

Multiple Choice - Period 1**Multiple Choice**

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

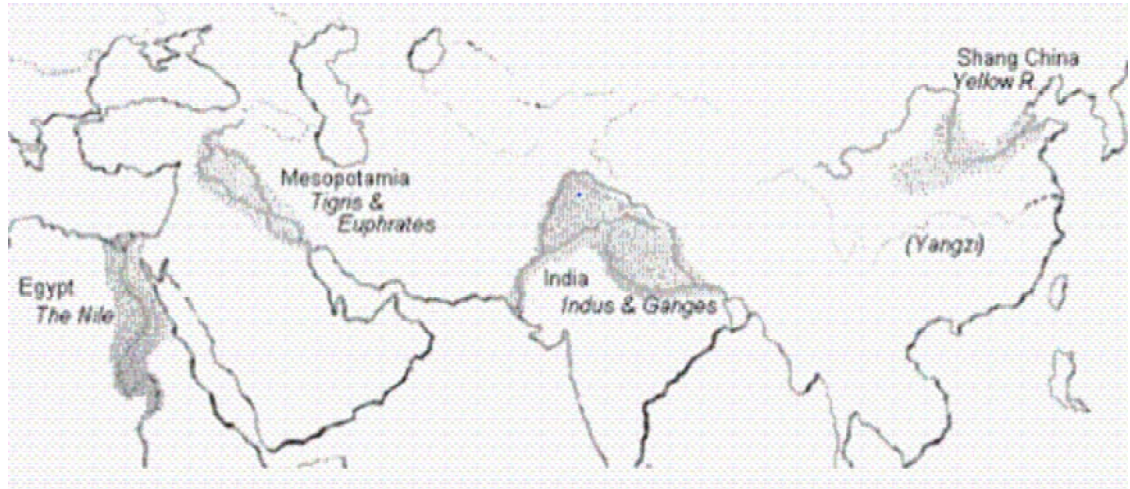
Question 1 and 2 refer to the excerpt below.

“This is where fire and humanity first joined, and that fact makes Africa the same as everywhere, only different... That relationship may date as far back as 1.6 million years ago. Almost always the fossil evidence for Homo displays signs of fire or exists because burning has preserved it. As often as not the presence of fire at a site--hearths, charred bones, fire-cracked stones--is sufficient to attribute the associated remains to ancestral humans. Fire joined an enlarged brain and specialized tools as a defining attribute of Homo Erectus and his successors... As they moved out of Africa, marauding Homo Sapiens carried fire along with their lithic tool kits; they used it to drive game, to shape habitats, to recalibrate the odds between hunter and prey.”

Stephen J Pyne, World Fire: The Culture of Fire on Earth, 1995 pg. 45-46

- _____ 1. Which of the following is the best summary of the passage above?
- Mankind’s earliest migrations depended on access to agricultural resources
 - Anatomically modern humans evolved simultaneously in different regions of the world
 - Human migration within and outside Africa depended on the use of diverse technologies
 - Evidence shows that humans were poorly equipped to adapt to new environments.
- _____ 2. Which of the following modern scientific advances is most comparable to the historical process described in the passage?
- New modes of communication and transportation such as telephones and railroads
 - Chemically and genetically enhanced forms of agricultural plants as part of the Green Revolution
 - Medical innovations such as vaccines which have given humans a longer lifespan
 - Burning of fossil fuels such as petroleum which increased the production of material goods

Questions 3 to 5 refer to the image below.



- _____ 3. Which of the following did all the civilizations illustrated on the map above have in common?
- All had highly centralized governments with power in the hands of one leader.
 - All were connected by a strong trade network by 2500 BCE.
 - All centered economic life on navigable rivers.
 - All raised rice as the main staple crop.
- _____ 4. Which of the following is a major geographic difference between the civilizations illustrated on the map above?
- Unlike the other civilizations, Mesopotamia was rarely attacked due to natural barriers.
 - Unlike the other civilizations, Indian agriculture struggled due to unpredictable monsoon rains.
 - Unlike the other civilizations, China utilized vast deserts to prevent unwanted invasion.
 - Unlike the other civilizations, Egypt benefited from regular & predictable flooding of the river.
- _____ 5. What is one major difference between the Chavin and the civilizations illustrated on the map above?
- The Chavin society developed in the Peruvian coast plains and foothills of the Andes.
 - The Chavin society developed a writing system called calligraphy that has yet to be deciphered.
 - The Chavin were a pastoral society that survived by raising and eating llamas.
 - The Chavin are not considered a civilization.

**Multiple Choice - Period 1
Answer Section**

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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|-----------|--------|
| 1. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 2. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 3. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 4. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 5. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |