

WORLD HISTORY I
Sample Questions for Final Exam
(Part II)

61. According to the lectures, the Hindu synthesis incorporated all the following concepts arranged progressively so that they could represent either the transmigration of the soul or the different aspects of human existence *except* (A) *Ma'at*—orderliness, law and order. (B) *Kama*—sense gratification, erotic love, desire. (C) *Artha*—practical skills of public and private life, acquisition of wealth. (D) *Dharma*—duty, righteousness, law, vocation. (E) *Moksha*—transcending the sensual world, liberation from suffering and rebirth.
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62. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 175),¹ what was the status of merchants in the southern kingdoms of the Ganges plain during the age of brahman dominance? (A) Like China, merchants among the Aryan kingdoms were despised and, although wealthy, held low social status. (B) The lack of commerce within the southern kingdoms left the small merchant class poor and low-caste. (C) There was no social class of *varna* for merchants who were lumped together with artisans and peasants. (D) The great wealth amassed by merchants allowed them to win a prominent place in the Indian social hierarch. (E) Many of the small merchants were run out of business as the result of excessive government regulation.
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63. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 183), which of the following was *not* an impact of the Greek invasion of northwestern India? (A) It stimulated trade between India and the West. (B) Greek astronomical and mathematical ideas entered India. (C) Indian religious philosophy had an impact on the Stoics and on mystery religions of the Mediterranean region. (D) The combination of Indian and Greek styles led to an Indo-Greek school of sculpture that, among other things, influenced the depiction of the Buddha. (E) India developed sophisticated philosophical systems of thought that were more decentralized than that of China but less decentralized than that of Greece.
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¹ Note: These page numbers for *World Civilizations* given in part 2 of the Sample Questions for the Final Exam are for the 3rd edition. Check the page correlations on the course web site to find the equivalent pages for the 4th and 5th editions.

64. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 183), how did the Mauryan empire compare to the Aryan kingdoms that preceded it? (A) Although called “an empire,” the Mauryan empire was little more than a tribute-collecting patchwork of petty rulers. (B) The Mauryan empire retained the republican aspects of the first Aryan kingdoms with elected monarchs and warrior councils. (C) While the Mauryan empire did succeed in dominating most of northwestern India, it never conquered the kingdoms of southern India. (D) The Mauryan empire was vastly more centralized than the preceding kingdoms with a large standing army and administrators in place of the regional kings. (E) In the Mauryan empire, the Mauryans ruled over the Aryans, whereas in the Aryan kingdoms it was just the reverse.
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65. In the Indian *Asokavadana*, excerpted from *Makers of World History*, 1st ed. (pp. 112–119) handed out in class, Aśoka Maurya (292 B.C.–232 B.C.) is presented as (A) the proponent of the toleration of all religious sects through the common doctrine of “Dhamma”; (B) as a great Buddhist king who in one of his former lives met the Buddha; (C) a greater conqueror than Alexander the Great; (D) a weak and ineffective ruler because he did not believe in violent punishment to act as a deterrent to violent crime; (E) an avatar or incarnation of the god Krishna.
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66. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 185), what was the result of Buddhist missionary efforts during the reign of Ashoka? (A) Despite major efforts, Buddhism failed to spread much beyond the Indian subcontinent. (B) Through the remaining Greek influence in northwestern India, Buddhism spread to the areas affected by Greek culture. (C) Buddhism spread first to Sri Lanka and the Himalayan kingdoms and from there to central and southeastern Asia. (D) Buddhism’s spread was limited to the pastoral nomads of the central Asian steppe. (E) Buddhism disappeared almost completely from India due to persecution of Buddhists by Ashoka.
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67. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 188), what was the most critical economic factor that weakened the hold of Buddhism on the Indian population during the Gupta period? (A) The improving status of the peasantry made them less likely to be interested in a salvationist religion. (B) The untouchables were decimated by a severe famine, thus removing a class associated with Buddhism. (C) The decline of the Rome-China trading axis after the end of the Han Dynasty in China in the third century A.D. undermined the position of merchant groups that had been major patrons of Buddhism. (D) The increasing wealth of all social classes reduced the strictness of social division within the caste system and undermined one of the attractions of Buddhism. (E) The decline of government spending after the end of the Kushana War drove many Buddhists from their jobs in the defense industry.
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68. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 189), what was the status of the brahmins under the Guptas? (A) The Guptas converted to Buddhism and reduced the influence of the brahmins. (B) The brahmins recovered some of the ground lost to Buddhist monks, but were unable to achieve their former dominance. (C) The brahmins once again served as the literate administrators of the Guptas, but their influence was limited to the imperial courts. (D) The brahmins recovered their former positions of dominance throughout Indian society as teachers, political administrators, and religious authorities. (E) It was during the Gupta period that the brahmins, a breed of domestic cattle with a large hump over the shoulders, were developed from the zebu, an ox-like domestic animal native to parts of Africa and Asia.
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69. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 191), what occurred to the social hierarchy of India during the reign of the Guptas? (A) In general restrictions against low-caste groups and women became harsher and more pervasive. (B) While restrictions against untouchables became more strict, women achieved greater equality during the Gupta period. (C) Brahmins and other upper-caste groups lost their clear social distinctiveness as Indian society became more open to social mobility. (D) The castes were abandoned and replaced by the tripartite system of general *varnas*. (E) The upper social groups were forbidden to continue their traditional and gruesome practice of setting on fire members of the lowest social group, who after that were called *untouchables*.
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70. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 193), what was the nature of the economy of India during the Gupta period? (A) The continued prosperity of the China-Rome axis allowed the continued development of international trade. (B) The Indian economy entered a period of severe depression during which most regional trade and manufacturing ceased. (C) Although the China-Rome trade axis declined, India remained the hub of the great Indian Ocean trading network. (D) Technological crudity limited the ability of Indian manufacturing and agricultural productivity to expand. (E) Trade deficits especially with Japan created a drag on economic recovery.
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71. According to Gail Gardner's lecture on Rome, "Rome and the West are a conjoined concept, one inseparable from the other." All but one of the answers below provide evidence to support that historic argument:
- (A) In buildings such as the Pantheon in Paris, and later the Supreme Court in the U.S., as well as other buildings, one can see the influence of Roman architecture.
 - (B) The legacy of ancient Rome is further illustrated in the Latin language and its vocabulary, which is at the root of over 50% of English words.
 - (C) In the 2006 playoff football games in the U.S., the Lions came out onto the field and mauled the Saints, in imitation of the Coliseum entertainments in ancient Rome.
 - (D) While a republic, there emerged in ancient Rome an aristocracy whose power was based on land ownership and wealth gained from property.
 - (E) After Hammurabi's Code and the Ten Commandments, Rome developed a concept of law that eventually served as a model for Western democracies.
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72. Julius Caesar's *Gallic Wars* is the ancient source for the story of the Romans' building a bridge across the Rhine River in ten days. Given what is known today about the construction of such bridges, choose what you think is the most historically logical argument for why historians still cling to Caesar's story?
- (A) There are no eyewitness accounts on which to depend for the "true" story so that if we don't believe Caesar's account, historians couldn't say anything about the event.
 - (B) Though centuries of readers have marvelled at such a feat, it seems that there have emerged no credible critical challenges to Caesar's account.
 - (C) People love heroic, far-fetched stories, especially about the Romans, and tend to believe them, beyond all reason to the contrary.
 - (D) There is probably no way to establish the truth or falsity of Caesar's story, so we might as well believe it.
 - (E) Recently, residual traces of pilings have been found in the river bed at one of the sites thought to have been where Caesar's bridge was constructed.
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73. According to the lectures, the conquest of the Italian peninsula by Roman legions in the third century B.C. affected Rome in all the following ways *except* (A) contact with the Greek colonies enabled Rome to produce its first literature. (B) Roman religion was transformed with the Romans adopting many Greek gods and giving them Roman names. (C) Rome began to live on a money economy as a result of acquiring new commercial markets. (D) Rome acquired political allies in the former Greek colonies that, for the most part, stood by Rome when Hannibal attacked. (E) the Romans acquired the decadent behavior of the Greeks thus bringing about the fall of the Roman Empire.
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74. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 153), in what way did the society of the Roman republic differ from the various Greek city-state societies? (A) The Roman agricultural economy featured many large landholders. (B) The Romans did not depend on slavery, whereas the Greeks kept Romans as slaves. (C) There was only a very small urban population in Roman society. (D) The Romans developed clientage relationships between wealthy landholders and senators, on the one hand, and plebians, on the other. (E) The Romans did not allow their small independent farmers to fight in their army.
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75. According to the lectures, Carthage and Rome became bitter rivals because the Romans (A) refused to worship Carthaginian gods; (B) threatened to drive the Carthaginians out of Gaul; (C) competed with Carthage for commercial supremacy in the western Mediterranean; (D) were allied with Alexander the Great against Carthage; (E) objected to Hannibal's crossing the Alps with elephants.
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76. According to the lectures, Rome began a series of military innovations that eventually carried it to dominate the entire Mediterranean world as a result of (A) the sack of Rome in 390 BC by the Celts. (B) the Roman loss to the Samnites at the Battle of Caudine Forks in 321 BC. (C) the Second Punic War (219–202 BC) when someone asked Hannibal the riddle: “What do you get when you cross an Alp with an elephant?” and the answer was “Rome.” (D) the arrival of Aeneas from Troy and his plan to get back at Menelaus for all the destruction he caused. (E) their reading about the exploits of Alexander the Great in Plutarch’s *Lives*.
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77. According to the lectures, by the middle of the second century B.C., the displacement of small farmers by large landowners in the Italian peninsula resulted in all the following *except* (A) creating a substantial group of underemployed and unemployed freemen in Rome; (B) impeding the recruitment of soldiers in the Roman army; (C) frequent mob riots in the city of Rome; (D) the creation of social welfare legislation; (E) rumors of Romantic Roman ruminators ruining the Rubicon by roaming to Wyoming.
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78. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 155), what was the typical attitude of the Romans toward areas conquered outside of Italy? (A) Residents were made full citizens of Rome. (B) All residents were reduced to slavery. (C) Opponents of Roman rule were punished severely and there were repeated atrocities. (D) Treatment of conquered territories in the eastern Mediterranean was brutal, but treatment of those in the western Mediterranean resulted in grants of citizenship. (E) Non-citizen inhabitants were treated with tolerance and justice, which increased their loyalty to Rome.
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79. According to the lectures, the goal of the Gracchi brothers, Tiberius and Gaius, was to (A) exploit the urban poor and the peasant farmers. (B) become dictators and tyrants. (C) join the patricians and serve in the Senate. (D) aid the urban poor by making them peasant farmers. (E) deny citizenship to the equestrian class.
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80. According to the lectures, the effect of Marius’ attempt to solve the problem of the shortage of military recruits was (A) to remove the army from having anything to do with politics. (B) to reduce the efficiency of the army at the expense of the navy. (C) to require all males to serve for four years upon reaching the age of eighteen in a universal draft. (D) to place the loyalty of the army to the general above its loyalty to the state by paying for the soldiers’ weapons and apparel. (E) to reduce the number of persons available for military service by instituting periodic decimations.
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81. According to the lectures, with the failure of previous reform attempts, especially those of the Gracchi, the Roman government’s solution to the problems of food shortages and the ensuing food riots in the city of Rome was (A) a free market economy with reduced trade barriers and granted most-favored-nation status for Parthia. (B) new and improved crowd-control measures, such as decimation and the hamstring. (C) land reform in order to improve productivity in the countryside. (D) free grain (bread) for all citizens and gladiatorial contests (circuses) to entertain the populace and to take their minds off their problems. (E) a cut in the capital gains tax and the embezzlement of social security revenues.
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82. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 152), which of the following statements concerning the relationship between ancient Greece and ancient Rome is most accurate? (A) the statement “the glory that was Greece and the splendor that was Rome” means that Greece had no splendor and Rome had no glory. (B) Greek influence was stronger in the western Mediterranean than Roman influence. (C) The Romans demonstrated greater aptitude in philosophy and science than did the Greeks. (D) The Romans failed to preserve Greek cultural achievements and headed, instead, in a completely new cultural direction. (E) Roman genius lay more in engineering and administration than in abstract thought or philosophizing.
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83. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 156), which of the following was *not* a change brought about during the rule of Julius Caesar from 49 B.C. to 44 B.C.? (A) Julius Caesar ordered all the Senators to carry knives for their own protection, even a particularly recalcitrant one, to whom Caesar said, “You, too, Brutus.” (B) Caesar brought more people from the provinces into politics at the expense of the old Roman families. (C) Caesar drained the swamps surrounding the city. (D) Caesar reformed the old calendar, which was hopelessly out of date and instituted a new one, which was called the Julian Calendar after him. (E) Caesar put down revolts in many of the provinces, including Egypt.
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84. According to the lectures, the chief reason for the removal of Julius Caesar by assassination was (A) he was fooling around with too many people’s wives. (B) he was fooling around with too many people’s husbands. (C) the land south of the Rubicon was the turf of the Genovese family of Mafiosi. (D) Roman education was being undermined by a flood of book reports on the *Gallic Wars*. (E) Caesar was accumulating too much power and prestige, in the judgment of other members of the Roman political establishment.
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85. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 157), what was the major difference between Roman and Greek architectural forms? (A) Rome abandoned monumental architecture almost entirely for buildings of smaller scale. (B) Rome abandoned the Greek designs and introduced less ornate, more functional architectural designs. (C) Rome made engineering advances that allowed construction of buildings and aqueducts of greater size. (D) Roman architecture was entirely Italian in origin and owed nothing to Greek influence. (E) Roman architects worked mainly in pastel-colored stuccos, which gave rise to the Mediterranean-type of architecture that can be seen in present-day California.
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86. According to *World Civilizations* (pp. 164–165), what was the greatest similarity between the three classical civilizations of India, China, and the Mediterranean? (A) All featured a rigid social hierarchy, with substantial distance between elites and the majority of people who did the manual and menial work. (B) Each civilization was based on the existence of a trained professional bureaucracy selected through an examination system. (C) Slavery was a dominant feature of the economies of all three classical civilizations. (D) All three civilizations were typified by highly centralized governments throughout their classical periods. (E) Each civilization allowed upward social mobility based on acquired wealth.
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87. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 163), which of the following statements is most accurate about the basic structure of the Roman household during the period of the republic? (A) It was surprisingly matriarchal with the wife assuming legal responsibility for all members of the household. (B) It was strictly patriarchal with female members of the household more harshly oppressed than in Greek civilization. (C) It was strictly patriarchal, but women enjoyed greater freedom of action than in either Greek, Chinese, or Indian civilization. (D) The Roman household was patriarchal in structure, but followed matrilineal patterns of inheritance. (E) The patriarchy was matrilineal in the Roman household, whereas the matriarchy was patrilineal in the Greek household.
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88. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 164), which of the following statements most accurately characterizes the nature of Rome's trade with other classical civilizations? (A) Rome exported mainly manufactured goods in return for the silks of China and the cottons of India. (B) Rome did not enjoy extensive trade with any of the other classical civilizations. (C) Rome imported manufactured goods from both China and India, but exported primarily gold and silver bullion rather than manufactured goods. (D) Rome enjoyed a positive balance of trade with the economies of India and China, which had to export gold and silver bullion to pay for manufactured goods from Rome. (E) Rome had to impose strict restrictions on imports from China and India because of the "dumping" practices of these two countries.
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89. In the *Res gestae divi Augusti*, excerpts of which are found in *Sources of the Western Tradition* (pp. 129–130), Augustus Caesar (63 B.C.–A.D. 14) lists his achievements but also presents himself as (A) the humble defender of the Republic; (B) the greatest conqueror since Alexander the Great; (C) the person who hatched the plot to assassinate Julius Caesar; (D) a believer in democracy and the reforms of the Gracchi brothers; (E) a critic of the historian Tacitus.
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90. According to the lectures, Rome's conquests, especially during the late Republic and early Empire periods (A) strengthened democracy in Rome; (B) reduced the supply of slaves; (C) guaranteed land for every Roman citizen; (D) created a relatively peaceful trading area for several centuries; (E) resulted in the financial capitals of the empire being centralized.
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91. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 126), which of the following statements is *not* true concerning the Persian religion of Zoroastrianism? (A) Zoroaster revised an animist religious tradition by seeing the world animated by spiritual forces. (B) Those who are righteous would live on after the Final Judgment in the "House of Song." (C) Those who are evil would be condemned to eternal pain. (D) Zoroaster saw life as a struggle between two cosmic forces of good and evil. (E) It featured a pantheon of male and female deities who acted very much like humans.
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92. According to the Gospel of Matthew, Jesus of Nazareth taught all of the following *except*: (A) “It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of God”. (B) “Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you”. (C) “Do not resist one who is evil. But if any one strikes you on the right cheek, turn to them the other also”. (D) “Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar’s and unto God the things that are God’s”. (E) “When angry, count a hundred; when very angry, swear”.
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93. According to the lectures, it is *most* true to state regarding Jesus’ relationship to Judaism that (A) although he was born a Jew, his ideas have little relationship to Judaism. (B) believing in the uniqueness of his message, he sought to break away from Judaism and start a new religion. (C) his message has connections with what we know of several movements within Judaism during the first century B.C. (D) his beliefs were more similar to the Greek Sophists than they were to Judaism. (E) he was much more interested in preaching to Gentiles than to Jews.
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94. According to the lectures, the nineteenth-century German historian David Friedrich Strauss (1808–1874), in his book *Das Leben Jesu* (1835), argued that (A) Jesus is not a historical person, that is, he never existed except as a myth created by con men in order to start a new religion. (B) Jesus knew full-blooded women in the flesh, which is clear from his consorting with prostitutes and with Mary Magdalen. (C) Jesus was a magician much like Apollonius of Tyana and may have had been homophobic. (D) the Bible is basically propaganda, made up of sea-stories and fish-stories, and therefore not a reliable source for the life of Jesus. (E) the Bible is the word of God and therefore must be believed literally.
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95. In the video on the Dead Sea Scrolls, the archaeological team of Robert and Pauline Donceel, who have done extensive digs on the Qumran ruins, have come to conclusions different from their predecessor Roland de Vaux. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the interpretation of the Donceels? (A) Qumran was a Roman fortress. (B) Qumran was occupied by a proto-Christian monastic Jewish community known as the Essenes. (C) Qumran was occupied by a wealthy Jewish priestly sect known as the Sadducees, who engaged in the perfume trade across the Dead Sea. (D) Qumran was occupied by a fanatical Jewish sect called the Zealots who were associated with the James faction in the early Christian Church. (E) Qumran was most likely a country villa occupied by wealthy individuals as a winter residence.
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96. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 177), which of the following was *not* a contribution of Paul to early Christianity? (A) He used the Greek language, the dominant language of the day in the eastern Mediterranean, to preach his message. (B) Paul created a Christian theology as a set of intellectual principles that generalized the teachings of Jesus. (C) Paul emphasized and actively lobbied for the complete equality of women with men. (D) He explained Christian beliefs in terms that Greco-Roman culture could understand. (E) He helped to transform Christianity from a small sect of Judaism into a religion in its own right.
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97. A compromise reached by Peter and Paul, as described in the New Testament and in the lectures, was that (A) all Greeks and non-Jews entering the Christian faith need not first become Jews. (B) only Gentiles inside Palestine need to become Jews before entering the Christian faith. (C) all Gentiles must become Jews before entering the Christian faith. (D) all Jews must become Gentiles before entering the Christian faith. (E) all Christians must become Jews before entering the Gentile faith.

98. According to the lectures, prior to ca. A.D. 200, a good Christian might be following the path of the virtuous life by doing all the following things *except* (A) being sacrificed to the lions (although technically speaking that would end the virtuous life, at least in this world). (B) preparing for the imminent coming of the end of the world. (C) converting to Mithraism whenever Roman centurions were nearby. (D) trying to convert pagans to Christianity by spreading the “good news”. (E) sharing food with the poor and caring for the needy.

99. According to the lectures, one of the reasons Christianity succeeded in becoming the dominant religion in the Roman Empire was because (A) it was flexible enough to adopt favorite rituals and practices from other religions including Judaism, Mithraism, Zoroastrianism, Stoicism, and paganism. (B) it was more mysterious than the other mystery religions popular at the time and, therefore, considered more exotic. (C) its emphasis on faith led it to reject every aspect of Greek philosophy and thought, especially Neo-Platonism. (D) the Romans persecuted it less vigorously than they did other outlawed faiths. (E) Apollonius of Tyana endorsed it by taking out full-page advertisements in the *Antioch Globe* and *Damascus Herald*.

100. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 197), which one of the following statements concerning the comparison of developments in the early Americas with that of other classical civilizations is most accurate? (A) No civilizations emerged in the Americas that were in any way comparable with those of Asia and the Mediterranean. (B) American civilizations lacked the systems of writing and the urbanism found in other civilizations. (C) American civilizations did display some parallels with developments in Asia and Northern Africa, though there was no connection with classical forms. (D) American civilizations paralleled the classical elements of Asia and the Mediterranean almost exactly. (E) American civilizations exported their cultural achievements to classical civilizations across the Bering land bridge.

101. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 198), what accounts for the migration of *homo sapiens sapiens* to North America? (A) A drought made agriculture impossible in the northern Asian steppe. (B) Migrations of pastoral nomads into the Asian steppe forced the indigenous population to leave. (C) The Asian steppe could not support the population, forcing migration to new areas. (D) Migrant hunters probably followed large game animals. (E) They were trying to get away from *homo sapiens neanderthalis*.

102. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 199), why did the great mammal herds of the Americas, such as the mammoths and big-horned bison, diminish and, except for the short-horned bison, disappear entirely? (A) There never were any large mammals in the Americas. (B) In addition to climatic change, which diminished their numbers, they may have been hunted to extinction. (C) Archaeological evidence points to widespread disease, perhaps associated with climatic change. (D) Closed off from other herds, inbreeding resulted in weakening of the species until they succumbed to genetic failure. (E) An asteroid hit Arizona and destroyed the large mammals.
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103. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 200), what is the linguistic pattern for American Indians? (A) All Indian languages are derived from a single linguistic source, indicating a common migration stock. (B) There are only two major Indian language groups, suggesting a limited diversity among the early migrants to the Americas. (C) The various languages spoken in the Americas by the sixteenth century derived from a number of parent language stocks, suggesting cultural diversity among migrants. (D) There are thousands of Indian languages, none of them bearing any resemblance to any other. (E) Since the American Indians did not have a written language, we cannot know what languages they spoke.
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104. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 201), which of the following best describes Archaic cultures in the Americas? (A) They increasingly depended on the gathering of wild fruits and other plant foods, made baskets, and utilized grinding tools to prepare the roots and plants they collected for food. (B) Archaic cultures were typified by hunting and gathering bands that continued to follow the herds of large mammals as late as 3000 B.C. (C) Archaic cultures constructed major urban centers that served a primarily religious function supported by agricultural populations in surrounding regions. (D) They consisted of small villages of multi-story adobe buildings sheltered from the weather and attack by surrounding cliffs. (E) They made contact with the Vikings and exchanged saga stories.
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105. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 204), which of the following statements most accurately describes the geography of Mesoamerica? (A) Most of the region is desert with a small tropical zone in the south. (B) From the tropical lowlands of the north the land falls again to an arid zone in the south. (C) Mesoamerica is a complex patchwork of zones that are divided vertically into cooler highlands, tropical lowlands and coasts, and an intermediate temperate zone. (D) Most of the region is a flat featureless plain covered by a virtually impenetrable sod. (E) Most of the region is a grassy savannah with patches of trees here and there.
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106. According to *World Civilizations* (pp. 215–216), how did the topography of the Andean region influence the development of civilization there? (A) The unsuitability of the Andean region for any form of agriculture limited the development of civilizations there. (B) The existence of pastoral nomads in the Andean region led to an impermanent population base, as on the fringes of Asian and Mediterranean civilizations. (C) The uninteresting topography led to the development of boring civilizations. (D) The many flat plains provided ample opportunities for widespread development of sedentary agricultural communities. (E) The arid coastal valleys demanded irrigation, and this spurred population growth and social complexity leading to the development of civilizations as in the early river-valley civilizations of Asia and the Middle East.
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107. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 217), why is the verticality of Andean topology important in determining the nature of cultures there? (A) They developed horizontal social relationships to compensate for the verticality of the topology. (B) Because most of the upper areas of the Andean regions were uninhabitable, it was necessary for people to control the lower elevations. (C) Because of the aridity of the lower valleys, people struggled to control the upper zones to establish sedentary agriculture. (D) Because of the absence of domesticated animals in the Andean regions, it was necessary to control those ecological zones suitable for agriculture. (E) Because the Andean region is divided into microecologies vertically, it became important for people to control as many different ecological zones vertically as possible.
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108. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 217), which of the following statements most accurately reflects the social and political organization of the Andean region after the decline of Chavin culture ca. 300 B.C.? (A) It was a period of regional centers without political unity, but produced some of the Andean world's finest art. (B) It was a period typified by the rise of a centralized empire with its center located near Cuzco in the mountains. (C) Andean society reverted to hunting and gathering social groups with little evidence for sedentary agriculture. (D) Andean society became part of the more prosperous empire of Teotihuacan as the Mexican state successfully extended its control to South America. (E) They were able to develop sophisticated philosophical systems of centralized political organization.
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109. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 225), which of the following statements concerning the geography of Africa is most correct? (A) It lies in the tropics and contains mostly rain forests with the exception of the Sahara Desert. (B) It lies mostly in the tropics, but its surface is covered mainly by savannas, arid plains, and deserts. (C) It lies primarily within temperate climatic zones, and consists mainly of grassy plains broken by occasional mountain ranges. (D) Despite its location in a temperate zone, most of Africa is desert. (E) Africa is a complex patchwork of zones that are divided vertically into cooler highlands, tropical lowlands and coasts, and an intermediate temperate zone.
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110. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 228), how did sedentary agriculture develop in sub-Saharan Africa? (A) Sedentary agriculture was developed independently in sub-Saharan Africa by the domestication of roots and tubers native to the continent. (B) The nature of the first domesticated crops indicates that agriculture reached Africa from Europe and the western Mediterranean. (C) The nature of the first domesticated crops indicates that agriculture, like iron smelting, reached Africa from West Asia and the Near East. (D) Sedentary agriculture was not developed in Africa until the arrival of the Europeans during the nineteenth century. (E) The nature of the first domesticated crops indicates that agriculture, like steel production, reached Africa from the Americas.
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111. According to *World Civilizations* (pp. 225, 228), What was the climatic change that affected the distribution of peoples in Africa? (A) The entire continent became progressively wetter due to annual increases in rainfall beginning in the third millennium B.C. (B) Increase rainfall produced widespread rain forests that stretched across Africa from the Atlantic coastline to Ethiopia. (C) A decrease in annual rainfall turned the northern areas of the continent into the Sahara Desert by 3000 B.C. (D) A decrease in annual rainfall destroyed all of the Paleolithic rain forests of Africa and created widespread savannas, particularly in West Africa. (E) A “mini” ice age covered most of the African continent with the Antarctic icecap until around 3000 B.C.
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112. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 229), What was unusual about the African adaptation of metallurgy? (A) Most African cultures failed to adopt metallurgy and remained dependent on stone tools and technology. (B) African cultures developed bronze toolmaking independently but received iron working from the western Mediterranean. (C) African cultures never passed beyond bronze metallurgy. (D) African cultures received iron metallurgy from western Asia but never developed bronze and copper metallurgy. (E) African cultures developed bronze and copper metallurgy and passed it on to western Asia.
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113. According to the lectures, three aspects of the rise of civilization in Africa were depicted, represented by different tribes. These three were: (A) the development of cattle breeding, iron making, and religion. (B) the development of agriculture, state, and a judicial system. (C) the development of prisons, armies, and insurance companies. (D) the development of international trade, production, and marketing. (E) the development of banking, a stock exchange, and fast-food restaurants.
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114. According to the video *Mastering a Continent* from the *Africa* series, shown in class, the historian Basil Davidson argues that the ramps found at the ruins of Musawarat as-Safra, one of the main cities of Meroitic Kush, show evidence of (A) moving huge stones into place during the construction of pyramids. (B) training elephants for use in war, such as Hannibal’s invasion of Italy. (C) early awareness of the ADA (Africans Disability Act) in making buildings wheel chair accessible. (D) the ziggurat (tower) of the Old Testament that was meant to reach heaven was not built in Babel. (E) miniature downhill cart racing contests among the ancient Meroites.
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115. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 230), what is the most likely reason for the success of the Bantu migration? (A) Their iron technology gave them a military advantage over the stone-using technologies of the people they conquered. (B) Their organization in phalanxes allowed them to overwhelm less well-organized societies. (C) Their use of mounted cavalry and war chariots gave them a military advantage over the peoples they conquered. (D) Their control of the gold trade with the Mediterranean gave them great wealth. (E) The diseases their cattle carried spread to and obliterated the population of the societies they encountered.
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116. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 232), What goods did the people of the savanna trade between the forest zone of the south and the Mediterranean? (A) iron to the forest zone in return for ivory; (B) horses to the forest zone in return for iron tools; (C) camels, sheep, and goats to the forest zone in return for sorghum; (D) salt to the forest zone in return for gold; (E) grass to the forest zone in return for trees.
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117. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 236), which of the following was *not* a feature of Celtic social, economic, political, or cultural organization? (A) mixed agricultural and hunting economies; (B) lack of cities; (C) writing system based on early Indo-European languages; (D) organization into small regional kingdoms with fierce warrior-leaders; (E) crude stone forts and arrays of stone set up to honor the gods of nature.
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118. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 236), which of the following statements concerning the status of women in Germanic society is most accurate? (A) In a society that valued matrilineal ties, women were regarded as having an element of holiness and the gift of prophecy. (B) In the strictly patrilineal and patriarchal society typical of most nomadic pastoralists, women were often treated as property. (C) Women in Germanic society were scarcely more than slaves. (D) In the strongly matriarchal society of the German community, women were the heads of households. (E) The bride-price paid to the woman at marriage symbolized that the wife had all the responsibilities and the husband had all the fun.
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119. According to *World Civilizations* (p. 240), what was the social and political organization of Japan prior to the third century A.D.? (A) It depended on who was the fiancée of the crown prince. (B) Japan was organized into a single empire under an autocratic ruler supported by a powerful priesthood. (C) Japan was divided into hundreds of clans dominated by a small warrior aristocracy. (D) Japanese society was unable to move beyond hunting and gathering bands that played that old time hunt-and-gather music. (E) The Japanese developed centralized, sophisticated philosophical systems of decentralized thought.
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120. According to *World Civilizations* (pp. 240–241), what was the status of women in early Japanese society prior to the third century A.D.? (A) Women were treated as property within strongly patriarchal households. (B) Although lines of descent were matrilineal, Japanese women were clearly subject to their husbands. (C) Japanese women enjoyed limited freedom to seek occupations outside the household, but were otherwise subject to patriarchal authority. (D) Japanese households were matriarchal and dominated by childbearing women who also played key roles as religious shamans. (E) Women were considered the complete equals to men in every way.

121. *Optional*: In the space below, compose your own multiple-choice question on the basis of the material studied in this course, and answer it. Try to formulate your question according to the way you think it should be worded on an exam of this type. No one-word answers please. I hope to use the best questions on future exams.
Warning: Be sure to answer your own question correctly.
