

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. Stampeded 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 held 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

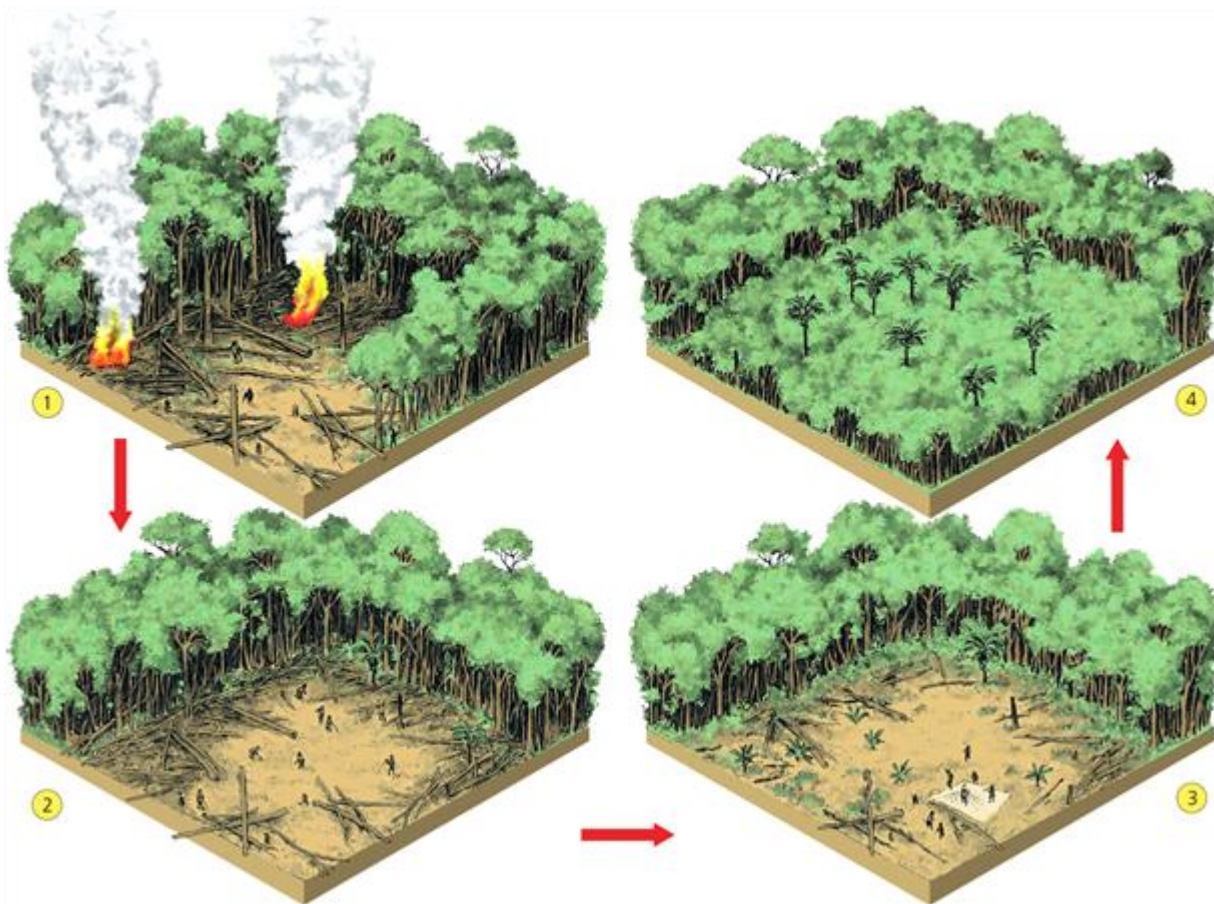
## CHAPTER 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY: LEARNING FROM THE PAST

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