

Archaeology Basics and Discoveries

Archaeology · Practice Test · 8 Questions

1. What do archaeologists call portable human-made objects from the past, such as tools, pottery, and coins?

- A) Ecofacts
- B) Artifacts
- C) Fossils
- D) Features

2. Which dating technique measures the radioactive decay of carbon isotopes to determine the age of organic materials?

- A) Radiocarbon dating
- B) Dendrochronology
- C) Potassium-argon dating
- D) Thermoluminescence

3. Which archaeological law states that in undisturbed soil layers, older layers lie beneath newer layers?

- A) Law of Inclusion
- B) Principle of Uniformitarianism
- C) Law of Superposition
- D) Law of Cross-Cutting

4. Which ancient slab, discovered in 1799, contained text in three scripts that helped scholars decipher Egyptian hieroglyphs?

- A) The Code of Hammurabi
- B) The Cyrus Cylinder
- C) The Dead Sea Scrolls
- D) The Rosetta Stone

5. Which ancient Roman city was preserved under a thick layer of volcanic ash following the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD?

- A) Pompeii
- B) Herculaneum
- C) Ostia
- D) Rome

6. What scientific method uses tree rings to determine the age of wooden artifacts and past climatic conditions?

- A) Radiometric dating
- B) Dendrochronology
- C) Stratigraphy
- D) Seriation

7. What term describes non-portable human-made structures at a site, such as hearths, walls, or pits?

- A) Artifact
- B) Ecofact
- C) Feature
- D) Matrix

8. Which British archaeologist led the team that discovered the intact tomb of Pharaoh Tutankhamun in 1922?

- A) Arthur Evans
- B) Louis Leakey
- C) Mortimer Wheeler
- D) Howard Carter