

1. In the Great Basin culture area, which of the following is NOT true for women:
2. In the Great Basin, the Bear Dance was thought to:
3. In the Great Basin, infanticide:
4. In the Great Basin, band names reflected
5. A key resource in the Great Basin was the
6. The Great Basin is home to what language family?
7. Great Basin subsistence was:
8. The early historic Western Shoshone
9. The Western Shoshone habitat of old was dominated primarily by
10. The origin myth described for the Western Shoshone did not include
  - a. Water Boy.
11. The Plateau Culture area is divided into two divisions, the northern and the southern, based on:
12. For Plateau girls, first menses was an important event because:
13. In most Plateau groups, religion emphasized
14. In the Plateau Culture area, spouses were found:
15. The Plateau culture areas is surrounded by how many other culture areas?
16. The Lower Kootenai identify themselves as
17. Traditional Lower Kootenai summer dwellings were
18. Some poor aboriginal Lower Kootenai families had no fixed territory and were known as
19. Among the early historic Lower Kootenai parents-in-law did not directly address a son-in-law as an example of
20. An aboriginal Lower Kootenai band leader

21. "Putting-up-the blanket" for an aboriginal Lower Kootenai referred to
22. The most important ceremonies among the aboriginal Lower Kootenai were
23. According to the aboriginal Cahuilla, dogs
24. The early historic Desert Cahuilla identified three seasons, hot days, cold days and
25. Among the aboriginal Cahuilla a Coyote was obligated to marry a
26. In the traditional Cahuilla life cycle the most elaborate ritual focus was on
27. One distinct characteristic of the California culture area was:
28. Initial European contact in California occurred in 1542 by
29. Which one of the following is NOT a distinct feature of the California culture area?
30. Who had a more elaborate puberty ceremony in the California culture area?

True or False A=True, B=False

31. In the Cahuilla origin myth, Tamaioit disappeared beneath the ground, and after the death of Mukat he received a ceremonial burial at what became a sacred site.
32. The Cahuilla Eagle-Killing Ceremony was held after an adult eagle had been captured.
33. The aboriginal Cahuilla believed that the soul of a person left her or his body immediately before death.
34. Among the early historic Lower Kootenai the primary edibles were harvested by individuals, not cooperatively.
35. A band leader among the aboriginal Lower Kootenai had special rapport with spirits and represented moral authority.
36. The Lower Kootenai reportedly did not fight offensive wars.
37. In the procurement of edibles the aboriginal Western Shoshone women did not depend on digging sticks in their efforts.

38. When tracing one's relatives a bilateral descent system prevailed among the Western Shoshone in the early historic era.

39. For an aboriginal Western Shoshone man to seize a woman as a wife applied only to unmarried women.

40. Traditional marriage conventions among some Western Shoshone included fraternal polyandry.