Multiple choice

1.) Seriation may be defined as
   A. the technique of ordering items by their structure and design
   B. ordering items according to their absolute dates
   C. determining artifact function based on spatial location within a site
   D. dating of coins by means of stamped dates on the coins

2.) Archaeological research designs
   A. are required only in Cultural Resource Management
   B. cannot be changed during the course of fieldwork
   C. are often changed to accommodate new field circumstances
   D. are only used for very large projects

3.) The symbolism of death and burial is an important source of information on
   A. artifacts
   B. pottery styles
   C. religious beliefs
   D. family histories

4.) The tomb of Tutankhamen was excavated by
   A. Howard Carter
   B. Richard Daugherty
   C. Michael Schiffer
   D. C. Melvin Aikens

5.) Taphonomy may be defined as
   A. animal bones from archaeological sites
   B. human coprolites
   C. the processes that operate on an organism after it dies
   D. organic remains from archaeological sites

6.) The first law pertaining to the preservation of America’s past was
   A. The Historical Preservation Act of 1906
   B. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1906
   C. The Antiquities Act of 1906
   D. The Historical Preservation Act of 1966
7.) Calibration of radio carbon dates  
A. is unnecessary  
B. can be done by comparing radio carbon dates to tree ring dates  
C. is not yet wide spread among archaeologists  
D. is only done in the new world

8.) Another name for the Ice Age is the  
A. Pleistocene Epoch  
B. Bronze Age  
C. Paleolithic Epoch  
D. Holocene Epoch

9.) Most artifact changes in the prehistoric record are  
A. gradual  
B. abrupt  
C. simple  
D. none of the above

10.) Most of what we know about ancient religion comes from  
A. burials  
B. art styles  
C. literate societies  
D. ancient symbolism

11.) Cultural materialism is an attractive theoretical approach to archaeologists because it stresses  
A. symbolic behavior  
B. the potential importance of visitors from outer space  
C. the intangibles of the human mind  
D. technology, economy, environment

12.) Early new world archaeology concentrated on  
A. the direct historical approach  
B. historical schemes  
C. stone tools  
D. well preserved sites such as Pompeii

13.) Vertical excavation methods include  
A. sondages  
B. test pits  
C. vertical trenches  
D. all of the above
14.) Structural approaches to the archaeological theory stress
A. symbols
B. technology
C. multilinear cultural evolution
D. the analysis of ecosystems

15.) Archaeological stratigraphy
A. is normally relatively simple to interpret
B. is not usually exposed during the course of excavation
C. is usually very complicated
D. is exposed only in historical excavation

16.) Archaeology is unique among all of the sciences in its ability
A. to understand human diversity
B. to understand how humans have changed over time
C. to study the history of the earth over time
D. to study human history over immense periods of time

17.) The concern of archaeologists over the destruction of the archaeological record lead to
A. underwater archaeology
B. a halt in archaeological activities
C. the preservation of most known sites
D. the development of Cultural Resource Management

18.) Which of the following best describes how archaeological sites in the United States are recorded
A. each is given a name and a number
B. large important sites are given a name and a number
C. sites found by archaeologists are given numbers; sites found accidentally are given names
D. sites are neither named nor numbered

19.) Treasuring ancient objects
A. can distort the archaeological record
B. has never been recorded in ancient times
C. is practiced only in western, industrialized cultures
D. does not affect the archaeological record

20.) Which of the following items is passed along the trade routes
A. ideas and information
B. raw materials and information
C. raw materials, finished goods, ideas, and information
D. finished goods and raw materials

21.) The material used to make an artifact and the way an artifact was made are
A. informational attributes
B. stylistic attributes
C. technological attributes
D. functional attributes

22.) Trade is particularly important in the study of
A. architecture
B. social organization
C. religious organization
D. faunal extinctions

23.) Which of the following artifacts have provided the foundation for classification of many prehistoric cultures since scientific archaeology began
A. pots
B. metal shields
C. basketry
D. stone tools

24.) Religious beliefs have often linked large areas of the world into gigantic spheres of
A. a common world view
B. a common cosmology
C. common traditions
D. social institutions

25.) Modern archaeology may best be described as
A. a narrow field
B. a part of biology
C. a multidisciplinary effort
D. a sub discipline of physics

26.) The term “matrix” is used to refer to
A. the material an object is made of
B. the date of an object
C. the depth at which an object is found
D. the physical substance which surrounds archaeological objects

27.) Human culture is never
A. dynamic
B. static
C. technological
D. agricultural

28.) The purpose of temper is
A. to give a pot color
B. to reduce shrinkage and cracking
C. to mold a vessel
D. to reduce overheating during firing
29.) The economic attachment area of a site may be defined as
A. the potential area from which resources may be attained
B. the actual around a site food resources are obtained
C. the area around a site in which hunting occurs
D. the area where trading activities take place

30.) The collecting of surface data and evaluation of a site’s archaeological significance is known as
A. archaeological survey
B. excavation
C. publication
D. site assessment

31.) Every find in archaeology should have
A. a precisely recorded location
B. a high monetary value
C. no value to anyone but specialists
D. a place in space but not in time

32.) Research a particularly critical element in
A. Cultural Resource Management
B. The Nile Valley
C. Zambia
D. cultural ecology

33.) Trade is generally recognized in the archaeological record by
A. the presence of exotic goods
B. written records of transactions
C. the presence of market places
D. the identification of certain specific individuals as “traders”

34.) Domestication of wild animals occur when
A. they become sociable
B. a growing human population needs a more regular food supply
C. they become useful to people
D. they become unfit for survival in the wild

35.) What is the notion that human cultures accept or reject traits on the basis of whether they are advantageous to society as a whole
A. unilinear theory
B. cultural selection
C. cultural ecology
D. social Darwinism
36.) Religious experiences are predominantly
   A. emotional
   B. socialized
   C. personal
   D. sacred

37.) Direct historical analogy is based on
   A. the principle of working from the unknown to the known
   B. finds at the colonial settlement on Martin’s Hundred
   C. the principle of working from the known to the unknown
   D. Marxist-Leninist doctrine

38.) Preliminary examination of artifacts takes place
   A. long after the field session has ended
   B. in the main laboratory
   C. in a museum
   D. alongside excavation

39.) Experimental archaeology is rife with pitfalls. What might one be?
   A. creating stone tools with bones and stones
   B. viewing the remains of animals after hyenas have scavenged them
   C. grinding maize on *metates* with the ancient *mano*
   D. replicating ancient plowing techniques by pulling the replica plow with a tractor

40.) The term ecofacts refers to
   A. potsherds
   B. artifacts that cannot be removed from the ground (e.g. post holes)
   C. food remains such as bones and seeds
   D. buildings

41.) In the past human life was governed by
   A. farming
   B. the cycles of the seasons
   C. religion
   D. the spirit world

42.) Palynology may be described as
   A. the analysis of stone tools from archaeological sites
   B. the analysis of pottery from archaeological sites
   C. the analysis of pollen from archaeological sites
   D. the analysis of animal bones from archaeological sites
43.) Petrological analysis of stone artifacts allow archaeologists to
A. identify quarry sites where the raw materials came from
B. determine whether the makers of a stone tool were left or right handed
C. identify the stages of manufacture of particular tool types
D. determine what materials the tools were used on

44.) Postprocessual archaeologists believe that
A. people actively shape their cultures
B. people are passive actors within their culture
C. archaeologists should focus more on material culture
D. archaeologists should be more concerned with material techniques

45.) Which of the following people wrote on the origin of species
A. Alfred Wallace
B. Charles Darwin
C. Thomas Huxley
D. Lewis Henry Morgan

46.) Landscapes
A. are created by nature
B. are created by humans
C. have not changed dramatically
D. are a minor part of archaeological inquiry

47.) Publishing the results of archaeological research
A. is an essential part of every project
B. is only necessary for very large projects
C. can be done if there is time but is otherwise unnecessary
D. is usually not a part of a research project

48.) During the Ice Age
A. the climate was very unstable
B. the climate was very stable
C. the mammalian fauna
D. people killed of most mammalian fauna

49.) The emphasis on systems theory, the scientific method, and new approaches to ecology constitute
A. postprocessual archaeology
B. the middle-range theory
C. general systems theory
D. processual archaeology

50.) Which is defined by the artifact patterns that reflect activities that take place around a house
51.) Gender is
A. socially and culturally constructed  
B. the same as sex  
C. biological  
D. is the same throughout all societies

52.) According to the scientific method, knowledge and understanding of the natural world
A. should be acquired via personal experience  
B. is an unattainable goal  
C. need not be tested or checked  
D. is subject to constant rechecking

53.) Most excavations today
A. are conducted by a lone archaeologist  
B. involve hundreds of workers  
C. are relatively small scale  
D. do not include students

54.) Resistivity survey is used to detect
A. variations in the resistance of the ground to electric current  
B. variation in magnetism  
C. variation in reflected light  
D. none of the above

55.) The current scientific estimates state that we will probably begin to enter another cold phase in about
A. 8,000  
B. 23,000  
C. 43,000  
D. 113,000

56.) A key stratigraphic marker that can be identified in sea cores and volcanic strata is
A. planktonic foraminifera  
B. loess  
C. Matuyama-Brunhes magnetic reversal  
D. potassium-argon

57.) When human behavior has affected the archaeological record it is called
A. noncultural process  
B. cultural transformation  
C. biological decay
D. accidental destruction

58.) The study of living societies to aid in understanding and interpreting the archaeological record is known as
A. middle-range theory  
B. experimental archaeology  
C. ethnoarchaeology  
D. functionalism

59.) Which of the following tools may be used in an excavation?
A. a backhoe  
B. a needle  
C. a brush  
D. all of the above

60.) Thor Heyerdahl’s experiment involved
A. sailing the Kon-Tiki across the Pacific Ocean  
B. building pole houses  
C. reconstructing clay houses  
D. refitting lithic debitage

61.) The distribution of hunter-gatherer camps would mostly depend on
A. the availability of building materials  
B. religious considerations  
C. political considerations  
D. the availability of water and vegetable foods

62.) Contract archaeology may also be called
A. salvage archaeology  
B. deductive archaeology  
C. academic archaeology  
D. historic preservation

63.) Market networks are normally associated with
A. hunter-gatherers  
B. tribal organizations  
C. egalitarian  
D. more complex societies

64.) Which refers to the arrangement of structures within a single group?
A. household clusters  
B. communities  
C. settlements  
D. villages

65.) The American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
A. has not affected American archaeology
B. guarantees access to sacred sites
C. does not recognize the existence of sacred sites
D. allows archaeologists to dig sacred sites with impunity

66.) The term “chiefdom”
A. is controversial in definition
B. is no longer used by archaeologists
C. refers to large scale, state-level societies
D. none of the above

67.) A subassemblage reflects the activities of
A. a region
B. a large community
C. a small community
D. an individual

68.) Archaeological investigation relies on
A. only inductive reasoning
B. both inductive and deductive reasoning
C. only deductive reasoning
D. no reasoning

69.) The “science of controlling and measuring the reliability of information throughout the theory of probability” defines
A. remote sensing
B. probability sampling
C. pulse radar
D. resistivity survey

70.) The study of site formation process involves
A. geoarchaeology
B. ethnoarchaeology
C. controlled experiments
D. all of the above

71.) A fundamental assumption of middle-range theory is that
A. living behavior is static, while archaeological record is dynamic
B. both living behavior and the archaeological record are static
C. living behavior is dynamic, while the archaeological record is static
D. both living behavior and the archaeological record are dynamic

72.) Which kind of date is simpler to establish?
A. chronological
B. absolute
C. chronometric
D. relative

73.) Most long-term shifts in animal species abundance during the Ice Age were due to
A. human subsistence practices
B. climatic shifts
C. predator-prey relationships
D. large mammals

74.) An example of a large scale Cultural Resource Management Project is
A. Pecos Pueblo
B. Mesa Verde
C. Teotihuacan
D. Black Mesa

75.) Flotation is a technique used to recover
A. pottery
B. large mammal bones
C. plant remains
D. stone tools

76.) The notion of Unilinear Evolution was espoused by
A. William Smith
B. W. W. Taylor
C. J. steward
D. Victorian anthropologists

77.) Suppose you are doing a probabilistic sampling in a certain defined geographic area. The point of doing this type of sampling would be to find:
A. all of the sites in the area
B. at least one of each type of site in the area
C. how the samples of data might relate to the larger area
D. as many sites as possible in the time you have

78.) Bronze was developed in
A. the new world
B. Southeast Asia
C. the Tehuacan Valley
D. both the Near East and Southeast Asia

79.) Archaeological sites can be studied
A. only through excavation
B. only on a local basis
C. without actual excavation
D. only through destructive methods

80.) Good conditions for organic preservation include
A. peat bogs  
B. arid  
C. the arctic  
D. all of the above

81.) Coprolites are very useful in the study of ancient  
A. settlement patterns  
B. trading networks  
C. smelting technology  
D. diet

82.) The Maya calendric system was known as  
A. the Long Count  
B. stelae  
C. Tikal  
D. Palenque

83.) The notion that cultures are not made up of random selections of traits but that cultural traits are integrated in various ways and influence each other in fairly predictable ways comes from  
A. functionalism  
B. direct historical analogy  
C. middle-range theory  
D. ethnoarchaeology

84.) J.R. Arnold and W.F. Libby invented  
A. the Midwestern taxonomic system  
B. radiocarbon dating  
C. tree ring dating  
D. none of the above

85.) The term *archaeological record* refers to  
A. the distribution of artifacts over the earth’s surface  
B. archaeological field notes  
C. written records pertaining to ancient people  
D. archaeological textbooks

86.) Which is not of processual archaeology?  
A. systems-ecological approach  
B. meaning is more important than materialism  
C. cultural ecology  
D. deductive-nomological approach

87.) Archaeological excavations  
A. are the major way that archaeologists recover data from beneath the surface  
B. have been made obsolete by remote sensing technology  
C. are the only way to recover precise data about the past
D. are normally only conducted in extreme emergencies (e.g., a site is about to be destroyed

88.) __________ refers to the process of adjustments in sea levels and the earth’s crust resulting from expansion and contraction of ice sheets
A. Eustatic
B. Isostatic
C. Periglacial
D. Ice sink

89.) According to the principle of superposition
A. in general, lower strata are older than upper strata
B. lower strata are usually not in primary context
C. lower strata are usually younger than upper strata
D. lower strata are usually in primary context, but upper strata are not

90.) A key concept underlying geoarchaeology is that
A. people adapt to the landscape, but do not modify it
B. people today modify a landscape, but prehistoric people did not
C. people are geomorphic agents, just as the wind is
D. archaeologists must be trained in geology

91.) The widespread adoption of iron working in the eastern Mediterranean may be related to
A. a scarcity of copper
B. an increase in the price of gold
C. a religious preference
D. a disruption in trade routes which affected the supply of tin

92.) The destruction of archaeological sites for commercial ends
A. has only occurred in the last 20 years
B. is a tradition that may be trace back at least several centuries
C. occurs primarily in Europe
D. occurs entirely in the United States

93.) Metallurgy is
A. a relatively recent technological development
B. as old as stone tools
C. a precursor of stone tools
D. contemporary with the first ceramic wares

94.) Decoration, color, and surface finish are examples of
A. informal attributes
B. stylistic attributes
C. technological attributes
D. functional attributes
95.) Features such as the shape of artifacts, their measurable dimensions, and their components are known as
A. stylistic attributes
B. formal attributes
C. technological attributes
D. functional attributes

96.) Radiocarbon dating is limited to
A. materials up to 40,000 years old
B. sites older than 45,000 years
C. obsidian artifacts
D. sites in Africa

97.) Archaeologists build theories and apply scientific techniques and theoretical concepts in studying
A. anthropology
B. human history
C. material remains of human culture
D. human biology and history

98.) Which of the following people advocated the use of the scientific method in archaeology?
A. Albert Spaulding
B. V.G. Childe
C. Lewis Binford
D. Richard Lee

99.) A feature excavated at Snaketown, Arizona, was originally described as a “large basin-like depression,” and then subsequently described as a ball court. The first description is _________ while the second is _________.
A. functional, stylistic
B. descriptive, stylistic
C. descriptive, functional
D. chronological, functional

100.) Which is the lowest unit in archaeological classification?
A. phases
B. culture area
C. component
D. tradition