

*Student:* \_\_\_\_\_

1. According to the traditional beliefs of many of the state's native people, California Indians
  - A. descended from ancient peoples who crossed into North America from Asia over a land bridge.
  - B. were created and have lived forever in their ancestral homeland.
  - C. descended from Native American tribes of South America.
  - D. descended from Native American tribes of Canada.
  
2. Archaeologists estimate that human beings first began living in California
  - A. two centuries before the arrival of the earliest Spanish settlers.
  - B. at the time the Roman Empire was founded in Europe.
  - C. at least 12,000 years ago.
  - D. around 150,000 years ago.
  
3. Most California Indians
  - A. were hunters and gatherers.
  - B. had the war club.
  - C. practiced agriculture.
  - D. lived in the extreme northern portion of the state.

4. Scholars now regard the notion of race as primarily a
- A. genetic condition in which differences between people of different racial groups are far greater than between members of the same group.
  - B. biologically determined "fact of life."
  - C. factor of no historical consequence.
  - D. social and cultural concept.
5. According to the textbook, the survival of a Stone Age culture in California was the result of
- A. geographic isolation.
  - B. heredity.
  - C. biological limitations.
  - D. all of the above
6. California Indians managed their land resources by
- A. burning the ground cover.
  - B. pruning plants and trees.
  - C. culling animal and insect populations.
  - D. all of the above

7. The individual who exercised religious leadership among California Indians was the
- A. saturn.
  - B. steward.
  - C. shaman.
  - D. "supreme culturalist."
8. A raft made of reeds bound into a boat-like shape is called a
- A. tomol.
  - B. birch-bark canoe.
  - C. tule balsa.
  - D. temescal.
9. According to the textbook, the location of California Indian communities was determined mainly by
- A. access to water for irrigation.
  - B. the availability of food.
  - C. strategic military considerations.
  - D. all of the above.

10. Political organization among most California Indians

- A. revealed many tribes of several thousand people.
- B. produced a strong and militant national consciousness.
- C. usually extended no farther than the village community.
- D. allowed for widespread and effective resistance to Spaniards and Anglo-Americans.

11. Language barriers among California Indians

- A. suggest a vast jumble of migrations in ancient times.
- B. intensified isolation.
- C. deepened parochialism.
- D. all of the above.

12. The toloache, or jimsonweed cult, was most prevalent among the people of the

- A. southern culture area.
- B. northwest culture area.
- C. Great Basin culture area.
- D. central culture area.

13. The native people of northwestern California

- A. are regarded as the most distinctly "Californian."
- B. were most involved in the Kuksu cult.
- C. had the greatest interest in acquiring wealth and property.
- D. were the founders of the toloache or jimsonweed cult.

14. Women in native California cultures

- A. gathered and processed much of the food supply.
- B. were elders who passed on knowledge necessary for the continued functioning of the tribal unit.
- C. were responsible for constructing and maintaining food storage facilities.
- D. all of the above.

15. The most spectacular rock paintings in California were created by the

- A. Cahuilla.
- B. Luiseno.
- C. Chumash.
- D. Yurok.

16. The California environment supported a much smaller number of Indians than did any other region of comparable size in North America north of Mexico.

True False

17. Most scholars today agree that differences of "race" are determined by culture and history rather than biology.

True False

18. According to the textbook, geographical isolation of the California Indians had a major impact on their cultural development.

True False

19. Prior to European contact, most California Indians had developed agriculture to replace original hunting, fishing, and gathering.

True False

20. Basket-making was developed to a high level by many California Indians.

True False

21. Most California Indians were highly skilled in pottery-making.

True False

22. Among the California Indians there was a great diversity of languages.

True False

23. The California Indians had difficulty organizing effective resistance to Spaniards and Anglo-Americans.

True False

24. With few exceptions, the California Indians were generally more aggressive (or "warlike") than their neighbors elsewhere in the American Southwest.

True False

25. Among most California Indians religious cults were virtually unknown.

True False

26. The role of women in most native cultures of California was greatly limited by traditional values and therefore generally insignificant.

True False

27. The California Indians had no system of writing and left no written records of their culture and thus were prehistoric peoples.

True False

28. The Yurok created the most spectacular standing-stone circles of any culture in what is now the United States.

True False

29. Assess the significance of geographical isolation in the development of California Indian culture.
30. To what extent were the food, population, and material culture of the California Indians determined by the natural resources of the region?
31. Describe briefly the traditional religious beliefs and practices of California Indians.



32. Explain the various roles women played in native cultures of California.

33. Define the following terms: tule balsa, shaman, toloache, and tribelet.

## 2 Key

1. According to the traditional beliefs of many of the state's native people, California Indians
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*Rawls - Chapter 02 #1*

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*Rawls - Chapter 02 #2*

3. Most California Indians

- A. were hunters and gatherers.
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*Rawls - Chapter 02 #3*

4. Scholars now regard the notion of race as primarily a

- A. genetic condition in which differences between people of different racial groups are far greater than between members of the same group.
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*Rawls - Chapter 02 #4*

5. According to the textbook, the survival of a Stone Age culture in California was the result of

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*Rawls - Chapter 02 #5*

6. California Indians managed their land resources by

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*Rawls - Chapter 02 #6*

7. The individual who exercised religious leadership among California Indians was the

- A. saturn.
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- C. shaman.
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*Rawls - Chapter 02 #7*

8. A raft made of reeds bound into a boat-like shape is called a

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*Rawls - Chapter 02 #8*

9. According to the textbook, the location of California Indian communities was determined mainly by

- A. access to water for irrigation.
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- C. strategic military considerations.
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*Rawls - Chapter 02 #9*

10. Political organization among most California Indians

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- B. produced a strong and militant national consciousness.
- C. usually extended no farther than the village community.
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*Rawls - Chapter 02 #10*

11. Language barriers among California Indians

- A. suggest a vast jumble of migrations in ancient times.
- B. intensified isolation.
- C. deepened parochialism.
- D. all of the above.

*Rawls - Chapter 02 #11*

12. The toloache, or jimsonweed cult, was most prevalent among the people of the
- A. southern culture area.
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  - C. Great Basin culture area.
  - D. central culture area.

*Rawls - Chapter 02 #12*

13. The native people of northwestern California
- A. are regarded as the most distinctly "Californian."
  - B. were most involved in the Kuksu cult.
  - C. had the greatest interest in acquiring wealth and property.
  - D. were the founders of the toloache or jimsonweed cult.

*Rawls - Chapter 02 #13*

14. Women in native California cultures
- A. gathered and processed much of the food supply.
  - B. were elders who passed on knowledge necessary for the continued functioning of the tribal unit.
  - C. were responsible for constructing and maintaining food storage facilities.
  - D. all of the above.

*Rawls - Chapter 02 #14*

15. The most spectacular rock paintings in California were created by the

- A. Cahuilla.
- B. Luiseno.
- C. Chumash.
- D. Yurok.

*Rawls - Chapter 02 #15*

16. The California environment supported a much smaller number of Indians than did any other region of comparable size in North America north of Mexico.

FALSE

*Rawls - Chapter 02 #16*

17. Most scholars today agree that differences of "race" are determined by culture and history rather than biology.

TRUE

*Rawls - Chapter 02 #17*

18. According to the textbook, geographical isolation of the California Indians had a major impact on their cultural development.

TRUE

*Rawls - Chapter 02 #18*





24. With few exceptions, the California Indians were generally more aggressive (or "warlike") than their neighbors elsewhere in the American Southwest.

**FALSE**

*Rawls - Chapter 02 #24*

25. Among most California Indians religious cults were virtually unknown.

**FALSE**

*Rawls - Chapter 02 #25*

26. The role of women in most native cultures of California was greatly limited by traditional values and therefore generally insignificant.

**FALSE**

*Rawls - Chapter 02 #26*

27. The California Indians had no system of writing and left no written records of their culture and thus were prehistoric peoples.

**TRUE**

*Rawls - Chapter 02 #27*

28. The Yurok created the most spectacular standing-stone circles of any culture in what is now the United States.

**FALSE**

*Rawls - Chapter 02 #28*

29. Assess the significance of geographical isolation in the development of California Indian culture.

Answers will vary

*Rawls - Chapter 02 #29*

30. To what extent were the food, population, and material culture of the California Indians determined by the natural resources of the region?

Answers will vary

*Rawls - Chapter 02 #30*

31. Describe briefly the traditional religious beliefs and practices of California Indians.

Answers will vary

*Rawls - Chapter 02 #31*

32. Explain the various roles women played in native cultures of California.

Answers will vary

*Rawls - Chapter 02 #32*

33. Define the following terms: tule balsa, shaman, toloache, and tribelet.

Answers will vary

## 2 Summary

	<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
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