

Chapter 4 Practice Test**Multiple Choice**

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

- _____ 1. Persian political organization included which of the following features?
- A) An emperor who was little more than a figurehead
 - ☒ B) Lower-level officials drawn from local authorities
 - C) A civil service examination system
 - D) A written constitution
- _____ 2. Which of the following was a unique feature of political life in classical Greece?
- A) The granting of limited political rights to slaves
 - B) Representative democracy
 - ☒ C) The idea of free male citizens running the affairs of state
 - D) The universal right to vote for all men and women above the age of sixteen
- _____ 3. Solon brought which of the following reforms to Athens after 594 B.C.E.?
- A) Representative democracy
 - B) The creation of debt slavery as a way of helping the poor pay off loans
 - ☒ C) The right of all citizens to participate in the Assembly
 - D) Limited political rights for elite Athenian women
- _____ 4. What did the Persian Empire share in common with classical Greece in 500 B.C.E.?
- A) Both had a centralized political system.
 - ☒ B) Both were expansive civilizations.
 - C) Both possessed a strong sense of citizenship.
 - D) Both were ethnically homogenous.
- _____ 5. In contrast to the Persian Empire, the political culture of classical Greek civilization
- A) emphasized the absolute power of the monarch.
 - B) allowed for the limited participation of women in public assemblies.
 - ☒ C) featured popular participation in politics.
 - D) relied heavily on satraps to administer their states.
- _____ 6. A major development that occurred during the Hellenistic era was
- A) Sparta's defeat of Athens in the Peloponnesian War.
 - ☒ B) the spread of Greek culture throughout most of the ancient world.
 - C) the Mongol conquest of Europe.
 - D) the expansion of the Roman Empire to its greatest height.

- _____ 7. Which of the following represents a defining characteristic of an empire?
- A) A state that forms as a democratic republic but is eventually seized and ruled over by a single ruler
 - ☒ B) A state formed through conquest and maintained through the extraction of resources from conquered states and peoples
 - C) A single ethnic group with a single language, religion, and identity
 - D) A conglomeration of independent states that form temporary alliances
- _____ 8. Which of the following was true of both the Roman and the Chinese Empires?
- A) They exhausted themselves through frequent indecisive wars with India.
 - ☒ B) They invoked supernatural sanctions to support their rule.
 - C) They evolved from republican traditions into empires ruled by single rulers.
 - D) Their economies relied heavily on slave labor.
- _____ 9. The Persian Empire and the Mauryan dynasty were similar in that both
- A) defined the right of the emperor to rule through the Mandate of Heaven.
 - B) controlled parts of eastern China.
 - ☒ C) relied on imperial spies to keep tabs on distant provinces.
 - D) ultimately evolved into republican governments.
- _____ 10. Which of the following was a motivation for the expansion of the Roman Empire?
- ☒ A) The wealth of the eastern Mediterranean societies
 - B) The spread of Roman religion
 - C) Rejection of Greek culture and philosophy
 - D) The threat of Persia
- _____ 11. Which of the following was a characteristic of all classical empires?
- A) There was equality under the law for all subjects.
 - B) Emperors were constrained by the Mandate of Heaven.
 - C) They all imposed a single religion and language for the empire.
 - ☒ D) They were powerful states capable of coercing resources from subjects.
- _____ 12. Which foreign religious tradition was absorbed into China during the classical period?
- A) Hinduism
 - B) The Isis cult
 - ☒ C) Buddhism
 - D) Christianity
- _____ 13. When Germanic tribes entered into the western part of the Roman Empire, they
- A) were rapidly assimilated into Roman culture.
 - B) ensured that slaves continued to make up a large portion of society.
 - C) rejected all of Roman culture, instead imposing their own culture.
 - ☒ D) produced a hybrid culture that drew on both Germanic and Roman elements.

- _____ 14. Which of the following has been put forward to explain why empires were much less prominent in India than in China?
- ☒ A) India's unparalleled cultural diversity
 - B) The lack of invasions from Central Asia into the Indian subcontinent
 - C) India's lack of a well-defined social structure
 - D) The absence of any tradition of large states in India
- _____ 15. In contrast to the Roman Empire, the process of empire formation in China
- A) was less dependent on military force.
 - ☒ B) had precedents to follow.
 - C) involved the absorption of a foreign religious tradition.
 - D) took centuries to complete.
- _____ 16. Which of the following describes the Persian policy towards people with different cultural traditions who lived within the empire?
- A) Taxation of those who continued to practice non-Persian traditions
 - B) Suppression and elimination of non-Persian traditions
 - ☒ C) Respect and tolerance for non-Persian traditions
 - D) Forced assimilation to the Persian way of life
- _____ 17. Which of the following was a consequence of the Greco-Persian Wars?
- A) The decline of Athenian democracy
 - B) The end of the Golden Age of Greek culture
 - C) The Greek settlement of Ionia
 - ☒ D) The notion of an East/West divide
- _____ 18. Which of the following was a major avenue for the spread of Greek culture in the empire established by the Macedonians?
- ☒ A) Cities
 - B) Rivers
 - C) Legalism
 - D) Public assemblies
- _____ 19. Which of the following represents a value of the Roman Republic, idealized as "the way of the ancestors"?
- A) Aristocratic privilege
 - ☒ B) Rule of law
 - C) Liberty
 - D) Benevolence

- _____ 20. Which of the following is an example of the centralization of the Chinese state under Qin Shihuangdi?
- A) Establishment of the Senate, consuls, and public assemblies
 - B) Participation of the lower classes in shaping public policy
 - ☒ C) Standardization of weights, measures, and currency
 - D) Elimination of the office of tribune
- _____ 21. Which of the following expresses the basic difference between what the Roman Empire and the Han dynasty believed was the key to good government?
- A) The Roman Empire empowered the bureaucracy while the Han dynasty empowered the people.
 - B) The Roman Empire depended on a merit-based system of political recruitment while the Han dynasty limited political office to the aristocracy.
 - C) The Roman Empire believed in the separation of church and state while the Han dynasty made religion the basis of government.
 - ☒ D) The Roman Empire emphasized good laws while the Han dynasty emphasized good men.
- _____ 22. In contrast to what followed after the collapse of the Han dynasty in China, the collapse of the Roman Empire
- ☒ A) led to the emergence of highly decentralized political systems.
 - B) caused an increase in population growth.
 - C) ushered in a new phase of stability.
 - D) produced a culturally homogenous civilization.
- _____ 23. In what respect did India's political history resemble that of Western Europe?
- A) Both enjoyed long periods of peace and stability under republican forms of government.
 - ☒ B) Both created enduring civilizations in the absence of a consistent, encompassing imperial state.
 - C) Both successfully resisted foreign rule and domination.
 - D) Both possessed a high degree of ethnic and cultural homogeneity that found expression in a centralized state.
- _____ 24. Which of the following represents a period during which most of the South Asian subcontinent was unified under a single imperial state?
- A) Han dynasty
 - B) Roman Empire
 - ☒ C) Mauryan Empire
 - D) Persian Empire

- _____ 25. The conquests of which leader contributed to the widespread dissemination of Greek culture during the Hellenistic era?
- A) Qin Shihuangdi
 - B) Ashoka
 - C) Caesar Augustus
 - ☒ D) Alexander the Great
- _____ 26. Athens' leadership in which event launched Athens on a path to establish its dominance over other city-states in the region?
- ☒ A) Greco-Persian Wars
 - B) Peloponnesian War
 - C) *Pax Romana*
 - D) The Macedonian invasion of Greece
- _____ 27. Which of the following had the weakest tradition of rule by monarchs?
- A) Persian Empire
 - B) Han dynasty
 - C) Gupta Empire
 - ☒ D) Athens
- _____ 28. Which of the following had an important influence on the Chinese imperial state?
- A) Democracy
 - B) Republicanism
 - ☒ C) Legalism
 - D) Caste system
- _____ 29. When the Roman Empire disintegrated in 476 C.E., the eastern part of the empire came to be known as
- A) the Holy Roman Empire.
 - ☒ B) the Byzantine Empire.
 - C) the Gupta Empire.
 - D) Macedonia.
- ☒ 30. Based on the information provided in Map 3.5 in the textbook, the leaders of China were most concerned about a foreign invasion coming from which direction?
- A) North
 - B) East
 - C) South
 - D) West