

CHAPTER 2-ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY: LEARNING FROM THE PAST

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. How many years has the species homo sapiens lived on Earth?
 - a. 4000 years
 - b. 12 000 years
 - c. 30000 years
 - d. 60 000 years

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 22
TOP: 2-1-CULTURAL CHANGES AND THE ENVIRONMENT
BLM: Remember

2. What is one characteristic of a cultural revolution?
 - a. shorter life spans
 - b. decreased resource consumption and pollution
 - c. improved living standards
 - d. decreased food supplies

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 22 BLM: Higher Order

3. Which statement is NOT characteristic of early hunter-gatherer societies?
 - a. They gradually developed tools and hunting weapons.
 - b. They lived in small groups of 50 or less.
 - c. They learned to hunt large game cooperatively.
 - d. They had little knowledge about their natural surroundings.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 22 BLM: Remember

4. Which of the following is a characteristic of today's hunter-gatherer societies?
 - a. They select certain seeds to increase the next year's harvest.
 - b. They domesticate animals.
 - c. They rotate crops.
 - d. They use a variety of plants and animals for medicines.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 22 BLM: Remember

5. Which statement is NOT characteristic of relationships between early hunter-gatherers and the environment?
 - a. Population size was low.
 - b. They exploited their environment for food and other resources.
 - c. They caused major environmental impacts.
 - d. They used potentially renewable resources.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 22 BLM: Remember

6. What was NOT a characteristic of advanced hunter-gatherer societies?
 - a. Using fire to convert forests into grasslands
 - b. Stampeding herds to get food
 - c. Subduing and dominating most other forms of life
 - d. Redistributing plant populations during migrations

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 22 BLM: Remember

7. What helped to limit the effects of hunter-gatherer societies on the environment?
- a. giving nature time to recuperate after they moved on
 - b. high use of resources
 - c. exponential growth of their populations
 - d. reliance on fossil fuels as an energy source

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 22 BLM: Remember

8. What is one characteristic of the agricultural revolution?
- a. lack of concern for the natural world
 - b. fertilizing to improve soil fertility
 - c. cultivating wild plants
 - d. decreasing population size

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 22-23 BLM: Remember

9. When did domestication of wild plants and animals occur?
- a. 5 000 years ago
 - b. 10 000 years ago
 - c. 15 000 years ago
 - d. 20 000 years ago

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 23 BLM: Remember

10. What was probably NOT a characteristic of the first agricultural communities?
- a. slash-and-burn cultivation
 - b. specialized farming of one crop
 - c. subsistence agriculture
 - d. shifting cultivation

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 23 BLM: Remember

11. Which statement about slash-and-burn cultivation is true?
- a. it contours and terraces the land
 - b. ashes from burned vegetation are left in place, which add plant nutrients to the soil
 - c. crops are rotated yearly
 - d. it ultimately leads to desertification

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 23 BLM: Remember

12. What is the key characteristic of subsistence farmers?
- a. they tend to cause severe deforestation
 - b. they grow only enough food to feed their families
 - c. they require large, flat fields in grassland areas
 - d. they use draft animals to pull plows

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 23 BLM: Remember

13. Which human-resource relationship is NOT characteristic of a shift from a hunter-gatherer to an agricultural society?
- a. Use of domesticated animals increased the average energy use per person.
 - b. People began accumulating material goods.
 - c. People used muscle, sun, and coal as energy sources.
 - d. The population increased with the increased food supply.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 23

BLM: Higher Order

14. What is NOT a change that occurred as a result of the shift from hunter-gatherer to agricultural societies?
- a. specialized occupations and long-distance trade
 - b. increased competition for resources
 - c. equal work distribution among people
 - d. growth of villages

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 23

BLM: Remember

15. What was NOT an outcome of the agricultural revolution?
- a. increased soil erosion
 - b. increased manipulation of nature
 - c. protection of wild plants and animals
 - d. increased deforestation

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 23

BLM: Remember

16. What was NOT a characteristic of the agricultural revolution?
- a. spread of disease
 - b. demand for minerals
 - c. pollution
 - d. respect for the environment

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: 23

BLM: Remember

17. In which country did the industrial revolution begin?
- a. England
 - b. the United States
 - c. Japan
 - d. France

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 24

BLM: Remember

18. In which era did the industrial revolution reach Canada?
- a. mid 1500s
 - b. mid 1600s
 - c. mid 1700s
 - d. mid 1800s

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: 24

BLM: Remember

19. What is NOT a characteristic of the industrial revolution?
- a. ability to utilize Earth's resources
 - b. social concern for workers
 - c. average per capita energy consumption
 - d. economic growth

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 24

BLM: Remember

20. What was a major stimulus for the industrial revolution?
- a. a shortage of wood
 - b. the bubonic plague
 - c. poverty
 - d. the European wars

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 24

BLM: Remember

21. Which transition is characteristic of the industrial revolution?
- a. a move from reliance on non-renewable energy resources to reliance on potentially renewable energy resources
 - b. a move from farming employment to factory employment
 - c. a move from large-scale production to small-scale production
 - d. a move from higher crop productivity to lower crop productivity

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 24

BLM: Remember

22. What type of energy was primarily used during the industrial revolution?
- a. labour by domesticated animals
 - b. solar power
 - c. non-renewable sources
 - d. wood

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 24

BLM: Remember

23. What was an outcome of the early industrial revolution?
- a. an increased number of coal-mining jobs
 - b. negative human population growth
 - c. movement of human populations from urban to rural communities
 - d. a decreased number of assembly-line jobs

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 24

BLM: Remember

24. Which situation is least likely for most citizens of industrialized countries?
- a. a higher average life expectancy
 - b. continued exponential growth of the human population
 - c. an increase in average agricultural production per person
 - d. more affordable material goods

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 24

BLM: Higher Order

25. Which attitude was most characteristic of Native cultures?
- a. The land should be conquered.
 - b. The land should be exploited as soon as possible.
 - c. The land and its resources are to be respected.
 - d. The wilderness is hostile.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 25

TOP: 2-2-ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA: PRE-COLUMBIAN PEOPLES AND THE COLONIAL SETTLEMENT ERAS

BLM: Remember

26. What was the primary view of the early colonists who came to the North American continent?
- a. it was a hostile wilderness that needed to be conquered
 - b. it was a friendly environment that needed care and nurturing
 - c. it was a finite reservoir of resources
 - d. it was an easy place to make a comfortable living

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 25

BLM: Higher Order

27. What are both Henry David Thoreau and George Perkins Marsh called?
- a. Native Americans

- b. industrialists
- c. land barons
- d. conservationists

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 26
TOP: 2-3-ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA: THE EARLY
CONSERVATION ERA (18-32–19-6-0-) BLM: Remember

28. What is Clifford Sifton known for?
- a. hazardous working conditions in the factories
 - b. Establishing the first bird sanctuary
 - c. being the father of conservation in Canada
 - d. the dirty air from burning coal

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 27 BLM: Remember

29. What is James Harkin known for?
- a. he published “Man and Nature”
 - b. he founded the Sierra Club in 1892
 - c. he wrote “Life in the Woods”
 - d. he played a critical role in development of the National Parks Act

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 27 BLM: Remember

30. What did the US Congress establish in 1905?
- a. National Park System
 - b. Department of the Interior
 - c. Environmental Protection Agency
 - d. US Forest Service

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 28 BLM: Remember

31. Which decade is considered the golden age of conservation?
- a. 1890–1900
 - b. 1900–1910
 - c. 1910–1920
 - d. 1920–1930

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 28 BLM: Remember

32. What do preservationists and wise-use resource managers agree on?
- a. some public lands should remain untouched forever
 - b. sustainable yield is the best management principle
 - c. multiple use is the best management principle
 - d. public lands should be managed to benefit the greatest number of people

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 28 BLM: Higher Order

33. Which principle was used by Gifford Pinchot to manage the United States’ renewable forest resources?
- a. sustainable-yield and multiple-use
 - b. multiple-use and maximum-yield
 - c. multiple-use and highest-use
 - d. sustainable-yield and reserved-use

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 28 BLM: Remember

34. Who developed the Sierra Club in 1892?

- a. Theodore Roosevelt
- b. Aldo Leopold
- c. Gifford Pinchot
- d. John Muir

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 28 BLM: Remember

35. What are Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot known as?

- a. conservationists
- b. preservationists
- c. people with a frontier environmental worldview
- d. leaders of the Wilderness Society

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 28 BLM: Remember

36. Why did the Republican administrations of 1921 to 1933 increase the use of US public lands after World War I?

- a. to ensure species preservation
- b. to employ single-use management
- c. to advance big business and economic growth
- d. to attract homesteaders

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 28 BLM: Remember

37. What was the CCC?

- a. a world conference that focused on conservation issues
- b. a group of western ranchers that wanted free range for cattle
- c. a group of unemployed men employed to do conservation projects for the government
- d. a conservation lobby that supported significant environmental legislation

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 28 BLM: Remember

38. Which environmental event did NOT occur during the 1960s?

- a. Ecology emerged as a science and received media attention.
- b. Rachel Carson wrote "Silent Spring".
- c. The first annual Earth Day was held.
- d. The Ecology Action Centre was established in the Maritimes.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 29

TOP: 2-4-ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA: THE ENVIRONMENTAL ERA (1960—PRESENT) BLM: Remember

39. When did the first Earth Day take place in the United States?

- a. 1950
- b. 1960
- c. 1970
- d. 1980

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 29 BLM: Remember

40. In which year was CITIES created?

- a. 1965
- b. 1975
- c. 1978

d. 1985

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 29

BLM: Remember

41. Which Canadian Prime Minister went head-to-head with President Ronald Reagan over acid rain?
- Jean Chretien
 - Stephen Harper
 - Brian Mulroney
 - Pierre Trudeau

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 29

BLM: Remember

42. Which U.S. president tripled the amount of land in the National Wilderness system and doubled the area administered by the National Park Service?
- Nixon
 - Kennedy
 - Carter
 - Reagan

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 29

BLM: Remember

43. Which U.S. president appointed industrialists to key positions in the Department of the Interior, reduced budgets and staffs of conservation organizations, and reduced funding for research on renewable energy sources?
- Carter
 - Kennedy
 - Nixon
 - Reagan

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: 30

BLM: Remember

TRUE/FALSE

1. Bison were often shot from the passenger windows of trains just for sport.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

2. The agricultural revolution took place some 5000 to 6000 years ago.

ANS: F

PTS: 1

3. Slash-and-burn cultivation was most often practiced in tropical forests.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

4. Shifting cultivation was practiced in tropical regions primarily.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

5. The agricultural revolution often led to fertile land being turned into desert from overgrazing by livestock.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

6. The industrial-medical revolution reached Canada during the first half of the 19th century.

ANS: F PTS: 1

7. The industrial-medical revolution led to a higher standard of living for many people.

ANS: T PTS: 1

8. During the industrial-medical revolution there was a shift to burning non-renewable fossil fuels.

ANS: T PTS: 1

9. The early colonists believed in the myth of superabundance.

ANS: T PTS: 1

10. Grey Owl was a staunch conservationist and wrote several books making a case for conservation.

ANS: T PTS: 1

11. Space-Earth environmental worldview was developed in 1962 after Rachel Carson wrote her book, Silent Spring.

ANS: F PTS: 1

12. A major goal of the wise-use movement was to weaken or repeal most of the US environmental laws and regulations.

ANS: T PTS: 1

13. Kyoto is not supported by the Stephen Harper government in Canada.

ANS: T PTS: 1

14. George W. Bush, elected president of the U.S., supported Kyoto and was committed to reducing automobile emissions.

ANS: F PTS: 1

15. During most of their existence, humans have been hunter-gatherers.

ANS: T PTS: 1

16. Early hunter-gatherers had a greater environmental impact than more advanced hunter-gatherers.

ANS: F PTS: 1

17. The industrial-medical revolution led to both increased air pollution and groundwater depletion.

ANS: T PTS: 1

18. The information-globalization revolution can lead to homogenizing of the Earth's surface.

ANS: T PTS: 1

19. In Canada, the British North American Act of 1867 placed wildlife in the hands of the provinces.

ANS: T PTS: 1

20. Clifford Sifton helped establish the first National Park in the U.S.

ANS: F PTS: 1

21. The science of ecology began to emerge between 1950 and 1960.

ANS: F PTS: 1

COMPLETION

1. The _____ began about 10 000 to 12 000 years ago.

ANS: agricultural revolution

PTS: 1

2. The _____ began in England in the mid-1700s and spread to the U.S. in the 1800s.

ANS: industrial-medical revolution

PTS: 1

3. The _____ era in North America was occupied by tribal people for at least 10 000 years before Europeans arrived.

ANS: pre-Columbian

PTS: 1

4. The _____ was a view helped by most colonists who viewed the continent as having inexhaustible resources.

ANS: myth of superabundance

PTS: 1

5. In the United States, _____ founded the Sierra Club in 1892.

ANS: John Muir

PTS: 1

6. The _____ of 1916 declared that parks are to be maintained in a manner that leaves them unimpaired for future generations.

ANS: National Park Service Act

PTS: 1

7. Prime Minister _____ and President Ronald Reagan were at loggerheads over the issue of international pollution.

ANS: Brian Mulroney

PTS: 1

8. The _____ movement was formed to weaken or repeal most of the United States' environmental laws and regulations.

ANS: wise-use

PTS: 1

9. Canadian environmentalist _____ chaired the historic Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro.

ANS: Maurice Strong

PTS: 1

10. The _____ Protocol was signed in 1997 by Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, a pledge to reduce Canada's greenhouse gas emissions.

ANS: Kyoto

PTS: 1

11. _____ is best known as a strong proponent of land ethics.

ANS: Aldo Leopold

PTS: 1

12. Today, most wood bison are found in _____ and in parts of northern Alberta.

ANS: Wood Buffalo National Park

PTS: 1

13. The plant cultivation technique of _____ involved cutting down the forests and then burning the underbrush to help fertilize the soil.

ANS: slash-and-burn

PTS: 1

14. The _____ era saw the conquering of Native people and the taking over of their land.

ANS: Colonial settlement

PTS: 1

15. The era of “environmental awakening” started in the _____.

ANS: 1960s

PTS: 1

16. In 1978, _____ began to research and publish its list of species at risk.

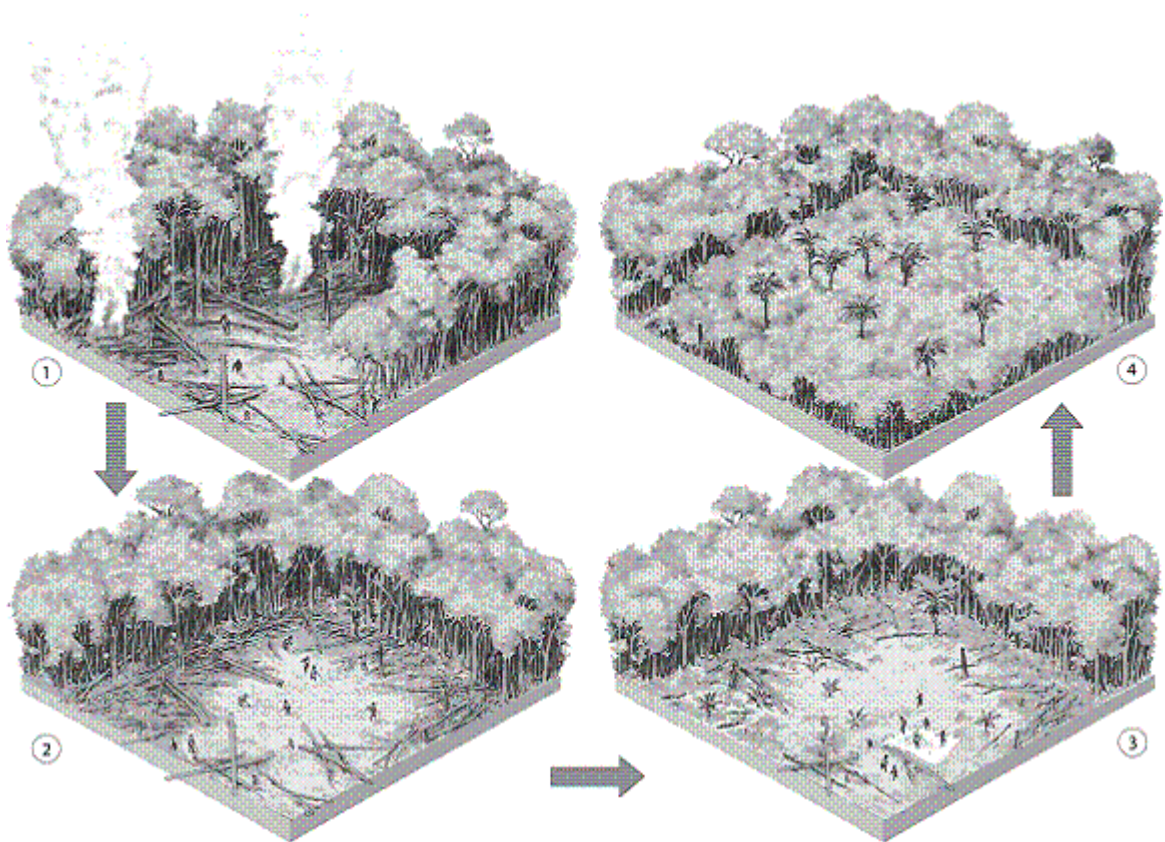
ANS:

The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
COSEWIC

PTS: 1

SHORT ANSWER

NARRATIVE CROPS



1. Which step involves the planting of crops?

ANS:

Step 2

PTS: 1

2. Which step allows the area to renew to soil fertility?

ANS:

Step 4

PTS: 1

3. Which is the step after which the soil's nutrients are depleted?

ANS:

Step 3

PTS: 1

4. Which is the step that occurs after the best timber has been removed, but before crops are planted.

ANS:

Step 1

PTS: 1

5. What is meant by the term "land ethic"?

ANS:

A philosophy which views humans as part of nature, and who have an ethical responsibility to preserve wild nature.

PTS: 1