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

Flourishing Societies and 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 - An Athenian Citizen on Democracy

Use this reading for questions 1 to 4.

In our assembly, any citizen may stand and speak, though not every resident is a citizen. Women, enslaved people, and foreigners living among us cannot vote, and I have heard visitors call this a flaw. Yet compared with rule by one tyrant, our system lets many voices shape laws, and officials must answer for their actions.

We pay for festivals and warships through taxes on the wealthy, and we take pride in our theatre, where tragedies ask what justice requires. Democracy, for us, is not only voting. It is the habit of judging together, in public, what is right.

- An invented account in the voice of an Athenian citizen

1 **The citizen account shows Athenian democracy was limited because**

- **A** women, enslaved people, and resident foreigners could not vote
- **B** all residents could vote equally, including women, enslaved people, and resident foreigners
- **C** only wealthy citizens could speak
- **D** foreigners ruled the assembly

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2 **Compared with tyranny, the citizen values democracy for**

A ending all disagreement, so that every citizen agrees on every law without debate

B ending all disagreement

C giving power to one ruler

D removing the need for taxes

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3 **Theatre in the account is valued because tragedies**

A replace the assembly entirely, so citizens no longer met to debate the laws at all

B avoid all serious questions

C ask what justice requires in public discussion

D entertain only the wealthy

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4 **A historian using this account should note its perspective is that of**

- **A** a modern historian writing long after the events, with the benefit of hindsight
- **B** a citizen inside the system, not an excluded resident
- **C** an enslaved person in Athens
- **D** a foreign conqueror

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5 **The citizen definition of democracy emphasizes**

- **A** public judgment together about what is right, not only voting
- **B** voting once a year only, with no discussion and no say in the laws between elections
- **C** rule by officials alone
- **D** festivals and warships only

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Source II - A Traveller on the Silk Road

Use this reading for questions 6 to 9.

I joined a caravan leaving Chang an with silk, paper, and lacquerware, and we travelled west through oasis towns where languages changed at every stop. In Samarkand I traded silk for glass and wool, and I heard merchants speak of Rome, a city I will never see, as a market for our goods.

The road is not one road but many, and safety depends on rulers who keep the passes open. When empires are strong, caravans move. When they weaken, bandits grow bold, and goods grow scarce. Trade, I learned, follows order as surely as water follows a channel.

- An invented account in the voice of a Silk Road traveller

6 **The traveller account shows the Silk Road was**

- **A** a single paved highway from China to Rome, built straight across deserts and mountains alike
- **B** a sea route only
- **C** a road used only by armies
- **D** a network of routes linking many oasis towns and markets

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7 **Goods carried east to west in the account include**

A grain from Egypt only

B iron weapons only

C silk, paper, and lacquerware

D glass and wool from Rome

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8 **The traveller links caravan safety to**

A the language of merchants

B strong rulers keeping passes open

C the weather in oasis towns

D the size of each caravan

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9 **A historian would use this account to show trade**

- A depended on political stability across regions
- B continued regardless of empires, with no need at all for political stability anywhere
- C involved only luxury goods
- D never reached Rome

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10 **The mention of Rome as a market shows**

- A the traveller visited Rome himself and saw the market there with his own eyes
- B Rome ruled China
- C all goods went to Rome only
- D long distance demand connected distant empires

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11 **Athenian democracy developed in the city state of**

A Sparta in Greece

B Persepolis in Persia

C Athens in ancient Greece

D Rome in Italy

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12 **Sparta differed from Athens mainly because Sparta emphasized**

A philosophy and art only, with no armies, no training, and no interest in war at all

B military training and discipline over democratic participation

C trade and theatre over warfare

D democracy for all residents

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13 **Alexander the Great spread Greek culture through**

- A conquests that created Hellenistic kingdoms
- B peaceful trade only, with no conquests and no new kingdoms founded anywhere
- C writing philosophy in Athens
- D building the Roman Empire

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14 **The Roman Republic was governed by**

- A a single emperor from its start, ruling alone with no Senate and no elected officials
- B direct democracy for all residents
- C priests ruling alone
- D elected officials and a Senate, not a hereditary king

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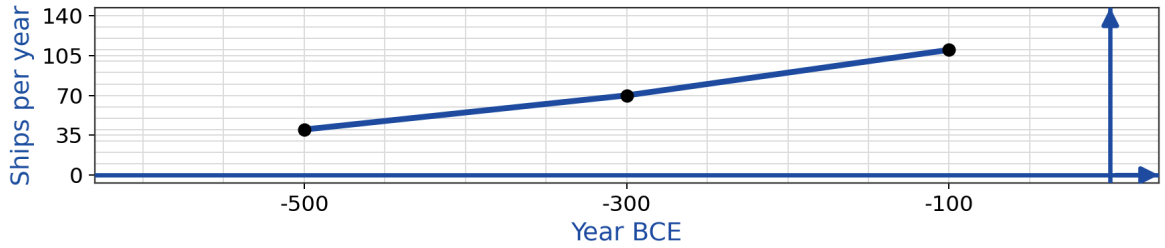
15 **The graph shows the number of ships arriving at a port per year. The increase between 500 BCE and 100 BCE was about**



- **A** 110 ships
- **B** 40 ships
- **C** 70 ships
- **D** 30 ships

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16 **The Han dynasty in China is known for**

- **A** Buddhist rule of China
- **B** the civil service, the Silk Road, and paper
- **C** building the first Great Wall only
- **D** isolation from all trade

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17 **The Gupta period in India is often called a golden age because of advances in**

A mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and art

B military conquest of Europe, with Indian armies marching west across the continent

C the end of Hinduism

D isolation from trade

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18 **The Persian Empire under Cyrus is noted for**

A forcing all subjects to one religion, with no tolerance for any other belief at all

B ruling only Persia itself

C banning all trade

D tolerance toward conquered peoples customs and religions

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19 **The Maya civilization in Mesoamerica is known for**

A a single unified empire, ruled by one king from one capital city alone

B iron tools and horses

C writing, calendar systems, and city states

D building pyramids in Egypt

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20 **Confucius taught that social harmony comes from**

A worship of many gods only, with offerings and prayers and nothing about family or duty

B respect for family, duty, and proper conduct

C rule by military force

D rejection of all tradition

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21 **The Roman Empire reached its greatest extent under**

A Trajan in the early second century

B Julius Caesar alone

C Augustus at the Republic start

D Constantine after its fall

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22 **Roman roads and aqueducts mattered because they**

A served only the city of Rome, with no roads or water reaching beyond its walls at all

B were built after the empire fell

C replaced all sea trade

D moved armies, goods, and water across the empire

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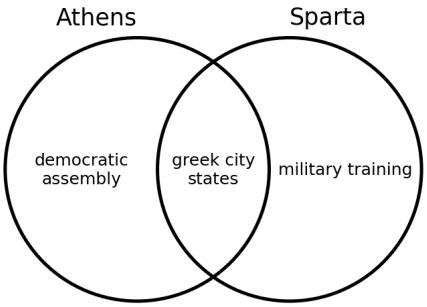
23 **The Venn diagram compares Athens and Sparta. The feature found in both is**



A military training

B naval empire

C Greek city states

D democratic assembly

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24 **Buddhism spread from India to other parts of Asia mainly through**

- A isolation of Indian monks, who stayed in India and never travelled anywhere at all
- B trade routes, missionaries, and royal support
- C Roman armies
- D forced conversion by Persia

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25 **The Great Wall of China was built and rebuilt to**

- A defend northern borders against nomadic raids
- B mark the southern border, separating China from the lands to the south
- C separate China from India
- D serve as a trade road only

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ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. A
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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