

1. The Dutch East India Company was established to
 - a. import luxury goods
 - b. compete with the British East India Company
 - c. establish a colonial empire
 - d. protect Dutch government interests in the East Indies
 - e. militarize Indian Ocean trading routes
2. Which of the following outcomes was the result of Dutch commercial innovations?
 - a. Many profit-oriented enterprises grew in the Netherlands.
 - b. The Netherlands became the primary colonial power in Africa.
 - c. Numerous European banks relocated to the Netherlands.
 - d. The Dutch developed the concept of fiat currency.
 - e. Amsterdam became the leading place for tax avoidance.
3. Why were immigrants drawn to the Netherlands in the early modern period?
 - a. It gave all male citizens the right to vote.
 - b. It had a low tax rate.
 - c. It guaranteed religious freedom.
 - d. It provided free land to new business owners.
 - e. It offered generous relocation stipends.
4. Which empire dominated the spice routes in the seventeenth century CE?
 - a. Spain
 - b. Britain
 - c. Portugal
 - d. Netherlands
 - e. France
5. According to the Wittfogel thesis, cultures using irrigation networks developed
 - a. repressive social structures
 - b. monotheistic religious traditions
 - c. complex trade routes
 - d. guerilla war bands
 - e. democratic governments
6. Why do critics accuse Karl Wittfogel of being an environmental determinist?
 - a. His work overstates the influence of agricultural policy on political processes.
 - b. His work assumes humans had strong control over the environment.
 - c. His work dismisses the role of the environment in human development.
 - d. His work critiques the “ratchet” effect.
 - e. His work removes the element of human choice.
7. Who authored *Mutterrecht*?
 - a. Karl Wittfogel
 - b. Johann Jakob Bachofen
 - c. Max Weber
 - d. John McNeill
 - e. Adam Smith
8. Which of the following pieces of evidence supports Johann Jakob Bachofen’s thesis?
 - a. the agricultural practices in the *Iliad*
 - b. the economic activity of the ancient Greeks
 - c. the floodwater farming techniques of the Indus River Valley
 - d. the family traditions of the Bedouin
 - e. the male pantheon of ancient Mesopotamia
9. Which of the following cities was part of the Indus River Civilization?
 - a. Karnak
 - b. Uruk
 - c. Harappa
 - d. Tell Brak
 - e. Hamoukar
10. How was Karl Wittfogel wrong about Chinese political systems?
 - a. He overstates their reliance on religious authorities.
 - b. He believed they were similar to European nomadic systems.
 - c. He believed they lacked a hierarchical administrative system.
 - d. He assumed they were egalitarian.
 - e. He assumed they were despotic.
11. Which region was part of ancient Greece?
 - a. Maghreb
 - b. Levant
 - c. Sinai Peninsula
 - d. Thrace
 - e. Fertile Crescent

12. How were the environments of ancient Greece and Mesopotamia similar?
- Grasslands were the primary agricultural terrain.
 - Water primarily came from key rivers.
 - Most precipitation fell in the winter.
 - Large oases held water.
 - Forests dominated the landscape.
13. Why did ancient Greek agriculture experience natural limits?
- It lacked support from political authorities.
 - It depended on limited livestock availability.
 - It was based on slash-and-burn techniques.
 - It lacked the manpower to build irrigation networks.
 - It relied on low levels of rainfall.
14. Who was the Mesopotamian deity of love?
- Utu
 - Enlil
 - Enki
 - Inanna
 - Ninurta
15. Which factor FIRST contributed to human prosperity according to the "Great Goddess" theory?
- resource extraction
 - religious belief
 - gains from trade
 - government coordination
 - human fertility
16. How did Cretan authorities attempt to protect drinking water supplies?
- They allowed select officials to distribute drinking water.
 - They passed laws governing waste disposal.
 - They banned the use of water in manufacturing.
 - They limited island irrigation.
 - They established freshwater rationing per household.
17. Hippocrates believed that standing water contributed to
- poor nutrition
 - wind erosion
 - drinking water contamination
 - malaria outbreaks
 - soil erosion
18. The author of *Critias* highlighted the problems arising from
- malaria outbreaks
 - slash-and-burn techniques
 - soil erosion
 - floodwater farming
 - soil salinization
19. Who authored *Critias*?
- Sophocles
 - Plato
 - Hippocrates
 - Hermocrates
 - Socrates
20. What caused the overproduction of phlegm in the body, according to Hippocrates?
- lacking body heat
 - experiencing too much cold weather
 - living near an open marsh
 - having too much water in the body
 - eating spicy food
21. Which of the following activities MOST likely occurred in *Asclepieia*?
- cultivating grain
 - constructing irrigation tools
 - consuming medical plants
 - selling dry goods
 - making textiles
22. Which locations did the Greeks believe had natural healing properties?
- mountain summits
 - cave springs
 - deep canyons
 - wooded canyons
 - sandy beaches
23. The Romans built the Aqua Appia to
- increase urban water supplies
 - increase the availability of arable land
 - purify local springs
 - transport dry goods between cities
 - prevent wind erosion
24. A Roman aqueduct system relied on
- large windmills
 - underground terracotta pipes
 - large sea gates
 - irrigation canals
 - a network of dikes

25. The Romans began building their FIRST aqueduct in
- 412 BCE
 - 212 BCE
 - 12 BCE
 - 112 BCE
 - 312 BCE
26. What was the grade range for Roman aqueducts?
- 4.5-6.0%
 - 1.5-3.0%
 - 2.5-4.0%
 - 3.5-5.0%
 - 5.5-7.0%
27. Why did each Roman aqueduct have multiple channels?
- to permit cleaning
 - to slow water down gradually
 - to hold water at key points in the network
 - to keep water flowing steadily
 - to direct water to different end sources
28. The Caracalla baths were named after a(n)
- religious mountaintop
 - naval captain
 - military battle
 - Greek deity
 - imperial family member
29. The Cloaca Maxima operated as a(n)
- irrigation system
 - imperial bath
 - water purification system
 - sewer
 - traffic lane
30. The Romans used wastewater to
- manufacture ammonia
 - fertilize the fields
 - ferment foods
 - keep pests out of urban areas
 - make hunting lures
31. Roman aqueduct water was delivered with enough pressure to power
- grain mills
 - agricultural plows
 - lighting systems
 - windmills
 - water pumps
32. Which change ended the period of reliable weather in the Roman Empire?
- magnetic pole shift
 - volcanic eruption
 - solar flare
 - large earthquake
 - melting ice caps
33. Why was Rome insulated from droughts?
- It stored large amounts of water in above-ground cisterns.
 - It grew grain all year round.
 - It transported grain through trading networks.
 - It strictly limited freshwater consumption.
 - It was centered on a large freshwater spring.
34. How did the Romans farm Egyptian land?
- They exported the latifundium model.
 - They used swidden agriculture.
 - They used traditional Egyptian methods.
 - They used early Chinese techniques.
 - They relied on dikes to capture river water.
35. Why was there tremendous pressure to produce grain in ancient Rome?
- Roman citizens were entitled to free grain.
 - Grain was the primary trading resource.
 - Grain was used as a form of currency.
 - Roman religious practices required extensive grain sacrifices.
 - Military expeditions required large amounts of grain.
36. Which Roman province faced extensive deforestation?
- Macedonia
 - Africa Nova
 - Phrygia
 - Sicilia
 - Boeotia
37. Where was "The Great Conduit" built?
- London
 - Rome
 - Berlin
 - Paris
 - Avignon
38. The Cistercian monks played a key role in
- inventing the polder mill
 - developing the first water purification system
 - restoring Roman bathhouses
 - improving the efficiency of water wheels
 - stopping the use of swidden agricultural techniques

39. Which outcome did Grand Canal facilitate?
- It delivered drinking water to small villages.
 - It transported sewage out of urban areas.
 - It permitted intensive wheat cultivation.
 - It powered water mills.
 - It connected two large cities.
40. How did the Grand Canal contribute to the Chinese political system?
- It permitted the establishment of the imperial navy.
 - It resulted in the emergence of public property.
 - It made water an important imperial symbol.
 - It facilitated the rise of a single dynasty.
 - It spurred the rise of competing political identities.
41. The Chinese imported champa rice from
- Japan
 - Indonesia
 - Vietnam
 - Cambodia
 - India
42. By which percentage did the Chinese population increase between 1012 and 1212?
- 125%
 - 75%
 - 100%
 - 50%
 - 25%
43. Which event divides the early and late modern periods in Europe?
- Treaty of Westphalia
 - French Revolution
 - Industrial Revolution
 - Protestant Reformation
 - Defenestration of Prague
44. When did the FIRST windmill appear in Europe?
- twelfth century CE
 - eighth century CE
 - eleventh century CE
 - ninth century CE
 - tenth century CE
45. Which of the following events characterizes the modern period in Europe?
- the development of feudal systems
 - the end of the Industrial Revolution
 - the prominence of Catholicism
 - the rise of capitalism
 - the establishment of monarchical political systems
46. The EARLIEST farmers in the Netherlands relied on
- windmills
 - terracotta pipes
 - aqueducts
 - shadufs
 - dikes
47. In the Netherlands, the “ratchet effect” resulted in
- pacifist behavior
 - political revolution
 - infrastructure expansion
 - smaller trading networks
 - religious revolutions
48. Peat is formed from
- pure charcoal
 - decomposing vegetable matter
 - livestock waste
 - irrigated soil
 - animal bones
49. The Dutch used polder windmills to
- pump water out of drainage canals
 - make flour
 - keep water out of urban areas
 - spread water over dryland
 - drain the bogs
50. Who developed the doctrine of predestination?
- Jan Hus
 - Martin Luther
 - John Multon
 - John Knox
 - John Calvin