

**Circle the underlined term that best completes the sentence (4 points each).**

1. Paleolithic and Neolithic refer to cultural---geological time periods.
2. Cuneiform---Linear A---Hierarchy is NOT an ancient script.
3. The study of climate changes and past events by comparing the successive annual growth rings of trees or old timber is known as obsidian sourcing---flotation---dendrochronology.
4. One example of early agriculture in the New World comes from Abu Hureyra---Merimda Beni Salama---Guila Naquitz---Jericho.
5. When a permanent community living year-round at just one place it is known as egalitarian---sedentary---sociopolitical.

**Fill-in-the-blank choice (4 points each).**

*Power in Three Domains*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ power depends on the ability to organize more-specialized production and the diverse tasks of food storage and food distribution. This power also rested in trade and long-distance exchange networks, providing access to commodities that weren't available locally.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ power comes from the creation or modification of certain symbols of cultural commonality. This power is often expressed in public and private ceremonies, in art and architecture, and in literature.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ power rested in the ruler's ability to impose authority throughout society by both administrative and military means. This power often lay in foreign relations.

**Multiple choice (4 points each).**

1. Henry Breasted used the term \_\_\_\_\_ to apply to the cradle of agriculture in southwestern Asia.
  - a. Mound City
  - b. D'uktai Valley
  - c. Fertile Crescent
  - d. Bible Belt

2. Chiefdoms were based on \_\_\_\_\_ for long-term viability.

- a. kinship and reciprocity
- b. religious faith and military might
- c. agricultural productivity and favorable climates
- d. maize and rice

3. Domestication implies \_\_\_\_\_ to emphasize special features of continuing use to the domesticator.

- a. advantageous mutation
- b. a genetic selection
- c. hobbling of sheep and goats
- d. carefully-timed planting of crops

4. In communities where “Big Men” ruled, leadership was

- a. passed from father to son
- b. passed from the most powerful male relative to his chosen successor
- c. chosen by a religious/spiritual authority
- d. transitory

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a vital element to animal domestication.

- a. constraining the movement of the target population
- b. regulating the breeding of the population
- c. controlling the feeding of the population
- d. all of the above

6. The nutritional differences between farmers and foragers reveal that

- a. farmers ate a better balanced diet
- b. farmers always had ample and secure sources of food
- c. foragers ate a better balanced diet
- d. foragers were accustomed to famines; farmers were not

7. The following lists society types from most sociopolitical complexity to least:

- a. band, tribe, state, chiefdom
- b. state, chiefdom, tribe, band
- c. state, chiefdom, band, tribe
- d. none of the above

**Short Answer (4 points each)**

*The Origins of Food Production*

1. Explain Gordon Childe's "Oases" theory on the origins of agriculture in two to three sentences.

2. Explain Robert Braidwood's "Hilly Flanks" theory on the origins of agriculture in two to three sentences.

*The Origins of the State*

3. Explain Wittfogel's "hydraulic hypothesis" in reference to irrigation in two to three sentences.

4. Explain Carneiro's "coercive theory" in reference to warfare in two to three sentences.

5. Explain (in two to three sentences) one new archaeological method that emerged during the “Recovery Revolution” and how these methods allowed archaeologists to learn things that they could not previously learn about ancient cultures?

**Describe TWO of the following cultures or sites for each region. Include dates and the general region. What do the archaeological remains from these cultures tell us about the culture? What makes each culture unique or important in world prehistory? (4 points for each site/culture)**

*New World*

- Koster Site
- Chumash
- Hohokam
- Ancestral Pueblo
- Chaco phenomenon
- Hopewell
- Cahokia
- Guilá Naquitz
- Tehuacán Valley
- Chilca & Paloma
- Lapita

*Old World*

- Merimda Beni Salama
- Çatalhöyük
- Avebury
- Sumerian
- Akkadians and Babylonians
- Hittites
- Minoans and Mycenaeans
- “Sea Peoples” and Phoenicians
- Assyrians and Babylonians
- Jericho
- Ali Kosh
- Abu Hureyra
- Fertile Crescent
- Xianrendong
- Yangshao