

Broughton  
Fall Semester 2006  
Anth 1030

***World Prehistory***  
**2nd Midterm; Thursday, November 2, 7:30 am**

**Study Guide**

The exam will cover the text readings, chapters 5-8, and the lecture material from Oct. 3–31.

Note: This is a guide to give you an idea of what the exam will be like (e.g., structure, level of detail, etc). Make sure you can answer all of the questions contained here. I stress, however, that there will be material on the exam derived from the lectures and readings not included in this guide.

There will be a series of multiple-choice questions (20-30) similar in structure to the ones below.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple-choice---2 points each. Read each question and all of the alternatives extremely carefully before circling the single best answer.

1. As discussed in class, what kinds of data from animal bones have been used most extensively to address the question of whether early hominins hunted or scavenged the animals they utilized:
  - a. anatomical part representation
  - b. carbon and nitrogen bone isotopes
  - c. damage patterns on the bones (i.e., cut marks and chew marks)
  - d. age structure of the animals
  - e. both a and c
  
2. The prominent shelf of bone above the eye orbits in *Homo erectus* is known as the:
  - a. occipital torus
  - b. supraorbital torus
  - c. prognathic shelf
  - d. external occipital protuberance
  - e. canine fossa
  
3. The first appearance of *Homo erectus* is synchronous with:
  - a. the beginning of the Pleistocene
  - b. a shift to much cooler and drier climate
  - c. an increase in the extent of grasslands, savannas, and deserts in lower latitudes
  - d. an increase in the diversity of pig species
  - e. all of the above
  
4. What behavior plays a central role in the “traditional view” of the evolution of *Homo erectus*?
  - a. worshipping cave bears
  - b. hunting
  - c. gathering
  - d. the construction of dwellings
  - e. both c and d
  
5. The nearly complete skeleton of a boy recovered in Nariokotome (West Turkana, Africa) that dated to 1.6 million years ago is an example of:
  - a. *Australopithecus boisei*
  - b. *Homo habilis*
  - c. *Homo erectus*
  - d. *Homo sapiens*
  - e. *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*
  
6. The Movius Line refers to:
  - a. a prominent mid-sagittal ridge or line of bone variably present on the skulls of *H. erectus*
  - b. a geographic line that marks the northern most extension of the range of *H. erectus*
  - c. the line that separates the Acheulean industry from the chopper-chopping tool industry

- d. a red line commonly depicted near the heart of animals in Upper Paleolithic paintings  
 e. lines found in the teeth that represent periods of arrested growth
7. Pat Shipman's analysis of overlapping carnivore chewing and hominin cut marks on animal bones from Olduvai gorge showed that:  
 a. carnivore chew marks overlie cut marks in the majority of cases  
 b. cut marks overlie carnivore chew marks in the majority of cases  
 c. carnivore chew marks overlie cut marks in every single case  
 d. cut marks overlie carnivore chew marks in every single case  
 e. none of the above
8. The earliest (oldest) fossils of *Homo erectus* date to:  
 a. 1.8 mya  
 b. 2.5 mya  
 c. 3.5 mya  
 d. 1.0 mya
9. The Acheulean hand-axe is associated with which of the following species of hominin:  
 a. *Homo habilis*  
 b. *Homo erectus*  
 c. *Homo neanderthalensis*  
 d. *Homo sapiens*  
 e. none of the above
10. The original interpretations of the Torralba/Ambrona sites in Spain helped to shape and support the view that:  
 a. Neandertals worshipped cave bears  
 b. anatomically modern humans evolved first in Europe  
 c. *Homo erectus* used tubers  
 d. hunting and fire were important to *Homo erectus*  
 e. *Homo habilis* was primarily a scavenger
11. The analysis of animal bones recovered from archaeological sites is the field of:  
 a. paleontology  
 b. zooarchaeology  
 c. sociology  
 d. primatology  
 e. ethnoarchaeology
12. Interpretations about hunting versus scavenging in hominin diets have hinged critically on whether:  
 a. bone shafts were used in the calculation of anatomical part frequencies  
 b. the analysts were men or women  
 c. evidence of healed trauma was present on the specimens  
 d. the species were dated by potassium argon or electron spin resonance  
 e. both c and d

There will a number of terms, names, sites, for you to provide definitions for or otherwise indicate your familiarity with.

**III. Define or indicate your familiarity with the following terms, locations, or individuals:**

Zooarchaeology or archaeozoology  
 osteodontokeratic culture  
 Owen Lovejoy  
 prognathic  
 bipedality  
 Raymond Dart  
*Homo erectus*  
 Paleolithic  
 Zhoukoudian  
 Acheulean handaxe

Flk Zinj  
 Epigamic traits  
 Oldowan tools  
 S. Washburn  
 C.K. Brain  
 Supraorbital torus  
 Movius Line  
 Chopper-chopping tool complex  
 Paleomagnetic dating  
 Allens rule  
 Lower Paleolithic  
 Shoningen site  
 Torralba/Ambrona  
 Neandertals  
 Vedbaek  
 Bone chemistry and prehistoric subsistence  
 Elands Bay Cave  
 Nittano  
 Carrier Mills  
 Gatecliff Shelter  
 Origins of agriculture  
 'Ain Mallaha  
 Fertile Crescent  
 Abu Hureyra  
 Paleoethnobotany  
 Jericho  
 Catalhoyuk  
 Khok Phanom Di  
 Poverty Point  
 Hopewell  
 Cahokia  
 El Mirador  
 Monte Alban  
 Teotihuacan  
 Tikal

*There will be several essay questions similar in detail and structure to the ones below*

**DIRECTIONS--Short Answer/Essay Questions: Write a clear and *detailed* answer to the following questions.**

1. Discuss how patterns in cut marks, carnivore chew marks, and anatomical part representation revealed among the animal bones found at the FLK Zinj site in Olduvai gorge have been used to reconstruct the sequence of access to animal carcasses by carnivores and hominids?
2. What is the "Movius Line" and what are two of the hypotheses that have been suggested to account for it?
3. Describe the hunting hypothesis for the evolution of *Homo erectus*.
4. Describe the grandmother hypothesis for the evolution of *Homo erectus*.
5. Describe in detail Owen Lovejoy's model for the evolution of bipedality.
6. Discuss in detail two hypotheses that have been proposed to account for the evolution of bipedality in the hominid lineage.
7. Discuss the role that climate change has played in the models of human origins described 1) by Lovejoy, 2) in the hunting hypothesis, and 3) in the grandmother hypothesis.

