

Chapter 6 Practice Test**Multiple Choice**

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

- _____ 1. Which of the following has been put forward by scholars as a possible factor in the emergence of slavery within the First Civilizations?
- A) Long periods of peace
 - B) The decline of patriarchy
 - C) The early domestication of animals
 - D) Race
- _____ 2. How was India's social structure different from that of China?
- A) India had fewer distinct social groups.
 - B) Indian social groups were defined more rigidly.
 - C) Social status in India was defined in terms of literary learning.
 - D) Social distinctions in India were more fluid.
- _____ 3. Wang Mang's reform program following his seizure of the Chinese throne in 8 C.E. included
- A) the creation and promotion of large private estates.
 - B) official recognition for the practice of private slavery.
 - C) oversight of government officials by local landlords.
 - D) government loans to peasant families.
- _____ 4. Like First Civilizations, societies of the classical era
- A) lacked sharp distinctions along class lines.
 - B) were patriarchal in organization.
 - C) rarely included slaves.
 - D) were based upon written constitutions.
- _____ 5. China was unique in the ancient world in the extent to which
- A) slaveholding defined the society.
 - B) its social organization was shaped by the actions of the state.
 - C) the caste system defined its social structure.
 - D) women were allowed a role in public life.
- _____ 6. India and China during the classical era were similar in that in both societies
- A) birth had no place in determining the social status of most people.
 - B) social prestige was primarily attained through service to the state.
 - C) it was easy for people to improve their social status through hard work.
 - D) sharp distinctions and great inequalities characterized the social order.

- _____ 7. Once the system of jatis in India was established,
- A) individual jatis were locked into an unchanging hierarchy in relation to other jatis.
 - B) an individual within a jati could switch to another jati by paying a fee.
 - C) an individual jati could slowly raise its standing in relation to other jatis in the local hierarchy by acquiring land or wealth.
 - D) marriage within jatis became taboo.
- _____ 8. During the classical era, slaves comprised more than one-third of the total population in
- A) India.
 - B) China.
 - C) the Persian Empire.
 - D) the Roman Empire.
- _____ 9. The growth of democracy in classical Athens was accompanied by
- A) the simultaneous growth of slavery on a massive scale.
 - B) the abolition of slavery.
 - C) harsh criticism from Greek intellectuals like Aristotle.
 - D) the association of slave status with race.
- _____ 10. In which of the following ancient societies did women enjoy the fewest restrictions?
- A) Han China
 - B) Athens
 - C) Sparta
 - D) Classical India
- _____ 11. Which of the following philosophical or religious traditions provided a unifying ideology for peasant rebellions in China?
- A) Hinduism
 - B) Confucianism
 - C) Daoism
 - D) Legalism
- _____ 12. Which of the following describes women's status in the classical civilizations?
- A) Upper-class women had a tendency to live less restricted lives than lower-class women.
 - B) Women in general experienced fewer restrictions compared to those living in pastoral societies.
 - C) Public life in general was a male domain, while women's roles took place mostly in domestic settings.
 - D) Women in general experienced fewer restrictions as compared to those who lived in Neolithic agricultural village societies.

- _____ 13. In contrast to women in Athens, women in Sparta
- A) were more strictly confined to the home.
 - B) married men close to their age.
 - C) participated in government.
 - D) were praised as having superior intelligence.
- _____ 14. How did the centuries of political fragmentation and conflict following the fall of the Han Empire affect the lives of Chinese women?
- A) Women found themselves restricted to a greater degree than ever before because of the cultural influence of the nomadic peoples who conquered much of northern China.
 - B) Women were removed from positions as priests, nuns, and reclusive mediators in Daoist movements.
 - C) Buddhism and Daoism grew in popularity, resulting in some loosening of the strict patriarchy supported by Confucianism.
 - D) Writings such as those by Ban Zhou encouraged women to be more assertive in their relationships to men.
- _____ 15. Slaveholding was least widespread and least central to the economy of
- A) Athens.
 - B) China.
 - C) Sparta.
 - D) Imperial Rome.
- _____ 16. The world's first and longest lasting professional civil service emerged in
- A) the Roman Empire.
 - B) Athens.
 - C) India.
 - D) China.
- _____ 17. Peasants were honored and merchants were looked down upon in the official ideology of
- A) China.
 - B) India.
 - C) Sparta.
 - D) the Roman Empire.
- _____ 18. Which group was at the top of the caste system in India?
- A) Scholar-gentry
 - B) Merchants
 - C) Brahmin
 - D) Peasants

- _____ 19. The combination of natural disasters, high taxes and rents, and state demands for labor and military service often sparked peasant rebellions in
- A) India.
 - B) China.
 - C) Sparta.
 - D) Athens.
- _____ 20. Membership in a jati was based on a person's
- A) race.
 - B) age.
 - C) birthplace.
 - D) occupation.
- _____ 21. The inequalities of the caste system received support from
- A) Hindu notions of karma, dharma, and rebirth.
 - B) Buddhist notions of nirvana and enlightenment.
 - C) Confucian notions of propriety and ritual.
 - D) Daoist notions of the supernatural and immortality.
- _____ 22. In India, the jati to which one belonged determined
- A) the language one spoke.
 - B) the sect of Hinduism one practiced.
 - C) whom one could marry.
 - D) how much land one could own.
- _____ 23. In India, the caste system encouraged loyalty to
- A) the state.
 - B) local communities.
 - C) parents.
 - D) Brahmins.
- _____ 24. Which of the following was a major source of slaves in the Roman Empire?
- A) Untouchables
 - B) Peasants
 - C) Soldiers
 - D) Prisoners of war
- _____ 25. Although slaves in the Roman Empire performed all work, from the most prestigious to the most degrading, they were prohibited from
- A) serving in the military.
 - B) practicing medicine.
 - C) working in government.
 - D) conducting business.

- _____ 26. Which of the following is an example of the “weapons of the weak” used by slaves to resist their enslavement?
- A) Varna
 - B) Manumission
 - C) Sabotage
 - D) Obedience
- _____ 27. In general, patriarchal systems that restricted women’s lives were weakest
- A) during long periods of peace and stability.
 - B) in the early years of a civilization’s development.
 - C) when states adopted ideologies that linked female inferiority to the workings of the universe.
 - D) in urban-based civilizations at the height of their power.
- _____ 28. Although the practice of patriarchy varied in the classical civilizations, they all
- A) prohibited women of all classes from entering public spaces.
 - B) challenged the assumption that female inferiority was natural.
 - C) conceptualized women’s essential nature in terms of ritual purity.
 - D) defined women’s roles in reproductive terms.
- _____ 29. In what way were the Yellow Turban Rebellion in Han China and the Spartacus Rebellion in the Roman Empire similar?
- A) Both were large-scale, violent reactions to oppressive conditions.
 - B) Both featured supernatural healings and collective trances.
 - C) Both succeeded in persuading the government to implement reforms.
 - D) Both saw women assuming leadership roles.
- _____ 30. The Appian Way, shown in the spot map on page 233 in the textbook, marks the path along which
- A) runaway slaves traveled on their road to freedom.
 - B) helots traveled on their way to Sparta.
 - C) slaves defeated in the Spartacus Rebellion were nailed to crosses.
 - D) prisoners of war were forced to march.