1. Subsistence farming can best be defined as
   A) harvesting a surplus of crops to be sold for profit
   B) producing just enough food for a family’s survival
   C) domesticating animals to transport goods
   D) irrigating crops to increase production

2. Where does the archaeological evidence gathered by Louis and Mary Leakey suggest the earliest humans developed?
   A) Great Rift Valley
   B) Amazon rain forest
   C) Himalaya Mountains
   D) Philippine archipelago

3. • Planting wheat and barley  
   • Domesticating animals  
   • Establishing permanent homes and villages  
   At the beginning of the Neolithic Revolution, the most direct impact of these developments was on
   A) religion and government
   B) transportation and trade
   C) diet and shelter
   D) climate and topography

4. How did the introduction of agriculture affect early peoples?
   A) Societies became nomadic.
   B) Food production declined.
   C) Civilizations developed.
   D) Birthrates decreased rapidly.

5. During which period did the domestication of animals and growing of crops first occur?
   A) Iron Age
   B) Old Stone Age
   C) Neolithic Revolution
   D) Scientific Revolution

6. What was an important result of the Neolithic Revolution?
   A) Food supplies became more reliable.
   B) New sources of energy became available.
   C) People became more nomadic.
   D) Populations declined.

7. “I am lucky enough to have been involved for half a century with work, mostly in East Africa, that very much belongs to everyone, since it concerns the human origins that are common to the whole human race.”
   — Mary Leakey, Autobiography

   In this quotation, the author is implying that early humans
   A) migrated from Africa to Eurasia
   B) first appeared in Africa
   C) invented tools and mastered the use of fire
   D) appeared shortly after the Neolithic Age

8. Which was true of food-gathering societies in prehistoric times?
   A) Society was highly industrialized.
   B) The population tended to be small.
   C) The concept of private property was important.
   D) There was a system of mass production.

9. Before towns and cities can develop in a society, the society needs to establish
   A) an educational system
   B) an agricultural surplus
   C) a writing system
   D) a democratic government

10. Archaeological studies of the Indus Valley cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro show evidence of
    A) dynastic rule  B) monotheism
    C) social equality  D) urban planning

11. India’s earliest civilizations were located in
    A) mountainous areas  B) river valleys
    C) coastal regions  D) dry steppes

12. Which geographic factor had a major influence on the development of both Egyptian and Babylonian civilizations?
    A) river valleys
    B) cool temperatures
    C) locations near a strait
    D) mountains
13. Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

![Map of River Valleys](image)

The main purpose of this map is to illustrate the location of

A) overseas trade routes  
B) early belief systems  
C) river valley civilizations  
D) burial sites of ancient rulers

14. One way in which the Huang Ho, the Indus, and the Nile civilizations were similar is that they each

A) flourished by trading salt and gold  
B) developed monotheistic religions  
C) suffered repeated invasions  
D) originated in river valleys

15. Which factor led to the prosperity and success of the world's early civilizations?

A) formation of democratic governments  
B) development of monotheism  
C) acceptance of gender equality  
D) location in river valleys

16. Which statement concerning how geography has influenced Africa is most accurate?

A) The lack of natural barriers has made it easy to conquer Africa.  
B) The expanse of the Sahara Desert has encouraged trade to develop in this region.  
C) The rainfall in the Sahel has provided Africa with most of its crops.  
D) The topography of Africa has limited migration and economic development.

17. The river valleys of the Tigris-Euphrates, Huang Ho (Yellow River), and Indus were centers of early civilization because they

A) had rich deposits of iron ore and coal  
B) were isolated from other cultural influences  
C) contained rich soils from annual floods  
D) were easy to defend from invasion
18. Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

What does this map show about the Nile River in ancient Egypt?
A) It was important for the transportation of soldiers and resources.
B) It was needed for trade between the Red Sea and the Western Desert.
C) It brought fresh water from the Mediterranean Sea to the Valley of the Kings.
D) It flowed through a populated region in Arabia.

19. Which factor influenced the development of ancient civilizations along river valleys?
A) fertile soil  B) dry climate
C) oil-rich tundra  D) dense rain forests

20. Which statement best explains why most of the population of the People's Republic of China live in the eastern third of the nation?
A) The best agricultural land is in the east.
B) The largest forests are in the east.
C) The best fishing areas are off the eastern coast.
D) The largest oil deposits are in the east.

21. Which is the main reason for the heavy population concentration in the eastern regions of the People's Republic of China?
A) The Chinese capital is located in the east.
B) Most of China's fertile farmland is located in the east.
C) Most of China's oil resources are located in the Yangtze River Valley.
D) Overland trade with China's neighbors declined.

22. The early civilizations of the Nile River Valley, Mesopotamia, and the Yellow River Valley were similar because they were
A) industrialized societies  B) monotheistic
C) dependent on fertile land  D) dependent on each other for trade

23. Discoveries by the Leakeys and other archaeologists have provided evidence that
A) causes for the decline of the Mayan Empire
B) role of geography in the development of early civilizations
C) reasons that ancient empires were based on nomadic civilizations
D) rise in power of the Muslim empire

24. A study of the Indus, Nile, Hwang Ho, Tigris, and Euphrates rivers would be most important in understanding the
A) Each society's religious beliefs were based on monotheism.
B) Urban communities were built using iron and steel tools.
C) The form of government in each community was based on male suffrage.
D) Transportation and communication were promoted by a mild climate, fertile soil, and natural waterways.

25. Which characteristic did the early civilizations that developed along the Nile, the Tigris-Euphrates, and the Huang Ho (Yellow River) have in common?
A) Each society's religious beliefs were based on monotheism.
B) Urban communities were built using iron and steel tools.
C) The form of government in each community was based on male suffrage.
D) Transportation and communication were promoted by a mild climate, fertile soil, and natural waterways.
26. One similarity found in both Egyptian and Sumerian civilizations is that each developed a
A) monotheistic religion
B) compass
C) ziggurat
D) written language

27. Base your answer to the following question on the pictures below and on your knowledge of social studies.

These architectural achievements best indicate that
A) advanced technology existed in early civilizations
B) religion was of little importance
C) entertainment was important to these ancient societies
D) trade routes existed between China and the Americas

28. One similarity between the ancient civilizations in Egypt and in China is that they developed
A) nomadic lifestyles
B) monotheistic belief systems
C) democratic governments
D) written forms of communication

29. What is the main reason the Neolithic Revolution is considered a turning point in world history?
A) Fire was used as a source of energy for the first time.
B) Spoken language was used to improve communication.
C) Domestication of animals and cultivation of crops led to settled communities.
D) Stone tools and weapons were first developed.

30. The river valleys of the Tigres-Euphrates, the Nile, and the Indus were centers of civilization because they
A) had rich deposits of iron ore and coal
B) were isolated from other cultural influences
C) were easy to defend from invasion
D) provided a means of transportation and irrigation

31. The invention of writing systems and the growth of cities occurred only in civilizations that
A) originated in South Asia
B) developed matriarchal leadership
C) developed complex institutions
D) borrowed heavily from the Greeks and Romans

32. The term *subsistence farming* is best defined as
A) redistributing farmland
B) producing only enough crops to meet family needs
C) irrigating farmland
D) exchanging farm products for money

33. What was a result of the Neolithic Revolution?
A) political harmony
B) favorable geography
C) religious differences
D) universal education

34. Which factor led to the development of civilizations in ancient Mesopotamia?
A) political harmony
B) favorable geography
C) religious differences
D) universal education
35. If a man has destroyed the eye of a free man, his own eye shall be destroyed.  
• If a man has knocked out the teeth of a man of the same rank, his own teeth shall be knocked out.

These rules are based on the
A) Analects of Confucius
B) Code of Hammurabi
C) Ten Commandments
D) Koran (Qur’an)

36. The Neolithic Revolution was characterized by the
A) change from nomadic herding to settled farming
B) growth of iron toolmaking technology
C) migration of early peoples to the Americas
D) decline of large empires

37. "If a son has struck his father, they shall cut off his hand. If a nobleman has destroyed the eye of a member of the aristocracy, they shall destroy his eye. . . ."

The idea expressed in this quotation is found in the
A) Ten Commandments
B) Twelve Tables
C) Justinian Code
D) Code of Hammurabi

38. One similarity in the Mesopotamian, Egyptian, ancient Indian (Harappan), and ancient Chinese civilizations was that they each developed
A) democratic governments
B) monotheistic religions
C) irrigation systems
D) industrialized economies

39. Which development was a direct result of the Neolithic Revolution?
A) Machines were used to mass-produce goods for markets.
B) The centers of trade moved from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean.
C) A surplus of food led to more complex societies.
D) Feudal manors provided the necessities of life.

40. The code of Hammurabi is an example of
A) written rules for legal procedures
B) the power of strong kings to control trade
C) regulations on the way to conduct wars against neighboring nations
D) the power of a legislature to veto laws passed by absolute monarchs

41. In the Middle East during neolithic times, the development of farming brought about
A) the establishment of permanent settlements
B) a return to a nomadic lifestyle
C) the rise of hunting as an important occupation
D) increased dependence on the exportation of oil

42. A major result of the development of civilization in ancient Egypt was the
A) conquest and settlement of Western Europe by the Egyptian Empire
B) establishment of a democratic system of government in Egypt
C) establishment of trade routes between Egypt and other kingdoms
D) decline of agriculture as an important occupation in Egypt

43. The ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia and Egypt were similar in that both cultures
A) developed along rivers
B) used the ziggurat form for their temples
C) established trade routes to China
D) used a hieroglyphic writing system

44. One reason for the development of an early civilization in the Tigris-Euphrates river valleys was that
A) the location protected the people from land invasion
B) periodic flooding left rich soil, which was ideal for farming
C) these rivers provided a direct trade route between Europe and Asia
D) these rivers flowed into the Mediterranean Sea

45. "If a seignior (noble) has knocked out the tooth of a seignior of his own rank, they shall knock out his tooth. But if he has knocked out a commoner's tooth, he shall pay one-third mina of silver."

– Code of Hammurabi

Which idea of Babylonian society does this portion of the Hammurabi code of law reflect?
A) All men were equal under the law.
B) Fines were preferable to corporal punishment.
C) Divisions existed between social classes.
D) Violence was always punished with violence.