

CHAPTER 1 – FROM HUMAN PREHISTORY TO THE EARLY CIVILIZATIONS

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) the development of economies based on agriculture.
 - C) the ability to communicate with speech.
 - D) the ability to express themselves artistically.

2. The characteristic political organization of the Tigris-Euphrates civilization was
 - A) democracy.
 - B) village-level government.
 - C) regional city-states.
 - D) 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) 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) facilitated the development of more formal and bureaucratic governments.
 - D) 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) specialization of labor.

6. Egyptian civilization differed from Mesopotamian civilization by stressing
 - A) the use of slave labor.
 - B) a more centralized government.
 - C) trade and technological development.
 - D) 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.

8. A main characteristic of the human species before the advent of civilization was
- A) the ability to easily move and adapt to various geographic settings and climate zones.
 - B) the ability to organize large political units.
 - C) the ability to write and keep records of trade.
 - D) that all tasks were shared equally by men and women.
9. Which river valley civilization was most completely destroyed by invasion?
- A) Huanghe
 - B) Indus
 - C) Nile
 - D) 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.