1. What is the proper chronological order of these civilizations?

- **b.** c) Hopewell, Tiwanaku, Cahokia
  
  Correct. The answer is c. Interestingly, the two mound-building cultures of Hopewell and Cahokia were considerably separated in time, with the flourishing of Tiwanaku falling between them. (See section “A Map of Time” in your textbook.)

- **d.** d) Axum, Meröe, Nubia
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Interestingly, the two mound-building cultures of Hopewell and Cahokia were considerably separated in time, with the flourishing of Tiwanaku falling between them. (See section “A Map of Time” in your textbook.)

2. The population of the world at the beginning of the Common Era was about

- **d.** d) 250 million.
  
  Correct. The answer is d. The world’s population at the beginning of the Common Era was about 250 million. (See section “Continental Comparisons” in your textbook.)
3. Which of the following statements best describes African contact with Eurasia in the period 500 B.C.E.–1200 C.E.?

- **a.** Thanks to the Mediterranean Sea, at least northern Africa had frequent contact with Europe, but Africans had little contact with Asia.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Africa had frequent interaction with Asia via the Indian Ocean and with Europe via the Mediterranean. (See section “Continental Comparisons” in your textbook.)

- **b.** Africa rarely interacted with Eurasia before the early modern period.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Africa had frequent interaction with Asia via the Indian Ocean and with Europe via the Mediterranean. (See section “Continental Comparisons” in your textbook.)

- **c.** Africa had frequent contact with Asia via the Indian Ocean, but rarely interacted with Europe.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Africa had frequent interaction with Asia via the Indian Ocean and with Europe via the Mediterranean. (See section “Continental Comparisons” in your textbook.)

- **d.** Africa had frequent interaction with both Europe and Asia.

  Correct. The answer is b. Africa had frequent interaction with Asia via the Indian Ocean and with Europe via the Mediterranean. (See section “Continental Comparisons” in your textbook.)

4. Which of the following statements best describes the sense of common African culture in pre-modern times?

- **a.** North Africans had a sense of common culture, united by Islam and their Berber heritage.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Pre-modern Africa was a geographic concept, not a cultural identity. (See section “African Civilizations” in your textbook.)

- **b.** East Africa had a sense of common identity, thanks to its common culture of Indian Ocean trade, but it did not include other parts of Africa.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Pre-modern Africa was a geographic concept, not a cultural identity. (See section “African Civilizations” in your textbook.)

- **c.** Sub-Saharan Africa had a sense of common identity created by sharing a common Bantu language, but it did not include North Africa.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Pre-modern Africa was a geographic concept, not a cultural identity. (See section “African Civilizations” in your textbook.)

- **d.** There was no common identity among the people of the continent as Africans.

  Correct. The answer is c. Pre-modern Africa was a geographic concept, not a cultural identity. (See section “African Civilizations” in your textbook.)
5. Which of the following statements is generally true of African climate and agriculture, compared to Eurasia?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>d) Africa’s climate is tropical, but its richer soils compensated agriculturally until the modern era. Incorrect. The answer is b. The poorer and less fertile soil of much of Africa is attributed to the continent’s tropical climate, which causes rapid decomposition of humus. (See section “African Civilizations” in your textbook.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>b) Africa’s climate is mostly tropical, making the soil poorer and less fertile. Correct. The answer is b. The poorer and less fertile soil of much of Africa is attributed to the continent’s tropical climate, which causes rapid decomposition of humus. (See section “African Civilizations” in your textbook.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>a) Africa’s climate is mostly temperate, creating growing conditions similar to those in Eurasia. Incorrect. The answer is b. The poorer and less fertile soil of much of Africa is attributed to the continent’s tropical climate, which causes rapid decomposition of humus. (See section “African Civilizations” in your textbook.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>c) Africa’s climate is mostly tropical, making soil richer. Incorrect. The answer is b. The poorer and less fertile soil of much of Africa is attributed to the continent’s tropical climate, which causes rapid decomposition of humus. (See section “African Civilizations” in your textbook.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Where was the civilization of Meröe?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>d) In the high Andes Incorrect. The answer is a. Meröe was in the upper Nile valley, where it replaced the Nubian civilization. (See section “Meröe: Continuing a Nile Valley Civilization” in your textbook.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>c) In the northeastern part of North America Incorrect. The answer is a. Meröe was in the upper Nile valley, where it replaced the Nubian civilization. (See section “Meröe: Continuing a Nile Valley Civilization” in your textbook.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>a) In the upper Nile Valley Correct. The answer is a. Meröe was in the upper Nile valley, where it replaced the Nubian civilization. (See section “Meröe: Continuing a Nile Valley Civilization” in your textbook.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>b) Along the Niger River Incorrect. The answer is a. Meröe was in the upper Nile valley, where it replaced the Nubian civilization. (See section “Meröe: Continuing a Nile Valley Civilization” in your textbook.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unlike most civilizations, this kingdom had a substantial number of female rulers who appear to have held equal power and prominence to their male counterparts.

7. Unlike most civilizations, this kingdom had a substantial number of female rulers who appear to have held equal power and prominence to their male counterparts.

- **a. d) Meröe**
  
  Correct. The answer is d. Meröe had at least ten female rulers, who had power and prominence comparable to their male counterparts. (See section “Meröe: Continuing a Nile Valley Civilization” in your textbook.)

- **b. a) Chavín**
  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Meröe had at least ten female rulers, who had power and prominence comparable to their male counterparts. (See section “Meröe: Continuing a Nile Valley Civilization” in your textbook.)

- **c. c) Maya**
  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Meröe had at least ten female rulers, who had power and prominence comparable to their male counterparts. (See section “Meröe: Continuing a Nile Valley Civilization” in your textbook.)

- **d. b) Pueblo**
  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Meröe had at least ten female rulers, who had power and prominence comparable to their male counterparts. (See section “Meröe: Continuing a Nile Valley Civilization” in your textbook.)

8. Christianity was firmly established in this African state in the fourth century.

- **a. b) Axum**
  
  Correct. The answer is b. Axum was introduced to Christianity early in the fourth century through its connections to Red Sea trade and Egypt, and the new religion quickly took root. (See section “Axum: The Making of a Christian Kingdom” in your textbook.)

- **b. a) Meröe**
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Axum was introduced to Christianity early in the fourth century through its connections to Red Sea trade and Egypt, and the new religion quickly took root. (See section “Axum: The Making of a Christian Kingdom” in your textbook.)

- **c. c) Niger Valley**
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Axum was introduced to Christianity early in the fourth century through its connections to Red Sea trade and Egypt, and the new religion quickly took root. (See section “Axum: The Making of a Christian Kingdom” in your textbook.)

- **d. d) Benin**
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Axum was introduced to Christianity early in the fourth century through its connections to Red Sea trade and Egypt, and the new religion quickly took root. (See section “Axum: The Making of a Christian Kingdom” in your textbook.)
9. Which of the following statements best describes the civilization of the middle Niger River?

- **a.** Cities formed in the region, but without corresponding state structures.
  
  Correct. The answer is a. The Niger Valley civilization is a rare example of urbanization with the creation of state structures. (See section “Along the Niger River: Cities without States” in your textbook.)

- **b.** The peoples of the Niger Valley were gathered together over time into a single unified state.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The Niger Valley civilization is a rare example of urbanization with the creation of state structures. (See section “Along the Niger River: Cities without States” in your textbook.)

- **c.** A complex society formed, but without significant urbanization.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The Niger Valley civilization is a rare example of urbanization with the creation of state structures. (See section “Along the Niger River: Cities without States” in your textbook.)

- **d.** A number of independent city-states developed, each ruled by a king.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The Niger Valley civilization is a rare example of urbanization with the creation of state structures. (See section “Along the Niger River: Cities without States” in your textbook.)

10. Which of the following was an important reason for the decline of Meröe?

- **a.** Meröe was conquered by Egypt.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Large-scale iron work led to severe deforestation as wood was used for charcoal in the smelting process. (See section “Meröe: Continuing a Nile Valley Civilization” in your textbook.)

- **b.** The kingdom suffered severe deforestation because so much wood was used to smelt iron.
  
  Correct. The answer is c. Large-scale iron work led to severe deforestation as wood was used for charcoal in the smelting process. (See section “Meröe: Continuing a Nile Valley Civilization” in your textbook.)

- **c.** The kingdom suffered a massive drought that led to large-scale famine.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Large-scale iron work led to severe deforestation as wood was used for charcoal in the smelting process. (See section “Meröe: Continuing a Nile Valley Civilization” in your textbook.)

- **d.** Meröe failed to adopt the iron culture of its neighbors and thus could not compete economically.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Large-scale iron work led to severe deforestation as wood was used for charcoal in the smelting process. (See section “Meröe: Continuing a Nile Valley Civilization” in your textbook.)
11. Jenne-jeno was a major center of which civilization?

○ a. c) Maya
   Incorrect. The answer is d. Jenne-jeno is the most-studied urban cluster of the Niger Valley civilization; at its height, it probably had a population of more than 40,000. (See section “Along the Niger River: Cities without States” in your textbook.)

○ b. a) Axum
   Incorrect. The answer is d. Jenne-jeno is the most-studied urban cluster of the Niger Valley civilization; at its height, it probably had a population of more than 40,000. (See section “Along the Niger River: Cities without States” in your textbook.)

○ c. b) Pueblo
   Incorrect. The answer is d. Jenne-jeno is the most-studied urban cluster of the Niger Valley civilization; at its height, it probably had a population of more than 40,000. (See section “Along the Niger River: Cities without States” in your textbook.)

✔ d. d) Niger Valley
   Correct. The answer is d. Jenne-jeno is the most-studied urban cluster of the Niger Valley civilization; at its height, it probably had a population of more than 40,000. (See section “Along the Niger River: Cities without States” in your textbook.)

12. Which of the following statements is true of iron working in sub-Saharan Africa?

✔ b. Iron-working technology was widespread in sub-Saharan Africa, especially the Niger Valley civilization.
   Correct. The answer is b. Iron smithing was an early and prestigious occupation in the cities of the Niger Valley civilization. (See section “Along the Niger River: Cities without States” in your textbook.)

○ b. c) Sub-Saharan Africa imported iron but did not have the technology to work it for themselves.
   Incorrect. The answer is b. Iron smithing was an early and prestigious occupation in the cities of the Niger Valley civilization. (See section “Along the Niger River: Cities without States” in your textbook.)

○ c. d) Some regions of sub-Saharan Africa knew how to work iron, but their production was on a very small scale.
   Incorrect. The answer is b. Iron smithing was an early and prestigious occupation in the cities of the Niger Valley civilization. (See section “Along the Niger River: Cities without States” in your textbook.)

○ d. a) Iron technology was not known in sub-Saharan Africa until it was introduced after 1000 C.E. by Muslim traders.
   Incorrect. The answer is b. Iron smithing was an early and prestigious occupation in the cities of the Niger Valley civilization. (See section “Along the Niger River: Cities without States” in your textbook.)
13. Which of the following statements accurately describes the Mayan civilization?

- **a.** c) Mayan civilization remained rather simple, without significant urbanization.
  Incorrect. The answer is a. A distinctive Mayan civilization began to develop as early as 2000 B.C.E. and continued until about 900 C.E. (See section “The Maya: Writing and Warfare” in your textbook.)

- **b.** a) Mayan civilization developed over a long period in Mesoamerica.
  Correct. The answer is a. A distinctive Mayan civilization began to develop as early as 2000 B.C.E. and continued until about 900 C.E. (See section “The Maya: Writing and Warfare” in your textbook.)

- **c.** b) Mayan civilization only reached a limited area in what is now Guatemala.
  Incorrect. The answer is a. A distinctive Mayan civilization began to develop as early as 2000 B.C.E. and continued until about 900 C.E. (See section “The Maya: Writing and Warfare” in your textbook.)

- **d.** d) The Mayan people of the classical era were preliterate.
  Incorrect. The answer is a. A distinctive Mayan civilization began to develop as early as 2000 B.C.E. and continued until about 900 C.E. (See section “The Maya: Writing and Warfare” in your textbook.)

14. What do scholars regard as the leading reason for the collapse of much of Maya civilization in the ninth century C.E.?

- **a.** a) Invasion by their northern neighbors, the Aztecs
  Incorrect. The answer is d. A long-term drought that began in 840 led the population in the Maya heartland to drop 85 percent or more. (See section “The Maya: Writing and Warfare” in your textbook.)

- **b.** d) A long-term drought
  Correct. The answer is d. A long-term drought that began in 840 led the population in the Maya heartland to drop 85 percent or more. (See section “The Maya: Writing and Warfare” in your textbook.)

- **c.** c) Soil exhaustion after centuries of extensive agriculture
  Incorrect. The answer is d. A long-term drought that began in 840 led the population in the Maya heartland to drop 85 percent or more. (See section “The Maya: Writing and Warfare” in your textbook.)

- **d.** b) Catastrophic flooding
  Incorrect. The answer is d. A long-term drought that began in 840 led the population in the Maya heartland to drop 85 percent or more. (See section “The Maya: Writing and Warfare” in your textbook.)
15. Which of the following statements best describes Teotihuacán?

- **a.** d) Teotihuacán was the center of a major Andean urban network.
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Teotihuacán was north of Maya civilization, growing up in the Valley of Mexico. (See section “Teotihuacán: The Americas’ Greatest City” in your textbook.)

- **b.** c) Teotihuacán was a Mesoamerican city but not part of Maya civilization.
  Correct. The answer is c. Teotihuacán was north of Maya civilization, growing up in the Valley of Mexico. (See section “Teotihuacán: The Americas’ Greatest City” in your textbook.)

- **c.** a) Teotihuacán was the most important urban center of the Mayan civilization.
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Teotihuacán was north of Maya civilization, growing up in the Valley of Mexico. (See section “Teotihuacán: The Americas’ Greatest City” in your textbook.)

- **d.** b) Teotihuacán was a major center of the Hopewell Culture.
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Teotihuacán was north of Maya civilization, growing up in the Valley of Mexico. (See section “Teotihuacán: The Americas’ Greatest City” in your textbook.)

16. This city had streets laid out in a grid pattern and a large ritual center where archaeologists have found evidence of human sacrifice.

- **a.** c) Tiwanaku
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Teotihuacán was impressive in its layout, with streets in a grid pattern and a major ritual center; archaeologists have discovered evidence of large-scale human sacrifice. (See section “Teotihuacán: The Americas’ Greatest City” in your textbook.)

- **b.** b) Teotihuacán
  Correct. The answer is b. Teotihuacán was impressive in its layout, with streets in a grid pattern and a major ritual center; archaeologists have discovered evidence of large-scale human sacrifice. (See section “Teotihuacán: The Americas’ Greatest City” in your textbook.)

- **c.** d) Cahokia
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Teotihuacán was impressive in its layout, with streets in a grid pattern and a major ritual center; archaeologists have discovered evidence of large-scale human sacrifice. (See section “Teotihuacán: The Americas’ Greatest City” in your textbook.)

- **d.** a) Tikal
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Teotihuacán was impressive in its layout, with streets in a grid pattern and a major ritual center; archaeologists have discovered evidence of large-scale human sacrifice. (See section “Teotihuacán: The Americas’ Greatest City” in your textbook.)
17. Which region produced the Chavín culture?

- a. Mesoamerica
  Incorrect. The answer is a. A village in the Andean highlands, Chavín de Huántar, was the focus of the Chavín religious movement. (See section “A Pan-Andean Religious Movement: Chavín” in your textbook.)

- b. Andes
  Correct. The answer is a. A village in the Andean highlands, Chavín de Huántar, was the focus of the Chavín religious movement. (See section “A Pan-Andean Religious Movement: Chavín” in your textbook.)

- c. East Africa
  Incorrect. The answer is a. A village in the Andean highlands, Chavín de Huántar, was the focus of the Chavín religious movement. (See section “A Pan-Andean Religious Movement: Chavín” in your textbook.)

- d. Niger Valley
  Incorrect. The answer is a. A village in the Andean highlands, Chavín de Huántar, was the focus of the Chavín religious movement. (See section “A Pan-Andean Religious Movement: Chavín” in your textbook.)

18. Which statement best describes the Chavín Phenomenon?

- a. It was a federation of Andean cities.
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Chavín produced a unique religious movement that was popular across much of Peru, but it did not create an empire. (See section “Teotihuacán: The Americas’ Greatest City” in your textbook.)

- b. It was a religious movement that did not include political control.
  Correct. The answer is d. Chavín produced a unique religious movement that was popular across much of Peru, but it did not create an empire. (See section “Teotihuacán: The Americas’ Greatest City” in your textbook.)

- c. It was a religious movement that was spread forcibly by conquest.
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Chavín produced a unique religious movement that was popular across much of Peru, but it did not create an empire. (See section “Teotihuacán: The Americas’ Greatest City” in your textbook.)

- d. It was an imperial system.
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Chavín produced a unique religious movement that was popular across much of Peru, but it did not create an empire. (See section “Teotihuacán: The Americas’ Greatest City” in your textbook.)
19. Which of the following American states was governed by warrior-priests?

- **a. c) Moche**
  Correct. The answer is c. The Moche state of northern Peru was governed by warrior-priests. (See section “A Civilization of the Coast: Moche” in your textbook.)

- **b. a) Chavín**
  Incorrect. The answer is c. The Moche state of northern Peru was governed by warrior-priests. (See section “A Civilization of the Coast: Moche” in your textbook.)

- **c. d) Maya**
  Incorrect. The answer is c. The Moche state of northern Peru was governed by warrior-priests. (See section “A Civilization of the Coast: Moche” in your textbook.)

- **d. b) Pueblo**
  Incorrect. The answer is c. The Moche state of northern Peru was governed by warrior-priests. (See section “A Civilization of the Coast: Moche” in your textbook.)

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20. Wari and what other state flourished in the Andes in the period 400–1000 C.E.?

- **a. a) Tiwanaku**
  Correct. The answer is a. Tiwanaku flourished in the southern highlands of the Andes, Wari in the north at the same period. (See section “Empires of the Interior: Wari and Tiwanaku” in your textbook.)

- **b. b) Teotihuacán**
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Tiwanaku flourished in the southern highlands of the Andes, Wari in the north at the same period. (See section “Empires of the Interior: Wari and Tiwanaku” in your textbook.)

- **c. c) Timbuktu**
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Tiwanaku flourished in the southern highlands of the Andes, Wari in the north at the same period. (See section “Empires of the Interior: Wari and Tiwanaku” in your textbook.)

- **d. d) Tikal**
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Tiwanaku flourished in the southern highlands of the Andes, Wari in the north at the same period. (See section “Empires of the Interior: Wari and Tiwanaku” in your textbook.)
21. Which of the following was a feature of the Wari state?

- **a.** A network of roads linking cities to the capital

  Correct. The answer is b. The Wari road system, linking cities to the capital, is taken as evidence of a tightly controlled political system. (See section “Empires of the Interior: Wari and Tiwanaku” in your textbook.)

- **b.** Elaborately fitted stone walls and buildings

  Incorrect. The answer is b. The Wari road system, linking cities to the capital, is taken as evidence of a tightly controlled political system. (See section “Empires of the Interior: Wari and Tiwanaku” in your textbook.)

- **c.** A common culture with the state of Tiwanaku

  Correct. The answer is b. The Wari road system, linking cities to the capital, is taken as evidence of a tightly controlled political system. (See section “Empires of the Interior: Wari and Tiwanaku” in your textbook.)

- **d.** Agriculture using the raised field system

  Incorrect. The answer is b. The Wari road system, linking cities to the capital, is taken as evidence of a tightly controlled political system. (See section “Empires of the Interior: Wari and Tiwanaku” in your textbook.)

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22. Which of the following statements best describes the movement of Bantu-speaking peoples in sub-Saharan Africa?

- **a.** People moved gradually to new regions over many centuries.

  Correct. The answer is d. The spread of Bantu-speaking peoples in sub-Saharan Africa was a centuries-long process. (See section “History Without Civilization: The World of Bantu Africa” in your textbook.)

- **b.** It involved the movement mostly of traders, who gradually had a cultural impact on the regions they reached.

  Incorrect. The answer is d. The spread of Bantu-speaking peoples in sub-Saharan Africa was a centuries-long process. (See section “History Without Civilization: The World of Bantu Africa” in your textbook.)

- **c.** The Bantu-speaking peoples expanded by conquering new territories and establishing states.

  Incorrect. The answer is d. The spread of Bantu-speaking peoples in sub-Saharan Africa was a centuries-long process. (See section “History Without Civilization: The World of Bantu Africa” in your textbook.)

- **d.** People moved over the period of about one century.

  Incorrect. The answer is d. The spread of Bantu-speaking peoples in sub-Saharan Africa was a centuries-long process. (See section “History Without Civilization: The World of Bantu Africa” in your textbook.)
23. What impact did the Bantu peoples have on the gathering and hunting societies of Africa?

- **a.** The Bantu gradually displaced gathering and hunting societies or converted them to an agricultural way of life.
  
  Correct. The answer is c. The interaction of the Bantu with gatherers and hunters was part of the global phenomenon that replaced foraging societies with farmers. (See section “Cultural Encounters” in your textbook.)

- **b.** The Bantu had little significant impact on gatherers and hunters, because the two lifestyles operated in different geographical regions.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. The interaction of the Bantu with gatherers and hunters was part of the global phenomenon that replaced foraging societies with farmers. (See section “Cultural Encounters” in your textbook.)

- **c.** The Bantu in their migrations attacked and defeated the gatherer-hunter societies they found.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. The interaction of the Bantu with gatherers and hunters was part of the global phenomenon that replaced foraging societies with farmers. (See section “Cultural Encounters” in your textbook.)

- **d.** The Bantu were gatherers and hunters who only gradually converted to farming.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. The interaction of the Bantu with gatherers and hunters was part of the global phenomenon that replaced foraging societies with farmers. (See section “Cultural Encounters” in your textbook.)

24. What were Batwa?

- **a.** Ritual ball courts in Mesoamerica
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The Batwa (Pygmy) people were one of the few gatherer-hunter societies not displaced or absorbed by the Bantu, although they adopted elements of Bantu culture. (See section “Cultural Encounters” in your textbook.)

- **b.** Foraging people who lived in the rain forest region of Central Africa
  
  Correct. The answer is b. The Batwa (Pygmy) people were one of the few gatherer-hunter societies not displaced or absorbed by the Bantu, although they adopted elements of Bantu culture. (See section “Cultural Encounters” in your textbook.)

- **c.** Raised beds for agriculture in the Andes
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The Batwa (Pygmy) people were one of the few gatherer-hunter societies not displaced or absorbed by the Bantu, although they adopted elements of Bantu culture. (See section “Cultural Encounters” in your textbook.)

- **d.** Bantu-speaking peoples who settled in East Africa
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The Batwa (Pygmy) people were one of the few gatherer-hunter societies not displaced or absorbed by the Bantu, although they adopted elements of Bantu culture. (See section “Cultural Encounters” in your textbook.)
25. What is “gender parallelism”?

- **a.** d) A gender system that strictly subordinates women to men
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The gender parallelism that was common in south-central Africa associated women with village life and men with hunting and forest life, but regarded both of equal importance. (See section “Society and Religion” in your textbook.)

- **b.** b) A system in which men and women live separately, married couples only coming together occasionally
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The gender parallelism that was common in south-central Africa associated women with village life and men with hunting and forest life, but regarded both of equal importance. (See section “Society and Religion” in your textbook.)

- **c.** c) A gender system in which women carry on trades for women, and men for men
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The gender parallelism that was common in south-central Africa associated women with village life and men with hunting and forest life, but regarded both of equal importance. (See section “Society and Religion” in your textbook.)

- **d.** a) A “separate but equal” definition of gender roles
  Correct. The answer is a. The gender parallelism that was common in south-central Africa associated women with village life and men with hunting and forest life, but regarded both of equal importance. (See section “Society and Religion” in your textbook.)

26. Which of the following best describes Bantu religious practice in the period before 1500 C.E.?

- **a.** d) Bantu believed there was a Creator God, but that he was remote and uninvolved in ordinary life.
  Correct. The answer is d. The Bantu focused on ancestral or nature spirits, because they believed the Creator God was remote and uninvolved in human existence. (See section “Society and Religion” in your textbook.)

- **b.** b) Bantu believed that a Creator God continued to oversee human daily life.
  Incorrect. The answer is d. The Bantu focused on ancestral or nature spirits, because they believed the Creator God was remote and uninvolved in human existence. (See section “Society and Religion” in your textbook.)

- **c.** c) Bantu believed in two gods, a god of good and a god of evil, who fought for control of the cosmos.
  Incorrect. The answer is d. The Bantu focused on ancestral or nature spirits, because they believed the Creator God was remote and uninvolved in human existence. (See section “Society and Religion” in your textbook.)

- **d.** a) Bantu believed in a pantheon of gods, including three great gods who managed human affairs.
  Incorrect. The answer is d. The Bantu focused on ancestral or nature spirits, because they believed the Creator God was remote and uninvolved in human existence. (See section “Society and Religion” in your textbook.)
27. Which of the following statements best describes the peoples who inhabited the eastern woodlands of what is now the United States?

- **a.** They practiced intensive agriculture, especially of corn and squash.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The mound-building cultures of the eastern woodlands practiced agriculture, but not intensively, and are regarded as “semi-sedentary.” (See section “Alternatives to Civilization: North America” in your textbook.)

- **b.** They formed a significant urban civilization.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The mound-building cultures of the eastern woodlands practiced agriculture, but not intensively, and are regarded as “semi-sedentary.” (See section “Alternatives to Civilization: North America” in your textbook.)

- **c.** They were gatherers and hunters.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The mound-building cultures of the eastern woodlands practiced agriculture, but not intensively, and are regarded as “semi-sedentary.” (See section “Alternatives to Civilization: North America” in your textbook.)

- **d.** They were semi-sedentary, practicing light agriculture and building mounds that served as ritual centers.
  
  Correct. The answer is a. The mound-building cultures of the eastern woodlands practiced agriculture, but not intensively, and are regarded as “semi-sedentary.” (See section “Alternatives to Civilization: North America” in your textbook.)

28. This society only gradually created permanent village life as agriculture was adapted to their desert environment and lived at first in pit houses that gradually grew into larger settlements.

- **a.** Batwa
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. The Ancestral Pueblo only gradually adapted agriculture to the needs of their society; they lived at first in pit houses and gradually developed aboveground structures known as pueblos. (See section “The Ancestral Pueblo: Pit Houses and Great Houses” in your textbook.)

- **b.** Mound Builders
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. The Ancestral Pueblo only gradually adapted agriculture to the needs of their society; they lived at first in pit houses and gradually developed aboveground structures known as pueblos. (See section “The Ancestral Pueblo: Pit Houses and Great Houses” in your textbook.)

- **c.** Ancestral Pueblo
  
  Correct. The answer is c. The Ancestral Pueblo only gradually adapted agriculture to the needs of their society; they lived at first in pit houses and gradually developed aboveground structures known as pueblos. (See section “The Ancestral Pueblo: Pit Houses and Great Houses” in your textbook.)

- **d.** Niger Valley Civilization
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. The Ancestral Pueblo only gradually adapted agriculture to the needs of their society; they lived at first in pit houses and gradually developed aboveground structures known as pueblos. (See section “The Ancestral Pueblo: Pit Houses and Great Houses” in your textbook.)
29. Which society produced an elaborate and mysterious road system consisting of hundreds of miles of roads radiating out from their center that seemed unnecessary for trade or travel?

- a) Ancestral Pueblo
  Correct. The answer is a. The roads of the Chaco Phenomenon are the biggest mystery of Ancestral Pueblo life; the roads are extensive and some very wide, but they seem to have served no practical purpose. (See section “The Ancestral Pueblo: Pit Houses and Great Houses” in your textbook.)

- b) Mound Builders
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The roads of the Chaco Phenomenon are the biggest mystery of Ancestral Pueblo life; the roads are extensive and some very wide, but they seem to have served no practical purpose. (See section “The Ancestral Pueblo: Pit Houses and Great Houses” in your textbook.)

- c) Wari
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The roads of the Chaco Phenomenon are the biggest mystery of Ancestral Pueblo life; the roads are extensive and some very wide, but they seem to have served no practical purpose. (See section “The Ancestral Pueblo: Pit Houses and Great Houses” in your textbook.)

- d) Bantu
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The roads of the Chaco Phenomenon are the biggest mystery of Ancestral Pueblo life; the roads are extensive and some very wide, but they seem to have served no practical purpose. (See section “The Ancestral Pueblo: Pit Houses and Great Houses” in your textbook.)

30. What was the dominant center of the Mississippi Valley Mound Builder culture?

- a) Chaco
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Cahokia, near present-day St. Louis, Missouri, was the dominant center of the Mississippi Mound Builder culture. (See section “The Mound Builders of the Eastern Woodlands” in your textbook.)

- a) Hopewell
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Cahokia, near present-day St. Louis, Missouri, was the dominant center of the Mississippi Mound Builder culture. (See section “The Mound Builders of the Eastern Woodlands” in your textbook.)

- b) Tiwanaku
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Cahokia, near present-day St. Louis, Missouri, was the dominant center of the Mississippi Mound Builder culture. (See section “The Mound Builders of the Eastern Woodlands” in your textbook.)

- d) Cahokia
  Correct. The answer is d. Cahokia, near present-day St. Louis, Missouri, was the dominant center of the Mississippi Mound Builder culture. (See section “The Mound Builders of the Eastern Woodlands” in your textbook.)