

AP World History Unit II Quiz

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. In which of the following ways was Judaism distinctly different from most major religions that emerged during the classical period?
 - (A) It was monotheistic.
 - (B) It did not spread beyond a limited region.
 - (C) Its followers did not try to convert others to their religion.
 - (D) It did not have an elite class of priests.
2. Buddhism and Christianity were most alike in that they both
 - (A) were heavily influenced by Judaism.
 - (B) appealed to the common people.
 - (C) worshipped their founders as gods.
 - (D) taught the rejection of worldly possessions.
3. What tenet of Confucianism was most important in its rapid assimilation into Chinese culture?
 - (A) Rejection of any form of class system
 - (B) Noninterference with the natural path of things and detachment from worldly affairs
 - (C) The rewards of the afterlife
 - (D) Social patriarchy and hierarchy
4. Why is Hinduism difficult to classify as being either polytheistic or monotheistic?
 - (A) It maintains a principle of a universal spirit with its different manifestations as gods.
 - (B) It explains the founders of other religions as incarnations of Krishna.
 - (C) It includes animist and ancestral worship practices.
 - (D) It is a philosophy, not a religion.
5. The classical Greek philosophers were most interested in which of the following?
 - (A) The role of human beings in the world
 - (B) Explanations of how the natural world came to exist
 - (C) The nature of the afterlife
 - (D) Universal principles of harmony, order, and obedience
6. How was classical Greek civilization most different from other major civilizations of the period?
 - (A) The Greeks were not interested in expansion or military conquests.
 - (B) The Greeks did not have slaves.
 - (C) The Greeks had a unified cultural tradition.
 - (D) The Greeks had no central political government.

7. All of the following are true of the Roman Republic EXCEPT:
- (A) Its most powerful governing body was the Senate.
 - (B) It was based on the rule of law.
 - (C) Patricians and plebeians were both citizens, but they did not have the same rights.
 - (D) The consuls controlled the military.
8. Which of the following was **not** characteristic of the Roman Empire?
- (A) Its conquests were incorporated into the Roman Empire or allowed to remain as independent allies.
 - (B) Its troops tortured the people they conquered and treated them brutally.
 - (C) The states that it conquered became extremely loyal to the Roman Empire.
 - (D) Its engineers surpassed the Greeks in the design of bridges, aqueducts, amphitheaters, and other large buildings.
9. Which of the following developed a highly sophisticated governmental bureaucracy?
- (A) The Han dynasty
 - (B) Carthage
 - (C) The Persian Empire
 - (D) The Gupta Empire
10. In what way were India's Mauryan Emperor Ashoka and Rome's Emperor Constantine most alike?
- (A) Both were committed to maintaining peace in their empires rather than expanding them.
 - (B) Both of their empires fell into decline shortly after their deaths.
 - (C) Both ruled empires that were divided into provinces, districts, and villages, all of which had government-appointed rulers.
 - (D) Both converted to a religion that had emerged in their empires and facilitated its spread throughout their empires.
11. The sophisticated and highly detailed artwork of which of the following Mesoamerican classical civilizations indicates that its society was dominated by violence and war?
- (A) The Moche
 - (B) The Mayas
 - (C) The Teotihuacan
 - (D) The Olmecs
12. Which of the following factors contributed the most to the decline of trade on the Silk Road?
- (A) The spread of diseases
 - (B) The lack of military protection for merchants and the dangers of attacks by nomads
 - (C) The emergence of the Indian Ocean trade routes
 - (D) The innovation of domesticated pack animals in other overland routes

13. Which reason most contributed to the Berbers' importance in the expansion and increased efficiency of the Trans-Saharan trade route?
- (A) Their language was a unifying factor in the diverse groups who traveled along the trans-Saharan trade route.
 - (B) They domesticated camels and invented saddles for them to be used in desert caravans.
 - (C) They controlled large deposits of salt and gold in the Sahara and western Africa.
 - (D) They had established places across the Sahara where caravans could stop, rest, and obtain fresh supplies of food and water.
14. What was the major difficulty of long-distance trade between the major civilizations in Central America?
- (A) The lack of navigable rivers
 - (B) The ongoing hostilities between the major civilizations
 - (C) The lack of domesticated pack animals and vehicles with wheels
 - (D) The strict social stratification that did not include a merchant class
15. All of the following led to the decline of the Han dynasty in China, the western Roman Empire, and the Gupta Empire in India EXCEPT:
- (A) Epidemic diseases
 - (B) Political corruption and weak rulers
 - (C) Attacks from the nomadic Huns of northern Asia
 - (D) The disruption of overseas trade