MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. High-ranking Egyptians shaved their heads ____.
   a. to provide a job          c. to prevent infestations of parasites
   b. for aesthetic reasons   d. for religious reasons

   ANS: C
   High-ranking men and women of Egypt shaved their heads to prevent infestations of parasites. They also did this for increased comfort when wearing wigs.

   PTS: 1          REF: p. 7
   OBJ: LO: 1.1 Discuss the evolution of barbering and the origin of the word barber.

2. Meryma’at was a famous Egyptian barber who practiced his skills ____ years ago.
   a. 500          c. 4,000
   b. 2,000       d. 6,000

   ANS: D
   Meryma’at was a famous Egyptian barber who practiced his skills 6,000 years ago. His work was held in such high esteem that his image was sculpted for posterity.

   PTS: 1          REF: p. 7
   OBJ: LO: 1.1 Discuss the evolution of barbering and the origin of the word barber.

3. Intricate braiding patterns among the Masai warriors denote ____.
   a. status          c. religion
   b. age           d. personal preferences

   ANS: A
   The Masai warriors used intricate braiding patterns to denote status within the tribe.

   PTS: 1          REF: p. 7
   OBJ: LO: 1.1 Discuss the evolution of barbering and the origin of the word barber.

4. Sometime between 800 and 700 BC, Greek barbers from Sicily introduced ____ to Rome.
   a. shears          c. head shaving
   b. hair braiding   d. the fashion of oblong beards

   ANS: A
   Sometime between 800 and 700 BC, Greek barbers from Sicily introduced shears to Rome.

   PTS: 1          REF: p. 8
   OBJ: LO: 1.1 Discuss the evolution of barbering and the origin of the word barber.

5. Ticinius Mena of ____ is credited with having brought shaving and barbering services to Rome in earnest.
   a. Milan           c. Sicily
   b. Athens         d. Cairo

   ANS: C
   Ticinius Mena of Sicily is credited with having brought shaving and barbering services to Rome in earnest.
6. The Latin word ____ means beard.
   a. incidere
   b. barba
   c. tondeo
   d. trimodus

   ANS: B
   The Latin word barba means beard.

7. In almost every early culture, hairstyles indicated ____.
   a. gender status
   b. social status
   c. geographic location
   d. birth order

   ANS: B
   In almost every early culture, hairstyles indicated social status.

8. The philosopher ____ believed the hair was the source of the brain’s inspiration
   a. Pythagoras
   b. A. B. Moler
   c. Ticinius Mena
   d. Meryma’at

   ANS: A
   The Greek philosopher and mathematician Pythagoras believed the hair was the source of the brain’s inspiration.

9. In ancient Rome, a woman’s ___ was a sign of her class.
   a. clothing
   b. hair color
   c. hair braiding
   d. makeup

   ANS: B
   In ancient Rome, the color of a woman’s hair indicated her class or rank. Noblewomen tinted their hair red, those of the middle class colored their hair blond, and poor women were made to dye their hair black.

10. The ____ was mostly worn by clergymen of the Middle Ages.
    a. mustache
    b. braid
    c. hat
    d. tonsure

    ANS: D
    The tonsure was mostly worn by clergymen of the Middle Ages. The tonsure is a shaved patch on the crown of the head.
PTS: 1     REF:  p. 9
OBJ: LO: 1.1 Discuss the evolution of barbering and the origin of the word barber.

11. Among most early cultures, the beard was a sign of ____.
   a. strength                           c. manhood
   b. wisdom                            d. All answers are correct.

ANS: D
Among most early cultures, the beard was seen as a sign of wisdom, strength, or manhood.

PTS: 1     REF:  p. 10
OBJ: LO: 1.1 Discuss the evolution of barbering and the origin of the word barber.

12. For centuries, only ____ performed dentistry.
   a. midwives                           c. barbers
   b. doctors                            d. dentist

ANS: C
For centuries, dentistry was performed only by barbers, and for more than a thousand years they were known as barber-surgeons.

PTS: 1     REF:  p. 11
OBJ: LO: 1.2 Describe the practices of the barber-surgeons and the meaning behind the barber pole.

13. Ambroise Paré was a barber-surgeon who was considered the greatest surgeon of the ____.
   a. Roman age                         c. Middle Ages
   b. Renaissance period                d. modern age

ANS: B
Ambroise Paré was a noteworthy French barber-surgeon, who went on to become the greatest surgeon of the Renaissance period and the father of modern surgery.

PTS: 1     REF:  p. 12
OBJ: LO: 1.2 Describe the practices of the barber-surgeons and the meaning behind the barber pole.

14. The colors of the barber pole are derived from ____.
   a. the American flag                  c. the colors of human hair
   b. the practice of bloodletting       d. the status of barbers

ANS: B
The symbol of the barber pole evolved from the technical procedures of bloodletting performed by the barber-surgeons.

PTS: 1     REF:  p. 12
OBJ: LO: 1.2 Describe the practices of the barber-surgeons and the meaning behind the barber pole.

15. By the end of the nineteenth century, barbering ____.
   a. was looked down upon
   b. was still linked to dentistry
   c. began to emerge as an independent profession
   d. was legally regulated by the states

ANS: C
By the end of the nineteenth century, barbering had completely separated from religion and medicine, emerging as an independent profession.
16. In the late ____., members of employee organizations were called journeymen barbers.
   a. 1600s  
   b. 1700s  
   c. 1800s  
   d. 1900s
   ANS:  C
   In the late 1800s, members of employee organizations were known as journeymen barbers.

17. In ____., Minnesota passed the first barber-licensing laws.
   a. 1775  
   b. 1852  
   c. 1897  
   d. 1901
   ANS:  C
   In 1897, Minnesota passed the first barber-licensing laws.

18. The National Educational Council was established in ____ to upgrade and standardize barber training.
   a. 1915  
   b. 1925  
   c. 1935  
   d. 1945
   ANS:  B
   The National Education Council was established in 1925 by the Associated Master Barbers and Beauticians of America (AMBBA) to upgrade and standardize barber training.

19. The Barber Code of Ethics ____.
   a. makes state laws for barbers  
   b. conducts barbering examinations  
   c. regulates fees charged by barbers  
   d. promotes professional responsibility in barbering
   ANS:  D
   The Barber Code of Ethics promotes professional responsibility in barbering.

20. The first barbering school was opened by ____.
   a. A. B. Moler  
   b. Ticinius Mena  
   c. Ambroise Paré  
   d. Meryma’at
In 1893, A. B. Moler opened the first barbering school.

ANS: A

21. Popular men hairstyles were flat top, butch cut, crew cut, and Princeton cut during which time period?
   a. 1940s.  
   b. 1950s.  
   c. 1960s.  
   d. 1990s.

ANS: A
During the 1940s, flat top, butch cut, crew cut, and Princeton cut became popular hairstyles for men.

22. There was a reemergence of beards on young men during which time period?
   b. 1980.  
   c. 1990.  
   d. 2010.

ANS: D
During the 2010s, there was a reemergence of beards on young men.

23. Barbering has received a strong boost in importance in recent years from the flourishing of ______.
   a. a grunge style  
   b. an “art of manliness”  
   c. a clean-shaven look  
   d. the “long-hair revolution”

ANS: B
In recent years, the grunge of the last decades has given way to an “art of manliness” and a return to the dapper aesthetic of the 1940s and 1950s. This has increased the importance of the barbershop as it helps to provide the necessary upkeep.