Unit 1 Quiz

1. From the title, it can be inferred that The "Out of Africa" thesis
2. Argues that modern humans appeared throughout the world at the same time
3. Proposes that modem humans emerged in Africa
4. Submits that only the Neanderthal emerged in Africa
5. Argues that crops were first culminated in Africa
6. Proposes that only the most primitive human behavior originated in Africa

2. The Neolithic Revolution was defined by the transition from:

1. stone age tools to bone implements.
2. life in the mountains to life along river banks.
3. hunting to gathering food.
4. nomadic life to sedentary farming.
5. iron to bronze making.

3. The Neolithic Revolution occurred first in

1. Egypt
2. West Africa
3. The Middle East
4. China
5. India
6. The earliest known form of writing is:
7. cuneiform.
8. runic.
9. Minoan.
10. ancient Hebrew.
11. pictograph.

5. Ancient agricultural societies were led by men and were therefore:

1. Semitic.
2. tribal.
3. patriarchal.
4. polygamous.
5. matriarchal.

6. Surplus production

1. is caused by poor cultivation methods
2. prevents specialization of labor
3. gives rise to the specialization of labor and stratification of society
4. can never occur in modern societies
5. none of the above

7. Which of the following is an incorrect description of agricultural societies?

1. Agriculture allowed humans to manipulate their environment as never before.
2. Women probably played a key role in promoting the transition from hunting and gathering to agricultural societies.
3. Agriculture promoted permanent settlements
4. People began producing their own food nearly 12,000 years ago
5. Agricultural societies were less organized than hunter-gatherer societies.

8. One of the main innovative ideas in Hammurabi’s law code was that

1. the ruler’s will is to be followed at all costs
2. the upper class are to have the most rights
3. the lower classes were to have special privileges
4. a consistent set of regulations should govern society
5. anyone who spoke against the king would be executed

9. Hunting and gathering societies were marked by

I - widespread specialization of labor

II - a subsistence lifestyle

III - limited trade

IV - little specialization of labor

1. I and III
2. II and IV
3. I, II, and III
4. II, III, and IV
5. IV only

10. Which technologies are generally thought to have been acquired by Paleolithic societies?

I. fire

II. stone tools

III. iron

IV. bronze

1. I
2. I and II
3. I, II and III
4. I, II, and IV
5. none of the above

11. The emergence of agriculture, or the Neolithic Revolution, caused all of the following EXCEPT

1. the ability of humans to settle more permanently in one spot.
2. a population explosion.
3. an increase in the specialization of political, economic, and religious functions.
4. the introduction of artistic expression.
5. the disappearance of hunter-gatherer communities.

12. Women were important contributors to the Agricultural Revolution because they were likely the ones who

1. traded grains for meat
2. made tools and containers
3. gathered edible plants and knew where grains grew
4. performed essential agricultural tasks such as plowing and irrigation
5. found that farming required less work and less time

13. The Fertile Crescent has been called ‘the mother’ of all civilizations because it was

1. The first center of an advanced civilization
2. Often flooded by the Tigris and Euphrates rives
3. Protected from invasion by the deserts and mountains
4. On the routes connecting Europe, Asia and Africa
5. Civilization spread outward from the Fertile Crescent



14. The excerpt above from the Code of Hammurabi illustrates which of the following about Babylonian Society?

1. It made proviso for the economic well-being of all classes
2. It moved away from reliance on physical punishments
3. It had social in equality
4. The king was regarded as being blessed from the Gods
5. None of the above

15.

16. Which of the following was a major feature of the Neolithic Revolution in the Middle East?

1. The establishment of sedentary village communities
2. The spread of a migratory way of life
3. A decline in the total population area
4. An increase in the amount of forested land
5. An increase in the use of bronze tools

17. Which of the following are drawbacks of civilization:

1. Racism and more food.
2. Specialization of labour and surplus food.
3. Gender inequality.
4. Spread of contagious diseases and cultural advancements.
5. None of the above
6. Which of the following was not a characteristic of a river valley civilization?
7. A form of writing
8. Political institutions
9. A division of labor
10. Surplus food production.
11. Gender equality.
12. Which factor led to the development of civilizations in ancient Mesopotamia?
13. political harmony
14. favorable geography
15. religious differences
16. universal education
17. strong leaders such as Hammurabi.
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20. a population explosion.
21. an increase in the specialization of political, economic, and religious functions.
22. the introduction of artistic expression.
23. the disappearance of hunter-gatherer communities