ARKANSAS 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 **Farming villages that produced a steady food surplus could support people who did not farm. This change best explains the rise of**

A Seasonal migration

B Specialized workers and cities

C Hunting bands

D Stone tools only

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2 **The Fertile Crescent had rich soil, rivers for irrigation, and a climate suited to grain. These conditions best explain why it was a center of**

A Steam power

B Early farming

C Ocean fishing

D Ice trade

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3 **Mesopotamian farmers built canals and dikes to control the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. This work most directly required**

A Mountain mining

B Deep sea sailing

C Organized labor and leadership

D Iron weapons

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4 **In ancient Egypt, the Nile flooded each year and left fertile silt on the fields. The most important result for Egyptian farmers was**



A Frozen soil

B No need for seeds

C Year round snow

D Reliable harvests

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5 **Hammurabi of Babylon issued a written set of laws that applied across his kingdom. A written law code mainly helps a ruler by**

- A Making rules known and consistent
- B Ending all farming
- C Closing all trade routes
- D Removing all judges

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6 **Cuneiform was written by pressing a wedge shaped stylus into wet clay tablets in Mesopotamia. Its main use was to**

- A Build stone walls
- B Record trade, laws, and taxes
- C Make iron tools
- D Carry water

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7 **Egyptians used picture signs called hieroglyphs, carved on stone and marked on papyrus. Hieroglyphs are best described as a system of**



A Weaving

B Metalwork

C Writing

D Sailing

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8 **The Indus Valley cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa had planned streets, wells, and drains. These features show mainly that the cities had**



A No trade

B No farming

C Only small villages

D Central planning

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9 **In ancient China, the Mandate of Heaven said a ruler kept power only while ruling justly. This idea could be used to justify**



A Replacing a bad ruler

B Ending all farming

C Banning all writing

D Closing all schools

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10 **Confucius taught respect for elders, duty to family, and good conduct by rulers and subjects. His teaching is best classified as a system of**

A Metal smelting

B Ethics and social order

C Sea navigation

D Star charts

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11 **In Athens, adult male citizens met in an assembly and voted directly on laws. This system is an early example of**



A Absolute monarchy

B Feudal manor

C Direct democracy

D Colonial rule

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12 **Sparta valued military discipline and trained boys from a young age for war. Compared with Athens, Sparta placed greater emphasis on**

A Free debate

B Sea trade

C Theater festivals

D Military strength

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13 **Greek city states shared a language and gods but governed themselves separately. A Greek city state is called a**

A Polis

B Province

C Manor

D Colony

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14 **Alexander the Great conquered lands from Greece to Egypt and India, and Greek language and culture spread across them. This spread is called**

A Feudalism

B Hellenistic culture

C Isolationism

D Industrialization

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15 **The Roman Republic divided power among assemblies, the Senate, and elected consuls. Dividing power in this way was meant to**

A End all armies

B Stop all trade

C Prevent rule by one person

D Ban all laws

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16 **Roman law applied to citizens across a large empire and stressed written rules and legal rights. Its lasting influence is most visible in**

- A Stone Age tools
- B Hunting methods
- C Seasonal migration
- D Modern legal systems

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17 **The Persian Empire built the Royal Road and used satraps to govern distant provinces. These measures mainly helped the empire to**

- A Communicate and control a large territory
- B Avoid all taxes
- C End farming
- D Close its borders

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18 **Judaism taught belief in one God and a covenant with moral laws given to Moses. Judaism is best described as**

A Polytheistic

B Monotheistic

C Atheistic

D Animistic

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19 **Buddhism began with the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama, who taught that suffering comes from desire and can be overcome. The path he taught is called the**

A Silk Road

B Royal Road

C Eightfold Path

D Appian Way

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20 **The Silk Road was a network of overland trade routes linking China with Central Asia and the Mediterranean. Besides goods, it also spread**

A Only silk

B Only grain

C Only weapons

D Ideas, religions, and technologies

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21 **Hinduism in ancient India included belief in dharma, karma, and rebirth. Karma means that a person future life is shaped by**

A Present actions

B Present wealth only

C The weather

D The season

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22 **The Phoenicians were skilled sailors and traders in the Mediterranean who spread a new writing system. That system helped writing spread because it used**

A A picture for every word

B A small set of signs for sounds

C No written signs

D Only numbers

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23 **Rome built roads, aqueducts, and concrete structures across its empire. Aqueducts mainly carried**



A Ships to ports

B Grain to farms

C Water to cities

D Armies to forts

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24 **The Han dynasty in China used civil service exams and a bureaucracy to govern a large state. A bureaucracy is a system of**

A Wandering traders

B Temple priests only

C Army generals only

D Trained officials carrying out government work

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25 **In ancient Egypt, the pharaoh was both king and a religious figure, and great tombs were built for rulers. This shows that Egyptian rule combined**

A Political and religious authority

B Trade and fishing only

C Farming and mining only

D Writing and sailing only

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ANSWER KEY

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

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