

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

CHAPTER 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY: LEARNING FROM THE PAST

1. How many years has the species *Homo sapiens sapiens* lived on Earth?

- a. 4000 years
- b. 12 000 years
- c. 30000 years
- d. 60 000 years

ANSWER: d

2. What is one characteristic of all major culture revolutions that have happened since the hunter-gatherer era?

- a. shorter life spans
- b. decreased resource consumption and pollution
- c. improved living standards
- d. decreased food supplies

ANSWER: c

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.

ANSWER: d

4. 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.

ANSWER: c

5. 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

ANSWER: c

6. 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

ANSWER: a

7. What is one characteristic of the agricultural revolution?

- a. lack of concern for the natural world

CHAPTER 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY: LEARNING FROM THE PAST

- b. fertilizing to improve soil fertility
- c. cultivating wild plants
- d. decreasing population size

ANSWER: c

8. When did domestication of wild plants and animals occur?

- a. 5000 years ago
- b. 10 000 years ago
- c. 15 000 years ago
- d. 20 000 years ago

ANSWER: b

9. 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

ANSWER: b

10. 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

ANSWER: b

11. 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

ANSWER: b

12. 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.

ANSWER: c

13. 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

CHAPTER 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY: LEARNING FROM THE PAST

- d. growth of villages

ANSWER: c

14. 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

ANSWER: c

15. What was NOT a characteristic of the agricultural revolution?

- a. spread of disease
- b. demand for minerals
- c. pollution
- d. respect for the environment

ANSWER: d

16. In which country did the industrial-medical revolution begin?

- a. England
- b. the United States
- c. Japan
- d. France

ANSWER: a

17. In which era did the industrial-medical evolution reach Canada?

- a. mid 1500s
- b. mid 1600s
- c. mid 1700s
- d. mid 1800s

ANSWER: d

18. What is NOT a characteristic of the industrial-medical revolution?

- a. ability to utilize Earth's resources
- b. social concern for workers
- c. average per capita energy consumption
- d. economic growth

ANSWER: b

19. What was a major stimulus for the industrial-medical revolution?

- a. a shortage of wood
- b. the bubonic plague
- c. poverty
- d. the European wars

ANSWER: a

CHAPTER 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY: LEARNING FROM THE PAST

20. Which transition is characteristic of the industrial-medical 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

ANSWER: b

21. What type of energy was primarily used during the industrial-medical revolution?

- a. labour by domesticated animals
- b. solar power
- c. non-renewable sources
- d. wood

ANSWER: c

22. What was an outcome of the early industrial-medical 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

ANSWER: a

23. 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

ANSWER: b

24. 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.

ANSWER: c

25. 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

ANSWER: a

CHAPTER 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY: LEARNING FROM THE PAST

26. What are both Henry David Thoreau and George Perkins Marsh called?

- a. Native Americans
- b. industrialists
- c. land barons
- d. conservationists

ANSWER: d

27. 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

ANSWER: c

28. 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

ANSWER: d

29. 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

ANSWER: d

30. Which decade is considered the golden age of conservation?

- a. 1890–1900
- b. 1900–1910
- c. 1910–1920
- d. 1920–1930

ANSWER: b

31. 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

ANSWER: d

32. Who developed the Sierra Club in 1892?

- a. Theodore Roosevelt

CHAPTER 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY: LEARNING FROM THE PAST

- b. Aldo Leopold
- c. Gifford Pinchot
- d. John Muir

ANSWER: d

33. 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

ANSWER: a

34. After WWI, why did the US federal governments promote increased resource removal from public lands at low prices?

- a. to ensure species preservation
- b. to employ single-use management
- c. - to stimulate economic growth
- d. to attract homesteaders

ANSWER: c

35. 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 -people employed to do conservation projects for the government
- d. a conservation lobby that supported significant environmental legislation

ANSWER: c

36. 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.

ANSWER: c

37. When did the first Earth Day take place-?

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

ANSWER: c

38. In which year was -CITES created?

- a. 1965
- b. 1975

CHAPTER 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY: LEARNING FROM THE PAST

c. 1978

d. 1985

ANSWER: b

39. Which Canadian Prime Minister went head-to-head with President Ronald Reagan over acid rain?

a. Jean Chretien

b. Stephen Harper

c. Brian Mulroney

d. Pierre Trudeau

ANSWER: c

40. Which U.S. president tripled the amount of land in the National Wilderness System and doubled the area administered by the National Park System?

a. Nixon

b. Kennedy

c. Carter

d. Reagan

ANSWER: c

41. -Which US president greatly increased private energy and mineral development and timber cutting on public lands, and reduced funding for research on renewable energy sources?

a. Carter

b. Kennedy

c. Nixon

d. Reagan

ANSWER: d

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

45. Shifting cultivation was practiced in tropical regions primarily.

a. True

CHAPTER 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY: LEARNING FROM THE PAST

b. False

ANSWER: True

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

54. Kyoto was not supported by the Stephen Harper government in Canada.

a. True

CHAPTER 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY: LEARNING FROM THE PAST

b. False

ANSWER: True

55. George W. Bush, elected president of the United States, supported Kyoto and was committed to reducing automobile emissions.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

61. Clifford Sifton helped establish the first National Park in the United States.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

62. The science of ecology began to emerge between 1965 and 1970.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

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

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

CHAPTER 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY: LEARNING FROM THE PAST

ANSWER: agricultural revolution

64. The _____ began in England in the mid-1700s and spread to the United States in the 1800s.

ANSWER: industrial-medical revolution

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

ANSWER: pre-Columbian

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

ANSWER: myth of superabundance

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

ANSWER: John Muir

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

ANSWER: National Park Service Act

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

ANSWER: Brian Mulroney

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

ANSWER: wise-use

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

ANSWER: Maurice Strong

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

ANSWER: Kyoto

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

ANSWER: Aldo Leopold

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

ANSWER: Wood Buffalo National Park

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

ANSWER: slash-and-burn

CHAPTER 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY: LEARNING FROM THE PAST

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

ANSWER: Colonial settlement

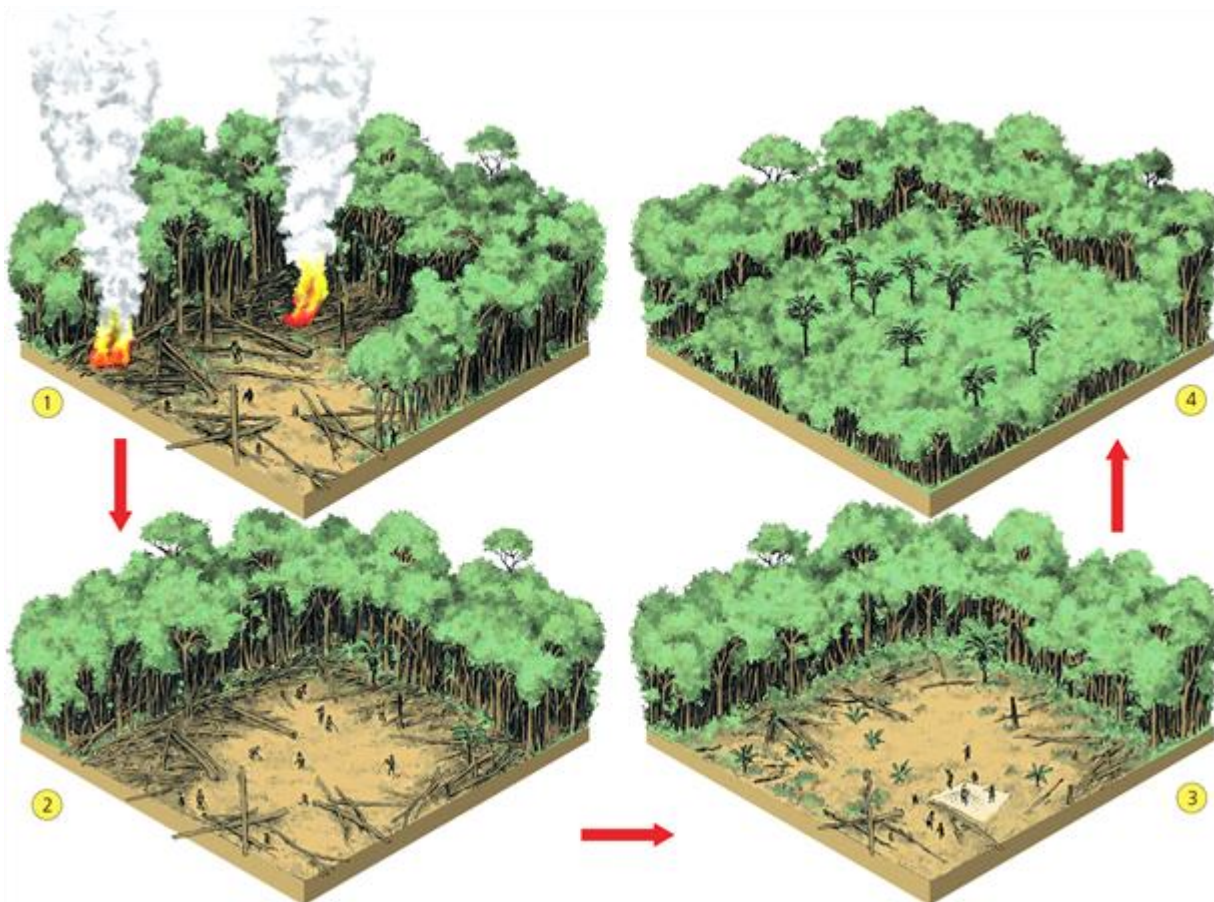
77. The era of “environmental awakening” started in the _____.

ANSWER: 1960s

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

ANSWER: The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, COSEWIC

CROPS



79. Which step involves the planting of crops?

ANSWER: Step 2

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

ANSWER: Step 4

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

ANSWER: Step 3

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

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

CHAPTER 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY: LEARNING FROM THE PAST

ANSWER: Step 1

83. What was Aldo Leopold's view of humans and the environment?

ANSWER: He held a philosophy which views humans as part of nature who have an ethical responsibility to preserve-nature