ARIZONA WORLD HISTORY · UNIT 1 · 25 QUESTIONS

# Early Civilizations and Classical Empires — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **Early humans shifted from hunting and gathering to farming during the Neolithic Revolution, which allowed people to settle in one place and produce a**

- A Food surplus
- B Stone tool shortage
- C Nomadic lifestyle
- D Decline in population

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Domesticating plants and animals meant that humans could control food production instead of relying only on**

A Trade networks

B River flooding

C Metal tools

D Wild food sources

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **Mesopotamia is called the land between rivers because it lay between the Tigris and the**

A Indus

B Yellow

C Euphrates

D Nile

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Irrigation in Mesopotamia was important because it allowed farmers to bring water to fields during**

- A Harvest festivals
- B Dry periods
- C Floods only
- D Winter only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **Sumerians developed cuneiform writing by pressing wedge shaped marks into clay tablets, which allowed them to keep**

- A Records
- B Weapons
- C Seeds
- D Animals

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **A ziggurat in a Sumerian city was a large stepped temple that showed the importance of religion and the power of the**

A Farmers only

B Traders only

C Nomads

D City government

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **Egyptian civilization depended on the Nile River because its floods deposited rich silt that made farming**



A Unnecessary

B Seasonal only

C Possible

D Impossible

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **In ancient Egypt the pharaoh was considered both a political ruler and a**



A High priest only

B God king

C Elected official

D Military general only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **Egyptian hieroglyphs were a system of writing that used pictures and symbols to represent sounds and**

A Ideas

B Numbers only

C Trade goods only

D Laws only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **The Indus Valley cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa were carefully planned with straight streets, wells, and**



A Stone walls only

B Pyramids

C Ziggurats

D Drainage systems

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **In ancient India the caste system divided society into ranked groups that shaped a person's occupation and**

A Language only

B Diet only

C Social status

D Religion only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **The concept of dharma in Hindu belief refers to a person's duty according to their place in life and to**

A Military rank

B Moral order

C Wealth only

D Political power

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Siddhartha Gautama, the Buddha, taught that suffering comes from desire and that enlightenment comes through following the**

A Eightfold Path

B Five Pillars

C Ten Commandments

D Dynastic cycle

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **The Mandate of Heaven in ancient China was the belief that a ruler held power as long as the ruler governed**



A Harshly

B Secretly

C Without laws

D Justly

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Confucius taught that social harmony comes from respect for elders, proper behavior, and strong**

A Trade monopolies

B Secret writing

C Family relationships

D Military conquest

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The Great Wall of China was built over time to protect northern borders from invasions by**

A Indian merchants

B Nomadic groups

C Sea traders

D Roman armies

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The Silk Road was a network of trade routes that connected China with Central Asia, India, and the**

A Mediterranean world

B Americas

C British Isles

D Arctic region

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Persian rulers governed a large empire by dividing it into provinces called satrapies, each overseen by a governor called a**

A Pharaoh

B Consul

C Emperor

D Satrap

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

**19** **Athens is known for developing an early form of democracy in which free adult male citizens could vote and take part in**



A Religious rituals only

B Military training only

C Government

D Trade only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Sparta valued military strength above most other pursuits, and Spartan boys were trained from a young age to become**

A Sailors

B Soldiers

C Traders

D Philosophers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Alexander the Great spread Greek culture across a vast empire, and the blend of Greek and local cultures that followed is called**

A Hellenistic culture

B Roman culture

C Persian culture

D Egyptian culture

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Roman law influenced later legal systems because Roman law was written down, applied across the empire, and based on principles such as**

A Rule by priests only

B Secret decisions

C Trial by combat only

D Citizenship and legal rights

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Roman engineers built aqueducts to carry fresh water over long distances into**

A Mines only

B Battlefields

C Cities

D Farms only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Christianity began in the Roman province of Judea and spread through the empire along Roman roads and**



A River canals only

B Trade routes

C Secret tunnels

D Mountain passes only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **The Roman Empire split into eastern and western parts partly because its vast size made it difficult to govern and**

A Defend

B Tax

C Feed

D Expand

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

# ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. D
3. D
4. B
5. A
6. D
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. D
11. C
12. B
13. A
14. D
15. C
16. B
17. A
18. D
19. C
20. B
21. A
22. D
23. C
24. B
25. A

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