1. Anthropologists are **NOT** interested in which of the following?
   a. Culture
   b. Language
   c. Human biological variation
   d. Evolution and adaptation
   e. All of the above are of interest to anthropologists.

2. In science, when we speak of a “theory” we are referring to:
   a. An idea which has yet to be tested in any way.
   b. A hypothesis that has been tested many times and seems to hold true.
   c. Something that is known to be factual and will never change.
   d. B and C
   e. None of the above

3. According to 80 years of archaeological theory, about how long have people been in the Americas?
   a. Forever
   b. 1,000,000 years
   c. 100,000 years
   d. 50,000 years
   e. 10,000 years

4. Recent evidence has shown that humans entered the Americas perhaps _____ years ago.
   a. 1,000,000
   b. 250,000
   c. 100,000
   d. 35,000
   e. Scientific evidence shows they have been here forever

5. Evidence in support of the above new age has come from which of the following areas?
   a. Archaeology
   b. Linguistics
   c. Biology/Genetics
   d. A and B
   e. All of the above

6. Two sites in New Mexico thought for so long to have been the oldest occupation sites in America are:
   a. Monte Verde and Meadowcroft
   b. Folsom and San Quentin
   c. Folsom and Clovis
   d. Kennewick and Danger Cave
   e. None of the above

7. Evidence of even older human habitation comes from which two sites, one in Chile and the other in Pennsylvania?
   a. Monte Verde and Meadowcroft Rockshelter
   b. Folsom and San Quentin
   c. Folsom and Clovis
   d. Kennewick and Danger Cave
   e. None of the above
8. The most characteristic piece of technology from the Paleo-Indian, found throughout the North America beginning at the end of the Pleistocene epoch is:
   a. A digging stick made of stripped branches.
   b. A bow and arrow.
   c. Baskets and seed-beating tools.
   d. A type of projectile point with a fluted base.
   e. None of the above.

9. All available evidence for the peopling of the Americas points to an entry from where?
   a. Asia, by boat across the Pacific.
   b. Africa, prior to the breakup of the supercontinent Pangaea.
   c. Asia, by a land bridge between Alaska and Siberia.
   d. Europe, arriving as one of the lost tribes of Israel.
   e. None of the above. Evidence clearly shows people have always been here.

10. The first people (Paleo-Indians) in the Americas appear to have relied on what primary food sources?
    a. Cultivating grains such as rice, wheat, and millet
    b. Hunting large megafauna such as mammoth and giant bison.
    c. Herding goats and cattle.
    d. Gathering seeds and nuts and hunting small game (deer, birds, etc.).
    e. Raising corn, beans, and squash brought with them from Europe.

11. Eventually, a change in resources in the Americas caused a shift in the food economy of people here. This shift, part of the Archaic period, is represented in a change to what new subsistence pattern?
    a. Cultivating grains such as rice, wheat, and millet
    b. Hunting large megafauna such as mammoth and giant bison.
    c. Herding goats and cattle.
    d. Gathering seeds and nuts and hunting small game (deer, birds, etc.).
    e. Raising corn, beans, and squash brought with them from Europe.

12. Roughly at what time did the Archaic period begin?
    a. 100,000 years ago
    b. 50,000 years ago
    c. 20,000 years ago
    d. 7000 years ago
    e. 1000 years ago

13. The emergence of the first villages, sedentism, pottery, cultivation, and increasing population density are all indicative of which major time period in Indian history?
    a. Pleistocene; ending 1.8 million years ago
    b. Formative; beginning about 3000 years ago
    c. Proto-historic; ending about 10,000 years
    d. Holocene; ending about 10,000 years ago
    e. None of the above

14. The formative period ended in roughly what year of the Gregorian calendar?
    a. 5000 B.C.
    b. 1000 B.C.
    c. Year zero
    d. 1000 A.D.
    e. We are in the formative period, so it’s not over yet.
15. "Beringia" refers to:
   a. an archaeological site in Pennsylvania
   b. a bridge of now-submerged land between modern Siberia and Alaska
   c. a site in southern California with questionable dates of Indian occupation
   d. the scientific name of the last ice age
   e. none of the above

16. The term “Pleistocene” is synonymous with________ and came before the ______________.
   a. The ice ages; Holocene
   b. Holocene; ice ages
   c. Age of Dinosaurs; Holocene
   d. Holocene; Age of the Dinosaurs
   e. Beringia; Holocene

17. Atlatls are used in which of the following traditional activities:
   a. Seed-grinding
   b. Weaving
   c. Pottery making
   d. Hunting
   e. Butchering

18. Kennewick Man was found in what is now the state of:
   a. Arizona
   b. New Mexico
   c. Washington
   d. California
   e. Pennsylvania

19. The modern population that Kennewick most closely resembles is called:
   a. Korean
   b. Ainu
   c. Mongolian
   d. Ethnic Japanese
   e. Amer-Indian

20. In pastoralist societies, the lives of the people revolve closely around their:
   a. Domestic animals
   b. Crops
   c. Hunting and Gathering
   d. Mutual Funds
   e. None of the above

21. A group very likely to practice generalized reciprocity, live in band-level society, and have a fairly egalitarian social order would most likely be:
   a. Pastoralists
   b. Hunters and Gatherers
   c. Horticulturists
   d. Industrial Workers
   e. Extinct. No one has lived this way for thousands of years.
22. Today, food foraging societies:
   a. Represent a primitive, ineffective way of life
   b. Are only found in marginal areas of the world
   c. Make up the population of the majority of the world’s nations
   d. A and B
   e. B and C

23. Which of the following subsistence patterns is least likely to have special occupations such as priest, potter, weaver, and so forth?
   a. Pastoralist
   b. Forager
   c. Horticulturist
   d. Agriculturist
   e. All of the above show these occupations – these are basic occupations common to all cultures.

24. A group of nominally independent, often sedentary, communities occupying a specific region and sharing a common culture and some political ties through sodalities, but no centralized political authority is
   a. Tribe
   b. Band
   c. Chiefdom
   d. State
   e. Polity

25. In a chiefdom, an individual’s status is most likely determined by membership in:
   a. a particular descent group
   b. an age set
   c. a common interest association
   d. an elected, government position
   e. None of the above. In a chiefdom, everyone is equal – except the chief.

26. An egalitarian, autonomous group of related people who occupy a single region is most likely a:
   a. Tribe
   b. Band
   c. Chiefdom
   d. State
   e. Polity

27. People in Western countries typically follow a __________ descent pattern.
   a. Bilateral
   b. Matrilineal
   c. Ambilineal
   d. Bilocal
   e. None of the above

28. Of the three moundbuilding cultures, the oldest is the __________
   a. Natchez
   b. Adena
   c. Mississippian
   d. Hopewell
   e. All are of equal age
29. The Serpent Mound site near Cincinnati, Ohio is an example of ________ associated with the Hopewell.
   a. An effigy mound
   b. A conical burial mound
   c. A flat-topped pyramid
   d. A fortification
   e. One frickin' huge pile of dirt

30. Monk’s Mound in Cahokia is an example of __________ associated with the Mississippians.
   a. An effigy mound
   b. A conical burial mound
   c. A flat-topped pyramid
   d. A fortification
   e. One REALLY frickin' huge pile of dirt

31. A great deal of the success of the moundbuilding cultures can be attributed to their location:
   a. along the Atlantic coastline
   b. In the Appalachian mountains
   c. In the Everglades
   d. Along the central river valleys of the midwest and southeast
   e. Their success had nothing to do with location

32. The last moundbuilders were encountered by the French in the 1600s and were wiped out by the 1700s. They were the:
   a. Cherokee
   b. Tuscarora
   c. Natchez
   d. Calusa
   e. Seminole

33. Many of the Indian games mentioned in the text had the secondary purpose of:
   a. Teaching about religion
   b. Developing a sense of gentlemanly sportsmanship
   c. Allowing men and women the opportunity to interact
   d. Preparing men for warfare
   e. None of the above

34. The big three cultigens of most native farmers were:
   a. Corn, pemmican, and wampum
   b. Tobacco, birch trees, and peyote
   c. Pomegranates, watermelons, and tobacco
   d. Beans, arrow cane, and cotton
   e. None of the above

35. One of the perceived causes of illness among many Native Americans was:
   a. Eating bad meat
   b. Offending the Prairie Dog Totem Spirit
   c. Witchcraft
   d. Drinking polluted water
   e. None of the above

Please continue on to the True/False Section now.
Section Two: True and False.

Please mark “A” for true and “B” for false

36. Anthropology is an interdisciplinary study. This means that we will borrow from history, biology, religious studies, archaeology, linguistics, and Native mythologies in our explorations this semester.

37. Social sciences like anthropology apply scientific methodology to learning about human behaviors.

38. The first Paleo-Indian sites to be found in New Mexico, although discovered long before radiocarbon and other dating techniques, were known to be ancient due to the presence of projectile points embedded in the remains of extinct animals.

39. Daryl Fedje’s work off the coast of British Columbia has lent evidence to the argument that Paleo-Indians might have traveled a coastal route into the Americas rather than an inland one.

40. NAGPRA is a law that deals with the return of artifacts and human remains thought to be part of Indian burials or funerary rituals to the tribes from which they originated.

41. The set of remains known as Kennewick Man are unimportant scientifically since there are many sets of remains just like his.

42. Although the territory of the moundbuilders spanned the whole eastern half of the United States, they were actually more like a group of trade partners than one big culture.

43. The most likely explanation thus far for the development of the moundbuilders is that they were the result of complex trade networks permitted by the surpluses of food created by the adoption of horticulture, allowing people the free time to engage in long distance trade.

44. Manitou, Orenda, and Wakonda are all terms associated with types of Indian housing.

45. Song duels are a means of keeping social order among Inuit or Eskimo populations.

46. All pre-contact Indian groups were organized at the tribal level.

47. Potlatches are a form of economic exchange among Northwest Coast people.

48. The oral traditions passed form one generation to the next are commonly referred to as folklore.

49. Women’s labor roles in Indian culture were typically centered on the household because of their inferior social position.

50. Scalping existed in the Americas long before the coming of Europeans.