



# Chapter 3 Period 1 Technological and Environmental Transformations c. 8000 B.C.E. to 600 B.C.E. Drills



## DRILL 1

1. Myths are useful to historians for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
  - (A) they may include reflections of real events
  - (B) they illustrate the values and traditions of their societies
  - (C) they preserve and explain ancient technology for modern adaptation
  - (D) they sometimes reveal commonalities among early societies
2. Which of the following is a key characteristic of all early civilizations?
  - (A) Basic written communication
  - (B) Some economic specialization
  - (C) Some military organization
  - (D) Complex astronomical knowledge
3. Each of the following civilizations sprang up around major river complexes EXCEPT
  - (A) Sumer
  - (B) Harappa
  - (C) Olmec
  - (D) Xia
4. All of the following faiths are polytheistic EXCEPT
  - (A) Shinto
  - (B) Hinduism
  - (C) Sikhism
  - (D) Taoism
5. Which of the following is NOT a technological innovation that led to major change and improvement in the lives of Neolithic peoples?
  - (A) Plows, which were used to till agricultural land
  - (B) Seaworthy craft, which allowed long-distance travel by water
  - (C) Wheeled vehicles, which facilitated overland travel and trade
  - (D) Pottery, which improved cooking, food storage, and thus nutrition
6. Which of the following directly contributed to the increase in permanent and semi-permanent settlements around the Nile Valley around 5000 B.C.E.?
  - (A) The decline in cattle populations forced people to adopt agriculture.
  - (B) The warming of the climate drying out the Sahara drove people east.
  - (C) The introduction of ironwork facilitated building larger settlements.
  - (D) The end of the Ice Ages created a more hospitable climate for settlement.
7. The Code of Hammurabi codified which of the following principles?
  - (A) *Prima facie*, first rights to maidens' virginity in feudal society
  - (B) *Status quo ante bellum*, re-establishment of prewar conditions
  - (C) *Quid pro quo*, the exchange of one favor for another
  - (D) *Lex talionis*, scaled retributive justice



8. “To bring about the rule of righteousness in the land, so that the strong should not harm the weak.”

The quote above comes from the Babylonian law code, better known as

- (A) the Code of Hammurabi
  - (B) the Law of the Twelve Tables
  - (C) the Tang Code
  - (D) the Napoleonic Code
9. Women in Egypt in 1300 B.C.E. could do all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) own property
  - (B) appear in court
  - (C) dissolve their marriages
  - (D) serve in government positions

From the grave of Menna, the agricultural scribe of the Pharaoh. Scene: Threshing of grain. c. 1422-1411 B.C.E. until 1600



Source: Original illustration by The Yorck Project Gesellschaft für Bildarchivierung GmbH. Uploaded by Jan van der Crabben, published on 26 April 2012 under the GNU Free Documentation License.

10. The image above is an illustration of what activity essential to the development of ancient civilizations?
- (A) Agriculture
  - (B) Hunting
  - (C) Animal husbandry
  - (D) Trade

Check your answers on page 113.



## DRILL 2

1. The decline of the three classical civilizations by 600 C.E. were all characterized by
  - (A) centralized government
  - (B) outside invasions
  - (C) the rise of Islam
  - (D) famine
2. The rise of agricultural societies saw the rise of all of the following EXCEPT
  - (A) the development of democratic societies
  - (B) the general deterioration of the status of women
  - (C) the creation of bureaucracy
  - (D) the development of systems of law
3. Early civilizations contributed all of the following achievements EXCEPT
  - (A) alphabets
  - (B) animal husbandry
  - (C) mathematics
  - (D) divisions of time
4. Each of the following became centers of civilization in the ancient world EXCEPT
  - (A) the Middle East
  - (B) India
  - (C) South America
  - (D) Egypt
5. The civilization most responsible for the modern English alphabet is
  - (A) The Phoenicians
  - (B) The Hebrews
  - (C) The Sumerians
  - (D) The Egyptians
6. The use of which of the following metals had the greatest influence on the development of weapons and warfare during ancient times?
  - (A) Bronze
  - (B) Steel
  - (C) Copper
  - (D) Iron
7. By around 3500 B.C.E., Sumerians developed all of the following EXCEPT
  - (A) an alphabet
  - (B) the wheel
  - (C) astronomy
  - (D) complex religious systems
8. In comparison to its Mesopotamian neighbors, Egyptian society showed a higher level of sophistication in
  - (A) its development of science
  - (B) its alphabet
  - (C) defense against invaders
  - (D) mathematics
9. During the Neolithic Revolution, which of the following advancements was key to the transition of nomadic societies into fixed communities and the start of civilizations?
  - (A) Written language
  - (B) Domestication of animals
  - (C) Cultivation of plants
  - (D) Development of simple tools
10. Ziggurats were pyramid-like temples that were formed to worship deities in which of the following early civilizations?
  - (A) Indus Valley
  - (B) Egyptian
  - (C) Greek
  - (D) Sumerian

Check your answers on page 114.



## DRILL 3

1. The development of coined money for trade as an alternative to the barter system is attributed as a chief contribution from which of the following societies?  
  
(A) Lydian  
(B) Phoenician  
(C) Akkadian  
(D) Hebrew
2. All of the following describe elements of ancient Egyptian society EXCEPT  
  
(A) use of hieroglyphs for written communication  
(B) mummification for preservation in the afterlife  
(C) monotheistic religion  
(D) hierarchical social structure
3. Which of the Egyptian Kingdoms encompassed the peak of Egyptian civilization including its largest geographic size?  
  
(A) Old Kingdom  
(B) Nubian Kingdom  
(C) Middle Kingdom  
(D) New Kingdom
4. The Phoenicians developed a simplified 22 letter alphabet that is the origin of many current written alphabets today. Which of the following best explains why this alphabet was able to spread so efficiently to societies throughout the region?  
  
(A) The Phoenician spoken language associated with the alphabet was similar to most of the other languages of the Mediterranean.  
(B) The Phoenicians established naval city-states across the Mediterranean and were actively involved in maritime trade with many different societies.  
(C) The Phoenicians conquered many of their neighboring civilizations and the alphabet was spread through assimilation of culture.  
(D) The Phoenicians were rapidly conquered by the Egyptians, which spread the written system by extensive trade routes to the east.

5. The Code of Hammurabi was associated with which of the following early civilizations?

(A) Persian  
(B) Hittite  
(C) Babylonian  
(D) Egyptian



6. The picture above depicts Egyptian peasants harvesting papyrus reeds. For what purpose was this plant likely harvested?  
  
(A) To be broken down for consumption  
(B) To be used to generate scrolls as a writing surface  
(C) To be burned during a religious ceremony  
(D) To be used to mummify the recently deceased

Check your answers on page 116.