MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The Greek genius was in democracy; the Roman genius was in
   A) engineering.
   B) politics.
   C) science.
   D) democracy.
   E) philosophy.

2. The quintessential Greek political institution was
   A) imperial rule.
   B) monarchy.
   C) the democratic city-state.
   D) a feudal social order.
   E) repressive tyrannies.

3. The Roman Empire
   A) disallowed the use of slaves.
   B) insisted that all inhabitants become Roman citizens.
   C) prevented foreign races from trading within the empire.
   D) set up a military draft to supply the army.
   E) generally tolerated local politicians and religious.

4. The senate of republican Rome consisted of what group?
   A) Landed aristocracy.
   B) emperors.
   C) Urban workers.
   D) Merchants and businessmen.
   E) Citizens elected by the general male population.

5. The most characteristic political form in the classical Mediterranean world was
   A) tyranny.
   B) direct democracy.
   C) representative democracy.
   D) aristocratic democracy.
   E) monarchy.

6. Classical Mediterranean society differed from classical China in all of the following ways EXCEPT that the Mediterranean society used
   A) a more elaborate legal framework.
   B) the idea of active citizenship.
   C) the same trade routes.
   D) a diversity of political systems.
   E) religion in political life.

7. This Greek philosopher believed humans could approach an understanding of the perfect forms of the absolute true, good, and beautiful.
   A) Socrates
   B) Plato
   C) Aristotle
   D) Plotinus
   E) Pericles

8. The Greeks made especially notable advances in
   A) science.
   B) literature.
   C) weaponry.
   D) religious thought.
   E) practical technology.

9. From a Confucian viewpoint, the Roman Empire might have been criticized for placing too much confidence in
   A) divine backing for the emperor.
   B) public works functions for the masses.
   C) education of leaders.
   D) harsh punishment of criminals.
   E) laws rather than trained officials.

10. Roman slaves were used in all of the following EXCEPT
    A) work in the mines.
    B) agricultural labor.
    C) household care.
    D) military service.
    E) tutoring.
SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1. Athens and ________ emerged as the two leading city-states in classical Greece.

2. ________ created an empire based on Greek culture through the Middle East into India, setting the stage for the Hellenistic era.

3. Roman conquest spread to north Africa after defeating Carthage in the ________ Wars.

4. The word "polis" comes from the Greek word for city-state, ________.

5. The best-known law code of the Roman republic was the ________.

6. The Athenian philosopher ________, encouraged his students to question conventional wisdom and was put to death for this teaching.

7. Greek mathematicians made especially groundbreaking advances in the field of ________.

8. The Athenian dramatist ________ wrote plays like Oedipus Rex that revealed the psychological flaws of the principal character.

9. The two leaders of the executive branch of Rome's republic were called ________.

10. ________ gained control of Rome and effectively ended the republic era.

TRUE/FALSE. Write "T" if the statement is true and "F" if the statement is false.

1. T Augustus was the first Roman emperor.

2. T Pericles rose slowly from poverty to become a leading Athenian politician.

3. F During the entire era of the Roman Empire, internal politics was generally stable.

4. F Both classical Mediterranean civilizations experienced diverse political forms, which ranged from tyranny to democracy.

5. F Greece and Rome regulated their societies within an elaborate legal framework but without a strong centralized bureaucratic state.

6. F The Greeks did not develop a major world religion.

7. F Greek interest in rationality translated into the study of the physical environment.
1. C. Civilizations developed independently from the three classical civilizations in
   A) northeast Africa.
   B) Japan.
   C) the Americas.
   D) Korea.
   E) northern Europe.

2. C. Which of these belief systems saw a change in the perception of its founder from a
   teacher of ethics into a messiah?
   A) Hinduism
   B) Buddhism
   C) Christianity
   D) Daoism
   E) Zoroastrianism

3. A. The decline of the three classical civilizations between 200 and 600 C.E. were all
   characterized by
   A) outside invasions.
   B) spread of disease.
   C) rise of Christianity.
   D) retained strength of governments.
   E) A and B only.

4. D. One important early symptom of Rome's decline was
   A) individuals' lack of interest in being emperor.
   B) the use of slave labor.
   C) the replacement of republican rule by empire.
   D) the drop in population.
   E) the weakness of the eastern portion of the empire compared with the western.

5. B. The first kingdoms in Africa below the Sahara showed the influence of
   A) Egypt and Hellenism.
   B) Rome and Phoenicia.
   C) Indian merchants.
   D) the flight of Jews from Israel.
   E) east Asia.

6. C. The end of the Gupta Empire differed from the decline of Rome in that it did NOT
   involve
   A) a change in political institutions.
   B) outside invasion.
   C) the introduction of a new religion.
   D) the weakening of central government.
   E) a weakening economy.

7. D. Despite major differences, Christianity, Hinduism, and Buddhism all emphasized
   A) a strong priesthood.
   B) clearly organized church structures.
   C) hostility to worship of religious images.
   D) life after death.
   E) mixing political and religious institutions.

8. C. Compared with Hinduism, Christianity is more likely to
   A) disapprove of other belief systems.
   B) have a disorganized church structure.
   C) see nature as superior to humans.
   D) approve of sexual pleasure.
   E) believe women are morally superior to men.

9. B. The eastern portion of the Roman Empire experienced less decline than the West for all
   the following reasons EXCEPT
   A) the eastern portion had older traditions of civilization.
   B) many of the symptoms of decline were in the West.
   C) the East faced less pressure from barbarian invasions.
   D) the East had more active trade.
   E) the East resisted the spread of Christianity.

10. C. Which of these was NOT a domesticated animal in the Americas in this era?
    A) The turkey
    B) The horse
    C) The guinea pig
    D) The llama
    E) The dog
SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1. By about 1000 B.C.E., the kingdom of _______ existed along the upper Nile, possessed a form of writing adapted from hieroglyphics, and mastered the use of iron.

2. Japan's prominent religion, _______, provided for worship of political rulers and the spirits of nature.

3. The first civilization in Central America, the _______, passed on many of its features to its successor civilizations.

4. Attacks by the _______ from central Asia led to the decline of classical civilizations.

5. During the decline of the Han dynasty, Daoist leaders called the _______ promised a golden age to be brought by divine magic.

6. The eastern part of the Roman Empire was based in the city of _______. (Byzantine)

7. The last effort to restore Mediterranean unity came under the Byzantine emperor _______.

8. Centuries after the Buddha's death, the doctrine of _______ arose, claiming that some people could gain nirvana through their own meditation.

9. An east Asian form of Buddhism, _______, or the Mahayana, retained basic Buddhist beliefs.

10. The Christian institution of organized monasticism was first developed by _______.

TRUE/FALSE. Write "T" if the statement is true and "F" if the statement is false.

1. F All three classical civilizations originally stressed equality of the sexes.

2. T Civilization in the Americas initially developed entirely without influence from Europe, India, or China.

3. F The only reason for the decline of the classical civilizations was the invasions by nomadic tribes.

4. F The fall of classical China resulted in a collapse of its social structure as well.

5. F India's fragmented political system allowed its culture to continue after the decline of the Gupta Empire.

6. T Indian military and political forces successfully rebuffed Muslim invaders.