

PREHISTORIC ART IN EUROPE

1

Multiple Choice

1. Chauvet Cave is located in _____.
- A. Newgrange, Ireland
 - B. Altamira, Spain
 - C. southern France
 - D. Dordogne, France

Answer: C

Page reference: 9

Learn About It 1.2

2. Homo sapiens appeared on the earth _____ years ago.
- A. 300,000
 - B. 400,000
 - C. 100,000
 - D. 50,000

Answer: B

Page reference: 2

3. The word “Neolithic” means _____.
- A. new stone
 - B. new age
 - C. hard rock
 - D. new history

Answer: A

Page reference: 2

4. Archaeologists link the emergence of image making to the arrival of _____.
- A. Homo sapiens
 - B. Paleo sapiens
 - C. Homo sapiens sapiens
 - D. Neo sapiens

Answer: C

Page reference: 2

See Learn About It 1.1

5. Representational images began appearing in Australia, Africa, and Europe beginning approximately _____ years ago.

- A. 100,000
- B. 40,000
- C. 25,000
- D. 10,000

Answer: B

Page reference: 2

See Learn About It 1.1

6. _____ evidence shows that modern humans moved from Africa, across Asia, into Europe, and finally to Australia and the Americas between 100,000 and 35,000 years ago.

- A. Geological
- B. Architectural
- C. Archeological
- D. Written

Answer: C

Page reference: 2

7. The evolutionary origin of art can be traced to the development of humans to _____.

- A. use tools
- B. think symbolically
- C. better control their environment
- D. communicate verbally

Answer: B

Page reference: 3-4

See Learn About It 1.1

8. Prehistoric people often coated their floors with powdered _____.

- A. ash
- B. bones
- C. clay
- D. ocher

Answer: D

Page reference: 5

9. As long ago as _____ BCE, figurines of people and animals appeared.

- A. 50,000
- B. 30,000
- C. 25,000
- D. 10,000

Answer: B

Page reference: 5

See Learn About It 1.1

10. The *Lion-Human* sculpture from Hohlenstein-Stadel, Germany is made of

- _____.
- A. cast clay
 - B. molded bronze
 - C. mammoth ivory
 - D. porcelain clay

Answer: C

Page reference: 5

See Learn About It 1.5

11. The *Woman from Brassempouy* captures the true essence of a head, also called the

- _____.
- A. memory image
 - B. abstracted mind
 - C. soul image
 - D. mind image

Answer: A

Page reference: 8

12. The earliest known prehistoric cave painting site was discovered in 1994 and is called _____.

- A. Altamira
- B. Chauvet
- C. Pech-Merle
- D. Lascaux

Answer: B

Page reference: 9

See Learn About It 1.2

13. Small-scale female sculptures from the Upper Paleolithic period were once called _____ figures, which implied a religious association, although this has not yet been proven.

- A. Aphrodite
- B. Venus
- C. Eve
- D. Goddess

Answer: B

Page reference: 6

See Learn About It 1.4

14. Prehistoric cave paintings were first discovered in Spain in the _____.

- A. 20th century
- B. 19th century
- C. Middle Ages

D. Roman Empire

Answer: B

Page reference: 8

See Learn About It 1.2

15. Most Neolithic architecture in Germany and central Europe consisted of wood posts supporting a central beam or _____.

- A. supporting rail
- B. ridgepole.
- C. major post
- D. common beam

Answer: B

Page reference: 16

16. Walls of woven branches that were covered with mud or clay, or _____ and _____ was a common building technique used in central Europe during the Neolithic period.

- A. mottle; pole
- B. hard; fast
- C. head; daub.
- D. wattle; daub.

Answer: D

Page reference: 17

17. Rows of trapezoidal buildings with burial sites beneath and between individual structures characterize the architectural remains at _____.

- A. Lepenski Vir
- B. Çatalhöyük
- C. Skara Brae
- D. Sesklo

Answer: A

Page reference: 13

18. The simplest form of construction used to span space is _____-and-_____.

- A. post; lintel
- B. post; beam
- C. brace; cannon
- D. lintel; strut

Answer: A

Page reference: 16

19. Current scholarship suggests that the early houses at Çatalhöyük functioned as _____.

- A. shrines
- B. temples
- C. production centers for tools and pottery

D. historical markers

Answer: D

Page reference: 14

See Learn About It 1.3

20. The word megalithic means _____.

A. middle stone

B. new rock

C. old stone

D. large stone

Answer: D

Page reference: 17

21. Stonehenge was created in _____ phases of construction and activity, starting in 3000 BCE during the Neolithic Period and stretching over a millennium and a half into the Bronze Age.

A. eight

B. two

C. ten

D. four

Answer: A

Page reference: 19

See Learn About It 1.3

22. Scholars see the transport of bluestones to Stonehenge from more than 150 miles away as a sign of _____.

A. the lack of local stone

B. evidence of engineering technology

C. connections to an ancestral homeland

D. ritual significance of materials

Answer: C

Page reference: 19

See Learn About It 1.3

23. Stonehenge was built in _____-and-_____ construction.

A. post; lintel

B. corbel; cantilever

C. lintel; beam

D. post; corbel

Answer: A

Page reference: 19

See Learn About It 1.3

24. The lintels of Stonehenge are secured by _____-and-_____ joints.

A. post; lintel

B. anchor; beam

- C. mortise; tenon
- D. link; stem

Answer: C

Page reference: 19

25. (replace 24) Stonehenge was created

- A. as a place for Celtic druids to perform rituals
- B. a site of ceremonies linked to death and burial
- C. by the magician Merlin in the time of King Arthur
- D. as an observatory of the sun and moon

Answer: B

Page reference: 19

See Learn About It 1.3

26. In approximately _____ BCE, prehistoric humans began firing clay in the form of vessels.

- A. 15,000
- B. 12,000
- C. 7000
- D. 2500

Answer: B

Page reference: 20

See Learn About It 1.5

27. The age of metal made its European debut about _____ BCE.

- A. 10,000
- B. 7000
- C. 4000
- D. 3000

Answer: D

Page reference: 22

See Learn About It 1.5

28. Bronze is an alloy of _____ and _____.

- A. pewter; tin
- B. gold; silver
- C. tin; copper
- D. silver; copper

Answer: C

Page reference: 22

29. Neolithic ceramic figurines probably functioned as _____.

- A. fertility objects
- B. dolls
- C. portraits

D. all of the above

Answer: D

Page reference: 21

See Learn About It 1.4

30. The potter's wheel developed in approximately 4000 BCE in _____.

- A. Japan
- B. China
- C. Egypt
- D. India

Answer: C

Page reference: 22

See Learn About It 1.5

31. The term _____ includes all of human existence prior to the emergence of writing.

- A. prehistory
- B. paleo-scripto
- C. non-scribe
- D. proto-Celtic

Answer: A

Page reference: 1

32. The earliest use of metal objects was as _____.

- A. tools
- B. ornamentation
- C. money
- D. weapons

Answer: B

Page Reference: 22

See Learn About It 1.51

33. Prehistory includes all of human existence prior to the development of _____.

- A. man-made structures used for living
- B. written records
- C. metal tools
- D. painted and carved images

Answer: B

Page reference: 1

34. Much of what we know about prehistoric people is based on the _____ found in archeological sites.

- A. artifacts
- B. art

- C. fossils
- D. all of the above

Answer: D

Page reference: 1

35. Prehistoric humans included _____ along with images of animals in cave paintings.

- A. maps
- B. handprints
- C. landscapes
- D. portraits

Answer: B

Page reference: 1

See Learn About It 1.1

36. Modern humans first appeared in _____.

- A. Africa
- B. Asia
- C. the Americas
- D. Europe

Answer: A

Page reference: 2

37. The world's earliest pieces of art come from South Africa and were probably used as _____.

- A. decoration
- B. devotional objects
- C. symbols of social status
- D. crayons

Answer: D

Page reference: 4

See Learn About It 1.1

38. Which feature has been found in Paleolithic architecture?

- A. a stone hearth
- B. painted walls
- C. arched doorways
- D. all of the above

Answer: A

Page reference: 4-5

See Learn About It 1.3

39. Which of the following is an example of a relief sculpture?

- A. *Lion-Human from Hohlenstein-Stadel*, Germany (Fig. 1-6)
- B. *Woman from Willendorf*, Austria (Fig. 1-7)
- C. *Bison from Le Tuc d'Audoubert*, France (Fig. 1-14)

D. Figures of a *Woman and a Man from Cernavoda*, Romania (p. 24)

Answer: C

Page reference: 5, 12

40. The earliest known cave paintings date to approximately _____ BCE.

- A. 10,000
- B. 15,000
- C. 20,000
- D. 30,000

Answer: D

Page reference: 9

41. Handprints at the cave at Pech-Merle were probably created using what technique?

- A. incising lines with a sharp stick
- B. spraying paint onto the cave wall
- C. painting the image with a brush
- D. drawing with an ochre crayon

Answer: B

Page reference: 10

See Learn About It 1.2

42. The animals at Lascaux are painted in a system known as _____, which shows horns, eyes, and hoofs from the front, while heads and bodies are rendered in profile.

- A. composite pose
- B. dual perspective
- C. combined imaging
- D. primitive positioning

Answer: A

Page reference: 9

See Learn About It 1.2

43. The artists of Altamira used the _____ in the cave walls and ceilings to show the form of the animal.

- A. open spaces
- B. irregularities
- C. flat areas
- D. all of the above

Answer: B

Page reference: 11

See Learn About It 1.2

44. Which of the following was NOT an effect of the end of the last ice age?

- A. agricultural development
- B. the use of art in ritual
- C. established social communities

D. domestication of horses

Answer: B

Page reference: 13

45. A recent theory posits that the small-scale human figures common in the Paleolithic period may have been sculpted by _____.

- A. children
- B. pregnant women
- C. professional artists
- D. priests

Answer: B

Page reference: 7

46. Figures such as the *Woman of Willendorf* may have functioned to communicate _____ among differing groups of Paleolithic peoples.

- A. power and superiority
- B. economic prosperity
- C. a common religious practice
- D. shared values and friendliness

Answer: D.

Page reference: 7

See Learn About It 1.4

47. Archeologists now believe that the confusing combination of architecture, unusual art, multiple burials, and an undomesticated economy at Lepenski Vir indicates _____.

- A. an emphasis on historical continuity of the people
- B. a temporary habitation used for special rites and activities
- C. a people focused on military concerns
- D. a settlement built over an older Paleolithic site

Answer: B

Page reference: 13-16

48. Which historical site challenges previous interpretations that the Neolithic worldview focused on representations of the female body, human fertility, and cults of the Mother Goddess?

- A. Lepenski Vir
- A. Çatalhöyük
- B. Sesklo
- C. Newgrange

Answer: B

Page reference: 15

49. In approximately 4000 BCE, Neolithic settlers began to build communities _____.

- A. with corbeling

- B. on defensible sites
- C. connected by a network of roads
- D. all of the above

Answer: B

Page reference: 17

50. Megalithic tomb architecture reflects _____ in Neolithic communities.
- A. the concept of an afterlife
 - B. the accumulation of material goods
 - C. a stratified class system
 - D. the importance of ritual performance

Answer: D

Page reference: 17

See Learn About It 1.3

51. Which Neolithic site is an example of a passage grave?
- A. Stonehenge
 - B. Newgrange
 - C. Durrington Walls
 - D. Cernavoda

Answer: B

Page reference: 17

52. Which of the following is NOT a type of ceramics?
- A. Porcelain
 - B. Earthenware
 - C. Kiln
 - D. Stoneware

Answer: C

Page reference: 22

53. More than 40,000 examples of _____ produced during the Bronze Age have been found at sites in the northern Swedish region of Bohuslän.
- A. metal helmets
 - B. rock art
 - C. jewelry
 - D. cave paintings

Answer: B

Page reference: 23

54. Which material's properties make it best suited for weapons and tools?
- A. Bronze
 - B. Copper
 - C. Stone
 - D. Ceramics

Answer: A

Page reference: 23
See Learn About It 1.5

Fill in the Blank

55. The word "Paleolithic" means _____.

Answer: old stone

Page reference: 2

56. Historians use the term BCE to mean _____.

Answer: Before the Common Era

Page reference: 2

57. The *Woman from Willendorf* was created from _____.

Answer: limestone

Page reference: 6

58. Prehistoric cave painting was an unknown art form until the 1879 discovery of a cave in _____ in northern Spain.

Answer: Altamira

Page reference: 8

See Learn About It 1.2

59. The cave of Lascaux is in the country of _____.

Answer: France

Page reference: 9

See Learn About It 1.2

60. The *Sculpted Bison at Le Tuc d'Audoubert*, France are created in _____ relief.

Answer: high

Page reference: 12

61. Current scholarship suggests that early stone tools functioned socially as _____.

Answer: status symbols

Page reference: 3

62. The transitional period between the Paleolithic and Neolithic periods is sometimes called the _____ period.

Answer: Mesolithic

Page reference: 2

63. The period that followed the debut of metalworking is generally known as the _____ Age.

Answer: Bronze

Page reference: 22

Short Answer

64. What formal artistic devices did the artists of the Chauvet cave in Southern France use to convey images of horses, mammoths, aurochs, and other animals?
See Learn About It 1.4
65. Why does the date for the transition from the Paleolithic to the Neolithic vary?
66. What constituted the distinction between the Lower, Middle, and Upper Paleolithic phases?
67. How does the author make the distinction between shelter and architecture?
68. Why is the *Lion-Human* sculpture remarkable for the Paleolithic period?
69. Why was the *Woman from Willendorf* represented as full figured?
70. How does the *Woman from Willendorf* differ from the *Woman from Dolní Vestonice*?
71. Why do scholars believe female figures such as the *Woman from Willendorf* were so common in prehistoric time?
72. Why was the cave of Lascaux closed to the public?
73. How do some of the animals in Lascaux show twisted perspective?
74. How did the artists of Lascaux fuel the lamps that they used to see within the deep recesses of the cave?
75. Why might the shaman be pictured as a stick figure in the Lascaux scene of the shaman and bison?
See Learn About It 1.4
76. What three things determined the onset of a Neolithic culture?
77. How did the artist of the *Sculpted Bison at Le Tuc d'Audoubert*, France make the animals look life-like?
78. How does the *Lamp with Ibex* design show prehistoric man's ability to create objects that were both functional and still aesthetically pleasing?
79. What new hunting technologies emerged in the Neolithic period?
80. How did climatic change affect Neolithic people?

81. Why did prehistoric humans only begin using pottery vessels in the period 7000 BCE?

Essay

82. How would you compare the artistic representations of the Paleolithic period to the Neolithic period?

83. What types of shelters did prehistoric humans construct and why?

84. Why might prehistoric humans have painted on cave walls?

85. What are the particular challenges and rewards of studying prehistoric art?

86. Discuss the integration of prehistoric art and architecture using specific examples.

87. Many early vessels of clay or metal were covered with decorative motifs. Why would early people have made the effort to decorate their functional objects? What drives people to go beyond the purely functional? Support your viewpoint with specific examples of early art.

88. Discuss issues of restoration and authenticity in terms of prehistoric art and artifacts. How have ideas about these issues changed over recent years?