1. The Neolithic Revolution was characterized by the

A. change from nomadic herding to settled farming
B. growth of iron toolmaking technology
C. migration of early peoples to the Americas
D. decline of large empires

2. **Document 1**

Based on this time line, identify two ways that people’s lives changed during the Neolithic Revolution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early People and the Neolithic Revolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,000 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of last ice age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestication of goats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestication of cattle, pigs, sheep, chickens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on this time line, identify two ways that people’s lives changed during the Neolithic Revolution.

3. **Document 2**

My name is Ogg, and I am a hunter. I usually walk a great distance each day to find my food. . . .

I continue to hunt for a living, even though many of my friends have given up. They have learned to plant crops and keep animals. They live in houses made of brick, stone, and grass.

One day, while returning from the hunt, I happened to pass the field of my friends Ulana and Lute.

“Look how well we live,” Ulana replied. “We have a steady supply of meat, milk, vegetables, and wool. In fact, we have everything we need.” . . .

“We are not afraid, nor are we hungry. We all work together and help one another. Some till the soil. Others care for the animals. Still others make weapons and tools. We trade goods with people in other villages. You should give up the hunt and join us, Ogg. You will have a better life.” . . .

I left Ulana and continued to hunt for my food. But last week I returned from the hunt empty-handed every day. I was cold, tired, and hungry. . . .

Identify one way that progress during the Neolithic Revolution helped Ulana and her friends.

Source: Henry Abraham and Irwin Pfeffer, *Enjoying Global History*, AMSCO
4. **Document 1**

**Before the Neolithic Revolution**

...Man survived the fierce test of the Ice Ages because he had the flexibility of mind to recognise inventions and to turn them into community property. Evidently the Ice Ages worked a profound change in the way man could live. They forced him to depend less on plants and more on animals. The rigours of hunting on the edge of the ice also changed the strategy of hunting. It became less attractive to stalk single animals, however large. The better alternative was to follow herds and not to lose them - to learn to anticipate and in the end to adopt their habits, including their wandering migrations. This is a peculiar adaptation - the trans-humance [nomadic] mode of life on the move. It has some of the earlier qualities of hunting, because it is a pursuit; the place and the pace are set by the food animal. And it has some of the later qualities of herding, because the animal is tended and, as it were, stored as a mobile reservoir of food...

Source: Jacob Bronowski, *The Ascent of Man*, Little, Brown and Company

Based on this document, identify two characteristics of life before the Neolithic Revolution.

---

5. What was an important result of the Neolithic Revolution?

A. Food supplies became more reliable.
B. New sources of energy became available.
C. People became more nomadic.
D. Populations declined.

---

6. During which period did the domestication of animals and growing of crops first occur?

A. Iron Age
B. Old Stone Age
C. Neolithic Revolution
D. Scientific Revolution

---

7. Base your answer to the following question on the diagram below and on your knowledge of social studies.

What is the best title for this diagram?

A. Elements of Belief Systems
B. Characteristics of Classical Civilizations
C. Benefits of the Counter Reformation
D. Changes during the Neolithic Revolution
8. What is the main reason the Neolithic Revolution is considered a turning point in world history?

A. Fire was used as a source of energy for the first time.
B. Spoken language was used to improve communication.
C. Domestication of animals and cultivation of crops led to settled communities.
D. Stone tools and weapons were first developed.

9. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. __________________________
   A. Surplus of food
   B. Rise of cities
   C. Job specialization
   D. Development of new technology

10. Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Source: Paul Halsall, ed., Internet History Sourcebooks Project (adapted)

Which revolution led to the development of these civilizations?

A. Industrial  B. Neolithic  C. Green  D. Commercial

11. The Neolithic Revolution is often considered a turning point in history because

A. city dwellers learned to control fire
B. societies became more nomadic
C. nuclear families evolved into extended families
D. permanent settlements developed in river valleys
12. The Fertile Crescent that lies between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers has had a significant impact on the Middle East because this area was the site of the

A. establishment of the first global empire  
B. formation of the State of Israel  
C. invasion of Kuwait by Iraq  
D. development of early centers of civilization

13. The code of Hammurabi is an example of

A. written rules for legal procedures  
B. the power of strong kings to control trade  
C. regulations on the way to conduct wars against neighboring nations  
D. the power of a legislature to veto laws passed by absolute monarchs

14. “If a son has struck his father, they shall cut off his hand. If a nobleman has destroyed the eye of a member of the aristocracy, they shall destroy his eye…”

The idea expressed in this quotation is found in the

A. Ten Commandments  
B. Twelve Tables  
C. Justinian Code  
D. Code of Hammurabi

15. The Code of Hammurabi was a major contribution to the development of civilization because it

A. treated citizens and slaves equally  
B. ended all physical punishment  
C. recorded existing laws for all to see  
D. rejected the principle of filial piety

16. Which name identifies the region located between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers?

A. Cape of Good Hope  
B. Sinai Peninsula  
C. Mesopotamia  
D. Horn of Africa
17. Base your answer(s) to the following question(s) on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Assyria’s Middle Kingdom

Based on the information shown on this map, in which region was the Middle Kingdom of Assyria located?

A. southwest Asia  
B. western Africa  
C. South America  
D. western Europe

18. Base your answer on the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Early Israelites: Abraham’s Journey, ca. 2000 B.C.

Based on the information provided by this map, where did Abraham’s journey originate?

A. Sahara Desert  
B. Nile River valley  
C. Mesopotamia  
D. Mediterranean Sea

19. A major result of the development of civilization in ancient Egypt was the

A. conquest and settlement of Western Europe by the Egyptian Empire  
B. establishment of a democratic system of government in Egypt  
C. establishment of trade routes between Egypt and other kingdoms  
D. decline of agriculture as an important occupation in Egypt
20. Which heading best completes this partial outline?

I. ______________________
   A. Natural boundaries of desert, mountains, and the sea
   B. Yearly flooding to enrich farmlands
   C. Old and Middle Kingdoms
   D. Production of papyrus plant

A. Egypt-Gift of the Nile
B. Mesopotamia-Land Between the Rivers
C. China’s Sorrow-Huang He River
D. Harappa-City on the Indus

21. An immediate result of the fall of the Roman Empire was

A. a renewed interest in education and the arts
B. a period of disorder and weak central government
C. an increase in trade and manufacturing
D. the growth of cities and dominance by the middle class

22. The political system of the ancient Roman Empire was characterized by

A. strong central government
B. rule by a coalition of emperors and religious leaders
C. universal suffrage in national elections
D. a strict adherence to constitutional principles

23. Which was a major characteristic of democracy in ancient Athens?

A. All adult male citizens were eligible to vote.
B. All residents were given voting rights.
C. Women were allowed to vote in major elections.
D. Slaves were permitted to vote in major elections.

24. The ancient Romans’ most significant contribution to Europe has been in the area of

A. economics  B. poetry
C. drama  D. law
25. The ancient Athenians are credited with

A. inventing and using the wheel  
B. eliminating slavery  
C. establishing governments that had democratic elements  
D. inventing the printing press

26. Which of these ancient civilizations had the most influence on the Western concepts of civil and natural law?

A. Rome  
B. China  
C. Aztec  
D. Mesopotamia

27. A major impact of ancient Greece and Rome on Western civilization was that

A. the Greeks and Romans succeeded in achieving a classless society, which was later copied in western Europe  
B. Greek sculpture and Roman architecture were much admired and copied in the 18th and 19th centuries  
C. Greece and Rome transmitted Islamic philosophy to the areas they conquered  
D. Greek and Latin are still widely spoken in universities throughout the West

28. “... for the administration is in the hands of the many and not of the few ... an Athenian citizen does not neglect the state because he takes care of his own household ... We alone regard a man who takes no interest in public affairs, not as a harmless but as a useless character ...”

— Pericles, 431 B.C.

Which type of political system does this quotation suggest that people of ancient Athens valued?

A. monarchy  
B. aristocracy  
C. democracy  
D. autocracy

29. A major reason for the decline of the Roman Empire was

A. a series of military defeats in Africa  
B. political corruption and the instability of the government  
C. the abolition of slavery throughout the Empire  
D. continued acceptance of traditional religions

30. Why did the ancient city-states of Athens and Sparta develop different political systems?

A. The Byzantine Empire dictated government policies.  
B. Foreign travelers introduced new philosophies.  
C. The mountainous topography resulted in the isolation of these city-states.  
D. For over three centuries, civil wars raged in these city-states.
31. Alexander the Great's conquests of Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Persia led to the
   A. spread of Hellenic culture
   B. adoption of a feudal system
   C. establishment of representative democracy
   D. spread of Islamic culture throughout Europe

32. After the western Roman Empire fell to Germanic invaders in the 5th century A.D., the eastern part of the empire eventually became known as the
   A. Byzantine Empire
   B. Carthaginian Empire
   C. Islamic Empire
   D. Persian Empire

33. Olympic games, the poems of Homer, and Hellenistic culture are associated with which ancient civilization?
   A. Egyptian  B. Greek  C. Roman  D. Phoenician

34. What was one cause of the development of many small independent city-states in ancient Greece?
   A. Greece and Rome were often at war.
   B. The mountainous terrain of Greece resulted in widely scattered settlements.
   C. Military leaders found small Greek settlements easy to control.
   D. The Greek people had many different languages and religions.

35. • Roman women could own property.
    • Roman women could make wills leaving their property to whomever they chose.

A valid conclusion drawn from these facts is that Roman women
   A. had the right to vote
   B. enjoyed some legal rights
   C. were equal to men
   D. could hold political offices
36. Which statement about Greek civilization is an opinion rather than a fact?

A. Boys in Sparta were trained to be soldiers.
B. Athens had a better culture than that of Sparta.
C. Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle were Greek philosophers.
D. Many adults in Athens did not have the right to vote.

37. The Phoenicians are often referred to as the “carriers of civilization” because they

A. introduced Islam and Christianity to Central Africa
B. established colonies throughout northern Europe
C. developed the first carts with wheels
D. traded goods and spread ideas throughout the Mediterranean region

38. The Justinian Code is considered a milestone because it

A. preserved many ancient Chinese legal decrees in writing
B. served as a model for European legal systems
C. became the first democratic constitution
D. united Muslim and Roman thought

39. Base your answer to the following question on the illustration below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which leader is most closely associated with the accomplishment shown by the illustration?

A. Charlemagne
B. Mansa Musa
C. Alexander the Great
D. Suleiman the Magnificent
40. Base your answer(s) to the following question(s) on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which statement is best supported by the information on this map?

A. The Roman Empire extended over three continents.
B. Rivers kept invaders out of the Roman Empire.
C. Alexandria served as the eastern capital of the Roman Empire.
D. Carthage was eventually destroyed by the Romans.

41. Which statement most likely represents the view of a citizen of ancient Athens visiting Sparta?

A. “The government and society in Sparta are so strict. The people have little voice in government.”
B. “I feel as though I have never left home. Everything here is the same as it is in Athens.”
C. “This society allows for more freedom of expression than I have ever experienced in Athens.”
D. “I have never heard of a society like Sparta that believes in only one God.”

42. Which ancient civilization is associated with the Twelve Tables, an extensive road system, and the poets Horace and Virgil?

A. Babylonian  B. Greek  C. Phoenician  D. Roman

43. One similarity between Axum, Kush, and Nubia was that they were

A. military leaders in the Neolithic Age
B. rivers along which early trade developed
C. writers of epic poems about Greek cities
D. early civilizations in Africa
44. One reason that ancient kingdoms in western Africa prospered was that they
A. were located along the Tigris and Euphrates rivers
B. had no contact with the rest of the world
C. followed the Hindu beliefs of their rulers
D. developed extensive trade in gold, ivory, and salt

45. Base your answer(s) to the following question(s) on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which civilization was located at the mouth of the Niger River?
A. Ghana  
B. Congo  
C. Benin  
D. Ashanti
46. Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The Earliest Iron Age in Africa

Which statement is supported by the information provided on this map about the earliest Iron Age in Africa?

A. Before 300 B.C., iron sites existed only in river valleys.
B. Iron technology spread from the west to the east.
C. Numerous iron sites were clustered in the Niger region.
D. Most of the iron sites in Africa were located in the region south of the Sahara.

47. The primary reason the Bantu-speaking people of West Africa migrated southward and eastward between 500 B.C. and A.D. 1500 was to

A. flee warfare
B. seek religious freedom
C. establish a colonial empire
D. find land for farming and grazing

48. Which statement about the Bantu migration is an opinion rather than a fact?

A. The migration occurred gradually over a long period of time.
B. Language and knowledge spread from northwestern to southern and eastern Africa.
C. The lack of primary documents makes it difficult to determine the exact cause of the migration.
D. Bantu civilization was superior to those civilizations that it displaced.

49. In ancient China, one effect on government of the teachings of Confucius was the high status of

A. soldiers
B. merchants
C. farmers
D. scholars

50. India's earliest civilizations were located in

A. mountainous areas
B. river valleys
C. coastal regions
D. dry steppes
51. The history of which classical civilization was shaped by the monsoon cycle, the Himalaya Mountains, and the Indus River?

A. Maurya Empire  B. Babylonian Empire  
C. ancient Greece  D. ancient Egypt

52. • Art and literature flourished during the Gupta Empire.  
• Indian scholars developed the concept of zero.  
• Indian provinces were united after 200 years of civil war.  

The information in these statements refers to

A. effects of European involvement in India  
B. India’s Golden Age  
C. effects of isolationism  
D. Islamic achievements in India

53. Which civilization first developed a civil service system, invented gunpowder, and manufactured porcelain?

A. Aztec  B. Chinese  
C. Japanese  D. Roman

54. Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which statement can best be supported by the information shown on this map?

A. By 260 B.C., the Mauryan Empire extended north into Central China.  
B. The Mauryan Empire controlled more of the Indian subcontinent than the Gupta Empire did.  
C. Most of the Gupta Empire was located on the Deccan Plateau.  
D. The economies of India’s early empires were based on trade.
55. Which statement about the early Indus River valley civilization is an opinion rather than a fact?

A. Farmers grew a surplus of barley, wheat, and dates.
B. The Indus people developed a system of writing.
C. Planned cities indicated a use of technology.
D. The Indus city-states were the most developed of the time period.

56. The Golden Age of India’s Gupta Empire is known for its

A. development of gunpowder
B. sea trade routes to Europe
C. acceptance of Christianity as an official religion
D. advancements in mathematics and medicine

57. Which statement about ancient American civilization expresses a historical theory rather than a historical fact?

A. Incas lacked a written language.
B. The spread of disease caused the downfall of the Mayan empire.
C. Human sacrifice was an element of the Aztec religion.
D. The Pyramid of the Sun was located at Teotihuacan.

58. A major reason for the end of the Aztec Empire was

A. the refusal of the people to obey their leaders
B. a conflict with the Inca Empire
C. the technology of the Spanish conquistadors
D. political corruption and an unstable government
59. Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which conclusion about Incan society could be drawn from the map?

A. An extensive road system connected all parts of the Empire for trade.
B. Their trade depended on many seaports.
C. Tropical climatic conditions existed throughout the empire.
D. A similar language unified the Inca civilization.

60. Base your answer to the following question on the illustrations below and on your knowledge of social studies.

These illustrations suggest that early Latin American civilizations

A. were based on European societies
B. used advanced technology to build complex structures
C. incorporated early Roman architectural design
D. were strongly influenced by Renaissance humanism
61. Base your answer to the following question on the illustration below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which element of civilization is most clearly shown in this Maya artwork?

A. urbanization  
B. a system of education  
C. a code of laws  
D. social classes

---

62. Which situation was an immediate cause for the collapse of the Aztec civilization?

A. disruption of overseas trade networks  
B. conquest by foreigners  
C. a series of crop failures  
D. a lack of military training

---

63. Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

…In the 1930s, Sylvanus G. Morley of Harvard, probably the most celebrated Mayanist of his day, espoused [argued for] what is still the best-known theory: The Maya collapsed because they overshot the carrying capacity of their environment. They exhausted their resource base, began to die of starvation and thirst, and fled their cities en masse, leaving them as silent warnings of the perils of ecological hubris [overconfidence].…

—Charles C. Mann, 1491: New Revelations of the Americas Before Columbus

According to this passage, what was a major question Morley was trying to answer about the Mayas in the 1930s?

A. Why did the Mayas abandon their cities?  
B. What was the structure of the Maya governments?  
C. How did religious beliefs affect the Maya economy?  
D. Which neighboring city-state conquered the Mayas?
65. The archaeological evidence found at the Mesoamerican sites of Tenochtitlan and Machu Picchu suggests that these societies

A. consisted of hunters and gatherers
B. were highly developed and organized cultures
C. practiced a monotheistic religion
D. followed a democratic system

66. Discoveries by the Leakeys and other archaeologists have provided evidence that

A. humans have existed for only 1,000 years
B. early humans lived in eastern Africa
C. early humans failed to invent tools
D. river valleys hindered cultural development

67. Recent archeological studies suggest the theory that

A. the earliest humans evolved in the Rift Valley in Africa
B. farming societies developed before hunting and gathering societies
C. all the continents were settled at about the same time
D. the wheel was used by all ancient societies

68. Early peoples who moved frequently as they searched for the food they needed for survival are called

A. hunters and gatherers
B. village dwellers
C. subsistence farmers
D. guild members

69. “I am lucky enough to have been involved for half a century with work, mostly in East Africa, that very much belongs to everyone, since it concerns the human origins that are common to the whole human race.”

— Mary Leakey, *Autobiography*

In this quotation, the author is implying that early humans

A. migrated from Africa to Eurasia
B. first appeared in Africa
C. invented tools and mastered the use of fire
D. appeared shortly after the Neolithic Age
70. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. _____________________________
   A. Cities
   B. Complex government
   C. Job specialization
   D. Writing system

A. Examples of Early Technology
B. Results of Cultural Diversity
C. Characteristics of Civilizations
D. Causes for the Neolithic Revolution

71. Base your answer to the following question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“the…relationship was essentially a contract between lord and vassal which was defined and enforced by mutual agreement…It was assumed that lord and vassal had a common interest—the welfare of the fief.”

—Sidney Painter

Which political system is described in this quotation?

A. pure democracy    B. absolute monarchy
C. feudalism          D. fascism

72. Mansa Musa’s journey to Mecca in the 1300’s is evidence that

A. the Crusades had a great influence on western Africa
B. most African leaders were educated in the Middle East
C. European culture was superior to the cultures of western Africa
D. Islam had a major influence on the Mali Empire

73. Which activity occurred during the Golden Age of Muslim culture?

A. destruction of books containing Greek and Roman ideas
B. beginning of pilgramages to Mecca
C. opposition to freedom of thought and to foreign ideas by rulers
D. major discoveries in mathematics and science
74. Base your answer(s) to the following question(s) on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

What is the best conclusion based on the information provided by the map?

A. Islam has become the dominant religion in many diverse cultures over time.
B. Islam was very slow to expand from its original development in Persia.
C. Islam spread to regions that had cultures similar to those of Arabia.
D. Islam’s influence is rapidly decreasing in the modern world.

75. The wealth and power of Mali’s ruler, Mansa Musa, were significant because they contributed to the

A. start of the Crusades
B. spread of Islam
C. growth of European imperialism
D. rise of Arab nationalism

76. Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

… The split arose from a dispute over who should succeed the Prophet Muhammad after his death in A.D. 632. Some followers believed his successor should be chosen by tribal consensus, and they named one of Muhammad’s inner circle as the first caliph, or spiritual leader. But others thought the successor should come directly from the Prophet’s family, namely his cousin and son-in-law Ali….

Source: National Geographic, June 2004

The situation described in this passage led to the

A. pogroms in Russia
B. fall of Constantinople
C. division of Sunnis and Shiites
D. tensions between Protestants and Catholics
1. Answer: A
2. Answer: 
3. Answer: 
4. Answer: 
5. Answer: A
6. Answer: C
7. Answer: D
8. Answer: C
9. Answer: B
10. Answer: B
11. Answer: D
12. Answer: D
13. Answer: A
14. Answer: D
15. Answer: C
16. Answer: C
17. Answer: A
18. Answer: C
19. Answer: C
20. Answer: A
21. Answer: B
22. Answer: A
23. Answer: A
24. Answer: D
25. Answer: C
26. Answer: A
27. Answer: B
28. Answer: C
29. Answer: B
30. Answer: C
31. Answer: A
32. Answer: A
33. Answer: B
34. Answer: B
35. Answer: B
36. Answer: B
37. Answer: D
38. Answer: B
39. Answer: C
40. Answer: A
41. Answer: A
42. Answer: D
43. Answer: D
44. Answer: D
45. Answer: C
46. Answer: D
47. Answer: D
48. Answer: D
49. Answer: D
50. Answer: B
51. Answer: A
52. Answer: B
53. Answer: B
54. Answer: B
55. Answer: D
56. Answer: D
57. Answer: B
58. Answer: C
59. Answer: A
60. Answer: B
61. Answer: D
62. Answer: B
63. Answer: A
64. Answer: B
65. Answer: B
66. Answer: B
67. Answer: A
68. Answer: A
69. Answer: B
70. Answer: C
71. Answer: C
72. Answer: D
73. Answer: D
74. Answer: A
75. Answer: B
76. Answer: C