ONTARIO WORLD HISTORY TO THE END OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, GRADE 11, UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE PREPARATION (CHW3M) · UNIT A · 25 QUESTIONS

Early Societies and Rising Civilizations — 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.

Source I - A Sumerian Scribe Describes His City

Use this reading for questions 1 to 4.

Our city stands between two rivers, and its walls keep out raiders while its canals bring water to barley fields. In the temple storehouse, I record grain on clay tablets, marking how much each farmer brings and how much is kept for times of flood or war.

The king claims his power comes from the gods, and the priests agree, for the temple and palace stand side by side. Farmers, craftspeople, and traders all know their place, and the city grows because each group does work the others cannot do alone.

- An invented account in the voice of a Sumerian scribe

1 **What the scribe account shows about Sumerian cities is that they depended on**

- **A** isolation from all neighbouring cities
- **B** canals for farming, walls for defence, and record keeping for grain
- **C** trade with distant empires only
- **D** farming without any irrigation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **The scribe link between temple and palace suggests power in the city was**

A held only by farmers

B opposed by all priests

C separate from religion entirely

D shared between religious and political authority

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **Clay tablets in the account are used mainly for**

A marking city wall boundaries

B teaching farmers to read

C recording grain brought in and stored

D writing poems for traders

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **A historian would use this account as evidence of**

A cities without agriculture

B early urban specialization, with different groups doing different work

C equality among all city residents

D the absence of any government

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5 **The scribe view of social order is that each group**

A does work the others cannot do alone

B does the same work as all others

C lives outside the city walls

D rules the city in turn

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Source II - An Egyptian Farmer at Harvest

Use this reading for question 6.

When the river rises, it covers our fields with dark mud, and when it falls, we plant barley and wheat in soil the water has renewed. My family owes grain to the temple, and officials measure our harvest with ropes and rods.

We build no great stone tombs, but we hear of the pharaoh tomb, where workers carve rooms for a life after death. The river gives us life each year, and the pharaoh, people say, keeps order between the river, the gods, and the people.

- An invented account in the voice of an Egyptian farmer

6 **The farmer account explains Egyptian farming depended on**

- **A** rainfall in the desert alone
- **B** irrigation canals from the sea
- **C** grain imported from other lands
- **D** the annual river flood renewing field soil

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **Officials measuring the harvest with ropes and rods shows**

A a lack of measurement tools

B temples refusing all grain

C central administration of farming and taxes

D farmers working without any officials

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **The pharaoh role as described combines**

A authority over foreign trade only

B political rule with religious claims to keep order

C rule by farmers alone

D power limited to the army

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **The mention of a tomb with rooms for life after death reflects belief in**

- **A** an afterlife requiring provision for the dead
- **B** tombs built only for farmers
- **C** death as the end of all existence
- **D** burial without any ritual

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **A historian studying continuity would note the farmer life**

- **A** changes completely every year
- **B** ignores the river entirely
- **C** depends on foreign conquest
- **D** follows a yearly cycle tied to the river flood

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Mesopotamia is called the land between the rivers because it lay between**

A the Yellow and Yangtze

B the Danube and the Rhine

C the Tigris and Euphrates rivers

D the Nile and the Indus

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Sumerian writing, cuneiform, was first used mainly for**

A teaching children to read

B keeping administrative and economic records

C writing epic poetry only

D recording laws for kings only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **The Code of Hammurabi is significant because it**

A set out written laws for Babylonian society

B ended all slavery in Babylon

C gave equal rights to all people

D was written in Egypt

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Ancient Egyptian civilization was centred on**

A the Tigris River valley

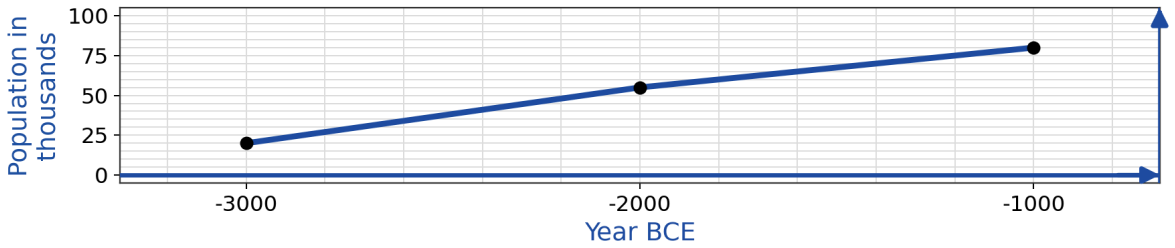
B the Indus River valley

C the Yellow River valley

D the Nile River valley

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **The graph shows estimated population in thousands for a river valley city. The increase between 3000 BCE and 2000 BCE was about**



- **A** 60 thousand
- **B** 15 thousand
- **C** 35 thousand
- **D** 25 thousand

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The Indus Valley cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa are known for**

- **A** iron weapons and chariots
- **B** planned streets, drains, and standardized weights
- **C** large stone pyramids
- **D** a single powerful emperor

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The Shang dynasty in China is known for**

A bronze work, oracle bones, and writing

B building the Great Wall

C paper money and gunpowder

D Buddhist temples only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **The Minoan civilization was centred on**

A the Italian mainland

B the Nile Delta

C the coast of Spain

D the island of Crete in the Aegean Sea

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **The Phoenicians are best known for**

A conquering Egypt

B inventing democracy

C seafaring trade and spreading an alphabet

D building large pyramids

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Early agriculture allowed civilizations to develop because**

A food became less important

B food surpluses supported larger, settled populations

C farming ended all trade

D hunter gatherers became more mobile

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **The Neolithic Revolution refers to**

A the shift from hunting and gathering to farming

B the invention of iron tools

C the rise of the Roman Empire

D the first use of writing

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **A city state is best defined as**

A a city with no government

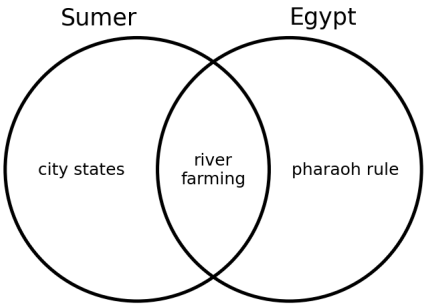
B a large empire with many cities

C a trading post with no farms

D an independent city with its surrounding territory under one government

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **The Venn diagram compares Sumer and Egypt. The feature found in both is**



A pharaoh rule

B sea trade

C river farming

D city states

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24 **Ancient Egyptian pharaohs were regarded as**

A foreign conquerors only

B rulers with divine status linking gods and people

C elected officials serving short terms

D priests with no political power

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25 **The Mandate of Heaven in early China held that**

A a ruler right to rule depended on just and effective government

B any ruler ruled forever regardless of conduct

C only priests could rule

D heaven chose rulers by lottery

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ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. D
3. C
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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