**Chapter 1**

**The Rise of Culture:**

**From Forest to Farm**

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

1. What is one important lesson scientists learned from the fate of the paintings in Lascaux Cave?

* 1. Support for the preservation of cultural sites can only come through skillful public relations.
	2. Government should not get involved in efforts to preserve cultural sites.
	3. Public attention is always detrimental to research on cultural sites.
	4. Excessive public enthusiasm for new discoveries can inadvertently endanger cultural sites.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.1 Discuss the ways in which cave art and small sculptural figurines in the Paleolithic era have been interpreted.

Topic: Chapter Introduction

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know and Analyze It

2. Which of the following would commonly be considered an element of a group’s *culture*?

* 1. cave paintings
	2. success in warfare
	3. longevity
	4. geographical origins

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 Discuss the ways in which cave art and small sculptural figurines in the Paleolithic era have been interpreted.

Topic: The Beginnings of Culture in the Paleolithic Era

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know and Analyze It

3. Some scholars believe that Paleolithic cave paintings were intended to

1. serve as illustrations of effective hunting techniques.
2. function as lunar calendars, predicting seasonal migration of the animals.
3. pay tribute to successful hunters.
4. commemorate the dead buried in the caves.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1 Discuss the ways in which cave art and small sculptural figurines in the Paleolithic era have been interpreted.

Topic: Agency and Ritual: Cave Art

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

4. What is significant about the use of illusionism in the Chauvet cave paintings?

1. It represents a linear progression in artistic technique.
2. It suggests that artists in earlier eras could choose whether to employ naturalism.
3. It demonstrates an adherence to specific religious values.
4. It implies a belief in the pragmatic value of art.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1 Discuss the ways in which cave art and small sculptural figurines in the Paleolithic era have been interpreted.

Topic: Agency and Ritual: Cave Art

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

5. Among prehistoric paintings, what is distinctive about the painting of a bird-headed man, a bison, and a rhinoceros in Lascaux Cave?

1. It includes a representation of a large animal.
2. It is one of the few cave paintings to depict a human.
3. It is painted on limestone.
4. It demonstrates a rejection of naturalistic representation.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1 Discuss the ways in which cave art and small sculptural figurines in the Paleolithic era have been interpreted.

Topic: Agency and Ritual: Cave Art

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

6. What is one explanation scholars have proposed for the fact that the human figure in the wall painting in Lascaux Cave is depicted less naturalistically than are the animals?

1. In the view of the artists, animals and humans belonged to separate spheres of being.
2. Naturalistic depictions of humans were taboo.
3. Animals were more interesting artistically than humans.
4. Artists had not yet mastered naturalistic techniques that could be applied to the human form.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 Discuss the ways in which cave art and small sculptural figurines in the Paleolithic era have been interpreted.

Topic: Agency and Ritual: Cave Art

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know and Analyze It

7. What is one significant *cultural* difference between *Homo sapiens* and earlier hominids?

1. *Homo sapiens* used stone tools.
2. *Homo sapiens* had lighter skeletal frames and larger brains.
3. *Homo sapiens* created musical instruments.
4. *Homo sapiens* were hunter-gatherers.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.1 Discuss the ways in which cave art and small sculptural figurines in the Paleolithic era have been interpreted.

Topic: Paleolithic Culture and Its Artifacts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know and Analyze It

8. Why is a likely reason that Paleolithic female figurines vastly outnumber those representing males?

1. Males were likely the carvers.
2. Males probably outnumbered females in the society.
3. Females seem to have played a central role in the culture.
4. All prehistoric gods were female.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.1 Discuss the ways in which cave art and small sculptural figurines in the Paleolithic era have been interpreted.

Topic: Paleolithic Culture and Its Artifacts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

9. The original red color of *Woman* (sometimes called *Venus of Willendorf*) is suggestive of

1. blood sacrifice.
2. menses.
3. autumn.
4. shamanism.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1 Discuss the ways in which cave art and small sculptural figurines in the Paleolithic era have been interpreted.

Topic: Paleolithic Culture and Its Artifacts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

10. Which of the following are key features of a *civilization*?

1. religion and ritual
2. irrigation and agriculture
3. hunting and gathering
4. images and written language

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the art and architecture of the Neolithic era reflect changing cultural concerns.

Topic: The Rise of Agriculture and Community in the Neolithic Era

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

11. Implying a community’s sense of historical continuity, what was buried beneath some of the Neolithic houses at Çatalhöyük?

1. human bodies and skulls
2. female figurines
3. cows’ skulls and bulls’ horns
4. large terra cotta heads

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the art and architecture of the Neolithic era reflect changing cultural concerns.

Topic: Neolithic Communities

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

12. Why did the Neolithic era witness increased production of pottery for everyday use?

1. Permanent settlements fostered the growth of artistic creativity.
2. Tending crops introduced dwellers to the uses of clay.
3. Neolithic people had learned to control fire for hardening pottery.
4. Pottery was impractical for Paleolithic hunter-gatherers.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the art and architecture of the Neolithic era reflect changing cultural concerns.

Topic: Neolithic Pottery Across Cultures

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

13. What is most notable about the shift from early to Middle Jomon period pottery?

1. Middle Jomon period pottery employed advanced firing techniques.
2. Middle Jomon period pottery used cord to strengthen the clay.
3. Middle Jomon period pottery introduced decorative flamelike rims that serve no practical purpose.
4. Middle Jomon period pottery was used for preparing food as well as carrying and storing it.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the art and architecture of the Neolithic era reflect changing cultural concerns.

Topic: Neolithic Pottery Across Cultures

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know and Analyze It

14. Why is the potter’s wheel considered one of the first mechanical and technological breakthroughs in history?

1. It allowed artisans to produce greater quantities of uniformly shaped vessels in short periods of time.
2. It provided an alternative to creating vessels by casting metal.
3. It enabled clay to be fired to a hot enough temperature to be hardened.
4. It created an adequately smooth surface for pots to be painted.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the art and architecture of the Neolithic era reflect changing cultural concerns.

Topic: Neolithic Pottery Across Cultures

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

15. Neolithic Nok heads exhibit artistry based on

1. animal imagery.
2. burial masks.
3. woven patterns.
4. abstract geometrical shapes.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the art and architecture of the Neolithic era reflect changing cultural concerns.

Topic: Neolithic Ceramic Figures

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts