

AP World History Unit II Quiz

Multiple-Choice Answers

1. (C)
Jews believed they were a specially chosen people of God, and did not try to convert others to Judaism. While Judaism was monotheistic, so were Christianity and Islam (A). Conflict within and among Hebrew nations and competitors caused Jews to scatter throughout the Middle East, Afro-Eurasia, and Babylon (B). As with most monotheistic religions, Judaism did have an elite religious class (D).
2. (B)
The Buddha believed that people were not born into a caste system but that they were born with a propensity for good or evil; Christians believed that no matter what a person's social status, he or she could be saved. Buddhism was created by dissenters of Hinduism (A). The Buddha forbade his followers to worship him like a god (C). Neither Buddhism nor Christianity taught the rejection of worldly possessions (D).
3. (D)
Confucianism reinforced the authority and responsibility of the emperor; Confucius taught that an emperor should take care of his people and that they should obey him. Confucianism supported a patriarchal social structure (A). Wu Wei, or noninterference with the natural path of things, was a major tenet of Daoism (B). Confucius would not answer questions about the afterlife (C).
4. (A)
The atman, a part of the universal spirit, is trapped within people and all living things, and is constantly striving to be reunited with the whole. Krishna is a god from the Mahabharata who developed the idea of the atman (B). Hinduism holds to animist beliefs, and worships the gods Vishnu, the creator, and Shiva, the destroyer, not their ancestors (C). Confucianism became a philosophy that people still follow today (D).
5. (A)
Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle were mainly interested in the role of human beings in the world, rather than in explanations of the material world (B). Socrates taught his followers to question conventional wisdom (D). They tried to figure out an underlying truth to the cosmos; the afterlife was just a part of that truth (C).
6. (D)
Greece had loosely related city-states not governed by a centralized government. While Athens depended on slavery, Sparta had helots, which were neither free citizens nor slaves (B). Many societies had a unified culture (C). Military defense was the focus of Spartan society (A).
7. (C)
Plebeians fought a war during the time of the kingdom to gain equal footing with patricians. Consuls were the supreme rulers of administration, which held control over the military during maneuvers (D). The Senate was the most important governing body in Rome (A). Members of the Senate held criminal investigations (B).

8. (B)
Romans treated the people they conquered fairly (A). Conquered people adopted Roman culture, including the Latin language (C). Romans developed superior engineering to the Greeks, building such things as the Coliseum -- a three-storied amphitheatre with Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian arches -- while the Greeks constructed theatres and stadiums (D).
9. (A)
Emperor Han Wudi made China a bureaucratic, Confucian state in the highly organized Han administration. The Persian administrative system was based on that of the Assyrians, but was much more efficient and humane (C). Carthage was run by a small elite class consisting of ship owners and merchants (B), and the Gupta leaders were successful conquerors (D).
10. (D)
Ashoka converted to Buddhism and became the first Buddhist ruler of India. Constantine converted to Christianity after making the renamed Constantinople a second Roman Capitol, allowing Christians to practice their faith. Ashoka was committed to peace while Constantine had to defend the western Roman Empire from invasions from the north (A). Ashoka's empire did decline quickly after his death, where the Roman Empire declined while Constantine still lived (B). Constantine had no clear administrative tactics (C).
11. (A)
The Moche created realistic, detailed artwork that often reflected the civilization's focus on warfare. Although the Maya (B) fought expansionist wars, their civilization focused more intently on religion. The Teotihuacan (C) developed a rich culture that drew influence from its cultural and trading prowess. The Olmecs (D) predated the other cultures listed by several centuries.
12. (B)
Although the Silk Road did contribute to the spread of diseases (A), the Silk Road primarily declined as a result of raids and conflicts that disrupted trade along the poorly protected routes (B). Merchants turned to the Indian Ocean trade routes (C) as an alternative to the troubled Silk Road. Other overland routes (D) suffered the same risks as the Silk Road.
13. (B)
The Berbers became the most significant facilitators of the trans-Saharan trade routes thanks to their domestication of the camel, creation of the camel saddle, and usage of camels in desert caravans (B). The Bantu, not the Berbers, unified groups through language along the sub-Saharan routes (A). Salt and gold (C) were commonly traded along the trans-Saharan routes, but were not the Berbers' main contribution. The oasis town (D) was a common feature of the Silk Road.
14. (C)
Although overland trade did take place in Central America, it was largely reliant on human efforts, due to the lack of domesticated pack animals and wheeled carts (C). Merchants existed in major cultures such as the Maya (D), and rivers were used as a mode of transport (A). Regional conflict (B) did not greatly hamper trade by civilizations such as the Maya and Teotihuacan.

15. (D)
Overseas trade remained relatively safe even as overland trade suffered from regional conflicts (D). Long-distance trade spread diseases (A) and encouraged the rise of nomadic groups wishing to seize goods and wealth from overland traders (C). Political corruption and weak rulers (B) contributed to the decline of all three civilizations.