

Chapter 3 Test

1. Persian political organization included which of the following features?
 - A) An emperor who was merely a figurehead
 - B) A satrap who governed each province
 - C) A civil service examination system
 - D) A written constitution with a bill of rights
2. Which of the following was a unique feature of political life in classical Greece?
 - A) The granting of limited political rights to slaves
 - B) The extension of political citizenship to foreigners
 - C) The idea of free male citizens running the affairs of state
 - D) The universal right to vote for all men and women above the age of sixteen
3. Solon brought which of the following reforms to Athens after 594 B.C.E.?
 - A) The abolition of the system of indentured servitude
 - B) The creation of debt slavery as a way of helping the poor pay off loans
 - C) The right of all citizens to participate in the Assembly
 - D) Limited political rights for elite Athenian women
4. What did the Persian Empire share in common with classical Greece in 500 B.C.E.?
 - A) Both had a centralized political system.
 - B) Both were expansive civilizations.
 - C) Both possessed a strong sense of citizenship.
 - D) Both were ethnically homogenous.
5. In contrast to the Persian Empire, the political culture of classical Greek civilization
 - A) emphasized the absolute power of the monarch.
 - B) allowed for the participation of women in politics.
 - C) featured popular participation in politics.
 - D) relied heavily on satraps to administer its states.
6. A major development that occurred during the Hellenistic era was
 - A) Sparta's defeat of Athens in the Peloponnesian War.
 - B) the spread of Greek culture throughout most of the ancient world.
 - C) the Mongol conquest of Europe, North Africa, and Asia.
 - D) the expansion of the Roman Empire to its greatest height.

7. Which of the following represents a defining characteristic of an empire?
- A) A state that forms as a democratic republic but is eventually seized and ruled over by a single ruler
 - B) A state formed through conquest and maintained through the extraction of resources from conquered states and peoples
 - C) A single ethnic group with a single language, religion, and identity
 - D) A conglomeration of independent states that form temporary alliances
8. Which of the following was true of both the Roman and the Chinese empires?
- A) They exhausted themselves through frequent wars with India.
 - B) They invoked supernatural sanctions to support their rule.
 - C) They evolved from republics into empires ruled by tyrants.
 - D) Their economies relied heavily on foreign slave labor.
9. The Persian Empire and the Mauryan dynasty were similar because both
- A) lasted longer than any other second-wave civilization.
 - B) adopted Christianity as the official religion.
 - C) relied on imperial spies for information about distant provinces.
 - D) ultimately evolved into republican governments.
10. Which of the following was a motivation for the expansion of the Roman Empire?
- A) The wealth of the eastern Mediterranean societies
 - B) The desire to stop the spread of Buddhism
 - C) The rejection of Greek culture and philosophy
 - D) The weakness of the Persian Empire
11. Which of the following was a characteristic of all classical empires?
- A) There was equality under the law for all subjects.
 - B) Emperors were constrained by the Mandate of Heaven.
 - C) They all imposed a single religion and language for the empire.
 - D) They were powerful states capable of coercing resources from subjects.
12. Which foreign religious tradition was absorbed into China during the classical period?
- A) Hinduism
 - B) The Isis cult
 - C) Buddhism
 - D) Christianity

13. When Germanic tribes entered into the western part of the Roman Empire, they
- A) assimilated into Roman culture and lost their German identity.
 - B) ensured that slaves continued to make up a large portion of society.
 - C) rejected all of Roman culture and instead imposed their own culture.
 - D) produced a hybrid culture that drew on both Germanic and Latin elements.
14. Which of the following has been put forward to explain why empires were much less prominent in India than in China?
- A) India's unparalleled cultural diversity
 - B) India's ethnically homogenous population
 - C) India's lack of a defined social structure
 - D) India's political unity under the caste system
15. In contrast to the Roman Empire, the process of empire formation in China
- A) depended less on military force.
 - B) had precedents to follow.
 - C) created a new religious tradition.
 - D) took centuries to complete.
16. Which of the following describes the Persian policy toward people with different cultural traditions who lived within the empire?
- A) Taxation of those who continued to practice non-Persian traditions
 - B) Suppression and elimination of non-Persian traditions
 - C) Respect and tolerance for non-Persian traditions
 - D) Forced assimilation to the Persian way of life
17. Which of the following was a consequence of the Greco-Persian Wars?
- A) The decline of Athenian democracy
 - B) The end of the Golden Age of Greek culture
 - C) The Greek settlement of Ionia
 - D) The notion of an east/west divide
18. Which of the following was a major avenue for the spread of Greek culture during the Hellenistic Era?
- A) Cities
 - B) Rivers
 - C) Chariots
 - D) Oceans

19. Which of the following represents a value of the Roman Republic, idealized as the way of the ancestors?
- A) Aristocratic privilege
 - B) Rule of law
 - C) Liberty
 - D) Benevolence
20. Which of the following is an example of the centralization of the Chinese state under Qin Shihuangdi?
- A) Establishment of the Senate, consuls, and public assemblies
 - B) Participation of the lower classes in shaping public policy
 - C) Standardization of weights, measures, and currency
 - D) Elimination of the institutions of the tribune and satrapy
21. Which of the following expresses the basic difference between what the Roman Empire and the Han dynasty believed was the key to good government?
- A) The Roman Empire empowered the bureaucracy, while the Han dynasty empowered the people.
 - B) The Roman Empire depended on a merit-based system of political recruitment, while the Han dynasty limited political office to the aristocracy.
 - C) The Roman Empire believed in the separation of church and state, while the Han dynasty made religion the basis of government.
 - D) The Roman Empire emphasized good laws, while the Han dynasty emphasized good men.
22. In contrast to what followed after the collapse of the Han dynasty in China, the collapse of the Roman Empire
- A) led to decentralized political systems.
 - B) caused an increase in population growth.
 - C) ushered in a new phase of stability.
 - D) produced a culturally homogenous civilization.
23. In what respect did India's political history resemble that of Western Europe?
- A) Both enjoyed long periods of peace and stability under republican forms of government.
 - B) Both created enduring civilizations in the absence of a consistent, encompassing imperial state.
 - C) Both expanded into North Africa and pursued a policy of assimilation toward conquered peoples.
 - D) Both possessed a high degree of ethnic homogeneity that found expression in a centralized state.

24. Which of the following represents a period during which most of the South Asian subcontinent was unified under a single imperial state?

- A) Han dynasty
- B) Roman Empire
- C) Mauryan Empire
- D) Persian Empire

25. The conquests of which leader contributed to the widespread dissemination of Greek culture during the Hellenistic era?

- A) Qin Shihuangdi
- B) Trung Trac
- C) Caesar Augustus
- D) Alexander the Great

26. Athens' leadership in which event launched Athens on a path to establish its dominance over other city-states in the region?

- A) Greco-Persian Wars
- B) Peloponnesian War
- C) *Pax Romana*
- D) Punic Wars

27. Which of the following had a weak tradition of rule by monarchs?

- A) Rome
- B) China
- C) India
- D) Athens

28. Which of the following had an important influence on the Chinese imperial state?

- A) Democracy
- B) Republicanism
- C) Legalism
- D) Caste system

29. When the Roman Empire disintegrated in 476 C.E., the eastern part of the empire came to be known as the

- A) Holy Roman Empire.
- B) Byzantine Empire.
- C) Gupta Empire.
- D) Persian Empire.

30. Based on the information provided in Map 3.5 in the textbook, the leaders of China were most concerned about a foreign invasion coming from which direction?

- A) North
- B) East
- C) South
- D) West