

## AP World History Unit I Quiz

### Multiple-Choice Questions

- Which of the following was most important to the earliest humans' survival?
  - Their ability to communicate with one another
  - Their ability to make tools and weapons
  - Their superior strength and speed
  - The organization of their social structure
- In what way were humans who migrated from Africa to all other continents most similar?
  - They maintained the hunting and gathering techniques that had enabled them to thrive in the savannas.
  - They adapted to the conditions they faced in their new environments.
  - They settled in places that had abundant game and edible plants.
  - They adjusted their social structures by assigning specific tasks to individuals.
- Which of the following best characterizes the social structure of early hunter-gatherer societies?
  - Status based on gender and wealth
  - Egalitarian
  - Patriarchal
  - Matriarchal
- On which of the following do historians rely most to infer that humans of the Paleolithic had sophisticated thought processes?
  - Their artwork
  - Their record-keeping systems
  - The development of their language
  - Their specialized tools
- In what way was the Nile River Valley unlike the Fertile Crescent of Mesopotamia, the Indus River Valley, and the Yellow River Valley?
  - The silt deposited by the Nile was rich in nutrients and created fertile soil.
  - The Nile could not be controlled with dikes and irrigation canals.
  - The flooding of the Nile was regular and predictable.
  - The Nile River Valley covered a much greater geographical area than did the others.
- In addition to the cultivation of crops, which of the following was most important to early humans' ability to establish permanent settlements?
  - The continuous innovations in tool making
  - The climatic changes caused by the last Ice Age
  - The exchange of ideas between different societies

- (D) The domestication of animals
7. The early agricultural settlements in the Andes of Peru, Papua New Guinea, and Mesoamerica were most similar in that they
    - (A) did not settle in large river valleys.
    - (B) domesticated animals at about the same time as they domesticated plants.
    - (C) did not construct irrigation systems.
    - (D) used terracing as a means to prevent erosion of soil from fields.
  8. Slash-and-burn agriculture had all of the following effects on environments in which it was practiced EXCEPT:
    - (A) It depleted nutrients from soil.
    - (B) It left areas of the jungles and rain forests abandoned and destroyed.
    - (C) It damaged fragile grasslands and led to erosion of the soil.
    - (D) It initially formed fertile soil for the cultivation of new crops.
  9. Which of the following early societies seemed to have had the least difficulties in their agricultural endeavors?
    - (A) The Tehuacan
    - (B) The people of the Yellow River Valley
    - (C) The Egyptians
    - (D) The people of Papua New Guinea
  10. What was the major reason for the development of the specialization of labor?
    - (A) Societies became increasingly patriarchal.
    - (B) There were more than enough people to tend to crops and animals.
    - (C) People continued to make innovations in tool making.
    - (D) Elite classes with wealth and power emerged.
  11. What was the major contribution of Egyptian pharaoh Ahmose I?
    - (A) The design of the stepped pyramids
    - (B) The development of the cult of the pharaoh
    - (C) The defeat of the Hyksos and the reunification of Upper and Lower Egypt
    - (D) The end of the hundred years of conflicts between Egypt and the Hittites
  12. Which of the following was the main reason why the Mesopotamians never developed a continuous and long-lived empire?
    - (A) There were no natural geographic barriers to protect them from outside invaders.
    - (B) They did not engage in trade or other interactions with different societies.
    - (C) They were more interested in cultural pursuits than in wars and conquests.
    - (D) They never had a ruler who was strong enough to build and maintain an empire.

13. The Harappans were unique among the earliest civilizations in all of the following ways EXCEPT:
- (A) Their cities had running water and sewers.
  - (B) They did not develop their own form of writing.
  - (C) They were peaceful and nonviolent.
  - (D) Their empire did not end because they were conquered by other people.
14. Which of the following was a major contribution of the Aryans?
- (A) Cuneiform
  - (B) Hinduism
  - (C) Zoroastrianism
  - (D) Hieroglyphics
15. Which of the following was most unique about the Olmec civilization?
- (A) They did not practice any form of religion.
  - (B) They were knowledgeable about astronomy.
  - (C) They laid the foundation for other cultures that later developed.
  - (D) They were not politically unified.