**AP WORLD HISTORY CH. 4, 5, 6, 7 TEST**

**Multiple Choice**

*Choose the letter of the best answer.*

1. Classical India and China were similar in that both

(A) were dominated politically for long periods of time by empires.

(B) experimented extensively with both representative and direct democracy.

(C) were influenced by Buddhist religious thought.

(D) had social structures based on caste rather than class systems.

(E) through time abandoned slave holding.

2. Which of the following describes both classical China and Persia?

(A) A lack of slave holding in society

(B) Powerful emperors

(C) Empires that encompassed only a single ethnic group

(D) Widespread adoption of Christianity

(E) Little effort to centralize political authority

3. Both classical Rome and Axum were shaped by

(A) the emergence of the Christian faith.

(B) their conquest of similar sized empires.

(C) their experimentation with republican democracy.

(D) the long-term decline of the practice of patriarchy in both regions.

(E) the reliance of both empires’ economies on widespread slave holding.

4. The Maya civilization differed from classical China in that only China

(A) was frequently ruled over by single powerful emperors.

(B) developed writing.

(C) developed a merchant class.

(D) developed densely populated urban centers.

(E) developed a political system that included the divine right of rulers.

5. Persian political organization included which of the following features?

(A) An emperor who was little more than a figure head

(B) Lower-level officials drawn from local authorities

(C) A civil service that took exams

(D) A written constitution

(E) A large contingent of educated Greeks recruited from outside the empire who nonetheless held key positions in the imperial administration

6. Which of the following was a unique feature of Greek political life?

(A) The granting of limited political rights to slaves

(B) Representative democracy

(C) The idea of free people running the affairs of state

(D) The universal right to vote for all men and women above the age of sixteen

(E) Equality of women before the law

7. Solon brought which of the following reforms to Athens after 594 b.c.e.?

(A) Representative democracy

(B) The creation of debt slavery as a way of helping the poor pay off loans

(C) Limited access to public office for slaves

(D) The right of all citizens to participate in the Assembly

(E) Limited political rights for elite Athenian women

8. Classical Greece in 500 b.c.e.

(A) had a much larger population than the Persian Empire.

(B) had a centralized political system like the Persian Empire.

(C) was an expansive civilization like the Persian Empire.

(D) possessed little sense of citizenship compared to the Persian Empire.

(E) possessed greater ethnic diversity than the Persian Empire.

9. The political culture of classical Greek civilization was different from that of Persia because

(A) only the Persian Empire offered equality for all citizens before the law.

(B) Greek civilization allowed for the limited participation of women in public assemblies.

(C) unlike Persia, no idea of citizenship developed in Greece.

(D) only Greek civilization experimented with the idea of free people running the affairs of state.

(E) the Greeks relied heavily on Satraps to administer their states.

10. The Hellenistic era was

(A) initiated by Sparta’s defeat of Athens in the Peloponnesian War.

(B) marked by a spread of Greek culture into the lands of the Persian Empire.

(C) named after Helen of Troy.

(D) the time of the Roman Empire’s greatest expansion.

(E) the decades immediately following Rome’s conquest of Carthage.

11. Which of the following was true of both the Roman and the Chinese Empires?

(A) They exhausted themselves through frequent indecisive wars with India.

(B) They consistently failed to invest in public works.

(C) They invoked supernatural sanctions to support their rule.

(D) They evolved from republican traditions into empires ruled by single rulers.

(E) Their economies relied heavily on slave labor.

12. The Persian Empire and the Mauryan dynasty were similar in that both

(A) defined the right of the emperor to rule through the “mandate from heaven.”

(B) controlled parts of eastern China.

(C) relied on imperial spies to keep tabs on distant provinces.

(D) ultimately evolved into republican governments.

(E) ruled over empires dominated by single ethnic groups.

13. Which of the following was a motivation for the expansion of the Roman Empire?

(A) the wealth of the Eastern Mediterranean societies

(B) the spread of Roman religion

(C) rejection of Greek culture and philosophy

(D) slave revolts

(E) the threat of Persia

14. Which of the following was a characteristic of all classical empires?

(A) There was equality under the law for all subjects.

(B) Emperors were constrained by the “mandate from heaven.”

(C) There were all democratic or republican forms of government—at least for citizens.

(D) They all imposed a single religion and language for the empire.

(E) They were powerful states capable of coercing resources from subjects.

15. Which foreign religious tradition was absorbed into China during the classical period?

(A) Hinduism

(B) The Isis cult

(C) Buddhism

(D) The Mithra cult

(E) Christianity

16. When Germanic tribes entered into the western part of the Roman Empire, they

(A) were rapidly assimilated into Roman culture, largely abandoning their own.

(B) sparked a rapid economic recovery by encouraging the resumption of long-distance trade.

(C) adopted Roman practices which ensured that slaves continued to make up a large portion of society.

(D) rejected all of Roman culture, instead imposing their own culture.

(E) founded a hybrid culture that drew both on Germanic and Roman elements.

17. Which of the following factors has been put forward to explain why empires were much less prominent in India than in China?

(A) India’s unparalleled cultural diversity

(B) The lack of invasions from Central Asia into the Indian subcontinent

(C) India’s lack of a well-defined social structure

(D) The complete lack of any tradition of large states in India

(E) The strong tradition of democracy in small regional states and the nearly complete lack of regional states ruled by kings who might have constructed empires

18. While the classical Roman and Chinese Empires were similar in many ways, which of the following was an important difference?

(A) Only Chinese emperors invoked supernatural sanctions to support their rule.

(B) Because of earlier precedents, the Chinese process of empire-formation occurred over a much shorter period than the centuries-long Roman effort.

(C) Only the Roman Empire absorbed a foreign religious tradition.

(D) Only the Romans committed resources to building roads, bridges, and canals to integrate their domains militarily and commercially.

(E) Only the Chinese Empire possessed a powerful professional army.

19. Which of the following classical religions and philosophies focused more on affairs of this world than on the realm of the divine and its relationship to human life?

(A) Confucianism

(B) Buddhism

(C) Judaism

(D) Zoroastrianism

(E) Christianity

20. Zoroastrianism most probably influenced which of the following philosophical or religious traditions?

(A) Greek rationalism

(B) Daoism

(C) Confucianism

(D) Judaism

(E) Hinduism

21. Buddhism and Hinduism are similar in that they both

(A) rejected the religious authority of the Brahmins.

(B) rejected the concept of karma.

(C) offered hope for final release from the cycle of rebirth.

(D) promoted the idea that Ahura Mazda was in a cosmic struggle with Angra Mainyu.

(E) focused on the *dao*, that is, the elusive notion that refers to the way of the nature.

22. Which of the following was primarily a religion focusing on the supernatural, rather than a philosophy?

(A) The Greek rationalism of Aristotle

(B) Zoroastrianism

(C) Confucianism

(D) Legalism

(E) The Greek rationalism of Plato

23. Christianity and Zoroastrianism are similar in that both

(A) are primarily philosophical rather than religious traditions.

(B) develop out of Judaism.

(C) are based on the idea of a regular cycle of reincarnation.

(D) were founded by Jesus.

(E) foretell of a savior figure who will restore either individuals or the world itself to purity and peace.

24. Which cultural tradition is particularly noted for its emphasis on logic and relentless questioning of received wisdom, without giving much role to the gods?

(A) Confucian philosophy

(B) Greek philosophy

(C) Daoism

(D) Zoroastrianism

(E) Judaism

25. The cosmic struggle between Ahura Mazda and Angra Mainyu lies at the heart of which religion?

(A) Buddhism

(B) Hinduism

(C) The Isis cult

(D) Judaism

(E) Zoroastrianism

26. Which of the following was a distinctive feature of the Greek way of thinking in the classical era?

(A) Enthusiasm for finding answers through communication with the gods

(B) Confidence in human reason

(C) Respect for received wisdom

(D) Their focus on understanding the *dao*

(E) Emphasis on the family as the model of the state

27. Which of the following statements is true of the religious and philosophical traditions that developed in Eurasia in the centuries surrounding 500 b.c.e.?

(A) All sought to define a single source of order and meaning in the universe.

(B) All played down the value of humankind.

(C) All drew on rationalism to reason with the universe.

(D) All downplayed personal moral or spiritual transformation in favor of communal ritual.

(E) All emphasized a transcendent high God with whom believers had an intimate relationship.

28. Confucianism had a long-term effect on Chinese culture in which of the following ways?

(A) Thanks to Confucianism, elite Chinese culture was primarily religious in character.

(B) The Confucian-based examination system allowed some social mobility for talented young men who were able to afford an education.

(C) Confucianism reinforced the absolute authority of emperors to do as they pleased.

(D) Confucianism encouraged individualistic and natural behavior among the elite.

(E) Confucianism spread the idea of reincarnation among the general population.

29. Which of the following may have played a role in the decline of Buddhism in India?

(A) Buddhism being absorbed into a reviving Hinduism

(B) Failure to establish Buddhist monasteries

(C) Official suppression by Emperor Ashoka

(D) Competition from Confucianism

(E) Competition from Zoroastrianism

30. Both the Buddha and Jesus

(A) were transformed by their followers into gods.

(B) actively opposed Zoroastrianism.

(C) actively sought to found new religions during their lifetimes.

(D) came from poor backgrounds.

(E) allied themselves with religious authorities in their regions.

31. In the four centuries following Jesus’ death, Christianity

(A) excluded women from leadership roles in the Church.

(B) rejected all the teachings and writings of Jews.

(C) created a church without a hierarchy where all members were equal.

(D) defined Christianity as a religion open only to Jews.

(E) failed to gain support from Roman Emperors.

32. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between Daoism and Confucianism, as understood by Chinese elites?

(A) Daoism is an offshoot of Confucianism that develops the mystical elements inherent in Confucius’ teachings.

(B) Daoism and Confucianism were usually in strict opposition to each other, and people could not practice both simultaneously.

(C) Daoism and Confucianism were regarded as complementary rather than contradictory.

(D) Most Confucians despised Daoism as a meaningless superstition.

(E) Most Daoists despised Confucians because they fostered cosmic chaos.

33. Which of the following has been put forward by scholars as a possible factor in the emergence of slavery within the First Civilizations?

(A) Long periods of peace

(B) The decline of patriarchy

(C) The early domestication of animals

(D) Race

(E) The emergence of written constitutions

34. Which of the following was a difference between India and China’s social structures?

(A) Indian society was divided into fewer distinct social groups than was Chinese society.

(B) India’s social groups were defined more rigidly.

(C) China’s class system gave priority to religious status and ritual purity.

(D) In India, the highest positions in the hierarchy were reserved for political officials.

(E) China’s social groups were defined more rigidly.

35. Wang Mang’s reform program following his seizure of the Chinese throne in 8 b.c.e. included

(A) the creation and promotion of large private estates.

(B) official recognition for the practice of private slavery.

(C) oversight of government officials by local landlords.

(D) government loans to peasant families.

(E) the promotion of a feudal system of government.

36. Like First Civilizations, those of the classical era

(A) lacked sharp distinctions along class lines.

(B) were patriarchal in organization.

(C) rarely included slaves.

(D) were based upon written constitutions.

(E) possessed social orders defined by castes.

37. China was unique in the ancient world in the extent to which

(A) slaveholding defined the society.

(B) its social organization was shaped by the actions of the state.

(C) the caste system defined its social structure.

(D) women were allowed a role in public life.

(E) the prestige that merchants possessed in the social order.

38. India and China during the classical era were similar in that in both societies

(A) birth had no place in determining the social status of most people.

(B) social prestige was primarily attained through service to the state.

(C) it was common for people of low social status to rise into the highest castes or social classes through hard work.

(D) priority was given to religious status and ritual purity.

(E) sharp distinctions and great inequalities characterized the social order.

39. Once the system of jatis in India was established,

(A) individual jatis were locked into an unchanging hierarchy in relation to other jatis.

(B) individuals within a jati regularly raised their social status by growing wealthy enough to join other jatis.

(C) an individual jati could slowly raise its standing in relation to other jatis in the local hierarchy by acquiring land or wealth.

(D) no individual could be expelled from his or her jati.

(E) marriage within jatis became taboo.

40. In comparison to Han China, all of the city states of classical Greece possessed

(A) more rigid caste-based social hierarchies.

(B) slave systems that came to associate slavery primarily with race.

(C) economies less heavily reliant on slaves.

(D) more freedoms for women, including some political rights.

(E) economies more heavily reliant on slaves.

41. In classical Athens,

(A) the growth of democracy was accompanied by the simultaneous growth of slavery on a massive scale.

(B) a slave who was freed by his or her master became a citizen of the city-state.

(C) slaves made up no more than 3 percent of the total population.

(D) slavery was criticized by the greatest of the Greek philosophers including Aristotle, and was ultimately outlawed in society as a whole.

(E) through time slavery became associated with race and especially blackness.

42. In which of the following ancient societies did women enjoy the fewest restrictions?

(A) Han China

(B) Athens

(C) Imperial Rome

(D) Sparta

(E) Classical India

43. Which of the following philosophies and religions provided a unifying ideology for peasant rebellions?

(A) Hinduism

(B) Confucianism

(C) Daoism

(D) Zoroastrianism

(E) Legalism

44. In classical civilizations,

(A) upper-class women had a tendency to live less restricted lives than lower-class women.

(B) women in general experienced fewer restrictions compared to those living in pastoral societies.

(C) public life in general was a male domain, while women’s roles took place mostly in domestic settings.

(D) patriarchy was only present in Rome and China.

(E) women in general experienced fewer restrictions as compared to those who lived in Neolithic agricultural village societies.

45. Which of the following regions had the least productive agriculture, due to poorer and less fertile soils caused by the rapid breakdown of humus?

(A) Europe

(B) North America

(C) Africa

(D) China

(E) The Andean region

46. Which region produced no civilization during the classical period?

(A) South Africa

(B) The Andes

(C) The Yucatán peninsula

(D) The Niger River valley

(E) Northeast Africa

47. Which of the following cultures produced a written language?

(A) Maya

(B) The Niger River valley

(C) Moche

(D) Ancestral Pueblo

(E) Bantu

48. Which of the following African cultures or civilizations is distinctive because of the apparent absence of state structures beyond that of chiefs with modest political authority?

(A) Axum

(B) Meroë

(C) Mali

(D) Bantu

(E) Moche

49. Which of the following statements best describes the spread of the Bantu peoples to southern and eastern Africa?

(A) The Bantu were originally invited into small African states as mercenaries and guest workers but eventually seized control of those states.

(B) The Bantu, thanks to their skill in metallurgy, were well-armed and quickly able to conquer their neighbors.

(C) The Bantu migration was finally stopped by the powerful forces of Axum.

(D) It was Bantu language and culture that spread, rather than Bantu people themselves, as neighbors emulated highly successful Bantu ways.

(E) The Bantu spread slowly, often just a few families at a time.

50. Both the Maya and Axum were similar in that both

(A) were ruled by a single powerful king.

(B) possessed written scripts.

(C) left behind few stone monuments.

(D) severely limited trade to avoid outside influences. (E) loved Jamie Foxx movies