

1. Which is FALSE about neandertals?

- A. They were first discovered by workmen in the Neander Valley in Germany in the 1850's
- B. Our concept of 'em as stupid hunched-over brutes is due to erroneous reconstruction by Marcellin Boule
- C. We have evidence that suggests they looked out for each other and took care of each other
- D. They may have had a special fascination with Cave Bears
- E. They ate only vegetable food, no meat

2. Which is FALSE about neandertal burials?

- A. At Shanidar in the Near East, one was buried with flowers
- b. Some individuals lived to old age and survived broken bones, suggesting they were cared for
- C. At least some burials were made with ceremonies, individuals laid out in a fetal position
- D. Many were buried with carvings and other works of art
- E. The burials at La Ferrassie appear to be a family

3. The people we call Neandertals lived in:

- Europe and the Near East Africa Asia Africa, Asia, and Europe

3a When? between 250,000 and 40,000 years ago over 1 million years ago

- Between 500,000 and 300,000 years ago Between 40,000 and 12,000 years ago

4. The tools of Neandertals are called:

- Acheulian Oldowan Mousterian Upper Paleolithic Magdalanian

4a. Who were the first people to sport a prominent bony CHIN?

- A. *Paranthropus* B. *Homo habilis* C. *Homo erectus* D. *Homo sapiens sapiens*

5. Which has never been found in Neandertal sites:

- deliberate burials fire evidence of fur robes cave paintings

6. Cro-Magnon and some other *Homo sapiens* 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. Upper Paleolithic E. Cosmopolitan

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

- A. 10,000 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.

8. We discussed three models of the origins of modern humans:

- A. Coon's candelabra (*in class, mentioned once in textbook*)
- B. Walpoff's multiregional (or gene flow) (*drawn in the textbook*)
- C. Stringer's Recent Out of Africa (or Noah's ark or population replacement) (*drawn in the textbook*)

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

___ in this old model with racist overtones, humans spread out from Africa into several geographical regions, and became isolated from each other; each evolved on its own and at its own pace to independently, but not simultaneously, become modern *Homo sapiens*

___ 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

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

9a. Carbon 14 dating:

- A. can only be used on volcanic rocks.
- B. can only be used on sedimentary rocks like limestone.
- C. can be used to date wood, which is often preserved as charcoal remains in hearths
- D. works because organisms continue to exchange carbon with the atmosphere after they die.
- E. depends on the fact that each living organism uses only one of the 14 kinds of carbon.

9b. The half-life of Carbon -14 is 5730 years; this means that:

- A. after 11460 years, a sample would still have half of its original C-14.
- B. after 11460 years, a sample would have no C-14 left; the C-14 completely decayed away
- C. after 11460 years, a sample would still have one-fourth of its original C-14.
- D. after 11460 years, a sample would still have one-eighth of its original C-14
- E. The method cannot be used for anything older than 11460 years

10. Describe the differences in anatomy that distinguish neandertals from yourself; what are the environmental and behavioral explanations for those differences?

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BONUS The archaeological evidence for the assumption that Classic Neandertals in Europe did not suddenly become extinct upon the arrival of Cro-Magnon peoples comes from two contemporaneous tool traditions: Chatelperronian & Aurignacian Explain that evidence.

