

Chapter 1

Multiple Choice

1. Which drawing convention for the representation of animals was used almost exclusively in Paleolithic art?
- Composite creature
 - Foreshortening
 - Linear perspective
 - The profile view

ANSWER: d

2.



This human with feline (lion?) head sculpture was found in which country?

- France
- Germany
- Belgium
- Spain

ANSWER: b

3.

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The use of which material suggests that this object was important to its creator?

- a. Wood
- b. Stone
- c. Mammoth ivory
- d. Pebbles

ANSWER: c

4. What central concern of early humans does the emphasis on the anatomy of the *Venus of Willendorf* imply?

- a. Gold and jewels
- b. Health and fertility
- c. Athletic competitions
- d. The domestication of animals

ANSWER: b

5. Which of the following information about Paleolithic art is NOT provided by the extraordinary paintings from the caves at Lascaux?

- a. Paleolithic artists represented animals in twisted perspective.
- b. Paleolithic artists used both silhouettes and outlines in their drawings.
- c. Paleolithic artists created complex narrative compositions.

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d. Paleolithic artists preferred metal tools over wood tools in their painting.

ANSWER: d

6. What two basic drawing techniques are evident in the paintings of Lascaux?

- a. Black-and-white and negative
- b. Relief and incised
- c. Colored silhouette and outline
- d. Wet and dry pigments

ANSWER: c

7. Where was the Hall of the Bulls discovered?

- a. The Altamira caves
- b. The Lascaux caves
- c. The Chauvet cave
- d. Çatal Höyük

ANSWER: b

8. What is a ground line?

- a. It is an engraved line on the wall surface.
- b. It is a measured line on the wall surface.
- c. It is the baseline on which figures appear to stand.
- d. It is the point where the wall surface meets the floor.

ANSWER: c

9. What standard accounts for representing animals' horns in twisted perspective in cave paintings or allowing the viewer to see the head in profile and the horns from the front?

- a. Optical convention
- b. Descriptive convention
- c. Fanciful convention
- d. True convention

ANSWER: b

10. What is the most likely purpose of Paleolithic cave paintings?

- a. Decoration for the cave
- b. Telling the creation myth
- c. Recording the previous season's kills
- d. Insurance for the survival of the herd

ANSWER: d

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This painting at Lascaux is exceptional as the earliest depiction of what figure?

- a. A bird
- b. A woolly rhinoceros
- c. A bucranium
- d. A male human

ANSWER: d

12. Which is considered one of the primary advances of Neolithic society?

- a. Using bronze tools
- b. Domestication of animals and plants
- c. Building houses from megaliths
- d. Living in subterranean caves

ANSWER: b

13. What motivated the inhabitants of Neolithic Jericho to construct fortification walls?

- a. The need for an offensive base
- b. Protection against natural disasters
- c. Promotion of a powerful merchant class
- d. Protection from marauding nomads

ANSWER: d

14. At which site have the remains of what appear to be the oldest stone temples been discovered?

- a. Jericho
- b. Hagar Qim
- c. Göbekli Tepe
- d. Newgrange

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ANSWER: c

15. What is the almost-exclusive subject of Paleolithic paintings?

- a. Hunters
- b. Sea creatures
- c. Women
- d. Animals

ANSWER: d

16. What is bitumen?

- a. An engraved plaque
- b. A tarlike substance
- c. A type of clay
- d. A handle for a knife

ANSWER: b

17. What artistic device is used to render the figures in the deer hunt wall painting from Çatal Höyük?

- a. Profile view
- b. Composite view
- c. Frontal view
- d. Three-quarter pose

ANSWER: b

18. The appearance of which subject distinguishes paintings produced in the Neolithic period from those in the Paleolithic period?

- a. Sea creatures
- b. Animals
- c. Human figures
- d. Landscape flora

ANSWER: c

19. The Neolithic murals at Çatal Höyük demonstrate the continued importance of what activity?

- a. Farming
- b. Hunting
- c. Trade
- d. Warfare

ANSWER: b

20. What is the primary form of monuments from the Neolithic period in northwestern Europe, such as Stonehenge?

- a. Buildings organized along streets
- b. Mudbrick fortifications
- c. Multistoried wooden buildings
- d. Megalithic architecture

ANSWER: d

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21. What type of megalithic monument is found almost exclusively in Britain?

- a. Labyrinth
- b. Henge
- c. Apse
- d. Corbel

ANSWER: b

22. What statement best describes a megalith?

- a. It is a great blue stone.
- b. It is volcanic rock quarried in Great Britain.
- c. It is a massive shaped stone.
- d. It is rock quarried in Jericho.

ANSWER: c

23. In which area did humans first make the transition to agriculture and raising stock?

- a. Western Europe
- b. Southeast Asia
- c. Anatolia and Mesopotamia
- d. The United Kingdom

ANSWER: c

24. Which of these forms is the simplest and oldest method of spanning a passageway?

- a. Corbel vaulting
- b. Wattle and daub
- c. Mortise and tenon
- d. Post and lintel

ANSWER: d

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These spotted horses and negative handprints come from which Paleolithic cave?

- a. Lascaux
- b. Apollo 11
- c. Pech-Merle
- d. Chauvet

ANSWER: c

26.



How was this object made?

- a. A sharp burin was used to carve terracotta
- b. A sharp burin was used to carve antler
- c. A chisel shaped a rhinoceros horn
- d. A chisel shaped a stone

ANSWER: b

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On which continent was this painting discovered?

- a. Europe
- b. Asia
- c. Africa
- d. Antarctica

ANSWER: c

28. Which description of the Laussel woman is the least interpretative?

- a. Mother goddess blessing fertility
- b. Nude woman protecting her unborn child
- c. Mother goddess holding an astronomical device
- d. Nude woman holding a bison horn

ANSWER: d

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What unifying device is missing from this cave painting at Lascaux?

- a. Colored silhouette
- b. Blown pigment
- c. Profile
- d. Ground line

ANSWER: d

30. The fortress town at Jericho could have come into existence only because of the advanced development of which human activity?

- a. Trade
- b. Agriculture
- c. Cremation
- d. Warfare

ANSWER: b

31. What very recent scientific discovery adds to our understanding of Stonehenge?

- a. It was a kind of astronomical observatory and solar calendar.
- b. Its stones were brought to the site from many miles away.
- c. It consists of lintel-topped pairs of stones.
- d. It was only one part of a much larger ritual complex.

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ANSWER: d

32. What best describes the material of the Ain Ghazal figures?

- a. Ocher and charcoal
- b. Plaster and reed
- c. Incised stone
- d. Carved antler

ANSWER: b

33.



What new feature appears in this mural painting from Çatal Höyük?

- a. The human figure confronting an animal
- b. The human figures drawn in profile
- c. The human figure in a landscape
- d. The human figure in a variety of poses and groupings

ANSWER: d

34. What key cognitive development is signaled by Paleolithic art?

- a. The movement from representation to imitation
- b. The change from abstraction to naturalism
- c. The shift from recognition to representation
- d. The invention of complex writing systems

ANSWER: c

35. What does the site of Skara Brae tell us regarding Neolithic civilization?

- a. It documents the rise of fortified communities in the Neolithic period.
- b. It documents the spread of Neolithic civilization to one of the most remote parts of eastern Europe.

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- c. It documents the spread of Neolithic civilization to one of the most remote parts of northern Europe.
- d. It documents the beginnings of corbeled stone architecture.

ANSWER: c

36. What is a notable key feature of Paleolithic design choices?
- a. Setting and material are chosen to highlight the artistic message.
 - b. Setting and material often determine the form of an artwork.
 - c. Tools and available light often determine the form of an artwork.
 - d. Complex ideas are embodied in simple, symbolic designs.

ANSWER: b

37. Which of the following statements about the *Venus of Willendorf* is incorrect?
- a. It shows a female form.
 - b. It is carved of limestone.
 - c. It took many hours to create.
 - d. Its face is highly detailed.

ANSWER: d

38. Which of the following is not a material used in Paleolithic art?
- a. Mammoth ivory
 - b. Wood
 - c. Silver
 - d. Minerals

ANSWER: c

39. What is the least helpful art historical criterion for determining chronology in Paleolithic art?
- a. Material
 - b. Style
 - c. Scientific analysis
 - d. Findspot

ANSWER: b

40. What human concern appears for the first time in Neolithic art and culture?
- a. Finding adequate shelter
 - b. Acquiring a food supply
 - c. Honoring the dead
 - d. Creating tools

ANSWER: c

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What is unusual about the findspot of this Paleolithic painting?

- a. It is painted near the entrance to the cave.
- b. It is the only Paleolithic painting in North America.
- c. It is one of many in a large gallery.
- d. It is in a deep and inaccessible well shaft.

ANSWER: d

42. What Neolithic construction has not yet been found in northern Europe?

- a. Henge
- b. Settled village
- c. Temple
- d. Tumulus

ANSWER: b

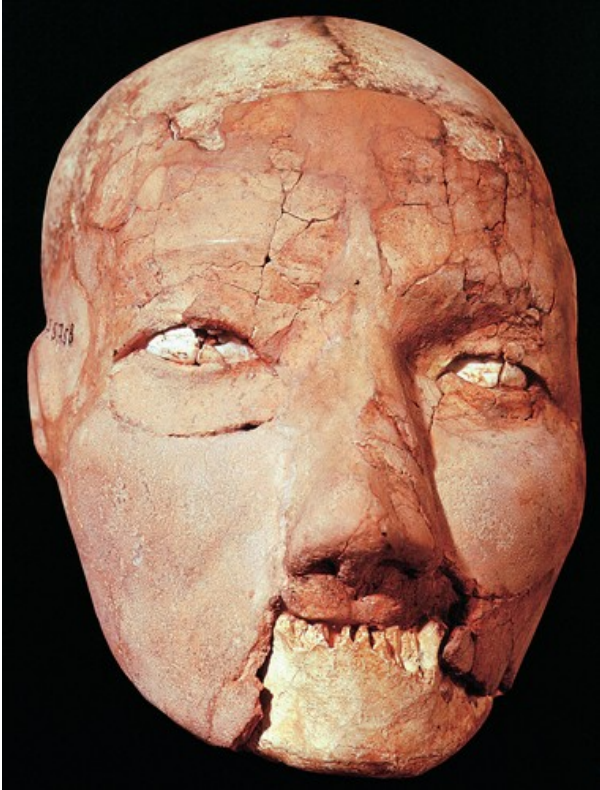
43. Which period saw the taming of the dog?

- a. Paleolithic
- b. Neolithic
- c. Megalithic
- d. Mesolithic

ANSWER: d

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Which would be the most accurate label for this object?

- a. Paleolithic human skull overlaid with clay, from Namibia
- b. Neolithic human skull overlaid with plaster, from Jericho
- c. Neolithic wooden model with plaster, from Jericho
- d. Paleolithic ancestor statue of wood and clay, from Lascaux

ANSWER: b

45. What is the most likely date of the fortress walls at Jericho?

- a. 22,000 BCE
- b. 10,000 BCE
- c. 7,500 BCE
- d. 1,000 BCE

ANSWER: c

46. What is the most likely reason for the prevalence of Neolithic sites in Anatolia and Mesopotamia?

- a. There have not been enough excavations in northern Europe.
- b. The retreating ice destroyed the Neolithic settlements in northern Europe.
- c. These regions supplied the best conditions for agriculture.
- d. The great migrations of herds brought humans to this area.

ANSWER: c

47. What is the date of the earliest-known sculptures?

- a. 15,000–10,000 BCE
- b. 100,000–90,000 BCE

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- c. 4,000–3,000 BCE
- d. 40,000–35,000 BCE

ANSWER: d

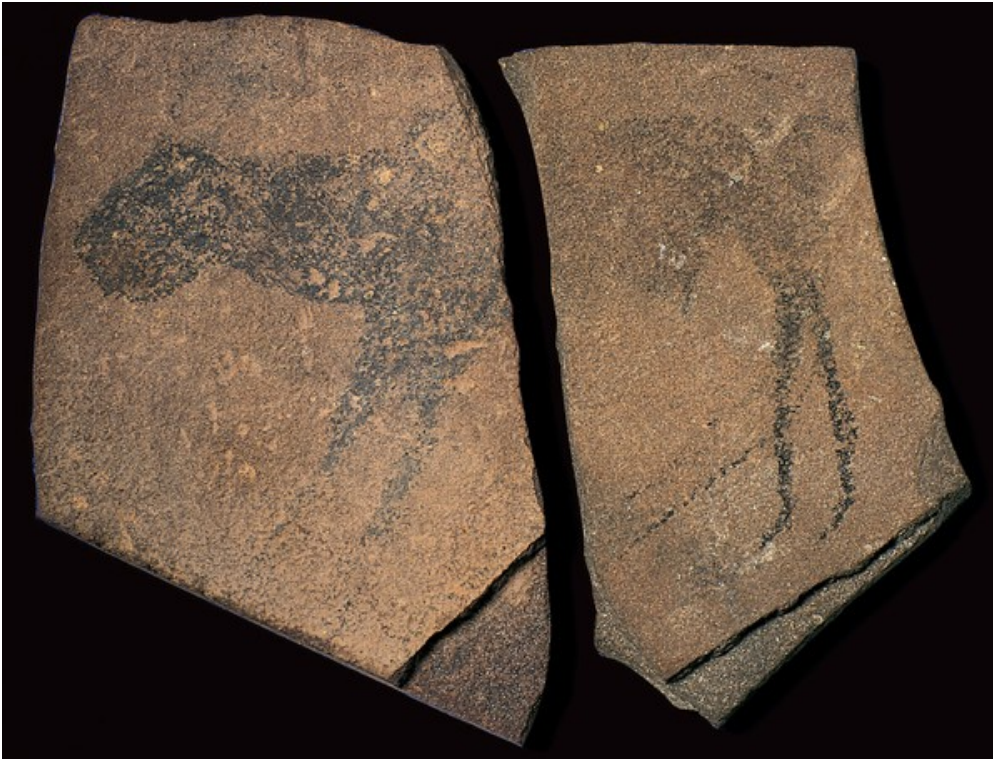
48. What is especially important about the paintings in the caves of Lascaux?
- a. They all were painted at the same time by the same artist.
 - b. They show the techniques of silhouette and outline side by side.
 - c. They are the earliest-known Paleolithic cave paintings.
 - d. They provide examples of early human decorative preferences.

ANSWER: b

49. Which scientific field of study has NOT been used to verify the authenticity of Paleolithic cave paintings?
- a. Chemical analysis
 - b. Geological knowledge of stalagmite formation
 - c. Paleography
 - d. Radiocarbon dating

ANSWER: c

50.



This drawing is an example of what universal Paleolithic painting convention?

- a. Outline technique
- b. Three-quarter view
- c. Profile view
- d. Frontal view

ANSWER: c

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

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