Review I
1. Where and when did the first Homo sapiens sapiens appear?
   A) North America; 10,000 years ago
   B) Africa; from 150,000 to 200,000 years ago
   C) Asia; from 100,000 to 150,000 years ago
   D) Europe; 100,000 years ago

2. Which of the following skills was part of the Paleolithic way of life?
   A) detailed cave painting
   B) the use of writing
   C) the use of fire to alter metals
   D) all of the above

3. The Neolithic Revolution ______.
   A) was a shift to systematic agriculture
   B) is reflected in cave drawings
   C) caused humans to melt metal to make tools and weapons
   D) occurred when early humans established new forms of government

4. Craft specializations emerged as a result of ______.
   A) surplus agricultural production
   B) advanced tool making
   C) the trading of goods
   D) the building of houses

5. A(n) ______ is a complex culture in which large numbers of human beings share a number of common elements.
   A) civilization
   B) village
   C) economy
   D) government

6. Early hominids used fire to ______.
   A) flush animals out of caves and then kill them
   B) create a sense of community
   C) protect against attack by dangerous animals
   D) all of the above

7. The land between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers was known as ______.
   A) the Fertile Crescent
   B) the Persian Gulf
   C) Mesopotamia
   D) Assyria

8. The basic unit of Sumerian civilization was the ______.
   A) province
   B) city-state
   C) ziggurat
   D) satrap

9. The Sumerian invention of the ______ made it easier to transport goods.
   A) pottery jar
   B) wagon wheel
   C) cart
   D) arch

10. Ancient Egypt was distinguished from Mesopotamia by ______.
    A) yearly flooding that deposited rich soil
    B) the adoption of polytheism
    C) rule by divine right
    D) natural barriers that gave it protection from invasion

11. Pyramids were designed primarily as ______.
    A) shrines dedicated to the gods
    B) places of worship
    C) burial places for pharaohs
    D) burial places for high-ranking officials

12. The Egyptians' form of writing was called ______.
    A) cuneiform
    B) hieroglyphics
    C) script
    D) semitic
13. The religion of Israel was different from other religions of western Asia and Egypt because it _____.
   A) could be accessed only by priests
   B) could be accessed only by prophets
   C) was unwritten
   D) had only one God

15. The Aryan varna system included all of the following except _____.
   A) Brahmans
   B) Kshatriyas
   C) Vaisyas
   D) Guptas

19. Traders on the Silk Road carried _____.
   A) only silk
   B) agricultural goods
   C) all types of goods
   D) luxury goods

23. The art of ____ was the Spartan ideal.
   A) war
   B) debate
   C) tyranny
   D) law

24. During the Age of Pericles, the Athenians became deeply attached to their political system of _____.
   A) direct democracy
   B) oligarchy
   C) tyranny
   D) representative democracy

25. Greek culture spread in Southwest Asia during the Hellenistic Era because _____.
   A) Hellenistic rulers encouraged a massive spread of Greek colonists to Southwest Asia.
   B) Greek administrators, architects, actors, and others moved to the new Greek cities.
   C) All government business was transacted in Greek rather than native languages.
   D) All of these.

26. As the Roman Empire expanded, the Romans created a body of law known as the _____ that applied standards of justice to all people.
   A) Twelve Tables
   B) Law of Nations
   C) civil law
   D) law of reason

27. As the first Roman emperor, _____ restored stability to the Roman Empire.
   A) Caesar
   B) Pompey
   C) Octavian
   D) Hadrian
KEY TERMS

prehistory the period in human history before writing was developed (page 19)

archaeology the study of past societies through an analysis of what people have left behind (page 19)

artifacts objects that archaeologists examine, such as tools, pottery, paintings, weapons, buildings, and household items (page 20)

anthropology the study of human life and culture (page 20)

fossils remains of humans, plants and animals (page 20)

australopithecines ("southern apes") the earliest humanlike creatures that lived in Africa three to four million years ago (page 21)

hominids humans and other creatures that walk upright (page 21)

Homo erectus ("upright human being") a hominid species that emerged around 1.5 million years ago and used fire and larger tools (page 21)

Homo sapiens ("wise human being") a hominid species that emerged around 250,000 years ago and developed into two subgroups, Neanderthals and Homo sapiens sapiens (page 21)

Neanderthals a subgroup of Homo sapiens whose remains were first found in the Neander Valley in Germany (page 21)

Homo sapiens sapiens ("wise, wise human beings") the first anatomically modern humans that appeared in Africa between 150,000 and 200,000 years ago (page 22)

Paleolithic Age ("Old Stone Age") the early period of human history (approximately 2,500,000 to 10,000 B.C.) when humans used simple stone tools (page 22)

nomads people who moved from place to place in search of food (page 23)

Complete the following sentences:

1. During the **Paleolithic Age**, humans used simple tools and were nomadic.
2. To study prehistory, archaeologists must excavate **artifacts** or objects such as tools and pottery.
3. **Australopithecines** were the earliest humanlike creatures that lived in Africa three to four million years ago.
4. **Hominids** are bipedal; they walk upright on two legs.
5. **Homo erectus** was a hominid species that learned how to make fire.
6. **Homo sapiens sapiens** were the first anatomically modern humans that appeared in Africa between 150,000 and 200,000 years ago.
7. **Nomads** differ from farmers in that they move from place to place in search of food.
8- **Fossils** are the remains of humans, plants, and animals.

9- **Anthropology** is the study of human life and culture.

10- **Archaeology** is the study of past societies through an analysis of what people left behind.

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**KEY TERMS**

- **Neolithic Revolution**: the revolution that occurred in the Neolithic Age, the period of human history from 8000 to 4000 B.C. (page 27)
- **systematic agriculture**: the growing of food on a regular basis (page 28)
- **domestication**: the adaptation of animals for human use (page 28)
- **artisans**: skilled workers who made products such as weapons and jewelry (page 29)
- **Bronze Age**: the period of history from around 3000 to 1200 B.C. that was characterized by the widespread use of bronze (page 30)
- **culture**: the way of life of a people (page 30)
- **civilization**: a complex culture in which large numbers of human beings share a number of common elements (page 30)
- **monarchs**: kings or queens who rule a kingdom (page 30)

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1- A **monarch** rules a kingdom.

2- **Culture** is a way of life of a group of people; it is a blueprint for living.

3- During the **Neolithic Revolution**, people learned systematic agriculture.

4- **Civilization** is a complex culture; cities, specialization and writing are typically characteristics of it.

5- The **domestication** of animals allowed humans create a reliable supply of meat and animal products.

6- An **artisan** is a skilled worker; he or she makes jewelry or weapons or other important tools and objects.

7- The **Bronze Age** occurred from around 3000 to 1200 B.C. and during this period, the use of bronze became widespread.
KEY TERMS

**city-state** cities and the countryside around them, which were the basic units of Sumerian civilization (page 39)

**ziggurat** a massive stepped tower with a temple on top (page 39)

**theocracy** a government by divine authority (page 39)

**empire** a large political unit or state, usually under a single leader, that controls many people or territories (page 40)

**patriarchal** a form of society dominated by men (page 41)

**polytheistic** a belief in many gods (page 42)

**cuneiform** ("wedge-shaped") the Sumerian system of writing (page 42)

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1. Greek **City-Staters** developed due to the mountainous geography; the mountains separated the Greeks.

2. The Sumerians built **Ziggurats** or temples for their gods.

3. In a **Polytheistic** religion, the people worship many gods.

4. Sumerian writing is called **Cuneiform**.

5. In a **Patriarchal** culture, male dominance occurs and men have more power than women.

6. An **Empire** is a state that rules over many different people.

7. A **Theocracy** is a government with divinely-guided officials.

8. The rugged terrain of Greece led to the creation of many different Greek **City-Staters** like Athens and Sparta.

Keep Practicing! :)

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*I*
Review II

KEY TERMS

Dynasty
- a family of rulers whose right to rule is passed on within the family

Pharaoh ("great house" or "palace")
- the most common title of Egyptian monarchs

Bureaucracy
- an administrative organization with officials and regular procedures

Vizier ("the steward of the whole land")
- the official in charge of the government bureaucracy in ancient Egypt

Mummification
- a process of slowly drying a dead body to prevent it from rotting

Hieroglyphics ("priest-carvings" or "sacred writings")
- the Greek name for the earliest Egyptian writing

Hieratic script
- a simplified version of hieroglyphics that was used for business transactions, record keeping, and the general needs of daily life in Egypt

Practice:

1. Mummification is the process for preserving a dead body.

2. The Vizier was in charge of the Egyptian bureaucracy.

3. Ancient Egyptian writing is referred to as Hieroglyphic

4. The Pharaoh was a god-king of ancient Egypt.

5. A Dynasty is a ruling family.

6. Government officials are part of the Bureaucracy

7. Hieratic Script was a simplified version of hieroglyphics for business transactions and record-keeping.
Historians rely on primary sources because these sources (1) are more detailed than secondary sources, (2) provide eyewitness accounts of events, (3) have the approval of religious authorities, and (4) establish rules for writing history.

- Studies systems of government
- Formulates public policy proposals
- Analyzes election polls and results

A person who specializes in these activities is (1) an economist, (2) a political scientist, (3) a sociologist, and (4) an anthropologist.

The Neolithic Revolution is seen as a turning point in human history mainly because (1) farming led to settled communities, (2) people started using animal skins for clothing, (3) copper was first used to improve stone tools, and (4) cave paintings recorded the activities of nomadic groups.

Which action is most closely associated with the early Mesopotamian civilizations? (1) building floating gardens to grow corn, (2) establishing representative democracies, (3) developing a writing system using cuneiform, and (4) constructing Hindu temples.

Which two major regions were directly connected by the Silk Road? (1) Europe and South America, (2) Central America and Africa, (3) Asia and Africa, and (4) Asia and Europe (along the Ancient Russian, Persian, and Chinese routes).

- Justinian imposes new code of law.
- Completion of Hagia Sophia adds beauty to Constantinople.
- Greco-Roman tradition preserved.

Which empire is described in these statements? (1) Byzantine, (2) Persian, (3) Mauryan, and (4) Ottoman.

What was one effect of the expansion of Islam between 632 and 750? (1) Armed conquest was forbidden by the caliphs, (2) Cultural and commercial connections were established over a sizable region, (3) A majority of the western European population converted, and (4) A single centralized authority governed an area from the Mediterranean Sea to the Indus River.

What was a final outcome of the Crusades? (1) The Seljuk Turks conquered Spain, (2) Jerusalem remained under the control of Muslims, (3) Charlemagne established the Frankish Empire, and (4) The pope became the leader of the Eastern Orthodox Church.
Russia
- Mongols allowed Russian princes to rule and required them to pay tribute.
- Mongols tolerated local religious practices.

Persia
- Mongols used Persians to serve as lower government officials, governors, and state officials.
- Most Mongols in Persia converted to Islam.

China
- Mongols brought in foreign administrators to run the government.
- Mongols ended the privileges of Confucian scholars and destroyed the Confucian examination system.

Based on the information in this chart, which statement best summarizes the influence of Mongol rule in Russia, Persia, and China?
1. Local officials were allowed to rule throughout the Mongol Empire.
2. The Mongols demanded that those who were conquered convert to Islam.
3. The Mongols used various methods to rule the different people they conquered.
4. Civil service examinations were used to select government officials in all conquered areas.

Which statement about the bubonic plague in the 14th century is most accurate?
1. Improved sanitation systems eliminated the threat of the plague.
2. Advances in medicine halted the spread of the plague.
3. Trade between Europe and Asia stopped just before the plague began.
4. The death toll from the plague led to labor shortages.

What is a major reason the Renaissance began in the Italian city-states?
1. The Rhine River provided power to Italian industries.
2. The Alps isolated these city-states from the rest of Europe.
3. The Mediterranean location of these city-states encouraged trade.
4. The favorable climate of Italy led to a reliance on agricultural products.
To achieve the degree of development shown, the Aztecs first had to
(1) Invent wheeled vehicles to move construction materials
(2) Use domesticated animals to assist in agriculture
(3) Establish an organized government and a specialized work force
(4) Adopt advanced engineering techniques diffused from European cultures

By the late 1500s, the Ottoman Empire governed an area that extended from
(1) southwestern Asia to eastern Europe and into northern Africa
(2) the Arabian Peninsula across northern Africa and into southern Spain
(3) Mongolia across the central Asian kingdoms
(4) the Indian subcontinent to the Straits of Malacca

Which term is defined as land grants and taxation policies used in colonial Latin America by the Spanish to provide labor in the fields?
(1) encomienda system
(2) mercantilism
(3) Middle Passage
(4) capitalism

What was a major reason the cities of Babylon, Harappa, and Kiev became important centers of civilization?

Which change is most closely associated with Peter the Great of Russia?
(1) establishment of Moscow as the capital city
(2) extension of Russia’s borders to the Northern Caucuses and Ukraine
(3) westernization and modernization of the country
(4) emancipation of the serfs on private estates

What was an economic result of the Columbian exchange?
(1) establishment of a feudal land system in Europe
(2) development of a European-dominated global trade network
(3) introduction of slash-and-burn farming techniques in the Americas
(4) creation of the Hanseatic League
(1) River valley trade made them key economic areas.
(2) Their control of nearby straits made them powerful.
(3) Direct access to the ocean made them pilgrimage sites.
(4) Their locations near mountain passes made them gateways to other regions.

- King James II of England flees to France.
- William and Mary ascend the English throne.
- English Bill of Rights established.
Which event in English history is most directly associated with these actions?
(1) founding of the Anglican Church
(2) defeat of the Spanish Armada
(3) Glorious Revolution
(4) Puritan Revolution

Speaker A: Trade fairs and guilds emerged during my lifetime. I traveled from town to town to trade with artisans and to find new products imported from the east along established trade routes.

Speaker B: National boundaries and loyalties became less important during my lifetime. Many countries eliminated tariffs and a new international trading organization was created.

Speaker C: Our family worked independently on our own land. We grew enough food to feed ourselves and met nearly all of our needs through our own labor.

Which topic is the main focus of these speakers’ statements?
(1) citizenship  (3) human rights
(2) urbanization  (4) economics

Which of these technological innovations was developed first?
(1) steam engine  (3) wooden plow
(2) gunpowder  (4) caravel

KEY TERMS
Pastoral nomads
- nomads who domesticated animals for food and clothing

Monotheistic
- the belief in one god

Satrapy
- a province in the Persian empire

Satrap (“protector of the kingdom”)
- the governor of each province, who collected taxes, provided justice, and recruited soldiers

Monarchy
- government under the rule of a king or queen

1- Polytheists believe in many gods but **montheists** believe in one God.
2- **Pastoral Nomads** domesticate animals but NOT plants.
3- A **Satrap** was a province in the Persian Empire.
4- A **Satrap** was the governor of a Persian province; he collected taxes and recruited soldiers.
5- A **Monarchy** is a government under the rule of a king or queen.
Which social scientists focus their studies on scarcity, resources, and profit motives?
(1) archaeologists  (3) economists
(2) historians       (4) sociologists

A geographer attempts to understand and interpret patterns and processes primarily by
(1) examining political theories
(2) authenticating oral histories
(3) studying supply and demand models
(4) analyzing spatial data at different scales

In a parliamentary system with multiple political parties in which no single party gains a majority, elections usually result in
(1) command economies
(2) religious conflict
(3) coalition governments
(4) secessionist movements

Which factor most influenced the construction of semipermanent settlements during the Neolithic period?
(1) production of surplus food
(2) drawings on cave walls
(3) ability to harness fire
(4) introduction of fishing nets
The Abbasid and Ummayad empires are most closely associated with
(1) causing the fall of the western Roman Empire
(2) creating an Islamic Golden Age
(3) controlling trade in the Strait of Malacca
(4) inventing the compass and gunpowder

The European system of manorialism is most closely associated with
(1) promoting social mobility
(2) reviving and preserving learning
(3) serving the spiritual needs of society
(4) maintaining economic self-sufficiency

Which geographic feature was central in helping the Romans unify their empire?
(1) Alps         (3) Mediterranean Sea
(2) Tiber River  (4) Great Rift Valley

Which region was the birthplace of Confucianism, Buddhism, and Hinduism?
(1) Africa       (3) Europe
(2) Asia         (4) South America

Which area served as a cultural bridge between early China and Japan?
(1) Persia       (3) India
(2) Russia       (4) Korea

The role of Muslim religious leaders in Africa was to
(1) spread the Four Noble Truths
(2) emphasize the importance of ancestor worship
(3) promote the caste system
(4) introduce the teachings of the Qur’an

- Some Central Asian nomads made their living by fostering commerce along the Silk Road.
- Central Asian nomads invaded villages and cities when climate changes affected their food supply.
- Some Central Asian nomads adopted Islam and some embraced Islamic cultures.

Based on these statements, which generalization about Central Asian nomads can best be supported?
(1) They posed few challenges to settled societies.
(2) They allied with settled neighbors to

Continued on pg 13
The Ottoman Turks viewed Constantinople as being strategically important because it (1) was the birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad (2) would allow them to control the Vatican (3) was a crossroads between Europe and Asia (4) would provide them with access to the Persian Gulf

repel common enemies. (6) They interacted with settled societies. (4) They contributed little to the culture of their settled neighbors.

Which situation was an unintended consequence of Spain’s colonization of the Americas?
(1) establishment of a favorable balance of trade (2) introduction of the encomienda system (3) transmission of communicable diseases (4) exploitation of resources in new lands

One way in which Suleiman the Magnificent and Louis XIV are similar is that they both (1) Centralized political power (2) Introduced a new national religion (3) Strengthened the authority of the nobility (4) Freed peasants from feudal obligations

The Russian adoption of Orthodox Christianity and of the Cyrillic alphabet demonstrates (1) The impact of Ibn Battuta’s travels (2) The role of the printing press during the Reformation (3) The leadership of Peter the Great (4) The influence of the Byzantine Empire

Inca Civilization

- Use of mita system for building large structures
- Polytheistic society with a divine ruler
- Storage of food for distribution to the people
- Development of complex irrigation systems

Which phrase best completes this graphic organizer?
(1) Building thousands of miles of roads (2) Maintenance of a large naval fleet (3) Establishment of a national library filled with hundreds of books (4) Reliance on camel caravans
KEY TERMS

Epic poem
- a long poem that tells the deeds of a great hero

Aërè
- the Greek term for excellence, which heroes strove to attain

Polis
- the Greek word for a city-state

Acropolis
- a fortified area at the top of a hill in a Greek city-state

Agora
- an open area below the acropolis where people would assemble and where the market was located

Hoplites
- heavily armed infantry soldiers

Phalanx
- a rectangular formation used by hoplites to create a wall of shields

Democracy
- rule of the many

Oligarchy
- rule by the few

Helots
- people captured by the Spartans

Ephors
- a group of five men who were elected each year by the Spartans and who were responsible for the education of the youth and the conduct of all citizens

Age of Pericles
- the period in Greek history between 461 and 429 B.C. when Athens' power and brilliance was at its height

Direct democracy
- a democratic system in which people participate directly in government decision making through mass meetings
Ostracism
- the Athenian practice of banning a person from the city for 10 years, if at least six thousand members of the assembly wrote the person's name on pottery fragments, called ostrakon

Ritual
- a religious ceremony or rite

Oracle
- a sacred shrine where a god or goddess revealed the future through a priest or priestess

Tragedy
- a serious play or drama

Philosophy ("love of wisdom")
- an organized system of thought

Socratic Method
- a teaching method used by Socrates in which a question and answer format leads pupils to see things for themselves by using their own reason

Hellenistic Era
- the new age created by Alexander the Great, during which the Greek language and culture spread to other parts of the world

Epicureanism
- the philosophy founded by Epicurus, including the belief that happiness is the goal of life and that the pursuit of pleasure is the means to achieve happiness

Stoicism
- the philosophy founded by Zeno, including the belief that happiness is found when people gain inner peace by living in harmony with the will of God

1. **Democracy** is rule by many; it is rule by the people.
2. The **Phalanx** was a rectangular formation used by hoplites to create a wall of shields.
3. Unlike democracy, an **Oligarchy** is rule by the few.
4. **Helots** were people captured by the Spartans; they were Spartan slaves.
5. The period when Greek civilization was at its height is known as the **Age of Pericles**.
6. **Ephors** were a group of five men who were elected each year by the Spartans and who were responsible for the education of the youth and the conduct of all citizens.
7. An **Epic** poem tells the deeds of a great hero.
8. **Aute** is the Greek term for excellence.
9. A Greek city-state is a _________________.
10. An ________________ is a fortified area at the top of a hill in a Greek city-state.
11. The ________________ is an open area where people can congregate and visit the market.
12. ________________ are heavily armed infantry soldiers.
13. In ________________, citizens participate in all governmental decision-making.
14. ________________ is a philosophy that states that happiness is the goal of life.
15. ________________ is a philosophy that states that happiness is found when people gain inner peace by living in harmony with the will of God.
16. During the ________________, Greek ideas were spread by Alexander the Great.
17. In the ________________, questions are asked to help a student see things for himself by using his own reason.
18. ________________ means the love of wisdom.
19. A serious play is a ________________.
20. The ________________ is a sacred shrine where a god or goddess revealed the future through a priest or priestess.
21. A ________________ is a religious ceremony or rite.
22. ________________ was the Athenian practice of banning a person from the city for 10 years, if at least six thousand members of the assembly wrote the person’s name on pottery fragments, called ________________.

... Oral histories are as old as human beings. Before the invention of writing, information passed from generation to generation through the spoken word. Many people around the world continue to use oral traditions to pass along knowledge and wisdom. Interviews and recordings of community elders and witnesses to historical events provide exciting stories, anecdotes, and other information about the past....

~ Library of Congress

Based on this passage, historians should treat oral histories and oral traditions as:

1. Persuasive arguments
2. Statistical data
3. Unbiased sources
4. Cultural evidence

Which academic discipline focuses study on the roles and functions of government?

1. Political science
2. Anthropology
3. Geography
4. Economics

During the Neolithic Revolution, production of a food surplus led directly to:

1. A nomadic lifestyle
2. A reliance on stone weaponry
3. An increase in population
4. A dependence on hunting and gathering

A primary goal of European Crusaders fighting in the Middle East was to:

1. Establish markets for Italian merchants
2. Rescue Pope Urban II from the Byzantines
3. Halt the advance of Mongol armies in the Asian steppes
4. Secure access to Christian holy sites in Jerusalem
The Egyptians used hieroglyphics in the same way as the Sumerians used (1) ideographs (3) cuneiform (2) calligraphy (4) letters

Which geographic feature served as a barrier to political unity and encouraged the rise of independent Greek city-states? (1) broad plains (3) navigable rivers (2) mountain ranges (4) numerous ports

The West African empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai were able to thrive because (1) they controlled the gold-salt trade (2) their herds of cattle were in demand (3) their armies took control of much of Africa (4) they adopted Christianity as their primary religion

What was an immediate result of the Black Death? (1) labor shortages (2) overseas exploration (3) decrease in anti-Semitism (4) improvements in medical science

Which statement best expresses the philosophy of humanism? (1) God selects those to be saved. (2) The pope expresses the ultimate word of God. (3) People have potential and can improve themselves by learning. (4) A person’s life on Earth is merely preparation for the afterlife.

What was a major effect of the Columbian exchange? (1) economic collapse in Europe (2) introduction of new food crops to Europe (3) decrease in European population (4) expansion of democratic rights throughout Europe

Increases in trade and commerce that occurred during the late Middle Ages in Europe resulted in (1) lower living standards for guild members (2) the development of more towns and cities (3) a decline in rivalries between kings (4) an increase in the number of self-sufficient manors

In England, these events were instrumental in (1) supporting a disarmament policy (2) promoting government control of the economy (3) justifying the acquisition of territory in foreign lands (4) developing parliamentary democracy

The use of the decimal system, advancements in medicine, and construction of Hindu temples are most closely associated with the golden age of the (1) Abbasid dynasty (2) Han dynasty (3) Gupta Empire (4) Roman Empire

One reason the Justinian Code was significant was that it became the foundation of the modern legal systems of many Western countries (1) established the basis for the development of the Code of Hammurabi (2) incorporated laws from all over Asia and Europe (3) led to the protection of inalienable rights in Roman territories
World History

KEY TERMS
Republic
   - a form of government in which the leader is not a monarch and certain citizens have
     the right to vote

Patrician
   - one of Rome’s wealthy landowners, who became Rome’s ruling class (one of two
groups of Roman citizens)

Plebeian
   - a member of the second and larger group of Roman citizens, who were less wealthy
   landowners, craftsmen, merchants, and small farmers

Consul
   - an officer of the Roman Republic who ran the government and led the Roman army
     into battle

Praetor
   - an officer of the Roman Republic who was in charge of civil law

Triumvirate
   - a government by three people with equal power

Dictator
   - an absolute ruler

Imperator
   - commander in chief of the Roman army, a title given to Augustus by the Senate

Paterfamilias
   - the dominant male in a Roman family

Insulae
   - apartment blocks in Rome where the poor lived

Procurator
   - a Roman official who directed the affairs of a province

New Testament
   - the second part of the Christian Bible

Clergy
   - church leaders
Laity
- regular church members

Plague
- an epidemic disease

Inflation
- a rapid increase in prices

1. During a period of **inflation**, prices rise.
2. Smallpox was a **plague**, an epidemic disease.
3. Regular church members are referred to as the **laity**.
4. Church leaders are the **clergy**.
5. In a **republic**, citizens vote for representatives; it is a form of government in which the leader is not a monarch and certain citizens have the right to vote.
6. Wealthy landowners in Rome were called **patricians**.
7. **Plebeians** were craftspeople, merchants and small farmers in Rome.
8. A **consul** was an officer of the Roman Republic who ran the government and led the Roman army into battle.
9. A **praetor** was an officer of the Roman Republic who was in charge of civil law.
10. A government by three people with equal power is known as a **republic**.
11. A **dictator** is an absolute ruler.
12. An **imperator** is commander in chief of the Roman army, a title given to Augustus by the Senate.
13. The dominant male in a Roman family was the **paterfamilias**.
14. Apartment blocks in Rome where the poor lived were called **insulae**.
15. A **procurator** was a Roman official who directed the affairs of a province.
16. The second part of the Christian Bible is the **new testament**.

Throughout history, a basic purpose of government has been to provide
(1) equal rights for all people
(2) laws to maintain order
(3) representation for all social classes
(4) separate political and religious systems

The Neolithic Revolution is considered a turning point in global history because it led to
(1) increasing migrations of people in search of food

In which economic system does the government make most major decisions about what to produce, how much to produce, and for whom the goods and services will be produced?
(1) traditional    (2) mixed    (3) command    (4) market

After the fall of the Mongol Empire, which city emerged as the new political and cultural center of Russia?
(1) Moscow    (2) Warsaw    (3) Novgorod    (4) Kiev

Answers continue to pg 20
(2) increasing use of animal skins for clothing
(3) a belief in a spiritual world
(4) the development of civilization

The primary reason ancient peoples of the Nile River valley built levees, dikes, and reservoirs was to
(1) purify sacred waters
(2) create a shorter route to distant cities
(3) defend against invaders
(4) increase agricultural production

In the practice of religion, the Ten Commandments are to Christianity as the Eightfold Path is to
(1) Buddhism
(2) Daoism
(3) Islam
(4) Shinto

One way in which Suleiman the Magnificent and Peter the Great are similar is that they both
(1) modernized their military
(2) promoted free speech
(3) isolated their people from outside influences
(4) reduced taxes levied on their people

- Made advances in mathematics, science, and medicine
- Preserved Greek and Roman learning
- Influenced Spanish architecture and literature

Which leader started the Protestant Reformation by speaking out against papal abuses and the sale of indulgences in the Ninety-five Theses?
(1) John Calvin
(2) Henry VIII
(3) John Wycliffe
(4) Martin Luther

Which statement best describes a key aspect of mercantilism?
(1) removing tariffs to increase free trade between empires
(2) acquiring colonies to provide a favorable balance of trade
(3) eliminating private ownership of the means of production
(4) encouraging subsistence agriculture

The Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights both served to
(1) extend the voting privileges of commoners
(2) abolish the government's role in levying taxes
(3) limit the power of the monarchy
(4) support the theory of the divine right of kings

Feudalism and manorialism played an important role in western European society during the
(1) Medieval period
(2) Pax Romana
(3) Enlightenment
(4) Age of Exploration

Pope Urban II, Saladin, and King Richard the Lion-Hearted are leaders associated with the
(1) Age of Charlemagne

Answers continue to pg 21.
The population trend from 1350 to 1450 is most likely the result of the
(1) Development of trade with the Americas
(2) Raids by Vikings on coastal cities
(3) Defeat of the Spanish Armada by England
(4) Spread of the bubonic plague in England
KEY TERMS

Sheikh
- the ruler of an Arab tribe

Quran
- the holy scriptures of Islam

Islam ("peace through submission to the will of Allah")
- the religion founded by Muhammad

Hijrah
- the journey of Muhammad and his followers to Madinah

Hajj
- a pilgrimage to Makkah, one of the Five Pillars of Islam

Shari'ah
- a set of laws followed by Muslims

Caliph
- a successor to Muhammad, or ruler of Islam

Jihad ("struggle in the way of God")
- the Arabic custom of raiding one's enemies

Shiite Muslims
- Who accept only the descendants of Ali as the true caliphs

Sunni Muslims
- Who accept only the descendants of the Umayyads as the true caliphs

Vizier
- a prime minister who advised the caliph

Sultan ("holder of power")
- the title of the Turkish leader who took command of the Arab Empire

Mosque
- a Muslim temple or house of worship

Bazaar
- a covered market
Dowry
- in Islamic society, a gift of money or property given to a bride by her husband

Astrolabe
- an instrument used by sailors to determine their location by observing the position of stars and planets

Minaret
- a tower on a mosque

Muezzin
- a crier, who calls the faithful to prayer

Arabesque
- geometric patterns that decorated Islamic works of art

1- A Mosque is a Muslim house of worship.
2- The Quran is the holy book of Islam.
3- The Hajj is the pilgrimage to Mecca or Makkah.
4- A Sheik is a ruler of an Arab tribe.
5- Islam is a religion founded by the Prophet Muhammad in Mecca.
6- The Hajj is the journey of Muhammad and his followers to Madinah.
7- A Caliph is political and religious leader of the Islamic community or umma, a successor to Muhammad.
8- Jihad is holy war; it is the struggle – the greater one is struggle within oneself to live a religious life and the lesser one is struggle against infidels or nonbelievers.
9- Shi‘ite Muslims believe that only a descendant of the Prophet through his son-in-law ‘Ali is the rightful ruler of the Islamic umma or community.
10- Sunni Muslims believe that any pious Muslim man may lead the community; they accepted the descendants of the Umayyad.
11- A vizier was a prime minister who advised the caliph.
12- Sultan is the title of the Turkish leader who took command of the Arab Empire.
13- A Bazaar is a covered market.
14- A Dowry is a gift of money or property given to a bride by her husband.
15- An Astrolabe is an instrument used by sailors to determine their location by observing the position of stars and planets.
16- A Astrolabe is a tower on a mosque.
17- A Muezzin calls the faithful to prayer.
18- Shari‘ah Law is Islamic law.
19- Arabesque is the geometric patterns that decorate Islamic art.

Judaism, Christianity and Islam are Abrahamic religions and monotheistic faiths. These religions trace their origins to Abraham.
Historians follow rules to help them analyze primary sources. Some of the rules they use are:

- Every piece of evidence and every source must be read or viewed skeptically and critically.
- Each piece of evidence and source must be cross-checked and compared with related sources and pieces of evidence.

~ Library of Congress

These rules are designed to help historians determine the
(1) reliability of document information
(2) popularity of a publication
(3) differences in belief systems
(4) laws of a civilization

Which type of economic system relies primarily on hunting, gathering, herding, and farming to maintain self-sufficiency?
(1) traditional
(2) command
(3) capitalism
(4) mixed

The creation of independent city-states in ancient Greece can be most directly attributed to the
(1) diverse ethnic groups in the region
(2) large number of different languages
(3) rugged mountainous terrain
(4) practice of oligarchy

Which term is most closely associated with Hellenism under Alexander the Great?
(1) cultural diffusion
(2) pacifism
(3) theocracy
(4) natural rights

Which river is most closely associated with Hinduism?
(1) Nile
(2) Yellow
(3) Tigris
(4) Ganges

Which term is defined as a Renaissance movement characterized by independent thought and a renewed interest in classical Greek and Roman culture?
(1) multiculturalism
(2) humanism
(3) nationalism
(4) monasticism

Which key factor fueled competition between European countries for colonies in the Americas?
(1) a European shortage of pepper and nutmeg
(2) a mandate from the papacy
(3) the desire to control sources of gold and silver
(4) the need to secure laborers for factories in Europe

Which geographic feature is located in Latin America?
(1) rain forest of the Congo
(2) Himalaya Mountains
(3) plateau of Tibet
(4) Amazon River

What was an effect of the trans-Atlantic slave trade on Africa between 1500 and 1800?
(1) Power in West Africa shifted from kingdoms in the interior to coastal kingdoms.
(2) Malaria was introduced to the tropical regions of Africa.
(3) Islam became dominant in sub-Saharan regions.
(4) Plantation agriculture was developed in the Great Rift Valley.

Louis XIV strengthened the power of the monarchy in France by
(1) centralizing control
(2) granting democratic reforms
(3) practicing religious toleration
(4) reducing the size of the bureaucracy

Answers found on page 25
decline in religious unity
increased power of the Catholic pope
reduction in religious wars
increase in the sale of indulgences by the Catholic Church

Which statement best describes an effect of the westward expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman the Magnificent?
(1) Wealthy citizens adopted Russian dress.
(2) Islam became a major religion in the Balkans.
(3) Trade was disrupted throughout the Indian Ocean.
(4) Janissaries were stripped of their military power.

The writing of the Magna Carta was a reaction to the
(1) economic restrictions under imperialism
(2) abuse of power by monarchs
(3) missionary work of clergy
(4) threats of revolution from colonial governors

In the 14th century, the bubonic plague was primarily spread from Asia into Africa and Europe by
(1) sailors during Viking raids
(2) traders and pilgrims during Pax Mongolia
(3) enslaved Africans on the Middle Passage
(4) missionaries during the European Age of Exploration

Which geographic circumstance affected the conduct of Russian foreign policy for centuries?
(1) Frequent droughts
(2) Deforestation of the tundra
(3) Environmental damage caused by mining
(4) Lack of warm-water ports
Which feature is considered a natural barrier?
(1) Great Rift Valley
(2) Aswan Dam
(3) Panama Canal
(4) Great Wall of China

A library’s holdings include the following title: *A Forgotten Kingdom, Being a Record of the results obtained from the excavation of two mounds, Atchana and Al Mina, in the Turkish Hatay.*

Which field of study would have been most responsible for conducting the excavation?
(1) economics
(2) sociology
(3) archaeology
(4) political science

Which practice is closely associated with most ancient river valley civilizations?
(1) recording events in cave paintings
(2) using irrigation systems
(3) developing democratic traditions
(4) spreading monotheistic religious customs

Which achievement played an important role in pre-Columbian Mesoamerican civilizations?
(1) use of gunpowder
(2) production of corn
(3) domestication of horses
(4) development of sugar plantations

...It was during the Arab period, particularly under the Umayyads (756–1031), that Qurtubah [Cordova] enjoyed its prime and grandeur and took its place as the most civilized city in Western Europe. None of the other Spanish historic cities – Toledo, Seville, and Granada — approached it in material prosperity and intellectual attainments. When Christendom

Which group used the stirrup, skilled horsemanship, and siege warfare techniques to conquer much of Asia and part of Europe in the 12th and 13th centuries?
(1) Japanese
(2) Vikings
(3) Persians
(4) Mongols

During the rise of capitalism in Europe, merchants and bankers began to establish
(1) systems based on bartering
(2) rules that forbid loans to the wealthy
(3) quotas to control production
(4) insurance companies and joint stock companies

- Johannes Gutenberg
- King Henry VIII
- John Calvin

Which event in European history was most directly influenced by these individuals?
(1) Rekonquista
(2) Glorious Revolution
(3) Protestant Reformation
(4) trans-Atlantic slave trade

Which situation came first?
(1) Spain introduced the encomienda system.
(2) Portugal claimed Brazil.
(3) Spain and Portugal competed for colonies in the Americas.
(4) Columbus arrived in the Caribbean region.

The term *mercantilism* is best described as
(1) an economic policy in which a colonial power controls trade
(2) an international policy of laissez-faire economics
(3) a network linking industrialized nations
(4) an exchange of land between nobles
was deep in its Dark Ages, Moslem Cordova was rearing men, evolving ideas, writing books, erecting buildings, and producing works of art that constituted a unique civilization. In the West it had one peer in Constantinople and in the East another, Baghdad. At no time before or after did any Spanish city enjoy such distinction.... ~ Philip K. Hitti, *Capital Cities of Arab Islam*

Historians frequently portray Louis XIV's construction of the palace of Versailles and Peter the Great's building of the city of Saint Petersburg as
(1) shrines to religious beliefs
(2) monuments to personal rule
(3) examples of colonial architectural influences
(4) efforts to isolate and protect the ruler

Which description best fits the Neolithic Revolution?
(1) moving from urban centers to rural centers
(2) using petrochemical fertilizers and pesticides to increase production
(3) replacing human laborers with machines
(4) shifting from hunting and gathering to farming as a way of life

Which geographic region made up much of the Ottoman Empire?
(1) Scandinavia
(2) Iberian Peninsula
(3) Indian Subcontinent
(4) eastern Mediterranean Basin

The 1453 conquest of Constantinople is an important turning point in global history because it
(1) Ushered in Pax Romana
(2) Began the Middle Ages
(3) Contributed to the rise of the Ottoman Empire
(4) Signified the end of the Napoleonic Wars
Which conclusion can best be inferred from the information on this map?

1. The peoples of Europe and Southwest Asia were influenced by Eurasian nomads.
2. Significant amounts of trade took place between Asia and Europe.
3. African culture was shaped by Asian migration.
4. The peoples of Southeast Asia migrated to South Asia.
Based on the information on this map, which statement is a valid conclusion?

1. Indian Ocean trade existed before the European Age of Exploration.
2. African cities were isolated from overseas trade.
3. The Indian Ocean trade network ended in A.D. 1000.
4. These trade routes united the Western Hemisphere.

What is the best title for this graphic organizer?

1. Features of Hellenistic Culture
2. Achievements in Medieval Europe
3. Developments in Czarist Russia
4. Characteristics of Maya Civilization