

1. Which of the following was a unique feature of political life in classical Greece?

- a. The idea of free male citizens running the affairs of state
  - b. Representative democracy
  - c. The granting of limited political rights to slaves
  - d. The universal right to vote for all men and women above the age of sixteen
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2. Which of the following was true of both the Roman and the Chinese Empires?

- a. They invoked supernatural sanctions to support their rule.
  - b. Their economies relied heavily on slave labor.
  - c. They evolved from republican traditions into empires ruled by single rulers.
  - d. They exhausted themselves through frequent indecisive wars with India.
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3. The Persian Empire and the Mauryan dynasty were similar in that both

- a. defined the right of the emperor to rule through the Mandate of Heaven.
  - b. controlled parts of eastern China.
  - c. relied on imperial spies to keep tabs on distant provinces.
  - d. ultimately evolved into republican governments.
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4. Which foreign religious tradition was absorbed into China during the classical period?

- a. The Isis cult
  - b. Hinduism
  - c. Buddhism
  - d. Christianity
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5. When Germanic tribes entered into the western part of the Roman Empire, they

- a. produced a hybrid culture that drew on both Germanic and Roman elements.
  - b. were rapidly assimilated into Roman culture.
  - c. rejected all of Roman culture, instead imposing their own culture.
  - d. ensured that slaves continued to make up a large portion of society.
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6. Which of the following has been put forward to explain why empires were much less prominent in India than in China?

- a. The absence of any tradition of large states in India
  - b. India's unparalleled cultural diversity
  - c. The lack of invasions from Central Asia into the Indian subcontinent
  - d. India's lack of a well-defined social structure
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7. Which of the following was a consequence of the Greco-Persian Wars?

- a. The Greek settlement of Ionia
  - b. The notion of an East/West divide
  - c. The end of the Golden Age of Greek culture
  - d. The decline of Athenian democracy
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8. Which of the following was a major avenue for the spread of Greek culture in the empire established by the Macedonians?

- a. Cities
  - b. Legalism
  - c. Public assemblies
  - d. Rivers
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9. In what respect did India's political history resemble that of Western Europe?

- a. Both created enduring civilizations in the absence of a consistent, encompassing imperial state.
  - b. Both successfully resisted foreign rule and domination.
  - c. Both enjoyed long periods of peace and stability under republican forms of government.
  - d. Both possessed a high degree of ethnic and cultural homogeneity that found expression in a centralized state.
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10. Which of the following represents a period during which most of the South Asian subcontinent was unified under a single imperial state?

- a. Persian Empire
  - b. Mauryan Empire
  - c. Han dynasty
  - d. Roman Empire
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11. The conquests of which leader contributed to the widespread dissemination of Greek culture during the Hellenistic era?

- a. Qin Shihuangdi
  - b. Ashoka
  - c. Caesar Augustus
  - d. Alexander the Great
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12. Athens' leadership in which event launched Athens on a path to establish its dominance over other city-states in the region?
- a. Peloponnesian War
  - b. *Pax Romana*
  - c. Greco-Persian Wars
  - d. The Macedonian invasion of Greece
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13. Which of the following had an important influence on the Chinese imperial state?
- a. Democracy
  - b. Caste system
  - c. Legalism
  - d. Republicanism
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14. When the Roman Empire disintegrated in 476 C.E., the eastern part of the empire came to be known as
- a. the Byzantine Empire.
  - b. Macedonia.
  - c. the Gupta Empire.
  - d. the Holy Roman Empire.
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15. 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. East
  - b. North
  - c. South
  - d. West
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16. Which of the following classical religions and philosophies focused more on affairs of this world than on the realm of the divine and its relationship to human life?
- a. Zoroastrianism
  - b. Christianity
  - c. Buddhism
  - d. Confucianism
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17. Zoroastrianism most probably influenced which of the following philosophical or religious traditions?
- a. Hinduism
  - b. Judaism
  - c. Daoism
  - d. Confucianism
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18. Which of the following systems of thought provided inspiration for the harsh reunification of China under Qin Shihuangdi?
- a. Daoism
  - b. Confucianism
  - c. Legalism
  - d. Buddhism
- 
19. A follower of Daoism would
- a. engage in public life.
  - b. work for social change.
  - c. pursue higher education.
  - d. withdraw from politics.
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20. Which of the following reflects a Zoroastrian idea that can be found in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam?
- a. The unity of opposites
  - b. The idea of Brahman (World Soul)
  - c. The concepts of heaven and hell
  - d. The notion of reincarnation
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21. Which cultural tradition is particularly noted for its emphasis on logic and relentless questioning of received wisdom, without giving much role to the gods?
- a. Confucian philosophy
  - b. Daoism
  - c. Zoroastrianism
  - d. Greek philosophy
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22. Which of the following statements is true of the religious and philosophical traditions that developed in Eurasia in the centuries surrounding 500 B.C.E.?
- a. All sought to define a single source of order and meaning in the universe.
  - b. All favored communal ritual.
  - c. All drew on rationalism to explain the universe.
  - d. All played down the value of humankind.
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23. Which of the following describes how Confucianism affected Chinese society?
- a. Confucianism was adopted as the state religion of China.
  - b. The civil service examination system was based on Confucian texts.
  - c. Confucianism challenged social and gender hierarchies.
  - d. Confucianism encouraged individualistic values.
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24. Both the Buddha and Jesus

- a. were transformed by their followers into gods.
  - b. actively sought to found new religions during their lifetimes.
  - c. allied themselves with religious authorities in their regions.
  - d. actively opposed Zoroastrianism.
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25. Which element of Hinduism did Buddhism reject?

- a. The idea that ordinary life is an illusion
  - b. The religious authority of the Brahmins
  - c. The practice of meditation
  - d. The goal of overcoming the demands of the ego
- 

26. Which of the following refers to a feature of the conception of the divine found in Judaism?

- a. A view of heaven as a state in which individual identity is extinguished
  - b. A notion that primal unitary energy creates divine reality
  - c. A principle of the way nature underlies everything and never changes
  - d. An understanding of God as engaged in history and demanding social justice
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27. What did Confucianism and Greek rationalism share in common?

- a. A fervent belief in the supernatural
  - b. A monotheistic perspective on religion
  - c. A secular approach to understanding the world
  - d. A diverse pantheon of gods
- 

28. Which of the following statements reflects the state of Christianity by 500 C.E.?

- a. Christianity became more unified as it spread, with Rome as its undisputed center.
  - b. It was clear to all that the future of Christianity would be in Europe.
  - c. Christianity was endorsed by states in Europe and North Africa.
  - d. States questioned the political loyalty of Christian converts and adopted a policy of religious persecution.
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29. Disagreements over the meaning of the Buddha's teachings led to

- a. numerous wars among clashing groups.
  - b. clear-cut distinctions between "right" and "wrong" ideas.
  - c. a proliferation of different sects, practices, and meditation techniques.
  - d. the development of a religious hierarchy headed by the orthodox church.
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30. Which of the following included a distinctively supernatural dimension?

- a. Legalism
  - b. Mahayana Buddhism
  - c. Greek rationalism
  - d. Judaism
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31. 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. Race
  - c. The decline of patriarchy
  - d. The early domestication of animals
- 

32. Like First Civilizations, societies of the classical era

- a. were based upon written constitutions.
  - b. were patriarchal in organization.
  - c. lacked sharp distinctions along class lines.
  - d. rarely included slaves.
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33. The growth of democracy in classical Athens was accompanied by

- a. the abolition of slavery.
  - b. the association of slave status with race.
  - c. the simultaneous growth of slavery on a massive scale.
  - d. harsh criticism from Greek intellectuals like Aristotle.
- 

34. In which of the following ancient societies did women enjoy the fewest restrictions?

- a. Han China
  - b. Athens
  - c. Classical India
  - d. Sparta
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35. Which of the following philosophical or religious traditions provided a unifying ideology for peasant rebellions in China?

- a. Legalism
  - b. Confucianism
  - c. Hinduism
  - d. Daoism
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36. Which of the following describes women's status in the classical civilizations?

- a. Public life in general was a male domain, while women's roles took place mostly in domestic settings.
  - b. Women in general experienced fewer restrictions as compared to those who lived in Neolithic agricultural village societies.
  - c. Upper-class women had a tendency to live less restricted lives than lower-class women.
  - d. Women in general experienced fewer restrictions compared to those living in pastoral societies.
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37. In contrast to women in Athens, women in Sparta

- a. married men close to their age.
  - b. were more strictly confined to the home.
  - c. were praised as having superior intelligence.
  - d. participated in government.
- 

38. Slaveholding was least widespread and least central to the economy of

- a. Athens.
  - b. Sparta.
  - c. Imperial Rome.
  - d. China.
- 

39. The world's first and longest lasting professional civil service emerged in

- a. the Roman Empire.
  - b. China.
  - c. India.
  - d. Athens.
- 

40. In India, the jati to which one belonged determined

- a. how much land one could own.
  - b. whom one could marry.
  - c. the sect of Hinduism one practiced.
  - d. the language one spoke.
- 

41. In India, the caste system encouraged loyalty to

- a. the state.
  - b. local communities.
  - c. Brahmins.
  - d. parents.
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42. Which of the following was a major source of slaves in the Roman Empire?

- a. Prisoners of war
  - b. Untouchables
  - c. Soldiers
  - d. Peasants
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43. Although slaves in the Roman Empire performed all work, from the most prestigious to the most degrading, they were prohibited from

- a. conducting business.
  - b. serving in the military.
  - c. practicing medicine.
  - d. working in government.
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44. Although the practice of patriarchy varied in the classical civilizations, they all

- a. conceptualized women's essential nature in terms of ritual purity.
  - b. prohibited women of all classes from entering public spaces.
  - c. defined women's roles in reproductive terms.
  - d. challenged the assumption that female inferiority was natural.
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45. The Appian Way, shown in the spot map on page 233 in the textbook, marks the path along which

- a. runaway slaves traveled on their road to freedom.
  - b. helots traveled on their way to Sparta.
  - c. prisoners of war were forced to march.
  - d. slaves defeated in the Spartacus Rebellion were nailed to crosses.
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46. Which of the following has been identified as a factor contributing to the collapse of the Maya civilization in the ninth century C.E.?

- a. Massive rebellions that overthrew the Maya emperor
  - b. A century of devastating flooding
  - c. A long-term drought
  - d. Foreign invasion
- 

47. How did the absence of most animals capable of domestication affect developments in the Americas?

- a. Metallurgy was more highly developed.
  - b. No pastoral societies developed.
  - c. A plow-based farming system developed.
  - d. Agriculture did not develop independently.
-



48. What language was spoken by the groups of people who had spread throughout most of southern and eastern Africa by the classical era?
- a. Greek
  - b. Latin
  - c. Hebrew
  - d. Bantu
- 
49. During the classical era, metallurgy was least developed in
- a. the Americas.
  - b. Africa.
  - c. Europe.
  - d. Asia.
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50. Mesoamerican and Andean cultures were similar in that both
- a. were profoundly impacted by the emergence of the Chavín cult.
  - b. used iron tools extensively.
  - c. tried but failed to develop regional or long-distance trade networks.
  - d. were dominated by cities or regional states rather than a single empire.
- 
51. Both the cultures that took shape in the Chaco canyon region and those that took shape in the Mississippi River valley
- a. were rooted in corn-based agriculture introduced from Mesoamerica.
  - b. hosted independent agricultural revolutions.
  - c. were founded by pastoralists.
  - d. built large cities that rivaled those of Mesoamerica.
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52. Which of the following statements about the civilizations of the Andes region is true?
- a. No regional religious traditions developed in the Andean region.
  - b. Civilizations of the Andean region were politically weak.
  - c. The need for elaborate irrigation projects helped create strong states in the Andes region.
  - d. In the Andean region, it was only possible for people to settle along the coast.
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53. The culture of Meroë showed a shift away from the influence of
- a. Greece.
  - b. China.
  - c. Egypt.
  - d. India.
-

54. Christianity in Axum most closely identified with which church?

- a. The Eastern Orthodox Church in Constantinople
  - b. The Coptic Church in Egypt
  - c. The Church of the East in Syria
  - d. The Catholic Church in Rome
- 

55. Archaeological evidence suggests that the village located at Chavín was the center for

- a. political experiments with democracy.
  - b. a religious movement that spread throughout much of the Andes.
  - c. a slave-based economy.
  - d. the study of science and medicine.
- 

56. What do the remains of the Moche civilization suggest was important to its rulers?

- a. Nature and farming
  - b. Peace and meditation
  - c. Education and democracy
  - d. War and ceremony
- 

57. Which of the following describes a feature of Bantu religion?

- a. It incorporated many Christian elements as a result of encounters with the Roman Empire.
  - b. It viewed God as remote and largely uninvolved in ordinary life.
  - c. It claimed to be a universal religion and had a strong missionary impulse.
  - d. It was concerned with explaining, predicting, and controlling local affairs.
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58. The mound-building cultures of the eastern woodlands are considered to be “semi-sedentary” because

- a. their belief in the supernatural and practice of human sacrifice kept them geographically confined.
  - b. they lacked a network of ceremonial, economic, and cultural exchange necessary for the emergence of complex societies.
  - c. they lacked stratified societies with a clearly defined elite headed by a ruler capable of mobilizing the labor necessary for agricultural production.
  - d. their less intensive and less productive agriculture supported smaller populations than those found in Mesoamerica and the Andes.
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59. How did sharing a common border affect relations between the inland empires of Wari and Tiwanaku?

- a. They exchanged knowledge as seen in the Tiwanaku adoption of the hillside terracing style of farming developed by the Wari.
  - b. They appeared to get along as there was little overt conflict or warfare between them.
  - c. Caravans of llamas from each empire gathered at the border to trade goods.
  - d. People living along the border intermarried and created a hybrid culture that over time became the common culture of the entire Andean region.
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60. Outside of the Mesoamerican and Andean regions, most people living in the Americas in the pre-Columbian era
- a. practiced an intensive form of agriculture.
  - b. spoke a common language.
  - c. lived in densely populated urban centers.
  - d. obtained their food supply by gathering and hunting.
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61. India and China during the classical era were similar in that both
- a. were dominated politically for long periods of time by empires.
  - b. had social structures based on caste rather than class systems.
  - c. had slave-based economies.
  - d. were influenced by Buddhist religious thought.
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62. Which of the following is a feature that both China and Persia shared during the classical era?
- a. Empires that gave political expression to a civilization
  - b. Absence of centralized political authority
  - c. Powerful emperors
  - d. State support of Christianity
- 
63. Both classical Rome and Axum were shaped by
- a. their experimentation with republican democracy.
  - b. the reliance of both empires' economies on widespread slave holding.
  - c. their conquest of similar sized empires.
  - d. the emergence of the Christian faith.
- 
64. In contrast to the Maya civilization, classical China
- a. developed writing.
  - b. developed a merchant class.
  - c. developed densely populated urban centers.
  - d. was frequently ruled over by single powerful emperors.
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65. The excerpts from the *Psalms of the Sisters* suggest that one reason Indian women became Buddhist nuns was to
- a. learn skills that would enable them to lead independent lives after they left the monastery.
  - b. receive a literary education.
  - c. seek vengeance against those who had wronged them.
  - d. escape from household drudgery.
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66. Which of the following is an argument put forth by Marcus Porcius Cato opposing the demands of Roman women for the repeal of the Oppian Laws?
- a. “We have proud ears indeed, if, while masters do not scorn the appeals of slaves, we are angry when honorable women ask something of us....”
  - b. “They prefer their adornment to be subject to your judgment, not the law's....”
  - c. “As soon as they [women] begin to be your equals, they will have become your superiors.”
  - d. “Shall it be our wives alone to whom the fruits of peace and tranquility of the state do not come?”
- 
67. What does the domestic shrine called the *lararia* suggest about Roman religious life in the first century C.E.?
- a. The daily lives of Romans revolved around the cult of the emperor.
  - b. The use of the snake as a symbol of evil and temptation reflected the influence of Christianity.
  - c. The worship of household gods entailed ritual initiation into sacred mysteries.
  - d. Romans believed that guardian spirits provided protection within the home.
- 
68. Which of the following statements from the inscription on the stone throne of an Axumite monarch indicates that the inscription was completed before Axum's acceptance of Christianity?
- a. “I first and alone of the kings of my race made these conquests.”
  - b. “I proceeded next against the Tangaltae, who adjoin the borders of Egypt...”
  - c. “I came down to Adulis and offered sacrifice to Zeus, and to Ares, and to Poseidon...”
  - d. “The tribes of Rhausi I next brought to submission: a barbarous race spread over wide waterless plains in the interior of the frankincense country.”
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69. As a reflection of Maya religious beliefs, the carving of the bloodletting ritual shows how the ritual
- a. enabled kings and their wives to transform themselves into the sun and moons.
  - b. symbolized humanity's triumph over the lords of the underworld.
  - c. served as a substitute for warfare between rival cities.
  - d. offered a way to experience the mystical union with Maya gods and ancestors.
- 
70. Which part of the mural showing the presentation of captives to the Maya king links the event portrayed in the mural to the cosmos?
- a. The inscription “he is letting blood” and “she is letting blood”
  - b. The four small images at the top indicating constellations
  - c. The scene from the Hero Twins of Maya mythology
  - d. The presence of the king's wife and mother
-