

Name: _____

Period: _____

FOUNDATIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The human species was characterized in the Paleolithic Age by all of the following EXCEPT
 - A) the development of simple stone and wooden tools.
 - B) slow population growth.
 - C) the development of economies based on agriculture.
 - D) the ability to communicate with speech.
 - E) the ability to express themselves artistically.

2. The characteristic political organization of the Tigris-Euphrates civilization was
 - A) democracy.
 - B) large, durable empires.
 - C) village-level government.
 - D) regional city-states.
 - E) small, nomadic groups.

3. Jewish monotheism
 - A) was spread actively by Jewish missionaries throughout the Middle East.
 - B) emphasized the power and abstraction of God.
 - C) included worship of various lesser gods.
 - D) emerged at the high point of Sumerian civilization.
 - E) rejected the idea that people were ethically responsible for their behavior.

4. The development of writing
 - A) resulted from new technologies, notably the invention of paper.
 - B) helps explain why agriculture could develop.
 - C) was necessary for the development of civilization.
 - D) facilitated the development of more formal and bureaucratic governments.
 - E) resulted from the needs of the various river valley civilizations to communicate with one another.

5. The concept of civilization includes all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A) greater social equality.
 - B) writing systems.
 - C) the development of cities.
 - D) political units capable of ruling large regions.
 - E) specialization of labor.

6. Egyptian civilization differed from Mesopotamian civilization by stressing
- A) the use of slave labor.
 - B) more centralized government, that controlled the economy.
 - C) trade and science.
 - D) intense religious practice, tied to governmental structures.
 - E) the use of river water to nourish the crops.
7. As the most influential of the smaller Middle Eastern regional cultures, the Jewish culture differed from others most in its
- A) monotheism.
 - B) strong military tradition.
 - C) large, centralized state.
 - D) expanding population throughout the Middle East.
 - E) vigorous sea trade.
8. A characteristic of the human species before the advent of civilization was
- A) the ability to spread to various geographic settings and climate zones.
 - B) the ability to organize large political units.
 - C) the inability to communicate about abstractions such as death.
 - D) the ability to write and keep records of trade.
 - E) that all tasks were shared equally by men and women.
9. Which river valley civilization was most completely destroyed by invasion?
- A) Huanghe
 - B) Amazon
 - C) Indus
 - D) Nile
 - E) Tigris-Euphrates
10. The Neolithic Revolution refers to the period
- A) in which democracy developed.
 - B) that saw the rise of settled agriculture.
 - C) before the full development of the *Homo sapiens* species.
 - D) before people learned how to communicate.
 - E) before people learned to use fire.

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Most civilizations developed writing, starting with the emergence of _____ in the Middle East around 3500 B.C.E.
2. It was under Babylonian rule that King _____ introduced the most famous early code of law.
3. By about 1500 B.C.E., a line of kings called the _____ ruled over early Chinese civilization.
4. A smaller regional group called the _____ devised an alphabet with 22 letters; this in turn was the ancestor of the Greek and Latin alphabets.
5. The largest city to develop along the Indus River was _____.
6. Early civilizations began in China along the _____ River.
7. The ancient civilization with the longest-lasting stability was in _____.
8. A large Neolithic village in modern Turkey, _____ was inhabited by 7000 B.C.E.
9. The belief in a single deity is known as _____.
10. The development of sedentary agriculture began is called the _____ revolution.

TRUE/FALSE. Write "T" if the statement is true and "F" if the statement is false.

1. In the Paleolithic Age, hunter-gatherers could support large populations and elaborate societies.
2. One sign of the hunter-gatherer resistance to adopting agriculture was the slowness of its spread.
3. The first civilization developed along the banks of the Nile River.
4. Most early civilizations were characterized by the existence of agriculture, significant cities, writing systems, and more formal states.
5. Having started in 3500 B.C.E., centers of civilization developed in four centers: the Middle East, Egypt, North America, and northwestern Japan.
6. Sumerian political structures stressed a loosely organized empire, ruled by a queen who claimed divine authority.

7. Many of the accomplishments of the river valley civilizations had lasting effects that are fundamental to world history even today.
8. Indus and Huanghe River valley civilizations had nearly identical impacts on later civilizations in India and China, respectively.
9. The Phoenicians, Lydians, and Jews were examples of smaller Middle Eastern cultures that were capable of surviving and flourishing when the great empires were weak.
10. Monotheism is the belief in a single divinity and was introduced by the Jewish people.