

1. Which society of the ancient world was most shaped by actions of the state?

- a. c) China
  - b. d) Persia
  - c. b) Rome
  - d. a) India
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2. How did one become a state bureaucrat in China's Han Empire and later?

- a. a) The candidate had to be the son of a state bureaucrat.
  - b. c) The candidate had to purchase office.
  - c. d) The candidate was chosen directly by the ruler from among the state slaves.
  - d. b) The candidate had to be trained as a scholar and then pass a series of written examinations.
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3. Which Chinese emperor ruled from 8–23 C.E. and divided up great private estates and gave them to small peasant farmers?

- a. b) Wu Di
  - b. c) Po Chu-I
  - c. d) Qin Shihuangdi
  - d. a) Wang Mang
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4. In which civilization did the state demand not just taxes from peasants, but also labor service and two years of military service?

- a. b) India
  - b. a) Rome
  - c. d) Greece
  - d. c) China
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5. Which of the following statements is true of the Yellow Turban Rebellion of the late second century C.E.?

- a. d) It was a peasant uprising.
  - b. b) It was a rebellion of several classes of society against government mismanagement.
  - c. c) It was a desperate rebellion against religious persecution.
  - d. a) It was a slave revolt.
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6. What was the attitude of the Chinese ruling elite toward merchants?

- a. c) They were regarded as a pool from which to draw state bureaucrats.
  - b. a) They were regarded as an unproductive threat to society.
  - c. b) They were regarded as the most useful sector of society, since the wealth they generated funded the state.
  - d. d) They were encouraged because merchants provided important luxury goods for the elite.
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7. Which of India's four ranked classes (*varna*) was the warrior and governing class?

- a. d) Vaisya
  - b. b) Sudra
  - c. c) Kshatriya
  - d. a) Brahmin
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8. What is an "untouchable"?

- a. b) A Hindu priest, regarded as so holy that commoners should not even touch them
  - b. d) A very low caste category, whose members did unclean and polluting work
  - c. c) An elite warrior who had proven himself by defeating three enemies without suffering a single wound
  - d. a) A member of an alien religion in India, considered as ritually polluting.
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9. What is a *jati*?

- a. b) One of the thousands of occupationally based groups in Indian civilization
  - b. a) One of the four great class divisions of Indian civilization
  - c. d) The distinctive cord worn by members of the twice-born castes in Indian society
  - d. c) An Indian of such low caste that other Indians cannot even touch him or her
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10. Which civilization is distinctive for its emphasis on ritual purity and pollution compared to other ancient civilizations?

- a. c) India
  - b. d) Rome
  - c. a) China
  - d. b) Greece
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11. Which of the following statements accurately describes India's caste system?

- a. d) The caste system was eradicated with the political reforms of the twentieth century.
  - b. b) Castes were fluid, and people could move to a lower or higher caste based on their wealth and moral behavior.
  - c. a) As it developed, it became impossible for an individual to rise in caste, but entire jatis could raise their standing in a variety of ways.
  - d. c) Members of most castes could interact together freely, including eating together; the only major retraction was on marrying together.
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12. Which of the following was an effect that the caste system had on India's civilization?

- a. d) It made it easy to accommodate new peoples who arrived on the subcontinent.
  - b. b) Since so many people were excluded from the caste system, it created a massive class of the unprotected and destitute.
  - c. c) It encouraged rebellion, since the lowest ranks of society felt they had no hope of winning a better position by peaceful means.
  - d. a) It encouraged unification, because caste membership went far beyond the confines of particular villages or regions.
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13. Which of the following statements is true of slavery in the ancient world?

- a. b) All the First Civilizations practiced slavery, as did almost all later civilizations.
  - b. d) Early slavery was usually restricted to men, who worked in mines and on farms.
  - c. a) Only a few ancient civilizations practiced slavery.
  - d. c) Most ancient civilizations formally granted particular rights to slaves.
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14. Slavery in which ancient civilization was relatively small-scale and restrained, providing religious and legal protections for slaves and encouraging masters to free slaves?

- a. b) Rome
  - b. c) India
  - c. a) Greece
  - d. d) China
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15. Which of the following ancient civilizations practiced slavery to such a great extent that their society can be said to have been based on slavery?

- a. a) Greco-Roman civilization
  - b. c) Persian civilization
  - c. d) Indian civilization
  - d. b) Chinese civilization
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16. Which ancient philosopher developed the idea that some people are “slaves by nature” and should be enslaved for their own good and that of society?

- a. b) Plato
  - b. d) Laozi
  - c. c) Aristotle
  - d. a) Confucius
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17. It is estimated that in the heartland of this ancient civilization, between 33 and 44 percent of the population were slaves.

- a. d) Rome
  - b. c) Maya
  - c. a) China
  - d. b) Teotihuacán
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18. Which of the following led a major slave rebellion against Rome?

- a. a) Spartacus
  - b. d) Augustine
  - c. b) Cicero
  - d. c) Crassus
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19. What effect did Spartacus’s rebellion have on Rome?

- a. a) It led to a new philosophical questioning of the morality of slavery.
  - b. b) It created fear in the minds of slave owners but did not affect the institution of slavery.
  - c. c) It led to free men rather than slaves fighting as gladiators, as Roman slave owners came to fear giving military training to slaves.
  - d. d) It led to strict regulations limiting the number of slaves a single master could own.
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20. In general, when were patriarchies least restrictive for women?

- a. b) Patriarchies were always restrictive to about the same degree.
  - b. c) During times of upheaval
  - c. d) During times of peace
  - d. a) Late in civilizations, when states were firmly established and warrior skills were less necessary
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21. Which civilization practiced very strong patriarchy, believing that the yang or male principle denotes strength, rationality, and light, while the yin or female principle was associated with weakness, emotion, and darkness?
- a. a) India
  - b. c) Greece
  - c. b) Persia
  - d. d) China
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22. Which of the following factors helped improve the position of Chinese women?
- a. a) At least elite women brought dowries with them to marriage, which gave them some leverage in the family.
  - b. d) Several woman rulers led men to appreciate female intelligence and ability to act.
  - c. c) Confucius taught that men should love their wives and treat them well.
  - d. b) They formed political action groups and even engaged in rebellions against male dominance.
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23. At what period in Chinese history did patriarchy weaken, giving females some property rights and giving women a growing role in both Daoism and Buddhism?
- a. b) Tang dynasty
  - b. a) Han dynasty
  - c. c) Song dynasty
  - d. d) Qin dynasty
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24. Which of the following statements best describes the position of women in ancient Athens?
- a. a) Men played such an active role in warfare that women undertook important tasks to run families and businesses.
  - b. c) Women suffered great limitations, and were not allowed to take part in legal matters or the city's political life.
  - c. d) Women were the legal equals of men.
  - d. b) Women were subordinate to men, but had the right to own property and conduct legal matters.
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25. Which ancient Greek philosopher described woman as an inadequate and infertile male who plays only a passive role in reproduction and is incapable of rational thought?
- a. b) Plato
  - b. c) Aeschylus
  - c. d) Demosthenes
  - d. a) Aristotle
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26. This woman was the mistress of Athenian statesman Pericles; she is a rare example of an educated woman who played a public role in Athens.

- a. a) Cassandra
  - b. c) Hypatia
  - c. d) Lysistrata
  - d. b) Aspasia
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27. This state created a highly militaristic regime in which boys were removed from their families at the age of seven and raised in military camps, where they remained until age thirty.

- a. d) Sparta
  - b. b) Rome
  - c. a) Athens
  - d. c) Assyria
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28. What did the rest of the Greek world think about Spartan women?

- a. c) They were shocked that women controlled land, lived luxuriously, and wore immodest clothing.
  - b. d) They were impressed at the accomplishments of Spartan women and soon began to allow their own women similar opportunities.
  - c. b) They were shocked by how much work Spartan men made their women do.
  - d. a) They regarded Spartan women as the model of feminine beauty.
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29. What was a helot?

- a. c) A lover of Greek culture
  - b. d) A Greek courtesan
  - c. a) A conquered, semi-enslaved subject of Sparta
  - d. b) A member of the Spartan military class
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30. In classical Athens,

- a. c) slaves made up no more than 3 percent of the total population.
  - b. d) slavery was criticized by the greatest of the Greek philosophers including Aristotle, and was ultimately outlawed in society as a whole.
  - c. a) the growth of democracy was accompanied by the simultaneous growth of slavery on a massive scale.
  - d. b) a slave who was freed by his or her master became a citizen of the city-state.
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