

Chapter 5 & 6 Test

Multiple Choice: choose the most correct answer.

1. Which of the following has been put forward by scholars as a possible factor in the emergence of slavery within the First Civilizations?
 - a. Long periods of peace
 - b. The decline of patriarchy
 - c. The domestication of animals
 - d. Discrimination based on race
2. How was India's social structure different from that of China?
 - a. India had fewer distinct social groups.
 - b. Indian social groups were defined more rigidly.
 - c. Status in India was associated with literary learning.
 - d. Social distinctions in India were more fluid.
3. Which of the following was part of the reform program launched by Wang Mang following his seizure of the Chinese throne in 8 C.E.?
 - a. The creation of large private estates
 - b. State protection of the practice of slavery
 - c. Oversight of officials by landlords
 - d. Government loans to peasant families
4. India and China during the classical era were similar in which of the following respects?
 - a. Birth had no place in determining the social status of most people.
 - b. Social prestige was attained primarily through service to the state.
 - c. It was easy for people to improve their social status through hard work.
 - d. Sharp distinctions and great inequalities characterized the social order.
5. Which of the following describes a feature of the jati system in India?
 - a. Individual jatis were locked into an unchanging hierarchy in relation to other jatis.
 - b. An individual within a jati could switch to another jati by paying a fee.
 - c. A jati could raise its standing in relation to other jatis by acquiring land or wealth.
 - d. The jati system divided Indian society into the aristocracy and the commoners.

6. During the classical era, slaves comprised more than one-third of the total population in
 - a. India.
 - b. China.
 - c. the Persian Empire.
 - d. the Greco-Roman world.

7. The growth of democracy in classical Athens was accompanied by
 - a. the simultaneous growth of slavery on a massive scale.
 - b. the abolition of slavery.
 - c. harsh criticism from Greek intellectuals like Aristotle.
 - d. the association of slave status with race.

8. In which of the following ancient societies did women enjoy the fewest restrictions?
 - a. Han China
 - b. Athens
 - c. Sparta
 - d. Classical India

9. Which of the following philosophical or religious traditions provided a unifying ideology for peasant rebellions in China?
 - a. Hinduism
 - b. Confucianism
 - c. Daoism
 - d. Legalism

10. Which of the following describes women's status in the classical civilizations?
 - a. Upper-class women had a tendency to live less restricted lives than lower-class women.
 - b. Women in general experienced fewer restrictions compared to those living in pastoral societies.
 - c. Public life in general was a male domain, while women's roles took place mostly in domestic settings.
 - d. Women in general experienced fewer restrictions compared to those who lived in Neolithic agricultural village societies.

11. In contrast to women in Athens, women in Sparta
 - a. were more strictly confined to the home.
 - b. married men close to their age.
 - c. participated in government.
 - d. were praised as having superior intelligence.

12. How did the centuries of political fragmentation and conflict following the fall of the Han Empire affect the lives of Chinese women?
- Women found themselves more restricted than ever before.
 - Women were removed from positions as priests, nuns, and reclusive mediators.
 - The strict patriarchy supported by Confucianism was loosened.
 - Women were encouraged to be more assertive in their relationships with men.
13. Slaveholding was least widespread and least central to the economy of
- Athens.
 - China.
 - Sparta.
 - imperial Rome.
14. The world's first and longest lasting professional civil service emerged in
- Persia.
 - Athens.
 - India.
 - China.
15. Peasants were honored and merchants were looked down upon in the official ideology of
- China.
 - India.
 - Sparta.
 - the Roman Empire.
16. Which group was at the top of the caste system in India?
- Scholar-gentry
 - Merchants
 - Brahmin
 - Peasants
17. The combination of natural disasters, high taxes and rents, and state demands for labor and military service often sparked peasant rebellions in
- India.
 - China.
 - Sparta.
 - Athens.

18. Membership in a jati was based on a person's
- race.
 - age.
 - birthplace.
 - occupation.
19. In India, the jati to which one belonged determined
- the language one spoke.
 - the sect of Hinduism one practiced.
 - whom one could marry.
 - how much land one could own.
20. In India, the caste system encouraged loyalty to
- the imperial state.
 - local communities.
 - female ancestors.
 - political officials.
21. Which of the following was a major source of slaves in the Roman Empire?
- Untouchables
 - Peasants
 - Soldiers
 - Prisoners of war
22. Although slaves in the Roman Empire performed all work, from the most prestigious to the most degrading, they were prohibited from
- serving in the military.
 - practicing medicine.
 - working in government.
 - conducting business.
23. In general, patriarchal systems that restricted women's lives were weakest
- during long periods of peace and stability.
 - in the early years of a civilization's development.
 - in societies with sharp class distinctions.
 - in urban-based civilizations at the height of their power.
24. Although the practice of patriarchy varied in the classical civilizations, they all
- prohibited women of all classes from entering public spaces.
 - challenged the assumption that female inferiority was natural.
 - conceptualized women's essential nature in terms of ritual purity.
 - defined women's roles in reproductive and kinship terms.

25. In what way were the Yellow Turban Rebellion in Han China and Spartacus's revolt in the Roman Empire similar?
- Both were large-scale, violent reactions to oppressive conditions.
 - Both featured supernatural healings and collective trances.
 - Both succeeded in persuading the government to implement reforms.
 - Both saw women assuming leadership roles.
26. In the classical era, the continents had an unequal population distribution, with the vast majority of the world's people living in
- North America.
 - Central/South America.
 - Eurasia.
 - Africa.
27. Which of the following has been identified as a factor contributing to the collapse of the Maya civilization in the ninth century C.E.?
- Foreign invasion
 - Volcanic eruption
 - Long-term drought
 - Widespread rebellions
28. How did the absence of most animals capable of domestication affect developments in the Americas?
- Few pastoral societies developed.
 - Agriculture did not develop independently.
 - Metallurgy was more highly developed.
 - A plow-based farming system developed.
29. Which of the following limited the agricultural productivity of most regions in Africa?
- Lack of state control and coordination of the irrigation system
 - Heavy but sometimes erratic rainfall followed by long dry seasons
 - The network of rivers running throughout the continent
 - The scarcity of raw materials and absence of iron tools
30. What language was spoken by the groups of people who had spread throughout most of southern and eastern Africa by the classical era?
- Bantu
 - Hebrew
 - Latin
 - Greek

31. Which of the following cultures produced a written language?
- Maya
 - Maori
 - Moche
 - Bantu
32. In contrast to cities in other civilizations, cities in the Niger Valley civilization
- had their own centralized political structure headed by a monarch.
 - were run by complex bureaucracies.
 - were part of a larger imperial system.
 - operated without the coercive authority of a state.
33. Which of the following was an advantage that Bantu-speaking farmers had in their encounters with gathering and hunting groups?
- Horse-drawn chariots
 - Yam-based agriculture
 - Gunpowder formula
 - Ironworking technology
34. During the classical era, metallurgy was least developed in
- the Americas.
 - East Asia.
 - North Africa.
 - Western Europe.
35. The political organization of the Maya was most like the
- city-states of classical Greece.
 - imperial state of Rome.
 - civilization of the Niger Valley.
 - kingdom of Axum.
36. Vertical integration—the effort to control a variety of ecological zones where different crops and animals could flourish—characterized the civilizations of
- Bantu Africa.
 - Pacific Oceania.
 - Mesoamerica.
 - Mesopotamia.
37. Which of the following explains why the island societies of Pacific Oceania constitute a single cultural region despite the vast distances separating them?
- Their worship of the same pantheon of gods
 - Their common origin in Island Southeast Asia
 - Their practice of corn-based agriculture
 - Their mastery of ironworking technology

38. According to one historian, "the greatest maritime expansion known to history" occurred in
- the Caribbean.
 - the Mediterranean.
 - Pacific Oceania.
 - Mesoamerica.
39. Which of the following was a point of contact between Asia and Africa?
- Pacific Oceania
 - Micronesia
 - Madagascar
 - Arabia
40. Christianity in Axum most closely identified with which church?
- The Coptic Church in Egypt
 - The Catholic Church in Rome
 - The Eastern Orthodox Church in Constantinople
 - The Church of the East in Syria
41. Which statement describes the relationship between the civilizations in Mesoamerica and those in the Andes?
- They gradually merged to create a hybrid culture.
 - They frequently fought with each other.
 - They had little if any direct contact with each other.
 - They enjoyed equal diplomatic relations.
42. What do the remains of the Moche civilization suggest was important to its rulers?
- Peace and meditation
 - War and ceremony
 - Nature and farming
 - Education and democracy
43. Which of the following describes a feature of Bantu religion?
- It was concerned with explaining, predicting, and controlling local affairs.
 - It claimed to be a universal religion and had a strong missionary impulse.
 - It incorporated many Christian elements imported from the Roman Empire.
 - It viewed God as remote and largely uninvolved in ordinary life.

44. The Southeast Ceremonial Complex refers to the loose networks that connected the societies of the
- city-states of Southeast Asia.
 - urban complexes of Wari and Tiwanaku.
 - eastern woodlands of North America.
 - islands of Pacific Oceania.
45. How did sharing a common border affect relations between the inland empires of Wari and Tiwanaku?
- They exchanged knowledge, as seen in the Tiwanaku adoption of the hillside terracing style of farming developed by the Wari.
 - They appeared to get along because there was little overt conflict or warfare between them.
 - People living along the border intermarried and created a hybrid culture that became the common culture of the entire Andean region over time.
 - Caravans of llamas from each empire gathered at the border to trade goods.
46. Which of the following did not develop in the human communities that emerged in Bantu Africa, North America, and Pacific Oceania?
- Agriculture
 - Inequalities
 - Culture
 - Empires
47. Outside the Mesoamerican and Andean regions, most people living in the Americas in the pre-Columbian era
- obtained their food supply by gathering and hunting.
 - practiced an intensive form of agriculture.
 - lived in densely populated urban centers.
 - engaged in long-distance trade with one another.
48. The society of which group of people is considered to be less patriarchal due to its system of gender parallelism, which associated female roles with village life and male roles with hunting and forest life?
- Ancestral Pueblo
 - Hopewell
 - Bantu
 - Wari

49. A distinctive feature of the Hopewell culture in the eastern woodlands of North America was the

- a. construction of underground tunnels.
- b. creation of geometric earthworks.
- c. development of plow-based agriculture.
- d. establishment of a maritime empire.

50. Which of the following benefited the most from the coastal trade routes shown in Map 6.1 in the textbook?

- a. Nubia
- b. Axum
- c. Marrakesh
- d. San