1. The human species was characterized in the Paleolithic Age by all of the following EXCEPT

A) the development of simple stone and wooden tools.
B) slow population growth.
C) the development of economies based on agriculture.
D) the ability to communicate with speech.
E) the ability to express themselves artistically.

2. The characteristic political organization of the Tigris-Euphrates civilization was

A) democracy.
B) large, durable empires.
C) village-level government.
D) regional city-states.
E) small, nomadic groups.

3. Jewish monotheism

A) was spread actively by Jewish missionaries throughout the Middle East.
B) emphasized the power and abstraction of God.
C) included worship of various lesser gods.
D) emerged at the high point of Sumerian civilization.
E) rejected the idea that people were ethically responsible for their behavior.

4. The development of writing

A) resulted from new technologies, notably the invention of paper.
B) helps explain why agriculture could develop.
C) was necessary for the development of civilization.
D) facilitated the development of more formal and bureaucratic governments.
E) resulted from the needs of the various river valley civilizations to communicate with one another.

5. The concept of civilization includes all of the following EXCEPT:

A) greater social equality.
B) writing systems.
C) the development of cities.
D) political units capable of ruling large regions.
E) specialization of labor.
6. Egyptian civilization differed from Mesopotamian civilization by stressing
   A) the use of slave labor.
   B) more centralized government, that controlled the economy.
   C) trade and science.
   D) intense religious practice, tied to governmental structures.
   E) the use of river water to nourish the crops.

7. As the most influential of the smaller Middle Eastern regional cultures, the Jewish culture differed from others most in its
   A) monotheism.
   B) strong military tradition.
   C) large, centralized state.
   D) expanding population throughout the Middle East.
   E) vigorous sea trade.

8. A characteristic of the human species before the advent of civilization was
   A) the ability to spread to various geographic settings and climate zones.
   B) the ability to organize large political units.
   C) the inability to communicate about abstractions such as death.
   D) the ability to write and keep records of trade.
   E) that all tasks were shared equally by men and women.

9. Which river valley civilization was most completely destroyed by invasion?
   A) Huanghe
   B) Amazon
   C) Indus
   D) Nile
   E) Tigris-Euphrates

10. The Neolithic Revolution refers to the period
    A) in which democracy developed.
    B) that saw the rise of settled agriculture.
    C) before the full development of the *Homo sapiens* species.
    D) before people learned how to communicate.
    E) before people learned to use fire.
SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Most civilizations developed writing, starting with the emergence of _______ in the Middle East around 3500 B.C.E.

2. It was under Babylonian rule that King _______ introduced the most famous early code of law.

3. By about 1500 B.C.E., a line of kings called the _______ ruled over early Chinese civilization.

4. A smaller regional group called the _______ devised an alphabet with 22 letters; this in turn was the ancestor of the Greek and Latin alphabets.

5. The largest city to develop along the Indus River was _______.

6. Early civilizations began in China along the _______ River.

7. The ancient civilization with the longest-lasting stability was in _______.

8. A large Neolithic village in modern Turkey, _______ was inhabited by 7000 B.C.E.

9. The belief in a single deity is known as _______.

10. The development of sedentary agriculture began is called the _______ revolution.

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

F 1. In the Paleolithic Age, hunter-gatherers could support large populations and elaborate societies.

T 2. One sign of the hunter-gatherer resistance to adopting agriculture was the slowness of its spread.

F 3. The first civilization developed along the banks of the Nile River.

T 4. Most early civilizations were characterized by the existence of agriculture, significant cities, writing systems, and more formal states.

F 5. Having started in 3500 B.C.E., centers of civilization developed in four centers: the Middle East, Egypt, North America, and northwestern Japan.

F 6. Sumerian political structures stressed a loosely organized empire, ruled by a queen who claimed divine authority.
1. E One characteristic that differentiated classical civilizations from the earlier river valley societies was that
   A) they were agricultural.
   B) there was a higher rate of literacy.
   C) they were more durable.
   D) there was less warfare.
   E) they created larger political structures capable of controlling more territory.

2. C A major factor in China’s development of the first elaborate classical society was
   A) a reduction in China’s population.
   B) a stable political leadership.
   C) its ability to remain isolated and avoid outside invasion.
   D) a sharp increase in food production.
   E) an absence of religious activity.

3. A The Chinese view of nature stressed
   A) harmony and balance.
   B) a mystical belief that humans and nature were one.
   C) the scientific control and domination of nature.
   D) nature must be ignored.
   E) nature was determined by God.

4. A Classical Chinese civilization was ruled by all of these EXCEPT
   A) the Shang dynasty.
   B) the Zhou dynasty.
   C) the Qin dynasty.
   D) the Han dynasty.
   E) the Tang dynasty.

5. E A distinguishing feature of the classical Chinese economy was
   A) very little social stratification.
   B) a series of international trading networks.
   C) high social status for active merchants.
   D) state support for merchant and artisan classes.
   E) a high level of technology.
6. D The Qin and Han dynasties were both characterized by

A) the formation of popular political parties.
B) increasing trade with the rest of the world.
C) a disdain for science and art.
D) powerful centralized governance.
E) building of massive public works.

7. C The Qin dynasty was marked by all of the following EXCEPT

A) the decrease in power held by regional rulers and independent armies.
B) the building of the Great Wall of China.
C) an increase in the economic status of the peasant communities.
D) the incorporation of Hong Kong into the Chinese Empire.
E) a national census.

8. A China's classical period gave rise to all of the following intellectual traditions EXCEPT

A) Buddhism.
B) Daoism.
C) Legalism.
D) Five Classics.
E) Confucianism.

9. B Besides the "mean people," which of the following groups was considered to have the least status in classical China?

A) Students
B) Merchants
C) Peasants
D) Philosophers
E) Artisans

10. D All of the following constituted a function of the state in Han China EXCEPT

A) attack on local warrior landlords.
B) civil service examinations.
C) promoting Confucian philosophy.
D) detachment from the lives of the Chinese masses.
E) encouraging equitable treatment of peasants.
SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1. Families of kings, called dynasties, ruled over China during the classical period.

2. The Great Wall of China was built during the rule of the first emperor, Shi Huangdi.

3. The most famous ruler of the Han dynasty was Wu Ti.

4. Wu Ti set up a(n) training schools for all those who took exams to join the state bureaucracy.

5. The period when the Zhou dynasty disintegrated is called the Era of Warring States.

6. During the Zhou dynasty, Confucius traveled to many parts of China, preaching political virtue.

7. Confucian doctrine was recorded in a book called Analects.

8. During the Qin and Han periods, an alternate system of political thought called Legalism developed in China.

9. Daoism was spread in 5th-century China by the author Laozi.

10. Chinese art during the classical period stressed careful detail and craftsmanship.

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

1. Of all societies today, China has held the clearest links to its classical past. T

2. During the Zhou dynasty China extended its territory to include the “Middle Kingdom.” T

3. The Zhou was the most centralized and bureaucratic of the classical Chinese dynasties. F

4. Wu Ti and other Han rulers generated peace throughout Asia by halting Chinese expansion. F

5. The decline of the Han dynasty was due solely to internal domestic unrest. F

6. Despite China’s centralization of government in the classical era, strong local units never totally disappeared. T

7. Classical Chinese government did not interfere in intellectual matters. F
MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. All of the following defined the Vedic and Epic ages in India EXCEPT
   A) the development of Sanskrit.
   B) an early form of a caste system.
   C) consistently high levels of agricultural output.
   D) creation of literary epics.
   E) the rise of Buddhism.

2. The first ruler of the Maurya dynasty was
   A) Ashoka.
   B) Alexander the Great.
   C) Chandragupta.
   D) Kanishka.
   E) Gautama.

3. The Maurya dynasty differed from the Gupta dynasty in that
   A) it was imposed by Aryan conquerors.
   B) it ruled a larger territory.
   C) it had a greater effect later in Indian history.
   D) it attacked Buddhist beliefs.
   E) it refused to develop a strong army.

4. Classical India's political climate was characterized most by
   A) a politically astute population.
   B) an array of regional political cultures.
   C) well-elaborated political theory.
   D) a highly-centralized government.
   E) democratic institutions.

5. The Indian caste system influenced the Indian governmental system by
   A) enforcing rules about social behavior.
   B) serving as a guide for legal judgments.
   C) unifying the subcontinent under a single government.
   D) creating a widespread interest in constitutional issues.
   E) promoting a belief in individual rights.
6. Hinduism was defined by all of the following EXCEPT

E

A) it was the religion of India’s majority.
B) it lacked a central deity.
C) it tolerated increasing wealth.
D) it held a belief in reincarnation.
E) it excluded all other religions.

7. Buddhism differs from Hinduism by not believing in

A

A) a caste system.
B) holy leaders.
C) nirvana.
D) the importance of moral obligations.
E) using missionaries.

8. Indian trading networks expanded to include all of the following EXCEPT

E

A) southeast Asia.
B) the Middle East.
C) China.
D) Sri Lanka.
E) Russia.

9. In contrast to China, India

A

A) had more direct contact with other societies and civilizations.
B) demonstrated a restrained artistic style.
C) lacked regional diversity.
D) had a more flexible social order.
E) was more secular in outlook.

10. In contrast to those in China, the values developed in classical India

E

A) promoted considerable equality between men and women.
B) led to the evolution and prominence of several distinct religions.
C) urged that children not be required to work.
D) discouraged scientific research.
E) encouraged greater emotional spontaneity.
SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1. The vast Indian subcontinent is partially separated from the rest of Asia by northern mountain ranges, most notably the Himalayas.

2. During the Vedic and Epic ages, the Aryans conquerors impressed their stamp on Indian society.

3. Early literary epics developed by the Aryans were passed on orally and written down in the language called Sanskrit.

4. The Indian emperor Ashoka was the best-known Mauryan leader.

5. The dynasty that followed the Maurya, the Gupta, featured a long era of political stability.

6. The priestly caste, or Brahmins, stood at the top of India's caste system.

7. Unlike other major world religions, Hinduism had no single founder or central holy figure.

8. The Hindu ethical code, or Dharma, was far less detailed than the ethical codes of other major religions.

9. These southern Indians, the Tamils, were active in trading networks all over Asia.

10. Toward the end of the Epic Age, Buddha built on the foundation of Hinduism to create another major world religion.

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

1. Classical Indian civilization represented a clear break from earlier Indian history. F

2. The Epic Age saw the creation of the Upanishads, a distinctly secular literature. F

3. In 322 B.C.E. Ashoka seized power and became the first leader of the Maurya dynasty. T

4. The Maurya dynasty controlled more territory than the Gupta dynasty. F

5. Classical Indian civilization was defined by its centralized state administration. F