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1. During the Neolithic Revolution, production of a food surplus led directly to
    - A) a nomadic lifestyle
    - B) a reliance on stone weaponry
    - C) an increase in population**
    - D) a dependence on hunting and gathering
  2. One way in which Hammurabi and Justinian are similar is that they successfully
    - A) established public education systems
    - B) codified the laws of their empire**
    - C) instituted democratic governments
    - D) separated church and state
  3. Which river system is found in Mesopotamia?
    - A) Nile River
    - B) Yellow River
    - C) Tigris and Euphrates rivers**
    - D) Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers
  4. The ancient Sumerians modified their environment to increase food production by
    - A) building terraces
    - B) removing rain forests
    - C) digging irrigation canals**
    - D) developing chinampas
  5. The Code of Hammurabi of Babylon and the Justinian Code of the Byzantine Empire served functions similar to the
    - A) Ziggurats of the Sumerians
    - B) Buddhist stupas
    - C) Maya hieroglyphics
    - D) Twelve Tables of the Romans**
  6. The development of which early civilization was influenced most directly by the Tigris River, the Zagros Mountains, and the Syrian Desert?
    - A) Chinese
    - B) Maya
    - C) Egyptian
    - D) Mesopotamian**
  7. • If a son has struck his father, they shall cut off his hand.  
• If a seignior has destroyed the eye of a member of the aristocracy, they shall destroy his eye.  
• If he has broken another seignior's bone, they shall break his bone.  
  
Which document contains these statements?
    - A) Ten Commandments
    - B) Code of Hammurabi**
    - C) Edicts of Asoka
    - D) Twelve Tables
  8. The term *subsistence farming* is best defined as
    - A) redistributing farmland
    - B) producing only enough crops to meet family needs**
    - C) irrigating farmland
    - D) exchanging farm products for money
  9. What was a result of the Neolithic Revolution?
    - A) Civilizations developed.**
    - B) Humans first learned to use fire.
    - C) Life expectancy declined.
    - D) People began hunting and gathering for food.
  10. ... "If a man has knocked out the teeth of a man of the same rank, his own teeth shall be knocked out. If he has knocked out the teeth of a plebeian (commoner), he shall pay one-third of a mina of silver." ...  
— Code of Hammurabi  
  
Which statement is supported by this excerpt from Hammurabi's code of laws?
    - A) All men are equal under the law
    - B) Fines are preferable to physical punishment.
    - C) Law sometimes distinguishes between social classes.**
    - D) Violence must always be punished with violence.
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11. 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

- A) Results of the Fall of Rome
- B) Effects of the Neolithic Revolution**
- C) Reasons for the Puritan Revolution
- D) Causes of the Bantu Migration

12. Which factor led to the development of civilizations in ancient Mesopotamia?

- A) political harmony
- B) favorable geography**
- C) religious differences
- D) universal education

13. • If a man has destroyed the eye of a free man, his own eye shall be destroyed.  
• If a man has knocked out the teeth of a man of the same rank, his own teeth shall be knocked out.

These rules are based on the

- A) Analects of Confucius
- B) Code of Hammurabi**
- C) Ten Commandments
- D) Koran (Qur'an)

14. 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

15. Hammurabi's Code, the Ten Commandments, and the Twelve Tables were all significant to their societies because they established

- A) democratic governments
- B) official religions
- C) rules of behavior**
- D) economic systems

16. The Code of Hammurabi and the Twelve Tables were designed to

- A) create a stable society**
- B) promote peaceful relations with other cultures
- C) provide a framework for the development of democracy
- D) emphasize the importance of life after death

17. 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

18. "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**

19. Hammurabi's Code, the Twelve Tables, and the Justinian Code are examples of early developments in the area of

- A) literature
- B) law**
- C) engineering
- D) medicine

20. One similarity in the Mesopotamian, Egyptian, ancient Indian (Harappan), and ancient Chinese civilizations was that they each developed

- A) democratic governments
- B) monotheistic religions
- C) irrigation systems**
- D) industrialized economies

21. Which development was a direct result of the Neolithic Revolution?
- A) Machines were used to mass-produce goods for markets.
  - B) The centers of trade moved from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean.
  - C) A surplus of food led to more complex societies.**
  - D) Feudal manors provided the necessities of life.
22. 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
23. In the Middle East during neolithic times, the development of farming brought about
- A) the establishment of permanent settlements**
  - B) a return to a nomadic lifestyle
  - C) the rise of hunting as an important occupation
  - D) increased dependence on the exportation of oil
24. 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
25. The ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia and Egypt were similar in that both cultures
- A) developed along rivers**
  - B) used the ziggurat form for their temples
  - C) established trade routes to China
  - D) used a hieroglyphic writing system
26. One reason for the development of an early civilization in the Tigris-Euphrates river valleys was that
- A) the location protected the people from land invasion
  - B) periodic flooding left rich soil, which was ideal for farming**
  - C) these rivers provided a direct trade route between Europe and Asia
  - D) these rivers flowed into the Mediterranean Sea
27. "If a seignior (noble) has knocked out the tooth of a seignior of his own rank, they shall knock out his tooth. But if he has knocked out a commoner's tooth, he shall pay one-third mina of silver."  
– Code of Hammurabi
- Which idea of Babylonian society does this portion of the Hammurabi code of law reflect?
- A) All men were equal under the law.
  - B) Fines were preferable to corporal punishment.
  - C) Divisions existed between social classes.**
  - D) Violence was always punished with violence.
28. 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.**
29. The caste system in India was characterized by
- A) toleration for various religious beliefs
  - B) equality between men and women
  - C) a lack of social mobility**
  - D) the right of people to choose their occupations
30. 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

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31. Archaeological studies of the Indus Valley cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro show evidence of

- A) dynastic rule      B) monotheism  
C) social equality      **D) urban planning**

32. Base your answer to the following question on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Indian scholars contributed to mathematics by developing the decimal system and the concept of zero.

Arab mathematicians transmitted the decimal system and the concept of zero to the Western world.

Based on these statements, which conclusion is valid?

- A) Indians and Arabs developed the first civilizations.  
**B) Through contact, ideas were exchanged and then spread.**  
C) Trade is an inefficient way to spread ideas.  
D) Western civilization had few ideas to share with Indians and Arabs.

33. India's earliest civilizations were located in

- A) mountainous areas    **B) river valleys**  
C) coastal regions      D) dry steppes

34. Which concept best explains why most major religions have followers throughout the world?

- A) secularism              B) cultural isolation  
C) ethnocentrism        **D) cultural diffusion**
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**Answer Key**  
**Mesopotamia and Indus Valley**

1. C
  2. B
  3. C
  4. C
  5. D
  6. D
  7. B
  8. B
  9. A
  10. C
  11. B
  12. B
  13. B
  14. C
  15. C
  16. A
  17. A
  18. D
  19. B
  20. C
  21. C
  22. A
  23. A
  24. C
  25. A
  26. B
  27. C
  28. D
  29. C
  30. A
  31. D
  32. B
  33. B
  34. D
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