

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

a. c) China

Correct. The answer is c. The Chinese state played an immense role in shaping society, making it unique in the ancient world. (See section “Society and the State in China” in your textbook.)

b. d) Persia

Incorrect. The answer is c. The Chinese state played an immense role in shaping society, making it unique in the ancient world. (See section “Society and the State in China” in your textbook.)

c. b) Rome

Incorrect. The answer is c. The Chinese state played an immense role in shaping society, making it unique in the ancient world. (See section “Society and the State in China” in your textbook.)

d. a) India

Incorrect. The answer is c. The Chinese state played an immense role in shaping society, making it unique in the ancient world. (See section “Society and the State in China” in your textbook.)

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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.

Incorrect. The answer is b. The Chinese civil service system, established in 124 B.C.E., required potential officials to be trained as scholars and then pass rigorous examinations to qualify for office. (See section “An Elite of Officials” in your textbook.)

b. c) The candidate had to purchase office.

Incorrect. The answer is b. The Chinese civil service system, established in 124 B.C.E., required potential officials to be trained as scholars and then pass rigorous examinations to qualify for office. (See section “An Elite of Officials” in your textbook.)

c. d) The candidate was chosen directly by the ruler from among the state slaves.

Incorrect. The answer is b. The Chinese civil service system, established in 124 B.C.E., required potential officials to be trained as scholars and then pass rigorous examinations to qualify for office. (See section “An Elite of Officials” in your textbook.)

d. b) The candidate had to be trained as a scholar and then pass a series of written examinations.

Correct. The answer is b. The Chinese civil service system, established in 124 B.C.E., required potential officials to be trained as scholars and then pass rigorous examinations to qualify for office. (See section “An Elite of Officials” in your textbook.)

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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

Incorrect. The answer is a. Wang Mang tried to recreate a lost golden age of small-scale peasant farmers, but opposition from great landowners helped lead to his assassination in 23 C.E. (See section “The Landlord Class” in your textbook.)

b. c) Po Chu-I

Incorrect. The answer is a. Wang Mang tried to recreate a lost golden age of small-scale peasant farmers, but opposition from great landowners helped lead to his assassination in 23 C.E. (See section “The Landlord Class” in your textbook.)

c. d) Qin Shihuangdi

Incorrect. The answer is a. Wang Mang tried to recreate a lost golden age of small-scale peasant farmers, but opposition from great landowners helped lead to his assassination in 23 C.E. (See section “The Landlord Class” in your textbook.)

d. a) Wang Mang

Correct. The answer is a. Wang Mang tried to re-create a lost golden age of small-scale peasant farmers, but opposition from great landowners helped lead to his assassination in 23 C.E. (See section “The Landlord Class” in your textbook.)

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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

Incorrect. The answer is c. Chinese peasants suffered under the triple burden of taxes, a month’s labor service every year, and two-year stints of military service. (See section “Peasants” in your textbook.)

b. a) Rome

Incorrect. The answer is c. Chinese peasants suffered under the triple burden of taxes, a month’s labor service every year, and two-year stints of military service. (See section “Peasants” in your textbook.)

c. d) Greece

Incorrect. The answer is c. Chinese peasants suffered under the triple burden of taxes, a month’s labor service every year, and two-year stints of military service. (See section “Peasants” in your textbook.)

d. c) China

Correct. The answer is c. Chinese peasants suffered under the triple burden of taxes, a month’s labor service every year, and two-year stints of military service. (See section “Peasants” in your textbook.)

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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.

Correct. The answer is d. The Yellow Turban Rebellion was a massive peasant uprising in China. (See section "Peasants" in your textbook.)

b. b) It was a rebellion of several classes of society against government mismanagement.

Incorrect. The answer is d. The Yellow Turban Rebellion was a massive peasant uprising in China. (See section "Peasants" in your textbook.)

c. c) It was a desperate rebellion against religious persecution.

Incorrect. The answer is d. The Yellow Turban Rebellion was a massive peasant uprising in China. (See section "Peasants" in your textbook.)

d. a) It was a slave revolt.

Incorrect. The answer is d. The Yellow Turban Rebellion was a massive peasant uprising in China. (See section "Peasants" in your textbook.)

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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.

Incorrect. The answer is a. China's cultural elite widely viewed merchants as unproductive people who made a shameful profit from selling other people's work and who threatened society. (See section "Merchants" in your textbook.)

b. a) They were regarded as an unproductive threat to society.

Correct. The answer is a. China's cultural elite widely viewed merchants as unproductive people who made a shameful profit from selling other people's work and who threatened society. (See section "Merchants" in your textbook.)

c. b) They were regarded as the most useful sector of society, since the wealth they generated funded the state.

Incorrect. The answer is a. China's cultural elite widely viewed merchants as unproductive people who made a shameful profit from selling other people's work and who threatened society. (See section "Merchants" in your textbook.)

d. d) They were encouraged because merchants provided important luxury goods for the elite.

Incorrect. The answer is a. China's cultural elite widely viewed merchants as unproductive people who made a shameful profit from selling other people's work and who threatened society. (See section "Merchants" in your textbook.)

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7. Which of India's four ranked classes (*varna*) was the warrior and governing class?

a. d) Vaisya

Incorrect. The answer is c. The kshatriya *varna* were rulers and warriors. (See section "Caste as Varna" in your textbook.)

b. b) Sudra

Incorrect. The answer is c. The kshatriya *varna* were rulers and warriors. (See section "Caste as Varna" in your textbook.)

c. c) Kshatriya

Correct. The answer is c. The kshatriya *varna* were rulers and warriors. (See section "Caste as Varna" in your textbook.)

d. a) Brahmin

Incorrect. The answer is c. The kshatriya *varna* were rulers and warriors. (See section "Caste as Varna" in your textbook.)

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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

Incorrect. The answer is d. The category of "untouchable" developed at the bottom of Indian society, its members performed work so unclean and polluting that even touching them would cause ritual pollution to other Indians. (See section "Caste as Varna" in your textbook.)

b. d) A very low caste category, whose members did unclean and polluting work

Correct. The answer is d. The category of "untouchable" developed at the bottom of Indian society; its members performed work so unclean and polluting that even touching them would cause ritual pollution to other Indians. (See section "Caste as Varna" in your textbook.)

c. c) An elite warrior who had proven himself by defeating three enemies without suffering a single wound

Incorrect. The answer is d. The category of "untouchable" developed at the bottom of Indian society, its members performed work so unclean and polluting that even touching them would cause ritual pollution to other Indians. (See section "Caste as Varna" in your textbook.)

d. a) A member of an alien religion in India, considered as ritually polluting.

Incorrect. The answer is d. The category of "untouchable" developed at the bottom of Indian society, its members performed work so unclean and polluting that even touching them would cause ritual pollution to other Indians. (See section "Caste as Varna" in your textbook.)

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9. What is a *jati*?

- a. b) One of the thousands of occupationally based groups in Indian civilization

Correct. The answer is b. *Jatis* were the thousands of social groupings or sub-castes of India, defined by the occupations of their members. (See section “Caste as Jati” in your textbook.)

- b. a) One of the four great class divisions of Indian civilization

Incorrect. The answer is b. *Jatis* were the thousands of social groupings or sub-castes of India, defined by the occupations of their members. (See section “Caste as Jati” in your textbook.)

- c. d) The distinctive cord worn by members of the twice-born castes in Indian society

Incorrect. The answer is b. *Jatis* were the thousands of social groupings or sub-castes of India, defined by the occupations of their members. (See section “Caste as Jati” in your textbook.)

- d. c) An Indian of such low caste that other Indians cannot even touch him or her

Incorrect. The answer is b. *Jatis* were the thousands of social groupings or sub-castes of India, defined by the occupations of their members. (See section “Caste as Jati” in your textbook.)

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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

Correct. The answer is c. Indian society was structured around the notion of ritual purity and pollution in relations with members of other castes. (See section “Caste as Jati” in your textbook.)

- b. d) Rome

Incorrect. The answer is c. Indian society was structured around the notion of ritual purity and pollution in relations with members of other castes. (See section “Caste as Jati” in your textbook.)

- c. a) China

Incorrect. The answer is c. Indian society was structured around the notion of ritual purity and pollution in relations with members of other castes. (See section “Caste as Jati” in your textbook.)

- d. b) Greece

Incorrect. The answer is c. Indian society was structured around the notion of ritual purity and pollution in relations with members of other castes. (See section “Caste as Jati” in your textbook.)

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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.

Incorrect. The answer is a. Entire jatis could improve their standing by gaining wealth or land, by adopting other behaviors, or by successfully inventing an ancestor of higher caste. (See section "Caste as Jati" in your textbook.)

- b. b) Castes were fluid, and people could move to a lower or higher caste based on their wealth and moral behavior.

Incorrect. The answer is a. Entire jatis could improve their standing by gaining wealth or land, by adopting other behaviors, or by successfully inventing an ancestor of higher caste. (See section "Caste as Jati" in your textbook.)

- 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.

Correct. The answer is a. Entire jatis could improve their standing by gaining wealth or land, by adopting other behaviors, or by successfully inventing an ancestor of higher caste. (See section "Caste as Jati" in your textbook.)

- d. c) Members of most castes could interact together freely, including eating together; the only major retraction was on marrying together.

Incorrect. The answer is a. Entire jatis could improve their standing by gaining wealth or land, by adopting other behaviors, or by successfully inventing an ancestor of higher caste. (See section "Caste as Jati" in your textbook.)

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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.

Correct. The answer is d. Various peoples arriving in India were easily able to form their own jatis, thus finding a place in Indian civilization while maintaining some of their original identity. (See section "Caste as Jati" in your textbook.)

- b. b) Since so many people were excluded from the caste system, it created a massive class of the unprotected and destitute.

Incorrect. The answer is d. Various peoples arriving in India were easily able to form their own jatis, thus finding a place in Indian civilization while maintaining some of their original identity. (See section "Caste as Jati" in your textbook.)

- c. c) It encouraged rebellion, since the lowest ranks of society felt they had no hope of winning a better position by peaceful means.

Incorrect. The answer is d. Various peoples arriving in India were easily able to form their own jatis, thus finding a place in Indian civilization while maintaining some of their original identity. (See section "Caste as Jati" in your textbook.)

- d. a) It encouraged unification, because caste membership went far beyond the confines of particular villages or regions.

Incorrect. The answer is d. Various peoples arriving in India were easily able to form their own jatis, thus finding a place in Indian civilization while maintaining some of their original identity. (See section "Caste as Jati" in your textbook.)

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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.

Correct. The answer is b. Almost all societies in the Americas, Africa, and Eurasia practiced some form of slavery. (See section "Slavery and Civilization" in your textbook.)

- b. d) Early slavery was usually restricted to men, who worked in mines and on farms.

Incorrect. The answer is b. Almost all societies in the Americas, Africa, and Eurasia practiced some form of slavery. (See section "Slavery and Civilization" in your textbook.)

- c. a) Only a few ancient civilizations practiced slavery.

Incorrect. The answer is b. Almost all societies in the Americas, Africa, and Eurasia practiced some form of slavery. (See section "Slavery and Civilization" in your textbook.)

- d. c) Most ancient civilizations formally granted particular rights to slaves.

Incorrect. The answer is b. Almost all societies in the Americas, Africa, and Eurasia practiced some form of slavery. (See section "Slavery and Civilization" in your textbook.)

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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

Incorrect. The answer is c. In India, both religious writings and secular law stressed the duties of a master to care for slaves and encouraged owners to free their slaves. (See section "Slavery and Civilization" in your textbook.)

- b. c) India

Correct. The answer is c. In India, both religious writings and secular law stressed the duties of a master to care for slaves and encouraged owners to free their slaves. (See section "Slavery and Civilization" in your textbook.)

- c. a) Greece

Incorrect. The answer is c. In India, both religious writings and secular law stressed the duties of a master to care for slaves and encouraged owners to free their slaves. (See section "Slavery and Civilization" in your textbook.)

- d. d) China

Incorrect. The answer is c. In India, both religious writings and secular law stressed the duties of a master to care for slaves and encouraged owners to free their slaves. (See section "Slavery and Civilization" in your textbook.)

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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

Correct. The answer is a. The Greco-Roman world practiced slavery on a massive scale, to the extent that the institution defined the economy and much of the society. (See section “The Making of Roman Slavery” in your textbook.)

**b.** c) Persian civilization

Incorrect. The answer is a. The Greco-Roman world practiced slavery on a massive scale, to the extent that the institution defined the economy and much of the society. (See section “The Making of Roman Slavery” in your textbook.)

**c.** d) Indian civilization

Incorrect. The answer is a. The Greco-Roman world practiced slavery on a massive scale, to the extent that the institution defined the economy and much of the society. (See section “The Making of Roman Slavery” in your textbook.)

**d.** b) Chinese civilization

Incorrect. The answer is a. The Greco-Roman world practiced slavery on a massive scale, to the extent that the institution defined the economy and much of the society. (See section “The Making of Roman Slavery” in your textbook.)

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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

Incorrect. The answer is c. Aristotle’s notion that some people are “slaves by nature” both reflected a strand of Greek thought of his time and had a profound impact on later slave-holding societies. (See section “The Making of Roman Slavery” in your textbook.)

**b.** d) Laozi

Incorrect. The answer is c. Aristotle’s notion that some people are “slaves by nature” both reflected a strand of Greek thought of his time and had a profound impact on later slave-holding societies. (See section “The Making of Roman Slavery” in your textbook.)

**c.** c) Aristotle

Correct. The answer is c. Aristotle’s notion that some people are “slaves by nature” both reflected a strand of Greek thought of his time and had a profound impact on later slave-holding societies. (See section “The Making of Roman Slavery” in your textbook.)

**d.** a) Confucius

Incorrect. The answer is c. Aristotle’s notion that some people are “slaves by nature” both reflected a strand of Greek thought of his time and had a profound impact on later slave-holding societies. (See section “The Making of Roman Slavery” in your textbook.)

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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

Correct. The answer is d. The Roman Empire was the largest-scale practitioner of slavery in world history until the modern slave societies of the Caribbean, Brazil, and the southern United States, slaves amounting to 33–40 percent of their Italian homeland. (See section “The Making of Roman Slavery” in your textbook.)

b. c) Maya

Incorrect. The answer is d. The Roman Empire was the largest-scale practitioner of slavery in world history until the modern slave societies of the Caribbean, Brazil, and the southern United States, slaves amounting to 33–40 percent of their Italian homeland. (See section “The Making of Roman Slavery” in your textbook.)

c. a) China

Incorrect. The answer is d. The Roman Empire was the largest-scale practitioner of slavery in world history until the modern slave societies of the Caribbean, Brazil, and the southern United States, slaves amounting to 33–40 percent of their Italian homeland. (See section “The Making of Roman Slavery” in your textbook.)

d. b) Teotihuacán

Incorrect. The answer is d. The Roman Empire was the largest-scale practitioner of slavery in world history until the modern slave societies of the Caribbean, Brazil, and the southern United States, slaves amounting to 33–40 percent of their Italian homeland. (See section “The Making of Roman Slavery” in your textbook.)

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18. Which of the following led a major slave rebellion against Rome?

a. a) Spartacus

Correct. The answer is a. The slave gladiator Spartacus was the leader of a slave rebellion against Rome in 73–71 B.C.E.; he attracted perhaps 120,000 followers and won several victories against Roman armies. (See section “The Making of Roman Slavery” in your textbook.)

b. d) Augustine

Incorrect. The answer is a. The slave gladiator Spartacus was the leader of a slave rebellion against Rome in 73–71 B.C.E.; he attracted perhaps 120,000 followers and won several victories against Roman armies. (See section “The Making of Roman Slavery” in your textbook.)

c. b) Cicero

Incorrect. The answer is a. The slave gladiator Spartacus was the leader of a slave rebellion against Rome in 73–71 B.C.E.; he attracted perhaps 120,000 followers and won several victories against Roman armies. (See section “The Making of Roman Slavery” in your textbook.)

d. c) Crassus

Incorrect. The answer is a. The slave gladiator Spartacus was the leader of a slave rebellion against Rome in 73–71 B.C.E.; he attracted perhaps 120,000 followers and won several victories against Roman armies. (See section “The Making of Roman Slavery” in your textbook.)

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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.

Incorrect. The answer is b. Spartacus and his followers just wanted to escape slavery rather than overthrow the institution, so they had little effect on slavery, although they certainly roused fears in slave owners. (See section "The Making of Roman Slavery" in your textbook.)

- b. b) It created fear in the minds of slave owners but did not affect the institution of slavery.

Correct. The answer is b. Spartacus and his followers just wanted to escape slavery rather than overthrow the institution, so they had little effect on slavery, although they certainly roused fears in slave owners. (See section "The Making of Roman Slavery" in your textbook.)

- 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.

Incorrect. The answer is b. Spartacus and his followers just wanted to escape slavery rather than overthrow the institution, so they had little effect on slavery, although they certainly roused fears in slave owners. (See section "The Making of Roman Slavery" in your textbook.)

- d. d) It led to strict regulations limiting the number of slaves a single master could own.

Incorrect. The answer is b. Spartacus and his followers just wanted to escape slavery rather than overthrow the institution, so they had little effect on slavery, although they certainly roused fears in slave owners. (See section "The Making of Roman Slavery" in your textbook.)

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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.

Incorrect. The answer is c. When established patterns of male dominance were disrupted by invasion or other social upheaval, women usually were able to obtain more prominent public roles. (See section "Comparing Patriarchies" in your textbook.)

- b. c) During times of upheaval

Correct. The answer is c. When established patterns of male dominance were disrupted by invasion or other social upheaval, women usually were able to obtain more prominent public roles. (See section "Comparing Patriarchies" in your textbook.)

- c. d) During times of peace

Incorrect. The answer is c. When established patterns of male dominance were disrupted by invasion or other social upheaval, women usually were able to obtain more prominent public roles. (See section "Comparing Patriarchies" in your textbook.)

- d. a) Late in civilizations, when states were firmly established and warrior skills were less necessary

Incorrect. The answer is c. When established patterns of male dominance were disrupted by invasion or other social upheaval, women usually were able to obtain more prominent public roles. (See section "Comparing Patriarchies" in your textbook.)

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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

Incorrect. The answer is d. The Confucian ideology of China came to define the cosmos in terms of the unequal male-female pairing of *yang and yin*. (See section “A Changing Patriarchy: The Case of China” in your textbook.)

b. c) Greece

Incorrect. The answer is d. The Confucian ideology of China came to define the cosmos in terms of the unequal male-female pairing of *yang and yin*. (See section “A Changing Patriarchy: The Case of China” in your textbook.)

c. b) Persia

Incorrect. The answer is d. The Confucian ideology of China came to define the cosmos in terms of the unequal male-female pairing of *yang and yin*. (See section “A Changing Patriarchy: The Case of China” in your textbook.)

d. d) China

Correct. The answer is d. The Confucian ideology of China came to define the cosmos in terms of the unequal male-female pairing of *yang and yin*. (See section “A Changing Patriarchy: The Case of China” in your textbook.)

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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.

Correct. The answer is a. In China, dowries were regarded as the wife’s own property, giving her some leverage within the marriage. (See section “A Changing Patriarchy: The Case of China” in your textbook.)

b. d) Several woman rulers led men to appreciate female intelligence and ability to act.

Incorrect. The answer is a. In China, dowries were regarded as the wife’s own property, giving her some leverage within the marriage. (See section “A Changing Patriarchy: The Case of China” in your textbook.)

c. c) Confucius taught that men should love their wives and treat them well.

Incorrect. The answer is a. In China, dowries were regarded as the wife’s own property, giving her some leverage within the marriage. (See section “A Changing Patriarchy: The Case of China” in your textbook.)

d. b) They formed political action groups and even engaged in rebellions against male dominance.

Incorrect. The answer is a. In China, dowries were regarded as the wife’s own property, giving her some leverage within the marriage. (See section “A Changing Patriarchy: The Case of China” in your textbook.)

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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

Correct. The answer is b. The Tang dynasty (618–907) saw a significant weakening of patriarchy in China. (See section “A Changing Patriarchy: The Case of China” in your textbook.)

b. a) Han dynasty

Incorrect. The answer is b. The Tang dynasty (618–907) saw a significant weakening of patriarchy in China. (See section “A Changing Patriarchy: The Case of China” in your textbook.)

c. c) Song dynasty

Incorrect. The answer is b. The Tang dynasty (618–907) saw a significant weakening of patriarchy in China. (See section “A Changing Patriarchy: The Case of China” in your textbook.)

d. d) Qin dynasty

Incorrect. The answer is b. The Tang dynasty (618–907) saw a significant weakening of patriarchy in China. (See section “A Changing Patriarchy: The Case of China” in your textbook.)

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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.

Incorrect. The answer is c. Athenian women had to be represented by a man in legal matters and had no role at all in the assembly. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

b. c) Women suffered great limitations, and were not allowed to take part in legal matters or the city’s political life.

Correct. The answer is c. Athenian women had to be represented by a man in legal matters and had no role at all in the assembly. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

c. d) Women were the legal equals of men.

Incorrect. The answer is c. Athenian women had to be represented by a man in legal matters and had no role at all in the assembly. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

d. b) Women were subordinate to men, but had the right to own property and conduct legal matters.

Incorrect. The answer is c. Athenian women had to be represented by a man in legal matters and had no role at all in the assembly. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

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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

Incorrect. The answer is a. Aristotle believed that women are incomplete men, incapable of rational thought and not even equal partners with men in reproduction. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

b. c) Aeschylus

Incorrect. The answer is a. Aristotle believed that women are incomplete men, incapable of rational thought and not even equal partners with men in reproduction. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

c. d) Demosthenes

Incorrect. The answer is a. Aristotle believed that women are incomplete men, incapable of rational thought and not even equal partners with men in reproduction. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

d. a) Aristotle

Correct. The answer is a. Aristotle believed that women are incomplete men, incapable of rational thought and not even equal partners with men in reproduction. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

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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

Incorrect. The answer is b. The foreign-born Aspasia became Pericles’s long-term mistress and played a surprisingly active role in Athenian cultured circles. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

b. c) Hypatia

Incorrect. The answer is b. The foreign-born Aspasia became Pericles’s long-term mistress and played a surprisingly active role in Athenian cultured circles. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

c. d) Lysistrata

Incorrect. The answer is b. The foreign-born Aspasia became Pericles’s long-term mistress and played a surprisingly active role in Athenian cultured circles. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

d. b) Aspasia

Correct. The answer is b. The foreign-born Aspasia became Pericles’s long-term mistress and played a surprisingly active role in Athenian cultured circles. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

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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

Correct. The answer is d. Sparta defeated and repressed its neighbors, creating a system that called for constant vigilance and total focus of the citizen population upon war, including the separation of boys from their families at age seven for military training. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

b. b) Rome

Incorrect. The answer is d. Sparta defeated and repressed its neighbors, creating a system that called for constant vigilance and total focus of the citizen population upon war, including the separation of boys from their families at age seven for military training. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

c. a) Athens

Incorrect. The answer is d. Sparta defeated and repressed its neighbors, creating a system that called for constant vigilance and total focus of the citizen population upon war, including the separation of boys from their families at age seven for military training. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

d. c) Assyria

Incorrect. The answer is d. Sparta defeated and repressed its neighbors, creating a system that called for constant vigilance and total focus of the citizen population upon war, including the separation of boys from their families at age seven for military training. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

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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.

Correct. The answer is c. The freedom given to Spartan women was appalling to Greeks from other regions. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

b. d) They were impressed at the accomplishments of Spartan women and soon began to allow their own women similar opportunities.

Incorrect. The answer is c. The freedom given to Spartan women was appalling to Greeks from other regions. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

c. b) They were shocked by how much work Spartan men made their women do.

Incorrect. The answer is c. The freedom given to Spartan women was appalling to Greeks from other regions. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

d. a) They regarded Spartan women as the model of feminine beauty.

Incorrect. The answer is c. The freedom given to Spartan women was appalling to Greeks from other regions. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

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29. What was a helot?

- a. c) A lover of Greek culture

Incorrect. The answer is a. Sparta conquered its neighbors and made her new subjects, called helots, virtual slaves. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

- b. d) A Greek courtesan

Incorrect. The answer is a. Sparta conquered its neighbors and made her new subjects, called helots, virtual slaves. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

- c. a) A conquered, semi-enslaved subject of Sparta

Correct. The answer is a. Sparta conquered its neighbors and made her new subjects, called helots, virtual slaves. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

- d. b) A member of the Spartan military class

Incorrect. The answer is a. Sparta conquered its neighbors and made her new subjects, called helots, virtual slaves. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

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30. In classical Athens,

- a. c) slaves made up no more than 3 percent of the total population.

Incorrect. The answer is a. In one of history’s great ironies, Athens simultaneously saw the birth of ideas about democracy and human freedom that still have resonance today as well as a massive growth of slavery. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

- b. d) slavery was criticized by the greatest of the Greek philosophers including Aristotle, and was ultimately outlawed in society as a whole.

Incorrect. The answer is a. In one of history’s great ironies, Athens simultaneously saw the birth of ideas about democracy and human freedom that still have resonance today as well as a massive growth of slavery. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

- c. a) the growth of democracy was accompanied by the simultaneous growth of slavery on a massive scale.

Correct. The answer is a. In one of history’s great ironies, Athens simultaneously saw the birth of ideas about democracy and human freedom that still have resonance today as well as a massive growth of slavery. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

- d. b) a slave who was freed by his or her master became a citizen of the city-state.

Incorrect. The answer is a. In one of history’s great ironies, Athens simultaneously saw the birth of ideas about democracy and human freedom that still have resonance today as well as a massive growth of slavery. (See section “Contrasting Patriarchies in Athens and Sparta” in your textbook.)

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