

Multiple Choice

1. It is not known precisely when or where the biological species of conscious, thinking people, Homo sapiens, emerged. It is believed that we evolved from a species that lived in the southern part of _____.

- A. Europe
- B. Africa
- C. Australia
- D. China

2. These early hominids ventured out onto the grassy plains and into _____ as the forests slowly disappeared in that part of the world. In the tall grass, they began to stand erect and their hands developed an ability to carry food and hold objects.

- A. canyons
- B. caves
- C. trees
- D. mountains

3. Found near Lake Turkana in _____, a nearly three-million-year-old stone that had been sharpened into an implement proves the thoughtful and deliberate development of a technology—a tool—which may have been used to dig for roots or to cut away flesh from dead animals for food.

- A. Kenya
- B. Spain
- C. France
- D. Turkey

4. A number of quantum leaps provided the capacity to organize a community and gain some measure of control over human destiny. Speech—the ability to make sounds in order to communicate—was an early skill developed by the species on the long evolutionary trail from its archaic beginnings. _____ is the visual counterpart of speech. A. Talking

- B. Painting
- C. Writing
- D. Drawing

5. The invention of writing brought people the luster of civilization and made it possible to preserve hard-won knowledge, experiences, and thoughts. The development of visible language had its earliest origins in _____.

- A. letterforms
- B. abstract color fields
- C. simple pictures
- D. hieroglyphs

6. From the early Paleolithic to the Neolithic period (35,000–4000 B.C.), early Africans and Europeans left paintings in caves, including the Lascaux caves in France and _____.

- A. the grassy plains of southern Africa
- B. Lake Turkana in Kenya
- C. Altamira in Spain
- D. the Persian Gulf region

7. These early cave drawings were probably created for three of the reasons below. Which does NOT belong? _____

- A. art
- B. ritual
- C. survival

D. utility

8. The animals and objects painted on the caves are _____ elementary pictures or sketches representing the things depicted.

- A. petroglyphs
- B. ideographs
- C. phonograms
- D. pictographs

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- A. petroglyphs
- B. ideographs
- C. phonograms
- D. pictographs

13. Throughout the world, from Africa to North America to the islands of New Zealand, prehistoric people left numerous _____, which are carved or scratched signs or simple figures on rocks.

- A. petroglyphs
- B. ideographs
- C. phonograms
- D. pictographs

10. Some of the carved or scratched signs on the rocks may be _____, or symbols to represent ideas or concepts.

- A. petroglyphs
- B. ideographs
- C. phonograms
- D. pictographs

11. By the late Paleolithic period, some _____ had been reduced to the point that they almost resembled letters.

- A. petroglyphs and phonograms
- B. petroglyphs and pictographs
- C. phonograms and pictographs
- D. petroglyphs and ideographs

12. Until recent discoveries indicated that early peoples in Thailand may have practiced agriculture and manufactured pottery at an even earlier date, archaeologists had long believed that the ancient land of _____, "the land between rivers," was the cradle of civilization.

- A. Kenya
- B. Mesopotamia
- C. Egypt
- D. Turkey

13. In "the land between rivers," early humans ceased their restless nomadic wanderings and established a village society. Around 8000 B.C., wild grain was planted, animals were domesticated, and agriculture began. By the year 6000 B.C., objects were being hammered from copper. The Bronze Age was ushered in about 3000 B.C., when copper was alloyed with tin to make durable tools and weapons; the invention of the wheel followed. The leap from village culture to high civilization occurred after the _____ people arrived near the end of the fourth millennium B.C.

- A. Hittite
- B. Babylonian
- C. Persian
- D. Sumerian

14. Of the numerous inventions that launched people onto the path of civilization, the invention of _____ brought about an intellectual revolution that had a vast impact upon social order, economic progress, and technological and future cultural developments.

- A. a system of gods
- B. architecture
- C. writing
- D. a god-man relationship

15. Writing may have evolved in Sumeria because ancient temple chiefs needed _____.

- A. ornament for the ziggurat
- B. to employ scribes
- C. to keep records systematically
- D. intellectual stimulation

16. The _____ may be the oldest extant artifact combining words and pictures on the same surface.

- A. Rosetta stone
- B. Blau monument
- C. Code of Hammurabi
- D. Sarcophagus of Aspalta

17. The stele of Hammurabi, a king who reigned from 1792–1750 B.C., is an artifact of the Babylonian culture written in careful cuneiform. The text contains _____.

- A. a code of laws and consequences for violating them
- B. a narrative about Hammurabi's military conquests
- C. annual records of crop production from the late eighteenth century B.C.
- D. a calendar of important Babylonian holy days

18. Two natural byproducts of the rise of village culture were the ownership of property and the specialization of trades or crafts. Both made visual identification necessary. Proprietary marks and _____ were first developed so that ownership could be established.

- A. cattle brands
- B. printing
- C. symbols
- D. contracts

19. In Mesopotamia, _____ provided a forgery-proof method for sealing documents and proving their authenticity. Images and writing were etched into their surfaces. When they were rolled across a damp clay tablet, a raised impression of the depressed design, which became a "trademark" for the owner, was formed.

- A. finger prints
- B. cylinder seals
- C. adhesive made from papyrus
- D. Persian chalcedony stamps

20. All but one of the scripts listed below is found on the Rosetta Stone. Which does NOT belong? _____

- A. Greek
- B. Latin
- C. hieroglyphic
- D. demotic

21. The third phase in the evolution of _____ was the Book of the Dead.

- A. biographies
- B. papyri
- C. funerary texts
- D. written communication

22. Three of the following are characteristics of ancient Egyptian illustrated manuscripts. Which does NOT belong? _____

- A. Important persons were shown in larger scale than other persons.
- B. One or two horizontal bands, usually colored, ran across the top and bottom of the manuscript.
- C. Images were inserted on separate pages opposite the text they illustrated.
- D. A sheet was sometimes divided into rectangular zones to separate text and images.

23. The ancient Egyptians inherited the use of _____ from the Sumerians.

- A. papyrus
- B. identification seals
- C. books of the dead
- D. writing palettes

Matching

I. Match the following terms with their correct definition:

- 1. determinatives _____
- 2. cartouche _____
- 3. hieroglyphics _____
- 4. homonyms _____
- 5. ankh _____
- 6. obelisk _____

A. This hieroglyph of a cross surmounted by a loop had modest origins as the symbol for a sandal strap yet gained meaning as a symbol for life and immortality.

- B. Having the same name
- C. Egyptian pictograms that depict objects or beings
- D. Signs that indicate how the preceding glyph should be interpreted

E. A tall, geometric, totem-like Egyptian monument

F. F. Bracket-like plaques containing the glyphs of important names, such as Ptolemy and Cleopatra

II. Match the following terms with their correct definition:

1. demotic _____
2. papyrus _____
3. recto _____
4. hieratic _____
5. verso _____

A. A paperlike substrate for manuscripts made from a plant that grew along the Nile in shallow marshes and pools

B. The upper surface of horizontal fibers of the finished sheets of this Egyptian substrate

C. The bottom surface of vertical fibers of the finished sheets of this Egyptian substrate

D. A simplification of the hieroglyphic book hand developed by priests for religious writings, from the Greek word "priestly"

E. An abstract script of the hieroglyphic book hand that came into secular use for commercial and legal writing, from the Greek word for "popular"

III. Match the following terms with their correct definition:

1. edduba _____
2. ziggurat _____
3. phonograms _____
4. rebus _____
5. stele _____
6. cuneiform _____

A. An inscribed or carved stone or slab used for commemorative purposes

B. An abstract sign writing style from the Latin for "wedge shaped"

C. A multistory stepped brick temple constructed as a series of recessed levels that were smaller toward the top

D. Pictures representing words and syllables with the same or similar sound as the object depicted

E. A writing school or "tablet house"

F. Graphic symbols representing sounds

CH2

1. Early visual language systems were complex and required knowledge of hundreds of signs and symbols, whereas an alphabet, a set of visual symbols or characters that represent the elementary _____ of a spoken language, require only twenty or thirty easily learned signs.

- A. vowels
- B. sounds
- C. consonants
- D. concepts

2. Unearthed in Crete in 1908, the _____ contains pictographic and seemingly alphabetic forms imprinted on both sides in spiral bands.

- A. Greek signature seal
- B. Greek allotment token
- C. Phaistos Disk
- D. Etruscan Bucchero vase

3. During the second millennium B.C., the _____ became seafaring merchants whose ships linked settlements throughout the Mediterranean region. Influences and ideas were absorbed from other areas, such as cuneiform from Mesopotamia in the west and Egyptian hieroglyphics and scripts from the south.

- A. Greeks
- B. Etruscans
- C. Romans
- D. Phoenicians

4. Around 1500 B.C., Semitic workers in Egyptian turquoise mines in the Sinai desert developed an acrophonic adaptation of Egyptian hieroglyphics called Sinitic script. In an acrophonic system, pictorial symbols or hieroglyphs are used to represent _____.

- A. the most important words in a sentence
- B. the most important vowel sound in a word
- C. the initial sound of the object depicted
- D. an abstract idea

5. The Phoenician alphabet was adopted by the ancient Greeks and spread through their city-states around 1000 B.C. The Greeks changed five consonants to vowels and, most importantly, they modified the Phoenician characters by making them _____.

- A. resemble animal forms in nature
- B. more geometrically structured
- C. resemble cuneiform characters
- D. calligraphic and gestural

6. When the Greeks adopted Phoenician writing, they developed a writing method called boustrophedon, which means _____.

- A. alternating left to right and right to left
- B. left to right
- C. right to left
- D. bottom to top

7. Writing tools and substrates influenced written forms. For example, as early as the second century A.D., Greek scribes made their pens from hard reeds cut into nibs and split at the tip to aid ink flow. These pens gave their writing style a different character than writing by Egyptian scribes, who used soft reeds to brush ink onto the substrate. The Greeks developed a more rounded writing style called _____, which could be written more quickly because the rounded letters were formed with fewer strokes.

- A. uncials
- B. Capitalis Monumentalis
- C. Capitalis Rustica
- D. Capitalis Quadrata

8. In the fourth century B.C., Alexander the Great expanded Greek culture throughout the ancient world, including Egypt, Mesopotamia, and India. Reading and writing had become more important by this time because _____.

- A. Alexander the Great wished to build vast libraries in distant countries
- B. military leaders required a means of transferring information across geographic areas
- C. an oral culture no longer had the capacity to contain and document knowledge and information
- D. demand rose for Greek philosophical and dramatic works

9. The Greek alphabet fathered three of the following alphabets. Which one does NOT belong? _____

- A. Latin
- B. Cyrillic
- C. Phoenician
- D. Etruscan

10. The Latin alphabet came to the Romans from Greece by way of the _____, who dominated the Italian peninsula in the first millennium B.C.

- A. Ionians
- B. Spartans
- C. Etruscans
- D. Corinthians

11. Around the first century B.C., the Roman alphabet—the forerunner of the contemporary English alphabet—contained twenty-three letters. The letters J, V, and W were added _____. The J is an outgrowth of the I, which was lengthened to indicate use with consonantal force, particularly as the first letter of some words. Both U and W are variants of V, which was used for two different sounds in England.

- A. after the advent of the printing press
- B. during the Middle Ages
- C. by seventeenth-century Greek scholars
- D. when they were rediscovered in the first century A.D.

12. The _____, a revolutionary design format, came to be used increasingly in Rome and Greece beginning about the time of Christ. The durability and permanence of this format appealed to Christians because their writings were considered sacred. The Christians also sought this format as a means to distance themselves from pagan formats.

- A. codex
- B. rotulus
- C. scroll
- D. disk

13. The Roman letter _____ was designed by Spurius Carvilius around 250 B.C. to replace the Greek zeta, which at the time was of little value to the Romans. After this addition, the Latin alphabet contained twenty-one letters.

- A. W
- B. G
- C. J
- D. Y

14. The Aramaic alphabet is a major early derivation from the North Semitic script. It is the predecessor of hundreds of scripts, including modern Hebrew and Arabic.

_____, a bold inscriptional Arabic lettering with extended, thick characters, was widely used on coins, manuscripts, and inscriptions on metal and stone. It is still used for titles and decorative elements.

- A. Sinaitic
- B. Naskhi
- C. Ras Shamra
- D. Kufic

15. King Eumenes II of Pergamum developed the process of making _____ to overcome an embargo placed by Ptolemy V during a fierce rivalry.

- A. paper
- B. codices
- C. parchment
- D. papyrus

16. The Hangul alphabet, which was introduced by the Korean monarch Sejong by royal decree in A.D. 1446, consists of fourteen consonants represented by _____.

- A. abstract depictions of the mouth and tongue
- B. acrophonic symbols
- C. dots placed next to horizontal or vertical lines
- D. letters similar to those of the early Phoenicians

MATCHING

I. Match the key words with the correct definitions.

- 1. vellum _____
- 2. serifs _____
- 3. signature _____
- 4. Capitalis Quadrata _____
- 5. Capitalis Monumentalis _____
- 6. parchment _____
- 7. Capitalis Rustica _____

- A. Rome took great pride in its imperial accomplishments and conquests, and created these letterforms for architectural inscriptions celebrating military leaders and their victories.
- B. The most important form of the Roman written hand, this style, which was written carefully and slowly with a flat pen, was widely used from the second century A.D. until the fifth century.
- C. Small lines extending from the ends of the major strokes of Roman letterforms
- D. Another form of the Roman written hand, these condensed letterforms, which were written quickly and saved space, were widely used from the second century A.D. until the fifth century.
- E. A writing surface made from the skins of domestic animals, particularly calves, sheep, and goats
- F. The finest of writing surfaces, made from the smooth skins of newborn calves
- G. Two, four, or eight sheets gathered then folded, stitched, and bound

TRUE FALSE

- 1. The invention of the alphabet and the subsequent spread of literacy had a leveling effect on society; it eventually diminished the power of priest/scribes found in earlier societies. _____
- 2. The Hangul writing system—the Korean alphabet—is based on the Chinese writing system but is more complex. _____
- 3. Around 2000 B.C., the Phoenicians developed an early alphabetic writing system called sui generis, which was a script devoid of any pictorial meaning. _____
- 4. Capitalis Quadrata were capitals of the Roman Latin alphabet created for architectural inscriptions celebrating military leaders and their victories. _____
- 5. The modern book format, which replaced the scroll in Rome and Greece beginning at the time of Christ, was made by gathering parchment into signatures and binding them to form codices. _____

CH3

Multiple Choice

1. Legend suggests that by the year 2000 B.C., a culture was evolving in China in virtual isolation from the pockets of civilization in the West. Three innovations developed by the ancient Chinese that changed the course of human events are listed below. Which does NOT belong? _____

- A. oil paint
- B. gunpowder
- C. paper
- D. the compass

2. About 1800 B.C., _____ was inspired to invent Chinese writing by claw marks of birds and footprints of animals. Elementary pictographs of things in nature were highly stylized and composed of a minimum number of lines.

- A. Shih Huang Ti
- B. Li Ssu
- C. Ts-ang Chieh
- D. Li Fangying

3. There is no direct relationship between the spoken and written Chinese languages. Written Chinese was never broken down into syllabic or alphabetic signs for elementary sounds. The Chinese calligraphic writing system consists of _____, graphic signs that represent an entire word.

- A. pictographs
- B. logograms
- C. cartouches
- D. ideograms

4. The earliest known Chinese writing, called _____, was in use from 1800 to 1200 B.C. and was closely bound to the art of divination, an effort to foretell future events through communication with the gods or long-dead ancestors. It was also called bone-and-shell script because it was incised on tortoise shells and the flat shoulder bones of large animals, called oracle bones.

- A. chin-wen
- B. hsaio chuan
- C. chen-shu
- D. chiaku-wen

5. In earlier times, the Chinese wrote on bamboo slats or wooden strips using a bamboo pen and dense, durable ink. After the invention of woven silk cloth, it, too, was used as a writing substrate; however, it was very costly. _____, a Chinese high government official, is credited with the invention of paper in A.D. 105, and was deified as the god of the papermakers. His process for making paper from natural fibers continued almost unchanged until papermaking was mechanized in nineteenth-century England.

- A. Ts'ai Lun
- B. Li Tsu
- C. Chu-Yun-Ming
- D. Yuan Chao Meng-fu

6. One theory about the origins of relief printing in China focuses on chops, seals made by carving calligraphic characters into a flat surface of jade, silver, gold, or ivory. Another theory focuses on the practice of making _____ from inscriptions carved in stone.

- A. inked rubbings
- B. impressions in soft clay
- C. playing cards
- D. calligraphy

7. The oldest surviving printed manuscript is the _____, which was printed by one Wang Chieh to honor his parents and widely distributed in A.D. 868. It consists of seven sheets of paper pasted together to form a scroll. Six sheets of the text convey Buddha's revelations to his elderly follower Subhuti.

- A. Album of Eight Leaves
- B. Yuan Chao Meng-fu (A Goat and Sheep)
- C. Mountain and River Landscape scroll
- D. Diamond Sutra

Matching

I. Match the key term with the correct definition.

- 1. chin-wen _____
- 2. hsaio chuan _____
- 3. k'ai-shu _____
- 4. chia-ku-wen _____

A. This phase in Chinese calligraphy is called bronze script because it consisted of inscriptions on cast-bronze objects, such as food and water vessels, musical instruments, weapons, coins, and seals.

B. When one wished to consult an exalted ancestor or a god, the royal diviner was asked to inscribe the message on a polished animal bone. This writing was called bone-and-shell script.

C. Small seal script was a new writing style designed by Prime Minister Li Ssu during the reign of emperor Shih Huang Ti. This graceful, flowing style is much more abstract than other styles.

D. The final step in the evolution of Chinese calligraphy, regular script is considered the highest art form in China, more important even than painting.

True/False

- 1. Chinese calligraphy is a purely visual language. _____
- 2. The Chinese calligraphic system consists of about forty characters. _____
- 3. In contrast to Western writing, Chinese calligraphic strokes express spiritual states and deep feelings. _____
- 4. The Chinese were immediately receptive to the use of paper in its early decades because of its greater elitist appeal. _____
- 5. During the Han Dynasty, seals, called chops, were made by carving the background away from a calligraphic character. The resulting print was a red character on a white background. _____
- 6. In the tenth century A.D., Prime Minister Feng Tao ordered the use of wood blocks to print Confucian classics so that they would be available to the masses.

7. Relief printing is the process of removing the negative spaces surrounding an image and then inking the raised surface, which is rubbed onto paper.

8. The pages of the Pen Ts'ao medical herbal were assembled as a folded accordion-style book, which replaced the scroll format in the ninth and tenth centuries A.D.

