

History 2210-30: World Civilizations to 1600
CRN 5434
Taft College, Fall 2009

Jennifer L. Altenhofel, PhD

jaltenhofel@taft.org
661.763.7700

Course Goals

This course surveys World History from the emergence of human beings through the Renaissance. Topics will include the River Civilizations, Greece, Rome, China, India, and Southeast Asia, Islam, Early American Civilizations, Africa, and the emergence of Europe.

Required Reading

Judith G. Coffin and Robert C. Stacey, *Western Civilizations*, Vol 1, 16th Edition, WW Norton, 2008. ISBN: 978-0-393-93097-9

You will need the above book for this course. It can be rented from the Taft College bookstore.

Policy on Academic Fraud

Taft College will not accept or tolerate instances of academic fraud or plagiarism among its students or faculty. Falsifying data, sources or experimental results, submitting others' work as if it was yours, presenting the words or ideas of others without full and appropriate citation, and cheating on exams are all instances of academic fraud. Students who knowingly commit any of these offenses may (1) receive a failing grade in the course and (2) documentation of the event will be provided to the Vice-President of Student Services, Vice-President of Instructional Services and Director of Distance Learning.

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Fraud, deceit, trickery, sharp practice or breach of confidence by which it is sought to gain some unfair or dishonest advantage. (American College Dictionary, Random House, 1964)

Students who may be unsure as to whether or not their writing or other work may constitute academic fraud should seek the advice of their professor prior to formal submission or presentation. Plagiarism and academic fraud are the most serious of offenses, but they are easily avoided with a modicum of care and forethought.

Course Requirements

| | |
|---|------------|
| Focus Questions (15 @ 15 points each) | 225 |
| Topical Chronologies (3 @ 20 points each) | 60 |
| Midterms (4 @ 50 points each) | 200 |
| Final Exam | <u>100</u> |
| Total | 585 |

You may turn in any assignment or exam early.

Focus Questions

For each chapter, answer all of the focus questions presented at the beginning of the chapter. Answer these thoroughly and completely. You are graded on the use of specifics in your answer, your presentation and interpretation of the larger concepts and your ability to thoroughly answer the issues addressed in the questions. Remember to answer every aspect of each question. These can be found in the Tasks, Tests and Surveys area.

Questions for Chapter 1 and 2 are due by Sep 18, 2009.

Questions for Chapters 3-6 are due by Oct 16, 2009

Questions for Chapters 7-9 are due by Nov 13, 2009.

Questions for Chapters 10- 15 are due by Dec 10, 2009.

Do not use information from the web or other books to answer these questions. This is plagiarism and constitutes cheating. This means do not copy words, phrases or ideas from a website, book or other print media without quoting and citing the work. There is no need to research for exams or essays outside of the course materials. Please review the following material regarding plagiarism.

Topical Chronologies

Throughout the term you will create three different chronologies that correspond to the following topics of your choosing.

The topics include

Politics

Wars

Religion

Economics

Society and Culture

International Relations.

You will create a chronology (similar to those in the text, for example see chronology of the Ancient Near East just before chapter one) using **one** topic for each chronology from the above topics. Your chronology should look very similar to the one in text except you need only include 20 items for each chronology. Do not repeat a topic but choose a different topic for each of your chronologies. The chronologies should cover the chapters specified below with the topic of your choosing.

Chronology 1: Chapters 1-6: due Oct 19, 2009

Chronology 2: Chapters 7-11 due Nov 16, 2009

Chronology 3: Chapters 12-15 due Dec 10, 2009

Midterms and Examinations

The Midterms and final exam are multiple-choice format. The final exam is comprehensive; this means the exam covers the material from the entire course. Study Guides are attached to this syllabus.

The first Midterm covers chapters 1-2 and must be taken by Sep 18, 2009.

The second Midterm covers chapters 3-6 and must be taken by Oct 16, 2009.

The third Midterm covers chapters 7-9 and must be taken by Nov 13, 2009.

The Final exam covers chapters 10-15 with some comprehensive questions and must be taken by Dec 10, 2009.

History 2210-30
World History to 1600
Midterm 1 Study Guide
Fall 2009

50 of the following will be on your first Midterm.

Question 1: The Hebrew cult of Yahweh emphasized:

- A. miracles, healing, and worship at local tabernacles.
- B. the protective covenant between God and his people, helping transcend the old divisions between Israel and Judah.
- C. obedience to all earthly rulers as agents of God.
- D. self-sacrifice and living in retreat in the desert.

Question 2: Human cultures down to the fourth millennium B.C.E. are referred to as belonging to the Stone Age because they:

- A. made most of their tools out of stone.
- B. built urban structures primarily with stone.
- C. used rocks and stones as weapons.
- D. lived in caves.

Question 3: During the first millennium B.C.E.:

- A. iron slowly replaced bronze as the primary component for tools and weapons.
- B. bronze slowly replaced iron as the primary component for tools and weapons.
- C. scholars from India to Ireland used the Sanskrit language in academic treatises.
- D. Anatolia lost influence and was no longer a major player in Near East politics.

Question 4: Which period saw Egypt expand its borders, abandon its isolationism, and change its ideal of pharaoh from a god to a "good shepherd?"

- A. The Second Intermediate Period.
- B. The First Intermediate Period.
- C. The Middle Kingdom.
- D. The Old Kingdom.

Question 5: Unlike other rulers, Cyrus of Persia (559-529 B.C.E.):

- A. introduced metallic coinage in Asia Minor.
- B. lost a great empire to the barbarian tribes of central Asia.
- C. allowed self-rule and religious freedom to conquered peoples.
- D. took the Hebrew people into captivity in his capital city.

Question 6: By the fourteenth century B.C.E., international relations were marked by:

- A. suspicions and hostility: states wanted as little contact as possible.
- B. strictly limited trade in essential goods only: grain, oil, wine, and salt.
- C. feelings of brotherhood between the Hittites and the Assyrians.
- D. diplomatic standards, polite forms of address, gifts and alliances.

Question 7: The accomplishments of King Darius of Persia included:

- A. extending Persian rule over Greece and the Aegean.
- B. capturing the bandits that had terrorized Persepolis.
- C. building roads for transport and postal service.
- D. recruiting foreign mercenaries for his armies.

Question 8: The Egyptians developed elaborate tombs and burial techniques:

- A. following the example of the Hebrews and other nomadic people.
- B. to preserve their sacred cats in the harsh desert climate.
- C. because they believed deceased people would be reincarnated as animals.
- D. to provide the dead with all they would need in the afterlife.

Question 9: The civilization that emerged in ancient Egypt arose:

- A. significantly earlier than that of ancient Sumer.
- B. at the same time as that of ancient Sumer.
- C. as a part of the Old Babylonian empire.
- D. significantly later than that of ancient Sumer.

Question 10: When Thutmose II died young, his sister/queen Hatshepsut:

- A. ordered a lavish tomb built for her brother/husband, later known as King Tut.
- B. disguised herself as a man with a beard and went into hiding.
- C. shared power with the new pharaoh, Thutmose III, and ruled the country.
- D. went into retreat in the Valley of the Kings.

Question 11: Hattusilis's grandson and successor, Mursilis I, expanded his family's Bronze Age kingdom by:

- A. annexing the neighboring kingdom of Babylon and using it as a base of operation.
- B. satisfying the demands of the warrior nobility, who became Mursilis's greatest ally.
- C. sacking the fabled city of Babylon and collecting its riches.
- D. negotiating with the Egyptians and signing a formal peace treaty with them.

Question 12: The division of property and wealth in New Kingdom Egypt:

- A. favored the pharaoh, the officer class, and the temples of the gods.
- B. led to discontent among the masses and calls for reform.
- C. was among the most generous of all ancient civilizations.
- D. guaranteed employment for all, from soldiers to peasants and artisans.

Question 13: The priests at the greatest Egyptian temple complexes at Thebes:

- A. received special favor from the Eighteenth Dynasty, who worshipped Amon-Ra.
- B. were discredited by their association with the hated Hyksos.
- C. supported Amenhotep IV's religious reform program.
- D. required believers to approach on their knees and beg forgiveness.

Question 14: The Egyptian concept of maat:

- A. or "size," meant that temples and palaces had to be very large.
- B. is equivalent to the English human rights.

- C. was a male god who made the universe move forward in time.
- D. includes ideas of harmony, order, justice, and truth.

Question 15: Why was life expectancy in early cities shorter than among nomadic hunter-gatherer peoples?

- A. The carbohydrate-rich diet was less nutritious, and cramped housing in the cities resulted in increased chance of accident, smoke inhalation from fires, and increased exposure to infectious diseases.
- B. The success of the cities and their stored supplies of food attracted attack from outside, chiefly by nomadic peoples.
- C. The process of in-home burial led to an increase in contagious disease.
- D. Food was often portioned out according to social class and sex, resulting in an inadequate diet for women and the poor.

Question 16: Temples were central to Sumerian city life because:

- A. they controlled a large proportion of land.
- B. they dominated local and foreign trade.
- C. they employed the largest number of men, women, and children.
- D. All of the above.

Question 17: Indo-European, as used in historical or anthropological texts, refers to:

- A. linguistic and cultural patterns found in India, the Near East, and Europe.
- B. someone whose parents belong to different races from India and Europe.
- C. the view that Hindus and ancient Goths had much in common.
- D. the inhabitants of the strip of land connecting Asia and Europe.

Question 18: Influenced by their long struggle to survive, the Assyrians:

- A. tried to appease their neighbors' demands for food and land.
- B. acted very aggressively toward other peoples.
- C. refused to share their advanced culture and political system.
- D. created a multicultural union of civilized states.

Question 19: An individual who successfully led the city-state's army in battles was:

- A. watched by priests to see if he had magical powers of government.
- B. able to acquire prestige and power as a ruler.
- C. associated with distant countries where the gods supposedly lived.
- D. known as a tyrant and feared by freedom-loving citizens.

Question 20: Shortly before 3000 B.C.E., people in the Near East discovered that bronze could be produced by:

- A. combining copper metal with arsenic or tin.
- B. combining copper with iron.
- C. applying advances in Sumerian mathematics and astronomy.
- D. heating copper to extremely high temperatures in pottery furnaces.

Question 21: During the Hyksos period in Egypt (17th-15th centuries B.C.E.):

- A. weakened government in the south lost control of Nubian (present-day Sudan).
- B. foreigners took over government in northern Egypt and acted like pharaohs.
- C. the invaders maintained their connections with the Aegean, Syria, and Palestine.
- D. All of the answers.

Question 22: The Egyptian system of hieroglyphics was:

- A. a popular version of the more complex cuneiform.
- B. not written on papyrus because it was too expensive.
- C. deciphered by Champain using the Rosetta Stone.
- D. used until the invention of printing with movable type.

Question 23: By 3,100 B.C.E., the rivalry in Egypt between _____ had become extreme, and each area had its own political organizations and religious preferences.

- A. city and country
- B. ocean and desert
- C. upper and lower kingdoms
- D. Egypt and Sumer

Question 24: The switch from subsistence by food gathering to food production:

- A. meant that women were no longer part of the labor force.
- B. required people to give up their faith in storm and wind gods.
- C. was a momentous revolution that made stable settlements possible.
- D. was inconsistent with raising domesticated animals as livestock.

Question 25: The Hebrew Bible is an unparalleled historical source that describes the cultural practices and theological development of the Hebrew people. However, most historians believe that:

- A. the Hebrew people never really struggled with the Canaanites.
- B. the Bible's composite nature means that each biblical book should be analyzed within its particular context.
- C. the biblical stories are essentially unique to the Hebrews, with no parallels in other Near Eastern societies.
- D. few historical events actually happened as they are described in the text.

Question 26: In the Epic of Gilgamesh, the dramatic confrontation between the demi-god Humbaba and the warriors Gilgamesh and Enkidu illustrates:

- A. the Sumerian attitude that the gods will reward those who do their bidding.
- B. that rural life is superior to urban life and "civilization."
- C. that a powerful lugal owes no allegiance to the gods.
- D. the deep distrust Sumerians felt toward the natural world.

Question 27: Prior to the coming of the Hyksos, the ancient Egyptians:

- A. refused to trade with other peoples of the Near East.
- B. were pessimistic about finding happiness in the afterlife.
- C. spent vast sums on armies and fortresses for defense.
- D. regarded their country as the secure center of the cosmos.

Question 28: Which of the following is not true regarding women in Egyptian society?

- A. They could practice sexual freedom.
- B. They could stand before the courts as individuals without male representation.
- C. They could own property.
- D. They could assume pharaonic authority.

Question 29: In the book of Judges, the Hebrew people:

- A. begin to settle and organize themselves into twelve tribes.
- B. receive detailed laws on marriage, divorce, property, etc.
- C. build a magnificent temple to the Lord in Jerusalem.
- D. are ruled by kings who pay tribute to the Assyrians.

Question 30: The Law Code of Hammurabi:

- A. was propagandistic in purpose.
- B. included every member of Babylonian society.
- C. created a classless society in Babylonia, freeing talented people from all walks of life to advance the economy.
- D. used religious language to unite the disparate provinces of Hammurabi empire.

Question 31: The Phoenicians' greatest contribution to civilization was:

- A. their alphabet.
- B. a green dye made from seaweed.
- C. printing blocks with movable type.
- D. a faster sailing ship with triangular sails.

Question 32: Although the Epic of Gilgamesh can be considered the world's first great literary masterpiece:

- A. there was not actually a king in ancient Sumer named Gilgamesh.
- B. historians have not been able to reconstruct an exact version of the story as it was read in ancient Sumer.
- C. the story tells us more about ancient Persian society than it does about ancient Sumer.
- D. the epic is largely derived from stories in the Hebrew Bible.

Question 33: The Minoans:

- A. were civil servants in a redistribute economy, not warriors.
- B. wrote tablets in Linear B to record their economic transactions.
- C. can be identified as non-Greek allies of the Hittites and Egyptians.
- D. engaged in trade, not piracy, to obtain needed goods.

Question 34: Thutmose III was remarkable for:

- A. military campaigns in Palestine, including the capture of Armageddon.
- B. his attempt to obliterate the memory of his Horus-Ra predecessors.
- C. ruling over Egypt, Palestine, Anatolia, Iraq, and Iran.
- D. changing the Egyptian religion from polytheism to monotheism.

Question 35: Assurbanipal, King of Assyria, has the distinction of:

- A. establishing a great library to collect Mesopotamian culture.
- B. being a heretic who turned away from traditional Assyrian religion.
- C. losing the decisive battle that ended Assyrian dominance.
- D. acquiring a deserved reputation for cruelty and savagery.

Question 36: The common religion of the Sumerians:

- A. was an early form of monotheism that influenced other peoples.
- B. required city-states to settle their differences peacefully.
- C. included 1,500 gods, with specific patron deities for each city-state.
- D. guaranteed free food for the poorest members of society.

Question 37: The Assyrian king:

- A. did not act as a military leader, but as a god.
- B. was chosen from a band of select warriors rather than being a hereditary position.
- C. was in constant conflict with the chief priests of the Assyrian religion who used their power over the people to challenge the powers of the ruling class.
- D. also served as chief priest of the Assyrian religion.

Question 38: During the early dynastic period (2500-2350 B.C.E.), Sumerian city-states:

- A. gave commoners privileges so that they would not fall into debt slavery.
- B. concentrated on temples and stopped building new roads, bridges, and forts.
- C. elected their rulers (lugal) for five-year terms.
- D. constructed lavish tombs for their priests and members of the aristocracy.

Question 39: During the eleventh century B.C.E., the Hebrews united:

- A. under the leadership of Samuel and Saul.
- B. their forces to overthrow kings Saul, David, and Solomon.
- C. with the Phoenicians to drive out the Philistines.
- D. to form a great empire that ranged from Egypt to Persia.

Question 40: The defeat of the Assyrians and destruction of Nineveh in 612 B.C.E. was:

- A. commemorated by sculptures and plaques in the palace wall.
- B. fortunate for subject peoples, who were finally freed from oppression.
- C. attributed to a loss of popular confidence in Assur.
- D. the work of Medes from Iran and Chaldeans (neo-Babylonians).

Question 41: Aegean civilization was long thought to have been:

- A. an aspect of Egyptian foreign policy and colonization.
- B. invented by Virgil, Lucretius, and other ancient poets.
- C. lost to barbarian conquests in northern Africa.
- D. the legendary or prehistoric component of Greek civilization.

Question 42: The highlight of King Solomon's reign was the building of a great temple complex at Jerusalem, but the downside of this activity was:

- A. a highly unpopular system of taxation and forced labor used to pay for the temple.

- B. the mysterious disappearance of the Ark of the Covenant.
- C. a series of disastrous wars against Hiram, the Phoenician king of Tiro.
- D. the unification of northern and southern kingdoms.

Question 43: Jericho, one of the world's oldest villages, emerged as a seasonal settlement around:

- A. 6,500 B.C.E.
- B. 11,000 B.C.E.
- C. 4,000 B.C.E.
- D. 9,000 B.C.E.

Question 44: Cave paintings, such as those found in Lascaux, France, are evidence of:

- A. development of a priestly class.
- B. development of a stratified society.
- C. development of language as well as religious and artistic ideas.
- D. development of permanent settlement.

Question 45: When Akhenaten died and was succeeded by Tutankhamen:

- A. the priests of Amun knew their cause was hopeless.
- B. the Hebrews took advantage of the opportunity to flee Egypt.
- C. the new pharaoh rejected his predecessor's beliefs and changed his name.
- D. Egypt had a leader who could preserve its imperial power.

Question 46: King David's rule was significant in establishing:

- A. the idea of Israel as a unified nation, fulfilling God's promises.
- B. the principle of monarchy: in God's eyes, whatever a king does is right.
- C. Israeli claims to rule over the East Bank of the Jordan.
- D. an empire that dominated its neighbors for centuries.

Question 47: The culture of the Hittites was:

- A. based on ideas borrowed from the Hebrews.
- B. strongly militaristic, prone to attacks on other peoples.
- C. hindered by their lack of writing.
- D. preserved for posterity by the Cassettes.

Question 48: Tens of thousands of Sumerian clay tablets have survived:

- A. probably because the Sumerians kept them in special underground archives.
- B. documenting the United Sumerian Empire, which lasted from 2900 to 2500 B.C.E.
- C. telling us more about Sumer than we know about any other human society at the time.
- D. but unfortunately the key to the language has not.

Question 49: As part of his religious reform, Amenhotep IV changed his name to Akhenaten and:

- A. founded a new capital called Akhenaten (the modern city of el-Amarna).
- B. constructed the Great Pyramid at Giza as a memorial to his family.

C. sponsored artwork that depicted the new pharaoh as a masculine god in the shape of a falcon-headed man.

D. emphasized his father's manner of devotion.

Question 50: The Mitannians introduced lighter chariots to carry archers, but:

A. the Kingdom of Israel defeated them anyway.

B. their opponents soon copied them and used protective armor.

C. they were not strong enough to defeat Assyria.

D. they could not negotiate effectively with Hittites and Egyptians.

Question 51: The Egyptians made notable advances in:

A. mathematics.

B. science.

C. military technology.

D. measuring time.

Question 52: The Egyptian Book of the Dead contains:

A. magic spells, formulae, and incantations needed in the afterlife.

B. funeral regulations for members of the royal family.

C. lists of prominent persons who died each year.

D. evidence of the culture's obsession with gloom and doom and death.

Question 53: The followers of Zoroastrianism believed in:

A. individual guardian angels who protect believers and punish wrongdoers.

B. polytheism, animal sacrifice, and magical rituals.

C. public cult worship sponsored by the Persian government.

D. Ahura-Mazda (truth/light) struggling with Ahriman (evil/darkness).

Question 54: In 1786 Sir William Jones, an expert in oriental studies, suggested that:

A. out of respect for the dead, ancient sites should not be excavated.

B. bones found in Anatolia matched those of an Egyptian mummy.

C. Mesopotamian civilization died out because of drought.

D. ancient Greek and Sanskrit descended from a common, Indo-European linguistic source.

Question 55: Although early writing was produced using pointed sticks, Sumerian scribes c. 3100 B.C.E. advanced writing with durable reeds that:

A. allowed the production of clay tablets without costly baking.

B. were exclusively used by the priest class.

C. almost anyone could use to produce simple documents.

D. produced wedge-like script called cuneiform.

Question 56: Before 11,000 B.C.E., virtually all human societies were:

A. able to use metal tools for arts, crafts, and building.

B. using men to do the hunting and women the gathering.

C. engaged in settled agriculture to produce crop surpluses for the gods.

D. nomadic, moving incessantly in search of limited food.

Question 57: During the Late Bronze Age (1500-1200 B.C.E.) in the ancient Near East, the two great imperial powers were:

- A. the Sumerians and the Egyptians.
- B. New Kingdom Egypt and the Hittite empire.
- C. the Hebrews and the Canaanites.
- D. New Kingdom Egypt and classical Greece.

Question 58: The great Pyramids of Giza, built in the Fourth Dynasty, were:

- A. lost in the desert sands and unknown to the Greeks.
- B. a good supply of building stone for Rome and Carthage.
- C. used for athletic events, concerts, and political rallies.
- D. constructed by thousands of peasant workers who were not slaves.

Question 59: The division of the ancient kingdom of Israel was:

- A. God's way of protecting the faithful from foreign aggression.
- B. in response to popular demands to revive Baal-worship.
- C. a result of Solomon's decision to cut the baby in half.
- D. provoked by Solomon's oppressive regime.

Question 60: Members of the group known in the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament) as the Philistines:

- A. were descended from the Egyptians.
- B. brought grapevines and olive trees to the Levant.
- C. had friendly relations with the Hebrews.
- D. had no contact with the Mycenaeans or the Greeks.

Question 61: Why was Sumer an uninviting environment for the first cities?

- A. The soil is infertile and the rivers flood unpredictably.
- B. The marshy land between the rivers was fertile breeding ground for malaria and other deadly diseases.
- C. The area has no natural defenses.
- D. The rivers are largely unnavigable during long periods of the year, making trade difficult.

Question 62: Since human beings in the Paleolithic period had no domestic animals:

- A. great disparities developed in individual wealth.
- B. they had no significant wealth beyond what they could carry.
- C. they could be easily ruled by tribal kings.
- D. they practiced a policy of "divide, defeat, and conquer."

Question 63: The important administrator of the pharaoh Djoser who initiated pyramid building in the step style was:

- A. Cheops.
- B. Imhotep.

- C. Khufu.
- D. Khafre.

Question 64: Slavery in Sumerian society was:

- A. based on the color of a person's skin.
- B. often the result of capture during war, and limited in some ways.
- C. strictly forbidden by the Code of Hammurabi.
- D. perpetual, with no chance for the slaves to gain their freedom.

Question 65: The self-conscious cosmopolitanism of the Late Bronze Age:

- A. included the adoption of hieroglyphics across the known world.
- B. refers to women's liberation from traditional family values.
- C. developed as ancient cultures actively exchanged goods and ideas.
- D. was resisted by the coastal towns of Sidon and Byblos.

Question 66: Which comparison between Egypt and Mesopotamian civilizations is false?

- A. Both engaged in massive building projects.
- B. Both underwent a melding of religious and political leadership.
- C. Both civilizations developed an inward focus resulting in relative isolation.
- D. Both enjoyed significant political and cultural interactions.

Question 67: The New Kingdom, particularly the Eighteenth Dynasty, was marked by:

- A. the failure of Pharaoh Amuse to control his military forces.
- B. a return to traditional values of peaceful rule and indifference to the world.
- C. the peak of Egyptian cultural achievement, and political and military power.
- D. the ultimate triumph of the Hyksos and the fall of the Egyptian empire.

Question 68: _____ was the first king to launch wars of aggression in the name of his primary god.

- A. Sargon
- B. Djoser
- C. Ur-Nammu
- D. Hammurabi

Question 69: Historians typically divide ancient Egyptian history into _____ to facilitate the discussion of Egyptian politics and culture.

- A. pharaohs
- B. predynastic societies
- C. intermediate eras
- D. kingdoms and periods

Question 70: Egyptian society:

- A. consisted of a tiny minority of royalty and nobility and a majority class of the poor, including peasants and artisans.
- B. was a powerful patriarchy in which women had little participation.
- C. was dependent upon a large and heavily oppressed slave class.

D. was highly stratified with an influential middle class.

History 2210-30
World Civilization to 1600
Midterm 2, Study Guide
Fall 2009

50 of the following will be on your second Midterm.

Question 1: Once the Romans had effectively gained control of Italy (265 B.C.E.):

- A. they set about standardizing weights and measures, coinage and taxation.
- B. they conquered Ptolemaic Egypt.
- C. they started a series of wars for control of the western Mediterranean.
- D. they built a commemorative pyramid in the Forum of Rome.

Question 2: Jesus is the central figure in Christianity, but Paul was important:

- A. because he wrote the Gospels, Epistles, and teachings of the apostles.
- B. as founder of the universal church, giving it theology and organization.
- C. in arguing that women should be allowed to speak in church.
- D. first as a persecutor, then a follower, and finally a heretic.

Question 3: Boethius's most famous work was entitled:

- A. The Vulgate.
- B. The City of God.
- C. The Consolation of Philosophy.
- D. The Institutes.

Question 4: As outlined in The Republic, Plato's ideal form of government is best described as:

- A. a democracy.
- B. an aristocracy.
- C. a meritocracy based on intelligence.
- D. a republic.

Question 5: Macedonian rule in Egypt was characterized by:

- A. ethnic assimilation between Greeks and Egyptians.
- B. social welfare policies designed to improve the lot of the poor.
- C. commercial isolation.
- D. a revival of ancient traditions associated with the pharaohs.

Question 6: St. Benedict's monastic rule differed from St. Basil's rule:

- A. because it emphasized the value of work.
- B. because it was less austere and more moderate in its demands for monastic life.
- C. because it required monks to live in communities, not as isolated hermits.
- D. because it required sexual chastity of all monks except the abbot.

Question 7: Jerome's most lasting contribution to western Christian culture was:

- A. his support for monasticism.

- B. his translation of the Bible into Latin.
- C. his translations of Greek philosophical works.
- D. his support for the authority of the pope.

Question 8: Traditional Roman religion included ancestor worship and:

- A. séances to recall the spirits of the dead.
- B. oligarchs who played dual roles as priests and politicians.
- C. an elaborate system of rewards and punishments after death.
- D. major gods who resembled those of the Egyptians and Hebrews.

Question 9: Alexander the Great is a difficult figure for historians to evaluate because:

- A. he died young and without a clear heir.
- B. so many legends grew up around him during his lifetime.
- C. he did not actually accompany his armies on their far-flung campaigns.
- D. his military victories are so well known.

Question 10: Using the photograph of an ancient street in Ephesus shown in this chapter as evidence, which comment best describes life in this ancient Hellenistic city?

- A. Ephesus was probably destroyed by a large earthquake.
- B. Ephesus demonstrates the far-reaching influence of Greek style and Hellenistic architecture.
- C. Ephesus was paved with marble as an indication of its status as the administrative capital of Persia.
- D. Ephesus was a military outpost offering only the basic necessities.

Question 11: During the second Persian War, Themistocles persuaded his fellow Athenians to:

- A. abandon naval defensive schemes and rely on ground-based forces.
- B. invade and attack Persian settlements deep within Anatolia.
- C. temporarily suspend democratic government and be ruled by a military dictator.
- D. abandon the city of Athens and let the Persians burn it.

Question 12: In the early Roman Republic, Rome was technically a democracy but:

- A. there was no Senate or citizen assembly.
- B. the Roman constitution essentially ensured oligarchic rule.
- C. all power remained in the hands of a king.
- D. Aristotle would not have approved of how power was distributed.

Question 13: Economic reforms introduced by the early fourth century Roman Empire included:

- A. further cutbacks in military spending to meet the budget.
- B. wage and price controls fixed by the government.
- C. a single paper currency that could be used throughout the empire.
- D. legislation allowing agricultural and urban workers to change their jobs.

Question 14: Historians now refer to the period from 284 to 610 C.E. as Late Antiquity because:

- A. all Roman institutions had been abandoned or destroyed.
- B. it is a period of its own themes and developments, neither wholly Roman, and not yet medieval.
- C. while the western half of the empire had fallen, the eastern Roman Empire was still flourishing.
- D. the term "Dark Ages" paints an unnecessarily negative portrait of the period.

Question 15: The Romans were a military society almost from the moment they settled in Italy because:

- A. they gained their power by becoming a large mercenary force for hire.
- B. they were used as a slave army by the Etruscans.
- C. they were continually forced to defend their own conquests against invaders.
- D. they had been a colony of Sparta.

Question 16: After a plebeian rebellion in the early fifth century B.C.E.:

- A. social divisions between patricians and plebeians were abolished.
- B. the patricians accepted the elected tribunes and written laws.
- C. the chief conspirators were arrested and exiled to Africa.
- D. Livy wrote a history from the Plebs' point of view.

Question 17: The Dead Sea Scrolls have helped historians to understand the religious climate of the first century C.E. by:

- A. providing concrete evidence about the life and ministry of Jesus.
- B. describing Jewish life after the destruction of the temple in Jerusalem.
- C. proving that most of the first century converts to Christianity were Jews.
- D. demonstrating the diversity of Jewish religious practice and belief.

Question 18: The origins of Greek democracy can be identified, in part, in the rule of the Athenian aristocrat:

- A. Solon.
- B. Hectares.
- C. Darken.
- D. Nylon.

Question 19: Since every polis needed Hoplites:

- A. the men who took part began to demand a role in politics.
- B. farmers suffered losses at their expense.
- C. more athletic contests and public spectacles were required.
- D. production increased dramatically.

Question 20: To control his newly created empire, Alexander constructed:

- A. Greek-style cities.
- B. a postal and messenger service.
- C. a new road system.

D. an innovative administration.

Question 21: The Greeks became literate again during the ninth century B.C.E. by adopting:

- A. cuneiform script from the Assyrians.
- B. the Phoenician alphabet.
- C. Egyptian hieroglyphics.
- D. the Hebrew alphabet.

Question 22: What point was in dispute between the Arians and the Euthanasias?

- A. Whether Jesus was of the same being and substance as God the Father.
- B. Whether communion bread and wine really change into Christ's body and blood.
- C. Whether human beings can earn a heavenly reward through good works.
- D. Whether Jesus died to save all human beings, or only those of the master race.

Question 23: Once Constantine I and his successors had converted to Christianity:

- A. they never looked back to paganism.
- B. it gained power and was designated the only official religion by Theodosius.
- C. the main points of doctrine were settled, and a harmonious age began.
- D. government employees and soldiers in the Roman army soon converted also.

Question 24: The leading political figure urging Greek resistance to Macedonian expansionism under Philip II was:

- A. Xenophon.
- B. Demosthenes.
- C. Socrates.
- D. Plato.

Question 25: During late antiquity, attitudes toward women changed in Roman society because:

- A. negative Greek stereotypes about the body and sexuality were finally fading.
- B. as Rome's power faded more children were needed to man the empire's armies.
- C. Christians asserted that their bodies belonged not to the state but to God.
- D. St. Jerome taught that Christians should not marry.

Question 26: Calisthenics is important in the history of Athenian government because he:

- A. defeated Sparta in a series of brilliant naval campaigns.
- B. rejected the practice of ostracism, which allowed Athenians to banish a citizen for ten years.
- C. defeated Persia at the Battle of Marathon.
- D. championed the cause of the demos and took steps to limit the power of aristocrats.

Question 27: The Augustan system of government:

- A. was essentially a dictatorship, resulting in the disbandment of the Senate.
- B. is known as the early empire or Particulate, because Octavian ruled as first citizen.
- C. minimized the role of the army and discouraged military expansion.

D. was socially progressive and rejected traditional Roman morality.

Question 28: Rome was a crucial factor in the development of European civilization because:

- A. Latin is the root of all modern European languages.
- B. Rome rejected Greek traditions and established more equitable democratic institutions.
- C. Rome connected Europe to the cultural heritage of the Near East.
- D. Roman drama and epic literature surpassed what had been created earlier.

Question 29: Hubris is:

- A. excessive pride, which was punished by the gods.
- B. excessive wrath, which was punished by the gods.
- C. excessive strength, which was punished by the gods.
- D. excessive wealth, which was punished by the gods.

Question 30: The Theban Sacred Band was:

- A. a group of helots.
- B. an elite military unit composed entirely of same-sex male couples.
- C. a religious orchestra active in early Greek drama.
- D. a priestly caste.

Question 31: Hellenistic sculpture is best described as:

- A. realistic and alive.
- B. highly abstract.
- C. highly impressionistic.
- D. idealized and dignified.

Question 32: In On the Nature of Things Lucretius argued that:

- A. the gods did not create or govern the universe and there is no immortal soul.
- B. men must trust in the wise, all-knowing gods, who have a universal plan.
- C. one should understand that we are the crown of creation, the end of evolution.
- D. humans must separate mind from matter and accept that all things must pass.

Question 33: Socrates' aim was to show:

- A. that the Sophists were undermining the Athenian war effort.
- B. that the laws of the polis, if unjust, should be disobeyed.
- C. that philosophers could be respectable members of society.
- D. that truth is real and absolute standards of goodness and virtue do exist.

Question 34: During the Archaic Age, respectable aristocratic women:

- A. were excluded from politics.
- B. replaced men who were absent on voyages and at war in public life.
- C. took part in athletic contests, poetry recitals, symposia, and theatre.
- D. made most major economic decisions on their own.

Question 35: The "fall" of the Roman Empire in the fifth century A.D. has been much exaggerated because:

- A. Christianity was never adopted as the state religion of Rome.
- B. Discretion essentially ended Roman civilization in 284 A.D.
- C. many Roman institutions continued to function after the triumph of German-speaking invaders.
- D. late antiquity did not begin until the seventh century A.D.

Question 36: During the Second Punic War, the Carthaginian general Hannibal:

- A. won the support of Rome's unhappy Latin allies.
- B. brought his entire army, including elephants, over the Alps.
- C. became the last foreign invader to fight on Rome's home territories.
- D. was defeated by Roman armies at the battle of Tours in France.

Question 37: One important difference between Roman religion and Greek religion was the Roman interest in:

- A. deities associated with natural forces.
- B. theology and dogma.
- C. sacramental worship and liturgy.
- D. household gods.

Question 38: Why did Justinian try to reconquer the western Roman Empire?

- A. Because the Persians had been defeated in the East, so he could safely launch military expeditions to the West.
- B. Because his empire required continuing conquests in order to prosper.
- C. Because he needed to keep his army as far away from his capital as possible.
- D. Because he sought to revive and reconstruct the empire of Augustus.

Question 39: Those who ruled Rome from 96 to 180 C.E. were called the "Five Good Emperors" because:

- A. they were all descendants of Caesar Augustus.
- B. they built bridges of understanding with the barbarians.
- C. they liberated soldiers from harsh discipline in the army.
- D. they were capable administrators who governed successfully.

Question 40: Roman law consisted of three branches: civil law, natural law, and:

- A. divine law.
- B. the law of war.
- C. criminal law.
- D. the law of peoples.

Question 41: In terms of geography and natural resources, the Italian peninsula:

- A. provided excellent natural defenses.
- B. possessed a wealth of minerals that were easy to exploit.
- C. was more fertile than ancient Greece.
- D. was almost completely barren.

Question 42: In portraying the human body, Hellenistic sculptors favored:

- A. simplicity and naturalism.
- B. awkward poses and exaggerated postures.
- C. noble subjects that pleased their noble patrons.
- D. nudes.

Question 43: The greatest honor Roman could hope to achieve was:

- A. to care for his father and mother in their old age (senectitude).
- B. to sacrifice himself, his family, and his friends for the state.
- C. to produce healthy children to populate the expanding empire.
- D. to follow the moral teachings of the philosophers and gain respect.

Question 44: Seneca, Epictetus, and Marcus Aurelius were all:

- A. early converts to the new Christian religion.
- B. victims of political plots to overthrow the Roman government.
- C. better writers than politicians, so they avoided politics.
- D. Roman Stoics who accepted their fate and sought inner serenity.

Question 45: Plato's primary philosophical concern was:

- A. the problem of evil.
- B. to explain change.
- C. political life in the context of free will.
- D. the doctrine of Ideas or Forms.

Question 46: The most important cultural center in the Hellenistic world was:

- A. Memphis.
- B. Jerusalem.
- C. Alexandria.
- D. Athens.

Question 47: New cultural influences in late antiquity included:

- A. the patronage of artists and writers by Hellenistic rulers in the Near East.
- B. Egyptian mystery religion, especially the cult of Isis and Osiers.
- C. the political writings of Plato and Aristotle, which had previously been lost.
- D. Christianity, which first found followers in cities, and then in rural areas.

Question 48: Homer's poetry describes a world in which:

- A. there are no social distinctions in Greece, and men are judged by their combat skills alone.
- B. warrior aristocrats reinforce social ties through hospitality and gift-giving.
- C. the traditional Greek gods are no longer visible or accessible.
- D. the Greek people are largely united, and only fight rival ethnic groups.

Question 49: The division between Roman patricians and plebeians was:

- A. written into the laws, a legal form of discrimination.

- B. between the wealthiest (2 percent) and the rest (98 percent) of the people.
- C. between older and younger elements of the population.
- D. not a factor when soldiers were needed for the army.

Question 50: The chief characteristics of Hellenistic architecture were:

- A. balance and restraint.
- B. extreme height.
- C. grandeur and ornamentation.
- D. Doric and Ionian capitals on columns.

Question 51: After Hoplites were introduced in Greece:

- A. aristocrats lost their monopoly on military prowess.
- B. individual soldiers did not have to keep armor and weapons.
- C. foot soldiers could not withstand armed men on horses.
- D. the Dark Age ended, and the Age of Enlightenment began.

Question 52: In terms of organization, the fourth-century Christian church was:

- A. increasingly organized, with important roles for previous outcasts such as women, slaves, and Jews.
- B. based primarily in Jerusalem, the eventual residence of the pope.
- C. more defined in hierarchical terms, with a clergy distributed among patriarchs, bishops, priests, and deacons.
- D. essentially an underground movement, with few organized meetings, councils, or ecclesiastical offices.

Question 53: What form of government did Sparta impose upon the defeated Athenians and their allies?

- A. Oligarchy.
- B. Democracy.
- C. Aristocracy.
- D. Tyranny.

Question 54: Romans regarded the Germans as barbarians because:

- A. Germans were nomads, who lacked settled agriculture.
- B. Germans had no interest in trade, only in plunder.
- C. German society was illiterate, and Germans did not live in cities.
- D. Germans were foreigners, unknown to the Romans until the fourth century C.E.

Question 55: Aristotle argued that good conduct is virtuous conduct, and virtue resides in aiming:

- A. to involve all people (men and women) in the political life of the polis.
- B. to live a contemplative life in seclusion.
- C. for the golden mean.
- D. to separate the mind from the body and its pursuits.

Question 56: Why was the Peloponnesian War deadlocked for an extended period of time?

- A. Athens could not defeat Sparta on land, and Sparta could not defeat Athens at sea.
- B. Athens could not defeat Persia on land, and Persia could not defeat Athens at sea.
- C. The philosophy of the Pythagoreans and the Sophists contradicted each other.
- D. An epidemic in Athens killed over a third of the Athenian population.

Question 57: According to the historian Thucydides, the Peloponnesian war began:

- A. to facilitate the expansion of Athens into Syracuse (Sicily).
- B. as a way to permanently remove the Persian threat from the Aegean Sea.
- C. because Athens failed to support the Delia League.
- D. because of the growing power of Athens, and the fear and envy this inspired in Sparta.

Question 58: The growing class of aristocrats at the end of the Dark Age made their wealth by:

- A. exploiting the discovery of new silver mines in the highlands.
- B. heavy taxation of the temples.
- C. conquest and colonization.
- D. trade, plunder and piracy.

Question 59: The decisive Greek military victory over the Persians at Salamis was won by:

- A. the Greek Hoplites.
- B. the Athenian fleet.
- C. the Spartan phalanx.
- D. All of the answers.

Question 60: The differences between the eastern and western parts of the Roman Empire:

- A. did not matter when the capital was in the center, between Europe and Asia.
- B. helped landowners use profits in the West to buy up small farms in the East.
- C. in culture, economy, and language were great, and grew larger over time.
- D. became less significant as Constantine and his sons reunited the whole.

Question 61: In comparison to classical Greek art, Hellenistic art became:

- A. more standardized and predictable.
- B. more of a commodity to be bought and sold.
- C. more critical of social inequalities.
- D. more directly an expression of civic pride.

Question 62: The roots of the papacy lie in:

- A. the imperial order of Constantine at the Council of Nice.
- B. the Greek practice of nominating a patriarch to administer a city.
- C. the general agreement among fourth-century bishops that one leader should speak for the western church.

D. a passage from the New Testament Gospel of Matthew.

Question 63: During the Corinthian War (395-387 B.C.E.), Sparta fought against:

- A. Persia, under the leadership of Darius III.
- B. an alliance comprised of Athens, Argos, Corinth, and Thebes.
- C. Macedonia, under the leadership of Philip II.
- D. Thebes, under the leadership of Epaminondas.

Question 64: What were the general results of the doctrinal quarrels of the early centuries?

- A. Regional antagonisms were reduced as people concentrated on big questions.
- B. Many new churches and sects were started, increasing public understanding.
- C. Believers had to be either with the church or against it on every issue.
- D. The dogmas of the Christian Church gradually became fixed.

Question 65: The Delian League helped to transform which city-state into an empire?

- A. Athens
- B. Sparta
- C. Corinth
- D. Miletus

Question 66: Lyric poetry from Archaic Greece:

- A. expresses the individual feelings of the poet.
- B. ignores or even mocks traditional military virtues and heroism.
- C. All of the answers.
- D. expresses romantic longing and sexual desire.

Question 67: In the symposium, Archaic Age Greek aristocrats:

- A. enjoyed wine and listened to poetry.
- B. were introduced to respectable women who might become future wives and confidants.
- C. competed in athletic games against men from all social levels.
- D. discussed matters of state and edited important political documents.

Question 68: The realism and vividness of Roman portrait sculpture before Diocletian:

- A. meant that figures often looked alike, even though they were unrelated.
- B. did not allow for expression of human emotions.
- C. was probably borrowed from Egyptian sculptures of the early pharaohs.
- D. gave way to an impersonal and unexpressive style.

Question 69: Aristarchus of Samoa was unusual among Hellenistic astronomers because:

- A. he worked in Alexandria rather than Athens.
- B. he used a telescope to make astronomical observations.
- C. he believed that the earth revolves around the sun.
- D. he believed that the sun revolves around the earth.

Question 70: Socrates' most famous pupil was:

- A. Pythagoras.
- B. None of the answers.
- C. Plato.
- D. Aristotle.

History 2210-30, World Civilization
Midterm 3 Study Guide
Fall 2009

50 of the following will be on your Midterm three.

Question 1: Compared to the Benedictine monasteries of the sixth and seventh centuries, the Cistercian monasteries of the eleventh century were more:

- A. democratic in their election of new abbots.
- B. interested in leading lives of poverty, chastity, and service.
- C. obedient to the pope in Rome.
- D. focused on missionary activity.

Question 2: The author of the important medieval theological work *Book of the Sentences* was:

- A. Peter Abelard.
- B. Peter Lombard.
- C. Robert Grassiest.
- D. Thomas Aquinas.

Question 3: When preaching the First Crusade, some churchmen in Western Europe offered crusaders:

- A. true accounts of the atrocities committed by Muslims in the East.
- B. a well-equipped flotilla of ships for their transport across the Mediterranean.
- C. sainthood as a reward for military service.
- D. a plenary indulgence, promising that those who died would immediately go to heaven.

Question 4: Although the term feudalism has been defined in many ways by historians, Chapter 8 defines it as:

- A. a political system in which public powers are exercised by private lords.
- B. a legal system of land tenure formalized by a contract.
- C. a mode of production (or economic system) in which wealth is overwhelmingly agricultural.
- D. an aristocratic social order bound together by mutual ties of land holding.

Question 5: Sexual relations within upper class Muslim society around the year 1000 differed from classical Greek and Roman patterns because:

- A. Muslims abhorred homosexuality, whereas Greeks and Romans did not.
- B. women were highly valued in Muslim society, whereas they were not in Greece or Rome.
- C. Muslim men had sexual access to slaves and concubines, whereas Greeks and Romans did not.
- D. Muslim men were permitted to have more than one wife, whereas Greek and Roman men were not.

Question 6: Muslim art is most strikingly different from the Byzantine, Persian, and Hellenistic models upon which it drew:

- A. because Muslims did not construct mosaics, regarding them as sinful luxuries.
- B. because Muslim art did not portray the human body.
- C. because Muslim art does not employ the rich colors of these earlier artistic traditions.
- D. because Muslims did not utilize the dome or the arch in the architecture.

Question 7: Which of the following was NOT a goal Pope Urban II expressed for the First Crusade?

- A. To slay Christ's enemies wherever they could be found, especially Jews and Muslims.
- B. To establish peace at home by sending violent knights abroad.
- C. To reunite the Byzantine and Latin Christian churches under the command of the pope.
- D. To capture Jerusalem.

Question 8: Although the Iconoclastic Controversy was eventually resolved, its lasting effects included:

- A. the gradual acceptance of religious diversity in the East.
- B. the destruction of nearly all pre-eighth-century religious art in the Byzantine Empire.
- C. the adoption of conservative clothing styles by nobles and common people.
- D. the sale or handing over of Byzantine portraits to the Muslims.

Question 9: The growth of schools in twelfth-century Europe can be attributed primarily to:

- A. the general economic revival and the emergence of strong government.
- B. a rapid increase in literacy beginning in the eleventh century.
- C. the benevolent legislation of several reform-minded popes.
- D. the rediscovery of Aristotle's works.

Question 10: Self-governing elites most frequently developed in areas of Western Europe where:

- A. royal authority was either weak or nonexistent.
- B. kings founded new cities and gave them special charters.
- C. bishops were effective feudal lords over the cities in their area.
- D. None of the answers.

Question 11: King Frederick II of Germany:

- A. sought to create a Muslim style of kingship over his empire, complete with a harem and dancing girls.
- B. pursued his grandfather's policy of supporting the German princes while enforcing imperial rights throughout the empire.
- C. ignored Italy in favor of Germany.
- D. established the Lombard League to cement his control over northern Italy.

Question 12: The key figure in creating an alliance between the Carolingian family, the papacy, and Benedictine monasticism was:

- A. Charlemagne.
- B. St. Boniface.
- C. St. Martin of Tours.
- D. Clovis.

Question 13: During the Fourth Crusade of 1201-1204, the Venetian navy:

- A. sacked Constantinople and returned with an enormous booty.
- B. transported Richard the Lionheart and Frederick Barbarous to the Holy Land.
- C. finally broke through Muslim defenses and reclaimed Jerusalem.
- D. attacked Jewish settlements in Cologne and Spire.

Question 14: St. Francis of Assisi emphasized which religious themes in his ministry and new monastic order?

- A. Apostolic poverty and an imitation of the life of Christ.
- B. Agricultural endowments designed to perpetually fund and support the church.
- C. Healing, anointing, and the veneration of Mary.
- D. Rejection of papal authority and a mystical approach to religion and spirituality.

Question 15: In the late sixth century C. E., the economy of Arabia:

- A. was in a state of crisis brought on by the wars between Byzantium and Persia.
- B. was still almost entirely made up of nomadic Bedouins.
- C. was based on the production of figs, wool, and goats at desert oases.
- D. became much more commercially sophisticated as a result of changing trade routes.

Question 16: Islam spread so quickly in the seventh and eighth centuries because:

- A. the Byzantines and Persians had become exhausted by their long wars against each other.
- B. there were no Christians in the first lands that Muslims conquered.
- C. the Pact of Unmark allowed for the total destruction of subject cities.
- D. Muslims insisted that conquered peoples convert to Islam.

Question 17: Major towns and cities in the High Middle Ages:

- A. sustained their population only through continuous immigration from the countryside.
- B. were built of stone and were largely impervious to fire.
- C. were grimly aware of crowd diseases and emphasized proper sanitation where possible.
- D. grew exponentially after the agricultural and trade improvements of the age.

Question 18: Dante's Divine Comedy stresses that:

- A. humans are fatally damaged by sin and are saved entirely by God's grace.
- B. salvation is unrelated to humans' political and social activities on earth.
- C. Greek philosophy is neither relevant nor useful for humans.
- D. humans have enough free will to choose well and avoid evil.

Question 19: The term university originally meant a:

- A. place of worship.
- B. book where universal matters were discussed.
- C. forum for discussing philosophy.
- D. corporation or guild.

Question 20: At Canons in the winter of 1077:

- A. King Henry IV humiliated Pope Gregory VII.
- B. King Henry IV arrived, but Pope Gregory VII refused to see him.
- C. Pope Gregory humiliated himself before King Henry IV.
- D. King Henry IV humiliated himself before Pope Gregory VII.

Question 21: Describing a European language as romance means that it:

- A. contains the vocabulary necessary to depict Greek tragedy.
- B. is derived from Latin.
- C. is derived from German.
- D. excels in portraying erotic or chivalrous themes.

Question 22: To the territories he inherited from his father, Frederick Barbarous, King Henry VI added:

- A. northern Italy.
- B. Rome and central Italy.
- C. Saxony.
- D. Sicily.

Question 23: Women from wealthy Byzantine families:

- A. did not receive classical educations, since they were destined for domestic life.
- B. could read but were not allowed to write history, novels, or poetry.
- C. were educated at home by tutors, and some became literary figures of note.
- D. were encouraged by parents to become actresses and singers like the Empress Theodora.

Question 24: In their worship of Allah, Muslims worship:

- A. the angel Gabriel.
- B. a pantheon of gods.
- C. the prophet Muhammad.
- D. the same omnipotent deity worshipped by Christians and Jews.

Question 25: Compared to medieval Europe in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the Islamic world was:

- A. less diverse ethnically.
- B. largely united politically.
- C. more advanced in technological sophistication, science, and philosophy.
- D. less advanced in technological sophistication, science, and philosophy.

Question 26: The emphasis on visible works of Christian piety and devotion in the High Middle Ages served to:

- A. introduce a sense of brotherhood among all medieval Europeans, regardless of religious and ethnic affiliations.
- B. minimize the importance of rituals such as confession and the Eucharist.
- C. run counter to the interests of the Roman papacy.
- D. clearly distinguish Christian groups from their non-Christian neighbors.

Question 27: King Henry II's important dispute with Archbishop Thomas Becket was related to:

- A. who ultimately had legal jurisdiction over priests and church courts.
- B. the process of electing or "investing" archbishops in England.
- C. the authority of the Catholic Church in matters relating to faith.
- D. the preaching of indulgences before the First Crusade.

Question 28: The word Islam means:

- A. migration.
- B. pilgrimage.
- C. recitation.
- D. submission.

Question 29: Medieval scholastics taught that:

- A. there was a fundamental compatibility between human reason and experience and the divine teachings in the Bible.
- B. careful study of the Bible shows that it contains fundamental inconsistencies.
- C. the Bible, as a divinely inspired source, is largely incompatible with the philosophical ideas and systems of humans.
- D. science is more useful than religion, because the Christian faith cannot be defended by reason.

Question 30: By the end of the thirteenth century, _____ had become the largest and most influential Spanish kingdom.

- A. Portugal
- B. Granada
- C. Castile
- D. Aragon and Catalonia

Question 31: Historians looking for a rupture in western European attitudes toward ancient Roman culture and traditions will likely find it between the lives of:

- A. Gregory of Tours and Charlemagne.
- B. Charlemagne and the Bosnian kings of Germany.
- C. Cicero and Discretion.
- D. Constantine and Justine.

Question 32: Why did the Carolingian empire collapse during the ninth century?

- A. Because the structural limits of its expansion had been reached.

- B. Because of Viking raids.
- C. All of the answers.
- D. Because of the division of the empire among all the legitimate heirs of Louis.

Question 33: To preserve their political independence, the popes of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries:

- A. fled to France and abandoned Italy to the Staufen emperors of Germany.
- B. tried to balance the Norman kingdom of southern Italy against the German empire in northern Italy.
- C. maintained a large standing army, which they supported with unpopular taxation from the churches of Western Europe.
- D. tried to defend themselves against the Normans in southern Italy by allying themselves with France.

Question 34: When Alexius Comnenos asked for western help against the Seljuk Turks, he was hoping for:

- A. a large army of foot soldiers to drive the Turks from Anatolia, the Byzantine heartland.
- B. a group of Norman mercenaries to serve as his palace guard.
- C. a crusading army that would recapture Jerusalem.
- D. a force of heavily armored knights to deploy against the lightly armored Turkish cavalry.

Question 35: Upon admission to medieval university, students typically studied the liberal arts, which meant:

- A. theology and philosophy.
- B. history and the social sciences.
- C. mathematics, natural science, and painting.
- D. advanced work in Latin grammar, rhetoric, and logic.

Question 36: In comparison to the Umayyad, the Abbasid caliphate:

- A. All of the answers.
- B. was more like a Byzantine successor state.
- C. adopted more of the style of Persian royal absolutism.
- D. moved its capital from Baghdad to Damascus.

Question 37: The overall unity of the Muslim world disintegrated during the tenth and eleventh centuries because of:

- A. ethnic tensions among Arabs, Turks, Berbers, and Persians.
- B. economic problems and a stagnating intellectual life.
- C. failures among the Umayyad rulers of Spain.
- D. a special tax levied on Jews and Christians.

Question 38: By 1300, nobles in Western Europe enjoyed all of the following luxuries EXCEPT:

- A. forks used as table utensils.

- B. glass windows.
- C. private bedrooms with their own fireplaces and chimneys.
- D. stone castles.

Question 39: High medieval drama took its primary inspiration from:

- A. ancient passages in the liturgy of the western Christian church.
- B. emerging vernacular languages and themes in popular piety.
- C. the Greek and Roman plays of antiquity.
- D. the political and cultural concerns of Elizabethan England.

Question 40: The stability of Byzantine government was the product of:

- A. All of the answers.
- B. a highly centralized palace government.
- C. a predictable system of succession to the imperial throne.
- D. an efficient bureaucracy.

Question 41: Why were so many convents (monastic houses for women) founded during the seventh century C. E.?

- A. Lower-class women flocked to convents as an improvement on the drudgery of their lives.
- B. Nuns were the only women allowed to become priests.
- C. Convents were a way for the families that founded them to make money.
- D. Convents met a variety of social and spiritual needs for aristocratic families.

Question 42: The seventh century C. E. was a turning point in the history of western civilizations because:

- A. All of the answers.
- B. trade connections between North Africa and the Near East were ruptured by the Islamic conquests.
- C. the entire Mediterranean world converted to Christianity.
- D. the Greco-Roman world of antiquity divided into Byzantine, Islamic, and Latin Christian realms.

Question 43: Serfs were treated like slaves in parts of medieval Europe with the following major exception: Unlike slavery:

- A. serfs could not be fined by their lords.
- B. serfs could not be tried in local "manorial" courts.
- C. serfdom was not hereditary.
- D. serfs could not be sold apart from their historic lands.

Question 44: Despite the potential advantages of the manorial system, _____ played the dominant role in creating it.

- A. peasants
- B. serfs
- C. lords
- D. kings

Question 45: The Arabian Nights describes the extravagant behavior of the Abbasid caliph:

- A. Utahan.
- B. Heron al-Rushed.
- C. Ali.
- D. Al-Hakims II.

Question 46: The Shiite party arose among Muslims because:

- A. nineteenth-century disputes between Muslims in Iran created a schism.
- B. the Abbasid dynasty wanted to expand eastward.
- C. the Umayyad dynasty wanted to expand westward.
- D. of a dispute about the proper succession of caliphs in seventh-century Arabia.

Question 47: As a Christian king responsible for ruling a Christian society, Charlemagne:

- A. became a monk at the end of his life, thus ensuring his own salvation.
- B. took responsibility for reforming the religious life of his kingdom just as he reformed its government.
- C. was careful to observe the distinctions between religious and political authority established by St. Augustine of Hippo.
- D. placed the Frankish church under the control of the pope, while he ruled the kingdom politically.

Question 48: The rise of lay education in twelfth- and thirteenth-century Europe was important because through it:

- A. people were increasingly able to pursue nonreligious lines of inquiry, and western culture ultimately became more independent of religion than other cultures.
- B. the Bible was translated into the medieval forerunners of French, Italian, and German.
- C. the West was able to attain the best of Greek and Arabic thought and build on it.
- D. cathedral schools became the main centers of European education.

Question 49: Innocent III was the most successful pope in the High Middle Ages because he:

- A. defended papal power and excommunicated Henry IV.
- B. moved the papacy to Avenging, France and limited the influence of Italian cardinals.
- C. successfully disciplined kings and heretics, but also encouraged innovative spiritual movements.
- D. established the canon law collection known as The Concord of Discordant Canons.

Question 50: Compared to St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas seems to have:

- A. found major inspiration in the writings of the Greek philosopher Plato.
- B. placed a higher value on the ability of humans to participate in their own salvation.
- C. placed less value on creating works of systematic theology.
- D. participated more aggressively in the pursuit of heretics.

Question 51: In emotional or expressive terms, the Gothic cathedral can best be thought of as:

- A. otherworldly.
- B. highly naturalistic and representative of ordinary life.
- C. a contemplative structure remote from the outside world.
- D. somber and dominated by horizontal structures.

Question 52: The tenth century was known for ineffective kingship throughout Europe and:

- A. the beginning of the Christian Crusades against Muslims.
- B. the momentous Investiture Conflict.
- C. an incompetent and largely corrupt papacy.
- D. local bishops who were surpassing nobles in power and authority.

Question 53: During the High Middle Ages, fields were rotated over a _____ cycle to increase overall agricultural production 50-67 percent.

- A. twelve-month
- B. two-year
- C. three-year
- D. seven-year

Question 54: Which was the most significant event in creating Byzantine hostility toward the Latin Christian world?

- A. The coronation of Charlemagne as Roman Emperor on Christmas Day, 800.
- B. The Fourth Crusade in 1204.
- C. The First Crusade.
- D. The Iconoclastic Controversy.

Question 55: Peter Waldo's reform movement in the late twelfth century was considered heretical by the church because the Waldensians did not:

- A. accept the church's authority and directives on the issue of lay preaching.
- B. submit them to the rule of absolute poverty.
- C. believe in the major Catholic saints.
- D. support the rise and influence of medieval universities.

Question 56: The two fundamental factors driving the high medieval European economy were:

- A. technological innovations in agriculture and new styles of ships that could carry more.
- B. long-distance trade and investments in church building.
- C. population growth and an increasingly efficient market for goods.
- D. newly discovered precious metal deposits and the resulting inflation.

Question 57: The Harrah (Hegira) refers to the prophet Muhammad's move from:

- A. Mecca to Quadratic.
- B. Quadratic to Mecca.

- C. Mecca to Medina.
- D. Medina to Mecca.

Question 58: Underlying the Carolingian renaissance was the basic conviction that:

- A. Classical learning was the foundation on which Christian wisdom rested.
- B. original Latin poetry and epic literature were the highest form of art.
- C. proper Christian doctrine should be widely disseminated and heretical beliefs should be strictly punished.
- D. the Bible could be best appreciated if it were translated into robust French and German idioms.

Question 59: The High Middle Ages witnessed the birth of a new political structure:

- A. the nation-state.
- B. the multicultural, multilingual empire.
- C. the national monarchy.
- D. the city-state in Italy and the Low Countries.

Question 60: The increasing persecution of European Jews in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries should be interpreted in the context of:

- A. general Christian concerns about heresy and the growing suspicion of Jews at all levels of society.
- B. recent Jewish settlements in central Europe, such as those in Italy and Poland.
- C. a widespread interest in Hebrew language, culture, and religious texts.
- D. contemporary crimes by Jews, such as poisoning wells and the ritual murder of children.

Question 61: Between 1000 and 1300 in Western Europe:

- A. social mobility increased and social inequality decreased.
- B. social mobility and social inequality both increased.
- C. social mobility and social inequality both decreased.
- D. social mobility decreased and social inequality increased.

Question 62: The Byzantine church of Santa Sophia was influential in the history of architecture because it:

- A. was the first Christian church converted into a mosque.
- B. was constructed in a way that made light appear to come from directly above.
- C. was highly innovative in its external appearance and marble embellishment.
- D. placed a massive dome on a building with a square shape.

Question 63: In northern Europe, increasing use of the heavy-wheeled plow between 800 and 1050 coincided with:

- A. rapidly improving road systems.
- B. fundamental changes in patterns of peasant settlement.
- C. rising alcohol consumption among the peasantry.
- D. the increasing use of horses as traction animals.

Question 64: The economic base of the Abbasid caliphate lay in:

- A. the Nile delta.
- B. Syria and Lebanon.
- C. Anatolia, in modern-day Turkey.
- D. the Tigris-Euphrates basin of Mesopotamia.

Question 65: During the eleventh century, the most spectacular developments in long-distance trade took place in:

- A. the Rhineland.
- B. northern Italy.
- C. the North Sea.
- D. Sicily.

Question 66: In Byzantine schools, classical Greek literature was:

- A. the basis of the curriculum, with much study of the epics of Homer.
- B. out of fashion, because people preferred to read the easier Greek of the Bible.
- C. considered pagan and suspect, and so read only with great reluctance.
- D. regarded as useless and impractical, but not offensive to Christian sensibilities.

Question 67: In the second half of the eleventh century, educated westerners vastly increased their knowledge when:

- A. important works of Greek and Arabic literature were translated into Latin.
- B. medieval scientists began conducting scientific experiments and circulating the results.
- C. the Englishman Robert Grassiest invented the telescope.
- D. the works of Plato were discovered in Europe and made widely available.

Question 68: The expansion of the Byzantine Empire during the tenth and early eleventh centuries was assisted by:

- A. the First Crusade.
- B. Muslim opposition to commerce.
- C. Christian missionary activity among the Abbasids.
- D. Christian missionary activity in Russia and the Balkans.

Question 69: The Qumran contains:

- A. excerpts from the Hebrew Torah.
- B. Christian teaching about Christ's divinity.
- C. a detailed plan for the expansion of Islam after Muhammad's death.
- D. the revelations sent by God to Muhammad.

Question 70: The compromise that ended the Investiture Conflict was known as the:

- A. Concordat of Worms.
- B. Schism with the Byzantine church.
- C. Fourth Lateran Council.
- D. 1059 Electoral Decree of Pope Nicholas II.