District Archaeological Technician Program

Certification Test

Name:_____**Score:**_____

Directions: Using the DATP Participant's Guide, answer the following questions with a score of 80% or better. Hint, the questions follow the general order or sequence of the guide.

1. **True** or **False**. In 1966, the United States Congress found and declared that the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic heritage.

2. **True** or **False.** The Cultural Heritage Program's primary purpose is to identify, protect and preserve the cultural and paleontological resources on the BLM Arizona's public lands.

3. **True** or **False.** The District Archaeological Technician Program (DATP) was established to increase capacity of the cultural heritage program in the identification, protection, and preservation of cultural and paleontological resources located on Arizona's public lands.

4. **Multiple choice.** A certified District Archaeological Technician (DAT) can increase the capacity of the cultural heritage program by:

    A. Added field capacity in the identification and recordation of resources
    B. Perform small inventories
    C. Record small sites
    D. Prepare site records and maps
    E. Prepare draft reports
    F. Perform reconnaissance checks to verify presence/absence of resources
    G. Perform archaeological monitoring of limited ground disturbing activities
    H. Assist field office cultural specialists in achieving program elements
    I. All of the above

5. **Multiple choice. Which of the following DATP stipulations is true:**
    A. DATs will not evaluate cultural resources for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) significance or make determinations of eligibility for the NRHP.
    B. DATs will not conduct condition assessments under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act or make findings of effect under the National Historic Preservation Act.
    C. DATs will not collect or perform any mitigation.

D. DATs will not survey in high-site density areas or record large or complex sites unless the cultural specialist concurs with use of the DATP in those situations.
E. All of the above are true DATP stipulations.

6. **True** or **False.** Archaeology is the scientific study of past cultures through analysis of material remains.

7. **Multiple choice.** Material remains consist of the following (select the best answer):
   A. artifacts, biofacts or ecofacts, and xeriscapes.
   B. artifacts, architecture, biofacts or ecofacts, and landscapes.
   C. biofacts, sites, buildings, and landscapes.
   D. pyramids, phytoliths, coprolites, and landscapes.
   E. None of the above.

8. **True** or **False.** Cultural resources include archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and may include definite locations (sites or places) of traditional cultural or religious importance to specified social and/or cultural groups.

9. **True** or **False.** According to the National Park Service, a cultural landscape is a geographic area that contains a variety of cultural and natural resources that culturally affiliated groups define as possessing cultural value.

10. **Multiple choice.** Which of the following statements about Historic Contexts is/are true:
    A. The historic context organizes information based on a cultural theme and its geographical and chronological limits.
    B. Contexts describe the significant broad patterns of development in an area that may be represented by archaeological resources.
    C. Historic contexts are the foundation for decisions about identification, evaluation, and treatment of archaeological resources.
    D. All of the above are true.

11. **True** or **False**. A typology is the systematic classification of a specific artifact, feature, or site type, usually related to timescale.

12. **True** or **False**. *Chronology* is the science of the measurement of time. *Chronometry* is the science of measuring time by regular divisions that assigns events or objects to their proper dates.

13. **Multiple choice.** Which of the following are two types of archaeological dating:
    A. Speed dating and cross dating
    B. Quantitative dating and qualitative dating
    C. Absolute dating and relative dating
    D. None of the above.

14. **Multiple choice**. Which of the following is an example of relative dating:
    A. Dendrochronology
    B. Potassium-Argon
    C. Radiocarbon
    D. Stratigraphic location

<u>From the list of terms, fill in the blank in the following statements:</u>

A. Documentation
B. Subsistence
C. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
D. Lithic analysis
E. The National Register of Historic Places
F. Inventory

15. _____is the study of how people acquired food and procured other resources necessary for survival.

16. _____involves the study of stone tools such as an axe, projectile point, awl, hammerstone, or the tiny flakes of stone called debitage, which resulted from the construction of those tools.

17. _____extends the policy in the Historic Sites Act to include State and local as well as national significance, expands the National Register of Historic Places, and establishes the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, State Historic Preservation Officers, Tribal Preservation Officers, and a preservation grants-in-aid program.

18. _____is the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation.

19. _____is meant to ensure that the nature and distribution of cultural resources on BLM-administered lands (and in areas affected by BLM undertakings) are identified by professional cultural resource staff and made known to the responsible Field Office manager.

20. _____is meant to record adequately the resources' location, geographical settings, physical characteristics, and scientific, historical, architectural, traditional, educational, interpretive, and conservation values.