

ARCHAEOLOGY 213



THE HUMAN STORY I

THE OLD STONE AGE I (up to ca. 10,000 BC)

Final Examination

Date: January 24, 2004

Time: TWO Hours

Instructor: Helga Seeden

I IDENTIFY THE IMAGES 50% (ONE hour)

- ☛ The photographs of discoveries and reconstructions explaining events, on the back of this page represent both prehistoric finds and present-day observations
- ☛ Please, briefly identify the finds and tell the stories
 - First story:* illustrations 1 & 2;
 - Second story:* illustration 3;
 - Third story:* illustrations 4 & 5;
 - Fourth story:* illustrations 6 - 8;
 - Fifth story:* illustrations 9 & 10.

II TELL THE STORY 50% (ONE hour)

The discovery in Africa of *Australopithecines*, and the study of their skeletal remains and teeth have revealed that they were bipedal, did not eat meat as a regular part of their diet, and were unable to hunt large animals. They were mainly peaceful vegetarians, rather like chimps and gorillas today. The first—early twentieth century—popular image of the 'murderous ape' is now as extinct as the *Australopithecines* themselves.

- ☛ New (late 19th and later 20th century) research methodologies and ethnographic observations enabled prehistoric archaeologists and palaeoanthropologists to more correctly piece together the story of our fossil ancestors. Describe how and give examples.

There are important other sources of information to indicate that early humans of both sexes were food-sharing, creative, and rather more cooperative than assumed by many at the beginning of prehistoric research.

- ☛ If you wanted to make a film about the environmental context or 'world', and the life style of some of our 'Stone Age' ancestors, where would you look for your information, where would you go to shoot the film, and what story or stories would you tell?
- ☛ Did the visit to the *Museum of Lebanese Prehistory* help you in better understanding the prehistoric human story?

