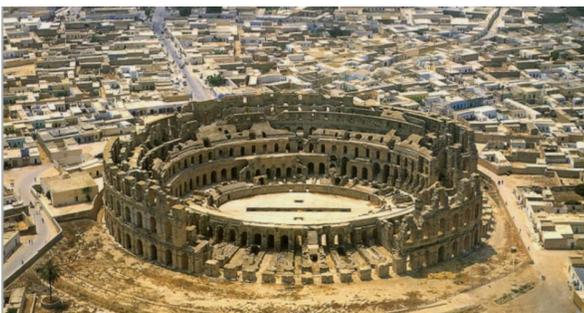


Classical Civilizations



1. The Age of Pericles in Athens, the Gupta empire in India and the Tang dynasty in China all experienced a golden age with
 - A– advancements in the principles of democratic governments
 - B– outstanding contributions in arts and sciences
 - C– the end of foreign domination
 - D– the furthest expansion of their borders
2. Which statement best explains the periods of the Gupta Empire in India, the Golden Age of Greece and the Renaissance in Italy?
 - A- the winning of a war often inspires scientific and artistic achievement
 - B- a combination of wealth and a time of relative peace often leads to cultural achievement
 - C- a dictatorship usually encourages cultural growth and development
 - D- periods of censorship are needed for a nation to achieve cultural and scientific greatness
3. One way in which the Han dynasty & the Roman Empire were similar is that both
 - A– governed large areas around the Mediterranean Sea
 - B– created democratic societies in which people elected their government officials
 - C– developed a social system in which great equality existed
 - D– promoted unity and communication by building a strong system of roads
4. The building of the Great Wall of China, the pyramids of Egypt and the Acropolis in Greece illustrates that earlier civilizations
 - A– were poorly organized
 - B– placed a high value on trade and commerce
 - C– made great advances in math & engineering
 - D– developed similar religious practices
5. The ideals developed in the Athens of Pericles and the Republic of Rome influenced the development of
 - A– a parliament in Britain
 - B– military juntas in Latin America
 - C– a communist government in China
 - D– a theocracy in Iran
6. Both the ancient Romans & ancient Chinese viewed foreigners as barbarians. This is an example of
 - A– cultural diffusion
 - B– imperialism
 - C– materialism
 - D– ethnocentrism

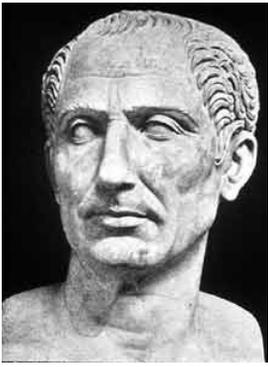
Ancient Greece

- How did geography influence the development of Ancient Greece?
A– rich farmland led to dependence on agriculture
B– excellent harbors encouraged seafaring trade
C– flat plains made centralized rule possible
D– tropical climate discouraged urban development
- In a comparison of the ancient city-states of Athens and Sparta, Sparta placed more emphasis on
A– education B– military service
C– family order D– human rights
- Which ancient civilization established the basis of Western democracy?
A– Phoenician B– Egyptian
C– Sumerian D– Greek
- Which was a major characteristic of democracy in Ancient Athens?
A– all adult male citizens were eligible to vote
B– all residents were given voting rights
C– women were allowed to vote in major elections
D– slaves were permitted to vote in major elections
- Alexander-the-Great's conquests of Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt and Persia led to the
A– spread of Hellenic culture
B– adoption of the feudal system
C– establishment of representative democracy
D– spread of Islamic culture throughout Europe
- "We alone regard a man who takes no interest in public affairs, not as harmless, but as a useless character..." ~ Pericles 431 BC

Which type of political system does this quotation suggest that people of Athens valued?
A– monarchy B– democracy
C– aristocracy D– autocracy
- Which statement about the Greek city-states of Athens and Sparta is accurate?
A– their people developed different forms of government
B– they developed strong monotheistic beliefs
C– their people were often controlled by Japanese imperialists
D– they often fought wars against Russia and India
- Why did the ancient city-states of Athens and Sparta develop different political systems?
A– the Byzantine empire dictated government policies
B– foreign travelers introduced new philosophies
C– the mountainous topography resulted in the isolation of these city-states
D– for over three centuries, civil wars raged in these city-states
- "the people of Athens do not call a man who takes no part in public life quiet or unambitious; they call such a man useless."
~ Pericles 431 BC

This quotation supports the principle of
A– citizenship B– scarcity
C– assimilation D– diversity
- Which feature was typical of Greece during the Golden Age and Italy during the Renaissance?
A– universal suffrage
B– racial diversity
C– social equality
D– a questioning spirit
- All citizens in Ancient Athens had the right to attend the Assembly, where they could meet in open discussion and cast votes. This situation is an example of
A– direct democracy B– parliamentary democracy
C– totalitarianism D– absolutism





ROME

1. The political system of the ancient Roman empire was characterized by
A– a strong central government
B– rule by a coalition of emperors and religious leaders
C– universal suffrage in national elections
D– strict adherence to constitutional principles
2. A major contribution of the Roman Empire to Western society was the development of
A– gunpowder
B– monotheism
C– principles of revolutionary socialism
D– an effective legal system
3. Hammurabi’s Code and the Twelve Tables are examples of early developments in the area of
A– literature
B– law
C– engineering
D– medicine
4. An immediate cause of the fall of the Roman Empire was
A– a renewed interest in education and the arts
B– a period of disorder and weak central government
C– an increase in trade and manufacturing
D– the growth of cities and dominance of the middle class
5. One way in which the Code of Hammurabi, Twelve Tables, and Justinian’s Code were similar is that they provided
A– a standardized system of laws
B– a means of achieving social equality
C– the freedom to pursue their own religion
D– the right to a public education
6. Which of these ancient civilizations had the most influence on the Western concepts of civil and natural laws?
A– Rome
B– China
C– Mesopotamia
D– Aztec
7. After the fall of Rome, the eastern portion of the Roman empire became known as the
A– Persian Empire
B– Byzantine Empire
C– Mongol Empire
D– Gupta Empire
8. What was one result of the fall of the Roman Empire?
A– Western Europe became more industrialized
B– Arab nations conquered most of Europe
C– trade expanded throughout Europe
D– Western Europe lost its strong centralized government
9. A major reason for the decline of the Roman empire was
A– a series of military defeats in Africa
B– political corruption & unstable government
C– a return to a republican form of government
D– that they entered a period of chaos & disorder

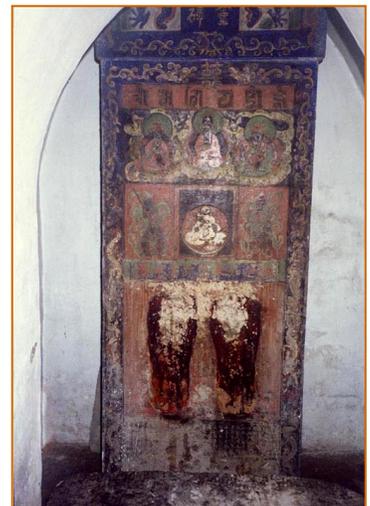
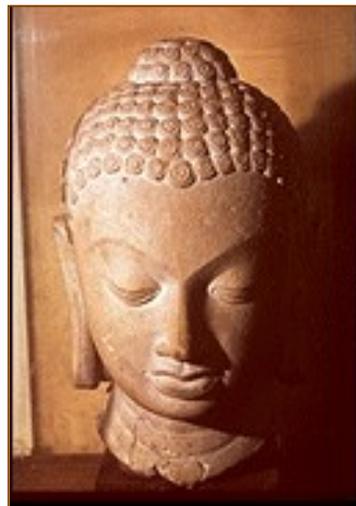
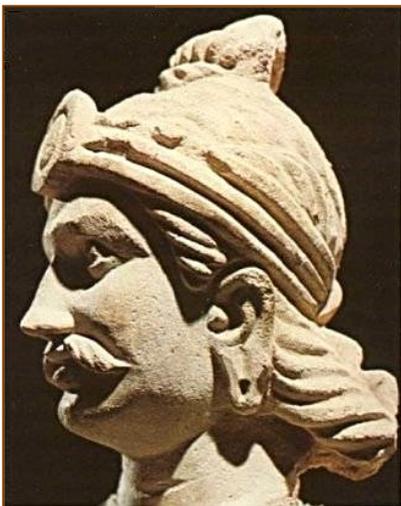


Golden Age of India (Maurya & Gupta)



- Art & literature flourished during the Gupta Empire.
- Indian scholars developed the concept of zero
- Indian provinces were united after 200 years of civil war

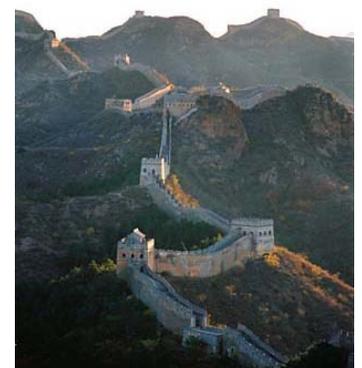
1. The information in these statements above refer to
A- effects of European involvement in India
B- India's Golden Age
C- effects of isolationism
D- Islamic achievements in India
2. Which geographic feature is characteristic of India?
A- lack of natural harbors B- a monsoon climate
C- harsh winters D- abundance of oil
3. In India, the ranking of people into social classes based on birth and occupation is known as
A-patriarchal system B- socialist system
C- caste system D-feudal system
4. The history of which classical civilization was shaped by the monsoon cycle, the Himalaya Mountains and the Indus River?
A- Maurya Empire B- ancient Greece
C- Babylonian Empire D- ancient Egypt
5. The caste system in India resulted in
A- a tradition of democracy
B- equality for women & children
C- rapid economic growth
D- rigid social divisions



Classical China

1. The use of the Silk Road in Asia and caravan routes in northern Africa and southwestern Asia encouraged
A– self-sufficiency B– ethnocentrism
C– cultural diffusion D– cultural isolation
2. China’s cultural isolation throughout its early history was mostly the result of
A– Japanese invasions
B– Confucian values
C– natural geographic barriers
D– large river systems
3. The western end of China’s Silk Road was in the Middle East. What was a result of this situation?
A– the Arabs attempted to expand their control of China by military means
B– the Chinese believed their culture was superior
C– the Middle East became a crossroads for trade between Asia and Europe
D– the Chinese became dependent on goods imported from the Middle East
4. In ancient times, the Silk Road was important because it made possible the exchange of goods between
A– Korea and Japan
B– Egypt and Greece
C– Siberia & Ottoman Empire
D– China and Roman Empire
5. The Great Wall of China was built to
A– prevent flooding in the Yellow River Valley
B– stop invasions of nomadic groups from northern Asia
C– limit the spread of Buddhism in China
D– serve as a monument to Chinese emperors
6. The ethnocentric attitudes of various Chinese emperors can best be attributed to the
A– cultural isolation of china
B– failure of other nations to become interested in China
C– interest of Chinese scholars in other civilizations
D– great cultural diversity within China’s borders
7. The mandate of heaven in traditional China was most similar to the
A– divine right of kings in western Europe
B– political role of the Japanese emperor after World War II
C– rule of the Directory during the French Revolution
D– power of the British monarch in the 20th century
8. “Let a woman modestly yield to others; let her respect others; let her put others first, herself last. Should she do something good, let her not mention it; should she do something bad, let her not deny it.”
~Chinese author

What does this quote say about the role of women in traditional China?
A– they held powerful positions
B– they enjoyed the same rights as men
C– they were considered inferior
D– they were given credit for their good deeds
9. The invention of paper, gunpowder and navigational devices by the Chinese is evidence of their
A– cooperation with Japan
B– long history of technical advancement
C– belief in the teachings of Buddha
D– continuous contact with more advanced Western societies



ANSWER KEY

CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS

1. B
2. B
3. D
4. C
5. A
6. D

ANCIENT GREECE

1. B
2. B
3. D
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. D
11. A

ROME

1. A
2. D
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. D
9. B

GOLDEN AGE OF INDIA (MAURYA & GUPTA)

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. D

CHINA

1. C
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. C
9. B