

1. Upper Paleolithic people made stone tools out of preformed blanks that were characteristically rather long, thin, and triangular in cross section, the result of being made by a method that often used a punch. These tools are called:

- A. Acheulian B. Mousterian C. pebble choppers D. Oldowan
E. blade tools F. Venus G. Cosmopolitan

2. Upper Paleolithic refers to people who lived in Europe during what time period?

- A. 12,000 years ago to 35,000 y.a. B. 35,000 y.a. to 100,000 y.a.
C. 100,000 y.a. to 250,000 y.a. D. 250,000 y.a. to 500,000 y.a.
E. 500,000 y.a. to 1,000,000 y.a. F. 1,000,000 y.a. to 2,000,000 y.a.

3. Four of these terms refer to the same people in Europe; which one does NOT?

- A. *Homo sapiens sapiens* B. Cro-Magnon C. Upper Paleolithic
D. Anatomically modern humans E. Archaic *Homo sapiens*

4. Which is the FALSE statement about Paleo-Indians?

- A. Their immediate ancestors came to the Americas by walking across Beringia
B. They were big game hunters and may have contributed to the extinction of many game animals
C. They were not the first people in the Americas; sites at Meadowcroft and Monte Verde are older
D. They had Upper Paleolithic tools like atlatls, but made fluted points
E. When they came to America, they became the first and only people to make the famous Venus Figures

5. Which is TRUE about Carbon 14 dating?

- A. It is a relative aging method. B. Only volcanic rocks can be dated
C. Since the half life of C14 is 5740 years, it has all decayed away in 11480 years
D. C14 is constantly being produced in the upper atmosphere
E. C14 builds up in an animal or plant after it dies.

6. Some people think that the neandertals, and the early modern humans who lived at the same time, actually were two different species; IF THIS HYPOTHESIS IS CORRECT, it would mean that:

- A. they could not have interbred and produced grandchildren
B. there would be little variation within each species compared to the differences between them
C. it would be easy to sort the fossils into one kind or the other, with few that are intermediate
D. modern Europeans would have no neandertal genes
E. All of the above would be true.

7. Which is FALSE?

- A. In the world today, shovel shaped incisors are most commonly found in modern Europeans.
B. Chris Stringer says that the genetic evidence supports his population replacement model.
C. Milford Walpoff says the hybrid children from Portugal support his Multiregional model
D. Evidence from fossils and stone tools supports the idea that modern humans first appeared in Africa

8. Compared to Neandertals, Upper Paleolithic people:

- A. Ate a greater variety of food B. Were more social, with gatherings
C. Were more artistic D. Engaged more in trading, as we find raw material far from its source
E. All of the above are true

TWO POINT MATCHING (each answer is used once)

We discussed four models of the origins of modern humans:

- A. Carlton Coon's candelabra (*in class, not mentioned in textbook*)
B. Milford Walpoff's multiregional evolution (*in class, and twice in the textbook*)
C. Chris Stringer's Recent African Origin (or Out of Africa) (*in class and in the textbook*)
D. the compromise model (or Mostly Out of Africa) (*in class and in textbook*)

Using the letters A, B, C, or D from above, which model does each statement refer to?

9. ___ in this old model with racist overtones, humans spread out from Africa into several geographical regions; the groups in each region became geographically and genetically isolated from each other; each evolved on its own and at its own pace, to independently become modern *Homo sapiens*.

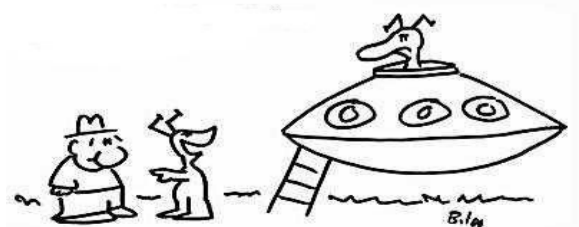
9a. ___ human evolution was a case of anagenesis, that is, all earlier humans gradually evolved together into modern *Homo sapiens*, aided by migrations and gene flow.

10. ___ human evolution was a sequence of adaptive radiations, in which a new species evolved in only one region, and then spread out to the rest of the world, replacing other humans without interbreeding with them; it is in fact a model of cladogenesis and punctuated equilibrium; if this model is true, modern humans have no Neandertal genes.

10a. ___ in this, the most recent and now popular model, one group of humans put together the right combination of genes and culture, and spread out from their place of origin; they interbred with all the people they encountered, but theirs became the predominant physical type and culture. In this model in the textbook, this did not happen all at once, but during several expansions.

BONUS match one to one: Magdalenian Aurignacian Solutrean Gravettian

- _____ denticulate stone blades, gatherings
_____ dated same time as Chatelperronian
_____ most recent period of the European Upper Paleolithic, with lots of art and atlatls
_____ beautiful, long, thin "laurel leaf" blades, some are too fragile to use



PRINT NAME _____

best 10 quizzes = ____; lowest left = ____

"He's a Cro-Magnon! —
You owe me five bucks!"