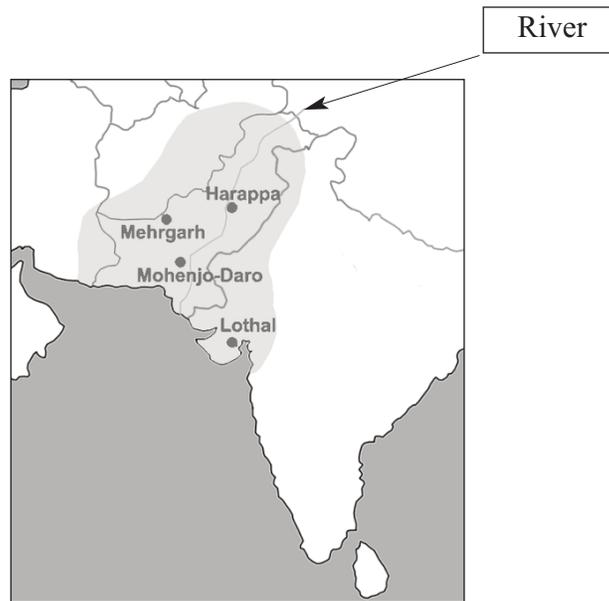


UNIT I QUESTIONS

1. All of the following were changes to human societies brought about by the Neolithic Revolution EXCEPT:
 - (A) reliable food supplies increased
 - (B) job specialization occurred
 - (C) women and men grew to have more equal status
 - (D) the distinction between nomads and settled people became important

2. Women were important contributors to the agricultural revolution because they were likely the gender who:
 - (A) owned property
 - (B) wanted more leisure time
 - (C) gathered edible plants and knew where grains grew
 - (D) found carrying children on their backs too burdensome

Questions 3 to 4 are based on the following image:



Redrawing from [http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Indus_p.jpg fr.wikipedia]

3. The river indicated above is:

- (A) the Nile
- (B) the Huang He
- (C) the Tigris
- (D) the Indus

4. The names on the map designate:

- (A) linguistic groups
- (B) sites of major Buddhist temples
- (C) ancient cities
- (D) Chinese tribute states

5. Assume historians were attempting to determine whether an early civilization was organized as a series of city-states or as an empire. Which of the following would be the best evidence that it was organized as an empire?
- (A) a decree ordering uniform coinage and the standardization of weights and measures and axle widths across a large area
 - (B) the ruins of an extensive temple community with multiple temples and complex building styles
 - (C) evidence that some individuals were buried with elaborate jewelry and pottery and others with much simpler artifacts
 - (D) a complicated series of knotted ropes that appears to have been used as a means of record keeping
6. Which of the following most accurately compares the government structures of early Mesopotamia and Egypt?
- (A) The governments of both civilizations were highly decentralized.
 - (B) Overall, Mesopotamian government was characterized by strong city-states, and Egypt was ruled by divine kingship.
 - (C) Mesopotamia had a highly developed bureaucracy; Egypt did not.
 - (D) Although priests were powerful in both societies, their authority was generally separated from the political power of the kings.
7. As developed in China, the Mandate of Heaven:
- (A) established the ruler's legitimacy
 - (B) shaped the most basic tenet of Confucianism
 - (C) created a tremendous burden on rulers to perform the correct ritual sacrifices
 - (D) provided the foundation of ancestor worship
8. Which of the following is NOT an accomplishment of complex societies that was directly supported by the development of writing?
- (A) centralized rule and enforcement of government regulations
 - (B) empowered peasant villages
 - (C) increased body of knowledge passed from one generation to another
 - (D) centralized record of tax payments, land ownership, and contracts
9. Priests were an important class in all of the following areas of early civilization **EXCEPT**:
- (A) Mesopotamia
 - (B) Indus
 - (C) Yellow River
 - (D) Mesoamerica

10. Assume historians were attempting to determine whether an early civilization was organized as a theocracy. Which of the following would be the best evidence that it was?
- (A) inscriptions on bones that would appear to be used for the purpose of divination
 - (B) a code that based the leader's right to set law on his appointment by a God or gods
 - (C) remains of what appear to be household shrines in peasant villages
 - (D) the remains of mummified bodies
11. Which statement accurately contrasts Olmec and Sumerian civilizations?
- (A) The Sumerians made mathematical advances; the Olmec did not.
 - (B) The Olmec had a writing system; the Sumerians did not.
 - (C) The Sumerian government was centralized; the Olmec government was not.
 - (D) The Sumerians used the wheel for transportation; the Olmec did not.
12. Pastoralists rarely accumulated large amounts of material possessions because they:
- (A) were frequently mobile
 - (B) had not mastered the techniques of animal domestication
 - (C) did not have social stratification
 - (D) did not participate in trading networks
13. All of the following events happened at about the same time (1200 B.C.E.) EXCEPT:
- (A) The Hittite empire collapsed.
 - (B) Egypt was significantly weakened by a series of outside attacks.
 - (C) The Shang dynasty fell to nomadic invaders.
 - (D) The Mycenaean civilization was destroyed.
14. Which of the following best explains why the civilization identified in number 13 did not meet the same fate at the same time?
- (A) The area was more geographically isolated from the others.
 - (B) Civilization in the area was not as advanced as the others.
 - (C) A strong priestly class was able to keep the area free from outside invasions.
 - (D) Civilization was just beginning in the area, so defense was strong.