

1. Which of the following explains why the Roman Republic failed?

- A) It could not defend itself against the migration of Germanic tribes through the western border.
- B) Landless farmers switched their allegiance from the state to army commanders, thus eroding the strength of the military.
- C) The republic outlawed slave labor, which dramatically slowed construction and development.
- D) The number of peasant farmers declined, causing a shortage of men who owned the necessary property required for military service.
- E) Large estates were divided among peasants, which decreased the overall wealth of Rome and undermined incentive and entrepreneurship.

Answer: B



2. Which Chinese dynasty is represented in the map above?

- A)Shang
- B)Zhou
- C)Qin
- D)Han
- E)Song

Answer: D

3. All of the following are characteristics of the Mandate of Heaven EXCEPT:

- A) The monarch was considered the “Son of Heaven”.
- B) Rulers were expected to govern as wise and principled guardians of the people.
- C) Corruption, violence, and arrogance were viewed as signs of divine displeasure.
- D) Failure to abide by Confucian tenets legitimized changes in monarchs.
- E) The Mandate of Heaven was the basis of the dynastic cycle that lasted thousands of years.

Answer: C

4. All of the following are true of the Greek city-states of Athens and Sparta EXCEPT:

- A) Sparta banned coins and commerce in an effort to maintain equality among its citizens.
- B) The Spartan army was superior to all on land, while the Athenian navy could not be challenged at sea.
- C) Spartan foreign policy was cautious and isolationist, and it tried to maintain peace through a system of alliances with its neighbors.
- D) Athens implemented a limited democracy in which upper classes participated in an assembly.
- E) Athens and Sparta battled each other for survival during the Peloponnesian War.

Answer: D

5. The society of the Persian Empire:

- A) Lacked a clear social structure.
- B) Extended equal rights to women.
- C) Was patriarchal in nature.
- D) Placed little value on warriors and the military.
- E) Was centralized and homogeneous.

Answer: C

6) All of the following are similarities between Christianity and Buddhism EXCEPT:

- A) Both arose as a response to existing belief systems.
- B) Both were founded by an individual and based on his teachings.
- C) Followers of both religions went through periods of persecution and oppression.
- D) Both are based on a set of beliefs and actions that guide one's life.
- E) Early practitioners of both religions placed importance on the existence of a god.

Answer: E

7. Before 800 B.C.E. Indo-European steppe tribes were different from Chinese, Indian and Middle Eastern societies in which of the following ways?

- A) Steppe societies were more likely to have built architectural monuments with religious symbolism.
- B) Indo-European societies were ruled by oligarchies, while the other societies were governed by monarchies.
- C) Indo-European tribes did not develop a common religion on which to base social bonds.
- D) Chinese, Indian, and Middle Eastern societies formed permanent settlements with wealth based on land.
- E) Chinese, Indian, and Middle Eastern societies were more concerned with expansionism than the Indo-Europeans.

Answer: D

8. Which of the following is NOT an accurate statement about Confucianism?

- A) The ethical system is primarily concerned with relationships.
- B) Specific duties are tied to one's status in society.
- C) It prescribes the correct organization of the state to achieve the maximum benefits for the most members of society.
- D) People are basically good and evil arises as a result of improper education.
- E) Only those who are devout and lead moral lives will be saved.

Answer: E

9. Which of these was NOT an outcome of the Bronze Age?

- A) Increased agricultural efficiency
- B) The rise of an aristocratic military class.
- C) The fall of centralized governments
- D) Increased contact among different cultures
- E) Additional outlets for artistic expression

Answer: C

10. In comparing the Han Dynasty with the Roman Empire, which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- A) Both the Han Dynasty's and Roman Empire's economies suffered as a result of military spending.
- B) While Rome was successful at spreading its culture across a wide area, the Han were unable to diffuse their culture to neighboring lands.
- C) While both societies were run by centralized governments, Rome gave significant autonomy to local officials.
- D) While the Chinese were able to re-establish their imperial empire, Rome was never restored to its former status.
- E) A by-product of military expansion in both societies was cultural diffusion and increased trade.

Answer: B

11. African goods traded on the Trans-Saharan Route included:

- A) Tea and cloth
- B) Silver and gold
- C) Salt and gold
- D) Silk and salt
- E) Spices and salt

Answer: C

12. Roman law was unique in which of the following ways?

- A) It was the first set of laws written down for easy transmission.
- B) It was arranged systematically for easy reference.
- C) It was a combination of Roman law and foreign law.
- D) It extended freedom of religions to everyone in the empire.
- E) It codified the rights of slaves, servants and those accused of crimes.

Answer: E

13. The foundation of ancient Indian civilization is best described by all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) Reincarnation.
- B) The Dao.
- C) Caste.
- D) Karma.
- E) Hinduism.

Answer: B

14. How did the collapse of Han China resemble the Roman Empire's loss of its European lands?

- A) Both were later devoured by the Byzantine Empire.
- B) Their leaders began to rely on astrology to guide their decision making.
- C) Both fell as a result of depletion of natural resources.
- D) Outside invaders contributed to the collapse of both empires.
- E) Both collapse due to lack of technological innovation.

Answer: D

15. Which Asian religion was founded by Siddhartha Gautama?

A)Confucianism

B)Jainism

C)Hinduism

D)Eastern Orthodoxy

E)Buddhism

Answer: E

16. The Hindu concept of *samsara* is BEST described by which of the following statements?

- A) A belief that the wicked are punished by everlasting torment after death.
- B) A belief that one's soul lives, dies, and is reborn many times, until it is pure enough to escape the cycle of rebirth.
- C) A doctrine that justifies the caste system of India.
- D) A declaration of non-belief in the old Vedic gods and goddesses.
- E) A belief that all actions good and evil, have consequences in future lives to come.

Answer: B

17. Which of the following BEST encapsulates Confucian thought?

- A) Political power is given to rulers by the gods; therefore, rulers may treat their people as they please.
- B) Husbands and wives should share the responsibility for family leadership equally.
- C) Social harmony is attained when superiors treat those below them with kindness, while inferiors respect those above them.
- D) Only members of the aristocracy are capable of cultivating the qualities of etiquette and grace.
- E) Society functions best when people are free to realize their individuality.

Answer: C

18. Greek hoplites and Roman legions share each of the following characteristics EXCEPT:

- A) They both were indicative of Bronze Age technology.
- B) They featured organizational patterns of rows of men in succession.
- C) They carried spears and short swords for close-contact fighting.
- D) They were led by seasoned commanders who had seen the most battle experience.

- Answer: A

19. Which of the following was NOT a characteristic of the rise to power and influence of Southeast Asian entrepôts like Funan?

- A. Their positioning in the middle seas between China and India took advantage of heavy trade.
- B. They taxed and placed duties on incoming goods, merchant services, and supplies.
- C. They developed centralized political networks that created some of Asia's first empires.
- D. They facilitated communication and cultural contact, thus ushering in a heterogeneous mix of population.

- Answer: C

20. Which of the following demonstrates a major difference between the Mauryan and Gupta empires in India?

- A. Mauryan political power stemmed from its capital city at Pataliputra, while the Gupta were centered more south in the Tamil kingdoms.
- B. The Mauryan conquered and maintained territory through a loyal, paid army, while the Gupta maintained ties to local leaders by establishing patterns of ceremony and gift-giving to the nobility.
- C. The Mauryan championed traditional Vedic beliefs, while the Gupta was known for supporting the spread of Buddhism.
- D. Trade was more important to the Mauryan Empire than it was for the Gupta.

- Answer: B