Chapter 2 - Early Man

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____  1. Why is the study of ancient bones important to us today?
   a. The study of ancient bones gives us information about our human ancestors.
   b. Ancient bones are the only source of information about early peoples for archaeologists.
   c. Ancient bones help develop better forms of agriculture.
   d. Ancient bones help develop modern technologies.

____  2. Donald Johanson found bones in East Africa belonging to Lucy - a “southern ape.” What type of early human was she (Lucy)?
   a. Homo sapien
   b. Homo erectus
   c. Australopithecus
   d. Homo habilis

____  3. What was important about Donald Johanson’s discovery of Lucy in 1974 CE?
   a. It proved that hominids used tools.
   b. It pointed to a hominid’s ability to stand upright.
   c. It proved that hominids lived in East Africa 2,000 years ago.
   d. It was the first discovery of ancient bones.

____  4. Which of the following defines a hominid?
   a. an early ancestor of humans
   b. a fishhook
   c. a tool
   d. a collection of ancient bones

____  5. Which of the following defines Homo erectus?
   a. handy man
   b. modern man
   c. wise man
   d. upright man

____  6. Which of the following defines Homo habilis?
   a. handy man
   b. modern man
   c. wise man
   d. upright man

____  7. What is the scientific name for modern humans?
   a. Australopithecus
   b. Homo erectus
   c. Homo habilis
   d. Homo sapiens

____  8. Which was the last human species to live on Earth with Homo sapiens?
   a. Australopithecus
   b. Homo habilis
   c. Neanderthals
   d. Homo erectus

____  9. What effect did the invention of tools have on early humans?
   a. They required humans to stand close to animals when hunting.
   b. They increased chances for survival.
   c. They decreased chances for survival.
   d. They allowed more animals to graze the fields.

____ 10. Which of the following describes the earliest skill that people developed?
   a. the ability to farm
   b. the ability to create art
   c. the ability to craft tools
   d. the ability to hunt
11. The first tools were /was ____________________
   a. used mostly for cutting and chopping food.
   b. a hand axe made from flint.
   c. used as hooks for fishing.
   d. spears with attached handles.

12. Hunter-gatherer societies in the Old Stone Age had all of the following except
   a. tools.  c. plants for medicine.
   b. fire.    d. religion.

13. Which of the following best defines society?
   a. a community of people who share a common culture
   b. a community of people who share a language
   c. a community of people who share a region
   d. a community of people who share a religion

14. The Middle Stone Age is also called the
   b. Ice Age.      d. Mesolithic Era.

15. What development led to people settling in one place?
   a. hunting and gathering
   b. bow and arrow
   c. agriculture
   d. small fish hook

16. Tools in the Middle Stone Age were smaller and more complex than tools in the Early Stone Age. Which of
    the following statements supports this fact?
    a. Early humans braided grass clothing for travel.
    b. Early humans used spears rather than fishing hooks.
    c. Early humans sharpened rocks to razor-sharp edges.
    d. Early humans invented hooks and the bow and arrow.

17. Which of the following statements best summarizes why people learned how to make clothes and build
    shelters after migrating out of Africa?
    a. They needed to trade cloth with other merchants.
    b. They needed more protection to survive in colder areas.
    c. They needed less protection to survive in warmer areas.
    d. They needed to trade living spaces with others.

18. Which statement best defines the Neolithic Revolution?
    a. major battle fought between people of Asia and Africa
    b. the shift from food gathering to food producing
    c. the shift from food gathering to hunting
    d. major battle fought between the peoples of Asia

19. What effect did farming have on people in the Stone Age?
    a. It allowed them to build permanent settlements.
    b. It allowed them to travel.
    c. It allowed them to paint caves.
    d. It allowed them to hunt for animals.
20. Early people probably believed in gods and goddesses associated with the elements—air, water, fire, and earth—or with animals.

Which is the best inference based on this statement?
   a. Early people based their religion on things they could build.
   b. Early people based their religion on domestication.
   c. Early people based their religion on agriculture.
   d. Early people based their religion on nature and their environment.

21. Which of the following statements best summarizes the relationship between farming and the growth of towns?
   a. Farming held back developments in the arts.
   b. The development of farming helped establish permanent settlements.
   c. The development of farming led to more hunter-gatherer groups.
   d. Farming competed with hunting and gathering practices.

True/False
Indicate whether the statement is true or false. If the statement is true - just write true. However, if the answer is false, please write false and then explain why it is true - be sure to prove your answer. Example Question: My World History teacher is considered a primary source when she/he teaches about Ancient Egypt. Example Answer - False. My teacher was not a witness to the events that took place in Ancient Egypt thousands of years ago; this makes my teacher a secondary source.

22. Historians call the time before writing the Stone Age.

23. Scientists divide the Stone Age into three periods based on the development of tools.

24. Hunters and gatherers were people who gathered and ate only fruit, seeds and nuts.

25. Domesticated animals in the New Stone Age were only used for food.

26. The Neolithic Revolution first occurred in the societies of central Africa.
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Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 3 OBJ: 2.1.1
2. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: 3 OBJ: 2.3.1
3. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 3 OBJ: 2.1.4
4. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 1 OBJ: 2.1.2
5. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 1 OBJ: 2.1.2
6. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 1 OBJ: 2.1.2
7. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 1 OBJ: 2.1.2
8. ANS: C PTS: 1
9. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 3 OBJ: 2.1.3
10. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: 3 OBJ: 2.1.3
11. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 2.3.1
12. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 2.1.4
13. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 1 OBJ: 2.1.4
14. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 1 OBJ: 2.2.2
15. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: 3 OBJ: 2.2.1
16. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 3 OBJ: 2.2.2
17. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 2.2.2
18. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 1 OBJ: 2.3.1
19. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 3 OBJ: 2.3.2
20. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 3 OBJ: 2.3.2
21. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 2.3.2

TRUE/FALSE

22. ANS: F
   Historians call the time before writing prehistory.
   PTS: 1 DIF: 1 OBJ: 2.1.1
23. ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: 1
24. ANS: F
   Evidence suggests that the hunter’s diets consisted of 85% meat - due to the high nitrogen content of their bones.
   PTS: 1 DIF: 1 OBJ: 2.1.4
25. ANS: F
   they were also used for clothing, help with hunting, protection, and carrying heavy loads.
   PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 2.2.1
26. ANS: F
southwest Asia

PTS: 1  DIF: 1  OBJ: 2.3.1