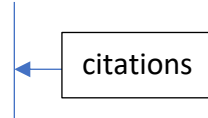


History 152
Windward Community College
Early College High School
Kailua High School
Spring 2025
Mr. Wilson | Mr. Peneyra

INSTRUCTIONS: First open the Vocabulary link and read the “Reading Glossary”. After reading through the vocabulary words, **on separate notebook paper, or using word processing**, write the class heading, skip one line and write two citations for the reading (see below), skipping one line after each citation. Then answer each question in a complete sentence unless asked to create a list. **Do not begin any sentence with he, it, they, or any other indefinite pronoun.** Single space each answer and skip one line between each answer. After completing question 103, skip one line and write the word Vocabulary. (You can also download the docx file.) Skip one line and then write number 1. Then write the first footnoted vocabulary word, its part of speech, and its definition. Then go to the next line and write a sentence that demonstrates the meaning of the word as used in the reading. Skip a line, write number 2, write the second footnoted vocabulary word, its part of speech, and its definition. Then go to the next line and write a sentence that demonstrates the meaning of the word as used in the reading. Skip a line and continue. Complete all footnoted vocabulary (74).

Ross Andersen. “Welcome to Pleistocene Park.” the Atlantic. April 2017.

Anderson, Ross. 2017. “Welcome to Pleistocene Park. the Atlantic. April.



1. Identify the vehicle that Nikita Zimov is driving. (paragraph 1; hereinafter written as (1))
2. Identify the location of the story. (2)
3. Identify the trees that “baby mammoth” is felling. (2 and 3)
4. Although Nikita “like[s] trees,” why is he “flatten[ing] strip[s] of larches...”? (3 and 4)
5. Identify the name, size, and type of park over which Nikita is “director”. (Please do not write *Jurassic*.) (5)
6. What animal would Nikita like to see “in the not-too-distant future...”? (5)
7. Copy and fill-in the following sentence: Nikita is not creating a “tourist attraction, or even a species-resurrection project[,]” but rather “ _____ .” (5)
8. Identify “the larger problem” behind the reason that Nikita would like “to have mammoths running around...” in Siberia. (6)

9. What is the name and time period of the “geological epoch” after which the “Park is named”? What is its “colloquial[]” name of the time period and what is its nick-name.” (7)
“Pleistocene Park is named for the geological epoch that ended only 12,000 years ago.” The Pleistocene era is “colloquially known as the Ice Age, ...and could easily be called the Grass Age.” (7)
10. Identify the “new biome” created during the Ice Age (or Grass Age) that “stretch[ed] across Siberia, all of Alaska, and much of Canada’s Yukon...” (7)
11. What two types of life forms “vanished...when the Ice Age ended...”? (7)
12. Download the following maps and by hand or with computer tools, indicate on the blank maps where “these vast plains of green and gold gave rise to a new biome, a cold-weather version of the African savanna called the Mammoth Steppe.” [Locate the boundaries](#) of Beringia ([the Lena and Mackenzie Rivers](#)). (7) [Beringia and Mammoth Steppe](#); [blank area of Mammoth Steppe](#); [Asian Peninsula and North America](#)
13. In addition to “trying to resurface Beringia with grasslands,” what does Nikita “...want[] to summon...”? (8)
14. Identify the purpose of “Pleistocene Park”. (8)
15. Explain what the consequences would be “[w]ere that frozen underground layer [-- the Arctic permafrost--] to warm too quickly...” (8)
16. Why is “Siberia[]” a good location for Pleistocene Park, and what kind of “work” is necessary for the park to succeed? (9)
17. Where was Nikita educated and what did he find “...difficult to dedicate [his] life to...”? (10)
18. “In the Arctic research community,” what is Sergy “famous for...”? (11)
19. Write out “Sergey Zimov[‘s]” ... “big[est] idea[]” and the scope of the “project” (12)
20. Identify the time period when “human history began” and why did [so] [m]any behaviors “emerg[e] during that...epoch”? (13)
21. Write out what was “puls[ing] down from the North Pole at regular intervals.” (13)
22. Explain what the stories of “...Noah and Gilgamesh[] and []Plato’s story of Atlantis” are about. (13)
23. Describe how “fire evolved” in the age of humans. (14)

24. In what area of the world is the “exhaust of fossil-fueled fires” rapidly warming “our planet”? (14)
25. What is the main difference between an “Arctic winter” and “an Ice Age”? (15)
26. How “thick” is the “Siberian permafrost...in some places” and to where else does the permafrost extend? (15)
27. Make a list of the consequences that will result if “the intercontinental ice block warms too quickly.” (16)
A list of consequences caused by rapid permafrost melting: (16)
28. Why have “the Zimovs and their animals...stripped away the region’s dark trees and shrubs...” (17)
29. Describe the importance of “grasslands” in the Arctic region of the earth. (17)
30. Make a list of the animals required “to grow [Nikita’s] Ice Age lawn...”
A list of the animals required to grow Nikita’s Ice Age lawn: (18)
31. What are the reasons that “the woolly mammoth is [described as] fresh in its grave.” (20)
32. To make Pleistocene Park a reality, Nikita needs hundreds of thousands of woolly mammoths. Since the possibility of “find[ing] a perfectly preserved nucleus” to use in a cloning process is very unlikely, what alternative is being explored? (21-22)
33. Identify both “the genome-editing technology” and the meaning of the acronym used to refer to genome-editing technology that is being used to alter the genetics of Asian elephants. (22)
34. Write out the characteristics that “geneticist George Church and [his] team” want to add to and change in the Asian elephant. (22)
35. Identify another mammal that returned “to the Arctic” and “regr[e]w long coats [of fur].” (24)
36. According to Church, “...gene editing [of an Asian elephant’s DNA] is the easy part.” Explain the difficult part of “...manufacturing mammoths.” (25-26)
37. When and what were the circumstances that brought together George Church and “Sergey Zimov”? (27)
38. In what year does Church “... hope[] to deliver the first woolly mammoth to Pleistocene Park...” (27)

39. Describe the “town” of Cherskiy by including both the metal that was mined and its geographic location. (Be certain that you have located Cherskiy on the map) (29)
40. In addition to precious metal, what other valuable resource is near Cherskiy’s region today. (29)
41. Historically, what other activities is Cherskiy associative with? (30)
42. Based on the information in paragraphs 30 and 31, explain Nikita’s comment that “It is good to be a big man in a small town.” (31)
43. Identify two organizations that fund both the “Northeast Science Station” and Pleistocene Park. (32)
44. Write out the names of the two most famous “Arctic outposts” and include, from Nikita’s point of view, the differences between the two outposts. (34)
45. Explain why Nikita’s father, Sergey[,] has considered himself something of a prophet...” (35)
46. Write out Sergey’s “favorite subjects...” (35)
47. Identify the “prolific, cold-resistant food source” (revealed in 30,000 year-old mud) that enabled horses, bison, and mammoths...to survive the Ice Age Arctic.” (37)
48. Identify the form of life that “changed ... the exposed, rocky [and] barren surface of the Earth.” (38)
49. According to the author, what do plants and humans have in common? (38)
50. Write out another way to say a giant grass savannah “across the Earth.” (38)
51. For how many years and with what did “grasses wage[] a global war. (39)
52. How were grasses able to succeed in their “war against forests” and with whom did “they partner”? (39)
53. Explain how “grasslands are able to keep nutrients moving relatively quickly...” (40)
54. Explain how “[a] grazing herbivore returns nutrients to the soil...” (40)
55. Explain the relationship of “[g]rasses” to “small, burrowing mammals that survived the asteroid that killed off the dinosaurs some 66 million years ago.” (41)

56. Identify the “foot soldier...that fought in an ecological revolution that human beings would come to join.” (42)
57. In what way are human diets similar to large herbivore diets? (42)
58. Although most people think that “animals live...in the forest,” what does Nikita believe.” (43)
59. Describe the tool that Nikita uses “most” when “do[ing]...violent gardening...” (44)
60. What is the reason that the author “wondered whether it was the grassland views that first lured humans out of the woods”? (45)
61. Describe the effect of animals’ “hooves hammering the ground...” (45)
62. Identify the phenomenon “beaming out from the black sheen of [the Pleistocene Park horses’] eyes.” (46)
63. Describe what the author “envision[ed] huge herds of [bison doing to] the steppes of Eurasia and North America during the Pleistocene.” (47)
64. Describe the unique features of a “musk ox”. (48)
65. What is the main reason that “[f]illing Pleistocene Park with giant herbivores is a difficult task...”? (52)
66. About how many “years ago” did “modern humans walk[] out of Africa...”? (52)
67. What is the main reason that “...African megafauna may have survived contact with human beings...”? (52)
68. Identify “...the most dangerous predator nature has yet manufactured.” (52)
69. Write out two characteristics of humans as hunters. (53)
70. As an apex predator, how do humans differ from other apex predators, such as “lions” or “sharks”? (54)
71. Explain why “extreme climate change” may not be the reason that “at the end of the Pleistocene” there was “an extraordinary die-off of large animals all over the world...” (The answer is in paragraph 55.) (55)
72. Identify evidence the author presents to “strengthen[] the case for extermination by human rampage.” (56)

73. How does the author describe the "...trek over the Bering land bridge to the Americas..."? (57)
74. Write out two other examples "that pairs human arrival with megafaunal extinction..." (58)
75. Write out the effect that occurs when "[a] landscape...loses its giants..." (59)
76. Why were there no "[t]rees in the "Northern Hemisphere...until recently"? (59)
77. Describe what happened to African elephants during "3 million years" of migrating from Africa to Eurasia. (60)
78. In wide open areas of continents with vast food supply, elephants are huge mammoths. But what happened to elephants "on Californian islands where food was scarce"? (61)
79. Identify the area of the world where elephant "population has recovered" and describe the impact of the "park's woodlands". (61)
80. Write out the relationship of "elephants,...African Savannas,...[and] humans." (61)
81. Based on paragraph (61) , what is the author inferring about human evolution and elephants? (61)
82. Besides the meat provided by large mammoths, how else did humans use large mammoths "15,000 years ago..."? (62)
83. According to the information in paragraph (63), what happened to mammoths "by the end of the Ice Age"? (63)
84. Write out "you[r]...conclu[sion i]f you were an anthropologist specializing in human ecological relationships..." (64)
85. Does the author conclude that "...human nature...is[] fixed..."? (65)
86. Write out what "Nikita told [the author]..." (66)
87. Describe the size of "Duvanny Yar" and its characteristic as "...a vivid window..." (69)
88. Describe what happens "[a]s the Duvanny Yar cliffside slowly melts into the Kolyma River..." (71)
89. Identify the "...peculiar human longing that has been so catastrophic for elephants, furry and otherwise." (71)

90. What is the reason that “[t]he first of the resurrected mammoths will be the loneliest animal on Earth”? (72)
91. Describe what a “calf” elephant learns “from its female elders.” (74-75)
92. Write out what “George Church, the Harvard geneticist, told [the author concerning] the mammoth-manufacturing process...” (76)
93. Write out Nikita’s attitude about “[p]laying God”. (77)
94. Describe the process that releases “methane” gas in the “Arctic” as result of “‘yedoma’ soils left over from Pleistocene grasslands.” (80)
95. Approximately how many “...lake[s] filled with permafrost...dot the Arctic...”? (80)
96. “Thanks in part to [Nikita],” what have we learned about “...carbon...”? (81)
97. Explain how “...SPleistocene Park...” is related to “Yellowstone National Park.” (86)
98. Explain the purpose of “stocking” Pleistocene Park “...with dangerous predators.” (87)
99. Identify “...three nations...” that must cooperate in order for Nikita’s plan to work. (89)
100. Define “...solastalgia...” (93)
- 101 . Identify what Sergey “...wants to know...” if “...the biosphere...run[s] its cosmic experiment forward in time.” (93)
102. “...[I]n this brave new age...” who is “...mak[ing] and remak[ing] the world...? (94)
103. Identify “...stuff of a new mythology.” (94)

Vocabulary. Please complete the reading vocabulary (1-72) in the following way: After writing your answer to question 103, skip two lines and then write and underline the word Vocabulary. Skip a line. Write the number of the vocabulary word, the word, its part of speech, and the definition. No matter where in the line the definition ends, go to the next line and write your sentence that demonstrates the meaning of the word. Underline the word that you are using in the sentence. The format of your work should look **exactly like** the examples below. **Do not** offset your sentences with the word Sentence. **To repeat**, the format of your work should look **exactly like** the examples below. **Do not** offset your sentences with the word Sentence.

Vocabulary

1. mammoth: noun: a large extinct elephant of the Pleistocene epoch, typically hairy with a sloping back and long curved tusks

Mammoths are distant cousins to African elephants.

2. Siberia: noun: a vast region of Russia that extends from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean and from the Arctic coast to the northern borders of Kazakhstan, Mongolia, and China. Noted for the severity of its winters, it was traditionally used as a place of exile; it is now a major source of minerals and hydroelectric power.

During the Cold War (1945-1991), Siberia was the location of secret missile sites.

3. Arctic Circle: noun: the parallel of latitude $66^{\circ} 33'$ north of the equator. It marks the northernmost point at which the sun is visible on the northern winter solstice and the southernmost point at which the midnight sun can be seen on the northern summer solstice. When looking at the night sky from the Arctic Circle, the North Star appears to be directly overhead.

4. larch: noun: a coniferous tree with bunches of deciduous bright green needles, found in cool regions of the northern hemisphere. It is grown for its tough timber and its resin (which yields turpentine)

An entire stand of larch trees was felled by Woolly Mammoths.