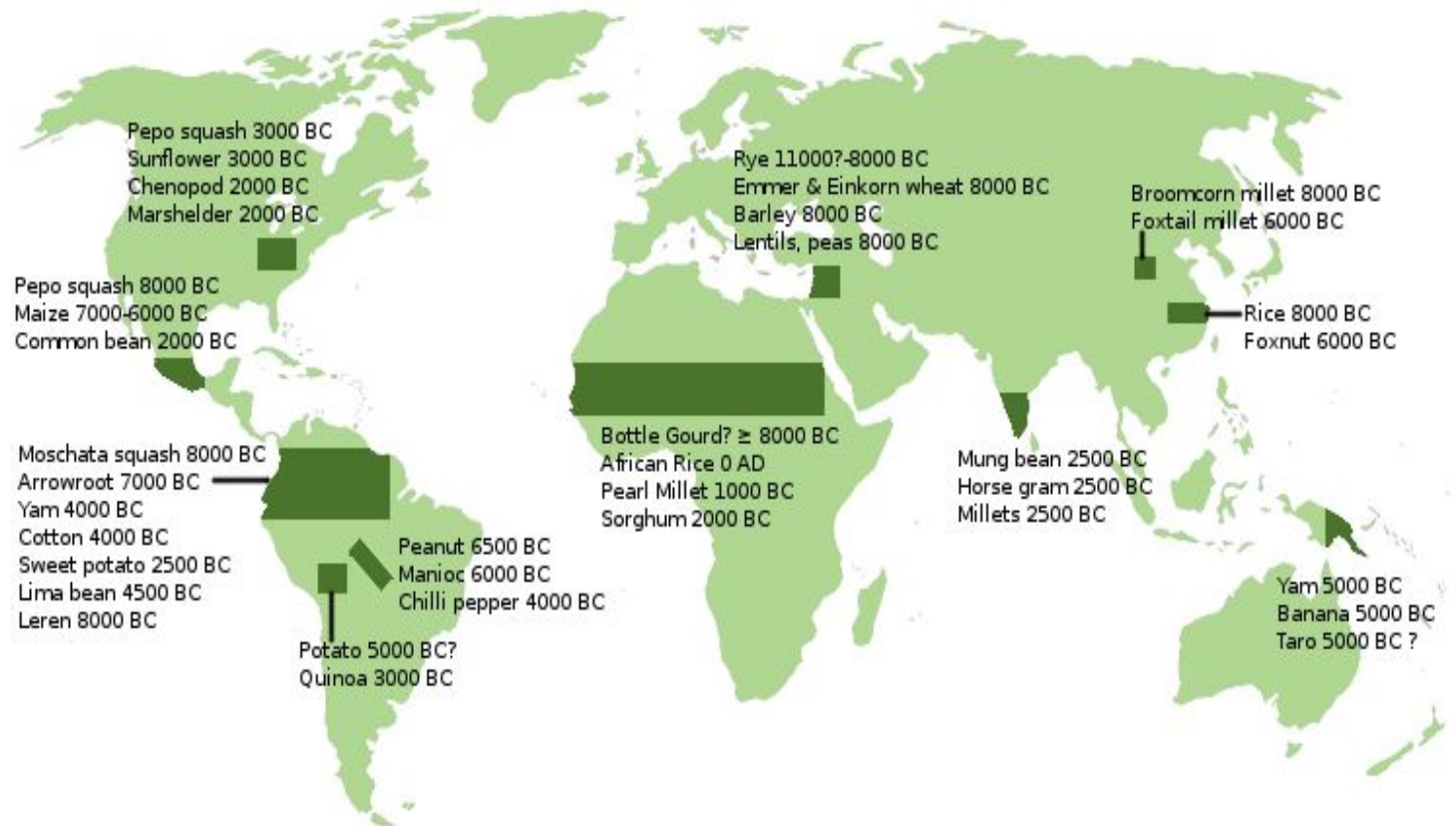


Why do you think that some crops developed in some areas of the world, but not others?

- Some areas of the world did not have the right climate for some crops
- Access to water in some areas was tougher than others
- Soil quality is better in some areas than others
- All of the above

Answer D

Item 18	Standards:
	<p>7 - W.1.2.1 <i>Describe the transition of many cultures from hunter-gatherers to sedentary agriculture (domestication of plants and animals).</i></p> <p>7 - W.1.2.2 <i>Explain the importance of the natural environment in the development of agricultural settlements in different locations.</i></p>



Which of the following crops developed first around the world?

- Rye, rice, wheat, barley, squash, leren, millet, lentils, peas
- Maize, foxnut, arrowroot
- Sunflower, common bean, yam
- Sweet potato, African rice, pearl millet

Answer A

Item 19	<p>Standards:</p> <p>7 - <i>W.1.2.1: Describe the transition of many cultures from hunter- gatherers to sedentary agriculture (domestication of plants and animals).</i></p> <p>7 - <i>W.1.2.2 Explain the importance of the natural environment in the development of agricultural settlements in different locations.</i></p>
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The end of the last Ice Age, occurring around 10,000 years ago, was called the Great Thaw. This major climatic event led to what?

- a. A much colder Earth especially in the areas near the Equator. Much of the vegetation and animal life died off
- b. Earth's climate and regions became warmer leading to more vegetation and animals
- c. Earth's climate heated up in about a month, allowing dinosaurs to roam the Earth
- d. Earth's climate, animal and plant life did not change at all

Answer B

Item 20	<p>Standards:</p> <p>7 – <i>W.1.2.1: Describe the transition from hunter-gatherer to sedentary agriculture (domestication of plants and animals).</i></p> <p>7 - <i>W.1.2.2 Explain the importance of the natural environment in the development of agricultural settlements in different locations.</i></p>
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The Agricultural Revolution led to which of the following?

- a. The domestication of plants and animals
- b. A surplus of food
- c. Specialization of labor
- d. All of the above

Answer D

Item 21	Standards: <i>W1.2.1: Describe the transition from hunter gatherers to sedentary agriculture (domestication of plants and animals).</i>
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Which of the following time periods is referred to as the “New Stone Age”?

- a. Neolithic Age
- b. Industrial Age
- c. Ice Age
- d. Paleolithic Age

Answer A

Item 22	Standards: <i>7 - H1.2.1: Explain how historians use a variety of sources to explore the past.</i>
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In eastern Europe at Mezhirich, Ukraine, scientists excavated ancient houses built of mammoth bones, dating between 19,300 and 11,000 years ago. Camps were usually formed of one to five bone-huts; the largest camps may have sheltered up to 50 people.

To build houses, Paleolithic people first selected mammoth bones according to their shape. Skulls, jaws, and other bones formed the foundation. Leg bones formed the walls, and tusks were used at entrances or supported the hide-covered roof. The bones show no signs of butchering, suggesting that the builders collected the bones from long-dead mammoths.

According to the excerpt, the mammoth bones showed no signs of butchering, which means what?

- a. Paleolithic people hunted Woolly Mammoths specifically for their tusks
- b. Paleolithic people did not hunt the Woolly Mammoths but used their bones and hide long after they died
- c. Paleolithic people used Woolly Mammoths as transportation until they died and then used their bones
- d. Paleolithic people were solely responsible for the extinction of the Woolly Mammoth

Answer B

Item 23	Standards:
	7 – <i>W1.1.2:</i> <i>Explain what archaeologists have learned about Paleolithic and Neolithic societies.</i> 7 - <i>H1.2.1:</i> <i>Explain how historians use a variety of sources to explore the past.</i>

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The mammoth houses that were excavated in Mezhirich, Ukraine were dated between 19,300 and 11,000 years ago. Which other event occurred near this time?

- a. Lived with Ardipithecus
- b. Lived with dinosaurs
- c. The Great Thaw
- d. The formation of the planets and stars

Answer C

Item 24	Standards:
	<p>7 – W.1.2.2 <i>Explain the importance of the natural environment in the development of agricultural settlements in different locations.</i></p> <p>7 – W.1.2.1: <i>Describe the transition of many cultures from hunter-gatherers to sedentary agriculture (domestication of plants and animals).</i></p>

About Life and Work at Çatalhöyük 9,000 Years Ago

In Turkish, the word Çatalhöyük (say “cha-tal-HU-yuk”) means “forked mound,” referring to a footpath that once split between the east and west mounds that make up the 70-foot-high remains of the settlement today. In Neolithic times, the two mounds straddled a river, long gone today, which could provide fresh water and food for the village, including fish and the eggs of water fowl. At the time, the environment was a semiarid plain, dominated by low-growing grasses, sedges, and small bushes. In the spring, the area would have been surrounded by wetlands, offering mud and reeds as building materials.

The Neolithic was a time when people were beginning to settle down, living in collected family groups and staying in one location throughout the year, rather than travelling from place to place depending upon the season. This new way of life—sometimes called the “Neolithic revolution”—drew on the most sophisticated skills and abilities of the people of the time. People began to find new uses for all of the materials their environment had to offer. Perhaps most important, they began to work together, forging long-term relationships that intensified as each generation added to the skills, knowledge, and abilities of the group. In the environment of a settled village, these increasingly complex interactions began to require new types of organization and structure, ultimately laying the foundation for our modern way of life.

After reading the excerpt, why do you think the people developed a village at this particular site?

- a. The access to a water source
- b. Protection from foragers
- c. Building materials
- d. All of the above

Answer D

Item 25	<p>Standards: 7 – <i>WI.2.3:</i> <i>Explain the impact of the first Agricultural Revolution (stable food supply, surplus, population growth, trade, division of labor, development of settlements, changes to the environment, and changes to hunter- gatherer societies).</i></p>
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The Agricultural Revolution lead to which of the following?

- a. The domestication of plants and animals
- b. A surplus of food
- c. Specialization of labor
- d. All of the above

Answer D

Item 26	<p>Standards: 7 - <i>WI.1.2:</i> <i>Explain what archaeologists have learned about Paleolithic and Neolithic societies.</i></p>
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In the Neolithic village of Catalhoyuk, houses were built right against each other, and roofs were used as entrances via a ladder or stairs. Why did the rooftops become the streets of the village?

- a. Early humans preferred roof tops for the nice views
- b. Early humans wanted to be in the sun for warmth
- c. Space between the houses were places where people would dump piles of refuse (human waste) and rotting organic materials
- d. Early humans believed that being on their rooftops would place them closer to their god or gods

Answer C

Item 27	<p>Standards: 7 – <i>WI.1.2:</i> <i>Explain what archaeologists have learned about Paleolithic and Neolithic societies.</i></p>
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Both anthropologists and archaeologists study early humans. What differences do we see in the types of questions they ask?

- a. Anthropologists ask questions like “Who are the first humans?” while archaeologists ask “Who was involved?”
- b. Anthropologists and archaeologists ask the same questions and are considered almost the same profession.
- c. Anthropologists ask questions like “What are the ancestral roots of the human species?” while archaeologists ask “How old is it?”
- d. Anthropologists, archaeologists, and historians all ask the 5 Questions of History.

Answer C