

AP WORLD HISTORY
UNIT ONE REVIEW QUESTIONS
CHAPTER 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The earth came into existence around
 - a. five hundred million years ago.
 - b. one billion years ago.
 - c. five billion years ago.
 - d. ten billion years ago.
 - e. twenty-seven billion years ago.

2. Modern human beings arrived about
 - a. one million years ago.
 - b. five hundred thousand years ago.
 - c. one hundred thousand years ago.
 - d. eight thousand years ago.
 - e. forty thousand years ago.

3. The term *prehistory* refers to the period before
 - a. writing.
 - b. the first hominid.
 - c. the appearance of *homo sapiens*.
 - d. 1000 B.C.E.
 - e. the work of the Greek historian Herodotus.

4. In regard to genetic makeup and body chemistry, the difference between humans and apes is
 - a. none.
 - b. 1 percent.
 - c. 10 percent.
 - d. 50 percent.
 - e. 90 percent.

5. As early as five million years ago, which of the following flourished in east Africa?
 - a. *Homo sapiens sapiens*.
 - b. *Homo erectus*.
 - c. Neandertal.
 - d. *Homo sapiens*.
 - e. *Australopithecus*.

6. Which of the following was not a hominid?
 - a. *Australopithecus*.
 - b. *Homo erectus*.
 - c. *Homo sapiens*.
 - d. *Homo sapiens sapiens*
 - e. They were all hominids.

7. Which of the following statements about *Australopithecus* is not true?
 - a. They produced cleavers and hand axes.
 - b. They traveled deliberately over distances as far as fifteen kilometers.
 - c. They walked on two legs, thus freeing their arms to work independently.
 - d. They produced choppers and scrapers.
 - e. They were hominids.

8. Which of the following choices is in correct chronological order?
 - a. Neandertal, Cro-Magnon, *Homo sapiens*, *Homo sapiens sapiens*
 - b. *Australopithecus*, *Homo sapiens*, *Homo erectus*, Neandertal
 - c. *Homo erectus*, *Homo sapiens*, *Australopithecus*, Cro-Magnon
 - d. *Australopithecus*, *Homo erectus*, Neandertal, Cro-Magnon
 - e. *Australopithecus*, *Homo erectus*, Cro-Magnon, Neandertal

9. The most important development of *Homo erectus* was
 - a. fire.
 - b. stone tools.
 - c. walking upright on two legs.
 - d. language skills.
 - e. writing.

10. Which of the following statements is not true of *Homo erectus*?
 - a. They knew how to control fire.
 - b. They developed language skills that enabled them to communicate complex ideas.
 - c. They had brains roughly the same size as those of modern humans.
 - d. They produced cleavers and hand axes.
 - e. They walked upright on two legs.

11. *Homo sapiens* had appeared in almost all the habitable regions of the world by around _____ years ago.
 - a. 250,000
 - b. 100,000
 - c. 50,000
 - d. 15,000
 - e. 5,000

12. Which of the following statements is true of the inhabitants of the Paleolithic Age?
- They had mastered writing.
 - They domesticated animals.
 - They were hunters and gatherers.
 - They had discovered agriculture.
 - both b and d
13. Most scholars believe that, during the Paleolithic Age, social organization was characterized by
- a rough social equality.
 - a ruling priestly class.
 - a dominant class based on the private ownership of land.
 - a ruling merchant class.
 - a dominant matriarchal structure.
14. Paleolithic bands were made up of roughly _____ members.
- 10–12
 - 30–50
 - 200–400
 - 100–150
 - 500–1000
15. Many scholars believe that during the Paleolithic Age the relationship between the sexes was marked by
- a female-dominated society based on the importance of gathering edible plants.
 - general social equality.
 - a male-dominated society based on the preeminence of hunting.
 - a male-dominated society based on sheer physical strength.
 - a male-dominated society based on the central role of the male sun god.
16. Jomon was
- an early variety of hominid.
 - a large Neolithic city.
 - a nature goddess from the Paleolithic Age.
 - a Japanese Paleolithic society that established permanent settlements.
 - an early protohuman skeleton that was later revealed to be a fake.
17. The most notable deliberate Neandertal burial was discovered at
- Shanidar.
 - Jericho.
 - Çatal Hüyük.
 - Lascaux.
 - Jomon.

18. A Cro-Magnon human is classified as a
- Homo sapiens sapiens*.
 - Australopithecus*.
 - Homo sapiens*.
 - non-hominid.
 - Homo erectus*.
19. The first human beings of the fully modern type were the
- Neandertal.
 - Homo erectus*.
 - Cro-Magnon.
 - Australopithecus*.
 - Natufian.
20. The Venus figurines
- were first found in the ruins of Çatal Hüyük.
 - date back to the time of *Australopithecus*.
 - were representative of the matriarchal societies of the Neolithic Age.
 - are representations of the Goddess of Love found in Jericho.
 - reflect early humans' deep interest in fertility.
21. One of the interpretations of the Cro-Magnon cave paintings is that they represent
- positive proof of the limited intellectual world of the Cro-Magnon.
 - early worship of the forces of evil.
 - a variety of sympathetic magic.
 - the first conscious development of art for its own sake.
 - a complicated, and so far indecipherable, written language.
22. One of the interpretations of the Cro-Magnon cave paintings is that they represent a variety of sympathetic magic, which is
- an attempt to cause harm by casting spells.
 - an effort to show sympathy for nature's suffering.
 - an early form of demon worship.
 - an effort to gain control over a subject by capturing its spirit.
 - a not-yet-understood form of monotheism.
23. Instead of the potentially misleading term *agricultural revolution*, many anthropologists prefer the term
- agricultural bonding*.
 - agricultural leap*.
 - agricultural infrastructure*.
 - agricultural explosion*.
 - agricultural transition*.

24. The earliest known agricultural technique was
- crop rotation.
 - hunting and gathering.
 - slash and burn.
 - crop substitution.
 - the use of the horse-drawn plow.
25. The mastery of agriculture led to a population explosion. From a sparse population of around four million in 10,000 B.C.E., the global figure rose by around 500 B.C.E. to around
- ten million.
 - forty million.
 - one hundred million.
 - two hundred million.
 - three hundred million.
26. One of the earliest Neolithic settlements was _____, which was located at a freshwater oasis north of the Dead Sea and had a population of around two thousand.
- Jericho
 - Çatal Hüyük
 - Altamira
 - Lascaux
 - Jomon
27. Which well known Neolithic settlement was located in south central Anatolia and had a population of around eight thousand?
- Jericho
 - Lascaux
 - Neandertal
 - Çatal Hüyük
 - Jomon
28. The earliest of the three Neolithic craft industries was
- textile production.
 - pottery.
 - carpet weaving.
 - metallurgy.
 - weapon production.
29. The earliest metal worked systematically by humans was
- copper.
 - tin.
 - bronze.
 - iron.
 - steel.

30. The ultimate source of wealth in any agricultural society is
- gold.
 - copper.
 - land.
 - control over the protective deities.
 - the accumulation of weapons.
31. Because of the changing nature of agriculture, Neolithic worshippers sometimes associated fertility with animals like
- bulls.
 - birds.
 - bears.
 - frogs or butterflies.
 - rats.
32. Cities differed from Neolithic villages in two principal ways. First, cities were larger and more complex than Neolithic villages. The second difference was that
- cities served the needs of their inhabitants and immediate neighbors.
 - cities decisively influenced the economic, political, and cultural life of large regions.
 - cities were less advanced militarily.
 - cities had populations in the thousands.
 - cities had protective deities.

CHAPTER 2

1. Gilgamesh was associated with what city?
 - Jerusalem.
 - Kish.
 - Uruk.
 - Lagash.
 - Ur.
2. Enkidu was
 - the Sumerian god of wisdom.
 - a leading Sumerian city-state.
 - the most powerful Babylonian king.
 - Gilgamesh's friend.
 - the Hebrew word for "holy."
3. Which of the following subjects is not addressed in the *Epic of Gilgamesh*?
 - the theme of human friendship
 - an explanation for the divinity of Mesopotamian kings
 - the fear of death
 - the relationship between humans and the gods
 - an explanation for why humans must die

5. The earliest urban societies developed in the
 - a. fifth millennium B.C.E.
 - b. fourth millennium B.C.E.
 - c. third millennium B.C.E.
 - d. fourth millennium C.E.
 - e. third millennium C.E.

6. The word *Mesopotamia* means
 - a. the “pure land.”
 - b. the “land of the strong.”
 - c. “the blood of Gilgamesh.”
 - d. “wedged-shaped.”
 - e. “the land between the rivers.”

7. The first complex society developed in the southern Mesopotamian land of
 - a. Akkad.
 - b. Assyria.
 - c. Sumer.
 - d. Babylonia.
 - e. Palestine.

9. Eridu, Ur, Uruk, Lagash, Nippur, and Kish were all associated with
 - a. Egypt.
 - b. Nubia.
 - c. Phoenicia.
 - d. Mesopotamia.
 - e. Jerusalem.

10. A Mesopotamian stepped pyramid was known as a
 - a. coptic.
 - b. eridu.
 - c. lugal.
 - d. *lex talionis*.
 - e. ziggurat.

12. The creator of the first empire in Mesopotamia was
 - a. Hammurabi.
 - b. Moses.
 - c. Sargon of Akkad.
 - d. Gilgamesh.
 - e. Nebuchadnezzar.

13. Mesopotamian cultural and political brilliance reached its peak during the reign of
- Sargon of Akkad.
 - Hammurabi.
 - Gilgamesh.
 - Menes.
 - Nebuchadnezzar.
14. What individual believed that the gods had chosen him to “promote the welfare of the people . . . [and] to cause justice to prevail in the land?”
- Moses
 - Nebuchadnezzar
 - Hammurabi
 - Sargon of Akkad
 - Gilgamesh
15. The words *lex talionis* relate to
- the early works of the Hebrew Old Testament.
 - the Egyptian concept of an afterlife.
 - the Assyrian use of terror during their creation of an empire.
 - the Phoenician alphabet.
 - the law of retaliation that appears in Hammurabi’s Code.
17. The Babylonians eventually fell in 1595 B.C.E. to the
- Egyptians.
 - Hittites.
 - Sumerians.
 - Hebrews.
 - Akkadians.
18. A Babylonian resurgence of power was led in the sixth century B.C.E. by
- Nebuchadnezzar.
 - Ashurbanipal.
 - Solomon.
 - Sargon.
 - Hammurabi.
19. The famous hanging gardens of the ancient world were located in
- Ninevah.
 - Uruk.
 - Jerusalem.
 - Tyre.
 - Babylon.

20. Mesopotamian metalworkers discovered that if they alloyed copper and tin they could produce
- obsidian.
 - steel.
 - iron.
 - silver.
 - bronze.
21. The Mesopotamian style of writing was known as
- demotic.
 - cuneiform.
 - hieroglyphs.
 - coptic.
 - alphabetic.
22. The Mesopotamians
- established a sophisticated school system designed to ensure widespread literacy.
 - were mainly concerned with training students in literature and poetry.
 - were not interested in astronomy because of a fear of insulting the gods.
 - drew most of their ideas about education from the Hebrews.
 - were mainly interested in vocational education.
23. Ethical monotheism was in the tradition of the
- Mesopotamians.
 - Egyptians.
 - Assyrians
 - Hebrews.
 - Phoenicians.
24. Hebrew law
- rose up independently and was thus completely original.
 - borrowed the concept of *lex talionis* from Hammurabi's Code.
 - was mainly influenced by liberal Assyrian concepts.
 - gave women more freedom than did any other ancient society.
 - influenced Hammurabi's Code.
25. Hebrew monotheism has its origins with
- Abraham.
 - Moses.
 - Joseph.
 - David.
 - Solomon.

CHAPTER 3

1. Which of the following societies began the custom of embalming to preserve the body for its life after death?
 - a. Egypt
 - b. Mesopotamia
 - c. India
 - d. China
 - e. Persia

2. Around _____ B.C.E., peoples of the eastern Sudan started to domesticate cattle and became nomadic herders.
 - a. 25,000
 - b. 18,000
 - c. 9000
 - d. 4000
 - e. 1500

3. The early Sudanic societies recognized a single divine force as the source of good and evil, and they associated it with
 - a. fire.
 - b. the ocean.
 - c. the sun.
 - d. rain.
 - e. the moon.

4. Due to a climatic shift the Sahara desert, which had been cool and well watered, became increasingly arid and uninhabitable around
 - a. 50,000 B.C.E.
 - b. 27,000 B.C.E.
 - c. 19,000 B.C.E.
 - d. 16,000 B.C.E.
 - e. 5000 B.C.E.

5. The Greek historian Herodotus used the phrase “the gift of the _____” to describe Egypt.
 - a. Indus
 - b. Huang He
 - c. Nile
 - d. Tigris
 - e. Issus

6. The earliest Egyptian and Nubian states were
 - a. city states.
 - b. small kingdoms.
 - c. centralized empires.
 - d. trading networks.
 - e. unified early because of the unique nature of the Tigris.

7. Egypt was united around 3100 B.C.E. by the conqueror
 - a. Menes.
 - b. Khufu.
 - c. Sargon of Akkad.
 - d. Hatshepsut.
 - e. Hammurabi.

8. Egyptians associated the early pharaohs with
 - a. Ptah
 - b. Horus.
 - c. Amon.
 - d. Isis.
 - e. Osiris.

9. The largest Egyptian pyramids were built during the
 - a. Middle Kingdom
 - b. Old Kingdom.
 - c. New Kingdom.
 - d. Archaic period.
 - e. Second Intermediary period.

10. _____ built the largest of all the pyramids.
 - a. Sargon of Akkad
 - b. Khufu
 - c. Hyksos
 - d. Menes
 - e. Giza

11. During the third millennium the Egyptians traded with the Nubian kingdom of
 - a. Axum.
 - b. Mohenjo-Daro.
 - c. Lydia.
 - d. Harkhuf.
 - e. Kush.

12. The capital of the kingdom of Kush was
- Kerma.
 - Axum.
 - Memphis.
 - Harappa.
 - Harkhuf.
13. Harkhuf was
- the capital of Kush.
 - the most powerful pharaoh of the Old Kingdom.
 - an Egyptian explorer who visited Nubia.
 - the largest Middle Kingdom pyramid.
 - the first woman pharaoh.
14. Pharaohs in the Middle Kingdom were
- more powerful than pharaohs of the Old Kingdom.
 - descended from a line of Babylonian kings.
 - were set on the throne by the Roman emperor Julius Caesar.
 - less powerful than pharaohs of the Old Kingdom.
 - sacrificed at age thirty-two to insure a bountiful harvest.
15. The Hyksos were
- nomads who eventually settled around the city of Babylon
 - external invaders who helped bring about the end of the Egyptian Middle Kingdom.
 - Mesopotamian kings.
 - the priestly class in ancient Egypt.
 - demons who punished the wicked in the Egyptian underworld.
16. Horse-drawn chariots and bronze weapons were introduced into Egypt by the
- Hyksos.
 - Babylonians.
 - Kushites.
 - Harappans.
 - Qin.
17. The most vigorous of all New Kingdom pharaohs was _____, who led his troops into Palestine and Syria and who even received tribute from the Mesopotamian city-states.
- Ahmosis
 - Menes
 - Sargon of Akkad
 - Tuthmosis III
 - Hatshepsut

18. The Egyptians were the most imperialistic during the
- First Intermediary period.
 - Archaic period.
 - New Kingdom.
 - Old Kingdom.
 - Middle Kingdom.
19. During the eighth century B.C.E. Egypt fell under the control of the _____ for around a century.
- Persians
 - Romans
 - Greeks
 - Babylonians
 - Kushites
20. Around 760 B.C.E. the Kushite King Kashta
- officially converted to the Egyptian gods.
 - founded a dynasty that ruled Egypt for around a hundred years.
 - formed a long-lasting trading agreement with Egypt, marking their first contact.
 - surrendered to Assyrian domination.
 - surrendered to Egyptian domination.
21. In the mid-seventh century B.C.E. Egypt lost its independence and became a part of
- the Assyrian empire.
 - the Arabic empire.
 - the Persian empire.
 - the Roman empire.
 - the Harappan empire.
22. The conqueror Menes founded _____ around 3100 B.C.E., a city that would serve as the capital for early Egypt.
- Heliopolis
 - Kerma
 - Uruk
 - Memphis
 - Thebes
23. Hatshepsut was
- the Mesopotamian king of the gods.
 - the Hebrew term for their god.
 - the first conqueror to unite all of Mesopotamia.
 - the first woman to rule Egypt as pharaoh.
 - the most important early city of the Harappan society.

24. In which of the following societies did women enjoy the most freedom and opportunity?
- Mesopotamia
 - Egypt
 - Hebrews
 - Assyria
 - India
25. In Kush
- the cities were much larger than they were in Egypt.
 - woman's only role was to serve as a slave.
 - there were apparently never any female rulers.
 - trade was officially restricted with Egypt.
 - there is evidence for many female rulers.
26. A *kandake* was
- the symbol of imperial authority in Egypt.
 - a female regent in Kush.
 - an Egyptian priest during the Middle Kingdom.
 - a poisonous root often used in assassination attempts.
 - an Egyptian spirit associated with the hearth.
27. In Africa, iron metallurgy
- was introduced by Persian merchants.
 - did not appear until after the rise of trans-Saharan trade.
 - arose independently.
 - began after an odd meeting between a Kushite king and the Egyptian explorer Harkhuf.
 - was imported into the continent by trade with the Mesopotamians.
28. The Egyptians traded through the Red Sea with a land they called Punt, which was probably
- Harappan India.
 - Sri Lanka
 - modern-day Somalia.
 - Assyria.
 - modern-day Angola.
29. The Greek words meaning "holy inscriptions" refers to
- hieroglyphs.
 - cuneiform.
 - the Old Testament.
 - the Phoenician alphabet.
 - the Coptic script.

30. The Egyptian work, "The Satire of the Trades,"
- ridiculed the work of a scribe.
 - suggested that the most honorable career was that of a merchant.
 - was a controversial, sexually charged expose of the life of a temple prostitute.
 - is the oldest complete work written in cuneiform.
 - reflected a scribe's desire for his son to become a scribe himself and avoid other unpleasant jobs.
31. Meroitic writing
- has now been completely translated.
 - expressed the general Egyptian optimism with life.
 - was introduced into India by the Indo-Europeans
 - was a Nubian script that borrowed Egyptian hieroglyphs.
 - cannot be read because it's simply too different than its base cuneiform.
32. The cult of Amon-Re
- was a failed monotheistic religion in Egypt.
 - worshipped the god of the underworld.
 - was a combination of the Egyptian air and sun gods.
 - worshipped the Egyptian god of the desert.
 - was borrowed by the Egyptians from Nubian sources.
33. The cult of Amon-Re is the best example of
- the Mesopotamian influence on Egypt.
 - how the Egyptians associated various gods with each other.
 - the growth of monotheistic beliefs in Egypt.
 - the classically Egyptian idea of a lord of the underworld.
34. What pharaoh tried, unsuccessfully, to transform Egypt into a monotheistic society?
- Menes
 - Akhenaten
 - Tuthmosis III
 - Ahmosis
 - Tuthmosis I
35. Besides the Hebrews, the only other example of monotheism from the ancient world occurred during the reign of
- Akhenaten.
 - Sargon of Akkad.
 - Hammurabi.
 - Tuthmosis III.
 - Ashoka Maurya.

36. The line, “O Sole God beside whom there is none! You made the earth as you wished,” is drawn from
- the *Epic of Gilgamesh*.
 - the *Bhagavad Gita*.
 - the *Great Hymn to Aten*.
 - the *Code of Hammurabi*.
 - the *Book of Songs*.
37. The Egyptian god of the underworld was
- Amon-Re.
 - Aten.
 - Horus.
 - Osiris.
 - Ptah.
38. Osiris judged whether or not souls were worthy for immortality by
- weighing their hearts against a feather symbolizing justice.
 - their completion of a journey full of tests.
 - the individual’s level of sincere faith in Osiris as a redeemer.
 - examining their holiness at the moment of their death.
 - their adherence to the *Code of Hammurabi*.
39. During the Old Kingdom
- everyone received the honor of mummification
 - only the pharaohs received the honor of mummification.
 - pharaohs along with royal officials and wealthy individuals were mummified.
 - only common people were mummified.
 - only women were mummified.
40. The Bantu originally came from around
- the Swahili area.
 - modern day Nigeria.
 - far southern Africa.
 - Egypt.
 - modern day Algeria.
41. The tribes which, as early as 3000 B.C.E., began to spread their language and agricultural techniques throughout Africa were the
- Mali.
 - Persians.
 - Xiongnu.
 - Kongo.
 - Bantu.

42. By spreading their language across a huge stretch of Africa, the Bantu played a role similar to that played by the
- Indo-Europeans.
 - Mongols.
 - Xiongnu.
 - Visigoths.
 - Babylonians.
43. The Bantu probably began their migrations because of
- invasions from the Mediterranean basin.
 - a conscious desire for conquest.
 - the threat of epidemic disease.
 - a desire to spread their monotheistic faith.
 - population pressures.
44. By the middle of the first millennium B.C.E. the Bantu people had begun to produce
- iron.
 - tin.
 - steel.
 - copper.
 - bronze

CHAPTER 4

- The chief god of the early Aryans was
 - Enlil.
 - a mother goddess.
 - Varuna.
 - Indra.
 - Manu.
- After the Aryans and Dravidians mixed and intermingled,
 - Indra still remained the leading god.
 - Indra disappeared completely.
 - Amon-Re replaced Indra as the ruler of the gods.
 - the worship of Indra evolved into a monotheistic religion.
 - Indra receded into the background.
- Archaeologists have proven that two hundred thousand years ago in India
 - the Aryan migration took place.
 - Paleolithic communities existed.
 - a war was fought between the Dravidians and the Mesopotamians.
 - a prosperous Neolithic community existed.
 - an active trading network existed with the Chinese.

4. The earliest known civilization in India was the
 - a. Bantu.
 - b. Indo-European.
 - c. Harappan.
 - d. Sumerian.
 - e. Hindu.

5. Much of early Harappan history remains a mystery because
 - a. the archaeological remains are under water.
 - b. they lacked a written language.
 - c. their records were destroyed by a Mesopotamian invasion.
 - d. the Aryans undertook a systematic destruction of Harappan written records.
 - e. both a and b are true.

6. If the Greek historian Herodotus had known of the Harappan society, he might have used the phrase “the gift of the _____” to describe it.
 - a. Nile
 - b. Tigris
 - c. Indus
 - d. Yangtze
 - e. Eurphrates

7. Chickens were first domesticated in
 - a. China.
 - b. Mesopotamia.
 - c. Greece.
 - d. Egypt.
 - e. India.

8. Mohenjo-Daro was
 - a. the mother goddess of the earliest Indian society.
 - b. an important early thinker in the rise of Hinduism.
 - c. one of the two main cities of the Harappan society.
 - d. a collection of early Indian religious texts.
 - e. the combination of two Indian sun gods.

9. Two especially prominent cities of the first Indian society were Harappa and
 - a. Mohenjo-Daro.
 - b. Babylon.
 - c. Calcutta.
 - d. Uruk.
 - e. Tyre.

10. Based on archaeological evidence from early Indian history, historians believe that
 - a. Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro served as economic and political centers.
 - b. the Harappan world was one of constant civil war.
 - c. the Chinese were a constant influence.
 - d. there was little true culture in India before the arrival of the Indo-Europeans.
 - e. early Indian cities remained small and unsophisticated by comparison to other ancient cities.

11. At its height, the population of Mohenjo-Daro reached
 - a. 10,000.
 - b. 20,000.
 - c. 40,000.
 - d. 75,000.
 - e. 100,000.

12. Evidence, relating to trade, indicates that Harappan India
 - a. was isolated and did not trade.
 - b. traded exclusively with China.
 - c. traded exclusively with Egypt.
 - d. imported substantially more than they exported.
 - e. traded with Mesopotamia and Egypt.

13. Which statement about Harappan society is false?
 - a. Most of their houses featured private showers and toilets.
 - b. They traded extensively with the Mesopotamians.
 - c. They had social distinctions.
 - d. Their writings have provided a wealth of information for historians.
 - e. They produced representational art.

14. Harappan religion
 - a. focused on the worship of the sun.
 - b. was strongly monotheistic.
 - c. reflected a strong concern for fertility.
 - d. focused on the worship of the moon.
 - e. is the same as Hinduism.

15. Some scholars believe that, after the collapse of the Harappan society, Harappan deities
 - a. disappeared completely.
 - b. quickly became the only gods of the Indo-Europeans.
 - c. survived and found a place in the Hindu pantheon.
 - d. survived in Southeast Asia after the Harappan migration.
 - e. were transformed into destructive dragons by the Aryans.

16. One of the biggest reasons for the decline of the Harappan society was
- a devastating plague.
 - ecological degradation.
 - a Chinese invasion.
 - a Mesopotamian invasion.
 - a bloody civil war.
17. The Aryans were
- the priestly class of the Harappan society.
 - Chinese merchants.
 - the political remnants of the Harappan kings.
 - Indo-Europeans.
 - Germanic invaders.
18. The Aryans came into India
- in a centuries-long migration.
 - as part of a violent, organized military campaign.
 - as religious pilgrims.
 - after fleeing persecution in China.
 - as a slave class that eventually rebelled against Harappan repression.
19. Which of the following statements about Indo-Europeans is not true?
- They might have been the first people to domesticate horses, hitching them to carts and wagons.
 - They spread variations of their language from India to Europe.
 - Their original homeland was probably the Ukraine and southern Russia.
 - They brought the first written language to India.
 - They consumed both dairy products and beef.
20. The biggest military advantage of the Indo-Europeans was
- their horses.
 - their use of bronze weapons.
 - their use of iron weapons.
 - their use of battering rams.
 - their camels.
21. The Indo-Europeans who entered India called themselves Aryans, which means
- “agents of the lord king.”
 - “horse masters.”
 - “noble people.”
 - “people of Indra.”
 - “the pure.”

22. Most of our information about the early Aryans comes from the
- Upanishads.*
 - Vedas.*
 - Dasas.*
 - Rajas.*
 - Book of Songs.*
23. The Aryans referred to social classes by the term
- karma.
 - varna.
 - moksha.
 - samsara.
 - raja.
24. Which of the following social classes in the caste system is associated with warriors and aristocrats?
- shudras.*
 - kshatriyas.*
 - vaishyas.*
 - brahmins.*
 - dasas.*
25. Which of the following answers reflects the early varna hierarchy from highest to lowest?
- brahmins, kshatriyas, vaishyas, shudras*
 - kshatriyas, brahmins, vaishyas, shudras*
 - brahmins, kshatriyas, shudras, vaishyas*
 - kshatriyas, vaishyas, brahmins, shudras*
 - kshatriyas, brahmins, shudras, vaishyas*
26. The task of butchering animals or handling dead bodies usually fell to the
- untouchables.*
 - shudras.*
 - vaishyas.*
 - jati.*
 - kshatriyas.*
27. A *jati* is
- a sub-caste.
 - a serf in the caste system.
 - another name for the transmigration of the soul.
 - a priest in the caste system.
 - an untouchable.

28. The first century B.C.E. work that dealt with moral behavior and social relationships was the
- Upanishads.*
 - Rig Veda.*
 - Varna.*
 - Lawbook of Manu.*
 - Book of Songs.*
29. When a Hindu widow voluntarily threw herself on her dead husband's funeral pyre it was known as
- jati.*
 - manu.*
 - samsara.*
 - sati.*
 - dasa.*
30. Vedic society was
- strongly matriarchal.
 - marked by equality of the sexes.
 - strongly patriarchal.
 - alternately patriarchal and matriarchal depending upon which god was in power.
 - strongly patriarchal until the creation of the *Lawbook of Manu* changed gender rules.
31. What Aryan god was associated with war and rain?
- Varuna
 - Indra
 - Agni
 - Krishna
 - Inanna
32. The Aryans believed that Varuna
- was the founder of India.
 - represented war and rain.
 - oversaw the behavior of mortals and preserved the cosmic order.
 - determined the caste that souls entered into as part of transmigration.
 - wrote the *Lawbook of Manu.*
33. The "World of the Fathers"
- is a term associated with the *brahmin* caste.
 - is the concept which best expresses the patriarchal nature of Indian society.
 - represents the hierarchical nature of the caste system.
 - was the Aryan heaven.
 - was the goal of adolescent boys as they underwent ritualistic circumcision.

34. The most important aspect of the Aryan religion during the early Vedic times was
- the proper performance of ritual sacrifices.
 - an ethical code of conduct.
 - a tightly-structured monotheism.
 - the acceptance of Indra as the redeemer.
 - the enlightenment of the Buddha.
35. The hallucinogenic concoction drunk by Aryans during ritual sacrifices was known as
- Varuna.
 - soma*.
 - agni*.
 - sati*.
 - dasa*.
36. The *Upanishads* were
- the priestly class from the caste system.
 - a branch of the Indo-Europeans who settled in northern India.
 - commentaries and reflections on the Vedas.
 - warriors.
 - the untouchables.
37. In Hinduism the highest goal of the individual soul was
- to follow the Four Noble Truths.
 - to escape the cycle of birth and rebirth and enter into permanent union with *Brahman*.
 - to enter into permanent union with Indra and thus escape the cycle of permanent rebirth.
 - to fulfill the individual's special destiny as spelled out in the process of predestination.
 - to perform *sati*.
38. This passage from the *Upanishads* explains what Hindu concept? "According as a man acts and walks in the path of life, so he becomes. He that does good becomes good; he that does evil becomes evil."
- dharm*
 - samsara*
 - varna*
 - karma*
 - moksha*
39. The two principal means to achieve the goal of *moksha* are
- righteous battle and conquest.
 - asceticism and meditation.
 - intellectual stimulation and hedonistic pleasure.
 - artistic expression and logical intellectual progression.
 - blood-letting and human sacrifice.