Test Version A (If your test version is not on your scantron you will receive a zero for your test grade.)

1. Olmec - Political

Olmec political society was structured in which way?

a. Democratic

 b. Authoritarian

 c. Socialist

 d. No political organization existed

2. Olmec - Economic

The Olmec craftsmen excelled in the working of one substance over all others, this was

a. Silver

 b. Gold

 c. Iron

 d. Jade

3. Chavin – Political

The Chavin need for creating an empire was based on one need, this was

 a. The need to find sea routes to the north

 b. The need to supply vast number of slaves to work their extensive agriculture

 c. The need to connect the three ecological zones from the Andes to the sea for trade

 d. The need to provide large number of sacrificial victims to their jaguar god

4. Chavin – Economic

The Chavin constructed large public works such as monuments and irrigation using which type of labor

 a. Large numbers of slaves taken from neighboring communities

 b. A large paid middle and lower class structure

 c. The organization of communities sharing responsibilities to perform work

 d. The Chavin did not create large public works in their empire

5. Chavin – Interactions

Which of the following Chavin technologies probably diffused to Mesoamerica?

 a. Boat building Technologies

 b. The Chavin writing system

 c. Chavin agricultural techniques and the use of the plow

 d. Chavin metallurgical techniques

6. Chavin / Olmec - Intellectual

Which of the two American cultures created a calendar system based on a 365 day cycle?

 a. Chavin

 b. Olmec

7. Ancient East and Southeast Asia – Political

The primary job of the vassals under the Shang Dynasty was to…

1. Conquer new lands to support the king and his court
2. Provide sons to serve as servants to support the king and his court
3. Collect tribute in the form of produce to support the king and his court
4. Supply large numbers of horses and livestock to support the king and his court

8. Ancient East and Southeast Asia – Political

During the 12th Century the Shang Dynasty overthrew the Zhou Dynasty using the “Mandate of Heaven” as its justification.

1. True
2. False

9. Ancient East and Southeast Asia – Economic

China’s elite maintained careful control of access to which two metals that were used to make bronze?

1. Iron and steel
2. Copper and tin
3. Steel and copper
4. Copper and manganese

10. Ancient East and Southeast Asia – Religion

The ancient Chinese used one primary method to divine the future. This method made use of what?

1. High priest who would receive signs from the gods in visions
2. Reading signs in nature such as bird movements, storms, water flows, etc.
3. Dictates from the emperor, ‘son of heaven’, who would receive the words of the gods
4. Burn patterns were read on bones by Shamans who wrote questions on them

11. Ancient East and Southeast Asia – Social / Religion

The philosophy of Confucianism placed an emphasis on…

1. Success through money, thus placing merchants at the top of society
2. Success through warfare, thus placing warriors at the top of society
3. Success through poverty, thus placing peasants at the top of society
4. Success through learning and service, thus placing scholars at the top of society

12. Ancient East and Southeast Asia - Political

The process, in which a dynasty rose, became strong under a good ruler, weakened, and became conquered by a new dynasty was known as…..

a. Dynastic coup d’état

 b. Dynastic cultural diffusion

 c. Dynastic cycle

 d. Cycles of Mandate

13. Ancient East and Southeast Asia – Social

Prior to the Shang Dynasty Chinese society was…..

1. Patrilineal
2. Matrilineal

14. Ancient East and Southeast Asia – Interactions

A very clear example of cultural diffusion from Mesopotamia to China can be seen in the fact that this item was found in China

1. Silk
2. Bronze
3. Chariots
4. Gunpowder

15. Ancient East and Southeast Asia – Cultural / Intellectual

 The ancient Chinese work of literature that deals with Confucianism is known as?

1. The Book of Changes
2. The Book of History
3. The Analects
4. The Book of Songs

16. Ancient Egypt – Political

The first pharaoh of Egypt was…

1. Ramses
2. Tutankhamen
3. Hatshepsut
4. Menes

17. Ancient Egypt – Political

***“After a period of instability pharaohs’ regained power during this long and peaceful period. Trade with neighbors became more extensive, and a small middle class of officials and merchants developed. Period ended with the invasion of the Hyksos, a people who came from the north to conquer the Nile Delta.”***

This description best describes which period of Egyptian political history?

1. Old Kingdom
2. Middle Kingdom
3. New Kingdom
4. Ancient Egypt

18. Ancient Egypt – Religion

The Egyptian god that was associated with the living pharaoh was

1. Isis
2. Amon-Ra
3. Osiris
4. Horus

19. Ancient Egypt – Social

A society such as Egypt’s that was dominated by males is called….

1. Theocracy
2. Oligarchy
3. Matriarchy
4. Patriarchy

20. Ancient Egypt – Nature

The natural environments of Egypt and Mesopotamia contrast in one major way. This difference is…

 a. Egyptian civilization centers around a major river while Mesopotamian civilization does not.

 b. Egyptian civilization was isolated by deserts and cataracts while Mesopotamia was open to all

 c. Egyptian civilization was open to trade by sailing south down the Nile to central Africa while

 Mesopotamia’s rivers were too wild to navigate.

 d. Egyptian civilization and Mesopotamian civilization were actually environmentally identical.

21. Ancient Egypt / Ancient Mesopotamia – Nature

In comparing the river systems of these two ancient civilizations the following statement could be considered true.

1. Both the Nile and the Fertile Crescent River systems were violent and unpredictable.
2. The Nile and the Fertile Crescent Rivers were different in that the Nile was predictable in its’ flooding.
3. The Nile and the Fertile Crescent Rivers were different in that the Tigris and Euphrates were predictable in their flooding.
4. The Nile and the Fertile Crescent Rivers were very similar in nature thus producing similar systems of government and society.

22. Ancient South Asia – Interactions

The invading peoples who entered India through the Hindu Kush mountains in 1500 B.C.E. were called…

1. Dravidians
2. Harrappans
3. Indians
4. Aryans

23. Ancient South Asia – Social

Which social class dominated Ancient India?

1. A small elite aristocracy
2. A small priestly class
3. The warrior class
4. The craftsmen

24. Ancient South Asia – Nature

The fall of the Indus River Valley Civilization is thought to have occurred because of……..

 a. Invasion

 b. Mass migration out of the region

 c. Systems collapse

 d. It never did fall, it just transformed into a greater civilization

25. Ancient Europe and Mediterranean – Political

 The Mycenaean culture engaged in a famous war with a city on the Aegean Sea in Anatolia. This city was….

a. Sparta

 b. Athens

 c. Crete

 d. Troy

26. Ancient Europe and Mediterranean – Political

At its peak, Greek civilization was made up of about how many poleis?

1. 50
2. 100
3. 150
4. 200

27. Ancient Egypt/ South Asia Comparison

Which of the following is an accurate comparison of Indus River Valley civilization and civilization in Ancient Egypt?

1. The Egyptian economy was more complex than that in the Indus River Valley
2. Egyptians worshipped mother goddesses but the people of the Indus River Valley did not
3. Scholars have had more difficulty in deciphering the writing system of the people of the Indus River Valley
4. Cities in Egypt were larger than cities in the Indus River Valley

28. Ancient Americas - Economic

In contrast to the Olmec, the Chavin of South America

1. Had few organized trading caravans
2. Were centered on a river valley
3. Had a domesticated beast of burden
4. Did not have advanced metallurgical skills

29. Ancient South Asia – Religion/ Social

Which ancient people set up the caste system, and were responsible for writing the Rig Veda in Ancient India?

1. The Upanishads
2. The Aryans
3. The Sumerians
4. The Persians

30. Ancient South Asia - Political

 Evidence for some central planning by local government can be seen in Indus River Valley cities through…

a. Farms

b. Grid-patterned streets

 c. The Indus Mother Goddess

 d. Twin Capitals

31. Classical India - Religion

Who was Buddhism’s founder, known as “the Buddha”?

a. Rig Veda

b. Ashoka

 c. Siddhartha Gautama

 d. Chandra Gupta

32. Ancient East Asia - Geography

What two rivers were most important to Ancient Chinese civilization?

 a. Yangtze and Yellow

 b. Luoyang and Yangtze

 c. Yellow and Loess

 d. Luoyang and Yellow

33. Ancient East Asia - Political

This Chinese Dynasty was the first that can be proven in the archaeological record, emerging between 1750 and 1500 B.C.E. This dynasty was known as….

a. Luoyang

 b. Xia

 c. Zhou

 d. Shang

34. Ancient East Asia - Political

 “Early rulers claimed that they had been given the right to rule by supernatural deities who oversaw earthly life. AS long as the rulers were just and fair, they retained the confidence of (these deities), but if they were not, confidence from these deities would be lost.” This passage describes….

a. The Shang’s idea of the pictograph

 b. The Zhou’s “Mandate of Heaven”

 c. The Xia’s concept of Shangdi

 d. The Shang’s belief in Shamanism

35. Ancient Europe and Mediterranean - Interactions

Which people reconnected Ancient Greece with the rest of the Mediterranean, helping Greece leave the “Dark Ages”?

1. Mycenaean’s
2. Athenians
3. Minoans
4. Phoenicians

36. Ancient Europe and Mediterranean - Political

What was the polis?

1. The city-state
2. The Empire
3. A form of Greek government
4. Pastoral nomadism

37. Ancient Europe and Mediterranean- Political

Who was democracy open to in Athens?

1. Everyone
2. All free males, but not women and slaves
3. Only free males, but not women and slaves
4. Only the rich, landowning classes

38. Ancient Europe and Mediterranean - Intellectual

The Greek emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or affairs of this world, led them to see answers to the dilemmas of human existence in philosophy, in much the same way that the ancient Chinese embraced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Philosophy; Buddhism
2. Secularism; Confucianism
3. Wisdom; Hinduism
4. Classicism; Shamanism

39. Ancient Europe and Mediterranean – Intellectual

Plato and Aristotle owe their philosophical expertise to the first philosopher to focus on ethical questions and truth-seeking regarding human nature. Who was this man?

1. Cleisthenes
2. Solon
3. Socrates
4. Pisistratus

40. Religion – Comparison

What characteristic did the Ancient Greek religion have in common with the religions of Rome, Egypt, and Mesopotamia?

1. They all had a single, supreme deity who was all knowing and all-powerful
2. They were all polytheistic
3. They absorbed new religious beliefs of outsiders very easily
4. They had gods who were distant and did not intervene in human affairs

41. Classical Persia – Geography

Classical Persia was located where in relation to the Indus River Valley and Greece?

1. East of the Indus, West of Greece
2. West of the Indus, East of Greece
3. North of Greece, West of the Indus
4. South of the Indus, East of Greece

42. Classical Persia – Political

The first notable king of Persia was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who was the first to enlarge the Persian Empire, and is also mentioned in the Old Testament of the Bible.

1. Cambyses
2. Cyrus I “The Great”
3. Satraps
4. Darius I

43. Classical Persia – Political

What was the capital of the Persian Empire?

1. Tehran
2. Harappa
3. Baghdad
4. Persepolis

44. Classical Persia – Political

What were Persian provincial officials called?

1. Satraps
2. Hellenics
3. Susas
4. Xerxes

45. Classical Persia - Interactions

The Persians tended to treat conquered peoples….

1. In a relatively evil manner, forcing mass deportations and slave labor
2. With benevolence, allowing these people to keep their own customs as long as they paid their taxes
3. Like most other ancient cultures did via massacres and complete occupation
4. Well, but with a heavy tax burden and crushing forced labor for a quarter of each year

46. Classical Persia – Economic/Political

In order to keep in touch with his subjects, the Persian king

1. Dispatched bands of horsemen riding in every direction out of the capital
2. Established a mail system
3. Formed a network of canals that linked the Persian interior with its new lands
4. Constructed the Royal Road that stretched from the Persian capital to the far western ends of the empire

47. Classical Greece – Interactions

Battles fought at Marathon in 490 B.C.E., Thermopylae in 480 B.C.E., and Platea in 479 B.C.E. were against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and were ultimately battles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Persia.

1. Sparta; lost
2. Athens; lost
3. Sparta; won
4. Athens; won

48. Classical Greece – Interactions

What was the significance of the Persian Wars?

1. They sparked the decline in Spartan and Athenian power
2. They boosted the prestige of Athens, culminating in the Delian League, and started the Persian decline
3. They boosted the prestige of Sparta, culminating in the Corinthian League, and started the Persian decline
4. The allowed for further Persian intervention in Greek society, culminating in the Peloponnesian War

49. Classical Greece – Interactions

What is the “Hellenistic synthesis”?

1. A process of Greeks adopting customs of foreign peoples as these foreigners moved into mainland Greece from 323 – 330 B.C.E., changing Greek culture along the way
2. The idea that Greeks blended their own customs with local customs as they moved into territory conquered by Alexander between 323 – 330 B.C.E., spreading Greek culture
3. A forced adoption of Greek customs put forth by Alexander’s four successor kingdoms in the territory he conquered before 323 B.C.E.
4. None of these

50. Classical Rome – Political

Rome established itself as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 509 B.C.E., ousting the Tarquinius Superbus, the last Etruscan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Rome.

1. Democracy, Republican
2. Monarchy, Democrat
3. Republic, Monarch
4. Monarch, Autocrat

51. Classical Rome – Political

The Roman Republic

1. Lasted until the reign of Julius Caesar
2. Lasted until the reign of Constantine
3. Lasted until the reign of Augustus
4. Lasted until the reign of Hadrian

52. Classical Rome – Political

“A Senator had many (civilians) who depended on his political power, and in return they gave him military service, labor, and political support.” This passage best describes

1. The Pax Romana
2. Roman Law
3. The Equites
4. The Patron-client relationship

53. Classical Rome – Social

Women in the Roman Empire

1. Enjoyed an equal amount of freedoms to their male counterparts
2. Were generally treated like children under strict scrutiny of the men of the family
3. Had less economic freedoms than women in Greece or Egypt
4. Mostly received great political power and prestige, sometimes equivalent to emperors

54. Classical Rome – Interactions

A series of three wars, called the Punic Wars, were fought between Rome and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, beginning in 264 B.C.E. and ending 146 B.C.E. The result of these wars was…….

1. Greece; the Roman takeover of the Greek mainland and Aegean islands
2. Egypt; Egypt’s absorption into the Roman Empire
3. Gaul; The Roman military occupation of Gaul (modern France) and invasion of Brittania
4. Carthage; Rome becoming the only military and economic power in the western Mediterranean

55. Classical Rome – Social

Slavery in the Roman Empire

1. Was nonexistent
2. Was just as prevalent in Rome as in other ancient societies
3. Was very widespread, even in private households or agricultural estates
4. Was the main way in which the Romans dealt with conquered peoples

56. Classical Rome – Intellectual

In terms of art, architecture, and religion, the Romans

1. Stole everything from the Carthaginians
2. Borrowed heavily from the Greek tradition, and even improved it
3. Had unique styles that were mildly influenced by their Etruscan predecessors
4. Did not value these whatsoever, instead aiming for more practical use of their talents

57. Classical China – Political

The Qin Dynasty (221 – 206 B.C.E.) gave China some much-needed centralized power, as made evident by the Great Wall’s construction during this dynasty, after the turbulent

1. Shang Dynasty
2. Warring States Period
3. Laozi Era
4. Han Dynasty

58. Classical China – Intellectual/Political

‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed that humans were naturally evil and would only obey authority through force. They advocated strict laws, harsh punishments, and sacrifice of personal freedom for the good of the state.” This passage accurately describes

1. Daoism
2. Confucianism
3. Legalism
4. Buddhism

59. Classical China – Intellectual/Political

The Qin Dynasty favored \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as their dominant philosophy, whereas the Han favored \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Legalism; legalism
2. Confucianism; Buddhism
3. Buddhism; legalism
4. Legalism; Confucianism

60. Classical China – Political/Social

If I wanted to get a job in the Han government, how would I go about doing so?

1. I would study my tail off at the university in Xi’an to prepare for the Han examination system, which if I did well would land me a bureaucratic job.
2. I would ask my government employed dad for a job, and probably get one. But I wouldn’t have to study anything whatsoever, not even Confucian texts!
3. I would study combat, metallurgy, and swordsmanship and earn my job on the battlefield
4. I would simply kill the first government worker I saw and take his job

61. Classical China – Social

Like the Romans, Han women

1. Were generally free to do as they pleased in marriage, trade, or education
2. Were mostly subjugated by the male population, and had more traditional roles
3. Were enslaved as a sign of their lesser status amongst the Han Chinese
4. Had many political and economic rights, and could run for office

62. Classical China – Social

Who was at the top of Han society, in terms of social classes?

1. Ordinary citizens
2. Slaves
3. Warriors
4. The scholar-gentry or shi

63. Classical China - Economic

Like the Roman Empire, the Han Dynasty had an economy based on

* 1. Trade
	2. Agriculture
	3. Mining
	4. Pastoralism
1. Classical China – Interactions

The Silk Road

* 1. Was held together by a tightly centralized and controlling empire
	2. Found its “glue” keeping it together to be pastoral nomads of Central Asia who helped transport goods and provided protection
	3. Ended after the emergence of the Huns in the 5th century CE
	4. Was tightly run by Buddhist nomads who sought to only promote Buddhism on the road, and traded only with other Buddhists
1. Classical China – Interactions

The vast trade network that extended from southeastern China to Eastern Africa, even connecting the Mediterranean and therefore Europe, was known as the…

* 1. Trans-Saharan Trade Network
	2. Indian Ocean Maritime System
	3. The Royal Road
	4. The Silk Road
1. Classical China – Interactions

A trader moving across the Indian ocean in a dhow or a junk (small commercial ships) would probably use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get him and his cargo across the Indian Ocean

* 1. A massive set of oars and oarsmen
	2. A set of square sails coupled with a few oarsmen
	3. Monsoon winds and a lateen sail
	4. Monsoon winds
	5. His hands, mostly
1. Classical Rome – Religion

Which two Roman emperors were the most important in the promotion of Christianity in the Roman Empire?

* 1. Constantine and Maxentius
	2. Maxentius and Hadrian
	3. Diocletian and Hadrian
	4. Constantine and Theodosius
1. Classical Rome – Religion

 Many Jews became part of the Jewish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the Roman Empire destroyed Solomon’s temple in Jerusalem for the second time (2nd century CE). Why was Judaism so contrary to Rome’s religious leanings?

* 1. Moksha; part of the Torah pledged that Jews would constantly fight imperial aggressors
	2. Moksha; Jews were forbidden to give taxes to the Romans at the advice of many Rabbis
	3. Diaspora; the Romans simply saw Judaism as a rival religion due to its immense popularity empire-wide
	4. Diaspora; Judaism was monotheistic, and contrary to the polytheistic Roman state religion
1. Classical India – Religion

The doctrines of Hinduism can be found in a series of epic poems that were sung by ancient priests and eventually written down. They were called

* 1. The Vedas
	2. The Bhagavad-Gitas
	3. The Mahabharata
	4. The Shiva’s
1. Classical India – Religion

In order to reach Nirvana, a Buddhist must

* 1. Follow everything Buddha dictated, as it was written down in the Boddhisatva
	2. Worship Bodhisattvas as gods above Buddha to appease Buddha
	3. Preach the good message behind Buddhism and spread it globally
	4. Understand the Four Noble Truths and follow the Eightfold Path in order to end suffering and desire
1. Classical India – Political

Before the Mauryan Dynasty (the 4th century BCE), India was

* 1. United under a single empire
	2. Politically fragmented into small kinship groups
	3. In a state of anarchy
	4. Controlled by Persia and China
1. Classical India – Political

Ashoka was the greatest ruler of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty, and was significant because

* 1. Mauryan; he renounced violence after years of conquering surrounding peoples and adopted Buddhism
	2. Guptan; he renounced violence after seeing his grandfather Chandragupta Maurya die in battle, adopting Hindusim afterwards
	3. Mauryan; he conquered the most territory for the Mauryan Empire, only to give it up after his conversion to Buddhism
	4. Guptan; he conquered the most territory for the Guptan Empire, only to give it up after his conversion to Hinduism
1. Classical India – Political

The Guptan Empire

* 1. Was smaller in size compared to the Mauryan Empire
	2. Was India’s first centralized empire
	3. Was the biggest empire India had ever seen
	4. None of these
1. Classical Rome – Political

By the time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ moved the imperial capital to Constantinople, the Roman Empire

* 1. Diocletian; was growing at such a rapid rate that it threatened to move into India
	2. Constantine; was on the decline due to economic crises and barbarian invasions, especially from Germania
	3. Septimius Severus; was on the decline due to a number of plagues that killed off a third of the population by 300 CE
	4. Livy; was on the rise in terms of political power due to the relocation of the capital and the defeat of the Parthians
1. Classical Greece – Intellectual

Which one of these is NOT an art form developed in Classical Greece?

* 1. Drama
	2. Lyric poetry
	3. Classical architecture
	4. Calligraphy
1. Classic India – Social/Religious

Varna means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” in Sanskrit, the language of Ancient India. Overall, there \_\_\_\_\_\_ varnas in the caste system.

* 1. Divide; 3
	2. Color; 4
	3. Priests; 4
	4. Rule; 3
1. Food surpluses lead to “civilization” – why?
	1. Governments needed to control food supplies
	2. A food surplus meant that a bigger population could be supported
	3. Civilization was begun by wars, wars were fought over food surpluses
	4. Religion centered itself around food production, which gave rise to civilization
2. Ancient Mesopotamia – Political

Like Sargon of Akkad, Hammurabi

* 1. Established a written law code
	2. Conquered all of Mesopotamia, uniting it
	3. Defeated the Hittites
	4. Spoke a language other than Sumerian
1. Ancient Mesopotamia – Political

Hammurabi’s law code gave ancient Babylon

* 1. A systematic set of rules administered by a government
	2. Nothing more than punishments
	3. Guides for priests to discern the will of the gods
	4. Free land to everyone, including slaves
1. Ancient Mesopotamia – Political

Hammurabi’s law code mainly identified

* 1. Three distinct social classes
	2. Prices for goods
	3. Rules for going to war with neighboring peoples
	4. None of these
1. Ancient Mesopotamia – Social

Why did women lose social status with the spread of agriculture?

* 1. Laws were put in place to restrict women’s freedoms
	2. Crops were heavily guarded by the priest class, which was exclusively male
	3. Governments kept women away from farming
	4. Food surpluses made large families possible, and women became tied to home responsibilities
1. Ancient Mesopotamia – Intellectual

The Sumerian form of writing was known as

* 1. Hieroglyphics
	2. Pictograms
	3. Cuneiform
	4. Phonetic
1. Ancient Mesopotamia – Religion

A Mesopotamian religious structure

* 1. Temple
	2. Ziggurat
	3. Pyramid
	4. Amulet
1. Ancient Egypt – Political

How many ‘kingdoms’ is Egyptian history divided into?

* 1. 1
	2. 2
	3. 3
	4. 4
1. Ancient Egypt – Geography

Egyptian geography (i.e. the area surrounding the Nile river from north to south)…

* 1. Left the Egyptians exposed to the many peoples nearby
	2. Prompted Egypt to adopt many customs of its neighbors in Nubia
	3. Left Egypt isolated and able to develop its own distinct politics, society, and religion
	4. Opened up Egypt to the will of the Minoans and Mycenaeans, despite cultural independence
1. Ancient Egypt – Political

 The pharaoh was not only the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Egyptians, but was also a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. High priest; god
	2. King; god
	3. High priest; king
	4. Military general; king
1. Ancient Egypt – Political

The first Pharaoh was (lived around 3100 BCE)

* 1. Horus
	2. Ma’at
	3. Osiris
	4. Menes
1. Ancient Egypt – Political

At the height of its power in 1300 BCE Egypt controlled all of the following EXCEPT:

* 1. Nubia
	2. Palestine
	3. Arabia
	4. Syria
1. What is a patriarchy?
	1. A culture dominated by women, including within government.
	2. A culture dominated by a combination of men and women.
	3. A culture dominated by men, in society and government.
	4. A culture dominated by neither men nor women that is egalitarian in nature.
2. Ancient South Asia – Political

What two sites are most important to our understanding of the Indus River Valley?

* 1. Osiris & Harappa
	2. Atum & Heliopolis
	3. Mohenjo Daro & Heliopolis
	4. Harappa and Mohenjo Daro
1. Ancient South Asia – Intellectual

The Indus River Valley’s language is distinct because

* 1. It is very similar to Ancient Egyptian.
	2. It has Indo-European roots.
	3. It is indecipherable.
	4. It is still spoken today.
1. Ancient South Asia

What is “systems failure?”

* 1. A failure of the agricultural systems put in place by Ancient Era civilizations
	2. A breakdown of the political, social, and economic systems that supported ancient civilizations
	3. A king’s mismanagement of his country’s economic systems
	4. None of these
1. Ancient East Asia – Geography

Like the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, East Asian rivers were prone to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flooding.

* 1. Regular
	2. Irregular
	3. Constant
	4. Little
1. *Ancient East Asia- Political*

How was the king seen in Ancient Chinese religion?

* 1. He was a god himself.
	2. He was the intermediary between a Supreme Being and ordinary mortals.
	3. He was the high priest of the dynasty.
	4. He had no religious function.
1. Ancient East Asia – Political

What is the main difference between Shang and Zhou government?

* 1. There was no difference. The Shang and Zhou were governed by warrior-aristocrats.
	2. The Shang had a large, educated bureaucracy, whereas the Zhou were mainly warriors with local autonomy.
	3. The Shang were mainly warrior-aristocrats, but the Zhou had a large, educated bureaucracy and local autonomy.
	4. None of these.
1. Ancient China – Political

This Chinese dynasty was the first that can be proven in the archaeological record, emerging between 1750 and 1500 BCE. This dynasty was known as

* 1. Luoyang
	2. Xia
	3. Zhou
	4. Shang
1. Ancient Mesopotamia – Political

Which civilization first developed in the “land between two rivers?”

* 1. Hittites
	2. Assyrians
	3. Akkadians
	4. Sumerians
1. The AP in AP World History stands for what?
	1. Adnostic Photosynthesis
	2. Advanced Placement
	3. Apt Perception
	4. Academic Performance
2. Mr. Jensen is afraid of what aquatic animal?
	1. Sharks
	2. Giant Sea Trout
	3. Penguins
	4. Killer Whales
3. Who is a better looking, better teaching, and more charming individual
	1. David Jensen
	2. Cory Jensen

1. b

2. d

3. c

4.c

5.d

6. b

7.c

8.b

9.b

10.d

11.d

12.c

13. b

14.c

15.c

16.d

17.d

18.d

19.d

20.b

21. b

22. d

23. b

24. c

25. d

26. d

27. c

28. c

29. b

30. b

31. c

32. a

33. d

34. b

35. d

36. a

37. c

38. b

39. c

40. b

41. b

42. b

43. d

44. a

45. b

46. d

47. d

48. b

49. b

50. c

51. a

52. d

53. b

54. d

55. c

56. b

57. b

58. c

59. d

60. a

61. b

62. d

63. b

64. b

65. d

66. d

67. d

68. d

69. a

70. d

71. b

72. a

73. a

74. b

75. d

76. b

77. b

78. a

79. a

80. a

81. d

82. c

83. b

84. c

85. c

86. b

87. d

88. c

89. c

90. d

91. c

92. b

93. b

94. b

95. a

96. d

97. b

98. c

99.

100.