Chapter 7 Practice Test

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_____ 1. In the classical era, the continents had an unequal population distribution, with the vast majority of the world's people living in
A) North America.
B) Central/South America.
C) Eurasia.
D) Africa.

_____ 2. Which of the following has been identified as a factor contributing to the collapse of the Maya civilization in the ninth century C.E.?
A) Foreign invasion
B) A century of devastating flooding
C) A long-term drought
D) Massive rebellions that overthrew the Maya emperor

_____ 3. How did the absence of most animals capable of domestication affect developments in the Americas?
A) No pastoral societies developed.
B) Agriculture did not develop independently.
C) Metallurgy was more highly developed.
D) A plow-based farming system developed.

_____ 4. How did the environmental features of Africa affect the continent?
A) The lack of rainfall meant that agriculture was completely dependent on irrigation.
B) Persistent warm temperatures accelerated the decomposition of humus, resulting in a less productive agriculture.
C) The network of rivers running throughout the continent facilitated the emergence of large empires that encompassed most of the continent's people.
D) The scarcity of raw materials prevented the development of iron tools and weapons.

_____ 5. What language was spoken by the groups of people who had spread throughout most of southern and eastern Africa by the classical era?
A) Bantu
B) Hebrew
C) Latin
D) Greek

____ 6. Which of the following cultures produced a written language?
   A) Maya
   B) The Niger River valley
   C) Moche
   D) Bantu

____ 7. In contrast to cities in other civilizations, cities in the Niger Valley civilization
   A) had their own centralized political structure headed by a monarch.
   B) were run by complex bureaucracies.
   C) were encompassed within a larger imperial system.
   D) operated without the coercive authority of a state.

____ 8. Which of the following was an advantage Bantu-speaking farmers had in their encounters with gathering and hunting groups?
   A) Horse-drawn chariots
   B) Yam-based agriculture
   C) Gunpowder formula
   D) Iron-working technology

____ 9. Both the Maya and Axum were similar in that both
   A) were ruled by a single powerful king.
   B) possessed written scripts.
   C) left behind few stone monuments.
   D) severely limited trade to avoid outside influences.

____ 10. During the classical era, metallurgy was least developed in
   A) the Americas.
   B) Asia.
   C) Africa.
   D) Europe.

____ 11. In their political organization, the Maya were most like
   A) the city-states of classical Greece.
   B) the imperial state of Rome.
   C) the civilization of the Niger Valley.
   D) the kingdom of Axum.

____ 12. Mesoamerican and Andean cultures were similar in that both
   A) were profoundly impacted by the emergence of the Chavín cult.
   B) tried but failed to develop regional or long-distance trade networks.
   C) were dominated by cities or regional states rather than a single empire.
   D) used iron tools extensively.

_____ 13. Both the cultures that took shape in the Chaco canyon region and those that took shape in the Mississippi River valley
   A) hosted independent agricultural revolutions.
   B) were rooted in corn-based agriculture introduced from Mesoamerica.
   C) built large cities that rivaled those of Mesoamerica.
   D) were founded by pastoralists.

_____ 14. Which of the following statements about the civilizations of the Andes region is true?
   A) In the Andean region, it was only possible for people to settle along the coast.
   B) Civilizations of the Andean region were politically weak.
   C) The need for elaborate irrigation projects helped create strong states in the Andes region.
   D) No regional religious traditions developed in the Andean region.

_____ 15. In contrast to Maya art, the artwork of Teotihuacán
   A) depicted jaguar-human figures.
   B) displayed realistic rather than stylized, abstract images.
   C) revealed few images of self-glorifying rulers.
   D) incorporated an elaborate written script.

_____ 16. Which of the following was a point of contact between Eurasia and Africa?
   A) The Americas
   B) The Indian Ocean
   C) Madagascar
   D) Arabia

_____ 17. The culture of Meroë showed a shift away from the influence of
   A) Egypt.
   B) Greece.
   C) China.
   D) India.

_____ 18. The decline of Meroë and the rise of Axum were both connected to
   A) extended ecological changes associated with El Niño episodes.
   B) the shift of long-distance trade from the Nile Valley to the Red Sea.
   C) the spread of Christianity across much of Africa.
   D) the military expeditions of the Roman Empire into North Africa.

_____ 19. Christianity in Axum most closely identified with which church?
   A) The Coptic Church in Egypt
   B) The Catholic Church in Rome
   C) The Eastern Orthodox Church in Constantinople
   D) The Church of the East in Syria

_____ 20. Which statement describes the relationship between the civilizations in Mesoamerica and those in the Andes?
   A) They gradually merged to create a hybrid culture that spread throughout the Americas.
   B) They frequently fought with each other for control of South America.
   C) They had little if any direct contact with each other.
   D) They enjoyed equal diplomatic relations.

_____ 21. Archaeological evidence suggests that the village located at Chavín was the center for
   A) political experiments with democracy.
   B) the study of science and medicine.
   C) a slave-based economy.
   D) a religious movement that spread throughout much of the Andes.

_____ 22. What do the remains of the Moche civilization suggest was important to its rulers?
   A) Peace and meditation
   B) War and ceremony
   C) Nature and farming
   D) Education and democracy

_____ 23. Which of the following describes a feature of Bantu religion?
   A) It was concerned with explaining, predicting, and controlling local affairs.
   B) It claimed to be a universal religion and had a strong missionary impulse.
   C) It incorporated many Christian elements as a result of encounters with the Roman Empire.
   D) It viewed God as remote and largely uninvolved in ordinary life.

_____ 24. The mound-building cultures of the eastern woodlands are considered to be "semi-sedentary" because
   A) they lacked stratified societies with a clearly defined elite headed by a ruler capable of mobilizing the labor necessary for agricultural production.
   B) they lacked a network of ceremonial, economic, and cultural exchange necessary for the emergence of complex societies.
   C) their less intensive and less productive agriculture supported smaller populations than those found in Mesoamerica and the Andes.
   D) their belief in the supernatural and practice of human sacrifice kept them geographically confined.

_____ 25. How did sharing a common border affect relations between the inland empires of Wari and Tiwanaku?
- A) They exchanged knowledge as seen in the Tiwanaku adoption of the hillside terracing style of farming developed by the Wari.
- B) They appeared to get along as there was little overt conflict or warfare between them.
- C) People living along the border intermarried and created a hybrid culture that over time became the common culture of the entire Andean region.
- D) Caravans of llamas from each empire gathered at the border to trade goods.

_____ 26. What did the Bantu settlements in Africa have that the communities in North America east of the Mississippi lacked?
- A) Agriculture
- B) Social stratification
- C) A shared religion
- D) A common language

_____ 27. Outside of the Mesoamerican and Andean regions, most people living in the Americas in the pre-Columbian era
- A) obtained their food supply by gathering and hunting.
- B) practiced an intensive form of agriculture.
- C) lived in densely populated urban centers.
- D) spoke a common language.

_____ 28. The society of which group of people is considered to be less patriarchal due to its system of "gender parallelism" which associated female roles with village life and male roles with hunting and forest life?
- A) Ancestral Pueblo
- B) Hopewell
- C) Bantu
- D) Wari

_____ 29. A distinctive feature of the Hopewell culture in the eastern woodlands of North America was the
- A) construction of pit houses.
- B) creation of large earthen mounds.
- C) development of plow-based agriculture.
- D) emergence of an empire that stretched to Mesoamerica.

_____ 30. Which of the following benefited the most from the coastal trade routes shown in Map 6.1 in the textbook?
- A) Nubia
- B) Axum
- C) Bantu
- D) San