APWH Know It For The Exam Periodization #2 -Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies, c. 600 B.C.E. to c. 600 C.E.

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The most important trade items in ancient Iran were
   a. wheat, barley, and oats.
   b. jute, pepper, and other spices.
   c. minerals, textiles, and carpets.
   d. silk, porcelain, and tea.
   e. horses, zebu, and camels.

2. The king responsible for unifying Iran was
   a. Cyrus.
   b. Xerxes.
   c. Darius.
   d. Herodotus.
   e. Cambyses.

3. Cyrus and his son ruled their empire by following a practical approach of
   a. threatening the people with gross injustices.
   b. first marrying into the local nobility.
   c. murdering local priests and nobles.
   d. respecting local priests and native traditions.
   e. outlawing local traditions and strictly enforcing Persian laws.

4. The Persian provinces were administered by
   a. direct control from the king.
   b. utilizing native rulers loyal to the king.
   c. satraps or hereditary provincial governors.
   d. large occupying armies and harsh discipline.
   e. boyars, or a priestly class.

5. Which was not a method by which the Persians strengthened their empire?
   a. Giving autonomy to provincial administrators
   b. Promoting religious toleration
   c. Using technology and learning from other cultures
   d. Building roads and highways to connect the far-flung reaches of the empire
   e. Using a unified, comprehensive law code like Hammurabi's

6. Under Darius's legal system, subject peoples in Persian territories were
   a. punished for disobeying the imperial laws.
   b. still allowed to live under their own laws.
   c. brought under a unified legal system.
   d. given even harsher laws than the Persians.
   e. disenfranchised legally but given the power to elect officials.
7. Which of the following is not a tenet of Zoroastrianism?
   a. Belief in one supreme deity
   b. Belief that humans would be rewarded or punished in the afterlife for their deeds
   c. Belief that the world was created by Ahuramazda
   d. The triumph of good over evil
   e. Belief in reincarnation of the dead

8. Although Greece is described as "resource poor" in the chapter, it economically prospered
   a. through a brisk trade in slaves.
   b. because of successful manufacturing.
   c. by using a large population as a large "service" sector.
   d. through access to foreign resources, markets, and ideas.
   e. by frequently raiding its neighbors.

9. Greece was organized into city-states called
   a. satrapies.
   b. poleis.
   c. nomes.
   d. shires.
   e. they had no cities.

10. After emergence from the Dark Ages, the population of Greece increased as much as five-fold. Which of the following was NOT a reason for the population increase?
    a. increased prosperity due to trade and importation.
    b. change to increased agriculture instead of pastoralism.
    c. dramatic increases in agriculture needed more labor sources
    d. change of diet to bread and vegetables.
    e. development of specialized craft skills.

11. The area of the polis in which citizens would come together to ratify decisions of their leaders was called the:
    a. acropolis.
    b. stoa
    c. Parthenon
    d. agora
    e. amphitheatre.

12. Greek poleis or city-states developed because of
    a. mistrust between competing groups.
    b. Greek geography, especially mountains, which separated populations.
    c. aggressive outside cultures.
    d. previous patterns of political organization.
    e. the need for quickly deployable troops.

13. Close-formed ranks of soldiers, called up in times of war, were called
    a. hyksos.
    b. phalanx.
    c. hoplites.
    d. helots.
    e. phrateries.
14. The Greek Dark Age was a period of
   a. dark atmospheric conditions due to the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius.
   b. commercial growth due to the use of dark-colored dyes in fabric.
   c. intellectual and commercial vitality.
   d. frequent disruption due to invasions.
   e. poverty, isolation, and depopulation.

15. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the recovery of the Archaic period?
   a. The cure of various infectious diseases
   b. Population increase
   c. Improved diet
   d. Growth of urban centers
   e. Specialization of labor

16. One of the prime benefits of colonization around the Mediterranean for the Greeks was:
   a. diversification of resources.
   b. alleviation of surplus population.
   c. cultural exchange.
   d. establishing a Hellenic hegemony.
   e. opportunities for increasing personal wealth.

17. The emerging middle classes in Greece were constituted by which group of people?
   a. debt slaves and peasant farmers
   b. craftsmen and merchants
   c. hoplites and teachers.
   d. slave traders and fishermen
   e. none of these

18. An oligarchy is a society in which
   a. all landowners participate politically.
   b. all adult males are allowed to vote.
   c. a hereditary elite controls the power.
   d. a monarch has total control.
   e. the wealthy members of society have political power.

19. The Greek concept of democracy included political participation by
   a. all free, native-born, adult males.
   b. both men and women.
   c. military officers only.
   d. a council of priests.
   e. all Greeks.

20. The Greek gods and goddesses were seen as
   a. distant and removed from the affairs of humankind.
   b. frightening and greedy for harsh sacrifices.
   c. superhuman and immortal, but otherwise anthropomorphic.
   d. role models of wisdom and morality.
   e. purely fictitious, as the Greeks relied on natural philosophy.
21. Worship of gods at state sponsored festivals was seen as
   a. an expression of civic identity.
   b. a matter of personal piety.
   c. a requirement of good citizens.
   d. an opportunity to venerate one's ancestors.
   e. part of the democratic process.

22. The Archaic Greek development of humanism, a lasting feature of Western civilization, was
   a. a valuing of the uniqueness, rights, and talents of individuals.
   b. a short-lived attempt to treat humans as God.
   c. the political concept that the king was designated by God.
   d. the subjugation of individuals' rights and will for the good of the state.
   e. the idea that humans descended from primate ancestors.

23. Greek philosophers emphasized which perspective of viewing the world?
   a. devotion to nature-based gods who were not anthropomorphic.
   b. rejection of polytheism.
   c. rational explanations for the world around them rather than reliance on the supernatural.
   d. a skeptical view of science as the exclusive answers to all questions.
   e. complete atheism.

24. Sparta became a highly militarized society primarily because
   a. they feared an uprising by the helots.
   b. they sought to recreate the far-flung empire of the Assyrians.
   c. repeated raids by Athens forced Spartans to adopt defensive measures.
   d. significant mineral wealth, which allowed them to support a large army.
   e. Spartan society was dominated by a class of academics devoted to studying and developing military strategy.

25. The Persian defeat in the wars with Greece was due to all of the following except
   a. difficulty supplying the army from Persia.
   b. allowing the Persian navy to be drawn into the narrow waters off Salamis.
   c. domestic political turmoil.
   d. the rout of Persian forces at the Battle of Plataea.
   e. the Persian underestimation of the Greeks' will to fight for their homeland.

26. The three great Greek classical philosophers are
   a. Euripides, Pericles, and Darius.
   b. Diogenes, Euclid, and Ptolemy.
   d. Aeneid, Antigone, and Aristophanes.
   e. Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.

27. How does the Peloponnesian War reveal an inherent flaw in Greek society?
   a. The hoplites were unreliable because of their exclusion from politics.
   b. The independent poleis fostered rivalry and mistrust among neighbors.
   c. The poor in Greece suffered more severe hardship than in other world societies.
   d. The Greeks refused to abandon their policy of nonviolence.
   e. The rivalry between helots and hoplites caused a breakdown of democracy.
28. Which of the following is not among the policies used by Alexander the Great to control his vast empire?
   a. He encouraged intermarriage to foreign women.
   b. He maintained the framework of Persian administration.
   c. He adopted Persian customs.
   d. He established Greek-style cities.
   e. He promoted local militias.

29. When Alexander the Great died, his vast empire
   a. fragmented into many separate states.
   b. continued to be administered as a unified entity by his successors.
   c. reverted to its former Persian rulers.
   d. was broken up into three Macedonian dynasties.
   e. was conquered by Indians from the Indus River.

30. Which of the following were not "cosmopolitan" features of Hellenistic societies?
   a. Libraries and universities
   b. The cultivation of new scholarship
   c. The cultivation of art and literature
   d. Scientific discoveries
   e. Homogeneous societies

31. The Seleucid kingdom, after the death of Alexander, retained which portion of the empire?
   a. Persian
   b. Macedonian
   c. Egyptian
   d. Greek
   e. Indian

32. The term Hellenistic Age refers to the
   a. influence of Asian culture on Greece.
   b. political and cultural influence of Greece over foreign subjects in North Africa and western Asia.
   c. Macedonian Empire during Alexander's reign.
   d. peaceful period within Greece itself.
   e. successful rule of Helen of Troy.

33. The economic wealth of the early Roman state was based on
   a. farming.
   b. mercantilism.
   c. mining.
   d. fishing.
   e. the military.

34. The center of political action in the Roman Republic was
   a. the Council of Nobles.
   b. annually elected civic officials.
   c. the Senate.
   d. the Plebeian Council.
   e. the Congress of Monarchs.
35. In Roman society
   a. the father's word was law in his household.
   b. women inherited property.
   c. the first-born son ruled over his brothers.
   d. daughters were not allowed to speak at family gatherings.
   e. there was complete segregation of the sexes.

36. Which statement is true about Roman women?
   a. They were equal to Roman men.
   b. They had no say in family matters.
   c. They exercised influence over husbands and sons.
   d. They were required to provide ten years of military service.
   e. They were powerless and virtually slaves in their own homes.

37. Which of the following was NOT a contributing factor to Roman expansion?
   a. aggressive fans of war in Rome.
   b. the short term of office of the Consuls in the Senate.
   c. the desire to acquire buffer zones protecting them from attack by enemies.
   d. the mandate to impose their religion on neighboring regions.
   e. the presence of a large, well-maintained army.

38. A significant difference in Roman expansion versus Greek was that Romans:
   a. did not have a standardized language.
   b. extended citizenship in degrees to most conquered populations.
   c. did not impose taxes.
   d. conquered only to obtain slaves.
   e. had no system of government in place in the new territories.

39. Two protracted and bloody wars against the Carthaginians were important because
   a. Rome won control of the western Mediterranean.
   b. they limited Rome's southern expansion.
   c. it was the first time Rome had ever lost a war.
   d. Roman slaves were freed.
   e. they joined forces with the Carthaginians to create the Cartho-Roman Empire.

40. During the Republic, Romans managed their imperial territories by
   a. brutal domination and conquest, enslaving local populations.
   b. establishing a system of satrapies and using local leaders to enforce Roman power.
   c. nonoccupation and little interaction other than tax collection.
   d. establishing a provincial administration and sending a Roman senator to oversee matters.
   e. dispatching the army to occupy the area and bring the locals into line.

41. As the numbers of independent farmers declined in the later Republic, Italian landowners increasingly turned to
   a. tenant farmers.
   b. inexpensive slaves.
   c. agricultural wage laborers.
   d. female and child labor.
   e. letting their land lie fallow.
42. What factor caused a decrease in small farms in the Late Roman Republic?
   a. Wars that devastated land and made farming difficult
   b. An economy primarily based on trade with the East
   c. The growth of latifundia and a shift to nonstaple crops
   d. Increased urbanization in the centralized Republic
   e. Deforestation

43. The emperor responsible for the reorganization of the Roman government after 31 B.C.E. was
   a. Julius Caesar.
   b. Caligula.
   c. Nero.
   d. Claudius.
   e. Octavian.

44. The main reason for the decline of the Roman Republic was
   a. an impoverished population.
   b. political decentralization.
   c. military leaders with armies loyal to them rather than to the state.
   d. ongoing wars in trying to expand to an empire.
   e. the subversive effect of increasingly popular monotheistic religions.

45. Under the Principate, Roman law
   a. was limited to the Twelve Tables.
   b. came largely from the emperor himself.
   c. was based on the Twelve Tables and supplemented by decrees from the Senate and bills
      from the Assemblies.
   d. was codified by public vote.
   e. were gathered from local traditions and evaluated by jurists to compile the lex romana.

46. One of the factors that most helped the growth of commerce was:
   a. urbanization
   b. the growth of latifundia.
   c. the implementation of the "pax romana" or roman peace.
   d. incorporation of slaves into the common market.
   e. the spread of Christianity.

47. The circumstance surrounding Jesus' ministry and acclamation by his followers as the messiah was
   a. the collapse of the Roman Empire.
   b. the Roman occupation of Judaea.
   c. the Roman war with the Celts.
   d. widespread unrest caused by slave rebellions.
   c. the barbarian invasion of Rome.
48. How is the career of Paul an example of the "cosmopolitan" nature of the Roman Empire?
   a. He limited his proselytizing to urban areas.
   b. He only converted Romans to Christianity.
   c. He refused to debase himself by using anything Roman.
   d. He was able to use the benefits of Roman citizenship, roads, and cities to spread Christianity.
   e. He found that both Jews and Christians readily accepted his views of Jesus as the messiah.

49. Who were NOT among the earliest converts to Christianity?
   a. women
   b. the poor
   c. slaves
   d. urban merchants.
   e. all of these.

50. The engineering expertise of the Romans is seen in all of these except:
   a. aqueducts.
   b. roads
   c. fortifications
   d. gothic cathedrals
   e. arches

51. Starting with the reign of Augustus, the Roman army was reorganized and redeployed to
   a. face the threat from the Parthian Empire.
   b. shift from an offensive to a defensive strategy.
   c. fight several civil wars against other Romans.
   d. allow non-Romans into the military.
   e. invade Russia.

52. The most visible symptom of Rome's "third-century crisis" was the
   a. neglect of the military.
   b. sack of Rome by Germanic tribes.
   c. burning of Rome by Emperor Nero.
   d. frequent change of rulers.
   e. loss of territory.

53. What was the reason for the economic decline in the third century C.E.?
   a. massive crop failures.
   b. invasions of the Huns.
   c. debasing of coinage by the emperors.
   d. the transition to a wage economy.
   e. inability to efficiently collect taxes within the empire.

54. Who reformed Rome in the third century C.E. and saved it from decline?
   a. Diocletian
   b. Tiberius
   c. Constantine
   d. Brucellosis
   c. Claudius
55. The conversion to Christianity of which Roman emperor ushered in a time of tolerance, acceptance, and eventual dominance of Christianity?
   a. Diocletian
   b. Tiberius
   c. Constantine
   d. Brucellosis
   e. Claudius

56. What city became the new imperial capital of the Roman Empire in 324 C.E.?
   a. Damascus
   b. Alexandria
   c. Athens
   d. Carthage
   e. Constantinople

57. The competition among states in the Warring States Period resulted in
   a. the creation of the first empire under the Qin state.
   b. the escalation of violence against the upper classes.
   c. an enormous tax increase.
   d. peasant rebellions.
   e. the weakening of China, allowing the Annamese invasion.

58. In an effort to increase his power, Shi Huangdi cracked down on
   a. Confucians.
   b. Legalists.
   c. Daoists.
   d. Buddhists.
   e. Christian missionaries.

59. Which of the following was not a tactic used to re-centralize power under the Qin?
   a. elimination of primogeniture.
   b. standardized weights and measures.
   c. a code of law
   d. a return to Confucianist values.
   e. eliminating rival centers of authority.

60. Because of the influence of Confucian ethics, Chinese values emphasized
   a. wealth and business ownership.
   b. the independence of children.
   c. obedience and proper conduct.
   d. the obligation of the rich to care for the poor.
   e. rugged individualism.

61. One of the great construction projects of Shi Huang-di was:
   a. The canal system
   b. a system of interconnected roads.
   c. connection of walls which ultimately made up The Great Wall.
   d. the Forbidden City palace.
   e. an elaborate irrigation system in the Northern provinces.
62. The Confucian view of proper female behavior was exemplified by the
   a. three wise gods.
   b. three submissions.
   c. three flowers.
   d. three trials.
   e. three virtues.

63. In what way did Emperor Wu of the Han dynasty significantly differ from previous emperors?
   a. He used warfare to quell his enemies.
   b. He placated nomadic confederations with goods and political marriages.
   c. He was ambitious in exploring and conquering more territory.
   d. He emphasized Legalism.
   e. He appealed to popular religion.

64. The important Han innovations include the development of
   a. the horse collar, the watermill, and the crossbow.
   b. the saddle, penicillin, and bronze.
   c. alcohol, the wheel, and glass.
   d. the canal, the three-field system, and concrete.
   e. the wheel, the stirrup, and the pulley.

65. The leading export commodity of China during the Han was
   a. cotton textiles.
   b. rice.
   c. silk.
   d. tea.
   e. porcelain.

66. Which of the following is not generally considered a contributing factor to the fall of the Han Empire?
   a. Corruption within the government
   b. Attacks by non-Chinese from across the frontiers
   c. The frustration of hungry peasants
   d. The subversive ideas of Buddhism
   e. The failure of the Han reforms

67. Three harvests each year have been possible in some parts of India because of
   a. the volcanic nature of the Indian soil.
   b. the conservative crops grown in India.
   c. high rainfall from the monsoons.
   d. traditionally advanced agricultural techniques.
   e. the construction of aqueducts for irrigation.

68. The Vedic Age was a new historical period in India marked by
   a. the dominance of Indo-Europeans over India.
   b. the migration of merchant traders into India.
   c. the emergence of the Vedic Empire.
   d. a new weather pattern, the Vedic Storms.
   e. a switch to the Vedic alphabet.
69. Race became an issue of class differentiation in the Vedic Age as the Aryas competed with the Dasas. The difference was that
   a. Aryas spoke Dravidian and were pushed into the south.
   b. Aryas were Indo-European and lighter skinned.
   c. Dasas spoke Indo-European and lived in the north.
   d. Dasas spoke an unrelated dialect that hasn't been translated.
   e. A distraction allowed the Tamils to overthrow both.

70. The reincarnation of the atman into a given class depends on
   a. economic standing in society.
   b. karma or deeds in life.
   c. physical strength.
   d. place within the caste system.
   e. divine grace.

71. What is the underlying message of the cycle of reincarnation?
   a. Strive for economic success.
   b. Be the best and strongest human being you can be.
   c. You are where you deserve to be.
   d. Always work to change your life and the world around you.
   e. Enlightenment is the right of all of humanity.

72. The Brahmans may have delayed the introduction of writing because
   a. religious rituals depended on the performance of incantations.
   b. oral tradition had survived so long that they did not have a written form of Sanskrit until much later.
   c. they were trying to protect their status within society as the keepers of knowledge.
   d. they were opposed to the introduction of foreign technology.
   e. they didn't oppose writing; we just haven't translated it yet.

73. The collection of Indian poetic hymns dedicated to the various deities and describing sacred practices is the
   a. Ramayana.
   b. Upanishads.
   c. Ramayana.
   d. Rig Veda.
   e. Bhagavad-Gita.

74. Release from the cycle of reincarnation is called
   a. samsara.
   b. yoga.
   c. jati.
   d. moksha.
   e. atman.
75. Buddhism and Jainism gained popularity in the late Vedic period because
   a. they tapped into the wellspring of popular discontent with the status and ranking of Brahmins.
   b. there was more trade going on with China and missionaries were sent.
   c. naturalistic religions were felt to be more in keeping with the sky-gods of old.
   d. they offered insight or enlightenment as a path to salvation instead of rituals.
   e. each posited polygamy as an option.

76. Jainism adherents believed in extreme nonviolence, to the extent they
   a. would not inhale bugs.
   b. would not wear silk
   c. would not practice agriculture
   d. practiced extreme asceticism.
   e. all of these.

77. Siddhartha Gautama articulated the "Four Noble Truths," which taught that
   a. life is suffering, and suffering is caused by desire.
   b. life is mystical and ephemeral.
   c. the meaning of life can be understood by worshiping a plethora of gods and deities.
   d. humanity is sinful by nature.
   e. the worship of God is the highest calling of man.

78. The ultimate spiritual reward in Buddhism is
   a. material wealth.
   b. nirvana.
   c. everlasting life in heaven.
   d. union with the ancestors.
   e. union with the gods.

79. A Buddhist who had found enlightenment was called:
   a. kshatriya
   b. bodhisattva
   c. stupas
   d. sky clad
   e. red hat

80. Which of the following has *not* been a factor in India's habitual political fragmentation?
   a. The extremely varied Indian landscape
   b. The many different forms of economic activity
   c. India's complex social hierarchy
   d. Many languages and cultural practices
   e. Repeated interference by China in Indian affairs

81. The Mauryan government united much of India after
   a. the death of Alexander the Great.
   b. the assassination of Maurya.
   c. the introduction of Buddhism.
   d. the Indo-European invasion.
   e. an outbreak of the bubonic plague.
82. The Mauryan leader Ashoka converted to Buddhism and became a unique leader because
   a. of his visions and revelations.
   b. of his lifetime dedication to nonviolence, morality, and moderation.
   c. of Buddhist support for his government policies.
   d. he was overwhelmed by the brutality of his early conquests.
   e. of his abdication in favor of Siddhartha Gautama.

83. During the first centuries C.E., the two great epics of India take their final form; they are
   a. the Iliad and the Odyssey.
   b. the Vedas and the Upanishads.
   c. The Tripitaka and The Collected Works of Nagarjuna.
   d. The Epic of Gilgamesh and The Laws of Manu.
   e. the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

84. Which of the following was NOT a reason for fostering expansion and prosperity in the post-Mauryan era?
   a. the growth of crafts.
   b. increased use of coins.
   c. powerful guilds.
   d. uniform religious practices.
   e. increased long-distance trade.

85. What was the greatest advantage of the Gupta Empire army?
   a. trebuchets.
   b. a well armed cavalry
   c. an elaborate spy network
   d. gunpowder from the Xiongnu
   e. the imperial road system

86. Why is the Gupta Empire described as a "theater-state"?
   a. It used actors as administrative officials
   b. It hired foreign armies to enforce policies
   c. It shared the wealth of the empire with all equally
   d. The splendor and ceremonies of court advertised the benefits of empire
   e. They sacrificed their enemies in an open theater

87. One of the most important contributions made by Gupta intellectuals was the
   a. concept of zero.
   b. astronomical telescope.
   c. development of a written Indian language.
   d. invention of the maritime compass.
   e. invention of gunpowder.

88. A significant factor in extending Gupta power structures was
   a. a close alliance with the Brahmans in exchange for land.
   b. a semidemocratic council that gave a forum to outlying areas.
   c. strengthened trade with the Roman Empire along the Silk Road.
   d. building an extensive navy to maintain control along the peninsular regions.
   e. building a fearsome army by giving out land in exchange for service.
89. During the Gupta period, India developed an extensive land and sea trading network by exporting what products?
   a. Silk, spices, and porcelain
   b. Cotton cloth, ivory, and metalwork
   c. Slaves, sugar, and lapis lazuli
   d. Cattle, blue dye, and sandalwood
   e. Religious implements, incense, and paraffin

90. The Gupta Empire collapsed in 550 C.E.
   a. when Emperor Gupta was charged with corruption.
   b. when the Mandate of Heaven signaled the end of the dynasty.
   c. after invasions by the Huns of Central Asia.
   d. when popular sovereignty became the will of the people.
   e. due to overspending on temple construction.

91. Southeast Asia first rose to prominence because
   a. it was safe from Mongol and Chinese invasions.
   b. of its high population density.
   c. it was an intermediary in regional trade.
   d. of plentiful rainfall and tropical temperatures.
   e. of abundant natural resources.

92. Southeast Asia is described as a "geologically active zone," meaning that
   a. it has open plains that are excellent for herding animals.
   b. it has river valleys mixed with a warm dry climate, perfect for agriculture.
   c. it has dry, rocky soil and heavy rainfall, which promote microorganisms.
   d. the islands are the tops of a chain of volcanoes.
   e. it suffers plate tectonic activity.

93. Most of Southeast Asia's early commerce was conducted with
   a. India and China.
   b. the Sasanid Empire.
   c. Egypt.
   d. Armenia.
   e. the Scythians.

94. The most important cultural influences on Southeast Asian kingdoms came from
   a. Japan.
   b. China.
   c. Polynesia.
   d. India.
   e. Australia.